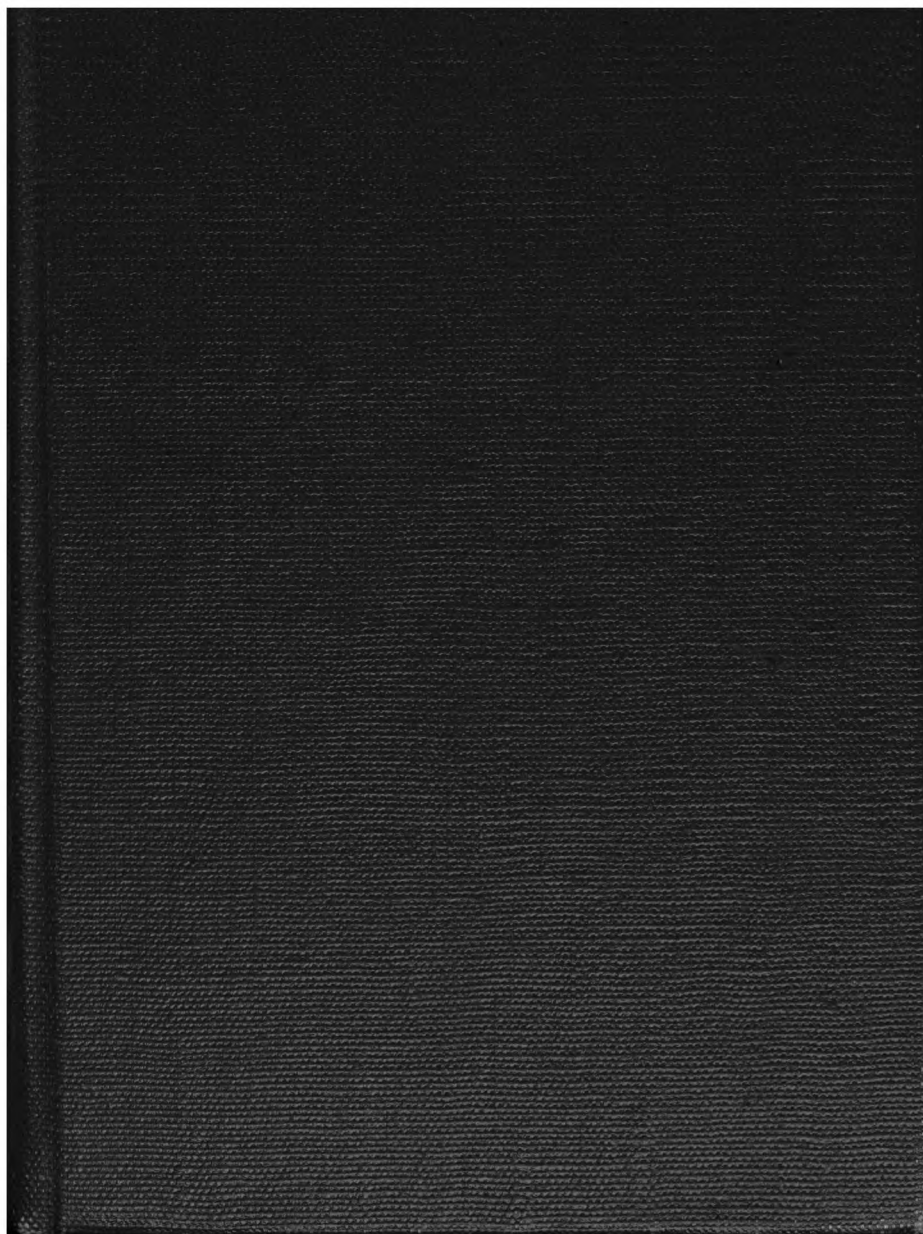
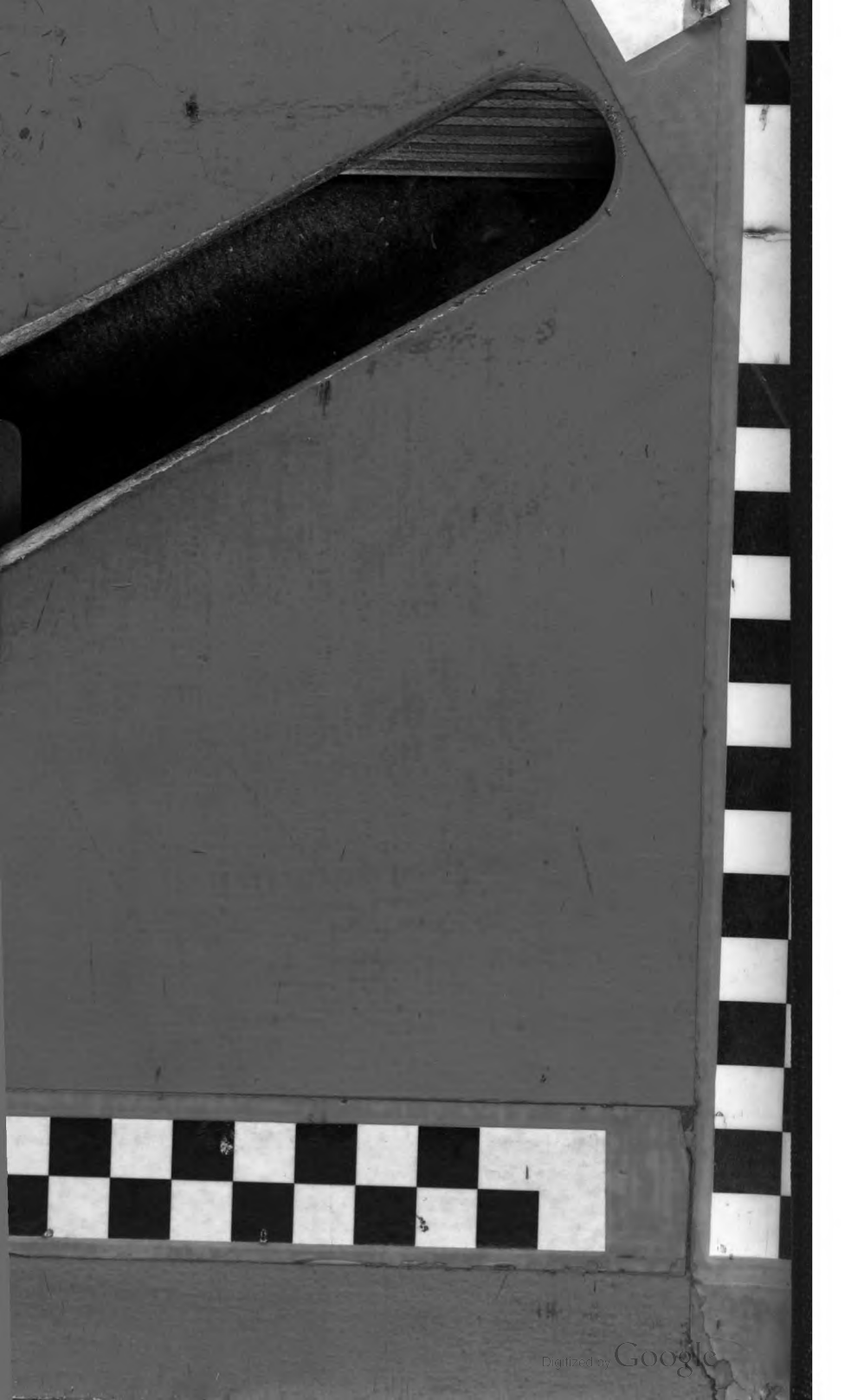

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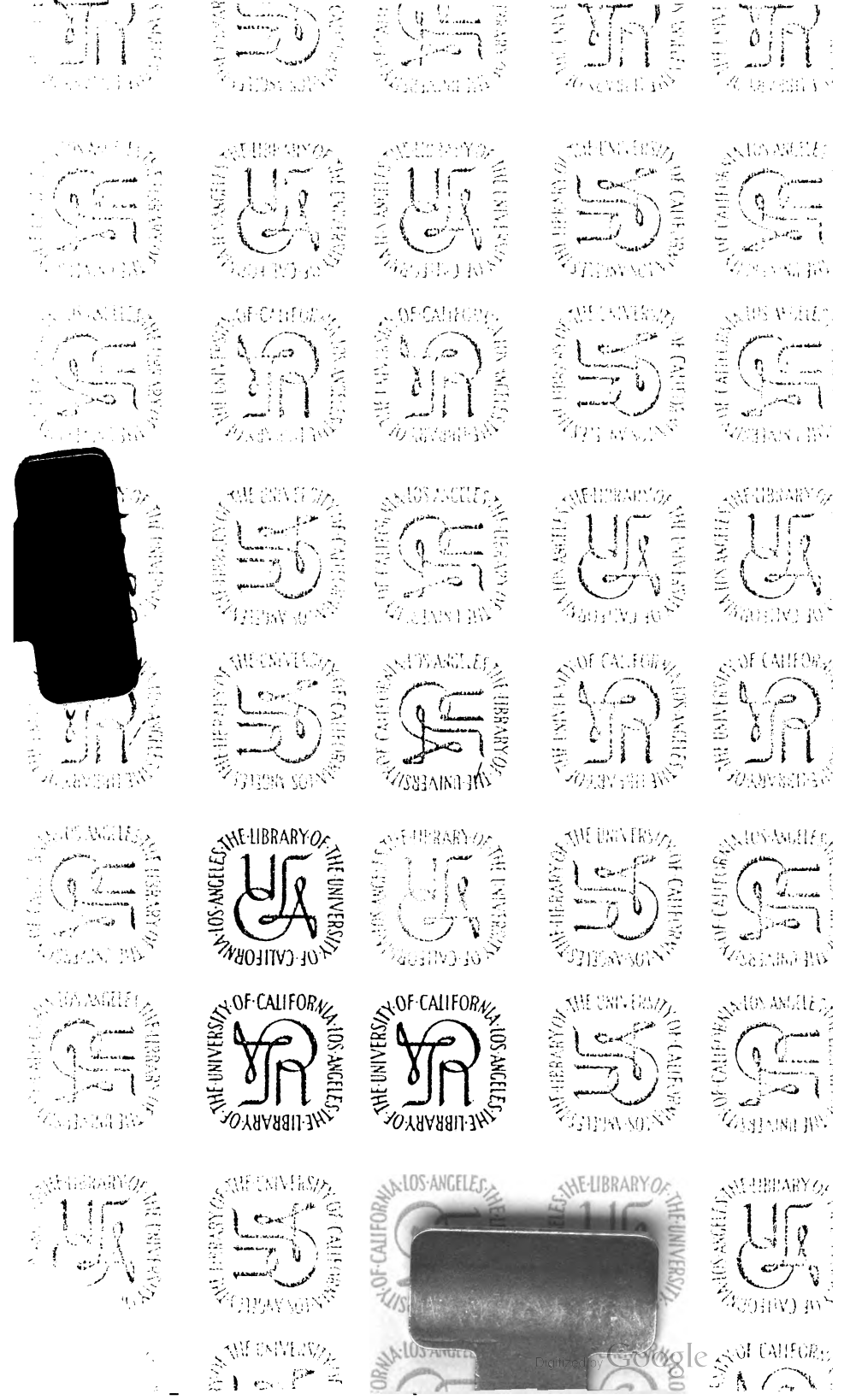
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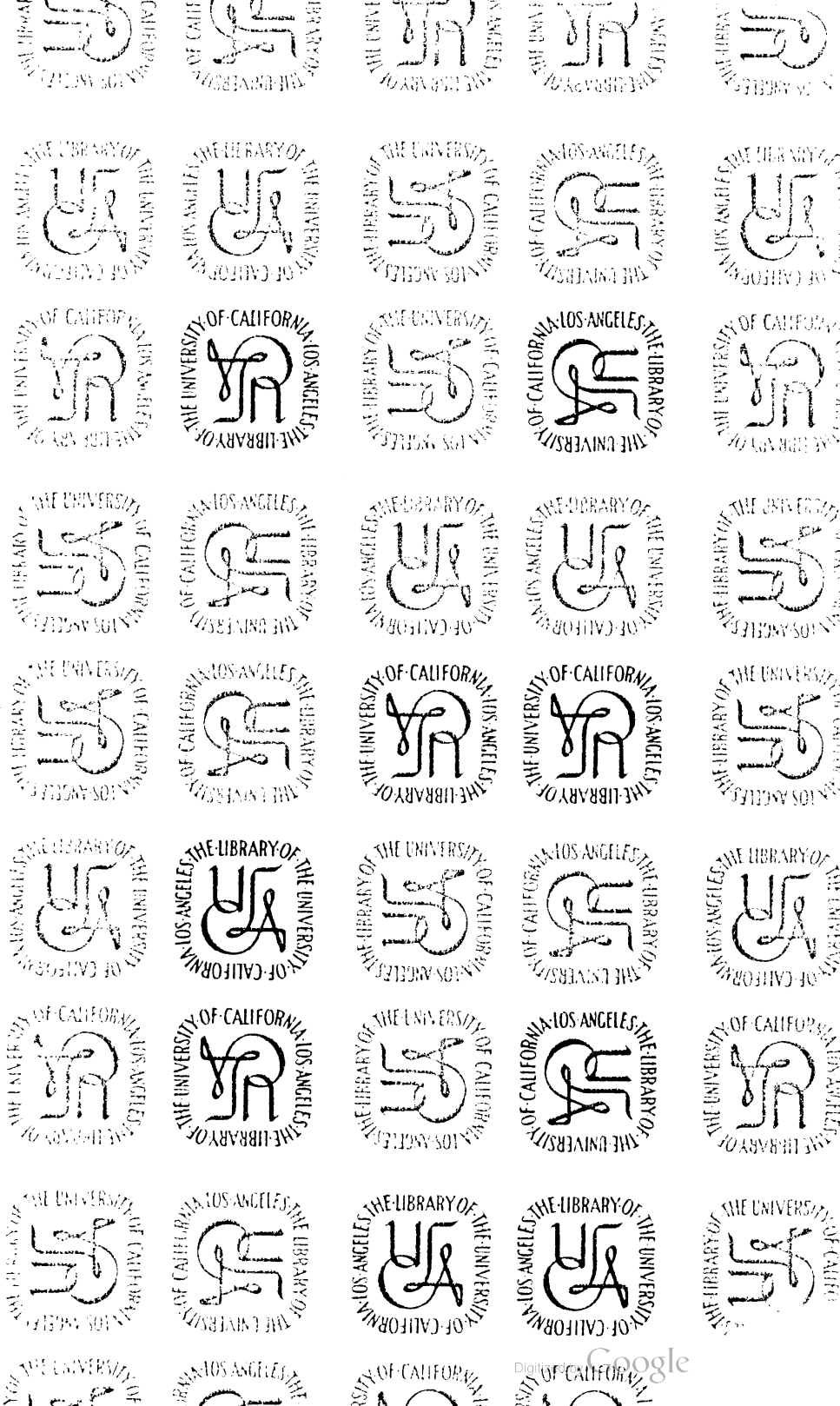
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A

H. Brougham

COPIOUS AND CRITICAL
ENGLISH-LATIN
LEXICON;

FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARY

OF

DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES.

BY THE REV.

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SECOND EDITION.

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PREFACE.

THE work, now at length completed, has cost us many years of labour, —labour that has often seemed almost hopeless.

A very slight inspection of it will show that it aims at a far higher standard of accuracy and completeness than any of its English predecessors. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have had any predecessor in its own kind; for no English-Latin Dictionary hitherto published has even professed to give any account of the use of the words set down, their synonymical distinctions, the niceties connected with their employment by classical writers, with such remarks and cautions as a cursory glance at any important word in the following work will prove that it has at least attempted to supply.

The title-page states that it is founded upon the German-Latin Dictionary of DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES, of which the first edition was published at Leipsic in 1833; the third, in 1845. That work consists of two octavo volumes, usually bound together in one very thick volume of 1820 pages. Dr. Georges had a predecessor of great merit in Dr. FREDERICK CHARLES KRAFT. As, however, the only edition of Kraft's Dictionary that we have consulted is the fourth edition ('remodelled and enlarged'), which appeared at Stuttgart in 1843, we cannot state exactly how far Dr. Georges is indebted to the earlier

editions of Kraft's work, which, in its present form, is the most copious of all the German-Latin Dictionaries, consisting of two very thick octavo volumes, which contain respectively 1426 and 1509 pages. Though we have occasionally consulted Kraft with benefit, we are decidedly of opinion that Georges is considerably superior to him in clearness of arrangement, and in the combination of sufficient fulness with a sound principle of selection; nor do we hesitate to give the preference to Georges even on the ground of scrupulous accuracy, though the occasional instances of inaccuracy that we have detected in Kraft are very rare exceptions to the general character of his work. Dr. Mühlmann, who published a German-Latin Dictionary in 1845, is almost entirely dependent upon Georges.

With respect to other helps, the 'Anti-barbarus' of Krebs, Döderlein's 'Synonymical Hand-book,' and Freund's 'Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache,' have been our constant companions. We have also derived considerable assistance from Bonnell's 'Lexicon Quintilianæum;' and have often consulted with advantage Haase's notes to Reisig's 'Vorlesungen,' Hand's 'Tursellinus,' and Krüger's 'Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache.' Amongst other works, of which we have occasionally made use, we may mention Billerbeck's 'Flora Classica,' Kraus's 'Medicinisches Lexicon,' Ernesti's 'Lexicon Technologiæ Latinorum Rhetoricæ,' with Crusius's 'Vollständiges Wörterbuch' to Cæsar, and Billerbeck's to Cornelius Nepos.

About 150 pages of the work were printed off before either of us became aware that the other was engaged in the same task, and was drawing his materials from the same sources. For that portion of the work Mr. Arnold alone is answerable. When a joint publication was resolved upon, the portion (A—C), which Mr. Riddle had but recently sent to press, was withdrawn, and we exchanged the materials that each had prepared for the half which was to be executed by the other; but, to speak generally, Mr. Arnold is responsible for the first half, from A to K (inclusive), and for the letter U; Mr. Riddle, for the remainder. Mr. Arnold has to thank W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the University of Berlin, for very useful assistance rendered to him during the progress of the work. Mr. Riddle has also some acknowledgements to make to the same gentleman; and is still more indebted to his own brother, the Rev. John B. Riddle, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

We are very conscious that the work is still far from perfect ; but we feel a just confidence, founded upon the excellence of Georges' Dictionary, and a consciousness of our own diligence, that it possesses the general merit of strict accuracy, and is the only English-Latin Dictionary that a student can consult with the reasonable hope of finding what he wants, and the certainty of being able to trust what he finds.

A copious Dictionary of Proper Names, to complete the work, will be published separately.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

qs = aliquis.
qd = aliquid.
cs = alicujus.
ci = alicui.
qm = aliquem.
qam = aliquam.
qo = aliquo.
qâ = aliquâ.
qrm = aliquorum.

~~cs~~ cs, ci, &c., alone = the gen. or dat. of a person.

cs rei, ci rei = the gen. or dat., respectively, of a thing.

aby = any body.

athg = any thing.

cmly = commonly.

esply = especially.

fm = from.

g. t. = general term.

JN. = the words are found in this connexion and order.

mly = mostly.

sts = sometimes.

v. pr. = the proper word.

whch = which.

C. = Cicero.

H. = Horace.

L. = Livy.

Np. = Nepos.

O. = Ovid.

Q. = Quintilian.

S. = Sallust.

T. = Tacitus.

V. = Virgil.

The names of other authors are abridged in the usual way,—Cæs., Ter., Plin., &c. When Plin. stands without "Ep." (= *Epistles*), the Natural History of the elder Pliny is meant.

Auct. Herenn. = the author of the 'Rhetorica ad Herennium,' amongst Cicero's Works.

Cod. Theod. } = Code of Roman laws drawn
Cod. Just. } up by command of Theodosius and Justinian, respectively.

Dig. = Digests (the body of Roman laws).

Inscript. = Inscriptions. Inscript. Orell. = Orelli's Collection of Latin Inscriptions.

JCt. = Juris Consulti (with reference to technical terms of Roman law).

* prefixed to a word or phrase means that it is not found in a Classical author, but is the best substitute the compilers can give. Very many phrases to which this note is prefixed are from Muretus, Ruhnken, Wyttienbach, &c. Kraft has been very industrious in collecting these.

The meaning of a phrase printed thus: See 'make way for,' is, See the phrase 'make way for,' under WAY.

The initial letter of the word at the head of an article represents that word. The 3rd sing. of a verb, or the plur. of a substantive, is represented thus (supposing the word to be 'DRIVE') d.'s.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS*.

B. C. (about)		(Name of reigning Emperor).	
240	Livius Andronicus (<i>exhibits the first Play at Rome</i>).	T. Flavius Vespasianus.	A. D. 69
235	Cn. Nævius.		Plinius Major.
212	Q. Fabius Pictor.		Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Buttmann</i>).
204	Nævius banished from Rome.		Valerius Flaccus.
201	Cato the Censor.	T. Flavius Domitianus.	81
	Ennius, Plautus.		Papinius Statius.
184	Death of Plautus.		Dec. Junius Juvenalis.
166	Terentius.		M. Valerius Martialis.
149	Pacuvius. Attius.		Terentianus Maurus (<i>as generally supposed. See 260</i>).
133	Afranius.	M. Ulpius Trajanus	98
130	Lucilius.		M. Fabius Quintilianus.
77	Lucretius.		Tacitus.
64	Terentius Varro.		Suetonius Tranquillus.
63	M. Tullius Cicero.		L. Florus.
48	C. Valerius Catullus.		Plinius Secundus.
44	Sallustius. Cornelius Nepos †. Hirtius.		Javolenus Priscus.
[31 Cæsar Octavianus Augustus]		T. Ælius Hadrianus	138
B. C.		Antoninus Pius.	
[AUGUSTAN age].			28
	Virgilius.		
	Horatius.	M. Aurelius Antoninus Philo-	161
	A. D.	sophus.	
	1	Septimius Severus.	193
	Tibullus. Propertius.		Domitius Ulpianus.
	Ovidius.		Julius Paullus.
	Livius. Trogus Pompejus.		Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus †.
	Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Hirt. and Zumpt. See A. D. 41, 69, 193</i>).		Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
	Vitruvius.	M. Aurelius Severus Alexander.	222
	Rutilius Lupus.		Petronius Arbitr (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
	12		Cælius Apicius (<i>cookery</i>).
	The Fasti Capitolini and Prænestini.		M. Minucius Felix.
(Name of reigning Emperor).			Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus.
Claudius Tiberius Nero	14	Monumentum Ancyranum.	L. Licinius Gallienus.
	15	M. Annæus Seneca.	260
		Vellejus Paterculus. Valerius Maximus.	Terentianus Maurus (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
		T. Phædrus (<i>Phæder, Passow</i>).	Commodianus.
Gajus Cæsar Caligula.	37	Cornelius Celsus.	Arnobius.
Tiberius Claudius.	41	Pomponius Mela.	L. Cæcilius Lactantius Firmianus.
		L. Junius Moderatus Columella.	
		Scribonius Largus.	C. Flavius Valerius Constantinus Magnus.
		Asconius Pedianus.	306
		Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to St. Croix; see A. D. 69, 193</i>).	350
		Q. Rhemnius Fannius Pa- læmon.	358
Nero Claudius Cæsar.	54	L. Annæus Seneca.	Flavius Claudius Julianus (<i>the Apostate</i>).
		Persius. Lucanus. Silius Italicus.	361
		Petronius Arbitr (<i>according to the usual belief; see A. D. 222</i>).	379
			Theodosius.
			[Alaric in Rome.]
			409
			Cælius Aurelianus (<i>physician</i>).
			438
			Codex Theodosianus.
		(Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, 493.)	
		Justinianus.	510
			527
			Priscianus Grammaticus
			Corpus Juris Justinianum (528—534).

* Extracted from F. Passow's *Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur- und Kunstgeschichte*.

† The age of the work that goes under his name is disputed.

‡ Names in Italics are those of Christian writers.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 176. CORRIDOR. *Add: iter (Vitr. 6, 9).—*
P. 184. COVER. *Add to end of 'c. the outgoings or its expenses,' omnem impensam c's rei pretio suo liberare (Col.).—P. 185. CRADLE. Add: || fence round a young tree, cavea (fm its likeness to a cage, Col. 5, 6, 21).—P. 187. CREATURE. In the 2nd col. line 13, dele comma aft. nobis. Add to 'aby's c.'s,' c's assentatores atque assecclæ (his loadies).—canes c's, quos circa se habet (C. Verr. 2, 1, 48; but only of such dependents as assist tyrants, rapacious governors, &c., in plundering those under their power).—P. 191. CROOKED. In list of synonyms recurvus is omitted (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—P. 193. CROWBAR. corvus (Vitr. 10, 19).*

D). P. 208. DAY. *Add: A bill payable at twenty-one d.'s. See BILL.—P. 226. DEMONSTRATION. Add: necessaria mathematicorum ratio. To establish athg by strict d., qd non probabili argumentatione sed necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere (C. Fin. 5, 4, 9).—P. 248. DIRT. To be as cheap as d. or d.-cheap, pro luto esse (e.g. annona, Petron. Sat. 44).—P. 279. DRESS. To d. the hair. See HAIR.—P. 280. DRIVE. 'To d. a nail home.' Add: clavum quanto maximo possum mallei ictu adigere (aft. L. 27, 49).—P. 281. 2nd col. line 26, for auleum read aulæum.—P. 283. 2nd col. line 22, for charissime read carissime.*

E). P. 298. EMBRYO. *Add: præseminatio (Vitr. 2, 9, 1).*

F). P. 336. FAIR, s. *To come the day after the f. (Prov.), cœnâ comesâ venire.—P. 366. FLOWER*

(of one's age). Dietrich remarks that qm florenti ætate esse was not used, but qm florentem ætate esse: this, however, does not hold good of poetry; equus florenti ætate. ævo florente puella (Lucr.). Schneider, Jahrb. für Phil. &c. Dec. 1846.

H). P. 432. HAT. *To take off one's hat. Add: detegere caput (Suet.).*

I). P. 465. IMAGE. *Col. 2, line 47, for fictile read fictilis.—P. 482. INDIFFERENCE. Add: securitas (the state of feeling no anxiety). INDIGESTIBLE. Add: quod difficillime transit sumptum.—reses in corpore (both Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3).—P. 488. INHARMONIOUS (omitted). See DISSONANT.*

PART II.

L). P. 5. LATTICED. *Add: clathratus.*

P). P. 93. PAYABLE. *P. at sight twenty-one days, &c. See BILL.—P. 94. PEDANTIC. Add: in literarum ostentatione ineptus et frivolus (Gell. 15, 30, 2).*

2). PEDANTRY. *Add: morositas nimia or affectatio et morositas nimia (i. e. in style, the choice of words; Suet. Tib. 70).—P. 110. POPULAR. Add to 'p. writings,' genus librorum populariter scriptorum (C. 5 Fin. 12).—P. 146. RECANTATION. After palinodia add '(very late: Macrob. Sat. 7, 9; C., in his Epp., uses παλινωδία in Greek characters).'*

ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

ABA

A. || *Letter of the Alphabet. A. The letter A, A litera.*—Short *A, A brevis. Great A, A grandis* (opp. *minuta*). To end in the letter *A*, in *A* literam exire (Q).—To learn one's *A, B, C*, (1) *lit.* alpha et beta discere (*Juv.*), *literarum nomina et contextus discere* (*their names in order*).—(2) *fig.* prima elementa discere. **primis elementis* or *litteris imbuti*.

A. || *indefinite article: untranslated: but if it is to be intimated that the word is not to be understood definitely, aliquis is used: e. g. 'in the definition of a thing,' in definitione aliquid rei (in definitione rei would mean: of the thing already mentioned, or going to be mentioned).* || *A certain one, a particular individual, though it is not necessary, or perhaps possible, to name it, quidam; e. g. 'A peasant did this,' hoc fecit rusticus quidam.* || *'A' is also transl. by quidam, when a particular individual is referred to a class: e. g. 'in the house of a host named Camelus,' in hospitibus ejusdam, nomine Cameli, domo.* **Fabius a Pelignian,* Fabius, Pelignus quidam. || *'A Plato,' to express a man like Plato, a man of Plato's genius, &c. is generally transl. by the plural: e. g. 'We speak of a Paulus, a Cato, a Gallus,' dicimus Paullos, Catones, Gallos.* || *Often = such a one, is qui; e. g. who would not be favorably disposed to a king who &c.?* quis non ei regi faveret, qui &c. (with *subj.*) || *Each, with numerals.* 'A' omitted, and a distributive numeral used: 'a day,' 'a man,' &c. *my* singuli. singulis diebus, mensibus, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, &c.): in singulis horas, in singulis dies (but also in horas, in dies).—There were two hunts a day for the *free days*, binae venationes per dies quinque.—'A man,' *my* omitted, and distributive num. used.—'Two acres a man were allotted to the common people,' bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur.—*All to a man*, ad unum omnes. || 'A' before the participial subst. is to be transl. by sup.: 'to go on a hunting,' venatum ire.

ABAT. || *Stern, puppis.* || *Towards the stern, puppim versus.* *Phr.* in puppi sedere.

ABANDON. relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not).—derelinquere (to a. it deliberately, and care no more about it).—deserere (to a. what one ought not to give up).—dimittere (to give up what one cannot retain; a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance).—abjicere, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope).—desistere qd re or de qd re (implies a sudden change of intention).—omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity).—destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected).—*Jn.* relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere.—*Phr.* affligere causam susceptam (a. and so ruin it); causam cs deponere: a causâ cs recedere || *Give oneself up to*, ci rei se dedere: studio cs rei se dedere or se tradere. *Phr.* voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire, strictum esse, deditum esse. || *Renounce*, (VID.) ci rei renunciare.

ABANDONED, perditus, &c. See WICKED.

ABANDONMENT, } either by the verbal substantives
ABANDONING, } fm the verbs under ABANDON:
relictio (C.), derelictio (C.), desertio (L.); dimissio, abjectio, depositio, destitutio (C.);—or, much more cmly, by their past participles: the a. his friends, relictii (deserti, destituti) amici.

ABASE. || *Humble oneself*, se demittere, se submittere; descendere (all three also fig.). *Phr.* se ad cs pedes sub-, de-mittere. || *Depress; humble*, minuere; imminuere cs auctoritatem: elevare qm or cs auctoritatem. || *A. myself to athg*, prolabi ad qd, descendere ad qd, se projicere in qd. || *Disgrace* (1)

ABH

oneself, minuere suam dignitatem.—se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere. || *A. one's eyes*, oculos in terram demittere, dejicere; oculos dejicere; vultum demittere; terram intueri. *before aby*, oculos ci submittere; terram modeste intueri.

ABASEMENT, *lit.* demissio, submissio. *PARTCP.* 'The a. of Caius,' imminuta Caii auctoritas, dignitas.

ABASH, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†)—ruborem ci afferre (T).—*I am abashed*, pudor suffunditur mihi: at athg, pudore afflictor qd re. || *ABASHED*, pudore suffusus, &c. See ASHAME.

ABATE, TRNS. || *Lessen.* VID. || *Bate.* VID.—|| *INTR.* minui, se minuere, and minuere (V. *Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. iii. 12.*)—imminui (to be lessened inwardly).—remitti = se remittere, and remittere only (to leave off; of rain, cold, a fever, &c.).—levari, sublevari (to be lightened).—leniri, mitigari (to be softened; mitigated). *A fever a's*, febris levatur, conquiescit, decrescit.—*Phr.* ira defervescit: sermo hominum refrigeratur.

ABATEMENT, *remissio; decessio de summâ, or decessio only (C).—*To make an a.* *remittere de pretio indicato.—*to make an a. of 10 per cent.* *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. || *Lessening.* VID.

ABBACY, *abbatis munus (his office).—*concessum abbati beneficium (his prebend or benefice).

ABBESS, abbatisa (Hieron).—*antistita virginum sacrarum—Virgo maxima (the title of the High-priestess of the Festal Virgins).—(If the a. is a princess), regina abbatisa (as *Bn. 1.* regina sacerdos).

● ABBEY, *abbatia.

ABBOT, abbas (Eccl.).—archimandrita (a president of Monks. *Sidon.*).

ABBREVIATE, imminuere (a word in pronouncing, as audisse for audivisse). || *To write compendiously*, notare; scripturæ compendio uti; per notas scribere. See ABBREVIATION. See SHORTEN; ABBRIDGE; CONTRACT.

ABBREVIATION in writing, verborum nota; (scripturæ) compendium.—*To write with a's*, notare (opp. perscribere). See SHORT-HAND.

ABDICATE, deponere.—an office, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare (very seld. magistratum abdicare); magistratu or honore abire; abscedere munere (L. 9, 3); the dictatorship, dictaturâ se abdicare; a government, imperium deponere.

ABDICATION of an office, abdicatio muneris (e. g. dictaturæ); and Crcl. with abdicare se munere. 'You have driven Lentulus to an a. of his office,' Lentulum ut se abdicaret magistratu coegistis.

ABED, Crcl. To be still a., nondum surrexisse; nondum cubitu or e lectulo surrexisse.

ABERRATION, || *Departure from the right way*, declinatio. fm reason, aspernatio rationis.

ABET, || *A sist.* qm juvare or adjuvare (assist him, in qd re: seld. with infm.).—qm operâ adjuvare in qd re faciendâ; ci operam suam commodare ad qd (to assist him by one's services).—|| *Excite* to, &c. incitare, excitare, concitare (rouse up, set into action).—instigare, stimulare, extimulare (prick or spur on).—inflammare, incendere, accendere (inflame).—impellere, commovere. All qm or cs animum ad qd. See EXCITE. || *Exhort*, hortari, adhortari (qm ad qd, or with ut).

ABETTOR, concitator (belli, seditiois, &c.).—impulsor (one who urges to an action).—qui adjuvat.

ABEYANCE, spes succedendi.—in a. (of lands, &c.), vacuum.

ABHOR, detestari qd or qm.—abominari qm or qd (shrink fm as ill-omened).—averari qm or qd (turn fm with dislike, antipathy, &c.).—abhorrere qm, or d a qd re (to shudder at).—animo esse aversissimo a qo.

B

ABHORRENCE, *aversatio* (cs rei).—*detestatio* (cs rei); *Gell. not C.*—*animus averissimus a qo.*

ABHORRENT, alienus a qâ re (*foreign to, irreconcilable with*).—*ci rei contrarii (opposed to)*. || *To be utterly inconsistent with, abhorrere a qâ re [a person] hominis gravissimi abhorrere. C.*

ABIDE, *INTR.* || *Dwell at, habitare* (qo loco); *domicilium* *o sedem* *ac domicilium habere* (qo loco).—*degere, o degere vitam, vivere qo loco (to live at)*.—*with aby, in cs domo o apud qm habitare—apud qm o in cs domo diversari (for a time, as a guest)*.—*cum qo habitare (to live together)*.—*commorari (to be stopping at or abiding for a time)*. || *Remain, manere, permanere. To a. by an agreement, stare pacto o conventis: by a promise, promissis stare. by an opinion, in sententiâ suâ manere, permanere, perseverare. by aby, ci non deesse, qm non deserere, destituere, &c.* || *Last, endure, permanere, durare.*

ABIDE, *TANS.* || *Wait for a man's coming, cs adventum expectare o praelatoris (but cs adventum manere, Liv. is poetical)*. || *Bear, endure. VId.*

ABILITY, || *Power, potentia (absolute power)*.—*potestas (power derived fm legal authority)*.—*copia (possibility of doing athg with convenience)*.—*facultas (capacity; possibility subjectively)*. || *Mental power, ingenium (connate mental power, talents, genius)*.—*sollertia (mental dexterity, practical genius)*.—*docilitas (power of learning, of improving)*.—*ingenium facultas (talent for a particular pursuit; not talents collectively, which is ingenium)*.—*facultas with gen. (power to do athg, e. g. to speak, deicidit. I don't give him credit for a. to accomplish something, qm qd efficere non posse duco (after Nep. Alcib. 7, 2).*—|| *A's, mental powers collectively; ingenium, facultates (Cic. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.)*; *animi vi, virtus, hominis sollertia. To cultivate one's a's, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable a's, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.*—|| *Riches. VId.*

ABJECT, abjectus (*flung away as worthless; hence* (1) *worthless, low, (2) dispirited*); *demissus (beaten down; of one who has lost his spirit)*; *summissus (subjected; hence submissus, servile, low-minded)*; *humilis (low, opp. to altus)*; *illiberalis (unlike a free man; ungentlemanly, servile)*.—*Videndum est ne quid humile, summissum molle, effeminatum, fractum, obiectumque faciamus (C. Catil. 2, 1).*—*Jn contemptus et abjectus. periculatus et abjectus (in despair)*. *A. pauperis, gravissima paupertas; summa egestas; paupertas v. potius egestas ac mendicantia (Cic. Parad. 6, 1, extr.)*. *A. fultus, summissa adulatio (Quint. 11, 1, 30).* See **CONTEMPTIBLE**; **VILE**.

ABJECTION (*of mind*), *humilitas (lowness)*.—*illiberalitas (feelings unworthy of a free man)*.—*abjectio o demissio animi (C. despondency, despair)*.

ABJECTLY, *humiliter; illiberaliter; abjecte; demisse*. See **SYN.** in **ABJECT**.

ABJUDICATE, *abjudicare ci qd (to deprive aby of athg by a judicial sentence)*.

ABJURATION, *Crcl. with verb o picip. meaning to abjure. His a. of his country, ejurata patria.*

ABJURE, *abjurare (to deny upon oath that I owe it)*.—*ejurare o ejerare (to renounce a thing with an oath: e. g. patriam, patrem, &c. Postaug.)*.—*renunciare ci rei (e. g. public life, publicis negotiis; oysters for the rest of my life, ostris in omnem vitam)*.

ABLAQUEATION, *ablaqueatio (the digging about the roots of a tree)*.

ABLATIVE case, *Ablativus casus (Q.)*; *Latinus, sextus (Varro in Diom. p. 27, P.)*.

ABLE (*of persons*), *ingeniosus (fertile of new ideas)*.—*sollers (dexterous in combining and working out ideas)*.—*docilis (apt to learn and comprehend)*.—*capax cs rei (Postaug.)*.—*To BE ABLE, posse; cs rei faciendæ facultatem habere.—He is able to do athg, nihil non efficere potest.*

ABLE-BODIED, *valens, validus (strong, actively, opp. imbecillus)*.—*firmus (firm, immovable; strong, passively: opp. imbecillus, infirmus)*.—*robustus (compact; strong, passively: opp. tener)*. *Jn. firmus et robustus, valens et firmus; robustus et valens.*

ABLENESS. See **ABILITY**.

ABLEGATE, *legare; allegare (despatch on a mission: qm ad qm o ci, in Africam: eo)*.—*legatum mittere (to send as an ambassador)*. || *Ablegare and amandare are, to send away, on some pretext or other, a person whom one wishes to get rid of.*

ABLEPSY. See **BLINDNESS**.

ABLUTION, *ablutio (Macrob. Plin.)*, *lavatio (Pl., Iotio (Vitr.), lotura (Plin.))*.—*To perform one's ablutions,*

(2)

lavari; perloi (to bathe, wash oneself in a stream, Cæs.).—*manus, pedes, &c., lavare.*

ABNEGATION, *infinitio (the denial, espily of a debt)*. *A. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptio et despectio (C. Tusc. 1, 40, 95)*; *of one's self, dolorum et laborum contemptio (utter disregard of pain and toil)*; *animi moderatio (complete government of the mind)*.

ABOARD. *To go a., consendere o ascendere navem o in navem; in fine weather, bonâ et certâ tempestate consendere.*

ABODE, *domicilium (abode, as far as one is at home there)*.—*sedes (as the fixed spot where one resides)*.—*habitatio (dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein: hence also, lodging)*. See **HOUSE**. || *Time of one's residence, commoratio*.—*statio, mansio (opp. itio, decessio: implying a stay of some length)*; *habitatio (the dwelling at a place)*. *A. in the country, rusticatio*. || *Make abode. See ABIDE.*

ABODE, **ABODEMENT.** See **BODE**, **BODEMENT**.

ABOLISH, *tolle* (v. pr.: e. g. an office, law, magistracy, tax, &c.); *abolere (v. hist. quilo to remove and make invalid laws, customs, religion, wills)*; *abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people: a law, decree; also a magistracy)*; *derogare legi o qd de lege (of a partial abolition; but sth with acc. for abrogare, Oech. Cic. Eclog. p. 85)*; *abrogare legi (to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment)*; *solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (to abolish a custom, &c., also adimere consuetudinem. T.)*; *rescindere (to cancel and make void: e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.)*; *inducere (to strike out, a resolution, a decree, of the Senate, a contract, locationem)*; *pervertere (abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.)*. || *Destroy, delere (blot out; hence, deprive of its existence)*.—*extinguere (to put out, and so cause to cease; hope, spem, &c.)*.—*tolle* (to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.).—*evertere (to overthrow, urbem, rempublicam, reipublicæ fundamenta)*.—*subvertere (to overthrow, imperium, leges, libertatem)*.—*perdere (to destroy completely, fruges, &c.)*. || *To utterly a., funditus tollere, evertere, &c.*

ABOLITION, *sublatio (judicial, the reversal of a sentence)*.—*abolitio (of a law, law, sentence)*.—*dissolutio (e. g. of a law)*. || *A. of debts, tabule novæ.*

ABOMINABLE, *foedus (of athg that excites loathing and aversion)*.—*abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (despicable; of men, aversabilis, Ir.)*.—*nefarius (shameful; of men, and their thoughts and actions)*.—*nefandus (of shameful actions)*.—*immanis (shocking; of actions)*.—*also detestatus, pass. (C. Legg. 2, 11, detestataque omnia hujusmodi)*.—*teter (hideous, shocking; then abominable, in character and conduct)*. || *An a. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis.*

ABOMINABLY, *foede, foedissime; nefarie; teterime.* || *Excessively; grossly. See those words. A. ugly, insignis ad deformitatem.*

ABOMINATE, *abhorrere qm o qd o a qâ re (to recoil fm an object with shuddering)*.—*abominari qm o qd (to wish it away, as of evil omen)*.—*detestari qm o qd (to appeal to the gods against a person or thing)*.—*aversari qm o qd (to turn away from in disgust)*.—*animo esse aversissimus a qo.*

ABOMINATION, || *Aversion, detestation, aversatio (in silver age, cs rei)*; *detestatio (in Gell. cs rei. un-Cic. in this sense)*; *animus aversissimus a qo.* || *Abominable action, res nefanda o infanda; res atrox o nefaria. ABOMINATIONS = abominable actions, nefaria, pl. adj. Detestabile wickedness, feditas, immanitas.* || *Pollution, contaminatio, pollutio (both in later writers only)*.—*macula, labe (the stain itself)*.

ABORIGINES, *Aborigines, um (m., the original inhabitants of a country; a particular people in Italy, the name being either from ab and origo, or 'Abopyreus = descendants of the Abori, Ombri o Umbri. Groefend.)*.—|| *Autochthones (Appul.)*.—*The original inhabitants of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.*

ABORTION, || *Premature bringing forth, abortio, abortus.* || *Produce of such a birth, abortus (C.)*.—*To cause an a., abortum facere (also = abortum pati, to bring forth prematurely)*.

ABORTIVE, || *Brought forth prematurely, abortivus.* || *Unsuccessful, cassus (empty, hollow; hence profitless, of labours)*.—*inanis (empty, unsubstantial; inanes contentiones)*.—*irritus (invalidated; as good as undone, irrit. inceptum; labor)*.—*Jn. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus. To make a. attempts, operam perdere, o frustra consumere, o contere; oleum et operam perdere.*

ABORTIVELY, || *To no purpose, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. See VAIN.*

ABOUND, || *Have in great plenty, q̄a re abundare (q̄a re redundare is, to have in too great plenty).—suppeditare q̄a re (to have an adequate supply, esply of means for an end. C. Cat. 2, 11, 25).—affluere (to abound; in pleasures, leisure, genius, &c. C.).—circumfluere (copiā, gloriā, C.).—scātēre (belongs to poetry and late writers). || Be in great plenty, abundare, superesse (be in abundance); suppeditare (to be in sufficient quantity); circumfluere (qm circumfluere, Curt.). Jm. circumfluere atque abundare.*

ABOUT, circum (prep. and adv. denotes (1) motion round a centre: circum axem se convertere; (2) motion from one to another of a number of objects: e. g. to send aby. circum amicos, circum insulas, &c.; (3) position, entirely or partly, round an enclosed object: capillus circum caput reiectus).—circa (prep. and adv. denotes proximity, considered as a point or points in an enclosing line or space, rather than as an extended portion of such line or space. "Circum urbem commorari, est in conclusā vicinitate versari; circa urbem, in propinqua regione, haud procul." Hand. Turs. li. p. 50. Not used by Plaut. Ter. Lucr. Sallust, and seldom by Cic.). || *Nearly, in approximate statements, fere, ferme (two forms of the same word: a., both of time and number; not as a loose statement, but of a statement believed to be as accurate as possible or necessary).—ciriter, circa, ad (a., of time and number; ciriter as adv. and prep. with acc. Cic. neer uses circa in this way, but Liv. Curt. &c. do).—sub (with acc.).—quintā fere horā = in the course of the fifth hour. Hand.—ciriter eandem horam. —A noon, ciriter or ad meridiem. A. the fourth part, ciriter pars quarta. A. 500 were taken, ad quingentos capti sunt. A. Pompey's days, circa Pompeium (2.), circa Pompei statem (Plin.). || Concerning, circa (with respect to: where earlier writers use in, de, ad, erga, &c. after negligens, assiduus, circa bonas artes socordia. Tac. To be employed a., in q̄a re versari. Later writers circa quam rem versari in q̄a re occupatum esse).—de (after audire, dicere, judicare, scribere, &c. legatos de q̄a re mittere).—super (with abl. to write or do atq̄, super q̄a re, C. To be sent, super q̄a re, C. Nep.). || To go or set about atq̄, aggredi, conari, moliri, &c. See BEGIN, UNDERTAKE. || To take aby. a. the wait, qm medium completi. What are you a.? quid agis? || To bring about, qd efficiere; effectum dare or reddere. || About, before infn. is to be translated by the partic. in rus.*

ABOVE, A) || **PREP.** super (a., opp. sub, subter). supra (opp. infra, a., with implied reference to something below, used of position, not of motion). || *Of de-gree, super (famossissima super ceteros cōna, Suel. super omnia, L.: with numeral, super octingentos et quadraginta ante annos, T.).—supra (supra modum; vires humanas; fidem; and with numeral, sociorum supra millia viginti, L.).—ante (ante alias pulchritudine insignis, L.).—præter (nobilitatis præter ceteros).—plus, amplius (before numeral, quam being omitted, but the subst. not being placed in the abl., plus ducentos milites desid-ravit: qui septingentos jam annos amplius . . . nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt). Ex. eos super se collocavit: domos super se ipsos concremaverunt: supra terram est coelum. || Out of: sese (Deus) extra omnem culpam posuit. PHR. To be a. aby. supra qm esse; superiorem esse qo; qm infra se positum habere. To be a. aby's praise, cs laudibus majorem esse. A. a year, plus annum, or annum et eo diutius (e.g. to live with a person). A. forty years old, major quadraginta annis or annorum. natus est annos magis quadraginta; annum quadagesimum excessit (a year et quod excurrit belongs to late Lat.). To put one thing a. another, rem alii antepone. To honour aby. a. all men, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm præter ceteros omnes colere. To have nobody a. oneself, neminem habere superiorem, priorem. B) || **ADV.** Supra (quæ supra scripsi). || *From above, desuper (vulnerare, perficere, Cæs.).—superne (gladium superne jugulo defigere, L. incessere, Curt.).**

ABOVE-MENTIONED, qd supra dictum est; qd supra dixi (not supra dictus or prædictus).

ABOVE-WRITTEN, qd supra scriptum est; qd supra scripsi (not supra scriptus).

ABOVE, TO BE. || *To be better, præstare. || To stand out from, exstare (ex aquā, &c.).—|| To be a. doing atq̄, non esse eum qui qd faciat. You ought to be a. making pleasure your chief good, temperantior esse debes, quam qui summum bonum in voluptate ponas. The water is hardly a. the knees, aqua vix genua superat (L.). Let all be fair and a.-board, ne qua fraus,*

(3)

ne quis dolus adhibeatur (C.). nihil sit non apertum atque simplex.

ABREAST, || *To go abreast, pariter ire (Q. una pariterque cum equitibus accurere (Hirt. Bell. Afr. 69).—una ire æquatis frontibus (Hirt. Virg.). Two Phrygians were the first who drove two horses a. bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio (Plin.). Two horses yoked a. to a chariot, biyuges equi (V.).*

ABRADE, abrādere. deradere (also, to make smooth by cutting away).—subradere (to shave off from beneath).—circumradere (to shave off all round).

ABRASION, circumrasio (paring round, Plin.).

ABREPTION, raptus (virginis, forcible abduction, C.).—ereptio (opp. emptio, C.).

ABRIDGE, contrahere (to draw in; orationem, C.).—in angustum cogere (commentarios, S.).—amputare (to prune away superfluities, narrationem).—precidere (to cut at the end: to cut short; a speech, &c.).—minuere (to lessen: e. g. power, authority, expenses).—imminuere (to lessen, and so weaken, libertatem, C.).—detrādere qd de q̄a re. breve qd facere. ad justam brevitàem revocare. To show how the labour of teaching may be abridged, brevia docendi monstrare compendia (2.). || To abridge a work, in angustum cogere in epitomen cogere (Aus.). To a. a voluminous author, qm per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere. redigere (= "reduce," with ad before the size to which the work is reduced: hosce ipsos ad VI. libros redegit Diophanes, Varr.). See LESSEN.

ABRIDGEMENT, || *Of a book, epitome.—summarium (about Seneca's time, breviarium, Ep. 39, 1).—electa (selections).—excerpta (extracts). To publish an a. in six volumes of the whole of Dionysius's voluminous work, totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscribere (Colum.). A lessening, imminutio (e. g. dignitatis, C.).—deminutio (a lessening by subtraction of liberty, taxes, &c.).*

ABROAD, foris, out of a place; out of doors: foris cōnare, to dine a. or out).—peregre (in another country: e. g. habitare, to live a.). TO GO ABROAD, (1) appear in public, in publicum prodire or procedere. See 'GET abroad,' 'COME abroad' (2) visit foreign countries, peregre proficisci. TO BE ABROAD, (1) to be in a foreign country, peregrinari. (2) not to understand, qd nescire, ignorare. cs rei ignarum esse. in q̄a re non multum intelligere (e. g. in statues, pictures). in q̄a re rudem esse. cs rei rudem or imperitum, or rudem et imperitum esse. in q̄a re peregrinatum atque hospitem esse. To return from a., peregre redire. || To publish atq̄ a., qd foras proferre; in apertum proferre, divulgare. || To spread a. a. and wide, late longeq̄e diffundi. To get a., se (to leak out, of secrets). To be generally known, a. omnium sermone celebrari.

ABROACH. To set a cask a., dolium velutere (opp. to oblinere, to fasten it up with pitch or resin).

ABROGATE, abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but its with acc. for abrogare, Ochmer).—obrogare legi (to repeal it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

ABROGATION, abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio, obrogatio. See SYN. in ABROGATE.

ABRUPT, abruptus (of what sinks suddenly and perpendicularly).—præruptus (abruptly steep; but rough and craggy). || *Fig. Sudden, subitus, repentinus. non ante provisus, improvisus, &c. See Sudden. An a. style, abruptus sermo. abruptum sermonis genus (obscure from over-conciseness and want of connexion). An a. beginning, abruptum initium (the vehement impetuous beginning of an oration).*

ABRUPTION, abruptio (the breaking off: e. g. corrigæ).—avulsio (the tearing off).

ABRUPTLY, abrupte, prærupte. SYN. in ABRUPT. || *Suddenly, subito, repente, derепente, repentinus, nec opinato, &c. See Suddenly.*

ABRUPTNESS, No one word, except when celeritas, &c. may do. It may generally be translated by an adj. or adv.—The a. of his departure, repentina, necopinata, &c. ejus profectio. With a., abrupte, &c.

ABSCÈS, ulcus (general term for a suppurating wound).—apostēma, atis. abscessus (abscess).—I have an a. under my tongue, sub lingua aliquid abscedit.

ABSCISSION, desectio. resectio (general terms).—amputatio (pruning).

ABSCOND, delitescere, abditum latēre, in occulto se continēre, additum et inclusum in occulto latēre (to lie hid).—se abdere. se abdere in occultum (to hide oneself).—se occultare ei or a conspectu cs (to hide from a person).—clam se subducere. se subtrahere.

B 2

ABSENCE, absentia.—*In his a.*, dum q̄ abest; absente q̄o, or absens (*in agreement with the person meant*: in absentia or per absentiam cs, *Curt. Just.* should not be imitated). **LEAVE OF ABSENCE**. See FURLOUGH. || *A. broad*, peregrinatio. || *A. of mind*, *animus variatē rerum deductus. *animus alienis rebus distentus (*i. e.* distracted with other thoughts).

ABSENT, absens.—*To be a.*, abesse loco or ex loco.—*to be a. abroad*, peregrinari. || *Fig. To be a.*, animo excurrere et vagari.—*I was a. when I did it*, *aliud cogitans feci.

ABSENT ONESELF. || *Withdraw oneself*, se amovere. a re q̄ recedere, or se avocare, se removere.—*To a. oneself (for a time) from the forum, senate-house, foro, senatu carēre*. || *Not to appear*, non comparēre. in conspectum non venire.—*domi or domo se tenēre (keep myself at home)*.

ABSOLUTE. || *Complete*, abolutus, perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus. perf. atque abs. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumlatuque. perfectus completusque.—perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus. || *Unconditional*, simplex. absolutus, *my together*; simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione: e. g. necessity, necessitudo, C.).—*To pay a. obedience*, ci sine ullā exceptione parēre. || *Unlimited*, infinitus (*not terminated*).—summus (*the highest*). *A. power*, infinita or summa potestas. *A. sovereignty*, imperium summum, quum dominatu unitus omnia tenentur. quum principis arbitrium, or libido regis, prolegibus est (v. *Just.* 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—dominatio. *A. necessity*, summa or extrema necessitas. || *Not relative, considered in itself*, simpliciter et ex suā vi consideratus (v. *C. Invent.* 2, 33, 102). **THE ABSOLUTE**, in philosophia, id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est.

ABSO. UTELY. || *Completely*, perfecte. absolute (*without defect*).—plane, prorsus, omnino (*quite*). || *Unconditionally*, sine adjunctione. sine exceptione (*without condition or exception*). || *In an unlimited manner*, arbitrato suo (*according to his own judgement*).—libidine or ex libidine (*by his own arbitrary will*). || *Separately*, per se. simpliciter, et ex suā vi.

ABSOLVE. || *Of Judges, propr. et impropr.*: absolvere; *from althg*, cs rei (e. g. injuriarum, capitis, &c.), or, *with reference to althg*, q̄ re, de q̄ re (e. g. de regni auspicio; de praevaricatione).—*exsolvere*, fm althg, q̄ re (e. g. suspensione).—liberare, fm althg, q̄ re (*discharge*).—*To be absolved*, liberatum discedere. innocentem or innoxium absolvi. ex judicio emergere. || *Of priests*, *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine. *fatentibus peccata remittere. *To a. one under Church censures*, *qm resacrare (! *Nep. Alcib.* 6).

ABSOLUTION. || *Acquittal*, absolutio, *of a person*, cs; *of a crime* (cs rei).—liberatio (fm althg, cs rei). || *Forgiveness of sins*, p̄cāne meritis remissio (S.); veniē pronuntiatio, *venia peccatorum.—*To pronounce a.*, veniē pronuntiationem facere (!). *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine.—*To receive a.*, *peccatorum veniam impetrare. *To receive priestly a. (of a person under Church censures)*, *per sacerdotem resacrari (! *comp. Nep. Alcib.* 6).

ABSONANT; **ABSONOUS**, absonūs (a re q̄a or ci rei). See CONTRARY.

ABSORB, absorbēre (*swallow up althg, whether dry or liquid*).—*exsorbēre (to suck up)*.—*devourer (of solids)*.—*exhaure (to absorb part of a larger body)*.—*Fig. To occupy the whole of*, absorbēre (e. g. *of a speech; a man's attention*). *To be absorbed in a business*, in negotio q̄o versari. negotio implicatum esse: *to be absorbed in business*, occupatissimum esse. multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum esse. valde negotiosum esse. multis occupationibus distineri.—*The interest a's the capital, usuræ sortem mergunt (L.)*.—*To appropriate to oneself*, exsorbēre (e. g. *the booty, prædas*). || *To a. a colour*, colorem bibere, imbibere (*to drink it in*).

ABSTAIN, abstinēre or se abstinēre (a) re.—*se continēre a re (to hold oneself back fm althg)*.—temperare sibi quominus &c., temperare (sibi) a q̄a re (*restrain oneself: not temperare ci rei, which is, to restrain althg within limits*. Temperare q̄a re is not Lat., for in *Liv.* 30, 20, risu is the dat.).—*To a. fm food*, se abstinēre cibo; *fm fighting*, supersedere pugnā or prœlio; *fm tears*, lacrimas tenēre, temperare a lacrimis (*Virg.*: temperare lacrimas, *to moderate them, Liv.*); *fm laughter*, risum tenēre or continēre; *fm a person's society*, cs aditum sermonemque defugere; *fm committing injury and wrong*, ab injuriā atque maleficio temperare, or se prohibēre.—*Not to be able to a. fm*, sibi temperare (4)

rare or se continēre non posse (*followed by quin*): a se impetrare non posse quin.

ABSTEMIOUS. See ABSTINENT. *An a. man*, homo moderatus, temperans. *An a. life*, vita moderata, modica, temperata.

ABSTEMIOUSLY [**SYN. IN ABSTINENCE**], moderate, modeste, temperanter, continenter. *To live a.*, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, || moderatio (*the avoiding upon an action*).—temperantia (*general and habitual self-government*).—continentia (*opp. to libido, command over all sensual desires*).—modestia (*in an habitual preference of the modus or true mean: the three last words are qualities*).—abstinentia (*command over the desire for what is another's*).—Jn. temperantia et moderatio. moderatio et continentia. continentia et temperantia.—*Cic. Off.* 3, 26, *hos. moderatio continentiae et temperantiae*.

ABSTINENT, moderatus (*seld*), modicus.—modestus.—temperans, temperatus.—contins. Jn. moderatus ac temperans. temperatus moderatusque. contins. ac temperans. **SYN. IN ABSTINENCE**.

ABSTINENTLY. See ABSTEMIOUSLY.

ABSTRACT, v. || **TRANS. to separate in the mind**, cogitatione separare. mente et cogitatione distinguere. animo contemplari q̄d. avocare se a corpore, et ad rei cogitationem curā omni studioque rapi (*all Cic.*).—*To take away fm*, abstrahere, &c. See TAKE AWAY. || *Reduce to an epitome*, in angustum or in epitomen cogere. || **INTR. to abstract fm**: i. e. take no notice of, put aside, mittere, omittēre, missum facere. *Abstracting fm all these*, remotis his omnibus; ut haec omnia sileam or taceam.

ABSTRACT, adj. sevocat a sensibus. abductus a consuetudine oculorum. ab aspectūs judicio remotus.—*An a. notion*, *notio rei a materiā sejunctae et simplicis. *notio solā mente percipiēda. || *Abstruse*, abstrusus (*hard to comprehend*). *In the abstract*, cogitatione (opp. re, in the concrete, *C. Tusc.* 4, 11, 24). *To cultivate habits of a. thought*, animum or aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum subducere. mentem ab oculis, a sensibus sevocare. animum ad se ipsum advocare. animum a corpore abstrahere or secerare.

ABSTRACTION, || *The power of a.*, animum a corpore abstrahendi vis (*aff. C. Somn. Scip.* 9).

ABSTRACT, || *Epitome*, epitome. summarium.—*later brevium*. || *Extract*, e. g. *from plants*, dilutum (e. g. absinthii). || *Sum of many things, containing all in one*!, summa. summa summarum (*Plant. Lucr. Sen.*).

ABTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, occultus, involutus, occultus et quasi involutus. *Profound and a. learning*, literæ non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et reconditæ. *A somewhat a. discussion*, disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.).

ABTRUSELY, obscure.

ABTRUSENESS, obscuritas.

ABURD, insulsus (= in salutus).—absurdus (*foolish, senseless*).—ineptus (= in-aptus, *without tact and propriety*).—infictus (*opp. factus. All three of men and things*).—fatuus (*weak, foolish, of persons*).—Jn. ineptus et absurdus. *Somewhat a.*, subabsurdus. *Very a.*, perabsurdus.—*To be a.*, ineptire. nugari, nugas agere. || *Contradictory to reason*, rationi repugnans. *To be a.*, rationi repugnare.

ABURDITY, insulsitas, absurditas, fatuitas. **SYN. IN ABSURD**. || *An absurdity*, res insulsa, absurda, inepta, inficta.—ineptie, nugæ.—deliramentum (*a piece of mad a.*).

ABURDULY, inepte, absurde, infecte, insulse. || *Foolishly*, fatue, stulte, stolidē. || *Childishly*, pueriliter. *Somewhat a.*, subabsurde. *Very a.*, perabsurde.

ABUNDANCE, abundantia, affluentia (*the having somewhat more than one uses*).—uberitas (*a large supply, without reference to what is required*). *A. of provisions*, copiæ (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 30). *A. of goods*, suppeditiatio bonorum. *A. of all things*, omnium rerum abundantia, affluentia. affluentibus omnium rerum copiæ. *Also Jn.* saturitas copioque. || *To have abundance*. See ABOUND.

ABUNDANT, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g. patrimonium).—uber (e. g. produce, fructus).—optimus (e. g. harvest, messis). *We have a reason to complain, justissime or jure optimo querimus*. non sine causâ querimus. justissima est causa cur queramur, or querendi. *To reap an a. harvest*, large condere.

¹ As in 'the abstract of all faults,' Shak., 'the abstract of them all,' Dryd.

ABUNDANTLY, abunde, satis superque (*more than enough; denote a quality*).—abundanter (*in an abundant manner*).—cumulate (*in heaped up measure*).—prolixè, effuse (*in super-abundance*). Jn. prolixè effusæque. large effusæque.—A. furnished with althg, liberaliter instructus qd qd re.

ABUSE, v. || *Use improperly*, qd re perverse uti or abuti.—immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice abuti qd re (*to exceed the limits of modesty or moderation in using althg: e. g. es indulgentiâ, patientiâ*).—Fm the context, abuti qd re may do alone, but its real meaning is only to use copiously. To a. to or for althg, ad qd. || *Abuse the person*, qd abuti. || *To fail at*, conviciu m ci facere. qm conviciis consecrari, incescere. ci maledicere. qm maledictis insectari. maledictis in qm dicere, conferre, conjicere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis o probris qm increpare. maledictis qm figere. contumeliosis verbis qm prosequi.—To a. *aby through thick and thin*, omnibus maledictis qm vexare. omnia maledicta in qm conferre. To a. *aby in his absence*, ci absenti maledicere. contumeliose dicere qd de qo absente. qm absentem dente maledico carpere.

ABUSE, s. || *The improper use of althg*, *usus, or abusus, perversus (*a perverse use*).—*usus, or abusus, immodestus, intemperans, insolens (*a use exceeding the bounds of propriety*).—Fm the context, abusus alone might do, though it means only the using up of althg). || *Improper custom*; mos pravus (*agst correct and established custom*).—quod contra jus fasque est (*agst human and divine laws*). An a. prevaili, percrebrescit mos pravus (*T. Ann. 15, 19, inil.*): to remove abuses, *mores pravos or ea que contra jus fasque sunt abolere. || *Railing language*, maledictum (*any injurious word*).—conviciu m (*any abusive word*).—probru m (*any attack on another's honour*). To heap a. on aby, or load aby with a., omnibus maledictis qm vexare; omnia maledicta in qm conferre.

ABUSER, || *One who uses improperly*, homo perverse (*perverely*), immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice qd re abuens.

ABUSIVE, contumeliosus (*injurious to a man's honour*).—probrosus (*the same*; but implying a violent outbreak in words).—maledfcus (*using injurious words*). An a. word, vox contumeliosa; verbum contumeliosum. An a. lampoon, carmen probrum.

ABUSIVELY, contumeliose, turpiter.—maledfcè. **ABUT** on, finitimus, vicinu m, confinè m ci esse (*eply of a nation bordering on another*).—adjacere, imminere ci terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*eply of adjoining territories*; the latter implying a consequent friendship).

ABUTTING on, finitimus, confinè m (*having a common boundary*).—conjunctus ci loco (*locally connected with*).—contiguu s ci loco or cum quo loco (*joining it*).

ABYSS, infinita or immensa altitudo.—vorago (a.; *chasm*).—gurgis (*whirlpool*).—barathrum (*is a poet. expression*).—profundum (*with or without maris; a. of the sea*). || *Fig. Manifest overwhelming danger*; vorago, pestis, perniciēs. To plunge into an a. of danger, ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci. In præcepis ruerè.

ACACIA, Acanthus (*the Egyptian Ac. Mimosa Nilotica*, Linn.).

ACADEMIC, academicus (*properly, relating to the Academy, and consequently to the school of Aristotle*). **ACADEMICIAN**, *academicus socius.

ACADEMY, || *Association of learned men*, academia. To be chosen member of an a., academiæ sociu m ascribi. || *School, schola* (*as a place where instruction is given in the sciences*).—ludus discendi or literarum (*a place where young people are taught to read and write*).

ACCEDE, accedere ci rei or ad qd (e. g. to a plan; opp. abhorre re a re).—astipulari ci; sentire cum quo (*assent to*).—qd probare (*to approve of*).—annuere (*absl. or with acc.; to nod assent*). To a. to an opinion, sententiæ assentiri. sententiam accipere (*to receive it favorably*). To a. to aby's opinion, cs sententiam assensione comprobare (*approve of it*).—cs sententiam sequi (*to follow it*).—ad cs sententiam accedere (*a. to*).—ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in cs sententiam (*to a. to an opinion; of a senat-r passing to the side of him whose opinion he supports*; transire implying that a different opinion was at first entertained). Not to a. to an opinion, sententiam repudiare. abhorre re a re. assensum cohilè re a re. ab assensu sustinè re. assensum retinè re. To a. to a league, ad societatem accedere or se applicare.

ACCELERATE, accelerare qd (*to endeavour to bring*

althg about quickly).—maturare qd, or with inf. (*not to put off althg which should be done now; but admaturatione is only = to bring althg to maturity*. *Cæs. B. G. 7, 54*).—repræsentare qd (*to execute althg without delay; even before the time*).—præcipitare qd (*to a. too much*). To a. his departure or journey, maturare or accelerare iter. properare proficisci (*to hasten to set out*).—mature proficisci (*to set out in good time*). To a. one's arrival, mature venire. To a. one's ruin, maturare sibi exitum. To a. a man's ruin, præcipitantem impellere.

ACCELERATION, acceleratio, maturatio (*both in Auct. ad Herenn.*).

ACCENT, v. || *In pronunciation*, certum vocis admovere sonum. cum sono quodam vocis pronuntiare. || *In writing*, apponere syllabæ notam or apicem (*the last, if it is long*).

ACCENT, s. || *In pronunciation*, vocis sonus (C.).—accentus, tenor (Q.).—tonus (*Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25*). Acute a., sonus vocis acutus. || *In writing*, vocis nota (*Gell. 13, 6*).—apex (*the mark of a long syll., but different from the circumflex*. *Spaidd. Quint. 1, 5, 23*). To place an a. See ACCENT, v.

ACCENTUATE. See ACCENT, v. **ACCENTUATION**, vocaliatio (*Nigid. ap. Gell.*).—accentus (*Gell.*).

ACCEPT. A) *PROPE*. || *To receive something offered*, accipere.—money fm aby, pecuniu m a qo (*also to allow oneself to be bribed*). || *To undertake*, suscipere. recipere (*the former, eply, of free will; the latter, on being asked. Both of accepting an office, &c.*).—not to a. althg (e. g. an office), deprecari munus. B) *IMPROPE*. || *Approve of*; am satisfied with; accipere (a. it).—probare (*approve of it*).—admittere (*permit, approve*).—agnoscere (*acknowledge*; e. g. praise, honour). A. an invitation, *promittere se venturum esse; an invitation to dine with aby, promittere ad cenam, or promittere ad qm (*not condicere ci, which is, to invite myself to dine with aby*).—Not to a. an offered honour, oblatum honorem respuere; an offer of battle, pugnam detrectare. To a. aby as bail, qm vadem accipere. To a. a proposal or terms, conditionem accipere. ad conditionem accedere or (*after long consideration*) descendere (*opp. conditionem respuere, repudiare, or aspernari*). To a. it very gladly, *conditionem cupidissime accipere; without hesitation, *non dubito accipere quod defertur; not to a. the proposals of peace, pacis conditiones dimittere. The conditions of peace are accepted, pacis conditiones conveniunt; to a. an excuse, excusationem or causam or satisfactionem (*a justification*) accipere. A. a. your explanation or excuse, valet apud me excusatio tua. || *Approve and follow*. To a. advice, consiliu m accipere; to a. a consultation, consolationem suscipere. To act towards a person with partial regard, cs rationem habere. Not to the persons of men, nullius rationem habere. delectum omnem et discrimen omittere. auctoritates omittere.

ACCEPTABLE, acceptus (*gladly received, welcome*).—gratus (*causing in us a feeling of obligation fm its value to us*).—juecundus (*causing in us the feeling of delight*).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (s. d. sweet, m. soft; agreeably affecting the mind. All these of persons and things).—carus (*dear*).—dilectus (*valued, beloved*). gratus ci or apud qm (*high in his favour*). An a. time, commodum tempus. opportunu m or idoneu m tempus.

—Very a., pergratus, perjuecundus. To be a., juecundum esse, placere (*both of persons and things*).

ACCEPTABLENESS, juecunditas, gratia, dulcedo, suavitas. See SYN. in ACCEPTABLE.

ACCEPTABLY, juecunde, suaviter. || *At the right time*, opportune, peropportune.

ACCEPTANCE, acceptio,—comprobatio (*improper approval*).—A. of bail or security, satisacceptio (*Pompon. Dig. 45, 1, 5*).

ACCEPTATION. See MEANING.

ACCESS, || *Approach, as place*, aditus. To close every a., omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, præcludere. omnes aditus obstruere (*to block up*). || *Means or liberty of approaching*, aditus.—To have a. to althg, habere aditu m ad qd. aditus ci ad qd patet. To debor aby fm a., aditu m prohibere. aditu m ci intercludere. Easy of a., ad qm facies sunt aditus. He is easy of a., aditus ad eum est facilis. eum adire possunt omnes. He is easy of a. to private individuals, faciles aditus (sunt) ad eum privatorum. He is difficult of a., aditus ad eum sunt difficiliores; convenientibus est difficilis; rari est aditus. To give a. to, patefacere ci aditu m ad qd. To obtain a. to althg, aditus sibi comparare ad qd. || Increase, addition. See ACCESSION.

|| *Return or fit of a distemper*, accessio

(febris, &c.).—novæ tentationes (morbi, &c. *relapses*, opp. to vetus morbus. *Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2*).

ACCESSIBLE, patens, facilis accessus (of places).—ad qm faciles sunt aditus (of persons). To be a., patère (of places: for persons. See 'easy of access,' under ACCESS). To render aly a. to aby, aditum ci dare ad qd; patefacere ci aditum or viam ad qd. He is a. to multiteris, aliquem or faciem aditum ad aures cs adulatores habent.

ACCESSION, accessio (both a. in the abstract; and the added portion, or a. in the concrete).—incrementum (increase). A's of fortune and dignity, accessiones et fortune et dignitatis (C.). To receive a's, crescere, accrescere, augeri. incrementis augescere. cumulus accedit ci rei. They were constantly receiving fresh a's, augebatur illis copia. || Act of joining a party, &c. *Crci. with verb.* Your a. to our party, quod tu in partes nostras transiisti, or te nobis adiunxisti, &c. || Time of arriving at: e.g. accession to the throne, initium regni (beginning of reign); or by *Crci.* with regnare cœpisse, &c. The day of his a., dies quo regnare primum cœpit.

ACCESSORY, adj. See ADDITIONAL.

ACCESSORY, s. cs rei or ci rei affinis (e.g. facinori, noxæ, &c.).—consecus.—correus (a legal term for one put on his trial at the same time on the same charge. *Ulpian*).—particeps cs rei (e.g. conjurationis)—socius (e.g. sceleris). *Eggs*. These words do not express an accessory as opposed to a principal. See ACCOMPLICE.

ACCIDENTE, grammatices elementa (Q.). He is learning his a., primis elementis or literis inibuitur.

ACCIDENT. || *Accidental occurrence*, casus, res fortuita. Generally to be translated by v.: it was an a., casum factum est. By a., forte (by chance; without particular stress on the chance).—casu (by chance; opp. consulto).—fortuito, fortuitu (by mere chance; opp. causâ). Jn casu et fortuito or fortuito; temere (without previous reflection; implying that it would not have been done with it).—forte fortunâ (by a lucky chance). To trust to the chapter of a's, rem in casum accipitis eventâ committere (to trust aly to chance).—casum potius quam consilium sequi (to trust to chance rather than counsel). It happened by a., &c., forte evenit ut. casu accidit ut. forte ita incidit ut. To mention aly by a., in mentionem cs rei incliere. || *Accidents* = non-essential properties, accidentia, pl. (rerum, &c. Q. *ῥὰ ἀναγκαῖα κῶτα*).

ACCIDENTAL, fortuitus.—forte oblatu (accidentally offered, as an opportunity).—in casu positus (depending on chance).—non necessariu (not necessary).—adventitius (not customarily added to it). The a. concourse of atoms, fortuitus concursus atomorum.

ACCIDENTALLY. See 'By accident' under ACCIDENT.

ACCLAIM, s. See ACCLAMATION.

ACCLAMATION, acclamatio, clamores (accl. eply of the people shouting out in honour of a popular person, in the historians; for in *Cic.* it means a shout of disapprobation). Jn. plausus clamoresque. To receive aly with a's, plausu et clamore prosequi qd; with loud a's, magno clamore approbare qd. To receive aly with a's, acclamare ci (in C., to cry out against). To receive aly with loud a's, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere. With loud a's, cum plausibus clamoribusque.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas (collis, Cæs.).

ACCLIVOUS, acclivus or acclivus (opp. declivis).

ACCOMMODABLE, *Crci.* with accommodari posse ad qd.

ACCOMMODATE, *Tnns.* accommodate qd ci rei or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (to make aly agree with another).—To a. the expression to the thought, verba ad sensus accommodare. sententias accommodare vocibus. The thoughts are accommodated to the opinions and habits of men, sententiæ aptæ sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus. To a. a speech to the place, the circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis. || To be conformable to. See SURR. || Oblige aly in aly, accommodare ci de qâ re (Cic.).

ACCOMMODATE, adj. See SUITABLE, FIT.

ACCOMMODATING, obsequens (ready to comply with the wishes of another).—facilis (opp. officilis, complainant: easily brought to meet the wishes of others).—officius (ready to perform services). To be a. towards aly, cs voluntati morem gerere, obsequi. Know that you are a great deal too a., te esse auriculâ infimâ molliorem scito. (C.). The liberality and a. spirit of the (6)

magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratu (C.).

ACCOMMODATION, || *Adaptation*, accommodatio ad qd. || *Convenience*, *Crci.* e.g. to be an a., utile esse, usu esse, ex usu esse, utilitatem afferre, &c.

ACCOMPANY, A) *PROPR.* comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, præbere, adiungere (to accompany as a companion).—prosequi qm or qd (to attend, for the purpose of testifying respect).—deducere (to attend, as a mark of respect, e.g. a Roman senator from his house to the forum; or from the forum to his house; also a bride to her new home).—sectari, assectari (to attach oneself to a superior, as one of his followers; e.g. of scholars and dependants).—inter comites cs aspic (to be one of his companions). To a. aby to his residence, prosequi, deducere qm domum; to be a. d by a crowd, stipari (e.g. non usitatâ frequentia).—B) *IMPROPR.* || To do or testify aly to a departing friend, prosequi qm (e.g. with tears and good wishes, lacrimis votisque). To a. one's gift with obliging words, munus suum ornare verbis; a song with music, ct music with the voice, vocem fidibus jungere. ad chordarum sonum cantare; a song with the lute, carmen formare citharâ (e.g. *Gierig Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1*). To a. a singer with the flute, concinere ci prouocant: the horns which a. the lyre, cornua ea quæ ad nervos resonant in cantibus.

ACCOMPLICE, criminal affinis.—consciens (possessing a guilty knowledge).—correus (a legal term. *Ulpian. in Pundict. The Cod. Just. uses it*, qui opem ci flagitio dederunt (4, 18, 8); ii, qui ministerium ad qd exhibuerunt).—To declare his a's, conscius edere; to conceal them, conscius celare.

ACCOMPLISH, conficere (v. pr. e.g. its yearly course, cursus annuus; a task, negotium).—efficere, ad effectum perducere (e.g. cs mandata).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up to the end; e.g. negotia, cs mandata, imperium).—peragere (to go through with, to employ oneself about it from beginning to end; e.g. consulatum).—ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere (to bring aly to its end).—absolvere (to finish aly and have done with it).—perficere. || To fulfil, ratum esse jubere. || To be accomplished; of prophecies, &c., evenire, evadere, exitum habere. Our dreams are accomplished, somnia, or quæ somniavimus, evadunt.

ACCOMPLISHED (as part. v. ACCOMPLISH). || Possessing some elegant learning, tinctus literis. elegantiorum literarum studiosus or amans.—elegantiarum literarum intelligens. || It is accomplished, actum est.

ACCOMPLISHER, confector, exsecutor, effector. See verbs under ACCOMPLISH.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, || *Completion*, confectio, executio, effectio. (See the verbs under ACCOMPLISH.)—|| State of perfection, absolutio, perfectio. Jn. absolutio perfectioque. || Accomplishments, elegantiores literæ. ingenue et humanæ artes (but these phrases have a more extensive meaning than accomplishments)—humanitas (when spoken collectively, as forming a character; e.g. I value him on account of his a's).

ACCORD, v. INTR. concinere (to be in tune with; to harmonize).—concordare (to have the same mind, but may be used of things).—consentire (to think the same thing, but may be used of things).—convenire, congruere (come together; hence agree, suit, fit). To a. with aby or aly, cum qo or qâ re concinere, consentire, congruere. To a. together, inter se concinere, concordare, &c.—TRANS. || To accord (= grant) a request, preces cs audire, preces cs cedere. See GRANT.

ACCORD, s. || *Agreement*, consensus, consensio, conventus, conventio. SYN. under ACCORD, v. With one a., uno ore (of exclamations, &c.), unum or communem consensum. Of one's own a., sponte (opp. casu or necessitate; voluntarij).—sponte sua (opp. rogatus, provocatus, invitatus: quite of one's own a.).—ultra (in an over-ready, unusual, or unaccountable manner).—voluntate (opp. metu, invitatus, coactus, willingly).

ACCORDANCE. See ACCORD.

ACCORDING AS, pro eo ut. generally prout (but not prouti, nor, in this meaning, pro eo ac or pro eo quod).—a. as the occasion requires, prout res preloquitur. Also by phrases with pro, ex, e: a. as each man's circumstances permitted, pro cujusque facultatibus; a. as circumstances require; a. as occasion may arise, pro re; pro re natâ, pro tempore; e re; ex tempore; ex re et ex tempore.

ACCORDING TO, ad or secundum (with acc.: in agreement with).—ex (in consequence of; of an action arising fm, or out of, something).—de (proceeding fm).

—pro (in proportion to; for). To speak a. to truth, ad veritatem loqui; a. to nature, secundum naturam; a. to the laws, secundum leges (opp. contra leges); a. to your opinion, ex sententia tua, or de sententia tua: imperatores de omnium populorum sententia delecti.

—a. to law, ex lege (as a consequence of, and in conformity with, a particular enactment); a. to circumstances, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore: a. to my consular authority, pro auctoritate consulari. —a. to my regard for you, pro eo, quanti te facio: a. to their several weights, pro eo quantum in quoque sit ponderis. —Often by the cust. of the Romans, consuetudine Romano. —Suitably: in agreement with: convenientior or congruentior ei rei; apte ad qd.

ACCORDINGLY. —In conformity with something before mentioned; ad, secundum, convenienter, &c., governing the thing meant, which is generally omitted in English, or by ut, uti (as) with a verb. —Consequently, itaque (and so, of a consequence naturally following what has been stated). —igitur and ergo (consequently, therefore: the latter dwelling more emphatically on the necessity of the consequence). —quæ quum ita sit; res quum ita se habeat (this being the case).

ACCOST, alloqui qm (the usual expression for addressing a person: e. g. to salute, warn, comfort, &c.). —affari qm (to accost in a feeling or solemn manner; a more select expression than alloqui, and therefore less common in prose. Used in the pres. indic. except the 1st pers.; in particip. infin. and 2nd pers. imperat.). —appellare qm (to address him for the purpose of drawing him into conversation, and saying to him something of importance: or of preferring a request). —compellere (in prose, is to address in a harsh, reproachful manner). To a. aby by name, nominatim or nominans qm appellare (nominatim qm compello, implies a personal attack). To a. in a friendly, intimate manner, blande, familiariter alloqui qm; courtoisely, politely, liberaliter appellare qm.

ACCOUCHMENT, partus. —less freq. puerperium. —To be near her a., vicinam esse ad pariendum. At her first a., primo partu.

ACCOUNT, ratio (account, generally; and also = reckoning: often ratios when the account is a complex one). —nomen (the a. of an individual who is in a man's books). A little a., ratiuncula. An a. of receipts and expenditure, ratio accepti et expensi. To have a settlement of a.'s with aby, putare rationem cum qd; calculum ponere cum qd; ci rationem reddere (of the debtor); qm vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). To examine an a., rationem cognoscere; rationes inspicere. To go through a man's a., rationes cs excutere, dispungere. To state and balance an a., rationes conficere et consolidare. To cast up an a., rationes or calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere. The a. agrees, or is right, ratio constat, convenit, apparet. His a. of receipts and disbursements comes right, ratio accepti et expensi par est. The a. comes right to a farthing, ratio ad numum convenit. To have an a. with aby (e. g. as a partner, creditor, &c.), ratione cum qd conjunctum esse. He has a heavy a. against me, grandem pecuniam ci debo. I have a heavy a. against him, magna ratio mihi cum eo contracta est. To settle an a., rationem expedire,olvere, exsolvere. To demand the settlement of an a., nomen exigere. To draw up or make out an a., rationem conficere. To bring to a., imputare (dat. of person against whom); ci expensum ferre (to set a sum down in one's a.'s as paid to aby); rationibus inferre; in rationem inducere; or inferre, inducere infer; in codicem accepti et expensi referre; to set it down in one's a.'s as given to aby, in rationibus ci datum inducere qd. Set it down to my a.; i. e. against me, mihi expensum feras. To adjust or settle one's family a., rationes familiares componere. To return or give in one's a.'s, rationes referre or ad ærarium referre (of a magistrate who has received public money). On my own a., meo nomine (prop.; then impr. at my own risk). —Reckoning, explanation: to call a man to a., rationem ab eo reposcere. To give an a., rationem reddere. The day of a., *dies rationis reddendæ. —A advantage, quæstus, lucrum; to find his a. in alth, quæstum facere in qâ re; satis lucri facere ex qâ re. —Regard, respect io, ratio: to take a. of, i. e. consider, regard, cs rei rationem ducere or habere. To take no a. of, negligere qm or qd, nihil curare qd. To make no a. but

that, non or nihil dubitare quin &c. —Narration, narratio; relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. Postaug.), rei gestæ expositio. To give an a., narrare ci qd or de qâ re. —exponere, explicare (to give a full a.). —enarrare (to give a full and orderly a.). —Also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habeat. There are two a.'s of that, de qâ re duplex memoria est, or (for reports of recent events) duplex fama est. There are different a.'s (in books, &c.), variatur memoria actus rei. —Estimation, valis. To be of small or of no a., nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things). —tenui or nullâ auctoritate esse; in nullo esse numero (of persons). To be of a. qd loco et numero esse apud qm; multum auctoritate valere or posse apud qm. —On account, in antecessum (i. e. in advance, with dare,olvere, accipere. Sen. Postaug.). On account of, ob (for; for the sake of); referring to an object to be attained or benefited: e. g. to 'an advantage to be attained,' the commonwealth to be benefited, merit to be rewarded, &c.). —propter (denotes a proximate cause or motive; it properly denotes vicinity). —per (denotes dependence on something). —de (with respect to). —causâ (fm the cause; for the sake of: denotes a thing or person viewed as the cause of an action). —gratiâ (with gen., out of favour; for the sake of). —ergo (with gen., in consideration of a fact stated). —pro (for; in proportion to, or agreement with; in return for). —præ (denotes the preventive cause: hence only in negative sentences). —for some advantage, ob qd emolumentum: to take money for judging a cause, ob rem judicandam: she could not do it on a. of her age, per ætatem: on a. of the season of the year, propter anni tempus; propter hanc causam, quod; ob eam causam, quia; certis de causis; omnium salutis causa; ætatis atque honoris gratiâ. To be heard with difficulty on a. of (= for) the noise, præ streptu vix audiri. To be praised on a. of something, cs rei nomine laudari; a qâ re laudari, commendari. To march negligently on a. of (= in consequence of) his success, negligentius ab re bene gestâ ire (L.).

ACCOUNT, v. —Esteem, ponere with in and the abl.: to a. alth a vice, ponere qd in vitia. —ducere (with dat. of what one esteems i. e. ducere sibi qd laudi). —numerare qd in cs rei loco (e. g. to a. a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco). —To a. alth a gain, deputare qd esse in lucro (Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 16).

ACCOUNT FOR, rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by cur: cur credam, afferre possum. To a. for this, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre: to a. satisfactorily for, justas causas afferre cs rei, or cur with subj. —illustrare qd; lucem or lumen ci rei afferre (not affundere), dare lumen ci rei (to throw light upon). —explainare qd (to make alth plain). —aperire (to uncover, unveil). —all these are said of what was before dark or confused). To a. for a mistake, errorem aperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). To a. for one thing from another, causam cs rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to a. for, difficile habere explicatus (of what it is difficult to make intelligible). —To have to render an account of, rationem reddere cs rei or de qâ re.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, rationes (properly, accounts). —codex accepti et expensi: fm the context, codex or tabulæ alone may do. —adversaria, orum (a day-book, from which items were transferred to the ledger, codex or tabulæ). To keep an a., rationes, codicem instituere; tabulas conficere. To set down in an a.-b., in rationes, in codicem, in tabulas, in adversaria referre.

ACCOUNTABLE, ci ratio reddenda esse. —One who makes himself answerable; to be a., præstare qd. I am a. for that, mihi res præstanda est. To make oneself a., qd in se recipere (to take it on oneself).

ACCOUNTANT, tabularius, calculator, rationarius (all terms of the Rom. empire). —actor summarum (cashier, steward, book-keeper; who had to collect his master's rents, &c. time of empire).

ACCOUTRE, armare (to provide with arms or other implements). —instruere (to furnish with). —ornare, adornare, exornare (to fit out or equip with what is ornamental or necessary). —JN. ornare (exornare) atque instruere.

ACCOUTREMENT, armatus (the action of equipping; not instructio). —arma (n. pl.), armatura (the thing with which one is accoutred). —ornatus; ornata, n. pl. (handsome equipment). —J Garments, vestis; vestimenta, n. pl.

ACCREDIT, confirmare; ci rei fidem addere or facere. An accredited ambassador, legatus cum publicâ auctoritate et testimonio missus (v. C. 1 Ferr. 3, 7);

¹ Thus a sentence like, 'to believe rightly and to live accordingly,' must be turned into, 'to believe rightly and to live according to his belief; or 'as he believes.'

legatus cum publico testimonio missus (*C. Arch.* 4, 8); legatus publice missus (*C. 2 Verr.* 5, 13).

ACCRETION, accretio (*opp.* to diminutio: used by *C.* of the moon's light).

ACCURUE, provenire (*spring up, grow, as crops, &c.*).—*accedere* (*to be added to*).—*ex qâ re nasci, oriri* (*to be born, to arise*).

ACCUBATION, accubitus (*accubatio, false reading*); accubitus, ūs.

ACCUMULATE, cumulare, accumulare (*the former to heap up to the full measure; the latter to heap up more and more*).—*accervare, coaccervare* (*to make a heap of athg; to heap together*).—*aggerare, exaggerare* (*to heap up high: Postaug. in prose*).—*augere* (*to increase*).—*addere qd ci rei. To a. wealth, pecunias coaccervare*; *accervos numorum construere* (*opes exaggerare, Phædr.*).

ACCUMULATION, accervatio (*Plin.*), coaccervatio (*Gaj. Dig.* 2, 1, 11: by *C.* as a *fig. of rhetoric*). *Accumulatio* is only used in the sense of *heaping up earth about the roots of trees*.

ACCUMULATOR, accumulator (*opum accumulator, T.*).

ACCURACY, cura, accuratio (*the latter, C. Brut.* 67, 238, mira acc. in componendis rebus).—*Jn. cura et diligentia*.—*subtilitas* (*acuteness, subtlety: e. g. with mathematical a., geometria subtilitate docere qd.*).—*sometimes diligentia* (*close application and attention*).—*With the greatest a., accuratissime, exactissime, or sometimes diligentissime*.

ACCURATE, diligens (*one who pays close attention to his work, that he may fail in no respect*).—*accuratus* (*made with exactitude: only of things*).—*exactus* (*perfectly what it ought to be; of things only: of persons, it is only found in the sive age: perfect*).—*exquisitus* (*far sought: hence of extraordinary excellence*).—*subtilis* (*acute, esply of an orator who, with tact and acuteness, chooses the best expressions, illustrations, &c.: then of things which give proof of such acuteness; e. g. of a speech*).—*limatus, politus* (*of a refined, polished orator and style*).—*Jn. limatus et politus: accuratus et politus re.*—*An a. style, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis.*—*An a. knowledge of athg, ea rei interior scientia.*—*An a. judgement, iudicium subtile, or limatum et politum.*—*To subject athg to an a. investigation, diligenter exquirere, subtiliter quærere qd.*—*To give an a. description of athg, accurate et diligenter describere qd.*—*To give (= write) aby an a. account of athg, diligenter scribere de re qm.*—*With accuracy. See ACCURATELY.*

ACCURATELY, diligenter, accurate. *Jn. diligenter et accurate; accurate et exquisite; exacte; subtiliter.* (*Syn. under ACCURATE.*)

ACCURSE. See CURSE.

ACCURSED, devotus (*actually under a curse pronounced*).—*execrabilis, execrandus* (*deserving execration*).—*nefarius, nefandus* (*impious, wicked: esply against what is holy. The latter of things only*).

ACCUSABLE, accusabilis, accusandus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensio et vituperatione dignus. (*Syn. of repr. and vitup. under BLAME.*)

ACCUSATION, accusatio, incusatio, insinulatio, crimination (*all as actions. Syn. under ACCUSE*).—*crimen* (*charge*).—*calumnia* (*false accusation*).—*To defend aby against an a., crimen defendere a qo. To defend oneself against an a., crimen amoliri, propulsare; culpam a se amovere.*—*crimen diluere* or *criminationem dissolvere* (*to show its injustice or groundlessness*).—*|| A a law term, querimonia, querela* (*complaint: the former from a sense of injustice; the latter from a feeling of vexation*).—*delatio nominis* (*giving the name of the accused to the judge*).—*periculum* (*as causing danger to the accused*).—*actio* (*g. l. for the legal proceedings whether in a civil or criminal cause*).—*accusatio* (*the charge made, esply in a crim. court*).—*petitio, postulatio* (*in civil causes: demand for restitution or redress*).—*vindicatio* (*civil action to recover a thing*).—*condictio* (*civil action on account of a person*).—*formula* (*the pleading: the formula according to wch the acc. was drawn up*).—*libellus* (*the written accusation*).—*|| dica, δίκη = actio, in civil causes, when the trial spoken of took place in a Greek court.*

ACCUSATIVE (*case*), accusativus (*sc. casus, Q.*).—*quartus casus accusandi* (*Varro*).

ACCUSATORY, accusatorius.—*An a. libel: i. e. written charge, libellus, accusatio* (*not accusatorius libellus*).—*To prefer or set forth an a. libel against aby, libellum de qo dare* (*Plin.*).—*In an a. manner, accusatorie, accusatorio more et jure.*

(8)

ACCUSE, accusare (*to a. in a criminal court*).—*incusare* (*to a., but not in a court of justice*).—*insinulare*, in cs rei insinulationem vocare (*to cause aby to be suspected of a crime, whether justly or unjustly*).—*arguere crimine* or *de crimine* (*ἐκείνῃ, to charge, and make the charge good by proofs, whether in a court of justice or not*).—*culpam in qm conferre*, in culpâ ponere qm, ci culpam attribuire (*lay the blame of athg on aby: culpâre is poet. and Postaug.*).—*crimen ci afferre* or *inferre*; in crimen vocare or adducere; crimen in qm conferre; crimine compellare (*to tax or charge a man with, whether justly or not*).—*criminatori* (*to accuse in a bad sense: e. g. for the purpose of blackening a man's character*).—*condemnare qm cs rei* (*properly to condemn; but sometimes the antecedens of condemnation, to accuse justly: e. g. qm iniquitatis. Herzog. B. G. 7, 19*).—*reum facere* or *agere* (*bring before a court as a defendant*).—*calumniari* (*to a. calumniously, sophistically, &c.*).—*qd ci obijcere* or *objectare* (*to cast athg in a man's teeth; reproach him with*).—*To a. falsely, falso crimine* or *falsis criminationibus insinulare*; *falso conferre qd in qm; crimen* or *qd criminis ci* or *in qm confingere*.

ACCUSED. An a. person, or the a., reus (*if in a court of justice*).

ACCUSER, accusator.—*criminator, calumniator.* (*See verbs under ACCUSE.*)—*actor* (*the manager of a judicial impeachment*).

ACUSTOM. *To a. aby, consuefacere qm with inf.* or *ut, ne. To a. aby to athg, qm assuefacere qâ re* (*C. Cæs.*), or (*Postaug.*) *ci rei* or *ad qm.*—*The trans. use of the originally intrans. consuescere, assuescere was unknown to the great prose-writers. To a. oneself, consuescere or assuescere with infn. or abi.* (*Postaug. also with dat. or ad qd; ass. even in Cæs. B. G. 6, 28*); *assuescere* in qd.—*also se assuefacere qâ re.*

ACUSTOMED, assuefactus or assuetus qâ re. *To have grown a. to living at Alexandria, Jam in consuetudinem Alexandriæ vixisse venisse.*—*|| s. a. l. Vid.*

ACE, unum (*late: Tertull.*).—*Not to bate an a. of athg, ne pilum dimittit unum deminuere* or *detrahere de qâ re.*

ACERBITY, austeritas, acerbitas, amaritas. *Syn. under SOUV.*

ACHE (*no Latin word expresses the notion of ache as a particular kind of pain*), dolor (*pain generally, whether of body or mind*).—*cruciatu* (*excruciating pain*).—*tormentum* (*torture; racking pain*).

ACHE, v. dolere (*in body or mind*).—*condolescere* (*only in perf.*).—*The wind had made my head a., caput mihi de vento condoluit* (*Plaut.*).—*my side ached, condoluit mihi latus* (*so pes; dens; tactum dolore corpus*).

ACHE-BONE, coxa, coxendix; *os coxae.

ACHIEVABLE, quod effici, ad effectum adduci potest.

ACHIEVE, conficere (*to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work*: itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. *D.*).—*efficere, ad effectum adducere* (*to bring to actual existence*).—*perficere* (*to carry through to the end; to make athg perfect: opp. inchoare, to begin*).—*absolvere* (*to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete: opp. inchoare, instituire*).—*Jn. absolvere ac* (*et*) *perficere*.—*peragere* (*to carry a business through*).—*exsequi, persequi* (*to follow up till it is done: esply of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata*).—*ad finem adducere* (*to bring athg to its intended end; to complete*).—*patrare* (*of important actions publicly performed: an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first: strengthened perperare*).—*sometimes facere alone* (*opp. cogitare*).—*To be able to a. athg, *parem esse ei rei exsequendâ.*—*|| Obtain by exertion, adipisci, assequi* (*the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved*).—*To a. peace, pacem perpetrare* (*L.*).

ACHIEVEMENT. || Completion; performance, executio. || Heroic action, facinus magnum (*any great action*).—res præclare gesta.*—*|| Achievements, res gestæ* (*not confined to successes in war*).—*|| Escutcheon, insigne generis* (*cf. C. pro Sulla*, 31, 88).**

ACHING, s. *See ACHE.*

ACID, acidus (*opp. dulcis: sour to taste or smell*).—*Jn. acer acidusque.*—*Somewhat a., acidulus, subacidus. Verr. a., acidissimus, peracerbus, acerbissimus, peracer, acerrimus.*—*malum acidum = an apple sour, though ripe; m. acerbum, an apple sour, because unripe.*—*To be a., acere, acidum* or *acerbum* or *acerem esse gustatu.*—*To be turning a., acescere, coaccervare.*—*See SOUV.*

ACIDIFY, acidum facere.

ACIDITY, aciditas (*taste*).—acidus sapor (*acid taste*).
 1. *Something acid*, acidum. *To correct a*, amantudines hebetare (*Plin.*).

ACKNOWLEDGE, agnoscere, cognoscere (*to recognize a thing, then to a. it to be what it is*).—appellare qm (*with acc. of a title: to a., e. g. a king, &c.*).—*To a. a man for one's son*, agnoscere qm filium: *not to a. him as one's son any longer*, abdicare filium. *To a. a man as king, regem appellare qm (to declare him king)*, ei parere (*to obey him*): *not to a. a man for one's king, detractare cs imperium*. || *Confess*, fateor (*my implying a previous question*), confiteor, profiteor (*conf. reluctantly, from being unable to conceal; prof. freely, openly*), often joined with *præ se ferre*. *To a. openly, honestly, freely*, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue, libere confiteri, libere profiteri. *To a. a debt*, confiteri se alienum (xii. *Tabb. ap. Gell. &c.*), confiteri nomen; fateri se debere. *Not to a. a debt*, initiari debitum. *To a. a crime*, suscipere crimen, agnoscere, confiteri (C.). agnoscere erratum suum (C.). *To a. a sin*, confiteri peccatum (C.) or se peccasse. *To a. the truth of Christianity*, *Christum sequi. *doctrinam Christianam profiteri. || *To allow that one has received*, implying that one owes a return: *to a. kindnesses*, beneficia grate interpretari (*Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 9*). *To a. that they are conquered, unskilful, &c.*, confiteri se victos, imperitos, &c.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, agnitio (*act of recognizing*).—confessio (*act of confessing*). *To bring a man to the a. of a thing*, qm adducere ad confessionem cs rei (*by kind means*); ei exprimere confessionem cs rei or exprimere ut qs confiteatur qd (*by force*). *To force a man to an a.*, exprimere or extorquere ut fateatur; cogere ut confiteatur or concedat. *The a. of error*, *error agnitus.—*To bring a man to an a. of his sins*, *facere, efficere, ut agnoscat, intelligat se peccavisse.—|| *To send a man a small a.*, munusculum ci concinnare (*if 'small present' will do*). || *Acknowledgement of the payment of a debt*, apocha. *To give an a.*, apocham dare.

ACME, the highest point, the height. CACL. *by adj.*, the a. of folly, transl. 'the greatest folly.' || *Crisis of a disorder*, critica morbi accessio (*August. Confess. 6, 1, end*).

ACONITE, æconitum (*Wolfsbane*).

ACORN, glans, ndis.

ACORUS, (*bot.*) acorus, calamus odoratus or aromaticus, calamus (*if the species need not be mentioned*).

ACOUSICS, *acustica.

ACQUAINT, || *In form*, vid. || *Acquaint oneself with*, noscere, cognoscere (*esp. by experience*).—discere (*to learn*).—percipere (*to get a clear notion of, esp. by one's own observation and experience*).

(a) **ACQUAINTED**, to be or become; with PERSONS. *To become a. with each other*, se inter se noscere. *To become better a. with aby (i. e. with his character)*, propius inspicere qm. *To be well a. with a man*, qm bene, optime, pulchre, propius nosse (g. t.). pulchre cognoscere cs sensum (*his opinions*). qui vir et quantus sit altissime insipiasse (*his intellectual or moral greatness*). qm penitus cognoscere, qm cognoscere et intelligere. *To be thoroughly a. with aby*, qm penitus insipiasse. pernosce qm qualis sit. intus et in cute nosse (*Pers.*). *To make a man a. with another*, qm ad qm deducere (*to introduce him*). *To be a. with aby by sight*, qm de facie nosse. *Not to be a. with aby*, non nosse qm. qs mihi est ignotus. ignorare qm (*rare in the sense of being unacquainted with his person, as Nep. Arist. 1, 4: mly not to know his character*). || *Expressing or implying intimate acquaintance*: to be intimately a. with, qd familiariter or intime utl. in familiaritate cs versari. *I am intimately a. with*, magna est mihi cum qd familiaritas.

(b) **ACQUAINTED**, to be; with THINGS. qd intelligere, callere, cognitum or perceptum habere. multum in qâ re versatum esse (*to have had much practice in it*).—cs rei peritum esse (*to be skilled in it*).—cs rei gnarum esse. (SYN. IN UNDERSTAND.) *Not to be a. with a thing*, qd ignorare or nescire. In qâ re rudem or peregrinum, or hospitem esse. cs rei ignarum or imperitum esse.

ACQUAINTANCE, A) of persons. || *An acquaintance*, notus, -ci amicus (a friend).—ci familiaris (*an intimate a.*). *He is an a. of mine*, usum mihi et consuetudo or familiaritas mihi cum qo intercedit.—*An intimate a.*, qo or cs amicitia familiariter utl. || **ACQUAINTANCE**, noti, amici, familiares. *To have an extensive a.*, multos habere amicos. *multis notum esse et familiarem. || *Acquaintance with aby*, cognitio cs (*the becoming acquainted with a man*: dignus (9)

cognitione, worth knowing).—notitia cs (*the being acquainted with*).—usus, usus et consuetudo (*intercourse with, intimacy*).—familiaritas (*habits of great intimacy*). *To make a. with*, qm cognoscere. B) with things: cognitio cs rei (*the becoming acquainted with it*).—notitia cs rei (*the being acquainted with it*).—scientia cs rei (*thorough knowledge, the result of mental activity*).

ACQUIESCE, acquiescere ci rei, dat.; or qâ re (*say nothing against it; weaker than assentiri and approbare*. C. Acad. 2, 46. acquiescere in qâ re is, to find satisfaction in a thing).—qâ re contentum esse (*to be contented with*).—qd probare, approbare, accipere (*to approve of, receive favorably*).

ACQUIESCENCE, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio (*approval*).—consensio, consensus, assensus (assent).—With your a., te consentiente or probante. Without your a., te adversante, renuente, nulente.

ACQUIRABLE, *quod adipisci queas.—*quod obtineri potest (SYN. under OBTAIN).—impetrabilis (*what can be obtained by entreaties*).

ACQUIRE, parare, comparare (*provide, procure by one's own means*).—querere (*obtain by seeking: e. g. livelihood, vicium; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam*).—acquirere (*to obtain what one has striven for*).—colligere (*collect: e. g. good-will, favour, &c.*).—nancisci (*obtain with or without trouble; even against one's wish*).—adipisci (*to achieve by exertion*).—consequi (*to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance*).—assequi (*to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavour*).—obtinere (*to obtain and keep possession*). *To a. credit*, parere sibi laudem; money, pecuniam sibi facere; a man's friendship, cs amicitiam sibi comparare; great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnamque nomen facere; extensive knowledge, *magnas opes eruditionis sibi comparare. *To endeavour to a.*, capere qd (e. g. popularity, &c.). *To a. strength*, se corroborare.

ACQUIREMENT, || *Act of acquiring*, comparatio, adeptio.—A. of popularity, conciliatio gratiæ. || *Knowledge acquired*, docina, eruditio, literæ. A person of extensive a.'s, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus. eruditissimus. optimis artibus eruditus. homo in quo multe sunt literæ; of extensive and various a.'s, in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

ACQUISITION, comparatio (*act of procuring for oneself*).—adeptio (*the obtaining what one has striven for*).—A. of popularity, conciliatio gratiæ.

ACQUIT, || *Set free*, liberare re or a re.—exsolvere re (*release fm*).—eximere re or ex re (*to deliver fm*).—levare re (*relieve fm what is disagreeable, e. g. fear, sorrow, pain*).—expedire re (*extricate fm*).—extrahere ex re (*drag out of*).—eripere ex re or a re (*snatch fm*). *The three last of extricating fm unpleasant circumstances: e. g. dangers.*—|| *Pro-nounce guiltless*, absolvere (*pr. et impr.*), of a thing, qâ re or de qâ re (e. g. regni suspicione, de prævaricatione).—exsolvere qâ re (e. g. suspicione).—liberare qâ re (*set free, g. t.*).—*To be acquitted*, liberatum discedere. innocentem or innoxium absolvi. exjudicio emergere. || *Discharge a duty*, officium exsequi, officio defungi. officii partes explere. *To a. oneself admirably*, &c., officium cumulate reddere (C. ad Div. 5, 8, 2).—*See DUTY.* || *To a. oneself like a man*, virum se præstare.

ACQUITTAL, absolutio (aby's, cs rei, e. g. majestatis).—liberatio (cs rei, e. g. culpæ).

ACQUITTANCE, apocha, accepti latio (*the former implying payment of the debt; the latter any release fm the necessity of payment*).—A formal a., or an a. under hand and seal, *apocha manu sigilloque firmata. *To give aby an a.*, apocham dare.

ACRE, jugerum (*really about two-thirds of an A. See Adam*).

ACRID, acer (*hot and biting, like mustard, garlic, onions*).—acerbus (*of a thing that contracts the tongue: e. g. unripe fruit, sour, opp. suavis*).—amarus (*opp. dulcis; nauseously bitter*).

ACRIMONIOUS, || *Acrid*, vid. || *Fig. of words, &c.*, amarus (*bitter*).—acerbus (*sour*).—asper (*rough*).—mordax (*biting*).—invidiosus (*calculated to raise a prejudice agst the person attacked*).—aculeatus (*stinging*). A. words, verborum aculei.

ACRIMONY, acerbitas, amaritas (SYN. under ACRID).—acrimonia (*seld. in lit. sense before Plin., and only of sharpness to the taste; an invigorating, strengthening sharpness. Not fig. in the sense of our acrimony*).

ACRITUDE. *See ACRIMONY.*

ACROSS, ade, in transversum. ex or de transverso.

per transversum.—Smtg comes a. my mind, qd mihi

de improvviso obijcitur. || *Crosswise*, vid. *To shake hands* a. *cs manus decussatim constringere.

ACROSS, pr. trans.—*To march an army a. the Rhone*, trahere exercitum Rhodanum or trans Rhodanum.

ACROSTIC, ea quæ *ἀποστροφῆς* dicitur (C. Div. 2, 54).

ACT, v. || *Do, agere, facere* (ag., like *ἀγῶν*, refers more to the simple acting than to the results of it; facere, like *ποιῶν*, refers to the action and its results: to act well or ill, recte or male agere and recte or male facere; but the latter only so far as the effect of the action is, or is not, what it should be). || *Behave*, se gerere (e. g. shamefully). || *To a. like a man*, virum se præstare. || *Exert force*, vim habere (not vim exserere, which is not Lat.).—efficacem esse (to work or be effective).—*The medicine a.'s*, concipitur venis medicamentum; does not a., medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus.—*The medicine a.'s so powerfully*, tanta vis est medicamenti.—*The medicine a.'s well*, commodè facit (Cels.).—*To a. upon athg*, vim habere or exercere in qd; on aby, qm or cs animum movere, commovere. *It a.'s upon me in different ways*, varie afficior qd re. *It a.'s differently upon me*, qd aliter fero. || *To be in effective action*; of things, in effectu esse (e. g. machines). || *Act a part on the stage*, or in life, agere qm or cs partes, cs personam tueri (not cs pers. agere). tractare personam (res PART).—simulare qm, or with ac. and infm. (to pretend to be aby).—*to lude* qm is uncl.; exhibere qm unlat. || *To a. play*, fabulam agere (not fab. docere, which is said of the author only). || *To forbid the players to a.*, histrionibus scenam interdicerè (Su.). *The players will not a. to night*, *histriones hodie in scenam non prohibent.

Act, n. factum (what has been actually done).—facinus (deed, contemplated as the act of a free agent, and as an evidence of strength of character, for good or for evil).—opus (work; the product of a faciens).—|| ACTS, facta (g. t.).—res gestæ; gesta, opus, sit res only (acts performed in the line of one's duty or office: esp. exploits, achievements in war).—acta (actions performed according to particular rules: measures, e. g. of a politician).—actiones (doings; goings on; implying a continued course. Herz. ad B. Civ. 1, 5). *A's of the Apostles*, *Apostolorum acta or res gestæ. || *A noble a.*, egregie or egregium factum; facinus præclarum. *An immortal a.*, facinus or opus immortale. *Honorable, glorious a.'s*, laudes, decora, pl. To perform an a., facinus facere, conficere; opus edere: a wicked a., facinus, flagitium, scelus committere; scelus facere, perficere, admittere. || In the very a., in manifesto facinore (e. g. to be caught, apprehended; in re præsentia, on the spot where the occurrence took place). || *Act of a man's life*, obliivio sempterna (C.).—obliivio quam Athenienses *ῥυνηρία* vocant (V. Max.).—lex ne quis ante actum rerum accusetur, neve multetur (a law). See AMNERTY. || ACTS of a court, tabulæ (g. t.). litteræ publicæ (archines).—acta publica, or acta only (recorded proceedings of the Senate, people, or individual magistrates). To record in the a.'s, in acta referre. To be contained in the a.'s, in actis esse.

ACTION, || *Thing done*. V. ACT. || *Acting*, actio (doing, and thing done).—actus. To be in a., in actu esse (Sen.). || *Action*, in law, actio (the legal proceedings: the trial).—lis (the actual trial or contest).—causa (the grounds of it; each party's case).—res (the subject of it; the whole case).—dyca (Gr. only of a civil cause before a Greek court). *A civil a.*, causa privata. *A criminal a.*, causa publica (for an offence against the state; causa capitalis, if the penalty is death). || *TO BRING AN A. AGAINST ABY*, (1) generally: lege agere cum qo (not in qm); actionem ci intendere; formulam ci intendere (to prefer a written accusation against him); iudicio experiri cum qo; iudicio persequi qm; on account of athg, (lege) agere cs rei or de re; iudicio or legibus experiri de re; against athg, lege agere in or adversus qd. (2) in civil causes: qm in ius vocare (to call him before a court).—dicam ci scribere, subscribere, or impingere (to prefer a written acc. with name of accuser, defendant, &c.—before a Greek court). (3) in criminal causes: delationem nominis postulare in qm (prop. to ask permission of the judge to deliver in the name of the accused person; then to accuse generally).—nomen cs ad iudicem or iudices deferre.—iudicium postulare in qm.—qm in iudicium adducere. qm in ius educere. qm ducere or educere (to bring him before a court).—periculum ci creare or facessere (to put him in peri.).—qm reum agere or facere (to make him an accused person).—qm (reum) citare (to cite him before a court).—qm accusare (to accuse him formally).—for athg, nomen cs deferre (10)

de re; deferre qm cs rei (also with ad iudices); qm reum cs rei citare or agere; qm iudicio cs rei, or only qm cs rei accessere; qm reum cs rei postulare; and postulare qm cs rei or de re. || *To bring an a. against aby for damages*, qm iudicio recuperatorio persequi. (See RECUPERATOR.) || *I have an a. i. e. ground of a.*, habeo actionem. est actio in qm. *An a. lies agst aby*, actio competit in qm. || *To show a man how he must bring his a.*, actionem ci demonstrare. || *Of an orator*, including both voice and gesture, actio. || BATTLE. Vid. || *Of a play*, actio (an incident in it; or its incidents).—argumentum fabulae (its general subject). *A play abounding in a.*, fabula actiosa: deficient in a., *parum actiosa.

ACTIONABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ocken. Cic. Ecl. p. 105). *Athg is a. or not a.*, est cs rei (ulla) or nulla actio. *A person's conduct is a.*, est actio in qm. || *Sis, pena or supplicio dignus* (the latter of the severest punishment).—animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment).

ACTIVE, industrius, navus, operosus, laboriosus. assiduus, diligens, aedulus (SYN. under ACTIVITY), actuosus (opp. nihil agens, inclined to action, full of activity: e. g. of virtue, the mind, &c.; or opp. quietus, of an active life. It cannot be used safely in any other relations: still rarer is activus, which occurs in Sen. in philosophia activa, opp. contemplativa).—acer (full of fire and energy).—impiger (setting to work vigorously; unwearied by exertions).—strenuus (vigorously and earnestly active: e. g. mercator).—agens, ciens (active in philos., opp. patibilis, passive).—JN. navus et industrius. industrius et acer. acer et industrius. operosus et semper agens aliquid et molens. *A. in business*, in rebus gerendis acer et industrius. *To be always a.*, semper agere qd (et moliri). *To be a.* (of things), vigere. *To be a. in aby's cause*, niti pro quo: *he used to say that he was never more a. than when he was doing nothing; dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret. || ACTIVE VERB, verbum agens (opp. verbum patendi, Gell. 18, 12, end).

ACTIVELY, naviter, strenue, impigre, enixe (with all one's might).—|| *With agility*, perniciter, agilitèr (both Postaug.).

ACTIVITY, opera (a., unemphatically; opp. momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising).—labor (labour, toil).—industria (habituat a. of an elevated kind: e. g. in heroes, statesmen).—navitas (the useful a. of ordinary men).—sedulitas (bustling a. in small matters).—assiduitas (persevering industry).—diligentia (careful, close application).—impigritas (unweariness).—actio (acting). || *Agility*, pernicitas (a., anexterity in all bodily movements).—agilitas (opp. tarditas).

ACTOR, artifex scenicus (g. t.).—actor scenicus or actor only (actor, the most respectable term).—histrion (the middle term: player).—ludio, ludius (the lowest term: pantomimic performer; a player and dancer). *Tragic actor*, Tragedus. *Comic actor*, Comædus. || *Company of a.'s*, familia histrionum; grex histrionum.

ACTRESS, artifex scenica, also scenica only (late. In earlier times even female characters were acted by men).

ACTUAL, verus (true, real).—germanus (one's own, complete, genuine: germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a genuine Stoic).—solidus (substantial, real).—certus (certain).—ipse (the thing itself).

ACTUALLY, re. re verâ. reapse. re et veritate (really, not in words only).—sane. profecto (assuredly, words of asseveration). *Sis quid est aliud (nisi)?*

ACTUARY, scriba, actuarius (in siltv. age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court. Suet. Cæs. 55).

ACTUATE, movere, commovere (to move).—ciere (set in motion, stir up).—incitare, concitare (set in violent motion).—impellere (drive or urge to).—adducere, inducere (to draw to).—Also agere qm (Heind. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 13).

ACULEATE, aculeatus (armed with a thorn).

ACUMEN. See ACUTENESS.

ACUTE, || *Sharp*, propr. Vid. *An a. angle*, angulus acutus. || *Of the senses*, acutus, —sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling; sagacious). Obs. oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti; visus acer. acer videndi sensus: nares acutæ, nasus sagax, aures acutæ. || *Of the mental faculties*, acutus (sharp).—acer (vigorous, of powerful comprehension, penetrating).—subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately).—argutus (over-acute; making too fine distinctions).—perspicax (clear-sighted).—*An a. understanding*, ingenium acer or acutum. mens acris. *Very a.*, peracutus, peracer. *To be very*

a., acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio. Ingenii acuminē valere. To be an a. thinker, acrem esse in cogitando.

ACUTELY. || *Of the senses, acute* (cernere, audire).—acriter (intueri qd.). || *Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter* (SYX. under ACUTE).

ACUTENESS, ingenii acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability) and acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance).—subtilitas (fine discrimination).—sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). A. in disputatione, acumen disserendi. To possess natural a., naturā acutum esse. || *Of sight, acies oculorum.*

ADAGE, proverbium (v. pr.).—verbum (a saying.—adagio and adagium are very rare, and never met with in the best prose-writers). There is an old a. that,—an old a. says,—est vetus proverbium or verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est. According to the old a., veteri proverbio. As the old a. says, ut est in proverbio; quod proverbii loco dici solet: quod aiunt; ut aiunt; ut dicitur. See PROVERBS.

ADAMANT, adamaus.

ADAMANTINE, adamantinus.

ADAPT, accommodare qd. ci rei or ad rem.—facere or efficere ut qd. congruat or conveniat cum re (to make *aliquid* suit another thing). To a. the words to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis.

ADAPTATION, accommodatio.

ADAPTED, accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (adapted to).—aptus ci rei or ad qd. (fit for).—conveniēti, congruus (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or cum re (agreeing with, suitable to).—idoneus (perfectly suited for some particular purpose, ad qd.). To be a., aptum esse, aptum convenire ad qd. Not to be a. to, alienum esse, parum convenire.

ADAYS. See NOW-DAYS.

ADD, adungere qd. to *aliquid*, ci rei or ad qd.—addere qd. (ci rei or ad qd.). To add, used also of writing something additional).—adungere qd. to *aliquid*, ci rei or ad qd. subijcere, to *aliquid*, ci rei (add, used also of additions made by word of mouth or writing: subj. also of additions in writing; subj. is always, to add below: e. g. an example, exemplum).—attribuere (to assign or allot: e. g. a district to a country, see Cæs. B. C. 1, 35, end. C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33).—aspergere qd. to *aliquid*, ci rei (to add incidentally: to add a sprinkling of, e. g. of written remarks: hoc aspersi ut scires, &c. C. Not therefore annotations or scholia aspergere, but addere, if they are a regular series).—appondere (to place by: to add: also, of written additions), to *aliquid*, ci rei or ad qd.—

Subjungere and subnectere in class. writers = to add co-ordinately. I have added a copy of the letter, exemplar literarum subscripsi, or subscriptum est; litterarum exemplar ad te misi. || To a. d. up, summam cs rei facere (to find the total).—computare (to reckon up).—numerare (to count).—ratiocinari (to calculate).

ADDER, viperā.—(coluber berus, Linn.). || An a.'s tooth, blood, &c., dens, sanguis, &c. viperinus.

ADDERSTONGUE (plant). *ophioglossum (Linn.).

ADDEDICT, deditus ci rei.—studiosus cs rei (fondly pursuing it).—addictus ci rei (devoted to it).—JN. addictus et deditus. Also Postag. devotus ci rei. JN. deditus devotusque. || To be addicted to, se dare, dedere, tradere ci rei (to give oneself up to).—indulgere ci rei (to indulge in it).—studere ci rei (to pursue it with pleasure). To be wholly a. to, multum esse in re (e. g. venationibus): totum esse in re. To be a. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, strictum esse: ætatem in voluptatibus collocare: 1. biddenis se servum præstare.

ADDITION, studium cs rei (eager pursuit of *aliquid*).

ADDITION, adjunctio.—appositio (the placing to, or adding: e. g. of examples, exemplorum).—adjectio.—accessio (something added: in rhetoric, an addition that completes a definition).—aditamentum (thing added).

ERR. To improve a work by a.'s and corrections, librum crebris locis inculcare et reficere (C.): to set *aliquid* forth with lying a.'s, mendaciunculis aspergere qd. To make many important a.'s to his edict, multas res novas in edictum addere (L. 1, 30). || Arithmetical addition, calculorum additio.—computatio (calculation generally). By a. and subtraction, addendo deducendoque.

ADDITIONAL, e. g. a. observations, *observationes quæ prioribus addendæ sunt.

ADDLE. || A. egg, ovum inane, irritum; ovum

zephyrinum; ovum urinum; ovum hypenemium; ovum cynosurum. || Addle-headed, addle-pated, levis (lightly, thoughtless)—vanus (empty, idly chattering, &c.).—inconsultus, inconsideratus (acting without previous consultation or consideration).

ADDRESS. || *Accost.* Vid. || *Address oneself, se parare or se comparare; to atq.* ad qd. (to prepare oneself for it).—aggradi ad qd. (e. g. ad dicendum, to approach it; set about it). || *Address a letter to aliquid*, ci inscribere epistolam.—dare literas ad qm; literas mittere ci or ad qm (to write to, send a letter to: not scribere ad qm).

ADDRESS, || *Dexterity, habilitas (dexterity of body).—habitus (the d. gained by the practice of an art or virtue).—ars (d. in an art).—usus cs rei (experience and consequent skill)—facultas (the power of doing atq., capacity).—ingenium ad qd. aptum or habile (mental aptitude).—ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only: to atq.* ad qd. (readiness and cleverness in conduct towards others: worldly system. L. 28, 18, and 37, 7, end. In the sense of "dexterity" generally, it is not Lat.).—|| *Of a letter: direction, præscriptio.* || *Designation by name and place of abode.* What is your a. ? ubi habitas ? || *To pay one's addresses to, qm petere.*—cs amore teneri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (to be in love with: cause for effect). || *Speech, aliquid (a. of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind. A soft a., blandum or lenè aliquid. L.).—allocutio (speaking to).—appellatio (accosting a man quietly: e. g. to request atq.).—compellatio (direct a. in a speech: rhet. term).—oratio (formal studied speech).—conclio (a. to a popular or military assembly, harangue).—sermo (speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind).*

ADDUCE, producere (lead forwards a person).—afferre, proferre (bring forwards).—memorare, commemorare (make mention of).—laudare (legit., to praise).—citare (to call forth: e. g. qm auctorem, its one's authority: but rare in this sense). To a. witnesses, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: testimony, afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre, laudari: a reason, rationem causam afferre: afferre cur with subj. (e. cur credam, afferre possum. C.).—|| Since producer testem is correct, we may say producer or afferre scriptorem; but not locum, rationem. citare locum, indicare, efferre, are wrong: also allegare exemplum.

ADDUCIBLE, qui produci, afferri, &c. potest. See ADDUCE.

ADDUCTION. || *Of examples, passages, &c. prolatio.*—commemoratio (the mentioning of them).

ADEPT, || *Skillful, expert.* Vid. || *Initiated, mysteriis initiatus; also mysta or mystes.*

ADEQUACY, prps bonitas (goodness).—justus numerus (proper number)—convenientia (suitableness).

ADEQUATE, quod satis esse videtur or visum est.—par.—satis idoneus (sufficiens used absolutely in this sense belongs to a late age). An a. knowledge of atq., *satis idonea cs rei scientia. || An a. supply, satis with gen.

ADEQUATELY, satis (sufficienter late Lat.).—convenienter, congruenter ci rei: apte ad qd.

ADHERE, adherere ci rei.—Hence to cling to; of properties, customs, &c.: hærrere ci rei.—manere (to remain).—Sin a.'s to him, hæret ei peccatum. || *Cling to; am devoted to, adhæresco ci rei.*—amplector or amplexus teneo qd. To a. to justice and virtue, justitiæ honestatque adherescere: justitiam honestatemque amplecti. || Hence = to be an adherent of *aliquid*, deditum, additum esse, favere, studere ci: favere cs partibus; studiosus esse cs; esse e partibus cs; sequi, sectari qm; sequi cs auctoritatem; assectari qm; assectam or sectatorem esse cs (the three last empty of the followers of some more powerful person). To a. to a philosophical sect, sequi philosophiam; esse a qd. disciplinā.

ADHERENCE, cohærentia (mutual adherence).—alligatio (the tying together, knitting together). || *Attachment, studium, amor cs.*—voluntas in qm (with or without propensa).—caritas cs or in qm (affection arising from high estimation).—observantia (respectful attention).

ADHERENT, assecla (my term of contempt: also scholar, follower of a philos. sect).—sectator and associator in this sense belong to a late age).—socius, amicus (friend).—fautor, studiosus cs (favourer).—cultor, admirator (admirer). A man's a.'s (in a polit. sense), qui sentiunt cum qo, qui stant cum a qo; qui faciunt cum qo; qui cs partibus favent; qui ci student. An a. of the nobility, nobilium amicus, optimatum fautor;

nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. || *Female adherent, faultrix, -cultrix.* — *cs studiosa.* || *To be an adherent.* See under ADHERE.

ADHESION. || *Adhesiveness, lentitia.* — *tentacitas.* || *Attachment to a person or party; prps studium cs: better by Crcl.*

ADHESIVE, tenax (*sticky, tenacious, e. g. wax*). — *resinaceus (like resin).* — *glutinosus (like glue).*

ADHESIVENESS, lentitia (*glutinosity*). — *tentacitas.*

ADHIBIT. See EMPLOY.

ADHORTATION. See EXHORTATION.

ADIAPHANOUS, non pellucidus, non translucidus. *To be a, non per- or trans-lucere; lucem non transmittere.*

ADIEU, vale! valeas! *To bid a. to aby, qm salvēre jubeo; ci valedicere (silo. age and poet.): to bid a final a., supremum valedicere (t).* Fig. *to bid a. to (e. g. life, vice), renuntiare (vitae, vitili).*

ADJACENT, finitimus (*lying on the borders of*). — *confinis (having a common boundary).* — *vicinus, propinquus (near: all four with dat.).* — *conjunctus ci loco, continens ci loco, or cum qo loco.* — *affinis in this sense hardly belongs to class. prose (though found L. 28, 17, 5): contiguus, continerminus poet. and late: limitanea very late.* || *To be a, to, adiacēre ci terrae, or qm terram; imminēre ci terrae. tangere, attingere, contingere terram.*

ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectivum. *An a., epitheton (Q.).*

ADJOIN, tr. || *addere, adungere, ad-, sub-licere (qd ci rei or ad qd: subj. only ci rei).* SYN. in ADD. — *INTR.* || *To be adjacent to, of countries.* See ADJACENT. || *Of buildings, continuari ci loco (to join it).*

ADJOINING, || *Nearest, proximus.* || *Adjacent.* VID.

ADJOURN, differre, proferre, conferre (*diff. may be used of an indefn. adjournment: but not pro- or conferre*) — *prolatore (e. g. comitia, diem, &c.: to put off).* — *relicere, reservare (to put off what should be done now).* — *prodicere (diem; to fix a more distant day).* *To a. to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre, relicere: to the next day, qd differre in crastinum; in posterum diem conferre: for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovēre.* See PUT OFF.

ADJOURNMENT, dilatio, prolatio. *A. of causes, vadimonia dilata (C. Fam. 2, 8). To pray for an a., petere dilationem.* By *et.*, differendo, proferendo.

ADJUDGE, addicere (*g. t.*). — *adjudicare (pronounce it his, judicially or authoritatively).* — *the property to aby, bona ci addicere: the kingdom to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæ: a triumph, honours, a sum of money to aby, decernere ci triumphum, honores, pecuniam.* || *Piz a punishment, constituere, dicere.* — *irrogare had not this meaning till the time of the empire: before this it meant to propose the punishment to be inflicted on aby by the people.* *To a. aby to suffer such a punishment, constituere ci pœnam: to pay such a fine, dicere ci multam.*

ADJUDICATE, facere judicium, sententiam dicere (*by word of mouth*) or ferre (*by tablets*): *about athg, ca rei or de qâ re: about aby, de qo.*

ADJUDICATION, || *Act of adjudging property to aby, addictio, e. g. bonorum (C.).* — *adjudicatio (Dig.).*

ADJUNCT, s. i. e. *an accessory thing or person: accessio (e. g. Syphax was an accessio Puncti belli, a mere adjunct, not the principal enemy. A lean-to or building added to a house was an accessio: and Pliny speaks of cups so ornamented with jewels that the gold was a mere accessio).* || *An associate or assistant in office, adjutor.*

ADJUNCT, adj. joined to, junctus, conjunctus. *'If death were a. to my act' (Shaksp.), si pœnam sequi oporteret, ut supplicio afficerer.*

ADJUNCTION, adjunctio, appositio (*act of placing by or after*). — *adjectio.* || *Thing joined, accessio, — additamentum.*

ADJUNCTIVE, || *That which is joined, adjunctivus (e. g. modus, the subjunctive, Diom.).* || *s. one who joins, adjunctor (C. but only in a bitter, taunting passage).*

ADJURATION, || *Act of proposing an oath: Crcl. by verbs under ADJURE.* || *Form of an oath proposed to aby, juris jurandi verba or formula.* Jusjurandum. See OATH. || *= earnest entreaty, obtestatio, obsecratio (SYN. in ADJURE).*

ADJURE, || *Impose a prescribed form of oath, jurejurando or jusjurandum or ad jusjurandum qm adigere; qm sacramento adigere or rogare (of soldiers).* — *jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare*

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(bind by an oath). — *jusjurandum a qo exigere. Jusjurandum ci deferre.* || *Nearly = implore. obtestari (to call God to witness and implore aby in a suppliant manner, Dig.).* — *obsecrare (to implore urgently by all that is holy: by all a man holds sacred).* JN. *implorare et obtestari.* By *aby*, per *qm*. *To a. by all that is sacred, all you hold dear, &c., multis, omnibus, infinis precibus petere, orare: omnibus precibus orare et obtestari qm.*

ADJUST, ordinare (*g. t. to bring into order, regulate: disciplinam, L. item, C. res publicas, H.*). — *in ordinem adducere, redigere, — disponere (to dispose, according to a plan, in various places).* — *digerere, in ordinem digere (to distribute so that what belong together may be placed together, and each group be separated fm the rest. Jus civile in genera. C.).* — *dispensare (to distribute proportionately)* — *componere (to arrange, so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance).* — *collocare, constituere (to fix).* — *describere (to sketch, arrange by a written order, describere classes centuriasque ex censu, L.).* — *explicare (unfold; to arrange a confused, entangled mass).* *To a. hair, capillum componere; crines or capillos digere (t): capillos disponere (O.); capillos comere; comam in gradus formare, frangere: the folds of a mantle, &c., collocare chlamydem ut apte penderet (O. Met. 2, 733): componere pallium or pallam (Jor chl., pal., see MANTLE).* *To a. one's affairs, rem familiarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res familiares componere: a plan of military operations, totius belli rationem describere: a merchant's or tradesman's affairs, cs negotia explicare: limits, boundaries, fines constituere, terminare.* *To a. disputes, controversias componere (Cæs.).* || *Adapt one thing to another, accommodare qd ci rei or ad qd: facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re.* See ADAPT.

ADJUSTER, ordinator, dispositor (*both in sile. age*). — *qui qd ordinat, disipont, digerit, &c.*

ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio, constitutio (*e. g. religionum, C.*). institutio (*e. g. rerum, C.*). — *accommodatio (rei ad qd).* — *Or by Crcl. with verbs under ADJUST.*

ADJUTANT, adjutor tribuni militum (*Asl. Orell. Insc. 3517, where adj. curicularis*). — **adjutor castrensis. [optio = prps, serjeant.]*

ADMEASUREMENT, dimensio, assignatio (*allotment, e. g. agrorum, C.*).

ADMEASURATION, dimensio (*measurement*). — *assignatio (allotting, allotment. Obs. not attributio, which is the act of referring aby to some other person for payment).*

ADMINISTER, administrare (*to manage or a. athg, negotium, rem, bellum, republicam, magistratum*). — *fungi qâ re (to perform athg thoroughly, and to one's own satisfaction: munere, officio, honoribus).* — *gerere (to bear, to carry on; vix, reference to one's conduct in power: magistratu, imperium, honores, republicam, rem, rem bene, male).* — *præesse ci rei (to preside over it).* — *procurare (to manage athg for another in his absence).* || *Afford. Vid.* || *Contribute to Vid. PNA.* *To a. an oath to aby, ci jusjurandum deferre (to put him on his oath; to tender an oath to him).* — *jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare (to bind aby by oath).* *To a. physic to aby, dare ci medicamentum (ad or contra qd).* — *medicamentum potui dare ci (if it is a draught).* — *adhibere medicinam ci (to employ it in aby's case).* *To a. poison to aby, venenum ci infundere.* *To a. the sacrament of the Lord's supper, *celebrare eucharistiam.* *To a. justice, iudicium facere (of coming to a decision in a particular case).* — *Jus dicere, dare, reddere (g. t. for pronouncing sentence, eply of the praetor, and governors of provinces).* — *Judicium exercere (to preside over a judicial investigation, as Judge).*

ADMINISTRATION, administratio (*g. t.*). e. g. *reipublicæ, prædii rustici, &c.*) — *functio (performance of the obligations laid upon one by athg, honorum, &c.).* — *procuratio (management for another in his absence: e. g. aliorum bonorum).* || *Body entrusted with the management of a nation's affairs.* — **qui toti reipublicæ administrandæ præpositi sunt. *qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis. *rerum publicarum curatores. procuratores regni, or qui in procuracione regni sunt (i. e. who rule in the name of a king who is a minor, imbecile, &c.).* || *Task or office of managing a nation's affairs, administratio reipublicæ; negotia publica; summa imperii, rerum.*

ADMINISTRATOR, administrator. — *procurator (manager for another).* — *qui qd administrat, ci rei præest, &c.*

ADMIRABLE, || *Worthy of admiration, admiratione dignus; mirandus; admirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis.* || *Excellent, egregius, eximius, excellens, præcellens, prestans, præstabilis.* [SYN. in EXCELLENT.]

ADMIRABILITY, ADMIRABLENESS, } admirabilitas.
ADMIRABLY, } In a manner that calls for
admiration, admirabiliter, admirandum in modum.
Wonderfully, mirum in modum. mirum quantum
(in an extraordinary manner, or degree). } Excel-
lently, admirabiliter, egregie; eximie; excellenter.
ADMIRAL, praefectus classis; dux praefectusque
classis; qui classi praest. *To make aby a. a.,*
praepone qm navibus; praeficere qm classi. *To be an a.,*
classi praesse, praepositum esse; totio officio maritimo
praepositum esse. The a.'s ship, navis praetoria. The
*a.'s flag, *insigne navis praetoriae.*

ADMIRALSHIP, summa imperii maritimi.
ADMIRALTY, totio officio maritimo praepositi (Caes.
B. C. 3, 5).

ADMIRATION, miratio. admiratio. To excite a.,
admirationem facere, efficere. admirationem habere
(adm. movere, to excite astonishment, of things). To be
seized with a., admiratio me caput or incessit. Full of
a. (astonishment), mirabundus.

ADMIRE, mirari (wonder at something new, strange,
&c.).—admirari (opp. contemnere, to regard something
with admiration as being great or good).—suspicere (to
look up to with a sense of inferiority). To a. exceed-
ingly, vehementer admirari. To be admired, admiratio-
ne affici: to be much admired, in magnâ admiratione
esse. A man who speaks with eloquence and wisdom is
greatly admired, magna est admiratio copiose et sapien-
ter dicentis. } Colloquially to be in love with,
amore cs teneri or captum esse; qm in amore habere;
amare.

ADMIRER, admirator. To be a great a. of aby,
admiratione celebrare qm. } Lover, amans (one who
really loves).—amator (one who acts as if he loved,
whether he does or not:—a professed lover): of a thing,
amans, amicus, amator cs rei (the amateur showing his
feeling by his actions).—cultor cs rei (one who shows a
high estimation of it).—studiosus cs rei (taking a lively
interest in it).—consecrator cs rei (pursuing it eagerly).

ADMIRINGLY, in admirantis modum.
ADMISSIBLE, accipiendus. dignus qui (quæ, quod)
accipitur (acceptabilis only Eccl.).—probabilis, pro-
bandus (meriting approbation of).—æquus, commodus
(fair: of proposals, conditions, &c.).—licitus (allowed).
What ought to be conceded, concedendus.

ADMISSIBILITY, } Worthiness of being re-
*ceived, its *commoda ratio, commoditas (agreeable-*
ness, suitability).—æquitas (fairness).—probabilitas
(degree of approbation). But my by Crcl.: to deny the
a. of aby, rem accipiendam esse negare. A. of aby's
evidence, fides (so far as it deserves credit); gravitas (so
far as it has weight).

ADMISSION, } The being admitted, or privi-
lege of being admitted, admissio (Postaug. the
privilege of an audience with the Emperor, &c.); aditus.
*To pray for a., *peto ut intromittar or recipiar. There*
is no a., nemini aditus pater. To procure aby a. to aby
or athg, ci aditum patefacere ad qm or qd. The a. of
light, admissus solis. To refuse aby a., ci aditum
negare; ci aditum conveniendi non dare (to refuse him
an audience): janua prohibere. qm aditu janus arcere.
qm excludere. } Concession, concessio. This a.
being made, quo concessio. quibus concessio. See what
an a. I make you, i. e. without compulsion, videte quid
vobis largiar.

ADMIT, intromittere, admittere.—recipere, excipere
(to receive).—its infundere (to allow to flow in: e. g.
homines humilioris in alienum genus, C. agmina in
Græciam, Curt.). To a. the enemy into the town, hosti
patefacere urbem; hostem in urbem accipere. Not to
a. aby, qm introitu prohibere, ci introitum præcludere
*(g. t. to prevent fm entering). See *Refuse a admis-*
sion' under ADMISSION. To a. aby, ci aditum dare,
qm admittere (g. t.).—ci aditum conveniendi dare; ci
copiam sui dare (to grant an audience). Persons of the
lowest rank are admitted to him, nemo tam humilis est,
cui non aditus ad eum pateat. } To concede, cono-
cedere. largiri (to concede graciously, without compulsion).
—fateor (opp. celare, discloare athg).—confiteor (confess
in consequence of questions, menaces, compulsion).—dare
(to present an opponent with it as a preliminary conces-
sion). Do you a. that &c.? dasne? with acc. and
inf. Who can hesitate to a. this? quis hoc non dederit?
If you a. this, you must also a. the former, dato hoc,
dandum erit illud. A. this to be so, or to be the case,
sit sane; fac or demus ita esse. } Admit, admit of
is = be capable of receiving, suffering, &c. [See SUFFER.]
To a. of some excuse, habere qd excusationis. To a. of
no delay, dilationem non pati; dilationem or cunc-
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tationem non recipere (both of things).—This a.'s of no
doubt, de hoc dubitari non potest.

ADMITTANCE, see ADMISSION.

ADMIX, admiscere qd ci rei: or qd qd re; or cum
qâ re (Coluwell.).

ADMIXTURE, } admixtio (as action).—admixtum
ADMIXTURE, } or res admixta (as thing).

ADMONISH, monere, admonere, to athg, qd or with
ut (to warn by appealing to a man's reason and judge-
ment; the latter, mly, by putting him in mind of some-
thing past).—hortari, adhortari (to appeal to his will
and resolution, mly fm a friendly motive, and by point-
ing out the advantages of the proposed line of conduct:
to exhort); to athg, qm ad qd (in qd not good) or
with ut.

ADMONISHER, monitor, admonitor—hortator, ex-
hortator (exhorter, encourager).

ADMONISHMENT, } monitio, admonitio.—moni-
ADMONITION, } tus, admonitio (only in abl.).

—as thing, monitum, admonitum.—hortatio, exhortatio.
SYN. in ADMONISH.—Not to listen to aby's a.'s, qm
monentem non audire. To listen to aby's wise a.'s,
audire or facere ea, quæ quæ sapienter monuit. By
my a., me monente: for your a., tui monendi causâ (or
with purpose, e. g. te moniturus habui dico).

ADMONITIONER, prps, admonitor non nimis vere-
cundus (C. Fam. 9, 8).—censor, or censor castigator-
que.—patruus (uncle; so used proverbially, H. Sat. 2,
2, 97).

ADMONITORY, monitorius (Sen.).

ADO, } Trouble, difficultas, negotium. With
much a., vix ægre, egerime, magno labore, multo ne-
gotio, multa opæ, multo labore or pædi. To have much
a., to suffer, ægre or egerime qd pati; to compel them,
plurimum negotii habere, ut cogam, &c.: to get them
across the river, egerime conficere ut flumen trans-
cant. There was much a. to get it done, difficultat atque
ægre fiebat. } Butte, tumult, turba or turbæ (seld.).
tumultus. To make much a., tumultum facere, tumultu-
ari: about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut
dicitur (Prov. C. de Legg. 3, 16, 36): magno conatu
magnas nugas dicere (if in words. Ter.). } With no
more a., sine morâ or dilatione; statim.

ADOLESCENCE, adolescentia (fm 17 to 30 or even
40). See YOUTH.

ADOPT, adoptare (a minor).—arrogare (an older per-
son; who may even be the father of a family). } Im-
propræ.) To a. a resolution, consilium capere or inire
(faciendū qd; or with ut, or inf.; or de qâ rei).—con-
stituere (to resolve, to fix). To a. a reading, lectionem,
scripturam recipere.

ADOPTER, adoptator (Gell. Ulp. Dig.).—arrogator
(Gaj. Ulp.).—pater adoptivus (Ulp.).

ADOPTION, adoptio, arrogatio (SYN. in ADOPT).

ADOPTIVE, adoptivus (C. e. g. filius, pater).

ADORABLE, venerandus, venerabilis: sancte vene-
randus, sanctus.

ADORATION, veneratio; adoratio (early and in
Livy, &c.).—cultus. See ADORER.

ADORE, venerari, adorare (the latter the stronger,
not used by C.: both with the addition of ut deum, when
spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).—In a
wider sense = to love and honour, colere (e. g. a
female).

ADORER, venerator (poet. O.).—cultor. A zealous
or constant a., assiduus cultor. } Of a female, &c.
cultor (Ov.). To have many a.'s, in magnâ admiratione
esse.

ADORN, ornare (g. t.).—decorare (opp. to what is
ordinary or unseemly: ornare, opp. to what is paltry
and incomplete. D.).—exornare (to dress or deck out:
also of adorning a speech).—distinguere (to relieve, by
ornaments placed here and there: also of a speech).—
cômere (to dress, i. e. arrange ornamentally, e. g. the
head, hair: also fig. a speech). With athg, ornare, ex-
ornare, distinguere, or distinguere et ornare (see before),
qâ re; excolere qâ re, or ornatu cs rei (to embellish
with): e. g. the walls with marbles, parietes marmori-
bibus; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum pic-
turarum ornatu. To a. oneself, se exornare (to dress myself
out). The heaven adorned with stars, cœlum astris dis-
tingtum et ornatum. } Be an ornament to, decori,
ornamento esse. Decus afferre (all ci or ci rei).

ADRIFT, Crcl. according to the meaning, fluctibus
or tempestate jactatus: in salo fluctuans (C.); detersis
remis; nullo gubernante; gubernaculo non habilis or
**inhabilis (Felliet. 'neque habilem gubernaculo'); af-*
fluctus. } Fio. To run a., = to wander without
guidance (of the mind, &c.), vagari errore; vagari et
errare.

ADROIT, dexter (prps. *Postaug. in prose*).—ingeniosus (fertile in expedients, in new ideas).—sollers (possessing practical genius and inventive power).—scitus (having tact, mother-wit, and the faculty of combination).—callidus (clever fm acquired knowledge of men and the world).—catus (discovering and knowing secret ways and means).—prudens (naturally judicious).—peritus (cs rel. skilled in it).

ADROITLY, dextre (L.), sollerter, ingeniose, commodè, scienter, perite, docte. *More a.*, dexterius (H.). *He managed the affairs so a.*, that—rem—ita dexter egit, ut—(L.).

ADROITNESS, ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only (ad qd, L. of tact in conduct towards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.).—sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia; ingenium ad qd aptum or habilè (natural a., in a particular respect).—**SYN.** in **ADROIT**.

ADRY, sitiens. *To be a.*, sitire.

ADSCITITIOUS, adscitus or ascitus (particip.; opp. natus).

ADSTRICITION, adstrictio (adstringent power. Plin.).

ADULATION, adulatio, assentatio (See **FLATTERY**). *Servile a.*, blanditiæ verniles (such as slaves brought up in their master's house used. *T. Hist.* 2, 59, 4).

ADULATORY, adulatorius (T.), adulabilis (late, Ammian.).—blandiens, blandus.

ADULT, adultus; adultæ ætatis; adultâ ætate. *An a.*, pubes.

ADULTERATE, v. corrumpere (corrupt by an internal change of quality).—vitare (g. t. to make faulty, spoil: e. g. pecunias, merces).—adulterare (to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine: e. g. nummos, gemmas).—interpolare (to give athg a good appearance by dressing it up; with additions. e. g. merces: to falsify a document by additions and erasures).—transcribere (to falsify in copying). *Commit adultery*, adulterium facere, inire, committere, &c. See **ADULTERY**.

ADULTERATE, } corruptus, vitiat, adulteratus, **ADULTERATED**, } &c.—See **ADULTERATE**, v. *A. money*, nummus adulterinus (a coin of a metal).

ADULTERATION, adulteratio. [vitiatio (*Postaug.* and very rare: corruptio, C. twice, but very rare)].—depravatio (C. otherwise rare).

ADULTERER, adulter (μοιχός).—alienarum corruptor feminarum (seducer of other men's wives). *Ad. of coin*, adulterator (monetæ. Claud. Saturn. Dig.).

ADULTERESS, adultera (μοιχίς).

ADULTERINE, adulterinus; adulterino sanguine natus (Plin.).

ADULTEROUS, adulter, a, um. *To have had a.* intercourse with aby's wife, adulterio cognovisse cs uxorem.

ADULTEROUSLY, *more adulterorum.

ADULTERY, adulterium. *To commit a.*, adulterare. adulterium inire, committere, facere,—conjugii fidem violare (to break one's marriage-vow: all of single acts).—adulteria exercere (of the habit):—with aby's wife, cs uxorem adulterare, or adulterio cognoscere. *Taken in a.*, in adulterio deprehensus: in stupro comperitus (of a female).

ADUMBRATE, adumbrare (more than to draw an outline, the outline being shaded. Freund: also to give an imperfect representation in words).—delineare (to draw an outline).—**PHR.** formam ac speciem cs rei adumbrare. tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare).

ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata (opp. effigies solida et expressa).—adumbratio (act, and thing formed: also improp. imperfect representation in words, an attempt, opp. perfectio).

ADUNATION, adunatio (very late, Cyprian).—conjunctio (C. joining together).

ADUNCITY, aduncitas (e. g. rostrorum, C.).

ADUST, exustus (burnt or dried up: e. g. ager).—adustus (burnt or scorched by the sun; hence embrowned, brown; adustus color).—concipiendo igni aptus (inflammable).—facilis ad exardescendum (easily ignited).—its fragilis (easily broken fm being dry).

ADVANCE, Tr. } *Move forwards*, propr. promovère (a camp, troops, chessmen, &c.). } *Promote to honour*, qm augère, tollere, attollere (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state).—fovere (to show favour to by one's acts).—ornare, exornare (to distinguish).—gratâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare (support by one's influence).—**JN.** augere actus ornare, augère et adjuvare; fovere ac tollere; sustinere ac fovere.—to athg, producere ad dignitatem (to raise to a post of honour).—promovère ad or in munus or ad locum (to

a. to an office: time of empire. *Not promovère alone*).—muneri præficere (set over athg).—munere ornare. *To a. aby to a higher rank or office*, qm promovère ad (in) ampliorem gradum, ad ampliora officia. } *Forward*: to a. aby's interests, servire cs commodis; rebus or rationibus cs consulere or prospicere: the interests or welfare of a state, salutî reipublicæ consulere; republicanum juvare, tueri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere: a study, studium favère, studia concelbare (by pursuing it eagerly: of several persons, Cte. Invenit. 1, 3, 4). } *Enlarge*, promovère (e. g. imperium, moenia, &c.). *To a. aby's fortune*, cs fortunam amplificare. **ADVANCE**, Vid. } *Accelerate*, accelerare qd (to hasten athg).—maturare qd or with inf. (to endeavour to bring that to pass which should be performed now).—repræsentare qd (to do without delay, even before the time).—precipitare qd (to hurry it on too much). } *Purpose*, bring forward, &c. *To a. an opinion*, sententiam dicere (to give or declare an opinion); tueri (to maintain it); aperire (to open or disclose it), &c. } *Pay in advance*. See **ADVANCE**, s.

ADVANCE, INTRANS. } *To come forward*, procedere (g. t. also of a player).—progredi (also of a general).—prodire (to come forth: hence also to project). } *Of an army*, see **MARCH**. } *Make progress*, procedere, progredi, procedere et progredi, proficere: in athg, in re; processus (never in gold. age profectum) facere in re. *To a. in virtue*, procedere et progredi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem.

ADVANCE, s. progressus, progressio (prop. et impr.).—processus (impr.). } *Money paid or received in a.*, *pecunia in antecessum data or accepta, respectively. *To pay aby in a.*, pecuniam ci in antecessum dare. } *A step forward*, as si were, to meet a lover and fix his attention: prps the nearest notion is blandimentum, blanditiæ. *To make a. to*, petere, prps, per blandimenta adgredi (used by Tac. of a mother towards her son).—pellere (ad sese) qm, or cs animum.

ADVANCE-GUARD, primum agmen.—antecessores or antecessores agminis (small detachments, sent forward to observe the enemy, fix upon the ground for encamping, &c.).

ADVANCER, adjutor cs rei (helper, promoter).—auctor cs rei (the adviser and principal promoter).—minister cs rei (assistant in a bad action: accomplice, abettor).—fautor cs or cs rei (favourer, supporter).

ADVANCEMENT, } *Promotion*, præferentia, dignitatis successio, officium amplius. } *To hinder aby's a.*, aditum ad honores ci intercludere. *To receive a.*, honore augeri; muneri præfici (of a. to a particular office): further a., promoveri ad (in) ampliorem gradum, ad ampliora officia; ascendere (ad) altiore gradum: fm aby, by aby's interest or support, per qm; cs beneficio; autum adjutumque a qo. } See **ADVANCE**.

ADVANTAGE, commodum (a.: also of the a. belonging to an office).—utilitas (serviceableness, a. to be derived from athg).—fructus (the produce of athg, the profit we derive fm a harvest, possession, business, &c.).—lucrum (opp. damnus: gain, generally).—quæstus (gain sought for and earned by trade or any continued labour).—compendium (a saving: according to D. 'a single gain of considerable amount': opp. dispendium).—emolumentum (according to D. 'opp. detrimentum: gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own': all the other authorities make it the opp.: 'gain designedly aimed at, and obtained by our own exertions': nulla emolumenta laborum, J.). *A. of ground*, loci opportunitas. *To derive a. fm*, utilitatem or fructum ex qâ re capere or percipere. *lucrum* or quæstus ex qâ re facere. *It is of a. to me*, est re meâ; est in rem meam; est mihi utilitati. *To be of a. to*, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse (to be serviceable).—utilitatem or usum præbere, utilitatem afferre: prodesse, conducere: to aby, esse ex usu cs. esse ex re in rem cs (of a thing): ci prodesse, &c. (of persons and things). *To offer great a.*, mirabiles utilitates præbere (of a person's services). *To do athg with a. to himself*, qd ad suam utilitatem facere. *To have an eye to his own a.*, qd ad fructum suum referre. *privato suo commodo servire (of the habit)*. *To have a keen, or sharp, eye to his own a.*, ad suum fructum callere or callidum esse. } *Superiority*, principatus, prior locus.—excellencia, præstantia (excellence). *To have the a. of aby*, qo potiorum, priorem esse; qm antecedere: in athg, qâ re præstare ci or superare, vincere qm. } *Circumstances of a. advantage* (as properties), virtus (any mental excellence).—bonum (any good thing, valuable property).—laus (any property that deserves praise in the eyes of another). *External a.*, externa bona; bona in specie posita. *A.'s of mind and body*, bona animi et corporis.

|| *The a. was with the Romans, i. e. the victory, res Romana erat superior. In the skirmishes the Gabini mostly had the a., parvis proclis Gabina res plerumque superior erat.* || *Opportunity of gain unfairly taken: To take a. of althg, ex qâ re suum occasione petere (e. g. ex incommodo cs.).*—qd questui habere: qd in suum turpissimum questum conferre (of several things. C.). || *To advantage. To appear to a., placere; solito magis placere, &c. Not to appear to a., parum placere; solito minus placere; displicere. To be dressed to a., vestiri honeste (opp. quod satis est: vestiri, mid.).* || *Advantage-ground, locus opportunus. loci opportunitas:* FIG. locus excelsus et illustris (C.).

ADVANTAGE, v. prodesse (to be or make for aby: opp. obesse, to make agst him: ad qd).—conducere (to contribute to his advantage: ad or in qd: only in 3 s. and p).—expedire (to extricate: hence to be of a. in difficult circumstances: ad qd).—esse ex usu cs. esse ex re or in rem cs. (to be for his interest). To a. aby little, longe ci abesse (of a thing). || *Intr.* utilem esse. usual esse. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or utem præbere; utilitatem afferre.—prodesse, conducere.

ADVANTAGEOUS, questuosus (bringing rich profit: e. g. mercatura).—lucrosus (gainful: of gain accruing from the thing itself: e. g. fraus).—utilis (serviceable for the purpose of gaining an advantage: all three also; to aby, ci.—commodus (convenient, serviceable).—opportunus (conveniently situated or circumstanced for assisting in the attainment of an object; of time and place).—fructuosus (bringing profit to be enjoyed).—saluber, salutaris (healthy; salutary). || *To be a.* See ADVANTAGE, v.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, utiliter, bene, salubriter.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. See ADVANTAGE.

ADVENT, adventus (arrival, coming). *The first Sunday in Advent, dominica prima Adventus (Ecclesiasticus—Catech. Concil. Trident.).*

ADVENTITIOUS, adventicius or -tius (i. e. "extrinsecus ad nos perveniens: non nostrum aut nostro labore paratum." *Ern.*: opp. proprius, innatus, insitus). Jx. externus et atque adventicius.

ADVENTURE. See ACCIDENT. CHANCE. || *Enterprise, periculum (danger).—alea (game of hazard: hazard).—facinus, facinus audax (bold deed).—diminutio fortunæ or fortunarius, vitæ or capitis (danger where one's property or life is at stake). || At all a's, temere. || Strange or remarkable occurrence, casus, casus mirificus. res mira, mirificæ, inusitæ. I met with an a., res mira, &c. evenirent mihi.*

ADVENTURE, v. tr. qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam cs rei (to peril or risk althg).—qd audere (to dare althg).—periculum cs rei or in qâ re facere; qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). Jx. experiri et periclitari.—one's life, committere se periculo mortis.—INTR. || Aleam subire, adire, se in casum dare (to run the risk).—audere (to dare).

ADVENTURER, qui tentat se periclitatur fortunam; *qui incerta fata querit (one who seeks adventures).—homo vagus (a wanderer from land to land).

ADVENTURESOME. See ADVENTUROUS.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. See ADVENTUROUSNESS.


ADVENTUROUS, audens (bold, in a good sense, espily of a single act).—audax (bold in good or bad sense: of the habit).—confidens (full of self-confidence, in a bad sense).—temerarius (rash). Jx. temerarius atque audax. To be a., audacem or audaci confidentem esse. || Hazardous, dangerous, of things, periculosus (full of danger).—anceps (threatening equal danger from two sides).—dubius (doubtful, as to how it may turn out). Jx. periculosus et anceps.

ADVENTUROUSLY, audacter, confidenter, temere. ADVENTUROUSNESS, audentia (boldness as a laudable spirit of enterprise).—audacia (boldness, in good or bad sense).—confidentia (presumptuous self-confidence).—temeritas (rashness).

ADVERB, adverbium. A's of place, loci adverbia (Q.).

ADVERBIAL, adverbii vicem obtinens.

ADVERBIALLY, adverbialiter (Diom. Chari. Prisc.). To be used a., adverbiorum obtinere vicem (Q.): in adverbium transire (Q.).

ADVERSARIA, || *Note-book, common-place book, libellus, commentariolum, commentarii (see Schütz Lex. Cic. sub vo.  adversaria is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).*

ADVERSARY, adversarius (any opponent, in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.).—qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (opponent in a learned argu-

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ment).—qui cl adversatur (of any opponent.—In the speeches of an advocate, the opponent is mly designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning). To be aby's a., ci resistere, obistere, repugnare (to resist by actions): ci adversari (to be opposed to aby's opinion, wishes, views). || *If = enemy. Vtd.*

ADVERSATIVE, adversativus (Prisc.).

ADVERSE, || *Opposite, adversus, contrarius. A. wind, ventus adversus, contrarius. To have a. winds, adversis ventis uti; ventus mihi adversum tenet. || Agst aby's purpose and wish, adversus. A. fortune, adversa fortuna, casus tristic, adversus: a. circumstances, res adversæ, incommoda. || Personally opposed, adversus (opposite).—intensus (enraged agst). Jx. infensus et adversus.*

ADVERSITY, adversa (neut. pl., opp. secunda or prospera; unfavorable events, whether happening to individuals or states).—res adversæ, fortunæ afflictæ, or fm the context fortunæ only (unfortunate circumstances; espily with reference to property, and civil relations).—fortuna adversa (an unhappy fate, the result of blind chance).—casus adversus, or fm the context casus only (a misfortune happening to an individual).—calamitas (an accident attended with great loss or injury: also in war).—miseria (wretchedness caused by a long-continued pressure of evil). Fortuna mala (evil Fortune considered as a Deity).—acerbitates, 'sour adversities', Shakesp. To be in a., to suffer a., in malis esse, jacere; in malis versari: in miseriâ esse, versari. To suffer much a., multum malarum rerum sustinere.

ADVERT, animum attendere, advertere ad qd. advertere qm. animum intendere, or defigere et intendere, in (seld. ad) qd; tenere animum attentum, referre animum ad qd; cogitationem intendere ad rem (turn one's thoughts towards althg).

ADVERTENCE or -ENCY, animi attentio (C.).—offenser intentio (both, the turning the attention towards althg).—diligentia (the care with which one treats a subject).—audientia (attention to a speaker, for which intentio may be used). A. to althg, observatio cs rei (noting it, observing it).

ADVERTENT, attentus, intentus (with a mind attentive, or on the stretch).—erectus (with the mind excited).

ADVERTISE, || *Inform, nunciare ci qd (announce, by letter or by a messenger).—per nuncium declarare ci qd (by a messenger).—certiorem facere qm cs rei or de qâ re (give him certain information; by letter, per literas).—docere qm qd or de re (to give him information).—deferre, perferre qd ad qm (to convey information to aby).—significare ci qd (to give aby to understand; espily under a promise of secrecy: to give a hint of althg: by letter, literis or per literas. posthac quicquid scripsit, tibi præconium deferam. C. Att. 13, 12). || To give public notice of, declarare (to announce publicly that something is going to happen; e. g. gladiatorii shows, munera: also ostendere).—prædicare (to proclaim by a herald: κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν).—pronunciare (παράγγελλειν, publish, cause to be proclaimed by a herald, e. g. orders, names of the conquerors in games, &c.).—aperire, patefacere (to spread the knowledge of).*

ADVERTISEMNT, indicium, significatio (both as the act of giving information and information given)—nuncius (information given, espily by a messenger, but also generally).—|| Declaration, public notice, prædictio, pronuntiatio (SYN. in ADVERTISE). || Admonition, monitio, admonitio (action and thing).—monitum, admonitum, præceptum (as thing).

ADVERTISER, index.—delator (one who gives information to a magistrate: both often = proditor).—nuncius (one who brings intelligence). || A's name of a newspaper, the nearest expression is acta diurna, orum.

ADVICE, consilium (g. t.).—præceptum (direction given by one qualified to teach).—auctoritas (declared opinion of a person of weight and influence). To give a. to aby, ci consilium dare: consilii auctorem esse ci. To give aby good, sound, or sensible a., ci rectum consilium dare; honest a., fidele consilium ci dare; excellent a., maxime utilis ci suadere. To ask aby's a., qm consulere; by letter, per literas (also of consulting physician), petere consilium a qo. To follow aby's a., sequi cs consilium; cs consilio uti; cs consilio obtemperare. To act by aby's a., facere de or ex cs consilio. By my a., me auctore, suasore, consuasore; me auctore et suasore; or me suasore et auctore; me suasore et impulsore.—me hortante (by my exhortation). To despise aby's a., cs consilium spernere (Ov.); qm momentem spernere (if it is warning advice, Ov.). To assist aby with a., ci adesse, præsto adesse, non deesse. || *Dei-*

beration. *VID.* With *a.*, consilio, consulte (not consulto), considerate, remotā temeritate. Without *a.*, sine consilio; inconsiderate; tenere. *||* *Intelligence.* *VID.* *||* *Prudent consideration,* consilium.

ADVISABLE, utilis. — fructuosus (bringing gain, profit). — saluber, salutaris (wholesome, salutary). To be *a.* utile esse.

ADVISABLENESS, utilitas.

ADVISE, consilium dare. To *a.* to *athg.* to do *athg.*, auctorem esse *cs* rei or with *inf.* (of an adviser whose advice is that principally considered). — suasorem esse *cs* rei, suadere *ci* qd or *mihi*, with *ut* (to advise by aiming at influencing the understanding). — hortatorem esse *cs* rei, hortari qd, hortari (qm) with *ut* (to exhort; to aim at influencing the will). *JN.* suadere et hortari: auctorem et suasorem esse. — monere (to give warning advice, appealing to the consciousness and judgement; followed by *ut*, *ne*). — censeo (to give it as one's opinion; with *ut*, or *suū*, without *ut*). To *a.* to concord, hortari ad concordiam: to peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere. *I a.* you to leave off, censeo desistas. *||* *Inform.* *VID.* *||* *Consult.* *VID.*

ADVISED, *||* Acting with deliberation, &c. consideratus. — circumspectus (circumspect). — cautus (cautious). — providens, prudens (acting with foresight). — *JN.* prudens et providus; prudens et cautus. *||* *Done or chosen with consideration,* consideratus, circumspectus. *||* *Ill a.*, inconsideratus (of person and thing: acting or done without deliberation). — temerarius (rash). — incautus (incautious).

ADVISEDLY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate). — caute (opp. incaute). — consulto, consilio (considerately, with deliberation). — de or ex industria, datā or deditā opē (with pains; purposely). To do *athg a.*, consulto et cogitatum facio qd; qd prudens sciensque facio.

ADVISEDNESS, consideratio, considerantia (deliberation). — consilium (mature deliberation). — attentio, diligentia (heedful care). — cautio (caution).

ADVISEMENT, *||* Information. *VID.* *||* Advice-ness. *VID.*

ADVISER, suasor, hortator (*SYN.* in ADVISE). — impulsor (one who urges on). — monitor (a warning a.). — auctor consilii or consiliorum, or *fm* context auctor only (the first proposer or principal adviser of the plan). — *JN.* auctor et consuasor; suasor et auctor; auctor et impulsor. — consiliarius (*g. t.*, a counsellor: one who stands by *aby* to assist him with his advice). — consilium minister, or minister only (a subordinate adviser). To be *aby's a.*, qm consilio regere. To give *aby* to *aby* as an *a.*, qm *ci* in consilium dare. The people has had *a's*, populus malis utitur ministris.

ADVOCACY, advocatio. patrocinium. procuratio (*SYN.* in ADVOCATE). *||* Defence, patrocinium. defensio. propugnatio.

ADVOCATE, causarum actor. causidicus (*g. t.*, a lawyer who manages causes: the latter a depreciating term). The *a.* in a cause, defensor (one who defends another in a court of justice). — advocatus (the lawyer who assists and advises *aby* in the management of his cause). — actor (one who conducts a judicial accusation for *aby*). — patronus causae, patronus (the *a.* who spoke in court for his client). In private causes, cognitor (the agent who managed the case of a party who has himself appeared in court). — procurator (who conducts the case of an absent person in his own name). See *LAWYER*. A noisy or blustering *a.*, rabula de foro; rabula latratrice. To be an *a.*, causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro. To be *aby's a.*, causam dicere pro qo; in *athg.* de qā re. defendere qm de qā re; *ci* causae actorem intercedere. To employ an *a.*, adoptare sibi patronum, defensorem; deferre causam ad patronum. *||* Champion of a cause, defensor. propugnator (*g. g.* libertatis, *C.*). — patronus (*g. g.* foederum).

ADVOCATE, v. pugnare, propugnare pro qā re; defendere qd.

ADVOWEE, *patrōnus. *f.* patrōna.

ADVOWSON, *syn* patrōnatūs (Pandect.). To have the *a.*, *syn* patrōnatūs exercere.

AERIAL, aerius (existing in, or consisting of our denser atmosphere). — aetharius (existing in, or consisting of the upper and purer air). — aēs, spirabilis, fiabilis (fit for respiration). — celestis (existing in, coming from, &c. heaven). — *||* *L of t.*, aerius (poet. of mountains, towers, &c.).

AERIE, nidus. See *NEST*.

AEROLITH, lapis qui caelo decēdit. — aerolithus (*t. t.*).

AEROMANCY, aeromantia (*Isid.* Orig. 8, 9).

AEROMETER, aerometron (*t. t.*).

AERONAUT, *aeronautas (*t. t.*).

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AERONAUTICS, *ars aeronautica.

AFFAR, procul (opp. juxta, at a considerable distance, but *mihi* within sight). — longe (opp. prope, at a great distance: *mihi* out of sight. — Both procul and longe = to a great distance and *fm* a great distance). — eminus (opp. communis: at such a distance as to be in reach only of missiles). — e longinquo (opp. e propinquo, *fm* a really great distance). — peregre (*fm* a foreign land). To be *a.* off, procul or longe abesse: to come *fm* *a.*, e longinquo venire. To follow *a.* off, magno or longo intervallo sequi.

AFFARD, territus, exterritus, perterritus, trepidus. See *AFRAID*.

AFFABILITY, affabilitas; affabilitas sermōnis. *sts*, civilitas (in a prince), comitas. *SYN.* in *APFABLE*.

AFFABLE, affabilis (pleasantly conversing with inferiors). — cōmis (kind and condescending towards inferiors: obliging towards equals). — civilis (of princes, behaving towards their subjects as their fellow-citizen: Postaug.). [*Key*] humanitas is a higher virtue, of such affabilitas, comitas, &c. are partial manifestations.

AFFABLY, affabiliter (*Macrob.*) — comiter. Very *a.*, affabilissime (*Gell.*). To behave *a.* to every body, erga omnes se affabilem praestare.

AFFAIR, res (*g. t.*). — negotium (business). *||* Affairs = property, &c., res familiaris, res domesticae, or domesticae ac familiares. The confusion of his *a's*, implicatio rei familiaris. To manage *aby's a's*, *cs* negotia, or rationes negotiae procurare. *||* *Sis* = engagement. See *BATTLE*.

AFFECT, v. *||* Work or have in influence upon, vim habere or exercere in qd (vim exercere is not Lat.).

— *||* Work upon (move, touch) the mind, movēre, commovēre, permovēre (*g. tt.*). — tangere (to touch, make an impression on; qm, *cs* animum). — frangere (to raise gentle feelings in *aby*, qm or *cs* animum). — percutere (to affect violently). — afficere (*g. g.* laetitia, voluptate, &c. [*Key*] afficere cannot properly be used absolutely for affect in this sense, but only in such combinations as, 'Your letter affected me so,' litterae tuae sic me affecerunt, *ut* &c.: 'they were so affected,' eorum animi ita affecti sunt, *ut* &c.: it affects me a little, modice me tangit qd: not at all, non laboro de re, I care nothing about it: e. g. *de* *cs* morte). To be violently affected, vehementius moveri. *||* Work upon injuriously, afficere (*g. g.* hunger, cold, &c. *a.* the body). — debilitare (weaken). — frangere (to oppress the mind). — violently, grievously, &c. conficere (almost to destroy; eply of pain of body or mind). To *a.* the eyes, oculorum aciem obtundere: the cold *a's* *aby*, *frigus horrore *cs* corpus afficit: to *a.* his body and mind, nervos mentis et corporis frangere: the whole liver is affected, pulmo totus afficitur (*Cels.*). *||* Put on the appearance of *athg.* simulare (pretend). — ostendere. Iactare. prae se ferre (to assume ostentatiously). — affectare (to strive after *athg* too much: not till *sile* age). — to *a.* the philosopher in his exterior, philosophiae studium habitu corporis prae se ferre: constancy, friendship, tears, knowledge of *athg.* constanciam, amicitiam, lacrimas, scientiam rei simulare: another person's gait, incessum *cs* inepte exprimere: a serious look, a solemn pace, &c., *cs* sibi vultum, incessum fingit, quo gravior videatur. *||* Aim at, endeavour after, affectare qd (to pursue an object with eagerness, e. g. imperium in Latinis, regnum, L. magnificentiam verborum, Q.). — petere, appetere (aim at, long for: e. g. honores, praetura, principatum eloquentiae, regnum). — expetere (pursue one object selected from others, and therefore the more eagerly, pecuniam, divitias). — aspirare ad qd (rare: ad *cs* pecuniam, ad laudem). — captare qd (try to catch or obtain: plausum, voluptatem). — sequi (to pursue: otium et tranquillitatem vitae, virtutem). Also persequi, sectari, consecrari qd; studere *ci* rei; concupiscere qd; servire, inservire *ci* rei; niti, adniti ad qd. [*See* STRIVE.] *||* To be fond of. See *LOVE*.

AFFECTATION, affectatio (the endeavour to say or write something surprising. *V. Bremi* ad *Suet.* Tib. 7). — inepta imitatio (insipid, unnatural imitation). — ineptiae (affected graces in one's carriage, manners, &c.). — putida elegantia (in writing). — simulatio (Apoecritical imitation of *athg.*) are nimia, nimia diligentia, nimia religio (of over-anxiety about accuracy, the result of such something unnatural and constrained). — affectatio et morositatis nimia (over-anxiety in the choice of words, &c. *Suet.*).

AFFECTED A. of men, putidus (one who overdoes the thing: eply in speaking). — ineptus (forced). — molestus (excessively silly). — arte quadam in ostentationem virtutum compositus. — vultuosus (grimacing). — gesti-

eulationibus molestus (*veezing one by his gestures, attitudes, &c.*). To be a. in gait, mollis incedere (of a mincing, tripping, effeminate gait); magnifice incedere (of a stately one)—in manner, in gestu mollem esse, gesticulationibus molestum esse: in speech, putide (in an exaggerated manner) or inepte (in a forced manner) dicere or loqui. || B) Of things, putidus (overdone, exaggerated)—molestus (iroublesome)—querisus (sought with pains).—ascitus (borrowed *fm* others, not natu: al: opp. natus). A. words, apporata verba. One a. d in his gait, in incesso mollior (O. A. 3, 306).

AFFECTEDLY, putide, inepte.—(of gait), mollis (mincingly, trippingly), magnifice (in a stately way). To behave a. *putide se gerere. SYN. IN AFFECTED.

AFFECTEDNESS. See AFFECTATION.

AFFECTION. || Love, &c., amor (g. t., but esp. a passionate love).—caritas (any tender, unsensual a.; esp. that of parents towards their children: not used of things, except country, patrie or erga patriam, reipublice).—pietas (dutiful a., natural a.; e. g. a. towards the gods, one's relations, country, &c.).—benevolentia (good-will).—studium, voluntas (inclination, liking for).—indulgentia (indulgent a., overlooking of fences, faults, &c.).—In Postag. prose, affectio (Plin. Tac. &c.); affectus (Tac. Suet. Q.). A. towards or for aby, amor in, erga, adversus qm; also amor cs; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas, in or erga qm; studium in qm, also cs. Maternal a., materni amoris cura: fraternal a., fraternus amor in qm. To love aby with extraordinary a., singulari amore qm amare; qm in deliciis habere; summum me tenet cs studium. To gain aby's a., cs amorem, benevolentiam, voluntatem sibi conciliare. To cherish aby's a., cs amorem fovere; cs caritatem retinere. From a., propter amorem, or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus, ex amore: *fm* pure a., ipsa qd re captus: *for* a., prae amore. || Afection for a thing, amor, studium cs rei. To have an a. for alth, cs rei esse amantem, studiosum, appetentem, cupidum; cs rei studio teneri, captum esse: *sts* qd petere, concupiscere [See INCLINATION]. || A state produced in a body or mind, affectio (generally of a temporary state, but also of a permanent one: e. g. affectio animi constans, C. *ἀἰσθησις ψυχῆς*).—(animi) affectus (in the best prose-writers, only, state or disposition of mind, but in Quinilian's time = *πάθος*; and in pl. 'the affections' generally: also, a. of body, Cels.). Passion of any kind, affectio, affectus (see just before).—animi concitatio, animi impetus. (stronger) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (violent emotion).—animi affectio, the state or disposition: animi motus, commotio, or permutio, emotion of the mind generally. A temporary a., temporarius animi motus (s. Quint. 5, 10, 28). Vehement or violent a., acerrimus animi motus; vehemens animi impetus. [See PASSION.]

AFFECTIONATE, tener (tender: sensitive).—mollis (soft, gentle).—blandus (showing visible signs of affection).—amoris plenus (full of love).—amans (mly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved: e. g. uxoris).—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults). Jx. amans indulgensque. [See PASSION.]

AFFECTUOUS in very late writers: Macrobi. Cassiod. Terull. A. upbraids, molles querelæ:—to write an a. letter to aby, litera animi plenas dare qd: very a. words, verba blandissima, amantissima.

AFFECTIONATELY, blande, amanter, pie. To look a. at aby; *prps* molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609): to behave a. towards, ci multa blandimenta dare.

AFFECTIONATENESS, pietas (a. as exhibited towards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—*od* by Crel. with adj.

AFFIANCE, fiducia (v. pr.).—fides (belief in a man's honesty).—*spes* firma or certa (confident expectation).—To have a. in alth or aby, fidere, confidere ci rei or ci fretum esse qd re or qo (to build on alth): fiduciam habere cs rei (to rely confidently on alth). || Marriage contract, sponsalia.

AFFIANCE, v. spondere, despondere (ci qam: desponsare, late).—destinare ci (jam destinata erat egregio juveni, Plin.).—*Postag.* in the sense of despondere ci. To a. oneself to aby, despondere sibi qam (of the man); ci desponderi (of the woman). || Affiance d, sponsus; to aby, sponsa, desponsa ci (of the woman).

AFFIDAVIT, *no exactly corresponding term: prps* testimonium (as opp. to testis or praesens testis) or testimonium recitatum ('testimonia que recitari solent,' Callistr. Dig.).—('testimonium affirmative (= cum iurando) scriptum (?) or 'consignatum literis testimonium (?)')—*sts* iusjurandum only, or *fides iurando

data. To make a., *affirmare scribere (!) with acc. and inf.—iurare; iurjurando firmare.

AFFILIATION. See ADOPTION.

AFFINITY, affinitas. To make a. with (Bible Tr.), affinitatem cum qo conjugere; cum qo affinitate sese conjugere, sese devincire. Relations by a., affinitas, affinitate conjuncti. To be connected by a., affinitate inter se jungi, devinciri. || Close connexion, similarity, cognatio, conjunctio. To have an a. with alth, cognationem habere cum qd re; propinquum, finitimum, propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is some a. between our souls and the gods, animus tenetur quadam conjunctione deorum: not to bear the least a. to alth, remotissimum esse a re. || Power of attracting, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (prop.).—*vis ad se illicendi or attrahendi (improp.).

AFFIRM, ajo (opp. nego: absol. or with acc. and inf.).—affirmare (assert that something is so).—confirmare (a. and support the assertion by reasons). || Confirm a contract, law, judgement, &c., sancire (pactum, legem, &c.); cs rei auctorem fieri (e. g. legis; of its reception by the senate); ratum facere, efficere; ratum esse jubere (see CONFIRM).

AFFIRMATION, affirmatio. || Confirmation (Vid. of a law, &c., confirmatio, auctoritas, fides).

AFFIRMATIVE, ajens (opp. negans, 'negantia contraria ajentibus,' C.).—affirmans (asserting that something is so: in late grammarians affirmativus). An a. answer, affirmatio.

AFFIRMATIVELY, *no exactly corresponding word: affirmant in Gall. is 'with confidence: affirmare, C. &c. is 'positively, 'with an oath.*

AFFIX, v. figere, affigere qd ci rei (join one thing to another: also, with nails)—alligare qd ad rem, annexere qd ad rem or ci rei (to bind one thing to another)—assuere ci rei (to stitch together)—agglutinare ci rei (to glue together)—apponere qd ci rei or ad qd (v. pr. of placing one thing by another)—adjicere qd ci rei (to add a supplementary remark, &c., to something before said). To a. a. fine, ci multam dicere (of the judge: irrogate, of the accuser). To a. a name to alth, ci rei nomen or vocabulum imponere: a meaning to a word, verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subicere.

AFFIXION, affixio (very late)—alligatio (Cels.).

AFFLICT, angere (to fill with fear, anguish—of future things)—torquere, cruciare, excruciare (to torture, &c.).—ci sege facere, ci injuriam inferre (of persons)—qm mordere, pungere (to sting, vex, &c., of things).—fodicare, fodicare animum (prop. to dig into: hence vex, sting).—vexare (to vex, harass), dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere. To a. oneself, afflictere se (C.), afflictari (C.), angere; cruciari; laborare; sollicitus esse. To a. with disease, morbo afficere. See AFFLICTED.

AFFLICTED, to *rx*, dolere; in dolore esse; dolore angere; in merore jacere: sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere; ægritudine affici; about alth, laborare, sollicitus esse de re; afflictari de re (C.): anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about aby, ægritudinem suscipere propter qm. || With disease, morbo laborare, affectum esse, vexari. See DISEASE.

AFFLICTED (as adj.), sollicitus; ægritudine affectus, æger animo or animi.

AFFLICTEDNESS. See AFFLICTION.

AFFLICTER, vexator.—afflictor (found but once: a person who injures or destroys: a. dignitatis, &c.).

AFFLICTION, || Subjectively as a state of mind, miseria (wretchedness).—ægritudo, ægrimonia (opp. alacritas; sickness of soul *fm* a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief)—tristitia, maestitia (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief).—angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it)—meror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).—afflictatio (= ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, C.).—luctus (is mourning: i. e. by conventional signs). || Objectively: an affliction, malum, pl. mala.—ærumna (an old and half-poetical word; but used by C. a hardship that almost exceeds human strength).—casus adversus, or, *fm* context, casus only, res adverse, fortune afflictæ.—fortuna adversa.—calamitas, miseria, acerbitates (SYN. in ADVERSITY). Time of a., res miserae, afflictæ, angustiae temporum, tempora luctuosa. *sts* infortunium is used by the Comic writers only, of a corporal punishment. To be in a., in miseria esse, or versari, miserum esse: in summâ infelicitate versari: in malis

esse, jacere; malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimā fortunā uti. angri; angore confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angri intimis sensibus: angore cruciari: *about althg, dolere* or *moerere* rem or re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (*to feel oppressed and dispirited by it*): in *great a. about althg*, magnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: *to come into a.*, in miseriam incidere; in mala praecipitare: *to relieve aby fm a.*, miseriam qm levare: *to deliver him*, a miseriam vindicare; ex miseriam eripere: *to endure a.*, miseriam ferre, ærumnas perpeti (*i. e. patiently to the end*).

AFFLICTIVE, tristis.—miser.—acerbus.—luctuosus.—gravis.

AFFLUENCE, } divitiæ (*riches, g. t.*), copia rei
AFFLUENCY, } familiaris.—opulentia (*stronger: the possession of money, estates, &c., as a means of aggrandizing oneself*).—vita bonis abundans. *To live in a.*, divitem esse; satis divitem, &c. See AFFLUENT.

AFFLUENT, fortunatus (C.).—abundans. dives. locuples. satis dives. satis locuples (*dives, rich = ἄσσοιος, opp. pauper: locuples, wealthy = ἀφελός, opp. egenus, egenus*).—bene nummus, pecuniosus (*having much money*).—opulentus, copiosus (*opulent; opp. inops; rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.*).—copiosus rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus.—*Verg a.*, beatus. perdives, prædives. locupletissimus, opulentissimus. *To become an a. man fm a poor one*, ex paupere divitem fieri: *to become a.*, fortunis augeri; fortunam amplificare. ad opes procedere; locupletari.

AFFLUX, } affluentia (*act of flowing to*). There
AFFLUXION, } *was a great a. of men there*, magna erat hominum eo loco frequentia, celebritas: *of men to Athens*, multi Athenas confluerant. || *An afflux*: quod ad qm or qd affluit.—allapsus (*occurs twice: serpentium, H. fontis, Appul.*). *Sis accessio (if it means something additional): of men, concursus.*

AFFORD, } *Yield, of the earth, trees, &c.: ferre, efferre, proferre. fundere. effundere (of nature, the earth, a field: fund. and effund. = yield abundantly).*—*a. fruit or produce*, ferre fruges, or ferre uti; fructum afferre; etferre (*esp. of a field*). *The tree a. its fruit, arbor fert.* || *Produce, a cause, &c., afferre (to bring)*.—facere, efferre (*to cause*).—esse (*with dat.*).—præstare. *To a. profit or pleasure*, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usul or voluptati esse: *to a. any body continual pleasure*, voluptatem perpetuam præstare ci: *comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre, solatio or solatium esse. To a. no consolation (of things)*, nihil habere consolationis: *a. hope*, qm in spem vocare or adducere (*ad. also of things*): *of althg*, cs rei spem ci afferre, ostendere or ostentare; spem cs rei ci offerre (*of things*); spem ci rei præbere: *an expectation, expectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: assistance, auxilium or opem ferre ci (agst althg, contra qd)*.—qm operâ adjuvare in qâ re, ci optulari in qâ re faciendo, ci operam suam commodare ad qd, ci operam præbere in qâ re (*to serve or assist in the execution of althg: the last esp. of assistance with one's own hands*). || *To be able to buy with prudence*, *tanti, tam care, tantâ pecuniâ emere posse: tantam impensam facere posse (*of a large outlay*).—suum facere posse (*to be able to make althg one's own*). *I cannot a. althg*, *multo pluris est qd, quam ut ego emere, or meum facere, possim. || *To be able to sell without loss, or with sufficient profit*. *I cannot a. for less*, non possum minoris vendere.

AFFRANCHISE, See FREE, v.

AFFRAY, v. See FRIGHTEN.

AFFRAY, a. pugna (*the general term for a fight, whether of two persons or more*).—pugna in arto (see Walch, Tac. Agr. 36, p. 365).—tumultus (*a tumultuous concourse, uproar, &c.*).

AFFRICTION, affricatus (Plin.).—[affricatio (Cæsar. Aurel.).]

AFFRIGHT, v. See FRIGHTEN.

AFFRIGHT, s. See FRIGHTEN.

AFFRIGHTMENT, } See FEAR.

AFFRONT, } *Meet, or go to meet, occurrere (obviam)*.—offendere qm; incidere ci or in qm (*by accident*).—obviam ire ci (*to go to meet*). See MEET. || *Meet in a hostile manner, &c., occurrere, obviam ire (g. t.)*.—se offerre ci rei (c. p. periculi).—resistere; confideriter resistere. || *Offer a. in ruin*, to, contumeliam ci imponere. qm contumelia insequi.—contumeliam insectari. maledictis vexare (*to insult with insolent words*).—sugillare (*affront scornfully, contemptuously*).—offendere qm (*to affront, displease: whether intentionally or not*).—qm ignominia afficere, igno-

miniam ci imponere, injungere (*of gross insults, causing public disgrace*). *To be affronted*, ignominia or contumelia affici: offendi (*to feel affronted*). *To a. with words*, verbis or voce vulnerare, injuriare. contumeliam ci dicere. *To feel affronted*, injuriam sibi factam putare; ad althg, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere: *qâ re se læsum or violatum putare.

AFFRONT, contumelia (*a wrong done to one's honour*). offensio (*a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it*).—injuria (*an a. felt to be a wrong*).—opprobrium (*a. conveyed by reproachful words*). *To look upon althg as an a.*, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere. ignominie loco ferre qd. ignominie or probro habere qd. *To put an a. on aby*, contumeliam ci imponere. See AFFRONT, v. || *Attack*. Vid.

AFFRONT, qui ci ignominiam or injuriam injungit.

AFFRONTING, } contumeliosus.—Injuriusus (*injurious*).
AFFRONTIVE, } *rius* (*to one's honour*).—ignominiosus (*causing a loss of reputation, outward respect, rank, &c.*).—probrus (*attacking one's moral character*). *A. words*, verborum contumelie. voces mordaces or aculeatæ; verborum aculei (*stinging words*). *To be of an a. nature*, habere qd offensivum (*of a thing*).

AFFUSE, affundere ci (*poet. and Postaug. prose, T. Pl.*).—admiscere qd qâ re or ci rei; qd in qam rem (*Pl. cum qâ re, Col. to mix it with*).—superfundere qd ci rei (*to pour it upon: chiefly poet. and Postaug. prose*).

AFFUSION. Crcl. by partec. *To melt althg by an a. of wine*, liquefacere qd affuso vino (Plin.).—*Sis suffusio (a suffusion; a pouring in fm below: Postaug.)*.

AFFY, || *Be to it*, spondere, despondere (desponsare, Postaug. Suet.). ci qam. See BETROTH.

AFIELD, *in or ad agrum or agros. *To go a.*, *in agros domo exire.

AFFLOAT, *To make a ship a.*, navem deducere — *to get a ship a. (that has struck a rock)*, navem scopulo detrudere (Virg.).

AFFOOT, pedibus. *To go, come, travel, &c. a.*, pedibus ire, venire, iter facere. See 'On Foot'.

AFORE, See BEFORE.

AFOREGOING, antecedens, præcedens.—prior, superior (præteritus not to be used in the sense of just past, of time).
AFOREHAND, See BEFOREHAND.
AFOREMENTIONED, } de quo supra commemor-
AFORENAMED, } raturus; quem supra
AFORESAID, } commemoravimus, diximus; quod supra scripsi; de quo a nobis antea dictum est:—*also by ille only*.—[supra dictus, commemoratus; prædictus, prænominalus, UNC.] In the afore-mentioned, &c. manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripsi.

AFFRAID, anxius, trepidus (*full of anxiety, confusion*).—solicitus (*anxious fm fear of a future evil*).—formidinis plenus. territus (*frightened*): exterritus, perterritus (*dreadfully frightened*). *Affraid of althg*, timens, extimescens, reformidans, &c. qd (*if a partec. will suit the meaning*).—qâ re or metu cs rei perterritus.—solicitus de re qâ. *Not a. of death*, non timidus ad mortem.—non timidus mori (*poet.*). || *To be afraid*, anxium, trepidum, &c. esse: *of althg*, timere (qm or qd), metuere (qm or qd), extimescere, pertimescere, vereri (qm or qd), pavere (qd or ad qd), horrere, formidare, reformidare (SYN. IN FEAR). in metu ponere or habere qd. JX. metuere ac timere; metuere atque horrere. *Not to be a.*, sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bonum habere animum. bono esse animo (*to be of good courage*).—securum esse (*to apprehend no danger*). *Don't be a.*, bono sis animo; louum habe animum; noli timere or laborare; omite timorem. *Not to be afraid of aby or althg*, contemnere qm or qd (*to despise*). *To be a. for or about aby or althg*, metui, timeo ci (rei), or de qd, qâ re; extimesco, pertimesco de re, vereor ci rei. *To begin to be a.*, ad timorem se convertere. *To be a little a.*, subtimere (*of althg*) qd; *that &c. ne*; subvereri (*ne &c.*). *To make aby a. of one*, sul timorem ci injicere. *That, 'not', 'lest', are translated by ne after verbs of fearing; 'that', 'not', 'lest—not', by ut or ne non (stronger); and that the Eng. fut. becomes in Lat. the pres. subj.*—See FEAR.

AFFRESH, denuo (νέθεν ἐκ καὶνῶν, when what had ceased begins again).—de or ab integro (ἐξ ἡρχῆς, when what had disappeared, been lost, &c. is reproduced by the same causes: Silo. age, ex integro).—iterum (*a second time*).—tursus (again). *It is often translated by re (red) prefixed to a verb: e.g. a sedition breaks out a.*, recrudescit. *To begin a.*, repetere (v. pr.).—iterare (*for*

the second time).—reintegrare (*quite fm the beginning*).—retractare (*to go over a lesson, &c. again; think over again*).—iterum legere (*to read a/hg again for the second time*).—~~non~~ iteratâ or repetitâ vice.

APT, s. puppis. To sit a., sedere in puppi (C. but *fig. of an influential statesman*).

AFTER. || Of succession in time, post.—secundum (*immediately after*).—still stronger sub with statim, of things connected in order of time.—a. ab (*from: after, of what has been done, or not done, fm a point of commencement to be strongly marked*).—e, ex (*nearly = a, ab, but intimating a closer dependence of one thing on another; a passing into one state fm another, &c.*). After this, I ask, &c., secundum ea, quæro, &c. A. three days, post ejus diel diem tertium: a. three years, post tres annos: a. some years, aliquot post annos: a. many years, post multos annos (multis post annis = many years after). A. *aby's consulship or proconsulship*, post qm consulē, proconsulē. A. (*immediately after the consul's donation*, secundum donationē) consulis. Immediately a. those (letters), yours were read, sub eas statim recitate sunt tuis (so statim sub mentionē es). The Germans bathe as soon as they get up, Germani statim e somno lavantur: after the day when &c., ex eo die, quo &c.: one evil a. another, aliud ex alio malum (Ter.). to go into Gaul a. his consulship, ex consulatu in Galliam proficisci: day a. day, diem ex die. diem de die (not de die in diem): to look (i. e. in expectation) day a. day, diem de die prospectare (equod auxilium—appareret. L.).—Immediately a. the battle, confestim a proelio (redire): Homer lived not very long a. them, Hom. recens ab illorum ætate fuit: the hundredth day a. the death of Clodius, centesima lux ab interitu Clodii: (immediately) a. that meeting ambassadors were sent, ab illâ concione legati missi sunt.—as soon as I came to Rome a. your departure, ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni.—one a. another, ordine, deinceps (in a row).—continenter, continue (Præ., and Post-class, unless in two passages of Quint. where the best MSS. have continuo, Freund.: continuo = statim, nullâ morâ interpositâ).—alter post alterum, alius super alium. So many days one a. another, tot dies continui. Sis, espy in Cæs., the abl. only is used: e. g. cs adventu, discessu, fugâ; solis occasu (a. *aby's arrival, departure, flight; a. sunset*).—After post the action is often expressed by a participle: e. g. a. the taking of Vei; post Velos captos: so post urbem conditam; post hanc urbem constitutam (a. the building of the city).—Sis ablatt. abs. are used (when the action or state described by the abl. abs. is the cause or condition of what follows): anno interfecto (a. a year): Hannibal in Italiam pervenit Alpihus superatis (after crossing the Alps).—|| Succession in order, rank, &c. secundum (post is only 'after' of succession in time: in space it is 'behind,' opp. ante).—Generally by secundus, proximus a qo, or proximus ci (next a. in place, lit. or fig.). A. you, I like nothing so well as solitude, secundum te nihil est mihi amicis solitudine.—proxime: next a. these, those are dear to us, &c., proxime hos, cari &c. (C.) [Tac. juxta: e. g. juxta deos.] || Of a rule followed, proportion to, conformity with, &c., secundum.—e, ex, sts de (when the thing is also a cause).—pro (in proportion to).—ad (of a rule, copy, &c. that is followed). Juxta in the sense of secundum belongs to sinking Latinity).—to live a. nature, secundum naturam vivere (or naturæ convenienter).—to take a/hg a. its intrinsic value (Bacon), ex veritate qd æstimare: a. the example of, ad exemplum; a. the model, pattern, &c., ad exemplum, ad effigiem; a. the manner, de more. a. my own manner, meo modo (Pl. Ter.). a. my own original way of speaking, meo pristino more dicendi. || After a sort, quodam modo.

AFTER, conjunct. postquam, posteaquam.—ut, ubi (as)—quum (when). ~~non~~ a) ut, ubi intimate the immediate succession of the second event, whereas postquam only states it to be after the first. Hence they prefer the perf. to the pluperf., and often take statim, repente, primum, &c.—b) postquam in direct narrative my takes the perf. or present: seld. the pluperf. except in the form 'so many days, years, &c. a. another event happened.'—c) For ubi, ut, quum, see WREN.—d) quum can only be used when things are stated as facts in a narrative: not of local relations, e. g. of passages in a book; where postquam or ubi must be used. Passages like C. Tusc. i. 48, 103. Acad. ii. 32, 104, &c. only appear to be at variance with this rule.—Three years a. he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat: tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat: tertio anno quo re-

derat. The day a. I left you, postridie quam a vobis discessi. The year a., postero anno quam &c.—Very often PARTCP. are used instead of these particles (abl. abs. if the 'subject' of both clauses is not the same): e. g. most speeches are written a. they have been delivered, pleræque scribuntur orationes habitæ jam: a. the murder of Dion, Dionysius again became master of Syracuse, Dione interfecto Dionysius rursus Syracusarum potitus est. || After is often untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb: e. g. to follow a., sequi, sectari; to thirst a., sitire qd; to ask or enquire a., quærere rem or de re; inquire in qd, to long a., cupere qd, &c.—to make a/hg a. the pattern of something else, imitari qd; qd imitando exprimere, effingere, &c.: to run a. aby, qm sectari: to send a. aby, qm accessere, &c. || = afterwards. Vp.

AFTER.—in composition, may sts be translated by posterior (opp. superior); secundus; serus (too late).

AFTER-AGES, posteritas, posterl.

AFTER ALL, may sts be translated by ipse, sts by ne multa; ne longum faciam: 'a principle for which, after all, they have no ground, but,' 'sententia, cui et ipsi nihil subest, nisi &c., or *cujus ipsius, ne longum faciam, rationem afferunt nullam, nisi &c.—sts by ad summam (in short, at last, after other things are mentioned): often in questions, by tandem: 'but after all what is your own opinion?' 'at quid tandem ipse sentis? sts by quid enim? (implying that the person addressed cannot deny the assertion.)

AFTER-BIRTH, secundâ (partus).

AFTER-COST, reliqua (pl., the unpaid portion of the expense, v. pr.).—|| Fig. *incommoda quæ qd sequuntur. You will have to pay the a., *postmodo senties.

AFTER-GAME. || To play an a. (= repair an evil), cs rei or ci rei medicinam adhibere: *ci incommodo seram medicinam reperire. damnum sarcire, restituere: detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare.

AFTER-GATHERING, spicilegium (a gleanings).—racematio (in a vintage). To make an a., spicilegium facere; racemari, impr. *omissa colligere.

AFTER-MATH, fœnum autumnale or chordum: to cut it, secare.

AFTER-NOON, s. dies pomeridianus (Sen. Ep. 65, 1).—tempus pomeridianum. horæ pomeridianæ. In the a., post meridiem; tempore pomeridiano; horis pomeridianis.

AFTER-NOON, adj. postmeridianus. pomeridianus (both forms used. C. prefers the latter, Orat. 47, 157: but see Orrell. on Tusc. iii. 3, 7). To make an a. call on aby, qm post meridiem convenire (on business), invisere (to see how he is).—*qm officio pomeridiano prosequi (of a call of ceremony fm an inferior for the purpose of showing respect: off. pom. was the afternoon attendance of a client on his patron). The a. service, *sacra pomeridianæ: a. preacher, sacerdos qui sacris pomeridianis interesse debet.—~~non~~ concionator pomeridianus would be an a. haranguer. The a. sermon, *oratio in sacris pomeridianis habenda (if not yet delivered), habitâ (if delivered).

AFTER-PAYMENT, *pensio postea facta.—numi additi (additional sum paid).

AFTER-PIECE, *fabella argumenti brevior, quæ post comediam agitur. The a. will be,—*hanc fabulam sequetur—.

AGAIN, rursus or rursus (again).—iterum (a second time).—denuo (= de novo, anew; relates to time, denoting repetition after an interval).—ex integro (in Silv. age also integro: quite afresh; relates to the thing itself, which is to be brought back to a former state).—vicissim (in turn; in the same manner that another has done it in before).—With verbs it is often translated by the re (red) of a compound verb: to rise again, resurgere. || Hereafter, post, posthac, postea. That this may never happen a., id ne unquam posthac accidere possit: whom I was not likely ever to see a., quem non eram postea visurus. || In turn, contra, vicissim. || As used in a discourse to introduce an additional reason, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (besides this; never in good prose, super hæc, super ista, adhuc).—jam, autem (when the discourse is carried on in parts).—accedit, accedit quod. huc accedit quod. addendum, eodem est, quod. adijce quod. ~~non~~ porro. || A gain and a gain, etiam atque etiam.—iterum et sæpius.—semel et sæpius. semel atque iterum. semel iterumve (the two last less strong = several times, more than once). || As big again, altero tanto major (so longer, &c.), duplo major. As much a., alterum tantum. duplum.

AGAINST. || Direction towards, adversus.—in with abl. (after expressions of hate, displeasure, anger, a. aby). The hatred of the people a. this man was so

great, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis. *So æmilitiam exercere in qo; vim adhibere in qo (to use violence a. him).* || *Direction with the notion of opposition to:* a) of departure from, excess above a limit: præter, e.g., a. expectation (not contra) præter opinio em. *So præter spem. secus as speravram (a., i. e. worse than my hope and expectation): præter fas jusque; præter cs voluntatem (but also contra legem, contra cs voluntatem, of d rect intentional opposition to them). To act a. a law, legem violare or migrare. a. one's will, inivitus (adj.): a. the will of Caius, 'aio invito. b) of hostile opposition. contra, adversus, in with acc.: a. the stream, adverso flumine; contra aquam [See STREAM]. a. the wind, vento adverso (navigare): the wind is a. aby, (naviganti) ci ventus adversum tenet. A remedy a. athg, remedium adversus qd (that works against it: e. g. adv. venenum); remedium cs rei or ad quod (that is good for any disease: e. g. morbi, timoris, ad oculorum morbos). To write a. aby, contra qm scribere: in, adversus qm scribere: librum edere contra qm (of publishing a. aby). To speak (i. e. as an orator) a. aby, contra qm dicere.—qd in qm dicere (to say athg a. aby): to strive a. aby, adversus qm contendere: to argue a. athg, contra qd disserere. To help a. athg, see HELP. —Against after a substantive must be trans. by a participle or rel. sentence: e. g. the speech a. Socrates, oratio contra Socratem habita; oratio quæ habita est contra Socratem: the war a. the Persians, bellum contra Persas gestum; bellum quod contra Persas gestum est. To sin a. aby, peccare in qm. To excite the people a. aby, populum inflammare in qm: to be a. aby, facere contra qm (of the opp. party); dissidere cum qo (to be of a different opinion): to fight a. aby, pugnare contra qm (exadversus qm is, oppose him in the enemy's ranks): to fight for life and death a. aby, dimicare adversus qm. *Sts 'against' is trans. by cum to mark the mutual relation of two parties (e. g. pugnare, queri, querere cum qo). The poor can make good no rights a. the rich, nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquunt inopi. After verbs of defence, &c. (tegere, munire, tutum esse, &c.) against is generally trans. by a, ab (as in English by from): i. e. with respect to danger proceeding from such a quarter: e. g. Vasa a frigidibus munire; forum defendere a Clodio: but they also use adversus or contra if the 'against' is to be strongly marked: e. g. munire adversus or contra qd (S. Jug. 89, 4. C. ad Div. 4, 14, 3); se defendere contra qd: qm defendere contra inimicos. To match a combatant a. another, comparare qm ci (Su. Catig. 35), committere qm cum qo (T.). || Opposite to. VId. || Of an object against which athg is done: after a verb of motion, in, in. To run a. aby, incurere in qm; to strike, dash, knock oneself a. athg, qd ad qd offendere (e. g. caput ad forniciu, Q.); offendere qd (e. g. scutum, L.). offendere in qd (e. g. in stipitem, Colum.): the waves beat a. the shore, fluctus illiduntur in litore or in litus (Q. doubtful reading). || Against = close by or, juxta. See BR. To put a ladder up a. a wall, scalas ad murum applicare: lean a. See LEAN. —|| Of time, by which athg is to be done, in (with acc.), ad, sub (a little before): focum lignis extruere sub adventum lassæ viri. H. || For and against, in utramque partem: with respect to my journey, many reasons occur to me for and against it, permulta mihi de itinere nostro in utramque partem occurrunt (C.).—Like other prepp. it may often be untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb, e. g. by a compound with ob. To rail a. aby, ci conviciari (with dat. in Q. only): qm increpitare: to lean a. athg, acclinari ci rei: to run a. aby or athg, offendere qm or qd: to struggle a. the stream, oblectari flumini (Curt.): to fight a. aby, oppugnare qm: to be a. aby, adversari ci.**

AGAMIST, qui ab uxore ducendâ abhorret; cs animus abhorret a nuptiis.

AGAPE, hiâns (particip.: e. g. in, to stand a.). To set aby a., qm in stuporem dare, obstupefacere, stupidum tenere.

AGATE, Achates, m.

AGARIC, agaricon (Plin. 25, 9, 57).

AGE, 1) The natural duration of athg, æpy of a man: ætas (poet. ævum).—2) Time of life or a certain portion of it, ætas. The flower of one's a., ætas florens; flos ætatis; ætas viridis or integra: military a., ætas militaris; of or about the military a., militiæ maturus: the maturity, weakness of a., ætatis maturitas, imbecillitas: the strength of full a., ætatis robur, nervi: to be of the same a. as aby, æqualem esse ei: nearly of the same a., ætate proximum esse ci: to

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be in the flower of his a., integrâ ætate esse; in ipso ætatis flore or robore esse: to be of a great a., longius ætate propectum esse: of a great a., grandis natu, ætate decrepitâ (the latter if accompanied with weakness): to be of such an a., id ætatis esse. || To be of or under age. Of a., sui juris. suæ potestatis (no longer under the father's power).—suæ tutelæ (not requiring a guardian).—sui potius (g. t. for one who can act as he pleases, but sui iudicii is a different thing; one who acts boldly up to his own principles)—to be of a., sui juris esse: to be nearly of a., prope puberem ætatem esse; to be coming of a., sui juris fieri; in suam tutelam venire, pervenire: to declare a son of a., emancipare filium.—under a., infans (of a very young child), nondum adultâ ætate (g. t.), peradolescentulus, peradolescens (still very young): sons under a., filii familiarum (Sall. Cat. 43, 2).—with ref. to ascending the throne, nondum maturus imperio: to appoint aby regent till his own children shall come of a., regnum ci commendare, quoad liberi in suam tutelam perveniant (N. Eum. 2, 2). See MIXON. || Old age, senectus, senilis ætas (age, whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age: poet. senecta). Atas extrema or exacta: summa senectus (extreme old a.).—senium (the time of feebleness), ætas decrepitâ (decrepitude).—Vetus (great age and consequent goodness of a thing: long kept: e. g. of wine, fruits, &c.).—A green old a., cruda ac viridis senectus (Virg.). to live to or attain old a., senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire: to die at an advanced a., senectute diem obire supremum; exactâ ætate mori: to die of old a., qm senectus dissolvit: to be worn out with old a., ætate or senio confectum esse: to make provision agt old a., senectuti subsidium parare. Age does not change the man, *lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. Age gives experience, seris venit usus ab annis (Ov.). Wisdom and experience belong to old a., mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est. || To be so many years of age, natum esse with acc. of the years; or esse with the gen. of the years: to be above so many years of a., vixisse, conficisse, compluisse, so many years.—Thus: he is nineteen years of a., decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety years of a., nonagesimum annum vixit, confecit, complavit: above, nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above annos tres et triginta years of a., major (or minor) annos trium et triginta natus; or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta: also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus: major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta. He died at the a. of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth year of his a., tricesimum annum agens. || An age = certain period of time, ætas (g. t.): also of those who lived at the same time.—sæculum (large indefinite period: an age or generation: according to some, 30... 33 years: according to Etruscan and Roman usage 100 years. In the times of the empire, a reign, each emperor bringing in a new order of things).—tempus, tempora (the times or days of). The golden a., ætas aurea: a learned a., sæculum eruditum: the a. of Homer is uncertain, Homeri incerta sunt tempora: Socrates was not understood by the men of his a., Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit; Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur: there are hardly two good orators in an a., vix singulis ætatibusभिन्नी oratores laudabiles constiter: for that a., ut in eâ ætate (i. e. of athg god, &c. for that a.). The spirit of the age, sæculi, hujus ætatis ingenium (so Aug. Wolf for the bad form sæculi genius or indoles temporis. Tac. has aulæ ingenium).—mores sæculi or temporum (its moral character, customary proceedings, &c. Flor. Plin.): fm context, mores only (such is the spirit of the a., ita se mores habent. Sall. Fell.).—temporum natura atque ratio (circumstances of the times; ast. Cic. ad Divin. 6, 8).—sæculum (corrumpere et corrumpi non illic sæculum vocatur, T. the spirit of the age; the fashion of the times).—tempora (the times).—the licentious spirit of the a., licentia temporum: the irreligious spirit of the a., quæ nunc tenet sæculum ne licentia dei (deum L.). || The wants of our or the present age, *quod hæc tempora requirunt: *quod nostris temporibus desideratur. || The history of our a., *nostre ætatis historia; æqualis nostræ ætatis memoria (C. de Legg. 1, 3, 8).

AGED, ætate provector or grandior, ætate jam senior (in advanced age); ætate affectus (feeling the effects of old age, aged: all of men).—vetus or vetulus (pretty old, of men and things).—grandis, grandior (with or without natu).—ætate gravis, pergrandis natu, exactâ: jam ætatis (very a.).—senex (an old man: never

fem.)—decrepitus, ætate, or senio confectus (*old and weak*). *An a. man, senex, homo ætate grandior.* See OLD.
AGENCY, || *Operation*, effectus (*both the power of working possessed by athg and the effect*).—*vis (power).* Jn. vis et effectus.—*efficientia (working).*—*Sts impulsus (impulsion), appulsus (approximation of an effectual means or cause; eply of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another).*—|| *Office of agent, procuratio (g. t.).*—*cognitura (office of a procurator or agent, eply in fiscal matters).*

AGENT, actor (cs rei: *doer of athg. often actor et actor. Cæs. illo autore autē agente.* B. C. 1, 26). confector (*one who completes a work*). || *To be a free a., sui juris, or suæ potestatis, or in suâ potestate esse. integræ ac solidæ potestatis esse (to be one's own master) (but not aliunde or extrinsecus pendere, stis given, without reference to the context, fm Cic. ad Div. 5, 13, 2).* || *Natural agents, inanima (pl., opp. animalia).*—*res naturales.*—*ratione carentia. rationis expertia.* || *To be a by's agent (= manager of his affairs), ci a rationibus esse (fm an inscription)*—*cs res ac rationes curare.*

AGGELATION, congelatio (*Postaug.*).
AGGLOMERATE, agglomerare (*poet.*)—*glomerare, conglomerare*—*complicare (fold together)*—*conglobare (roll up in a ball)*.—**INTRANS.** conglomerari (*Lucr.*)—*conglobari*.—*concrescere (grow together).*

AGGLUTINANTS, quæ qd sanant, ut coeat.
AGGLUTINATE, agglutinare (*q. ci rei. C.*).
AGGLUTINATION, conglutinatio (*glueing together: agglutinatio not found*).

AGGRANDIZE, amplificare (*to make of larger extent, e. g. urbem, rem familiarem: then fig. to make more important, either by actions or words, opp. minuire, infirmare: cs gratiam dignitatemque, to aggrandize a person: cs gloriam: cs auctoritatem apud qm.*)—*dilatate (to extend the superficies of athg, e. g. castra; cs imperium: then fig. to increase athg by spreading it, e. g. cs gloriam).*—*propagare or proferre qd or fines cs rei (to increase by extending its boundaries: e. g. imperium, fines imperii).*—*augere (to increase by addition).*—*multiplicare (to multiply).*—*majus reddere (to make larger).*—*efferre (raise).*

AGGRANDIZEMENT, || *Of a person with respect to his rank: dignitatis accessio.*—|| *Enlargement, amplificatio (enlargement of the contents of athg, as an action: e. g. glorie, rei familiaris).*—*auctus (increase).*—*incrementum (increase, as thing added: e. g. rei familiaris, dignitatis).*—*propagatio, prolatio finium (the enlargement of a territory or kingdom).*—*Also by CACL. with the verbs under AGGRANDIZE.*

AGGRANDIZER, amplificator: *of aby, cs dignitatis.*
AGGRAVATE, aggravare (*Postaug.* but often in Liv.: *summam, pondus, dolorem, &c.*)—*gravius, majus reddere.*—*augere (g. t. increase: e. g. molestiam, dolorem).*—*amplificare (dolorem. C.).* || *To aggravate (rhetorically), augere, e. g. cs facti atrocitatem: culpam (C.).*

AGGRAVATION, CACL. by verbs under AGGRAVATE.
AGGREGATE, s. summa.

AGGREGATE, v. aggregare (C.: *less common than adungere, and only in prose, qm or qd, ad qm or qd: qm ci.*)—*congregare (homines in locum. C.).*

AGGREGATION, CACL. by verb. —*congregatio (gathering or heaping together).*

AGGRE-S, aggreddi qm or qd (e. g. *inermes, bene comitatim—Januam, regionem*).—*petere qm.*—*invadere in qm.*—*bellum ultro inferre.*

AGGRESSION, || *Aggressive war, *bellum quod ultro inferitur: *bellum ultro inferendum, or (if already begun) illatum.*—*Sts impetus. incurso. incursum (attack, g. t.: the two last of violent attacks).* || *Unprovoked injury, generally injuria only.*

AGGRESSOR, || *In war, qui bellum suscepit: to be the a., bellum ultro inferre.* || *Generally: qui injuriam ci fecit, intulit, imposuit: qui injuriâ qm læcessivit.*

AGGRIEVANCE. See GRIEVANCE.

AGGRIEVE, || *Cause grief to: fodicare. fodicare animum (to vex; of things).*—*ci ægre facere. ci injuriam facere (of persons: qm or cs animum offendere (of persons or things).*—*qm mordere or punire (of persons).*—*quam acerbissimum dolorem ci inurere (of things).* || *To wrong, ledere (g. t. to hurt).*—*injuriâ afficere qm: injuriam ci facere, inferre, imponere: injuriam jacere or immittere in qm (to wrong): to think himself aggrieved, se læsum putare, ægre or moleste ferre.*—*pro molestissimo habere (se, &c.).*

AGHAST, territus, exterritus, perterritus, perturbatus, (animo) consternatus (*beside oneself with agitation*).

tion.—(animo) confusus (*confounded*).—*commotus, permotus (deeply moved).*—*Sts, afflictus, percussus, attonitus, fulminatus, exanimatus.* Jn. obstupefactus ac perterritus: *confusus et attonitus.* You look a., vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert. To make aby stand a., cs mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere: consternare: percutere (not percellere). To stand a., stupere: cs animum stupor tenet.

AGILE, pernix (*opp. lentus: dexterous and active in all bodily movements*).—*agilis (poetical, and in Liv. &c.: supple, pliable: hence also dexterous in acting).*—*velox.*

AGILITY, pernicitas (*nimbleness, as bodily strength and agility*).—*agilitas (suppleness; quickness and dexterity in moving and acting).*

AGIO, collybus. To make a deduction for the a., deductionem facere pro collybo (C. Verr. 3, 78, 181).

AGITABLE, || *That can be put in motion, mobilis, quod moveri potest.* || *That can be disputed, quod in controversiam vocari, deduci, adduci potest: quod in disputationem vocari potest.*

AGITATE, PROP. || *To put in motion, movere, commovere.*—*agitare (to move to and fro, up and down, &c.).*—*quater, quassare, concutere, conquassare (to shake).*—*incitare (to put in rapid motion: opp. tardare).*—*labefacere, labefactare (to make to totter).*—**IMPROP.** || *To disturb, commovere (to move).*—*turbare, conturbare (to disturb).*—*percutere, percellere (fig. to strike violently: make a violent impression, the former of a sudden, the latter of an abiding impression and its consequences): the mind, animum impellere, gravius afficere, commovere, permovere: aby, qm percutere: cs animum graviter commovere: the state (seditiously), rempublicam quassare, concutere, convellere, labefactare, dilacerare (the last, to tear to pieces): violently, remp. atrociter agitare (S. Jug. 37, 1): the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: the people, civium animos sollicitare: cives, plebem, &c., sollicitare, concitare.—seditio, tumultum facere, concitare: seditio, commovere, concire (of exciting them to an uproar).* || *A question: aere rem or de re (g. t. to treat it, discuss it).*—*disputare, disserere de qâ re (of the discussions of learned men; the latter, eply, of a continued discourse).*—*sermo est de re (of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more).*—*qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to call it into dispute.* || *Agitare questionem, is: to think it over, weigh it in the mind).* To be agitated: in controversiâ esse or versari; in controversiam deductionem esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disputatione versari: to begin to be agitated, in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

AGITATION, || *Motion: motus (in nearly all the acceptations of the Engl. word 'motion').*—*motio (act of setting in motion).*—*agitatio (the moving to and fro, &c.).* jactatus, jactatio (*tossing and swelling motion: e. g. of the sea*). To be in a., moveri, agitari.—*semper esse in motu (to be in constant motion).* || *Violent motion of the mind: animi motus, commotio, concitatio—violent a., animi perturbatio.* See AFFECTION. To be in a state of violent a., perturbatum esse. Often by partec. in great a., valde, vehementer perturbatus: magno animi motu perturbatus: magnâ animi perturbatione commotus. || *Controversial discussion: questio (g. t. for an enquiry into).*—*disputatio (discussion of a controverted point, mly between two persons of different opinions).*—*tractatio (the handling of, e. g. questionum, Q.).* To be in a. (of plans, &c.), agi. It is in a. to destroy the bridge, &c., id agitur, ut pons dissolvatur. || *Disturbed state of a populace: motus, motus concursusque, tumultus, turbæ.* || *Act of agitating the people: prps, *sollicitatio plebis.*

AGITATOR, i. e. one who seditiously agitates the people, turbas ac tumultus concitator, stimulator et concitator seditiosis, novorum consiliorum auctor, seditiosis fax et tuba (of those who raise an uproar of the people).—*concitator multitudinis. turbator plebis or vulgi (one who agitates them, unsettles their mind).*—*conclinator (an haranguer: opp. animus vere popularis, C. Cat. 4, 5, 9).*

AGNAL, paronychium or paronychia (παρωνυχιον).—*pure Lat. reduvia.* To remove a., reduvias or paronychias tollere. || *Pterygium (πτερυγιον) is a different disease: when the skin grows over a nail of the finger or foot.*

AGNATE, agnatus (*related by the father's side*).

AGNATION, agnatio (*relationship by the father's side*).

AGNITION, agnitio (*once in C.—Plin. Macrob. &c.*).

AGNIZE, agnoscere.

AGNOMINATION, agnominatio (=Paronomasia. *Auct. ad Herenn.*).

AGRO, abline (with acc. or abl.).—*Sis ante with hic. Three years a., abline annos tres (or tribus annis).—Six months a., ante hos sex menses.—Sis the ubi, only will do: paucis hic diebus (a few days ago); and ante is found for abline without hic: e.g. qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt. Long a., pridem (opp. nuper; marking a distant point of time).—dudum (opp. modo; marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours). All often used with jam. He died long a., Jam pridem mortuus est. You ought to have been executed long ago, ad mortem te duci Jam pridem oportebat.—~~Long~~ not diu, we goes with the perf. definite: Jam diu mortuus est, he has been long dead.—No long time ago, haud ita pridem. How long ago? quam pridem? quam dudum?—An immense time ago! (in answer to a question: how long?) longissime! (Plaut.)*

AGOS, appetere, cupiscere, avidus cs rei. To be or be set a., concupiscere qd. trahi trahi ducique ad cs rei cupiditatem. tenet me cupiditas cs rei or de (in re) ardore; incensum, inflammatum esse. ardet animus ad qd faciendum. ardens, flagrantissime cupere, sitire, sitienter expetere, &c.—To set aby a., qui cupiditate (cs rei) incendere, inflammare. ci (cs rei) cupiditatem dare or injicere. qm in cupiditatem (cs rei) impellere.

AGOING. To set agoing, movēre (to set in motion)—initium facere, auspiciari (qd. to make a beginning; as a trial, as it were, of one's luck).—(ci) auctorem, or suasorem aut auctorem, or hortatorem et auctorem esse cs rei (to be the principal adviser of it).

AGONIZE. || To suffer agony: cruciari, excruciaci, discruciaci.—torqueri.—**TRANA.** || To inflict agony: cruciari, discruciaci, excruciaci, excarnificare.—qm omnibus modis cruciare.

AGONY, cruciatus (any pangs natural or artificial: applicable to pangs of the conscience).—tormentum (emphatically pangs caused by an instrument of torture). Both often in plural.—also cruciamentum (a torturing, cruciamenta morborum C.). To be in a., cruciari; excruciaci; discruciaci; torqueri.

AGRARIAN, agrarius.

AGREE, concordare (to live or be in harmony: fratres concordant. Just. iudicia opinionese concordant: also qd cum qd re: caput cum gestu. Q: sermo cum vita S.).—concinnare (to sing the same tune together: to agree harmoniously; together, inter se, or concinnare absolutely. mundi partes inter se concinnant: videsne, ut hæc concinnant?—with aby in athq, cum qd qd re. used also of agreement in words; opp. discrepare).—congruere (opp. repugnare: with aby, ci or cum qd: with athq, ci rei or cum qd re: together, inter se or absol.: used also of agreement or coincidence in time).—convenire (seldom except as under next head. convenire ad qd=fit, suit).—consentire (prop. and esp. of agreement in opinion: but, also, by a sort of personification, of things: dat. or with cum: together, inter se: e.g. vultus cum oratione; oratio secum: omnes corporis partes inter se).—convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. To a. in opinion, is also, idem sentire cum qd (not adijcere ci. Girenz).—Not to a., discrepare, dissentire, dissidere.—alienum esse re or a re. To a. with (=be consistent with) himself, sibi (ipse) consentire. sibi or secum constare. The letters seemed to a. with the speech, literæ consentire cum oratione visæ sunt. C. So: sententia non constat cum—sententiis, C. || Enter into, or accede to, an agreement: convenit ci cum qd; inter qos (not convenio cum qd). We agreed, inter nos convenit. I agreed with Deiotarus, mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut &c.—constituere qd (to agree about athq to be done). Pass. to be agreed. It was agreed, venit or (if by treaty) pacto convenit (L.). Even the consuls were not thoroughly agreed, ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat. All are agreed, inter omnes convenit. Of a thing, also personally, res convenit ci cum qd, or inter qos: the peace had been agreed upon, pax convenerat. What had been agreed upon, quæ convenerat. If athq could be agreed upon between them, si posset inter eos qd convenire (C.). The terms of peace had been agreed upon, conditiones pacis convenerat. || Assent to, assentiri or (less emly) assentire ci, that, ut, &c. (C. ad Att. 9, 9. init.).—annuere (absolute).—In disputations: concedere qd. confiteri qd.—largiri or dare qd (of a voluntary concession). || To agree to athq, consentire ci rei or ad qd (to an offer or proposal: e.g. ad industias).—concedere ci rei (to yield to it: e. g. cs postulationi (to aby's demand).—to a. to the terms, condi-

ones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (emph. of coming in to them after long hesitation). || To agree=to live in harmony, concorditer (concordissime) cum qd vivere.—mira concordia vivere (T.). || To agree (of food, climate, &c.), salubrem esse:—not to agree, gravem, parum salubrem esse: (of food only), stomacho idoneum or aptum esse, convenire (Cels.).—sedere ci (H.; not to rise).—|| Agree (in Grammar), to be adapted, accommodari ad qd (gestus ad sensus magis, quam ad verba accommodatus, Q.). || Agreed! (as a form of accepting a bet) ex dextram! (here's my hand upon it).—cedo dextram (give me your hand upon it).

AGREE. TRANA. || Reconcile. VID.

AGREEABLE, gratus (valued as precious, interesting, worthy of thanks).—acceptus (welcomed).—Jucundus (delightful, bringing joy to us).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (sweet, pleasing to the senses, and secondarily to the affections). All these both of persons and things).—carus (dear, of persons).—urbanus (courteous, and pleasing: of conversation, &c., or persons).—lepidus, facetus, festivus (agreeable: of witty, spirited conversation, and of persons remarkable for it).—Opacosa, amœnus (agreeable to the senses).—lætus. Very a., pergratus, perjucundus. || Consistent with: accommodatus ci rei or ad qd.—aptus ci rei or ad qd.—conveniens, congruens (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or cum re. Jx. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens. To be a. to, consentire, congruere, &c., with dat. or cum. [See to AGREE.] If it is a. to you, quod commodum tuo fiat: nisi tibi molestum esse.

AGREEABLENESS, Jucunditas (agreeableness; g. i. also of a pleasant style)—gratia (gracefulness, beauty: also, of style, Q. 10, l. 65 and 96).—venustas (beauty).—suavitas (sweetness, attractiveness: of voice, speech, &c.).—dulcedo (sweetness, amiability). Jx. dulcedo atque suavitas (g. morum).—amœnitas (beauty: emph. of places).—festivitas (pleasant, lively humour).—lepos (gracefulness and tenderness in words, style, a speech, one's ordinary conversation, &c.). A. and fullness of style, suavitas dicendi et copias. || Consistency with, convenientia. to athq, cum qd re (C.).—(congruentia, Postaug. and very rare.)

AGREEABLY, jucunde, suaviter, amœne, venuste, festive. [SYN. IN AGREEABLENESS.] To speak a., suavem esse in dicendo, quasi decore loqui (of an orator): suaviter loqui. To tell a tale a., jucunde narrare. To write very a., dulcissime scribere. || Consistently with, convenienter, congruenter ci rei. apte ad qd. To live a. to na'ture, naturæ convenienter or congruenter vivere; secundum naturam vivere; accommodate (stronger, accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere.

AGREEMENT, conventus, conventum; constitutum (an agreement or understanding, not formally binding).—sponsio (an a. by which one party binds himself to another: in war, an alliance or peace concluded by the commanders-in-chief, but not ratified by the authorities at home: non fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponzionem facta est. L.).—pactum, paccio (a formal public compact, legally binding on both parties: factus, as act, pactum, as the thing agreed upon). To enter into or conclude an a. with aby, pacisci, depacisci, cum qd; pactiōnem cum qd facere or conficere; about athq, de qd re pacisci. To keep an a., pactum præstare; in pacto manēre; pactis or conventis stare. If an a. is not brought about, ai res ad pactiōnem non venit (C.). According to or by a., ex pacto; ex convento (as C. ad Att. 6, 3, 1); ex conventu (as Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 16). Jx. ex pacto et convento. || Consistency with, convenientia cum qd re. || Resemblance, quædam or nonnulla similitudo.

AGRICULTURAL, rusticus, agrestis. A. operations, res rustice. A. population, rustici: the a. population of Sicily, qui in Sicilia arant. To be devoted to a. pursuits, agriculturæ studere. Devoted to a. pursuits, rusticis rebus deditus.

AGRICULTURE, agricultura, or agri (agrorum) cultura; or agri (agrorum) cultio (g. it.).—aratio (tillage).—arandi ratio (the method of tillage). To follow a. as a pursuit, agrum colere, agriculturæ studere; arare (also to live by a.).

AGRICULTURIST, rusticus rebus deditus (if it is a favorite pursuit)—homo rusticus, agricola, agri cultor.

AGRIMONY, agrimonia (Cels. Pim.).—Eupatorium cannabinum (Linn.).

AGRIOPHYLLUM, agriophyllon (Appul.).

AGROSTIS, agrostis (Appul.).

AGROUND. To run a., vado, in vadum, or littoribus illidi (to run on a sandbank or the shore).—in litus

ejici (to be stranded and wrecked).—In terram deferri (to run ashore).—The fleet ran a., and was wrecked near the Balearic islands, classis ad Baleares ejicitur.—To be a., sidere (to touch the bottom, and so stick fast). ¶ Fig. To be a.: i. e. in difficulty, unable to proceed, in luto esse (Plaut.), hæresce, hæsiare (Ter.), difficultatibus affectum esse.—= to be in debi, ære alieno obrutum or demersum esse.

AGUE, febris frigida. febris intermittens. *To have the a.* febrim (frigidam) habere, pati. frigore et febris lactari (offer C.), æstus et febris, Cat. 1, 13, 31). *To catch the a.* febrim (frigidam) nancisci, in febrim incidere; febris corripit.

AGUE-FIT, februm frigus. frigus et febris (offer C.), æstus et febris).

AGUIST, febriculosus.

AH! Ah! (expressing pain, vexation, astonishment). *As expressing exultation*, ha! ha! hæ! (in the comic writers).

AHA! Aha! (in the comic writers: of censure, or refusal: also of pleasure and exultation).—Eu, Euge (of somewhat ironical praise).

AHEAD, ante qm, &c. *To get a. of*, præterire; victam (navem) præterire (Virg. 5, 156). ¶ *Fig. To run a.*, evagari (to wander away at will).—modum excedere (L. to transgress the bounds of moderation).

AID, juvare, adjuvare, operâ adjuvare (opp. impedire: to assist a person striving to do something, which our help may enable him to do sooner or better: in athg, in qâ re).—auxilium ferre ci; auxiliari ci; esse ci auxilio. opem ferre ci. opulari ci (opp. destituere, deserere: to help a person in distress. In auxilium ferre, &c., the helper is conceived rather as an ally, bound to assist: in opem ferre, &c., as a generous benefactor. *Agst athg or aby*, contra qd or qm).—succurrere ci (to run to aby's assistance in danger or distress).—ci subsidio venire. ci subvenire (to come to aby's assistance in danger or distress: also, of soldiers).—sublevare qm (to help a person up; assist in supporting him: e. g. qm facultatibus suis, C.). [See HELP.] *To a. aby in doing athg*, ci opulari in qâ re faciendâ. ci operam suam commodare ad qd. ci operam præbere in qâ re (the last, esp. of manual labour). Their bodily strength did not a. them, nihil illi corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (C.).

AID, s. auxilium (help considered with respect to the person assisted, whose strength is thereby increased: pl. auxilia, auxiliary troops).—ops (any means of assisting another; help, with reference to the giver).—subsidium (assistance provided agst the time of need: of troops, the reserve).—adjumentum (assistance, as what helps us to compass an object: e. g. adj. rei gerendæ).—præsidium (protecting assistance; securing the obtaining of an object).—opera (active help rendered; service).—medicina cs rei (remedial a., serving for the prevention or removal of an evil). By aby's a., cs auxilio; cs ope; cs ope adjunctus; qd adjuvante; qd adjutore; cs operâ.—Without foreign (i. e. another person's) a., suâ sponte, per se. By the a. of God, Juvante Deo, divinâ ope, or (if spoken of conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. By the a. of athg: my the abl. only: e. g. ingenio et cogitatione. *To offer one's a. to aby*, offerre se, si quo usus operæ sit: towards or for athg, ad qd operam suam præstare: for any purpose whatever, in omnia ultro suam operam offerre. *To bring a. to aby*, ci auxilium, or opem auxiliumque, ci præsidium, or supplicas, or subsidium ferre. ci auxilium afferre: ci præsidium offerre (of aid implored; see Liv. 3, 4); ci auxilio or adjumento or præsidio esse: ci adesse or præsto esse. [See AID, v. and ASSISTANCE.] *To seek the a. of a physician*, medicum uti. medicum morbo adhæbere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrotum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjumenta hominum desiderat. ¶ *A subsidy*, collatio (contribution of money to the Roman emperors).—stips, collecta, æ (a contribution).

AID-DE-CAMP, *adjutor castrensis.—adjutor ducis, or Imperatoris (offer Orell. Inscript. 3517, where adjutor comitum est found).

AIDANCE, see AID, s.

AIDER, adjutor, qui opem fert ci, &c.

AIL, v. ¶ *Pain*, dolorem mihi affert qd (mental).—dolet mihi qd (bodily or mental).—ægre facere ci (mental). ¶ *Indefinitely, to affect*. What ails you, that you &c.? quid est causæ, cur &c.? quidnam esse causæ putem, cur &c.? (both with subj.) ¶ *To be ailing*, tenui or minus commodâ or non firmâ valetudine uti. *To be always ailing*, semper infirmâ atque etiam ægrâ valetudine esse.

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AIL, s. **AILMENT**, } See DISEASE.

AIM, s. A) **PROPE**.—scopus (silver age. Suet. Dom. 19. the mark at which one a.). *To miss one's a.*, *scopus non ferre.—ictus cs deerrat (Pl. 28, 3, 16).—B) **FIG.** propositum.—is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus, exitus.—finis (the thing principally aimed at: it is only used objectively; e. g. domus finis est usus, C. Hence it must be used carefully, and not be supposed synonymous with consilium, propositum, mens). With what a.? quid spectans? with this a., hac mente, id spectans.—Cic. uses the Greek, σκορός: so Macro. ipsum propositum, quem Græci σκορός vocant. *To propose to oneself an a.*, finem sibi proponere; *to miss one's a.*, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. *To have a single a.*, *ad eadem semper contendere. *To propose to oneself high or ambitious a.*, magna spectare. *To arrive at, attain to, &c. an a.*, propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenire; quæ volumus, perficere. What is the a. of all this? quorsum hæc spectant?

AIM, v. A) **PROPE**.—telum (sagittam, &c.) collinere quo.—telum dirigere or intendere in qm or qd.—petere qm or qd (more generally, to try to hit).—collinere is also, to aim truly (C. de Div. 2, 59, init.).—They did not wound the heads only of their enemies, but whatever part of the face they aimed at, non capita solum hostium vulnerabat, sed quem locum destinasset oris (L.): to a. at a particular mark, destinatum petere (L.).—B) **FIG.** *To have for one's object*, spectare qd or ad qd. moliri qd (of great things).—petere qm (of aiming a blow at a person).—velle qd (to wish to obtain it).—rationem referre ad qd (to act with reference to an object).—In animo habere qd.—sequi qd; (animo) qd intendere.—consilium aliquod sibi proponere. *Of aiming at a person in a speech, by an insinuation, &c.*, designare, denotare qm. ¶ *To guess*. Vid.

AIR, s. aer (air as an element: as distinguished fm æther it is the denser air fm the earth to the region of the moon).—æther (the purer air of the upper regions of the sky: say fm the moon to the stars: the heaven).—anima (the air as an element; vital air: my poetical, but used four times by C., e. g. Inter ignem et terram aquam Deus animamque posuit. Univ. 2).—aura (gently waving and fanning air).—spiritus (the power that sets masses of air in motion: breath-like current of air: the cause of aura and ventus. Semper aer spiritui aliquo movetur).—cælum (the whole atmosphere, comprehending both aer and æther; but its used for the one, its for the other, Voss. ad Virg. Ecl. 4, 52). A salubrious a., cælum salubre. cœli salubritas. aer salubris: cool a., aer refrigeratus: cold a., aer frigidus. The density of the a., aeris crassitudo. The a. ascends in consequence of its lightness, aer fertur levitate sublimare. To mount into the a., sublimare (seldom in subl.) ferri, efferri; or (of living things) sublimare abire. To fly through the a., per sublimare volare. To expose athg to the a., qd aeri exponere: to let in the a., aerem immittere, or (if by cutting away) cælum aperire ci rei: to protect athg fm every breath of a., ab afflatu omni protegere qd: curare ne aer qd tangere possit: to deprive it of every breath of a., ci rei omnem spiritum adimere. To breathe a., animam or spiritum ducere, spirare. To live on a., vento vivere (= live on nothing; late). To sleep in the open a., sub divo cubare. Change of air, loci mutatio (e. g. profit ci C.). **PROV.** *To build castles in the a.*, somnia sibi fingere (see Lucr. 1, 104). *To speak to the a.*, verba dare in ventos (Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42); verba ventis loqui (Amian.); verba ventis profundere (Lucr.): in pertusum dolum dicta ingerere (Plaut.).—surdus or surdis auribus canere (V.); frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt.). ¶ *To take the air* = walk, Vid. To take the a. in a carriage, on horseback, carpento or equo restari. vectari: to take a. (= to get abroad; of secrets, &c.), emanare (to leak out), &c. See AEROD. ¶ *Mien, manner, to look*: vultus (v. pr. the countenance: the character as indicated by the motion of the eye, the serene or clouded brow, &c.).—os (the habitual expression of the eye and mouth).—aspectus, visus (look); species. forma. facies (these, of living or lifeless things: forma also, beautiful appearance). A dignified a., ad dignitatem appposita forma et species. To have a noble a., esse dignitate honestâ: an imposing, commanding, majestic a., formâ esse imperatorîâ or augustâ: an a. of health, bonâ corporis habitudine esse; *corporis sanitatem præ se ferre: an a. of kindness, esse humano visu: an effeminate a., mollem esse in gestu: an a. of probability, verisimile videri; simile vero videri. He has an a. of being &c., videtur, with nom. and infin. To give athg an a. of, ci rei speciem addere or præbere. ¶ *Airs*, pl., locatîo

(foolish boastfulness).—gloriatio (insolent boastfulness). To give oneself a. a., se jactare (to boast foolishly: intolerant); arrogantiam sibi sumere.—se ostentare (to do it for the purpose of concealing real insignificance). Jn. se magnifice jactare atque ostentare. (If the gait is alluded to), magnifice incedere. || An air, as a musical term, *canticum, quod Italici Aria vocatur.—modi, moduli: also cantus.

AIR, v. aeri exponere (to expose to the air).—aerem in qd immittere (to let the air into it): hence to air an enclosed space). To a. a. room, cubiculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perflatus aliquis accedat (after Cels. 3, 19).—perflatum in cubiculum totis admittite fenestris (aft. Ov. A. A. 3, 8; 7, and Plin. 17, 19, 31). || To dry; siccare, exsiccare. || To air oneself. See 'to take the Air.'

AIR-BALLOON, *machina aerobatica.

AIR-BATH. To take an a.-b., *corpus nudum aeri exponere.

AIR-BLADDER, vesica (g. t. for bladder).—*vesica super quam nant (for swimming with: aft. Curt. 8, 6).—bulla (bubble in the water).

AIR-GUN, *telum pneumaticum (t. t.).

AIR-HOLE, spiramentum, spiraculum.—lumen (any opening through which light and air can penetrate).

AIRING. To take an airing, equo, carpento vectari, gestari.

AIRLESS, aere vacuum.

AIR-PUMP, *antha pneumatica (t. t.).

AIR-SHAFT, æstuarium (Plin. 31, 3, 28. æst. quæ gravem illum halitum recipient).

AIR-SHIP, *navigium per aerem vehens.

AIRY, PROP. 1) || Consisting of air, aerius (of our denser air).—ætherius (of the purer air of the upper sky).—spirabilis, fiabilis (breathable)—hence IMP. A. || A thin as air, tenuissimus (very thin), levissimus (very light: both of clothes, &c.). To be clad in 'thin and a. habilis' (Dryd.). levissime vestitum esse. A most a. habit, ventus textilis (Publ. Syr. in Petron. Sat. 55).—nebula lineæ (ibid.: of linen). || As light as air, levis, levissimus (of men and things). A. notions, opinionum commenta.—2) || Existing in the air, aerius (in our denser air).—ætherius (in the upper, purer air). 3) || Exposed or pervious to the air, aeri expositus (placed in the air).—perflabilis, aeri pervius (through which the air can blow: the latter aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—quo spiritus pervenit. quod perflatum venti recipit (to which the air has access).—frigidus (in a wide sense, cool). || Gay, sprightly: hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment or habitually).—alacer gaudio (at the moment).

AISLE, ala (of a side aisle).—spa'tium medium (the nave). No term for our middle aisle: the barbarism of leaving only a path-way between pews being a modern invention.

AIT (or ΕΥΗΓΗ), *insula in flumine sita: or insula only.

AKIN, PROP. 1) propinquus (g. t.).—agnatus (by the father's side).—cognatus (by the mother's side).—consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (by blood: esp. of full brothers and sisters). See These may be used subst., as propinquus meus, &c. To be a. to aby, ci propinquum esse. ci or cum quo conjunctum esse conjunctum esse. ci or cum quo conjunctum esse (by blood). To be near a., arc'ta propinquitate ci or cum quo conjunctum esse. propinquâ cognatione ci or cum quo conjunctum esse (if by the mother's side).—IMPROP. 1) || Propinquus (ci or ci rei).—finitimus, vicinus (ci or ci rei). Jn. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. The poet is near a. to the orator, oratori finitimus est poeta. All the arts and sciences are a. to one another, omnes artes quasi cognatione aliqua inter se continentur.

ALABASTER, gypsum, alabastrites. An a. box, alabastrer. alabastra, pl.

ALACK, eheu! pro dolor! vae mihi! prohi dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem!

ALAMODE. To be a., in more esse. moris esse (of customs). An article quite a., merx delicata (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). See FASHIONABLE.

ALARM, s. ad arma! (call to arms). To give or sound an a., conclamare ad arma.—IMPR. Disturbance: turba (noise, confusion, wild disorder)—tumultus, tumultuatio (noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual: then, like trepidatio, the fear, &c. caused by it).—strepitus (roaring, bawling noise). Jn. strepitus et tumultus. A false a., tumultus vanus. To raise an a. about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (prov. C. de Legg. 3, 16, 36). To make an

a., tumultuari. tumultum facere. strepere. To give an a. of althg, clamare, proclamare, clamitare qd., of fire, ignem or incendium conclamare (Sen. de Ir. 3, 43, 3). To be in a., trepidare. There is terror and a. everywhere, omnia terrore ac tumultu strepunt (L.). The whole house is in a. and confusion, miscetur domus tumultu (V. Æn. 2, 486).—|| Fear, Vtd.

ALARM, v. PROP. To call to arms, conclamare, ad arma! || Disturb, turbare, conturbare, perturbare.—miscere, commiscere, confundere.—concitare. || Disturb with apprehension, commovere; sollicitare; sollicitum facere.—turbare, conturbare, perturbare. This a. me, hoc male me habet; hoc me commovet, pungit: a. me exceedingly, est qd mihi maximo terrore.

ALARM-BELL, *campana incendii index (for fire).

ALARM-POST, *locus quo milites ad arma conclamat conveniunt.

ALARMING. To send a very a. report, pertumultuose nunciare.

ALARUM, *auscubitulum. || Alarm, Vtd.

ALAS! oh! (expressing emotion).—pro! or prohi! (expressing complaint; also astonishment).—eheu! heu! (expresses pain or complaint). vae! (expressing sorrow, displeasure, &c.).—vae mihi! vae mihi misero! prohi dolor! me miserum! Alas! for heaven's sake, prohi dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem! Alas! so are we degenerated! tantum, prohi! degeneravimus. Alas! shall I ever...? en unquam...? (in questions implying a vehement desire.)

ALAS-A-DAY, } See ALAS!

ALAS-THE-DAY, } See ALAS!

ALB, *alba (sc. vestis. ut diaconus... albâ indatur. Conc. Carth. iv. 41).

ALBEIT, see ALTHOUGH.

ALBUGO, albugo. oculi albugo (Plin.).

ALCAID, || Judge of a city, *judex urbanus. || Governor of a town or castle, præfectus urbis, oppidi, castelli.

ALCHYMIST, *alchymista.

ALCHYMY, *alchymia.

ALCOHOL, *spiritus vini.

ALCORAN, *Coranus.

ALCOVE, zotheca (cabinet: for sleeping in by day. Plin.).—dimin. zothecula.

ALCYON, alcédo (poet. alcyon).—(*alcédo ispida, Linn.).

ALDER, alnus.

ALDERLIEVEST (Shaks. the German, allerliebst), dilectissimus. unice dilectus.

ALDERMAN, decurio (according to Rom. usage).—prps *magistratus municipalis.

ALDERN, alneus.

ALE, cerevisia (a drink of the ancients brewed from corn. To describe the Germ. beer. T. uses Crel.: humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus. Germ. 23, 1).—zythum (κόρυς, Pl. Pand.). To brew a., *cerevisiam coquere. A bottle of a., *lagena cerevisiæ. A barrel of a., *doliium cerevisiæ. A glass of a., *vitrum cerevisiæ. A jug of a., *canthara cerevisiæ.

ALE-BREWER, *cerevisiæ coctor.

ALE-CELLAR, *cella cerevisiaria.

ALE-HOUSE, caupona (g. t. public-house). To keep an a., cauponam exercere.—*cerevisiam divendere.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, caupo.

ALE-KNIGHT, potator. acer potor.

ALEMBIC, *alembicum.

ALERT, alcer (energetically active and in high spirits).—vegētus (awake: alive both in body and mind)—vividus, vigens (full of life and energy).—promptus (ready, always prepared). Jn. alacer et promptus: acer et vigens. To be on the a., vigilare, cavere, ne &c. || Pert, smart: procax (boisterously forward in assurance and impudence).—protervus (impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward).—lascivus (full of fun and high spirits).

ALERTLY, alacri animo (alacriter late. Ammian.).—acriter (with fire and energy).—hilarare (cheerfully, gladly).

ALERTNESS, alacritas (energetic vivacity, evincing spirit and activity).—vigor (vigorous activity).—hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).

ALEXANDRINE, *versus Alexandrinus.

ALEXIPHARMIC, alexipharmacum (only Plin. 21, 20, 84).

ALGEBRA, *algēbra.

ALGEBRAIC, } *algebraicus.

ALGID, algidus.

ALGIDITY, algor.

ALGIFIC, algificus (Gell.).

ALGOR, algor.

ALIAS, sive, seu.—vel.

ALIEN. || Foreign, PROPR. See ALIEN, s. || Foreign to, alienus (not relating or belonging to me: opp. to meus or amicus): fm alhy, ci rei, qā re, ab qā re: fm aby, ci, ab qo. To be a. fm, alienum esse; abhorre a, &c.

ALIEN, s. alienigena (born in a foreign country: opp. patrius, indigena)—advena (one who has come into the country fm the country of his birth: opp. to indigena: but the proper opp. to advena is aborigines, aborix, &c., the original inhabitants).—peregrinus (one traveling or sojourning in a country, and therefore not possessing the rights of citizenship: the political name of a foreigner: opp. civis).—hospes (opp. to popularis: foreigner, but, as such, claiming from us the rights of hospitality). || Externus and externus denote a foreigner, whether now in his own land or not: externus being a geographical, externus mly a political, term.—extraneus means what is without us; opp. to relatives, family, native country: extrarius, opp. to one's self. All these, except hospes, are used adjectively. Jn. externus et advena (e. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advena; peregrinus atque hospes.

ALIEN, v. See ALIENATE.

ALIENABLE, *quas alienari possunt.

ALIENATE. || Part with to another possessor, alienare, abalienare.—vendere. Jn. vendere et alienare; vendere et abalienare: a part of atq, de, minuire de qā re. To be alienated, a. ienari: venire atque a vobis alienari; or ven. atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari. || Estrangement, alienare qm (a se: sibi Vell. 2, 112); cs voluntatem, animum alienare (a se, or absolutely, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10).—abducere, abstrahere, subducere qm ab qo (of things). To be alienated, alienari, voluntate alienari.—desciscere ab qo.—deserere qm.

ALIENATE, adj. ab qā re aversus, alienatus, alienus.—ci or in qm malevolus (wishing him ill).—ci inimicus. To be a. fm aby, ab qo animo esse alieno or averso.

ALIENATION, || Act of parting with property: alienatio, abalienatio (v. pr.).—venditio (sale).—a part of a property, deminutio de qā re. || Estrangement, alienatio: fm aby, ab qo (also, ab qo ad qm).—Jn. alienatio disjunctioque.—disjunctio animorum (with reference to both parties).—defectio (desertion: of a. fm a public character: fm a man's party).—dissidium (dissension, and consequent keeping aloof).

ALIGHT, descendere: fm one's horse, ex equo; to a. hastily, desilire ex equo [See DISMOUNT]; fm one's carriage, ex or de rheda descendere. || Of a bird, devolare (to fly down: in qm locum; fm, de): to a. there, devolare illuc.—in terram decidere (Ov.). || To a. at aby's house (as a guest), devolere ad qm.—devolere ad qm in hospitium. || Fall upon, decidere (in qd: e. g. imber in terram).—ferire (strike).

ALIKE, pariter (in an equal degree, &c.).—æque (in an equal manner). We do not all want atq alike, qā re non omnes pariter or æque egemus (C.).—eodem modo (in the same manner).—juxta (without any distinction: not in C. Cæs. or Nep.: common in L. and S.).—good and bad a. juxta boni et mali; juxta boni malique, S. (So: juxta obsidentes obsessosque, L.; hiemem et æstatem juxta pati, S.; plebi patribusque juxta carus, S. &c.).—tamquam (as well as). This is the only case in wch all think a., hæc sola est causa, in quā omnes sentirent unum atque idem, C. (Suel. idemque et unum sentire). || Used adjectively, similis, consimilis, assimilis.—geminus (exactly alike).—Jn. similis et geminus: exactly a., geminus et similis (in atq, qā re); similissimus et maxime geminus: to be a., similes esse (in face, facie): to make things a., *hanc rem ad similitudinem illius fingere. fingere, assimilare hanc rem in speciem illius. T. [See LIKE].

ALIMENT, alimentum. cibus.—nutrimentum. pabulum. pastus. victus. SYN. in Food.

ALIMENTAL, in quo multum alimenti est. magni cibi (e. g. casei). magni cibi (opp. minimi cibi)—valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materiæ (opp. imbecillus, infirmus, imbecille or infirmæ materiæ, Cels.). || Allibis only Varr. nutritibilis very late.

ALIMENTARY, alimentarius (Cæli. in C. Fam. 8, 6). || Nutritious. See ALIMENTAL.

ALIMONY, alimonium (but not as term. techn. for the allowance for a wife's support).—prps. *in alimonio quod satis sit (off. in fœnus Pompeii quod satis sit, C. Att. 6, 1. alimonium, post-class. Suet. Catig. 42, 'collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellæ recepti').

ALIVE, vivus, vivens (opp. mortuus: vivus denoting existence only: vivens, the manner of existence).—spirans (still breathing).—salvus (safe). To burn aby a., qm vivum comburere: to make a. again, a morte ad vitam revocare; ab inferis excitare; ab Orco reducem in lucem facere: to escape a., vivum effugere; salvum, incolumem evadere: whilst I am a., dum vivo. me vivo. In meā vitā: to be a., vivere, in vitā esse. vitam habere, vitā or hæc lucē frui: to find aby a., qm vivum reperire: still alive, qm adhuc spirantem reperire. || Fio. vividus, vegetus, acer, alacer, &c. || To keep atq alive (fig.), e. g. affection, nutrire, alere, alere atque augere (e. g. desiderium, opp. extinguere). || As used with superlatives: e. g. 'the wisest man alive', longe, multo; omnium—multo. The handsomest man a., omnium hujus ætatis multo formosissimus. || As used with negatives: e. g. 'no man alive' by ætatis suæ (of a past time): ætatis hujus, eorum, qui nunc or hodie sunt (of a present time).

ALKALINE, *alkalinus (t. t.). e. g. *sal alcalinus.

ALL, omnis (every, all: pl. omnes, all, without exception: opp. nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.).—cuncti (all collectively, considered as really united: opp. dispersi, sejuncti). Hence in the sing. it is used only with collective nouns: e. g. senatus cunctus)—universi, universi (all, as united in our conception: opp. singuli, unusquisque. It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more reference to the whole, than to the separate units that compose it). || Omnis Italia, geographically: Italia cuncta, fig. = all the inhabitants of Italy.—ALL is also expressed strongly by two negatives, nemo non, nullus non, nemo with quin.—e. g. all see it, nemo non videt: all did it, nemo est, quin fecerit. || All = each, quisquis. quisque (each one, the predicate being asserted of each and all alike).—quisvis (any one, without selection, but one only).—unusquisque (each single one). Thus; in all places, quoque loco. I had rather suffer all manner of evils, quidvis malo pati. || When ALL stands with an adj. to denote a whole class, the Romans generally made each individual prominent by the use of the superlative with quisque. All the best men, optimus quisque. || ALL = whoever, whatever, quicumque: a. who are engaged, will know, quicumque proelio interfuit, sciet.—Sis quod (with est or habeo) with the gen. A the time I can spare fm my forensis labours, quod mihi de forensi labore temporis datur: I sent to the Prætors to bring you all the soldiers they had, ad Prætores misi, ut, militum quod haberent, ad vos deducerent. || ALL = any, after without ut (e. g. 'without all doubt'), ullus (for wch the Comic writers and Ov. sts use omnis). If a negative precedes, aliquis or omnis. || All in all, or ALL used substantively, may be transl. in various ways: e. g. his son is a. in a. to him, filius ci unus omnis est; filium fert or gestat in oculis: he has lost all, eversus est fortunis omnibus. || At ALL: omnino. prorsus: after negatives, nihil (the negative being untransl.). Never at a., omnino nunquam: nothing at a., omnino nihil: nowhere at a., omnino nusquam: hardly, if at a., vix, aut omnino non: not much, if at a., non multum, aut nihil omnino. || At all times, omni tempore. semper. || With can, COULD. A. I can, quantum possum or (if relating to the future) potero. I would strive a. that ever I could, quantum maxime possem contenderem. A. that in me lies, or is in my power, quantum in me erit (relating to the future). He did a. he could to overthrow the state, remp., quantum in ipso fuit, evertit: to labour a. I can, quantumcumque possum, laborare. || To be ALL ONE. It is a. one to me, nihil mea interest or refert (it is a. one to Caius, nihil Caii interest or refert).—qd negligo, non or nihil curo; qd mihi non curæ est: it is a. one to him what people think of him, negligit, non or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. || FOR ALL (1) = although, VID. (2) in spite of, adversus: he is a fool for a. his age and grey hairs, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem. Sts by in with abl. (e. g. noscitantur tamen in tantā deformitate, for a. their pitiable appearance): for a. that, tamen; nihilo secus; nihilo minus. || Whilst—all the while (as used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist): quum interea or quum only: e. g. bellum subito exarsit,—quum Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ('whilst L. all the while', &c.). || ALL ALONG, semper (always): continenter (uninterruptedly; incessantly). || ALL AND EACH, omnes ac singuli; singuli universique. || ALL, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, omnes ad unum, or (less commonly) ad unum omnes (here unum is neuter, but now and then agrees with the subj.: as, naves onerarias omnes ad unam sunt exceptæ, C. Lentul. in C. Ep.

12, 14, 2). **|| NOT AT ALL** (*in answers*), non.—minime vero. minime. —quidem: also imo. imo vero. imo enim vero. imo potius (*with an assertion of the opposite of that which the question implies*). Instead of non only, non with the verb of the question is *only* used: non irata es? not at all! non sum irata!—don't you believe this? an tu hæc non credis? not at all! minime vero!—num igitur peccamus? not at all! minime vos quidem!—sicine hunc decipis? not at all! it is he who is deceiving me, imo enim vero hic me decipit.—No; not so at a. non ita est. It is not so—not at a. non ita est!—non est profecto. **|| ALL THE BETTER**, tanto melior! (*a conversational form of approbation or encouragement*). Plaut.—omnes scyphanthias instruxi et comparami, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum.—Tanto melior!—See Freund's Lex. Tanto. **|| Additional PHRASES.** A. or nothing, nihil nisi totum: a. and each, omnes singuli: a. without exception who, omnes quicumque: before a. things, omnium primum, ante omnia; also, imprimis: against a. expectation, præter opinionem, ex inopinato: a. on a sudden, improvise, repente (Syn. in UNEXPECTEDLY): against a. chances, ad omnes casus: a. mankind, universum genus hominum: universitas generis humani: now you know it a., rem omnem habes; habes consilia mea (*of a person's views*): is that a.? tantumne est? It is a. over, actum est (de.). to be a. in a. to aby, omnia esse ci: with a. one's might, omnibus viribus or nervis, &c. (see MIGHT): in a. possible ways (omni ratione: e. g. to plunder aby, exinante). He is a. deceit, totus ex fraude constat. It a. depends on (any thing being, &c.), totum in eo est, ut (if on aghd not being done, nē. See C. Q. Fratr. 3, 1): it is agreed on a. hands, constat inter omnes or omnibus (Ces. B. G. 4, 29, end): to be a. for himself, suo privato compendio, privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum, ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit; nihil alterius causâ, et metiri suis commodi omnia. Men are a. for themselves, omnes sibi esse melius, quam alteri malunt.

ALL-KNOWING, cs notitiam nulla res effugit.—*qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplatur.

ALL-POWERFUL. See ALMIGHTY.

ALL-SEEING, *qui omnia videt, contuetur.

ALL-WISE, *cs absoluta est et perfectissima sapientia. *perfecte planeque sapiens.

ALLAY, v. lenire (v. pr.: e. g. a disorder, pain, hate, wrath, sorrow, &c.).—mitigare, miltiorem facere (e. g. pain, a fever, melancholy, &c.).—levare (to lighten: also elevare ægritudinem, sollicitudinem, &c.). To a. thirst, sitim reprimere, sedare:—sitim re-, ex-stinguere, depellere (*of entirely quenching it*).

ALLAY, s. Pr.) no Lat. word to denote it as thing. See ADULTERATION. IMPR.) mitigatio. levatio. allevatio (alleviation).—mixtio, permixtio (mixing; as action and thing).—mixtura (mixture, as manner and thing).—adulteratio (adulteration).—depravatio (deterioration produced by the admixture of something).

ALLAYMENT, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (cs rei).—medicina (cs rei).

ALLEGATION, sententia (opinion).—indictum, significatio (declaration of a witness).—testimonium (allegations of a witness): of witnesses, authorities, &c., prolatio. commemoratio.—affirmatio (assertion of a fact).

|| Plea, excuse, excusatio.—causa (reason alleged).

ALLEGGE, *|| Affirm*, affirmare (to maintain as certain, affirm).—asseverare (to affirm strongly). **|| asserere** is uncl. **|| To bring forward evidence, &c.**, afferre testimonium: a. passage, locum afferre: a. reason, rationem, causam afferre: to a. althg as an excuse, excusare qd.

ALLEGEMENT. See ALLEGATION.

ALLEGGER. crcl. by verba (commemorator, Tert.). **|| ALLEGANCE**, obedientia.—fidelitas. fides. To retain aby in his a., qm in officio retinere: qm in ditone actione servitute tenere (*if the subject of a despotic monarch or government*): to swear a. to, in verba cs or in nomen cs jurare (to take an oath of fidelity: of citizens, magistrates, soldiers, &c.).—in obsequium cs jurare (to swear obedience: of persons holding places of high trust: e. g. commanders-in-chief. Just. 13, 2, 14).—qm venerate regem consularate (to salute or acknowledge as king: of Eastern nations. T.).

ALLEGORICAL, allegoricus (late. Arnob. Tert.).

ALLEGORICALLY, per translationem.—allegorice (late).—oportetque symbolice (Gell.).

ALLEGORIZE, *continua translatione utt.—(allegorizare very late. Tert. Hieron.)—aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendere (Q.'s definition of allegory).

ALLEGORY, allegoria (Q. Latin and Greek: in 8, 6, 44, he explains it by inversio: genus hoc Graeci appellant ἀλλήγοριαν, C.).—continuum (C.). continuatus (Q) translationes (quum fluxerunt continuum plures translationes. C.).—continuum translationis usus (oft. Q. 8, 14).

ALLEGRO, *cantus, or modus incitator.

ALLEVATE, lenire (to soften: to make less painful or disagreeable: e. g. dolores, miseriam, ægritudinem).—mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.).—mollire (to soften: iram, impetum).—levare, allevare (to lighten; partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, molestias, curam: also levare qm luctu, L. allev. sollicitudines, onus).—sublevare (pericula, offensionem, res adversas).—laxare (to lessen the tightness of althg that compresses: laborem, L.).—expedire, explicare (to render the performance of althg easier).—temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling: e. g. hilaritatis or tristitiam modum, C.).—To a. aby's labour, partem laboris ci minuere: to a. in some degree, qd ex parte allevare.

ALLEVIATION, levatio. allevatio, mitigatio (as act or thing: a. administered).—levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing: a. received).—laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot).—dolenimentum (not C. or Cas.).—medicina cs rei (remedy for it).—fomentum (a soothing application: fomenta dolorum, C.).—To cause or bring with it some a., habere levationem cs rei (e. g. ægritudinem); levatioi or levamentum esse: to find or seek for some a., levationem invenire ci rei (e. g. doloribus).

ALLEY, ambulatio (for the purpose of walking up and down).—gestatio (a place planted with trees for driving round for exercise).—xystus (explained by Vitruv. to be hypethra ambulatio: a walk with trees or clipped hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues).

|| Lane in a town: angiportus, ßs (also angiportum).

ALLIANCE, fœdus (treaty, alliance).—societas (state of being allied). Jn. societas et fœdus; amicitia societasque. To make or form an a. with aby, fœdus cum quo facere, iecere, ferire, percutere: fœdus jungere or inire cum quo: fœdere jungi ci; societatem cum quo facere; qm sibi societate et fœdere adungere. To be in a. with aby, mihi cum quo ictum est fœdus. To observe the terms of an a.; to be true to an a., fœdus servare, fœdere stare; in fide manere (opp. to breaking its terms: fœdus negligere, violare, rumpere, frangere). IMPR.) **|| Close connexion in private life, conjunctio.** societas. Jn. conjunctio et societas.—necessitudo (the mutual relation in wch friends, colleagues, patron, and client, stand together).—copulatio (rare, C. de Fin. 1, 20, 69).—conjunctio affinitatis, affinitatis vinculum (by marriage).—communio sanguinis, consanguinitas, consanguinitas or sanguinis vinculum (of relationship). The a. of friendship, conjunctio et familiaritas. To form an a. with aby, societatem cum quo inire, coire, facere: to break it off, dirimere. A very close, the closest possible a., colligat arctissima societas (aft. C. Off. 1, 17, 53). To form a closer a. with aby, arctiora necessitudinis vincula cum quo contrahere. **|| = Marriage:** to form an a. with aby, affinitatem cum quo jungere; cum quo affinitate sese conjungere or devincire: to form an a. with such a family, filiam or virginem ex domo qd in matrimonium petere (of the man: oft. L. 4, 4, mid.). nubere or innubere in qm familiam or domum (of the female). To form a matrimonial a. (i. e. with the person married), matrimonio jungi or conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. See MARRY.

ALLIENCY, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (magnetical attraction).—*vis ad se illicendi or attrahendi (impr.).

ALLIED, ptep. fœderatus. fœdere junctus.—socius (as ally). **|| Related by blood or marriage, propinquus,** cum quo propinquitate conjunctus (g. l.).—necessarius (joined by ties of family or office, sts = prop. of a distant degree of relationship).—agnatus (by the father's side).—cognatus, cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side).—affinis, affinitate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus (connected by marriage).—consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (by blood; esp. of full brothers and sisters). Closely a., arcta propinquitate or propinqua cognatione conjunctus. cum quo conjunctus. **|| Fig. closely connected,** propinquus, vicinus, finitimus (ci or ci rei). Jn. propinquus et finitimus: finitimus et vicinus. **|| Affinis, in this sense, is without any sufficiently old authority.**

ALLIGATE, alligare (qm, or qm rem, ad qd: qd rei).

ALLIGATION, alligatio (Colum. Vitr.).

ALLIGATOR, crocodilus.

ALLIGATURE, alligatura (Colum.).

ALLISION, offensio.—pulsus, impulsio. allisio (Trebell. digitorum allisione).—collisus (silo, age).

ALLITERATION, *vocabulorum similiter incipientium continuatio.

ALLOCATION, adjunctio, adjectio.

ALLOCATION, allocutio (Post-Aug.). See ADDRESS.

ALLODIAL, proprius. *alodialia. A. lands, agri immunes liberique.

ALLODIUM, ager immunis liberque.

ALLOO. See HALLOO.

ALLOQUY, alloquium (L.—a hortatory, consolatory, or animating address).

ALLOT, dispartire, distribuere (the former, with reference to the act of division; the latter, to its just and proper performance).—impertire qd ci (to give in a friendly manner: e.g. laudem ci).—tribuire (to give in a just or judicious manner: e.g. ci priores partes).—assignare (to point out to each his portion: e.g. militibus agros: used also of duties, tasks, &c., munus humanum a deo assignatum defugere, C.).

ALLOTMENT, assignatio (act of allotting; esp. of land to a colonist).—pars (portio in class. Lat. occurs only in the form pro portione).—Sis ager, possessio (a property, possession).—quod sorte ci evenit; quod sortitus est (what he has received by lot).—Assignatio may be used for 'an allotment': e.g. adimere assignationem, Ulp. Dig. 38, 4.

ALLOTTERY. See ALLOTMENT.

ALLOW, ¶ Admit, in argument, concedere (g. t.).—confiteri (without being convinced).—assentiri (assent to fm conviction).—dare qd (to allow previously).—See on all these C. Tusc. 1, 8, 16, and 11, 25. ¶ Per mit, concedere (mly on being entreated: opp. repugnare).—permittere (opp. vetare: permit).—largiri (fm kindness or complaisance).—facultatem dare, or potestatem facere c. perm. tribuere licentiam, ut &c. (to put it in aby's power to do it).—cs rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut &c. (to show indulgence in athg).—It is allowed, concessum est (g. t.); licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). ¶ Allowing that. See 'GRANTING that.' Jn. licitum concessumque est.—fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). Jn. jus fasque est.—As far as the laws a., quoad per leges liceat (or licitum est, for present time).—In great danger fear does not a. of any compulsion, in magno periculo timor misericordiam non recipit. ¶ Suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. See SUFFER. ¶ Allow oneself athg or in athg (=indulge); sibi sumere (of what might seem presumptuous)—sibi indulgere. ¶ Allowed a., licitus, permissus, concessus. ¶ Allowed a. = acknowledged, cognitus, probatus. spectatus (proved).—confessus (acknowledged). A man of a. integrity, vir spectatus integritatis. ¶ Allow (the items of an account), probare (singula æra, C.). ¶ To allow (of wages), dare ci mercedem operæ. mercedem cs constituere (to fix it at so much: the sum being in apposition). To a. so much for athg, pecunias ad qd decernere (e.g. ad ludos, for public games): to a. the expenses of a journey, vitaticum ci reddere. ¶ To allow an excuse (=acknowledge its validity), excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: non to a. it, non accipere, non probare: to a. debt, confiteri æs alienum, or nomen (acknowledge it). ¶ To allow (=make allowance) for athg in a calculation or action (e.g. for waste in selling goods; for the wind in aiming at a mark), prps cs rei rationem habere. Not to a. for athg, qd negligere. To a. something in selling, &c., qd de summâ deducere, or detrachere. qd deducere (not detrachere).

ALLOWABLE, licitus, concessus.

ALLOWABLENESS, by CACL. to deny the a. of athg, rem licitam esse negare.

ALLOWANCE, concessio, permissio (in abl. concessu, permissu). ¶ Abatement of rigour on any account, indulgentia, venia: to make a. cs, concedere, condonare qd (e.g. ætati cs, to pardon athg on account of a person's age). ¶ Acceptance, acceptio, comprobatio. ¶ An allowance, alimenta (pl., all that is allowed for aby's support).—cibarium (allowance for food).—vestiarius (allowance for dress).—*quod quis ci præstat: to make aby an a. for food and clothing, ci præstare cibarium, vestiarius. To keep on short a., qm arcte contentique habere (Plaut.). exigue ci sumpsum præbere. ¶ A. abatement, deductio.

ALLOY. See ALLAY. Without a., purus, sincerus: (in metals also) solidus.

ALLOY, v. vitare, depravare.—adulterare (to corrupt by mixing what is spurious or bad with what is genuine: e.g. nummos).

ALLSPICE, *piper Jamaicum.

ALLUDE, significare qd or de qâ re.—designare qm (oratione suâ, Cæs.).—cavillari qd (to a. in a bantering manner).—jocari in qd (to a. playfully to: see Lit. 32, 34).—spectare, respicere qd: covertly, tecte.—He alluded often and plainly to his intention not to &c., multas nec dubias significationes sæpe jecit, ne &c. (Su. Ner. 37.). ¶ Alludere ci rei is uncl. (found only in Val. Max.); innuere not Lat. in this sense.

ALLURE, v. allicere, allectare. Jn. invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare; all qm ad qd.—illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—inescare (attract by a bait).—illicebri trahere. To a. by promises, promissis inducere.

ALLURE, s. esca, illecebra (prop. et improp.).—cibus ad fraudem cs positus (L.). also fm contextu cibus only. To take by an a., cibo inescare. A bird used as an a. is illex.

ALLUREMENT, ¶ As a action: allectatio (Q. Inst. 1, 10, 32). ¶ As thing: invitamentum, incitamentum.—A. s., illecebræ.—its blandimenta. A. s. to sensual pleasures, also lenocinia.

ALLURER, allector (Col.).—illex (a bird used as a lure by fowlers: fig. a misleader, &c., Plaut. Appul.).

ALLURING, blandus.—dulcis.

ALLURINGLY, blande.

ALLURINGNESS, illecebræ; blandimenta (pl.).

ALLUSION, significatio (also in plur. in Suet. Ner. 37, Brevi).

ALLUVIAL, } fluminibus aggestus (Plin.).—allu-
ALLUVIOUS, } vius (Var.). per alluvionem adjectus (Gaj. Dig.).—qui fluminum alluvie concrevit (Col.), accrevit (Gaj.).

ALLUVION, alluvies. fluminum alluvies (Col.).—alluvio.

ALLY, ¶ Join one thing to another, conjungere qd cum qâ re. adjungere qd ci rei, or ad qd (both prop. et improp.). copulare qd cum qâ re (join fast, unite as if by a band, thong, &c. fig.). connectere qd cum qâ re (connect as if by a tie or knot: fig. e.g. orientem et occidentem; amicitiam cum volutate). ¶ Unite or league oneself with, se jungere, conjungere cum qo (join: generally).—societatem inire, coire, facere cum qo (enter into a company, league, &c.); foedus facere (of an actual alliance): by marriage, matrimonio qm secum jungere. ¶ To be allied, foedere conjungi cum qo. ¶ = To be akin to, &c. See ALLIED, fig.

ALLY, socius, foederatus. To be aby's a., foedere or societate et foedere jungi ci; socium ci esse. To procure a. a., socios sibi adsciscere.

ALMANACK, fasti; ephemeris.—calendarium (late. Inscript. Grut. 133. In Jurists a debt-book. Post-Aug. Sen.).

ALMIGHTINESS, omnipotentia (Macrobi.). *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima. The a. of God, præpotens Dei natura.

ALMIGHTY, cs numini parent omnia: rerum omnium præpotens (C.); omnipotens (poet. V.). God is a., *nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit.

ALMOND, A) PROP. as fruit: amygdäla, amygdalum (with the shell): nucleus amygdalæ (the kernel). As adj., amygdalinus. B) IMPROP. = tonsil, tonsilla.

ALMOND-MILK, *lac amygdalinum.

ALMOND-OIL, oleum amygdalinum: or oleum ex amygdalis expressum.

ALMOND-TART, *panificium amygdalinum.

ALMOND-TREE, amygdalus; amygdala.

ALMONER, *qui est principi or regi (as the case may be) a largitionibus.

ALMOST, prope, pæne (almost, nearly, but not quite). fere, ferme (with omnes, &c. prope, pæne, make a positive assertion; fere, ferme decline doing this: it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true).—tantum non (μόνον οὐ, ὅλιγον δεi: an elliptical form used by Livy and later writers: = 'only this is wanting, that not, &c.').—propemodum (what is not far removed fm the right measure; 'almost what it should be').—When, almost = 'within a little, it may be translated by haud multum or non longe auit, quin &c. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut &c.: propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c. I almost believe, non longe abest (not absum) quin credam: the left wing was a. defeated, prope erat ut sinistrum cornu peliretur.

ALMS, stips (as a gift).—beneficium (as a good deed). To give a. s., stipem spargere, largiri: to collect a. s., stipem cogere, colligere: to beg for a. s., stipem emendicare a. s. to live on a. s., alienâ misericordia vivere; mendicantem vivere (Plaut. by begging for a. s.); stipem precariâ vittitare (Ammian. 26, 10): to live by aby's a. s.,

**ope* es sustentatum vivere: *to hold out one's hand for an a.*, manum ad stipem porrigere (Sen.).

ALMS-DEED. Cact. by stipem spargere, largiri.

ALMS-GIVER, *qui stipem confert in egenes.

ALMS-HOUSE, ptochotrophium, ptochium (Cod. Just. 1, 2, 15, and 19; 1, 3, 35).

ALMS-MAN, *qui alienâ misericordiâ vivit: qui mendicans vivit.—mendicus (beggar).—planus (vagrant).

ALMUG-TREE, Santalum album or Pterocarpus Sandalinus (Santal-tree).

ALÖES, aloë, es. || Agallocha exœcaria; agallochum (a tree of which the bark and wood are used as perfumes in the East).

ALOFT, sublime (in sublime, Post-aug.). To be borne or carried *a.*, sublime ferri (of living creatures and things).—sublimem abire (of living things);—pennis sublime ferri, pennis or alis se levare (of birds).

ALONE, adj. solus.—unus (opposed to several or all —my single self: by myself: for which also solus, unus solus).—sine arbitrio, remotis arbitris (without witnesses, spectators, &c.).—To be *a.*, solus esse, secum esse (without any companion or attendant).—sine arbitrio esse. To like to be *a.*, secretum capere (in sibi age). One who likes to be *a.*, solitarius. To let *a.*, sinere qm. To let *ath a.*, omittere qd: qd non facere. Let *me a.*, sine me; noli me turbare. omittite me.

ALONE, adv. solum, tantum. Not—alone, but, non tantum (or solum)—sed etiam. See ONLY.

ALONG, prep. secundum (with acc.). *A. the coast*, præter oram: *to sail a. the coast*, oram prætervehi: *to sail close a. the shore*, oram, terram legere. || *Along with*; una cum, or cum only. || *To go along with*, see ACCOMPANY.

ALONG, adv. porro, protinus (forwards, on). To drive *a herd a.*, armentum porro agere. Get *a. with you*, abi! apage te!—move te hinc. || *All along*, semper, &c. See ALWAYS.

ALOOP, procul (opp. juxta, at some distance, but *my within sight*: longe is of a greater distance, *my out of sight*). || *To stand a. of* from *ath*, qd non attingere (e.g. negotia, rempublicam, &c.): ab qd re se removère or sevocare; ab qd re recedere (all three of withdrawing fm what one has hitherto been engaged in).—To stand *a. fm each of two parties*, neutri parti favère; from parties generally, ab omni partium studio alienum esse.

ALOUD, clare, clarâ voce (e.g. legere, vivâ voce is uncl.).—magnâ or summâ voce (with a very loud voice).

ALPHABET, alpha et beta (e.g. discere, to learn his A, B, C; Juv.).—alphabetum, Eccl.—literarum nomina et contextus (the names and order of the letters: l. n. et contextum discere, Q.).—unius et viginti formæ literarum (the shapes of the 21 letters of the Rom. Alp.; C.). literarum ordo (Plin.).—prima (literarum) elementa (as the rudiments of learning. Hor.).

ALPHABETICAL, in literas digestus. *literarum ordine dispositus.—An *a. list of rivers*, annuum in literas digesta nomina (Vib. Seq.). To explain *ath* in *a. order*, qd literarum ordine explicare.

ALPHABETICALLY, literarum ordine. To arrange *ath a.*, qd in literas digerere.

ALPINE, Alpinus. Alpines tribus, Alpici (Nep. Hann.), Alpinae or Inalpinæ gentes: Inalpini (populi).

ALPS, Alpes, ium. Living or situated at the foot of the Alps, subalpinus: on this side the A's, cisalpinus: on the other side the A's, transalpinus.

ALREADY, jam.—jam jam (stronger than jam).

ALSO, etiam, quoque (quoq., wch always follows its word, is merely a copulative particle, and can only render a single notion prominent: etiam is augmentative, it enhances what has been said; it can also relate to a whole sentence).—The pron. idem is used where different properties are attributed to the same subject or object. Musici quondam iidem poetæ (were also poets).—et ipse (when what is asserted of the person or thing in question is at the same time asserted, by implication, of other persons or things. Darius quum vinci suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, i.e. as well as they; or with them).—item (in like manner; likewise; just so: augur cum fraire item augure: litera: patre vehementes, ab amicis item).—præterea, insuper (besides; moreover).—Nec non in the prose of the golden age connects sentences only, not nouns. On the occasional use of et for etiam (in Cic.), see HAND'S TURSELLINUS. || *And also*, et etiam, et quoque (generally with a word between; else atque etiam should be used).

ALTAR, ara (g. t. whether made of stone or of earth, turf, &c.).—altaria, ium (a high altar: an ara with an apparatus for burnt-offerings. altare, altarium, in sing.

belong to a later age). A little *a.*, arula: to build *an a.*, aram statuere (g. t.), deo facere aram (to a deity). To dedicate *an a.*, aram dicare, consecrare (C.). To swear before *an a.*, aram tenentem jurare (the person who swore, touched the altar). To make *aby swear before an a.*, altarium admotum jurejurando adigere qm. To fly to the *a's*, ad (in) aras confugere: to drag fm the *a's*, ab ipsis aras detrahere: and stay, ab altariis ad necem transferre.—The sacrament of the altar, *œcna Domini; *œcna or mensa sacra; eucharistia (Eccl.). See SACRAMENT.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *tegmen altarium.

ALTER, TRANS. mutare.—commutare (qd in qd re, of a thing that exists independently, as a house, &c.: de qd re, of what does not exist independently, as manners, customs, &c.).—immutare (my of an entire change).—submutare (of a partial change).—novare (to give *ath* a new shape).—emendare, corrigere (improve by an alteration); emend. may be said of removing one or more errors; emend. of making what was altogether bad good).—variare (to vary by changing: e.g. fortunam, animos, &c.).—invertere (to turn round: give a wrong turn to: e.g. corrupt the character).—interpolarare (to falsify *ath* by altering its appearance). To alter *ath* written, *a speech*, &c., orationem, &c. rescribere: i. will, testamentum mutare (g. t.); test. rescindere (to cancel it; of the testator: test. resignare is, to open a will). To *a. a line of march*, iter or viam flectere: iter convertere: *a plan*, consilium mutare or commutare: one's life, manner, of life, morum institutumque mutationem facere (opp. instituta sua tenere): one's custom, consuetudinem mutare: one's disposition, novum sibi induere ingenium (L. 3, 33): one's character, morum mutationem or commutationem facere (g. t.). mores emendare (for the better); mores invertere (for the worse).—what can still be altered, quod interum est: what is done, cannot be altered, factum infectum fieri non potest (T.). || To be altered. See ALTER, INTR.

ALTER, INTR. mutari. commutari. immutari (SYN. in preceded, word).—variare (to change backwards and forwards: apply of the weather).—converti (to change round, whether for better or for worse: of fortune, plans, &c.). To change of men, their characters, &c.), se invertere (for the worse): in melius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere (for the better). See also to *a. the character*, in ALTER, TRANS.—Not to *a. sibi* constare, *a se non decedere*. He has not altered, non alius est ac fuit; est idem qui fuit semper. antiquum obinet. He is quite altered, commutatus est totus. You must begin to-day to be an altered man, hic dies aliam vitam defert, alios mores postulat (Ter.). Men are altered, homines alii facti sunt. Times and opinions are altered, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio. Every thing is altered, versa sunt omnia. Which cannot now be altered, quod non integrum est.

ALTERABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis (unstable, changeable).—qui mutari, commutari, &c. potest.

ALTERATION, mutatio. commutatio. immutatio. conversio (SYN. see verbs under ALTER, TRANS.).—varietas, vicissitudo (the first more accidental, the last regular). *A. of the weather*, cœli varietas: *a's of fortune*, fortunæ vicissitudines. *A. of opinion*, mutatio sententiæ: receptus sententiæ (retraction).—to make *an a.*, mutationem or commutationem se rei facere (See ALTER, TRANS.): to cause *an a.*, commutationem rei ad afferre: to undergo or be subject to *an a.*, mutationem habere: to plan or endeavour to effect *an a.*, mutationem moliri. *An a. of circumstances* is taking place, commutatio rerum accedit. *A. of colour*, mutatio coloris: of plan, consilii: of the state of things, rerum conversio.

ALTERCATION, altercatio (a contest of words with more or less of heat).—jurgium (an angry quarrel conducted with abusive words, when neither party will listen to reason). To have *an a. with* *aby*, altercari cum qo; verbis cum qo concertare: jurgio certare cum qo: to begin *an a.*, altercari incipere (cum qo); causam jurgii inferre. I get *in* *an a. with* *aby*, oritur mihi (de qd re) altercatio cum qo. A great part of the day was taken up by *an a. between* Lentulus and Cæcilius, dies magnâ ex parte consumptus altercatione Lentuli et Cæcili. *A's took place in the senate*, altercationes in senatu factæ (C.). No *a. ever took place with greater clamours*, nulla altercatio clamoribus habita majoribus (C.).

ALTERNATE, v. alternare (cum qo): alternare vices (O.).—qd qd re variare (e.g. otium labore; laborem otio).

ALTERNATE, adj. alternans. *A. acts of kindness*, mutua officia. beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta.

|| On a. days, alternis diebus. *A. angles*, *anguli sibi oppositi.

ALTERNATELY, alternis (*abl. of adj.*: *Varr. not C. one after the other*).—in vicem, per vices (*when several follow immediately after others*).—simul esse invicem, to visit each other alternately (*C.*).—~~est~~ vicissim (*in turn*; on the other hand does not belong here: and vicibus belongs to poetry and late prose. mutuo is 'reciprocally', 'mutually').

ALTERNATION, alternatio (*Post-class.*).—vices (*pl.*), vicissitudo.—permutatio (*change*). varietas. *A.*s of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudines, varietas: of the seasons, temporum vicissitudo, varietas: of day and night, vicissitudines dierum, nocturnumque; vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque (*C.*).

ALTERNATIVE. There is no word for it; but the notion may be expressed in various ways. 'Peace or war is our only alternative,' inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est (*C.*). 'Either he must be punished by the state, or we enslaved: there is no other alternative,' res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille penas reipublice luat, an nos serviamus (*C.*). To offer abeyance, *geminam conditionem ei proponere.

ALTHOUGH, etsi (= 'even if', the concession made is here simply a supposition: if considered as really existing, the indic. is used; if merely as possible, the subjunctive).—etiāsi (*a fuller and stronger etsi* = 'yea even if', 'even if'). Etiāsi and etsi differ nearly as 'though' and 'although'.—tamen etsi or tametsi (*gives prominence to the improbability of the co-existence of the supposition and the asserted consequence: it is often followed by tamen, which has then the force of 'yet nevertheless'*).—quamquam (= 'however much' the supposition really exists: the real existence of the supposition being granted, it takes the indicative in the best writers).—quamvis ('however much' you, the person addressed, may possibly imagine the concession to exist really: hence in *Cic.* only with the subj.).—~~est~~ quamquam and quamvis can only be used with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, whose notion can be supposed to exist in a heightened degree of intensity.—licet (= 'granted the thing be so': 'let it be so, if you like': allowing a supposition, the correctness of which the speaker does not in any degree maintain in himself, but allows the person addressed to maintain if he pleases: it is an impersonal verb, and takes the subj. governed by it omitted. It may occur in other tenses: thus, detrahit auctori multum fortuna licetbit: and *C.* has quamvis licet, *N. D.* 3, 36; *Tusc.* 4, 24).—~~est~~ Though' correcting or limiting a previous statement, or adding to it some circumstance to be kept in view in the application of it, is quamquam, less frequently etsi; the conjunction standing at the head of a sentence, which is then more than a mere subordinate clause. Thus confer te ad Manilum: infer patriæ bellum. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, &c.? (*C.*) Do, do, pœnas temeritatis mœ: etsi quæ fuit illa temeritas? (*C.*) Quum (with subj., properly denotes the co-existence of two apparently inconsistent states, &c.).—Ut has also the meaning of although (ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas. *O.*), and ne of 'although—not' (*e. g.* ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est. *C.*). *A.*—yet: sit ut—ita (ut quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum ac multum nihil cessatum. *L.*).

ALTITUDE, altitudo.—excelsitas.—sublimitas (*all three propr. and fig.*).—proceritas (*propr. 'tallness', height in reference to growth. See SYN. in HIGH*).—elatio (*fig. elevation: e. g. animi*). || *A.* of a mountain, altitudo or excelsitas montis; or, if the highest point is meant, fastigium.

ALTOGETHER, || Completely, &c. prorsus (*opp. 'in some degree, or 'almost'; quite, without exception*).—omnino (*opp. magnâ ex parte, &c. completely, quite; also 'altogether'—in one lot [e. g. vendere], opp. separatim. Plin.*).—plane (*quite: opp. pœne: e. g. plane par: vix—vel plane nullo modo. C.*).—in or per omnes partes, per omnia (*in every respect*).—penitus (*through and through; thoroughly; quite: e. g. amittere, perspicere, cognosce, &c. opp. to magnâ ex parte, and to 'superficially'*).—funditus (*from the foundations; utterly: e. g. reply with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving*). *A.* or in great measure, omnino aut magnâ ex parte.—With ref. to a person, altogether may be translated by the adj. totus. 'He is altogether made up of falsehood and deceit,' totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est. || = All together, cuncti (*all collected together: opp. dispersi*).—universi (*all taken together, wherever they may chance to be: opp. singuli*). || In

all, omnino (*e. g. omnino ad ducentos. C.*).—~~est~~ in summâ (*Drusus erat—absolutus; in summâ quatuor sententis. C.*).

ALUM, alūmen. Containing or impregnated with a., aluminatus, aluminosus. One engaged in procuring or preparing a., aluminarius (*Inscr.*). *A.*-water, aqua aluminata.

ALUMINOUS, aluminatus, aluminosus.

ALWAYS, semper (*opp. nunquam*).—usque (*always, within a definite limit: semp. represents time as a space; usque as a continuing line. semp. = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermisso; continenter*).—perpetuo (*of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time*). || With superlatives always is translated by quisque: 'the best things are a. the rarest,' optimum quidque rarissimum est. || *Sts* always is used hyperbolically for 'nearly always,' 'mostly': it may then be translated by plerumque, by a periphrasis with solere. He a. arrives too late, plerumque sero venit. I a. take a walk at this time, hoc tempore ambulare soleo. But ~~est~~ this may *sts* be expressed by the simple present or imperf.: e. g. post cibum meridianum—paullisper conquiescebat: to be a. at a place, frequenter esse qo loco; assiduum esse qo loco or circa locum.

AM. See BE.

AMAIN, vehementer; valde; graviter; acriter; acerbe; contente.

AMALGAMATE. The nearest verbs are, temperare, miscere, commiscere (*qd.*).

AMALGAMATION. The nearest nouns are, mixtio (*Vitr.*), commixtio (*Cat.*).

AMANUENSIS, amanuensis (*siv. age*).—a manu (*sc. servus*).—librarius (*a copier of books; but also one employed in other kinds of writing: a secretary, &c.*).—scriba (*one who holds the office of scribe, whether as a public officer, or in the service of a prince*).—ab epistolis (*sc. servus: the slave to whom the master dictated his letters*). To be abys a., ci amanu esse; ci ab epistolis esse.

AMARANTH, amarantus.

AMARITUDE, amaritudo.

AMASS, v. acervare. coacervare (*to make a heap of athg; to heap together*).—aggarare, exaggerare (*to heap up high. Post aug. in prose*).—cumulare, accumulare (*the first, to heap up to the full measure; to heap up much: the latter, to keep adding to a heap; cum. also trop. to go on increasing athg.*).—augere (*to increase*).—addere qd ci rei (*to add something to athg.*). To a. treasures, opes exaggerare.

AMASS, s. accumulatio. coacervatio.

AMATORY, amatorius.

AMAUROSIS, *amaurosis (ὀφθαλμῶν ἀμαύρωσις).

AMAZE, v. in stuporem dare; obstupescere; cs mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem committere; consternare; percutere (*not percellere*). || To be amazed, obstupescere, and the pass. of the verbs above: stupere; cs animus stupor tenet. To be sore amazed at athg, qd re exanimatum esse. || = To be astonished at. See ASTONISH.

AMAZE, s. See AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEDLY, *stupens in modum: or by particip. of perturbare, &c.

AMAZED, stupens, obstupefactus.—admirans. admiratus (*astonished at*).

AMAZENESS. See AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEMENT, stupor.—admiratio (*astonishment, wonder*). To fill with a., see AMAZE, v.

AMAZING, stupendus.—admirabilis (*astonishing: e. g. audacia*).—mirus, permirus (*wonderful*).—ingens, immanis (*immense*). immanes pecuniæ (*an a. sum of money*).

AMAZINGLY, stupendum in modum.—valde. vehementer.

AMAZON, Amazon, pl. Amazones.—*IMPR.*) mulier or virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis, &c.

AMAZONIAN, Amazonicus: poet. Amazonius.

AMBIGES, ambages (*only in abl. sing.; pl. complete, G. um*).

AMBIGUOUS, ambagiosus (*Gell.*).

AMBASSADOR, legatus. *A.* to treat for a peace, orator pacis or pacis petendæ (*v. C. de Rep. 2, §. L. 36, 27*).—legatus pacificator or ad pacificandum missus (*eff. L. 5, 23; 7, 40*). To be an a., legatum esse: legationem gerere, administrare: legatione fungi (*to send a. a., legatos mittere; a. a. mittere omni, with qui (and subj.): to send a. a. to abg, legatos ad qm mittere: ab qm us a. to abg, qm legatum mittere, or qm legare ad qm (de q. re, if the purpose is expressed)*).

AMBASSADRESS, quæ missa est; oratrix.—uxor legati (*if ambassador's wife is meant*).

AMBASSAGE, } legatio. See **EMBASSY**.

AMABSY,

AMBER, succinum. electrum (*the former the Latin name; the latter borrowed from the Gk: glesium was its name among the Germans. Dillkey, T. Germ. 45, 6.*)
As adj. succineus.

AMBERGRIS, Ambarum, Ambra (*Kraft and Forbiger*).

AMBER-SEED, } *amomum granum Paradisi

AMBER-TREE, } (*Linn.*).

AMBIDEXTER, æquimānus (*Auson. Beda Orth. 2329, P.*). *The Greek ἀμπίδετος, ἀμπίδετος, might be used in familiar style. Thus (Ag.): 'ut plane Homerica appellatione ἀμπίδετος, id est æquimānum te pronuntiem.' Symmach. Ep. 9, 101 (110).—dexter, vaser, &c.—|| Given to double-dealing, homo bilinguis (double-tongued).—temporum multorum homo (Curt. 5, 3, 4: a temporizer; time-server).—prævaricator (as a lawyer).*

AMBIDEXTERITY, ἀμπίδετον, ut Græco verbo utar.—varities, &c. || *Shuffling conduct, prævaricatio (of a lawyer).*

AMBIEXTROUS. See **AMBIDEXTER**.

AMBIENT, qui cingit, circumfunditur, &c. *The a. air, circumfusum nobis aer.*

AMBIGU, farrago.

AMBIGUITY, ambiguitas (*g. t. verborum, &c.*).—amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία, in rhetoric). *A playfulness or ironical a., suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C. de Or. 2, 59, 278).*

AMBIGUOUS, ambiguus (*e. g. answer, responsum, that admits of two or more interpretations:—words, verba; and xic.—Not to be trusted, ingenium, fides, &c.*).—anceps (*prop. having two heads: hence wavering between two directions; what has a double or doubtful sense: oraculum, responsum*).—dubius (*doubtful, indeterminate*). Jx. dubius et quasi duplex (*e. g. words, verba*).—flexiliquus (*speaking what admits of two meanings*). Jx. flexilocus et obscurus (*e. g. oracle, oraculum, C. de Div. 2, 56, 115*). An a. declaration, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of a character, homo ambigui ingenii, ambigua fide. To return an a. answer, ambigue respondere; nihil certi respondere.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ambigue. || = *With ambiguous faith, ambigua fide.*

AMBIT, ambitus (ds).

AMBITION, ambitio.—studium laudis. studium cupiditasque honorum. cupido honoris or famæ.—aviditas or avaritia gloriæ. æstus quidam gloriæ.—sitis famæ (t).—*Sis fm the context, gloria only may do; cs gloriæ favere (C.). To be impelled by a. gloriæ duci: to be possessed, enthralled, &c. by a., ambitione teneri: to burn with a., ambitione accensus esse or flagrare. He allowed himself to be hurried away by his a., eum absorbit æstus quidam gloriæ; or quasi quidam æstus gloriæ abripuit, atque in altum abstraxit.*

AMBITIOUS, ambitiosus.—avidus gloriæ or laudis.—cupidus honorum. laudis et honoris cupidus. appetens gloriæ.—sitiens famæ (t). To be a., laudis studio trahi: gloriâ duci. To be a. of athg, cs rei desiderio incensus esse or flagrare: qd ardentem cupere.

AMBITIOUSLY, ambitiose (*e. g. petere qd*).

AMBITIOUSNESS. See **AMBITIO**.

AMBLE, v. totulum incedere (*Varr. ap. Non. 4, 13: totulum incursum carpere, Plin. 8, 42, 67. is a mere conjecture*). An ambling horse or nag, equus tolutarius (*Sen. Ep. 87, 9*).—equus gradarius (*Lucil. ap. Non.*).—equus, cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin. 8, 42, 67, end*).

AMBLE, s. ambulatura (= 'gradus minutus et creber et qui sedentem delectet et erigat.' *Veget. 6, 6, 6, &c.*).—gradus tolutillis (*Varr. ap. Non. 17, 26*).—mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin. 8, 42, 67, end*).—inensus gradarius (*K. and F.*).

AMBLER. See 'Ambling horse' in **AMBLE**, v.

AMBLINGLY, tolutim.

AMBROSIA, ambrosia. || *Name of a plant, ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys (Linn.). According to others the ἀμβροσία of Dioscorides is Artemisia arborescens.*

AMBROSIAL, ambrosius (t); ambrosiacus (*Plin.*).
AMBRY, armarium (*cupboard or closet*): armarium promptuarium (*Cato*).

AMBS-ACE, prps venus. To throw ambs-ace, venere mære.

AMBULATION, ambulatio.

AMBULATORY, ambulatorius (*moveable: of machines, &c.: e. g. turres: also that serve for walking on: porticus ambulatoria, Ulp. Dig.*).

AMBURY, vomica.

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AMBUSCADE. See **AMBUSH**.

AMBUSH, insidie (*both the place and the men*).—locus insidiarum (*the place*).—latebræ (*lurking place: e. g. of a murderer*). To lay an a., insidias locare, collocare, ponere; insidias disponere (*in different places: e. g. silvestribus locis*). To place or post men in a., in insidiis locare, collocare; in insidiis disponere (*if in different places*): to lie in a., in insidiis esse or subsistere: to rise, &c. from one's a., ex insidiis consurgere; ex insidiis or latebris exsilire: to draw into an a., qm in insidiis trahere or perducere; qm in insidiis inducere: to fall into an a., in insidiis incidere; insidias intrare; insidiis circumveniri.

AMBUSHED, in insidiis collocatus, &c.

AMBUSHMENT. See **AMBUSU**.

AMBUST, ambustus.

AMBUSTION, ambustio (*Plin.*).

AMEL. See **EWAMEL**.

AMELIORATE, melius facere qd.

AMELIORATION, Crel. by melius facere.

AMEN ita fiat ratum esto!—'dixi (at the end of a speech).—amen (as t. t. 'Et responsuris fecit aera vocibus a men.' *Auson. Eph. in Orat. end. Prudent.*).

AMENABLE, cui ratio reddenda est; qui qd præstare debet: to a law, lege qd teneri; legem qm conservare debere; legi ci parere, &c. debere: to the authority, rule, &c. of aby, sub cs jus et jurisdictionem subjunctus (*C. Ruli. 2, 36, 98*).

AMEND, TRANS melius facere or efficere (*to make better*).—corrigere (*to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.*).—emendare (*to free athg fm faults*).—Jx. corrigere et emendare: emendare et corrigere. To a. one's ways, mores corrigere or emendare. INTRANS || To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommoda valetudine emergere. I am beginning to, mihi, meliuscule est mihi. || To improve: of fortune, &c. 'My fortune amends' (*Sid.*), mea res sunt meliore loco. || With respect to morals, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

AMENDE (*French*), multa or mulcta. See **AMENDS**.

AMENDMENT, || *Correction, correctio, emendatio.* Jx. correctio et emendatio (*SYN. in AMEND, trans.*). Jx. improvement in a sick person's health, convalescentia (*Symm.*). A considerable a. has taken place, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est; ægrotus convalescit. || Of circumstances, *melior rerum conditio. || Of morals, mores emendatiores.—vita emendator (*Ulp. Dig.*).

AMENDER, corrector, emendator. Jx. corrector et emendator (*SYN. in AMEND, trans.*).

AMENDS, compensatio.—satisfactio (*what satisfies an injured person*).—expiatio (*atonement for a crime; sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.*). To make a. for athg, qd compensare: satisfacere ci (*to give aby satisfaction*).—expiare qd (*of making amends for a crime: by athg, qd re. Also expiare qm qd re*): to aby by athg, qd ci compensare qd re: for an injury suffered or loss sustained, ci damnum restituere, damnum prestare; to make oneself a. for a loss sustained, damnum or detrimentum scire or resarcire; damnum compensare (qd re). To accept a. for athg, satisfactionem accipere pro qd re. To seek a., res repetere (*not only of the Fœdalis, or Roman officer who demanded restitution fm a state, but also of a purchaser of damaged goods, &c. claiming his money back*). || *Recompence.* See **REWARD**.

AMENITY, amenitas (*hortorum, fluminis, orarum et litorum, &c.*).

AMERCE, multare (*in athg, qd re*).—multam imponere (*in qm*). To be amerced, pecuniâ multari. || *Deprive, rob, privare, spoliaré, &c.*

AMERCER, qui multam imponit

AMERCEMENT, multa.—lis æstimata (*the damages fixed according to an estimation of the injury*).

AMES-ACE. See **AMBS-ACE**.

AMETHYST, amethystus, f.

AMETHYSTINE, amethystinus.

AMIABILITY, amabilitas (*Plaut. and late writers*).—suavitas (*sweetness*).—venustus (*loveliness, attractiveness*). A. of disposition, morum suavitas.

AMIABLE, amabilis. amandus. amore dignus. dignus qui ametur.—suavis, dulcis (*sweet*).—venustus (*lovely*). An a. character, mores amabiles. Nothing can be more a. than this man, nihil est hoc homine dignius, quod ametur.

AMIABLENESS. See **AMIABILITY**.

AMIABLY, suaviter, blande.—amabiliter (= affectionately, has an active sense; e. g. amabiliter cogitare in qm. C.).

AMICABLE, amicus. benevolus. benignus, &c. See **FRIENDLY**.

AMICABLY, amice. benevole. amanter. familiariter. *To live a. with aby*, amice cum qo vivere; familiariter uti qo: *to converse a. with aby*, amice, familiariter loqui cum qo.

AMICE, amictus (Eccl. See *Du Cange in Johnson's Dict.*).

AMID, } inter. *A. the tumult*, inter tumultum.
AMIDST, } Also by in with the adj. medius: in
mediā qā re.

AMISS, adv. perverse. perperam (opp. recte). prave. *Sis secus* (i. e. otherwise than the thing should be, than was expected, &c.). *To judge or determine a.*, perperam judicare or statuere; prave judicare. *To do a.*, peccare, delinquere; delictum admittere or committere.—*labi*, errare [See *SIN*, v.]. *It would not be a. if you were to speak with Balbus on this subject*, de quo nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo locutus eris. *I thought it would not be a. to relate*, haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: or by censere only, followed by subj. (with or without ut) or by acc. with infin. *Alth turns out a.*, res secus cadit; res minus prospere or non ex sententiā cadit. *To take alth a.*, qd perperam interpretari (to put a bad construction on it): qd in malam partem accipere (to take alth ill, in bad part). *I take it a.*, that &c., ægre fero, with acc. and inf. *To be somewhat a.*, leviter ægrotare. *levi motuinculā tentari* (Suet.).

AMITY. See **FRIENDSHIP**.

AMMONIAC, sal ammoniacus.

AMMUNITION, instrumentum et apparatus belli.—*arma*, tela, cetera quæ ad bellum g'rendum pertinent (after *C. Phil.* 11, 12, 30).

AMMUNITION BREAD, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, venia præteritorum.—*impunitas*.—*fides publica* (these three mly of a. granted to individuals or a small number).—*oblivio*, with or without rerum ante actum or præteritarum.—*oblivio*, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστία vocant (*Val. Max.*)—*lex*, ne quis ante actum rerum accusetur, neve multetur (*Nep.*; act of a. passed). pactum abolitionis (Q.). *JN*. venia et oblivio; venia et impunitas; venia et incolumitas. *To proclaim a general a.*, omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire. *In the hopes of an a.*, spe abolitionis (Q.). *PR*. veniam et impunitatem ei dare; impunitatem largiri. *To bind all parties to an a.*, omnes jurejurando astringere discordiarum oblivionem fore. *To pray for an a.*, veniam præteritorum precati.

AMNICOLIST, amnicola (Ov.).

AMNIGENOUS, amnigenus (F. Flacc.).

AMOMUM, amomum.

AMONG, } inter.—*Sis in*, apud. *To be reckoned amongst*, i. a. good men, in bonis viris haberi. *To reckon a. good things*, in bonis numerare. *A. all nations*, in omnibus gentibus. *Apud is used of actions, &c. done a. certain persons*: e. g. tantopere apud nostros justitia culta est, ut &c. C. hæc apud majores nostros facilitata. C. || *From amongst*, e, ex (e. g. ex cunctis deligere).

AMORIST, amator. amator mulierum. That *amator is often = amator mulierum* (one who must always be in love with somebody) is proved by *Tusc.* 4, 12, 22. *Hor.* Ep. 1, 1, 38.

AMOROSO. See next word.

AMOROUS, amans (really in love with). amore captus or incensus.—*venereus*. libidinosus (in bad sense).—*amatorius* (relating to love: of things: e. g. voluptas, poesis, &c.). *To have an a. look*, *vultu or oculis amorem prodere or fateri.

AMOROUSLY, amatorie (e. g. amatorie scribere).

AMOROUSNESS, amor (in good sense).—amor venereus. libido; venus (in bad sense: of lustful passion).

AMORT, tristis, maestus, &c. See **SAD**, **DEJECTED**.

AMORTIZATION. } Nothing nearer than alienatio.

AMORTIZEMENT, } abalienatio.

AMORTIZE, in perpetuum alienare (C.).

MOVE. See **REMOVE**.

AMOUNT, v. efficere, alio esse.—*explēre*. *What does the whole a. to?* quæ summa est? quantum est? *To a. to a great sum*, longam summam efficere, or conficere. *The whole number amounted to more than 80,000 men*, omnis numerus explebat amplius octoginta millia (Vell.). *To what does this a.?* id autem quantum est? (i. a. being small). *To a. to alth* (= to have it for its result), eo or huc redire (*Ter.* &c.): hunc adeo exitum habere (have no other result than this: of actions, &c.). *The evil at worst can only a. to a divorce*, incommoditas huc omnis redit, si eveniat discessio

(*Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 35). *Alth amounts but to this, that!* &c., prps qd non ferme longius progreditur, quam ut &c. *It a.'s to the same thing*, idem est. par est (C. pro *Muren.* 19, 41). *It a.'s to the same thing, whether*—or, nihil interest, utrum—an. *The whole argument of his letter a.'s to this*, summa epistolæ hæc est. *What he said amounted to this*, exitus fuit orationis (Cæs. B. G. 4, 6, Herzog).

AMOUNT, s. summa. *The whole a.*, solidum: an insignificant a., minuta summa or summula. || *Abstract of a whole*, summa, caput. See **SUM**.

AMOUR, res amatorica. *A.'s*, amores. *To have an a.*, amori operam dare (*Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 58): *to pursue a.'s*, amores sectari.

AMPHIBIOUS, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (*Flor.*). *An a. animal*, bestia quasi anceps, in utraq; sede vivens (C. N. D. 1, 37, 103): animal, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (Fl. 1, 3, 6): animal, culus et in terrâ et in humore vita (Plin. 8, 31, 48). || = *Mongrel*. *Vip.*

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, amphibolus (*Capell.*).

AMPHIBOLOGY, amphibolîa, C. (amphibologia, *Charis.* Isid.).

AMPHIBOLOUS, amphibolus (*Capell.*).

AMPHIBRACH, amphibrachys (G. yos.).

AMPHIMACER, amphimacrus (or —âcr.).

AMPHISBENA, amphisbœna (*Lucan. Plin.*).

AMPHITHEATRE, amphitheatrum (Suet. *Plin. Tac. propr. et fig.*). *To present somewhat of the appearance of an a.*, velut amphitheatri or theatri efficere speciem (see *Hirt. B. Afr.* 37).

AMPHITHEATRICAL, amphitheatralis.

AMPLE, amplus.—*laxus* (not narrow; roomy).—*spatiosus* (roomy, spacious).—*capax* (able to hold much).—*Often by satis: e. g. ample reason*, satis causæ: also *gravis causa*. *An a. garrison*, abunde magnum presidium. || *Liberal*, &c., benignus. || *Full* (as in 'an ample narrative'), copiosus, verborum longus. See **GREAT**.

AMPLENESS, amplitudo. laxitas. capacitas.

AMPLIATE, ampliare.

AMPLIATION, amplificatio (ampliatio is 'adjournment'; but in *Ter.* it = amplificatio).

AMPLIFICATE, amplificare.

AMPLIFICATION, amplificatio (= 'enlargement,' and also as i. t. of Rhetoric, exaggerating representation).

AMPLIFIER, amplificator, C. (fem. —atrix).

AMPLIFY, amplificare (= 'enlarge,' and also 'set off by rhetorical exaggeration'). Also dilatare (es imperium, gloriam)—*propagare* or *proferre* (qd. fines ex rei, &c.).—*augere*.—*multipliere*. See **ENLARGE**, **INCREASE**. || *Exaggerate rhetorically*, amplificare.

verbis exaggerare.—*multipliere verbis* (represent as more numerous than they really are: e. g. copias).—*verbis augere*. in majus (verbis) extollere. in falsum augere (*Tac.*).

AMPLITUDE. See **AMPLENESS**.

AMPLY, ample.—*copiose*. large.—*satis*. abunde.

AMPUTATE, amputare (membra, C.). See **CUT OFF**.

AMPUTATION, amputatio (not found, I believe, of limbs: but as amputare is, it may probably be used. desectio, resectio are general terms).

AMULET, amuletum. phylacterium (siv. age and late).

AMUSE, oblectare (to supply a pleasant occupation; to amuse, whether by things or words).—*delectare* (to delight). *To a. oneself with alth*, se delectare qā re.

delectari qā re (e. g. libris): se oblectare qā re (e. g. ludis). *The play a.'s the people* (fabula oblectat populum). *To be a.'d*, oblectari qā re. oblectari et duci qā re. delectatione es rei duci: voluptatem ex qā re capere, percipere, habere. || *Draw a man on* (with hopes, promises, &c.), extrahere qm (v. L. 23, and 31).

—qm variis frustrationibus differre, or variis dilationibus frustrare; qm per frustrationem differre.—qm eludere atque extrahere.—*lactare* qm et spe falsâ producere (*Ter.*).

AMUSEMENT, oblectatio (a.: a relative pleasure).—*delectatio* (delight: a positive pleasure). *For the sake or purpose of a.*, delectationis causâ, animi causâ, voluptatis causâ; animi voluptatisque causâ. *To indulge in some relaxation and a.*, se jucunditati dare et animulo relaxare. *To lighten toil, labour, &c.*, by intervals of a., studia voluptatibus condire. *To find a. in alth*, delectari, oblectari qā re; qā re oblectari et duci;

1 In such a sentence as is given in Johnson: 'the errors of aged men amount but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner.'

delectatione ca rei duci. || *Amusement as thing, oblectamentum. delectamentum (Ter. C.).*

AN. See A.

ANABAPTISM, *anabaptismus (*ἀναβαπτισμός*).

ANABAPTIST, *anabaptista (*ἀναβαπτιστής*).

ANACHRONISM, *peccatum in temporis ratione. To be guilty of an a., *a verā temporis ratione aberrare. *non servare ordinem temporum.

ANAGRAM, *anagramma, τίς (*ἀνάγραμμα, ατος*).

ANALLECTA, *analecta (pl.).

ANALOGICAL, analogicus (Gell.).

ANALOGOUS, analogous (Varr.). — similis (like, generally).

ANALOGY, analogia, —proportio (Varr. C.).—similitudo (likeness, generally).

ANALYSIS, explicatio; explicatio et enodatio; expositio. A chemical a., *analysis chemica. To make such an a., *ad principia reducere; *in elementa reducere.

ANALYZE, explicare; explicare et enodare; quasi in membra discernere. (In grammar) to a. words, *notare singula verba; *syllabas resolvere.

ANAPHEST, anapestus.

ANAPHORA, anaphōra (Donat. Charis. Diom.).

ANARCHICAL, An a. state, *civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est; Respublica quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitur (Aft. S. Jug. 41, 3).

ANARCHY, *effrenata multitudinis licentia; *leges solute.

ANATHEMA, anathēma, atis (Eccl. August).—excommunicatio (Eccl.).—sacrificiorum interdictio. To pronounce an a. agat aby, qm anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccl.).—qm sacrificia interdiceret (see Cæsar. B. G. 6, 13)—also devovere qm (to pronounce a formal curse on aby: opp. resacrare. Aquæ et ignis interdictio can only be applied to that kind of Roman banishment).

ANATHEMATIZE. See 'to pronounce an ANATHEMA.'

ANATOCISM, anatocismus (C. ἀνατοκισμός).

ANATOMICAL, anatomicus (late). The a. school, theatrum anatomicum (as building).

ANATOMIST, anatomicus (late); *corporum sector.

ANATOMIZE, incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels. præf.); rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist. Gell.).

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (as action).—anatomia, or anatomica, anatomice (Cæsar. Macrob.).

ANCESTOR, generis or gentis auctor (the founder of a race or family).—unus majorum (one of one's ancestors).—avus (grandfather: poet. forefather). || *Antecessores*, majores, priores, patres.—generis or gentis auctores (of the founders of the race or family).

ANCESTRAL, avitus; proavitus. A. pride, naturalis nobilitatis superbia. patricii spiritus.

ANCESTRY, ortus, genus, stirps. Of noble a., nobili genere natus; nobili, habu obscuro loco natus (poet. splendibus natalibus ortus). The pride of a. See ANCESTRAL.

ANCHOR, ancōra (poet. also FIG. of a main-slay, &c.).—ora (the cable by which a ship was fastened to the shore). To cast a., ancoram jacere. The a. holds, takes hold, ancora subsistit or sidit. To lie or ride at a., consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras. stare in ancoris (L.): navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew: of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or expectare; the last with dum). To weigh a., ancoram or ancoras tollere (ἀγκύρας ἀνέμειν); oram solvere (but ancoras solvere, Cic. A. H. 1, 13, is unusual: ancoras vellere occurs in a doubtful passage, Liv. 22); solvere a terrā, or solvere only (navem understood: like λύειν). || FIG. To anchor on althg, captare, appetere, concupiscere qd.

ANCHOR, v. INTRANS. constituere navem. consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras (to lie or ride at anchor). See the preceding word.—TRANS. navem deligare ad ancoras: a fleet, classem supprimere (Nep.).

ANCHOR-HOLD, FIG. = security, ancōra (poet. Fabius ancōra ultima erat fessis. Sil. Ital.).—spes (hope).

ANCHORAGE, *fundus ubi ancōra sidere potest. A good a., *egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus or locus.—locus consistendi; statio (place where ships are anchored). || Money paid for anchoring, *vectigal ancōrale.

ANCHORET, } homo solitarius.—eremita. ana-ANCHORITE, } chōreta. To lead the life of an a., vitam solitariam agere.

ANCHOVY, *clupea encrasicolus (Linn.).—Sarda

was a kind of tunny. || *Anchoovy-salad, acetarium encrasicolum.*

ANCIENT, vetus (opp. novus: what has existed for a long time, whether we are speaking in praise or blame).—vetustus (old, as an epithet of praise &c. The comp. vetustior is also regularly used as comp. to vetus).—antiquus. Very a., perantiquus (existing in old times: παλαιός, opp. recent). Jx. vetus et antiquus.—priscus (old, primitive: as a solemn word conveying the accessory notion of the sacred respect due to antiquity: ἄρχαϊος. Cæsar had the same meaning, but was obsolete in the time of the best prose-writers). Jx. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus.—pristinus (existing at a former time: whereas ant., prisc. denote a time long past).—vetulus (of a person considerably advanced in years).—veteratus, more commonly inveteratus (having obtained a firm hold by reason of its age: e. g. invet. ulcus; malum. amicitia).—antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (made long ago: of works of art).—obsoletus (gone by, out of fashion). Jx. antiquus et obsoletus. || The a. writers, antiqui scriptores (inasmuch as they flourished at a distant age): veteres (inasmuch as they have influenced mankind for 2000 years). An a. family, genus antiquum: a. customs, pristini mores: a. severity, prisca severitas: an a. and hereditary custom, mos a patribus acceptus: a. rites or usages, cærimonie a vetustate acceptæ: a. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: the a. constitution, prisca reipublicæ forma: a pattern of a. integrity, prisca probitas et fidei exemplar; homo antiqua virtute et fide: an a. history, historia vetus et antiqua. A. days, i. e. the good old time, vetus or prior ætas. To put althg on its a. footing, qd in pristinum restituere. || The a. cients, veteres; antiqui; prisce, also priores, superiores: if = our forefathers, majores. See OLD.

ANCIENT, subst. || Flag of a ship, Insigne navis (vid. Cæsar. B. C. 2, 6).—vexillum (as the sign for attacking). See FLAG. || Flag-bearer, signifer, vexillarius (not vexillifer).

ANCIENTLY, olim.—quondam (once, formerly: opp. nunc). antea, antehac (antea before that time: antehac before this time).—antiquitus (in ancient days).—patrum or majorum memoria (in our fathers' times).

ANCIENTNESS. See ANTIQUITY.

ANCIENTRY, generis antiquitas.

ANCLE, talus. Reaching to the a's, talaris (e. g. tunica).

AND, et (= kai: joins words and notions, each of which is considered independently, and as of equal importance).—atque, ac (add what is of somewhat more importance: ac not before vowels or h: very seldom before g. C. Fam. 12, 7)—que (= et: joins a word closely to another as an appendage to it). 'And' at the beginning of indignanti questus is et (et quisquam dubitabit, &c.). || AND is often untranslated: 1) when it unites single notions of the following kind: a) in certain combinations of frequent occurrence: e. g. 'horse and man,' equi viri; 'men and women,' viri mulieres. So ventis remis, &c. b) Before the last term of an enumeration when the preceding terms are not connected by 'and.' 'Our country was preserved by our labours, counsels, and dangers,' patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est. 'There were present Greeks, Romans, and others,' aderant Græci, Romani, alii. 2) The particle 'and' is, however, inserted before the last term of an enumeration, it being omitted before the others, when that expresses the whole class, to which the preceding terms belong. c) Between the names of consuls it is sometimes omitted. 2) When 'and' connects whole sentences. In English we often connect by 'and' sentences that relate to different times, or the latter of which is a consequence of the former, or describes a subsequent action of a person mentioned in the former. Such sentences are in Latin either, a) connected by the rel. qui: e. g. 'a messenger came and announced,' venit nuntius, qui nuntiabat: or, b) the subordinate sentence is turned into a participial clause: 'he came forward and spoke thus,' in medium prodians hæc locutus est: 'he left the city and retired to his country house,' urbe relicta in villam se recepit: or, c) causal particles are used, when statements stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, occasion and consequent action, &c.: e. g. 'Xanthippus was sent to aid the Carthaginians, and defended himself bravely,' Xanthippus, quum Carthaginiensibus auxilio misus esset, fortiter se defendit. 'I saw him, and immediately recognized him,' postquam eum aspexi, illico cognovi. || AND so; AND ACCORDINGLY: itaque, sis que only (to intimate the rapid succession of the second

event). **|| AND AS IT WERE**, et quasi, or less only tanquam (never alique (ac) quasi or tanquam, Stürenberg). **|| AND ALSO**, et—quoque (e. g. et sarmenta quoque in merce sunt)—nec non (to connect sentences; they should stand separately. They are not used in the best prose to connect two nouns like a simple et). If two adjectives or other attributives are spoken of one noun, 'and also' is translated by idemque, et idem (e. g. musici idemque philosophus). **|| AND YET**, et tamen; atque (at the beginning of a sentence). **|| AND THAT**, et is, isque: if 'and that' relates to a verb or to a whole sentence, idque should be used (negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili). **|| AND NOT**, nec or neque; et non; ac non (nec or neque when the negative refers to the whole of the second sentence: et non or ac non, when it belongs more particularly to a single word or notion in it, or when the 'and' is very emphatic, ac non imply when the notion in the second clause corrects, or is opposed to, a notion in the first: e. g. 'I use must use reason, and I do not follow the distorted rule of custom,' adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravisimā consuetudinis regulā: 'it would be tedious and is not necessary to relate,' longum est et non necessarium commemorare. 'I would write to you at greater length, if the thing needed words, and I did not speak for itself,' pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur). **|| In such a sentence as, 'it is A and not B,' it would be quite wrong to express the 'and' in Latin: e. g. tuā culpā factum est, non meā (not tuā culpā factum est, et non meā). **|| AND NOT RATHER**, ac non or ac non potius. **|| AND NOBODY; AND NOTHING; AND NEVER**, &c. nec quisquam, nec quidquam, nec umquam, if the negative belongs to the whole sentence; et nemo, et nihil, et numquam, when the negative belongs to the single word. **|| In sentences of parallel construction, e. g. 'A does this, and B does that,' &c., the 'and' should be translated by autem, which is a weak adversative particle: e. g. voluptates impellere, quo velit; unde autem velit, deducere.—versutus eos appello, quorum mens celeriter versatur, callidos a eum, quorum mens—usu concalluit.****

ANDROGYNOUS, androgynus, i. (C. subst.): fem. androgynē. See HERMAPHRODITE.

ANÉCOTE, fabula. fabella.—narratiuncula (a piquant historical narrative).—facete, belle dictum, or dictum only (ἀνέκωτῆμα, bon. mor.)—salse dictum. dictum (of a sarcastic kind).

ANÉMOMETER, aerometrum.—"anemometerum. ANEMONE, anemone.

ANEW, denuo (rare except in Plaut. Ter.—when what had ceased begins again: νεόθεν ἐκ κακῆς).—de or ab integro (Post-Aug. also ex integro: when what had quite ended or disappeared begins again to exist fm the same causes as before: ἐξ ὁρακῆς).—ANEW is often expressed by re in composition: seditio recrudescit (breaks out anew).

ANFRACUOUS, anfractus habens.—currents in ambfuitum.—sinuatus.

ANFRACTURE, anfractus, ūs.

ANGEL, angelus. minister ac nuncius Dei (Eccl.).—You come like an a. fm heaven, venis de celo missus.—My A. I meae delicie! mea voluptas! mea festivitas (amēnitas)! mea anima (vita)!—all in the Comic writers.

ANGEL, as adj. *angelicus.—cælestis, divinus. **ANGELIC**, —eximius, incomparabilis.

ANGELICAL, —eximius, incomparabilis.

ANGEL SHOT, *globus catenatus.

ANGER, ira.—iracundiā (of the habit of anger, proneness to a.: also of a violent outbreak of this passionate temper).—bilis (proper. the gall: hence meton. vexing and irritating displeasure; the feeling rather than the outward manifestation).—stomachus (proper. the stomach as the seat of anger fm the overflow of the gall into it: hence meton. for anger, passion).—indignatio (anger arising fm indignation, and therefore exciting respect).—exandrescentia (= ira nascens: the waxing angry). *Aby's violent a.* ira et rabies cs. *The a. of the gods*, iræ cœlestes. *For a.* prae irâ or iracundiâ: in a., per iram; iratus:—cum irâ. irato animo; irâ victus. *To be a.* iratum fieri; irritari:—irâ incendi, exandrescere; irâ or iracundiâ ardere (to be inflamed with a.). *To excite aby's a.* qm iratum reddere; iram, bilem, or stomachum ci movere; bilem ci commovere (C.); qm or cs iram irritare. *To be under the influence of a.* irâ teneri: to give the reins to a., to surrender oneself to a., iracundiâ parere: not to be able to restrain one's a., irâ non potentem esse: to give vent to one's a. in tears, iram or bilem per lacrimas effundere: to vomit forth, or discharge one's a. agst

aby, iram evomere in qm; stomachum in qm erumpere: to lay aside one's a., iram misam facere; iram di- or o-mittere: his a. cool, ira deferrescit, deflagrat. *Prono to a.* iracundus; ad iram proclivis; prone in iram.

ANGER, v. facere qm iratum; irritare qm or cs iram. stomachum ci facere or movere; indignationem ci movere; bilem ci movere or commovere.—pungere qm (to sting a man).—offendere qm (to annoy: of persons or things).—exacerbare qm (to make him bitter agst aby).—segrè facere ci (Plaut. Ter.). **|| To be angered, &c.** See ANGRY.

ANGLE, **|| Mathematical angle**, angulus.—*A right a.* angulus rectus; angulus ad normam respondens. *An obtuse a.* angulus obtusus or hebes. *An acute a.* angulus acutus. *The a. of the eyes*, angulus oculorum. *Full of a's*, angulosus (t. t. Plin.). *A little a.* angellus (Lucr.). **|| Instrument for fishing**. The nearest term is hamus; hamus piscarius (the hook; opp. to nets, &c.), or arundo (rod).

ANGLE, v. hamo piscari.—hamo pisces capere.—arundine places capture (with a rod. On Met. 8, 217).—**IMPR.** to fish for athg, capture, aucupari qd.

ANGLER, piscator (q. t.).—qui hamo piscatur; qui arundine captat pisces, &c. See to ANGLE.

ANGLICISM, *proprietas Britannici sermonis.

ANGOUR, angor.

ANGRIPLY, irate.—irato animo.—iracunde. *To look a. at aby*, iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

ANGRY, iratus (angry: also of things that betray a person's a.: e. g. oculi): with aby, ci.—iræ plenus (full of wrath: of persons).—irâ incensus or accensus or incitatus or flagrans. iracundiâ inflammatus (inflamed with a.: of high degrees of passion).—minax. trux (threatening, wild, fierce: of looks, &c.).—**|| To be angry**, iratum esse; with or agst aby, iratum or offensum esse ci. *He is a. with me*, illum iratum habeo. *They are a. with each other*, ira inter eos intercessit. *To grove a.* irasci, iratum fieri; indignari; stomachari; irâ incendi or exacerbari or exandrescere. iracundiâ exardescere, inflammari, efferrî. **|| To make aby a., facere qm iratum; irritare qm or cs iram. exacerbare qm. **|| To make aby a. agst aby**, qm facere ci iratum. *I am a. at athg*, qd mihi stomacho est; qd segrè fero (in Com. qd mihi or meo animo segrè est); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd me male habet. *I felt more a. about it than Quintus himself*, hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. **|| To be angry (of wounds)**, inflammari.**

ANGUISH, angor, anxietas.—stimuli doloris. *To suffer a.* angî: about athg, animo angî de qâ re: about aby, angorem capere pro qo. *To suffer great a.* angore confici, æstuarè; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angî intimis sensibus. *To be tortured with a.* angore cruciari.

ANGULAR, angularis (having angles).—angulatus (formed with angles).—angulosus (having many angles).

ANGULARITY, CRCL. e. g. from its a., ex eo, quod angulatum or angulosum est.

ANGULARNESS. See ANGULARITY.

ANGULATED, angulatus.

ANGULOSITY. See ANGULARITY.

ANGULOUS, angulosus.

ANGUST. See NARROW.

ANGUSTATION, CRCL. with augustare (Plin.).

ANHELATION, anhelatio (Plin.).

ANIGHTS, nocte. noctu. nocturno tempore.

ANILENESS, } anilitas (Catull.).

ANILITY, }

ANIMADVERSION, **|| Reproof, censure**, animadversio. *To escape a.* animadversionem effugere (C.). See REPROOF. **|| Punishment**, animadversio (in qm). Jñ. animadversio et castigatio. *The censor's or dictator's a's* animadversiones censoriæ, dictatoriæ. See PUNISHMENT. **|| Perception**, animadversio. See PERCEPTION.

ANIMADVERT, **|| Censure or punish a fault**, animadvertere qd: upon a person, animadvertere in qm. **ANIMADVERTER**, animadversor (e. g. vitiatorum).

ANIMAL, animal, animans (any living creature; animal, as belonging by nature to the class of living creatures; animans, as being now alive. The gen'd. of animans is determined by the subject of which it is supposed to be spoken; hence pl. animantia or animantes).—bestia (irrational animal; opp. homo).—belua (a great unwieldy animal; as elephant, lion, tiger, whale, and other sea-monsters. In C. 2 N. 12, 9, for bestia).—pecus, ūdis, f. (domestic animals)—bullock, sheep, &c.; opp. belua, fera). *A wild a.* bestia fera or fera only (opp. cicur or pecus).—belua fera (of one of the

class described under belua, living in a wild state; opp. pecus.—*belua silvestris* (opp. *belua agrestis*, dwelling in forests). To paint a's very well, prosperrime bestias exprimere (aft. *Plin.* 35, 11, 40, § 133). The a. creation, genus animalium or bestiarum; genus animantium; animalia. || *A stupid animal*, pecus (ſidia).

ANIMAL, as adj. animalia (endowed with life). || *Belonging to living creatures*: by gen. animantium. *A fire*, ignis, qui est in corporibus animantium. *A life*, vita, quæ spiritui et corpore continetur. || *Peculiar to the brute creation*: by gen. beluarum or pecudum (beluinus, bestialis not found in classical prose: e. g. *a. instinct*, beluarum or pecudum ritus).—IMPR gross, sensual, &c.: by gen. corporis. *A pleasures*, lusa, &c., corporis voluptates, libidines.

ANIMALCULE, bestiola (animalculum is without any old authority).—very small a's, immensæ subtilitatis animalia.

ANIMATE, || *Make alive*, &c., animare. || *Incite*, &c., excitare, incitare (excite, incite).—incendere (to set a man on fire).—Injicere ci qd (e. g. hope, eagerness to fight, &c.).—implere qm qâ re (to fill any with athg).—erigere qm in ad spem (of filling him with hope).—cs studium incitare: cs animum erigere, &c.—To be animated, acriorem fieri, &c.

ANIMATE, adj. animatus, animans, animalis. See ANIMAL, adj.

ANIMATED, || *Endowed with life*, animatus; animans; animalia. || *Lively*, vigorous, vividus, vegetus. alacer ad qd. || *As particeps*. incensus qâ re (amore, officio, &c.).—impletus qâ re (e. g. spe animoque).

ANIMATION, cæcl. e. g. by gen. animandi, &c. (animatio, Tertull. &c. in *C. melon*). || *Liveliness*, vis, gravitas, vehementia (all three of a in speaking).—alacritas, &c.

ANIMATIVE, vitalis (promoting or containing life: e. g. vitalis vis).—in vivum calorem revocans (poet. *O. Met.* 4, 247).

ANIMATOR, cæcl. (animator, Tertull. &c.).

ANIMOSITY, odium, invidia, simultas, ira. [SYN. in HATRED.] To feel, cherish, entertain a. agst aby, odissæ qm. odium in qm habere or gerere. ci invidere. in similitate esse cum qo. He entertains a feeling of bitter a. agst aby, acerbissimum est cs odium in qm. To conceive a. agst aby, odium in qm concipere, or erga qm suscipere.—Look for other phrases in HATRED.

ANISE, knisum (Pimpinella anisum. *Linn.*).

ANKER, *amphora dimidiata.

ANKLE, talus. Reaching to the a's, talaris (e. g. tunica).

ANNALIST, annalium scriptor.

ANNALS, annales. The a's of history, historiarum monumenta.

ANNATS, primitiæ (first-fruits of athg).

ANNEAL, vitrum coloribus pingere; vitro picturam inungere. The art of annealing, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inuendi (aft. *Plin.* 35, 11, 41).

ANNEX, annexare, adjungere qd ad qd or ci rei.—addere, adjicere, agglutinare.—subjicere qd ci rei.—copulare qd cum qâ re.—See ADD.

ANNEX, s. accessus, accessio.—See ADDITION.

ANNEXATION, adjunctio. appositio. accessio. adjunctio [SYN. in ADDITION].—annexio (late *Pallad. Mart.*); annexus, ſs (*Tac.*).

ANNEXMENT. || See ANNEXATION. || See ADDITION.

ANNIHILABLE, qui deleri potest.

ANNIHILATE, delere (urbem, hostes, &c.).—extinguere (extinguish: spem, &c.).—tollere (remove out of the way).—Sis evertere, subvertere.—See DESTROY.—To a. an army, ad internecionem delere, redigere, adducere or cedere; occidione cedere or occidere. To be annihilated, funditus liri. totum perire (to perish utterly);—ad internecionem venire or pervenire (by a pretence, &c.).

ANNIHILATION, deletio; extinctio.—interitus (death).—excidium (tragic end).

ANNIVERSARY, s. festi dies anniversarii. sacra anniversaria.

ANNIVERSARY, adj. anniversarius (returning every year: annuus is, lasting a year).

ANNOUNCE, See NUNTIANCE.

ANNOTATE, annotare (e. g. pauca de qâ re). See ANNOTATION.

ANNOTATION, annotatio (t. t. of *Post-aug. Gram.*).—*scholia (an explanatory note: σχολίων, *Græc.* in *C. Ath.* 10, 7, 3).—explicatio, interpretatio. [Nota, properly, the censor's mark, i. e. censure, is defended by

Hand and Weber as having been long used as term. techn.] To write a few a's, pauca annotare (de qâ re): on a book, commentari librum (*Suet. Gram.* 2); commentaria in librum componere (*Gell.* 2, 6, beg.).

ANNOTATOR, interpres. explanator (writer of explanatory remarks).—enarrator (a commentator who explains the meaning of a writer). ~~See~~ Annotator in *Plin.* is one who notes a thing.

ANNOUNCE, nunciare. renunciare (v. pr.—ren. eply when the announcement is the consequence of a commission, or the repetition of information received).—qm certorem sacre de re (give him information about it).—promulgare (to make publicly known).—pronunciare (to proclaim publicly).—obnunciare (to a. unpleasant occurrences).—denunciare (to make a threatening announcement).—indicare.—significare (by letter, per literas).—docere, edocere qm qd or (less cmly) de qâ re (to give a person accurate information about a particular circumstance).—prescribere qd ci or ad qm.—mittere qd or ad qm (to send an announcement by letter or a messenger; with acc. and inf. of mere intelligence; ut, if it is a command). || To announce with a authority, what is to be followed or attended to: imperare (to command).—edicere (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation).—proponere (to make known by a public notice).—Brutus has announced that I may expect Spintner to-day;—hodie Spintnerum expecto; misit enim Brutus ad me.—To a. a person, nunciare (qm venturum esse or venire (of a future or approaching arrival respectively); nunciare qm venisse or adesse. nunciare cs adventum (of an actual arrival). To a. a book, librum proponere (if it is in preparation); librum indicare (if it is out: both of the bookseller).

ANNOUNCEMENT, nunciatio. renunciatio. significatio. denunciatio. indicium. promulgatio. pronuntiatio (all as action. See the verbs under ANNOUNCE).

ANNOY, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere ci: aby with athg, obtundere qm qâ re (e. g. literis, rogitando): obstrepere ci (e. g. literis).—with entreaties, precibus fatigare qm molestiam ci afferre; molestiâ qm afficere; ci qâ re molestiam or gravem esse.—Sis agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c. [See VEX.] I fear that I a. you, vereor ne tibi gravis sim. This a's me, hoc male me habet: hoc me commovet, pungit. || *Injure*, damno or detrimento esse. obesse. officere.

ANNOYANCE, molestia.—onus (burden).—cura (anxiety). To cause a. to aby, molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; molestiâ qm afficere: some a., qd aspergere molestiæ (i. e. as a drawback; the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind). || *An annoyance*, onus, incommodum. To be an a. to aby, ci esse molestiæ (*Plaut.*). oneri (L.). onerare qm (C.).

ANNOYER, cæcl. by verbs under ANNOY, qui ci negotium facessit, &c.

ANNUAL, annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year: also annalis. *Varr.*)—anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year: in this sense annuus is poetical). A festivals, sacra anniversaria. festi dies anniversarii.

ANNUALLY, quotannis. singulis annis.—in singulis annos (for every year).

ANNUITY, reditus status (statum reditum præstare. *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19, 6).—annua, orum or annua pecunia (q. t. *Sen. Ben.* 1, 9, 4. *Tac. Ann.* 13, 34, 1).—merces annua (if in payment of services). To settle an a. on aby, annua or annuum pecuniam ci statuere, constituere. To pay aby an a., annua ci præbere or præstare. To allow aby an a. of 500,000 sesterces, offerre ci in singulos annos quingena sestertia; qm quingenis sestertis annuis sustentare. To receive fm the prince an a. of 250,000 sesterces, ducenta quingenta HS annuâ mercede sunt mihi apud principem (of a salary rather than an annuity).

ANNUITANT, *qui annuis or annuâ pecuniâ sustentatur.

ANNUL, tollere (v. pr. of annulling a law, office, tax, judgement, &c.).—abolere (v. hist. to a. laws, customs, religion, wills: not found in Cic.).—abrogare (by the authority of the people—a law, decree, a magistracy).—inducere (to strike out, cancel: a resolution, decree, contract, &c.).—solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (a custom, friendship, military discipline).—pervertere (overbrow: e. g. rights, justice).—funditus tollere (remove quite away).—delere (blot out; destroy utterly).

ANNULAR, i. no exact word. Sis in orbem circ. ANNULAR, eumactus.—in orbem sinuatus. [annularis, annularius, mens, 'relating to a ring.' orbicularis, circularis, late.]

ANNULET, annulus (ring).—anellus (dimin.).—

¶ **Round ornament on the capital of a (Doric) pillar, annulus (Vitr.).**—astraglus.

ANNUERATE. annuere (C.).

ANNUMERATION, Cret. by annuere (annumeratio, Dig.).

ANNUNCIATE, annunciare (Plin.). See **ANNOUNCE.**
ANNUNCIATION. See **ANNOUNCEMENT.** [annunciatio, Lactant.]

ANODYNE, dolorem sedans, fñiens.—anodynos or -us (Cels. anod. medicamentum). ¶ **An anodyne, anodyñon (Marc. Emp. 25).**

ANON, ingere.—ingere. —perungere (all qd qd re) unguentis oblinere.

ANOINTER, unctor.

ANOINTING, unctio, inunctio (as act.).—unctura (with reference to the kind or manner of anointing).

ANOMALOUS, enormis (irregularly arranged or built: e. g. vicus. T. Post-aug.).—anómklus (irregular as to declension or conjugation). —Sis incompositus, inusitatus.

ANOMALY, anomalia (ἀνωμαλία, Varr.).—inæqualitas (Varr.).—inæqualitas (Gell.; all three of declension, conjugation, &c.). —enormitas (irregular arrangement. Q.). —minus apta compositio (want of symmetry: e. g. in the body).

ANON, ¶ Quickly, soon, confestim, illico, extemplo, statim, continuo. See **SOON.** ¶ Sometimes, now and then, interduum. See **SOMETIMES.**

ANONYMOUS. An a. letter, literæ sine nomine scriptæ. A. poems, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata. A. verses, sine auctore versus. An a. writing or book, libellus sine auctore. —sine auctoris nomine emissus.

ANONYMOUSLY, sine nomine; sine auctore; incerto auctore.

ANOEXY, ἀνοξεία, ut Græco verbo utar.—fastidium cibi expresses more: i. e. positive loathing.

ANOTHER, alius.—alter (another of two: alter must also be used when another is indefinite, but the action is done to or with but one other person: e. g. si cum altero contrahas, exitum alteri parare). —diversus (= different). A. person's, another's, alienus (e. g. alienum puerum pro suo tollere). In such expressions as 'another Cato', &c., alter or novus (e. g. alter Hannibal: novus Camillus, alius not till sive age). A. world, orbis alienus (Plin. t. e. another, strange, and virtually different, world). To adopt another plan, consilium mutare. ¶ At a time, alias; also tempore. At a place, alibi (in this sense alias once in C. Att. 16, 11, 7). To a place, alio. In a manner, aliter. But more of this a. time, sed hæc alias pluribus. ¶ **ONE ANOTHER, alius alii, or alium, or (if there are two only) alter alteri, or alterum (i. e. one to the other; i. e. one—the other).**—Inter se (or, if the nom. is 'oe', 'you', inter nos, inter vos; when the predicate is spoken of a person or persons expressed in the nom. or acc. in that sentence; seldom in any other case). —Obs. 'We know one another' is, novimus nos or novimus nos inter nos: but 'they know one another' is, novit nos inter se (which is, 'to know themselves') or novit nos inter se. To fear one another, timere inter se. —Inter nos, inter se, are even its joined attributively to substantives: e. g. ad hesitationes stomorum inter se. —Inter ipsos (when there is an opposition, expressed or implied, between the subjects spoken of and others) Fidelity to one a., fides inter ipsos (Suet.). So societas hominum inter ipsos (C.). —mutuo (mutually, reciprocally: invicem is uncl. in this sense, and vicissim has no such meaning). —ultra et citra, ultra citroque, ultra citro (= ab utraque parte. Obs. ultra citro is Post-aug.). To lose one a., amare inter se. inter se diligere (invicem or mutuo diligere are post-cl.: vicissim diligere, founded on a misapprehension of C. Lat. 9, 30, is wrong). To look at one a., inter se aspicere. ¶ One after another, deinceps. See **EACH OTHER.**

ANSWER, respondere, to alth, ad qd or ci rei (prop. by word of mouth: opp. rescribere; then by word of mouth, or by letter).—respondum dare, edere, reddere (to give an a.). —rescribere, to alth, ad qd or ci rei (to give a written a. to a written question). —excipere qm or cs sermonem (to take up the discourse: it can only imply that an a. is given to the preceding one). To a. an objection, referre, reponere. respondere contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondere de jure. respondere (to a. legal questions whenever applied to: of jurists). —respondere. se defendere. se purgare (to a. an accusation: criminibus respondere). To a. a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quæ quesita sunt: not to a., non respondere. tacere, obmutescere: to a. nothing, nullum responsum dare. nullum verbum respondere. omnino nihil

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respondere: to answer boldly, fiercely, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to a. courteously (by letter), rescribere humanissime. It is easy to a. this, hujus rei faciliis et prompta est responsio. ¶ To answer a by a gain, respondere ci. obliqui ci.—par pari respondere dicto (to give him as good as he brings. Plaut.). ¶ To answer (= be accountable) for alth, rationem reddere cs rei or de qd re. ¶ To answer for (= be surety for) aby or ath, intercedere pro qd (also intercedere pecuniam pro qd: to be his surety by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question): —præstare qm, qd or de re (to be surety, to a. for, in a wider sense). —spondere, fidem interponere pro qd. vadem fieri ejus sistendi (to a. for aby's appearance). —prædum fieri pro qd and cs rei; obidem cs rei fieri. —also vadem se dare ci pro qd. [SYN. in SURETY.] I will a. for it, that, præstabo with acc. and inf. ¶ To answer to one's name, ad nomen respondere; vocatum (particp.) respondere. ¶ Respond to, suit with, respondere ci rei, or absol.—ex alterâ parte ci rei respondere (to be its counterpart).—concine. congruere. convenire. [SYN. in AGREE.] To a. men's expectations, opinionum hominum respondere. The event does not a. his expectations, eventus ci non respondet ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat (or speraverat), evenit. There is no Latin word which a.'s more nearly to the Greek ἡσὺν than voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis ideam declarat Latine, quod Græce ἡσὺν, quam declarat voluptas. To a. the demands or claims of one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere: creditores absolvere or dimittere (Giertz. Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2). To a. aby's expectation, expectationem cs explere; respondere cs expectationi (opp. decipere cs expectationem, not to a., &c.). ¶ To answer for (= serve for) ath, pro qd re esse or esse posse.—ci rei or ad qm rem utile esse (of being useful for a purpose). Sit usui esse ad qd.—Idoneum esse ad qd, or bonum esse ci rei or ad qd. ¶ To succeed, respondere (e. g. qd... quod non ubique fortasse, sed sæpius tamen etiam respondet, Cels. Pref.). See **SUCCESS.** ¶ To succeed well, prospere cedere, prospere or bene or pulchre procedere; prospere succedere, or succedere only. ¶ Answer like an echo, resonare (gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago. C.). ¶ A ship does not a. to the helm, non habilis est gubernaculo (Pell.); impatiens est gubernaculi (Curt.).

ANSWER, s. responsio, responsum (g. t.: the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the a. of an oracle).—defensio, excusatio, purgatio (reply to a charge). —oraculum, sors oraculi (oracular response). —rescriptum (written reply of a prince: sive age). An a. given to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibî ipsi responsio, subjectio (ἀνσποδία). A. to an objection, that might be made, antecceptio, præsumptio (ἀποάντης). Sharp, witty a's, acute responsa. ¶ To give an a. See **ANSWER.** To receive an a. a. responsum ferre, auferre. I receive an a. to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur. I got for a., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est. To bring back an a., responsum referre, renunciare.

ANSWERABLE, consentaneus, conveniens or congruens (all three ci rei).—accommodatus ad qd.—aptus ci rei.—In aptus consentaneusque ci rei. To be a. to alth, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. Not to be a. to alth, alienum esse re or a. Ath a. to another, res ci rei simillima (very like), compar (quite like); ex alterâ parte respondens (correspondent; its counterpart). ¶ Accountable, &c., ci ratio reddenda est (he must account for it). To be a. for alth, qd præstare. I am a. for it, mihi res præstanda est. To make oneself a. for alth, qd in se recipere (take it on oneself). ¶ Admitting of a satisfactory answer, quod excusari potest (which can be justified). —cujus rei ratio reddi potest) of which an exculpatory account can be given).

ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei, apte ad qd.

ANSWERER, qui ci respondet, &c. ¶ One who replies to another in a controversy, qui contra dicit; qui contra disputat.

ANT, formica. A little a., formica parvula (†); formicula. Over run with a's, formicosus. An a's egg, ovum formice.

ANT BEAR, Myrmecophaga.

ANT-HILL, Myrmecum cuniculus (Plin. 11, 31, 36).—formicetum is without old authority (K. and F. quote Appul.).

ANTAGONIST, adversarius (g. t.). See **ADVER-**

BARY. || *An a. muscle*, *musculus ci musculo adversus et contrarius.

ANTALGIC, dolorem sedans, feniens.
ANTANACLASIS, in RHEI. ἀντανάκλασις, ut Græco verbo utar [—cui (ἡ) ἀντανάκλασις] confinis est ἀντανάκλασις, ejusdem verbi contrariā significatio. Q. 9, 3, 68.

ANTIOPOLECTIC. *An a. remedy or medicine*, remedium adversus morbum, quem apoplexin vocant.

ANTARCTIC, ἀνταρκτικός (Varr.): antarcticus (Hygin. *Appl.*).

ANTECEDE, antere. antegrēdi. antecedere.—præire. prægrēdi.

ANTECEDENCE, antecessio (C.).

ANTECEDENT, anteceden. precedens.—prior, superior (former: not præteritus).

ANTECEDENTLY, antea. *A. to athg*, ante qd.

ANTECHAMBER, amphithalamus (ἀμφιθάλαμος, *Vitr.* 6, 7 [10], 2, ed. Schneid.: others read antithalamus)—prococtō (an ante-room to a bed-chamber where slaves used to wait: ὑποκρίνω in Varr. R. R.)—vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there, waited: in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem Cæsaris). To be on guard in the Emperor's a. excubias circa cubiculum Principis agere (Suet.).

ANTECHAPEL, pronas (πρόναος).

ANTECURSOR, antecursor.

ANTEDATE, v. i. e. take before the proper time, qd præcipere or præsumere.

ANTEDILUVIAN, *qui ante inundationem illam terrarum vixit, fuit, &c. || *Old, primitive*, vetus, antiquus, prisca, &c. || *Old-fashioned*, antiquus et obsoletus, obsoletus, exoletus.

ANTELOPE, *antelope (Linn.).

ANTEMERIDIAN, antemeridianus.

ANTEMUNDANE, *qui ante mundum conditum or edificatum fuit.

ANTENNA, *antenna, quæ dicitur.

ANTEPAST, præsumptio cæ rei (Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11).

[Not præsensio, which is mental anticipation.]

ANTERIOR, antecedens, precedens.—prior, superior (former: for former in point of time, præteritus is quite wrong).—[anterior is late: Ammian., Symm., Sulpic. Sever.]

ANTE-ROOM. See **ANTECHAMBER**.

ANTHEM, *canticum Ecclesiasticum.

ANTHOLOGY, anthologica, orum (Plin. 21, 3, 9).

ANTHONY'S-FIRE, erysipēlas, itis (ἐρυσιπέλας).

ANTHRAX (in medicine), anthrax (Æm. Macr.).—carbunculus.—anthracitis (Plin.): anthracis (Solin.).

ANTHROPOMORPHITES (a sect of schismatics), anthropomorphitæ (August.).

ANTHROPOPHAGI, anthropophagi (Plin.).

ANTHYPOPHORA (fig. in rhetoric), anthyphōra (Sen.). Quintil. writes it in Greek characters.

ANTI-ACID. See **ALKALI**.

ANTIC. No corresponding word. Its vultus distortus, or Crcl. by os distortuere (if grimaces are meant). || *As person.* See **BUZZFOON**.

ANTICHAMBER. See **ANTECHAMBER**.

ANTICHRIST, antichristus (Ecc.).

ANTICIPATE, anticipare (e. g. molestiam, C.: also, to form a notion beforehand)—quasi anticipare (to do before the proper time: e. g. ludos, Suet. Claud. 21).

—præcipere (e. g. gaudia. spem. victoriam. consilia hostium. victoriam animo).—præsumere (e. g. officia heredum. Plin.—gaudium, lætium. Plin.—futura. Sen.—bellum spe. Virg.—qd cogitatione. Plin.).—occupare (prevent; forestall; do first: rates. Oo.—ortum solis. Curt.).

ANTICIPATION, anticipatio (a notion, the truth of which we anticipate, before it is proved: = 'accepta animo rei quædam informatio.' C. πρόληψις).—præsumptio (anticipated enjoyment).—|| **RHEI.** *Anticipation* (the answering of an anticipated objection), anticipatio. ante occupatio.—præsumptio.

ANTIDOTE, antidōtum. antidōtus or antidōtos, f. (Cels. Phedr. Quint. ἀντιδοτον.)—alexipharmakon (only Plin. 21, 20, 84).—remedium cæ rei, ad qd.—contra qd (Plin.).

ANTIMONY, stibi (στίβι), or stimmi (στίμμι), or, Latinized, stibium.—*antimonium (t. t.).

ANTINOMIAN, an, antinōmus (used by the Lutheran 'Formula Concordie').

ANTI-PATHY, discordia rerum. repugnancia rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια).—odium.—fuga.—aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three imply of persons).—naturale bellum (C. of the con-

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quence of a natural a. between animals: est ei cum qd.).—To feel an a. agst athg, abhorrere a re.—aversari qd.—qd spernere, aspernari, respuere. Jw. aspernari ac respuere qd.—fastidire qm or qd (feel disgust, or loathing). To entertain an a. agst aby, animorum contentione a qd discrepare: to feel a great a. agst athg, magnum odium cæ rei me capiti. There is a great a. between two things, res quædam pervicaci odio dissident.

ANTIPODE, *qui conversi inter se pedibus stant (with relation to each other. Plin. 2, 65, 65). Our a., qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντιπόδες vocant (C. Acad. 2, 39, 123); qui adversa nobis avertit vestigia (C. Soma. Seip. 6, in.).—qui sunt contrarii vestigia nostra (Lact.).—In the site, age, antipōdes, antichthōnes (ἀντιπόδες, ἀντιχθόνες).

ANTIPOPE, *antipapa.

ANTIQUARIAN. A. researches, studies, *antiquitatis investigatio or studium. *antiquarium literarum studia.

ANTIQUARY, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits; a collector, &c.).—rerum antiquarum literate peritus (of antiquarian knowledge).

*veterum librorum comptor (a collector of old books).—antiquitatis investigator (one who investigates antiquarian subjects).

ANTIQUE, adj. antiquus. antiquo opere factus. antiqui operis. See **ANCIENT**.—|| *An antique*, opus antiquum. res antiqua. res antiquo opere facta. res antiqui operis. A cabinet or museum of a. a., thesaurus quo vasa, statum, aliæque res antiqui operis continentur. *horrum operum antiquorum. A collector of a. a., rerum antiquarum studiosus.

ANTIQUATED, obsoletus (of dress, words): exoletus (of words).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (of words long gone out of common use): ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis temporibus repositus (of words).

ANTIQUITY, vetustas (the long duration; and the olden time).—antiquitas (in all the meanings of the English word). An a., antiqua res. antiquum opus. A monument of a., monumentum antiquitatis. Roman a. a., antiquitates Romanæ. Athg bears about it evident marks of a., plurima in qâ re antiquitatis effigies.

ANTISPAST, antispastus.

ANTISTROPHE, antistrophē (Victorian).

ANTITHESIS, contrarium (the opposite of athg). 'The a. of athg,' by Crcl. with contrarius cæ rei or ci rei (e. g. hujus virtutis contraria vitiositas, C.).—contentio (the placing together of opposite thoughts).—|| **ANTH.** a) oppositum does not intimate that the notion opposed to another is contrary to it. b) antithesis is a grammatical figure when one letter is put for another (as oil for ill); but antitheton is 'an antithetical notion,' so that antitheta may be used for 'antitheses.' (hæc quæ Græci antitheta nominant, quum contrariis opponuntur contraria. C. 'rasis Librat in antithetis,' Pers.)

ANTITYPE. The Latin fathers use substantia, veritas, &c. (opposed to umbra, signum).

ANTLER, ramus (but not without cornu mentioned, Cas. B. G. 6, 26). Antlers (when used loosely for horns), cornus.

ANTONOMASIA, antonomasia (Q.).

ANTRE, antrum.

ANUS, anus.

ANVIL, incus, ūdis.

ANXIETY, angor.—anxietas (anxietudo rare: angor is a temporary affection: anxietas, an abiding state).—soliclitudo (a. caused by the apprehension of evil).—pavor (dread).—trepidatio (impatience of rest, as a bodily effect of a.).—afflictatio (great a., anguish: not afflictio, which is removed from Cic. Tusc. in critical editions).—æatus (disturbed, perplexed state). Full of a., anxius, trepidans or trepidus. sollicitus. To be in or feel a., angī; animo sollicito esse; animo tremere; pavere: about athg, (animo) angī de re: about aby, angorem capere, sollicitum esse pro qd. To be in great a., angore confici; æstuarē; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angī intims sensibus: to be tormented with a., angore cruciari. To cause aby a., anxīs curis implere cæ animum; sollicitudinem ci struere; trepidationem ci injicere. To be an a., sollicitudinem esse (C.).

ANXIOUS, anxius.—sollicitus (anx. imply from present causes; soll. from apprehension of future evils).—pavidus.—trepidus or trepidans [Syn. under **ANXIETY**]. To be a. about athg, anxius esse re or de re, seid. with acc. or gen. sollicitum esse re.—about aby, pro qd laborare. [See more under **ANXIETY**.] || Causing anxiety, anxius (not in C. in this meaning, but in L.). A. cares, anxie curæ: an a. fear, timor anxius (V.). To make aby a., qm sollicitare, sollicitum habere.—Jw. anxium ac sollicitum habere.—afflictare; sollicitudine

or ægritudine afficere; sollicitudinem or ægritudinem ei afferre: *very a.*, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare. discruciare. miseris modis sollicitare.

ANXIOUSLY, anxie; sollicite; pavidè; trepide.

ANY, ¶ *When all are excluded*, quisquam and ullus (1) *quisquam is used in the sing. only, and as a substantive; never as an adj., except with personal nouns* [e. g. scriptor, hostis, civis, homo¹], and, in *Cic. personal nouns of multitude* [e. g. ordo, genus hominum, legatio].—(2) *Quisquam or ullus is used in negative sentences; in questions where the answer 'no' or 'none' is expected; and after 'than,' 'scarcely,' 'After 'without,' 'any' is aliquis in a negative, ullus in a positive sentence.*—[*'Any' when all are included* (i. e. = *any you please*), quilibet, quisvis (quisvis implies a deliberate thoughtful choice; quilibet, a blind, inconsiderate one.—neque enim fuit quod tu plus providere posses, quam quisvis nostrum, *any indiscriminately*).—*'Any' after si, nisi, nō, num, quō, quanto, is generally the indefinite quisquis*—but *aliquis is used when the 'any' is emphatic*.—*Si quis* = *'if any body,' without any emphasis*: *si aliquis* = *'if any body, be he who or what he may (relating to quality)'*: *si quisquam* = *'if there be any one, though no more (relating to quantity), generally implying that there is probably none*.] ¶ *Any in interrogations is a rel. clause: 'I do after quæreret, cunctari, &c. 'do you ask whether there is any hope?' quæris, coqua speras sit? [ecquis or equi, erquis or equum, ecquis or equod:—as adj.]* ¶ *Any (body) in interrogations, an quisquam? (Ter. 2.)* ¶ *quisquam? (Q.)* ¶ *Any = 'some one or other,' 'some,' aliquis, quisquam, aliquispiam.* (1) *aliquis, aliquis, aliquid, subst.*: *aliquis or aliqui, aliquis, aliquid, adj.* (2) *aliquispiam, quispiam (subst. and adj.) relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of.* ¶ *Any single person; any one singly, unus quilibet, quilibet unus, unus quisvis.* ¶ *After a neg. 'anybody,' 'anything' are often omitted before a rel. clause: 'I have not aby to send, or whom I can send,' non habeo quem mittam. I do not think aby can smile in these times, non puto esse, qui his temporibus ridere possit (C.).*

ANY, with adverbs. ¶ *Any where, alibi, uspiam, usquam (with the same distinction as between aliquis, quispiam, ullus).* ¶ *At any time, aliquando, quando (the latter when there is no emphasis; *emph* after *si, nō, quō, num, &c.*); unquam (after negatives, in questions expecting the answer 'no'—*after 'than,' 'scarcely'*).] ¶ *Any where you please, ubivis: if—any where, sicubi (of rest); si quo (of motion).* ¶ *Any where—any whither, aliquo, quopiam, quoquam, usquam (with the same distinction as between aliquis, quispiam, qui-quam, ullus).* ¶ *Any where, allicunde. If sm any where, sicunde.* ¶ *Any more or than (after negative), non plus quam, &c.* ¶ *Any, before comparatives: nihil, without non: the comparative only, non being expressed [his concessio, nihil magis efficiatur, quod velitis;—non feram diutius].**

APACE, celeriter. cito. festinanter. velociter. To run *a.*, celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); incitatus fluere or ferri (of streams).

APART, seorsum (opp. ubi)—separatim (opp. conjunctim). Often expressed by *se in compos.*: to place or set *a.*, seponere: to go *a.*, secedere.—*Joking a.*, remoto joco.

APARTMENT, conclave (room that can be locked up, chamber—dining-room).—cubiculum (a. for reclining in: *my sleeping a.*)—diæta (any living room: e. g. a summer house with chambers attached).—membrum (chamber, as portion of a house; apartment).—cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).—cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping *a.*).

APATHETIC, lentus (on *we* which nothing makes any impression). nihil sentiens. sensus expers. a sensu alienatus.

APATHY, torpor (properly numbness: hence deadness of feeling).—indolentia or cræci. with nihil dolere (insensibility to pain, with *we* dulness of mind is connected: ἀπαθησία).—stupiditas (stupid *a.* as a quality).—sacordia (a. as far as it shows itself in thinking and resolving).—animus durus. Ingenium inhumanum (hard, unfriendly nature).—lentitudo (insusceptibility of any impression).

¹ Cicero's practice is thus given by Stürenberg, using scriptor for the noun. Nom. quisquam (not ullus) scriptor. Gen. cujusquam (not ullus) scriptoris. Dat. cuiquam (not ulli) scriptori. Acc. quemquam or ullum scriptorem. Abl. ullo scriptore: once only, quoquam homine.

APE, simia.—simius, poet. *A little a.*, simiolus.—pithectium (πίθηκον, *Plaut. contemptuously of a dæmel*). ¶ *Foolish imitator, simia*. "imitator ineptus. cacozelus (κακοζῆλος, *emph* an imitator of bad things or properties, e. g. in an orator. Suet.).

APE, v. perverse imitari: or *fm* context imitari only.—*To a. aby's gait*, es incessum inepte exprimere. APER. See ARE.

APERIENT, catharticus. To take *a. medicine*, purgatione alvum sollicitare. *One must take an a.*, dejectione a medicamento petenda est.

APERITION, apertio (Varr. Appul.).

APERTLY, aperte.

APERTURE, ¶ *Opening, foramen (g. t. for any opening made by boring)*.—cavum (burrow, pit, &c.).—hiatus (any yawning fissure).—rima (fissure; a cut made lengthwise).—fissura (a vent).—lacuna (a space not filled up: e. g. in a ceiling).—lumen (the opening of a window or door; any opening through which light can penetrate).—fenestra (a. of a window); os (mouth-like aperture: e. g. of a cave).—apertura (Vitr.). [If it is APE-SOLUS, vid.] *A. of a recd., rivus stultus.* ¶ *To make an a. in a. opening, qd aperire (g. t.); perforare (to bore through &c.).* ¶ *To have a. a.*, aperturas habere (Vitr.). ¶ *Act. of opening, apertio* (Varr. patefactio only *impr.* as act of divulging).

APEX, apex.

APHÆRESIS, aphæresis (ἀφαίρεσις).

APHELION, APHELION (ἀφῆλιον. t. t.).

APHORISM, sententia.—dictum.

APIARY, apiarium (Col.). alvear or alvearium. mellarium (Varr.).

APIECE, to be translated by using a distributive numeral; with *we*, however, quisque or unusquisque with gen. (subst.), or singuli (adj.), may be used: 'the common people received an allotment of two acres *a.*', bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur. 'You are to receive an allotment of two acres *apiece*, cuique vestrum bina jugera assignantur. The praetors receive eight thousand infantry *a.*, praetoribus octona milia peditum data.

APISH, cacozelus (foolishly imitating, Suet.).—inepte imitans qd, inepte exprimens qd. *St* ineptus imitator; inepta imitatrix (e. g. 'our apish nation,' nos, inepti imitatores, or imitatores only; gens inepta imitatrix [cs rel]).—vultuosus (grimacing).—gesticulatioibz molestus (vexing one by airs and attitudes).—See AFFECTED, SILLY, PLAYFUL.

APISHNESS, cacozelia (Sen.).—See AFFECTATION, SILLINESS, PLAYFULNESS.

A-PIT-PAT. My heart goes *a.*, cor saltit.—pectus trepidat (On.).

APLUSTRE, aplustre (pl. aplustria or aplustria. dat. abl. aplustribz or aplustribus).

APOCALYPSE, Apocalypsis (Tertull.).

APOCOPE, apocōpe.

APOCRYPHA, apocryphi libri (Eccl. ἀποκρυφῶς). APOCRYPHAL, suspectus.—suspicious (exciting great suspicion). *St* incertus. dubius. To be *a.*, suspitione non carere.

APODICTICAL, apodicticus (Gell. argumentō—non probo, neque apodictico).—certissimus, quod in dubium vocari nequit.

APOGEE, "apogæum (in *Plin.* venti apogæi, blowing *fm* the land).

APOLOGETICAL, by cræci. with defensio. defendere. se purgare, excusare (in Tertull. apologeticus [e. g. libri]; defensorius).

APOLOGIST, defensor.—laudator (panegyrist).

APOLOGIZE. To *a.* (=plea *d*) for aby, causam cs defendendam suscepisse; dicere pro qo.—scribere pro qo (of composing a written apology).—qm purgare de qâ re. culpam cs rei demovere a qo. qm defendere de qâ re: for aby, purgare qd (to prove one's innocence, the thing being either not done, or not being wrong); excusare qd (to bring grounds of extenuation for a fault confessedly committed: e. g. it having been done unintentionally, in ignorance).

APOLOGUE, apolōgus (=narrationes apologorum, of fables. C.).

APOLOGUE, defensio (a defence).—purgatio. excusatio (Syn. under APOLOGIZE).

APOPHTHEGM, sententia. dictum.—*A pithy a.*, elogium (e. g. Solonis. C.).

APOPLECTIC, morbo, quam apoplexin vocant, correptus; apoplexi arreptus.—apoplecticus; apoplectus (ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπὸ πληκτος: Firm. Mathes.—Cels. Aur. Acut.); paralyticus (παράλυτικός).

APOPLEXY, apoplexia. apoplexia (loss of all one's limbs, accompanied with loss of consciousness. ἀνὸς πλῆξις, -ia in Cels.).—paralysis (παράλυσις) or nervo-

rum remissio (properly the loss of one's side or limb; but in *Celsus* time = every kind of apoplexy). To suffer, &c., a stroke of a., morbo, qm apoplexin vocant, corripit: apoplexi arripit.

APOSTOPESES, apostopesis (Q.). — reticentia (C.).
APOSTASY, defectio a sacris. defectio (apostasía, *Salv. de Gubern. Dei*).

APOSTATE, defector (Tac.). — apostita (*Tertull. Sedul.* — ἀποστάτης). *desertor patriæ religionis; *qui patriæ sacr. abjurat (*Krebs*).

APOSTATIZE, deficere, desciscere a qo. — patriæ sacra deserere. *Christianorum sacra deserere.

APOSTEMATE, suppurare.

APOSTEME, ulcus. apostéma. abscessus. See

APOSTUME, } Abscess.

APOSTLE, apostólus (*Eccl.*). Acts of the A.'s,

apostolorum acta (pl.) or res gestæ.

APOSTLESHIP, } apostolatus (Tert.). *munus A-

APOSTOLATE, } postolii.

APOSTOLIC, } apostolicus (Tert.). — ab apostólo

APOSTOLICAL, } or apostólis traditus. The a. age,

apostolica ætas (Tert.).

APOSTOLICALLY, } apostolorum more.

APOSTROPHE, } A rhetorical fig., apostrophé.

(2) } Grammatical mark, apostrophus or -us (*Donat. Diom.*).

APOSTROPHIZE, qm alloqui, affari, appellare, compellere (*SYN. under Accost*). omnem orationem in qm or qm rem transducere, convertere; transducere et convertere.

APOSTUME. See APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (a preparer of drugs, potions, &c., *Plin.*). pharmacopola (drug-seller, mly of an itinerant vender; quack); — medicus (q. t.). An a.'s shop, medicina taberna, or medicina only. — taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causâ (of a well-stored shop). To be an a., medicamentarius or medicam exercere, facitare.

APOTHEOSIS, apotheosis (Tert. — ἀποθεώσις). — consecratio (Tac. Ann. 13, 2, end).

APOZEM, apozéma, aila (*Emil. Macer. Herb.* — ἀπόζημα, a decoction).

APPAL, qm terrere, exterrere. terrorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere. — qm in terrorem conjicere. terrore qm complere. pavorem effundere ci. — perterrire, perterrere facere qm: pavore percellere cs pectus.

APPALEMENT. See DISCOURAGEMENT.

APPANAGE (of a prince), ci præbita annua (*Suet.*).

APPARATUS, apparatio (as act); apparatus (as thing) Ss quæ ad qd pertinent.

APPAREL, vestis. — vestitus. cultus. vestis ornatus.

JN. vestitus atque ornatus. See DRESS.

APPAREL, v. vestire. convertire. veste tegere. veste induere qm. veste qm amicare. To be apparelled, vestiri, amitari qd re. See DRESS.

APPARENT, } Seeming, opinatus (imaginary, e. g. good, evil; opp. verus). — simulatus, fictus. JN. fictus et simulatus (pretended: opp. verus). — imaginarius (what is present, happens, &c. only in form, without having full validity; imaginary: first in Liv. neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cessuros esse, 3, 41). — adumbratus (sketched in appearance only: feigned; opp. verus). — fucatus, fucus (deceiving by a fair appearance: hence not genuine: opp. verus). Speciosus is neer 'seeming,' but 'striking the senses by its fair exterior.' — Ss apparen t may be translated a) by the ade. fice. *An a. reconciliation, gratia fice reconciliata.

b) by id quod videtur, neque est; e. g. apparent expediency: ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est. c) by species with the gen.: an apparent advantage, species utilitatis. } Indubitable, plain, manifestus, apertus. JN. promptus et apertus, apertus et manifestus. — perspicuus. JN. apertus et perspicuus. non dubius. certus. — evidens. — testatus (proved by evidence). — præsens (already at hand). — ante oculos positus. notus, cognitus (known). — luce clarior. It is a., patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculis incurrit. It is quite a., omni luce or solis luce clarior est [not meridianâ luce clarior est]. To make athg a., aperire, patefacere, palam facere. To become ore made a., patefieri. — tenebris erumpere (of things suddenly becoming visible; e. g. a conspiracy).

APPARENTLY, simulate, fice. JN. fice et simulate. (SYN. in APPARENT.) } Plainly, &c., a-perte (subjectively: e. g. mentiri, adulari; favere ci). — manifestò (objectively). — evidenter, — scilicet, videlicet (mly ironically). — Also by manifestum est: 'apparently he is a fool,' manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

APPARITION, species (any appearance, e. g. mortui, Appui). — simulacrum vanum (Oo. deceitful appearance). — umbra (shadow, e. g. mortui, Suet.). — larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night). — visum (something seen, a vision: also visum somni or somniantis [See Vision]). — ostentum, prodigium, portentum (astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen). A frightful a., objecta res terribilis. Ss species nova atque insolita. An a. of the night, visum nocturnum, species nocturna: — in the heavens, phenomenon. Spectrum is not Lat. in this sense: = είδωλον only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of *Plaut. Mostellaria*. Appui, has also occuracula noctium. — bustorum formidamina. sepulcorum terribilita (terrific spectres haunting graves). To fear a.'s, simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by a.'s, umbris inquietari. I see a.'s, obvix mihi sunt species mortuorum. } A p-p-e-a-r-a-n-c-e, adventus (approach). — præsens (presence). — species. A sudden a., repentinus objectus (*Nep. Hann. 5, 2*).

APPARITOR, apparitor. — accensus. viator (See

Dict of Rom. Antiqu.).

APPEAL, v. appellare qm (to the tribunes of the people, the senate, the emperor, &c.). — provocare ad qm (espily to the whole people: tribunos plebis appello et provocho ad populum, L. 8, 33. Both verbs also stand absolutely). — against aby or athg, appellare, provocare adversus qm or qd (also prov. qd): from aby to aby, a qo ad qm: to the people fm a sentence, ad populum provocare sententiam. } Call to witness, &c. testari, testem facere qm, &c.: to appeal to heaven, deum testari; deum invocare testem. } Call loudly upon, inculcare qm. invocare qm.

APPEAL, s. appellatio. provocatio (See APPEAL, v.). to aby, ad qm, also cs: to aby from aby, a qo ad qm; to aby agt aby or athg, ad qm adversus qm or qn. To make an a., appellatorem, provocationem interponere (*Scævola. Dig.*): to receive or allow an a., appellatorem admittere, recipere (*Ulp. Dig.*): to grant aby an a., dare ci provocationem or jus provocationis (adversus qm). A magistrate or punishment fm uch there lies no appeal, magistratus, poena sine provocatione. } An appeal (as writing), libellus appellatorius (*Ulp. Dig.*). } A court of appeal, } judicium ad qd provocari potest. } senatus provocationum.

APPEALANT, } appellator (C.). — qui appellat, pro-

APPEALER, } vocat.

APPEAR, } Become visible, apparere. — in conspectum venire. conspici. — se offerre, offerri (to come in one's way suddenly). — erumpere (to come forth suddenly). — existere (of celebrated persons making their appearance in the world; in history). — Ss particular modes of approach to a country should be used, as appellere navem ad: e. g. 'Two hundred years later Peiops appeared in Argos,' appellere, escendere, or egredi may be used. To appear to a person in a vision, ostendere se ci in somnio; videri in somnis, per somnum, per quietem, in quiete. Day appears, dies venit; illuciscit. To a. in public, in publicum prodire, procedere, egredi: not to a. in public, domi se tenere; pedem domo non efferre (not to stir out); publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public). — odisse celebritatem; hominum celebritatem fugere (to shrink fm appearing in public; to hate a crowd): seldom appearing in public, rarus egressu (Tac.). To a. in person, coram or præsentem adesse: to a. at a public meeting, an assembly of the people, in concione adesse. } To appear (be published) of a book, in lucem edi; *lucem videre; *prodire. } To appear before a court, in judicium venire: at an appointed time, se sistere (of the accused person and his sureties); vadimonium sistere (of a surety: opp. to vadimonium deserere, to forfeit his recognizances): to a. in a court with aby, ci adesse in judicio (to assist him with advice, countenance, &c.). } Seem, videri. The impersonal form 'it appears' is mly translated personally: 'it appears as if our friends would not come,' amici nostri non venturi videntur. — 'it appears as if we had lost the cause,' causâ cecidisse videmur. To a. in aby's eyes, judicio cs esse; a qo existimari; videri ci; esse apud qm. } It appears = is evident, patet; apparet; liquet; intelligitur: it appeared from many proofs or signs, multis emanabat indicia. } To make it appear, that &c., docere, espily with arguments. demonstrare, firmare, confirmare, espily with arguments. efficere, vincere, evincere. See PROVE.

APPEARANCE, adventus (approach). — præsens (presence). — vadimonium (a. of a surety in court). 'On the a. of the enemy all fled,' *hoste appropinquante

omnes terga verterunt. || *That wch appears, res objecta (what is presented to the eyes: C. Acad. 2, 12, 38).—visum (what is seen, a sight, a vision).—species (a form one believes oneself to have seen, whether when awake or in a dream).—simulacrum (an image of the fancy, which, bearing a resemblance to some particular object, is supposed to be seen by a waking person. But spectrum = εἶδωλον in the sense of the Stoics).—ostentum, prodigium, portentum (prodigy, portent). A sudden a., repentinus objectus. An alarming a., obiecta res terribilis. An unusual a., species nova atque insolita: alio facies insolita (S. Jug. 49, 4). An a. in the heavens, phenomenon. Sis quæ sunt may not (e. g. quæ mari cœloque fuint). To make one's a. on the stage, in scenam prodire. || Personal a., habitus corporis. || Appearance, opp. reality, species. To put on the a. of athg, speciem cs rei præbere; simulare qd (to put on a. hypocritically)—also simulare with quasi and subj. or acc. and inf.). speciem cs rei induere. To have the a. of athg, speciem cs rei habere (of things); speciem cs rei præ se ferre. similitudinem quamdam gerere speciemque cs (of persons). IN APPEARANCE, specie, in speciem (opp. reapse); verbo, verbo et simulatione (opp. revera, re ipsâ). Sis simulate, fiete et simulate. He only put on the a. of madness, simulavit se furere; simulavit furentem. He pretended to defend him, to save a's, speciem defensionis præbuit. First a's are deceitful, prima frons decipit (Phædr. 4, 1, 4). To judge by first a's, dijudicare qd ex primis fronte. || Under the a. (= pretext, pretence), specie, per speciem, nomine (under cloak of)—simulatione, per simulationem (under cloak of): sub prætextu or obtentu not classical). Jn simulatione et nomine, fronte or in frontem (opp. pectore). In all appearance, haud dubie. But mly by Crcl. with verisimiliis or veridi. In all a. (or, to all a.'s) he will not come, verisimillimum est, eum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, vereor ut venturus sit. To all a.'s a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur. || To observe the a.'s of the sky, de cœlo servare (of augurs).*

APPEASABLE, placabilis. To show himself a., placabilem inimicis se præbere, se præstare.

APPEASABLENESS, placabilitas, ingenium placabile, animus placabilis. animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

APPEASE, placare (g. t., to pacify; e. g. numen divinum scelere violatum precibus; iram deorum; hostes reipublicæ).—expiare (to a. by expiatory rites; numen; manes).—mitigare, lenire (to soothe, to soften down); ut eum tibi ordinem aut reconciliis aut mitiges. C.). To a. aby who is angry with another, animum cs in qm offensorem recolligere: to a. aby towards another, placare qm ci or in qm; qm cum qm or qm or cs animum cs reconciliare; qm cum qm reconciliare. || To a. one's hunger or thirst, famem or sitim explere or depellere (depulsare more poet.).—sitim reprimere.

APPEASEMENT, placatio (as act).—reconciliatio concordie or gratiæ, gratia reconciliata. reditus in gratiam.

APPEASER, reconciliator gratiæ (aft. L. 35, 45, 3: comp. Appul. Apol. p. 286, Agrippa, populi reconciliator).

APPELLANT, appellator (C. Ferr. 4, 65, 146): qui appellat, provocat. || To a battle: qui provocat; qui qm ad pugnam, ad certamen provocat; qui qm ad pugnam evocat, lacescit, ad certamen elicit.

APPELLATE, || Person appealed against, qui appellatur (de qâ re). Sis reus. || Entertaining appeals, &c. An a. jurisdiction, *iudicium ad qd provocari potest; *senatus provocationum.

APPELLATION. See NAME.

APPELLATIVE. An a., vocabulum (as 'nomen appellativum').

APPELLATORY. 'The a. libel' (Aylyffe), libellus appellatorius (Ulp.).

APPELLEE. See APPELLEE.

APPEND, addere, adjungere, adicere, agglutinare [See Add]. ~~to~~ Not appendere, wch is to 'weigh out' athg to aby; to 'weigh'.

APPENDAGE, accessio (accessionem adjungere ædibus, C.; minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedonia fuit, L.).—additamentum, appendix (vidit appendicem animi esse corpus, C.; exiguam appendicem Etrusci belli conficere, L.). A small a., appendicula: quasi quædam appendicula cs rei (C.).

APPENDANT, qui (quæ, quod) ci rei hæret, adhærescit, &c. Often by suus (ejus or illorum); proprius suus, or ejus, &c.

APPENDANT, a. See APPENDAGE.

APPENDICATE. See APPEND.

APPENDICATION, adjunctio, appositio. || Appendix. See APPENDAGE.

APPENDIX. See APPENDAGE.

APPERTAIN, || Belong; of strict possession; esse cs (not ci).—qs possidet qd. This a.'s to me, hic meus est. [So always the possessive pron., not the dat. of the personal one.] || Belong, relate to, &c., atinere ad qd, spectare ad qd. referri or referendum esse ad qd. It a.'s to a happy life, ad beatam vitam pertinet. Often by esse with the gen. || To be due to, debere.

APPETENCE, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia. See APPETITE.

APPETITE, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (striking after athg; instinctive longing for it)—cupiditas, cupido (the latter more poet.).—aviditas (greedy desire).—libido (a natural, mly sensual, desire; lust; libidine, unbridled desires, lusus).—desiderium (longing desire accompanied by a sense of want). See DESIRE. || Desire of eating, cibi cupiditas, aviditas, or appetentia, cibi appetendi aviditas (in Gell. appetitus), fames (hunger). Want of a., fastidium; cibi satietas (when one is full). To have an a., cibum appetere: to have a good a., to eat with a., libenter cibum sumere (of an invalid); libenter cenare (g. t.; but of a particular instance, not of the habit): to have no a., *cibum fastidire. To have no more a., satiatum esse, cibi satietate teneri. To create or produce an a., appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare. Wine creates an a., cibi appetentia invitatur vino. To give aby an a. (= make his mouth water), salivam ci movere (Sen.). To get an a. by walking, famem ambulando oponere. To recover one's a., get a fresh a., aviditatem cibi appetendi revocare. To fall to with a good a., integrum famem ad cibum afferre.

APPETITION, appetitio, appetitus, appetentia.

APPLAUD, plaudere, applaudere ci or ci rei; applaudere et approbare qd. To a. aby loudly, maximos plausus ci impertire. See PRAISE.

APPLAUDER, laudator (praiser, g. t.).—predicator (vaunter, one who praises publicly).—præco (the herald of aby's praise).—buccinator (trumpeter; with contempt, e. g. cs existimationis).—approbator (approver. C.). Piny uses applausor.

APPLAUSE, plausus (applause manifested by clapping hands).—acclamatio, clamores (applause manifested by cheers, &c.; accl. esp. of the people greeting a favorite, in the historians; for in Cic. it is a cry of disapprobation). Jn. plausus clamoresque.—laus, laudes (praise). To receive aby or athg with a., probare qm or qd, approbare, comprobare qd (approve of).—laudare qm or qd (praise).—Jn. laudare et comprobare qd, ci applaudere, plausum ci dare or impertire, applaudere et approbare qm or qd, plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd. To receive or greet aby with clamorous a., clamore et vocibus ci astrepere: athg, magno clamore approbare qd. With or amidst loud a., cum plausibus clamoribusque. To court a., laudem venari; assensionem captare. Amidst the a. of the whole province, plaudente totâ provinciâ. A murmur of a., admurmuratio.

APPLE, malum (prop. a. and all similar fruits; e. g. a's, pomegranates, peaches, lemons, but not pears).—pomum (g. t. for any edible fruit). A's that have been gathered, mala strictiva (opp. cadiva, fallings): a's for preserving, mala conditiva. The core of an a., volva mali, pomi (Scrib. Larg. 104, end). || Pupil of the eye, pupula, pupilla: (as term of endearment) oculus, ocellus. To love aby as the a. of one's eye, qm in oculis ferre or gestare; qm oculitus amare (Com.).

APPLE-SAUCE, *pulmentum ex malis coctum.

APPLE-TREE, malus.—pomus.

APPLE-WOMAN, pomaria.

APPLICABLE. See APPLICABLE.

APPLIANCE. See APPLICATION.

APPLICABILITY, usus.—utilitas (serviceableness for a purpose).

APPLICABLE, ad usum accommodatus, utilis. To be a., usui esse; usum habere: this is a. to him (i. e. can be applied to him), hoc ad eum pertinet; hoc in eo valet, or in eum cadit. Not to be a. to athg, alienum esse, abhorrere a re.

APPLICANT, Crcl. with verb 'to apply': qui rogat (qm qd); qui petit, poscit, contendit (qd a qo).

APPLICATION, || Use, usus.—usurpation (act of using in a particular instance). A bad a., abusus. To admit of a wider a., latius patere. || Application of mind, animi attentio (C.), offter intentio (act of directing the thoughts to athg).—diligentia (care with

such one attends to atq; opp. indiligentia).—In Cic. applicatio animi is the attaching of the mind to an object with affection. To use a practical a. of atq; qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferas. *All the a.'s of an art, omnia, quæ qd arte effici possunt.* || *Application (= particular use) of a word, must be transi. by Crcl. with verbo uti (nol verbum usurpare, adhibere): subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare. To use a word in a rare a., verbum doctissime ponere.* Cicero, *loos, makes a similar a. of the word,* item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur. 'Cicero uses the word in a contrary a.', contra vale: quum Cicero—Ita dicit. || *Positio dictionis is not Latin.* || *Petition. Vid. Act of applying, Crcl. by part. adnotus.* || *By the a. of herbs, adnotis herbis (animam adnotis fugientem sustinet herba. O.).* || *To make the a. (e.g. of a tale), interpretari qd.*

APPLY, || *To make a particular use of atq; uti qd re. Atq; to atq; adhibere qd rei, or in re, or ad qd (to use it for atq;).* collocare in re. impendere in or ad qd. conferre ad qd (spend upon). To a. remedies to a disease, adhibere remedia morbo. || *To make use of a relative or suitable to something, transferre in rem. traducere ad rem.—accommodare ad rem.* To a. what was said to oneself, *qd de se dictum putare; *qd de se interpretari. To a. a tale, &c., interpretari qd; de qo or qd re dictum putare. || *Apply one thing to another, admovere qd ci rei or ad qd (g. t., to move one thing to another: e.g. ad ignem), apponere ad qd (e.g. manum ad os).* || *To apply oneself to a task, &c., diligenter adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare in re: to a. oneself very diligently to a task, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd.*

APPLY, INTR. || *To be applicable. To a. to atq; ad qm pertinere: in qm cadere; in qo valere.* || *To apply to (= make application to), confugere, perferre, refugere, ad qm (fly to for help): se convertere or conferre ad qm; adire or convenire qm (to turn to, go to atq;): se applicare ad qm (attach oneself to atq; for protection; also for information).—rogare qm qd; petere, poscere, contendere qd a qo; suppliare ci pro re.*

APPOINT, || *Fix, statuere, constituere.—destinare (fix, determine)—designare (mark out). Jn. constituere et designare.—dicere (say, fix, by word of mouth).—eligere (choose: fix upon by choice).—finire, definire (fix by assigning the limits; hence decide, fix. So circumscribere). convenit inter nos (seldom convenimus inter nos; we agree together, &c.). To a. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere: beforehand, diem præstituere, præfinire: to a. a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to a. a time for the assault, adeundi (scil. castra) tempus definire: to a. time and place, tempus et locum condicere: to a. a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere: to a. a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere: a day for the execution, diem necis destinare ci. To a. a law, legem sancire. To a. a by wages, mercedem ci constituere: a residence, circumscribere locum habitandi ci: the bounds of his kingdom, terminare fines imperii. To a. a by one's heir, qm heredem instituere; qm heredem testamento scribere, facere;—qm heredem nuncupare (i. e. to name him as such before witnesses). To a. a by (king, &c.), constituere qm (regem, &c.). To a. a by the keeper of another, apponere qm custodem ca: to a. a by the guardian of another, tutorem qm ci constituere (of a prince); testamento qm ci tutorem instituere (of a father appointing by will). Ss negotium ci dare, ut &c. || To appoint a by to an office, constituere qm ci munere; præficere or præponere qm muneri; mandare or deferre ci munus: to a. a by to succeed to another, qm in ca locum substituere (g. t.); qm in ca locum subrogare, sufficere (to choose a by to succeed another, who had died before the expiration of his office, &c.: subr. of the proposer, suff. of the people). To appoint a by or atq; to for a by or atq; destinare ci qd or qm (e.g. qm viro uxorem). || To appoint (= intend) a by or atq; to for any office, fate, purpose, &c., destinare ad qd or ci rei; designare ad qd (mark out for): seponere ci rei or in qd (to set apart for). To be appointed (= destined to atq; by fate), ci rei or ad rem natum esse (=fate fieri qd). 'It is appointed to all men once to die', &c., &c. lege or hoc fato nati sumus, ut &c; ita a naturâ generati sumus, ut &c. || *Fix that a person should be present at such a time or place, qm adesse or venire jubere.* To a. a by to appear at Rome early in the following spring, inito proximo vere Romæ qm adesse jubere: 'to a. that a person should come back to one', qm ad se*

reverti jubere: to a. a place or time, condicere tempus et locum (coeundi, just.). || *Well appointed, instructus. omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus. See EQUIP.*

APPOINTER, constitutor (Q. Lactant.). APPOINTMENT, constitutum. To have an a. with atq; habere constitutum cum qo (e.g. cum podagra, with the gout, C., playfully). || *Situpation. See AGREEMENT. To make an a. with atq;, cum qo mihi convenit, ut. We made an a., inter nos convenit, ut &c. According to a., ut erat constitutum, ex pacto, ex convento, ex conventu. || Order, jussus, jussum. mandatum, præceptum. See COMMAND. According to atq; a. qo, jussu or auctoritate ca; jubente qo; also by jussu a qo: sis by a qo only (as in Atheniensis, a quibus erat protectus, Np. Mil. 2, 3, Dähne). || Equipment. Vid. Allowance, Vid. Act of appointing, constitutio. || To keep an a. (= appear at an appointed day), ad diem adesse or sistere se, or sisti.*

APPORTION, assignare, dispartire, distribuere, impertire, tribuere. [Sv. in ALLOT.] describere (if set down in writing: e.g. suum cuique munus describere) dimetiri. Ss dirigere ad qd: qd re dirigere qd: modulari qd qd re (i. e. to bring one thing into due proportion to another).

APPORTIONER, *divisor (eply of lands to colonists, C. Phil. 5, 7, 20).—assignator (Ulp.).—distributor (Triam. ad Escul. p. 92, 26).

APPORTIONMENT, assignatio (e.g. agrorum: as act or thing).—attributio, perscriptio (of money: the latter by writing).—pars (a portion).—divisio (act of dividing).—distributio. See ALLOTMENT.

APPOSE, See QUESTION. || *Apply one thing to another. See APPLY.*

APPOSER, See EXAMINER. APPOSITE, appositus (ad qd: ad judicationem, C. ad agendum, C.).—idoneus (ad qd).—accommodatus (ci rei or ad qd). consentaneus ci rei, conveniens ci rei or ad qd (suitable to).—aptus ci rei or ad qd.

APPOSITELY, apte (e.g. dicere, qd disponere): to atq; ad qd apte, accommodate or apposite.

APPOSITENESS, by Crcl. with accomodatatum, aptum, idoneum, consentaneum esse; convenire or congruere (ci rei or cum qd re), &c.

APPOSITION, adjunctio.—appositio (e.g. exemplorum).—adjectio, or by part. adnotus, appositus, adjectus. || In Grammar, *appositio, quam Grammatici vocant.

APPRAISE, æstimare (g. t., to value).—Censere was the act of the censor, &c., valuing property with a view to taxation.

APPRAISER, æstimator.—Valuer of property with a view to taxation, censor.

APPRECIABLE, Crcl. by æstimari posse. APPRECIATE, æstimare, æstimare ex æquo.

APPREHEND, || *Leg hold on, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qm or qd: with atq; qd re.—prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus; manu prehendere or reprehendere qm (the latter, for the purpose of dragging him back: e.g. a soldier flying from the battle).—To arrest, &c., comprehendere (g. t.).—In custodiam dare, in vincula conjicere (put in prison).—e fugâ retrahere qm (if he was flying). || Seize with the mind; comprehend: capere (to take a thing).—intelligere (to understand it).—(mente) percipere (to take it in; see it clearly).—assequi (to follow it; hence to master it). || Fear, vereri, timere, metueri. See FEAR.*

APPREHENSIBLE, quod intelligi or mente percipi potest.

APPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seizing; of arresting: e.g. sentium, C.).—prehensio (in a judicial sense: e.g. jus prehensionis habere, of arrest).—Mental conception, captus (manner of apprehending: in class. prose, only in the phrase, ut est captus ca or qrm).—vis percipiendi (faculty of comprehending).—intelligentia (power of understanding; understanding; Post-Aug. intellectus).—intelligendi prudentia, or prudentia (the understanding as a faculty, and a clear view into the nature of things obtained by its means. C. de Or. 1, 20, 90, and Partit. Or. 8, 29).—ingenium (mental powers generally; quickness, talents).—Quickness of a., celeritas percipiendi; celeritas ingenii. Quick of a., docilis. in qo est ingenii docilitas (easily learning).—perspicax (seeing clearly through a thing). Slow of a., indocilis. tardus. stupidus. To descend to the a. of one's audience, ad intelligentiam auditum or auditorum descendere. Suited, adapted, &c., to the a. of ordinary men, ad sensum popularem

vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodat: ad accommodate: intelligentiā a vulgari non remotus: *to descend to the a. of one's pupils, of beginners, ad intelligentiam discentium descendere*; se submittere ad mensuram discentium (Q.): *to be beyond our a., fugere intelligentiā nostrā vim: to sharpen a's, ingenium or intelligentiā prudentiam acuerē. || Notion, opinion. VID. || Fear, anxiety. VID.*

APPREHENSIVE, *Quick of apprehension, docilis, perspicax. || Fearful. See FEARFUL, FEAR, v. || Sensitive, sensu praeditus. Also patibilis (e. g. natura. C.). Sts mollis, mollior, qui facile movetur.*

APPREHENSIVELY. *See FEARFULLY.*

APPREHENSIVENESS, intelligentiā. intelligenti proutia.

APPRENTICE, s. discipulus artificis or magistri (v. C. de Or. 3, 9, 35). puer discens (both for pupil generally: the latter, if he is a lad under 17).—tiro (one still a beginner in his art).—tabernae alumnus (pupil, lad, &c., of a handicraftsman or shopkeeper: e. g. tabernae sutrinae al., a shoemaker's apprentice). None of these words fully express our notion of an apprentice: prps. *ab qd in disciplinam receptus, or ab qd in disciplinam sollemni ritu receptus. *To receive a lad as one's a., *puerum sollemni ritu in disciplinam recipere.*

APPRENTICE, v. *puerum tradere officii in disciplinam (of the father, &c.).—*dare puerum in tabernam officii.

APPRENTICEHOOD, *annus or anni disciplinae.*

APPRENTICESHIP, *To serve one's a., *tirocinium ponere, deponere.*

APPRIZE, docere (e. g., to inform, teach).—edocere (to impart sufficient information about a particular circumstance).—monere (to give information by way of warning: all these qm qd or de re).—certiorem facere qm de re or cs rei. *To be apprized of althg, certiorem fieri de re; edoceri qd; cognoscere rem.*

APPROACH, *Of persons: accedere ad qd. appropinquare ad qd or ci rei. adventare (abs. to a. rapidly: epy of an enemy in the historians).—succedere qd. ad or sub qd (draw near to gradually). To a. (of a general), copias adducere, (propius) advovere (e. g. ad urbem). || Of time; appropinquare. appetere. —adventare (i. e. with rapid steps).—imminere, instare (to be at hand: of a threatening a.): prope adesse; subesse (to be near). The time a's when, prope adest, quum &c.: the seventh day was approaching, appeteat dies septimus: to have approached one's eighteenth year, prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. || To come near to, resemble, prope accedere (ad); accedere ad similitudinem cs rei; non multum abesse (a); simile esse cs. To a. the truth, prope accedere ad veritatem; non multum abesse a veritate; simile esse veritatis.*

APPROACH, Tr. advovere qd ci rei.

APPROACH, s. appropinquatio. accessus. adventus.—accessus (gradual a.: e. g. of enemies).—appulus (rapid a.: e. g. of ships). Sudden a., adventus repentinus, improvisus, unexpected a., interventus, superventus (T. Hist. 2, 54, 1).—similitudo (a. in the way of resemblance). The a. of the sun, appulus solis: the a. of death, mortis appropinquatio: at the a. of death, morte appropinquante: at the a. of night, nocte appetente; sub noctem (not nocte). || Accessus, (1) a place, aditus: to close all the a's, omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, pracludere, obstruere. (2) Liberty of approaching, aditus: to be easy of a. (of persons), aditus ad eum est facilis. See ACCESS. || Approaches (of a besieging army) must be translated by opera (works). To make a's, opera urbi advovere: urbem operibus aggredi.

APPROACHABLE, patens: facilis accessus (of places): ad quem facilis sunt aditus (of persons). See ACCESSIBLE.

APPROACHMENT. See APPROACH, s.

APPROBATION, probatio. approbatio. comprobatio (approval).—assensio or assensus (assent).—plausus (applause).—assentatio (hypocritical a.: in good sense, Post-Aug.).—acclamatio. clamores (cries of a.: but in C. necl. is a cry of disapprobation). Jn. plausus clamoresque. *To receive althg or aby with a., probare qm or qd; approbare, comprobare qd (approve).—ci applaudere, plausum ci dare or impertire; applaudere et approbare qm or qd; plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd (to applaud it): assentire or assentiri ci or ci rei; ci assentari, suffragari, astipulari, album calculum adicere ci rei (sole for it: the last Plin.). To express unanimously a. of althg, consensu et una voce approbare qd. Not to give, to withhold, one's a., assensum (also with a re) retinere, cohibere: sustinere se ab assensu: to*

express clamorous a. of aby, clamore et vobus ci astrepere: to express a. loudly, magno clamore approbare qd. To receive, or be honoured with a., approbari: aby's a., probari ci or a qo; ci placere: general a., omnibus probari or placere; ab omnibus laudari; omnium assensu comprobari. With clamorous expressions of a., cum plausibus clamoribusque. To meet with no a., improbari; displicere: a speech is received without any a., gratio frigit. To court a., assensionem captare; laudem venari. || Liking for, amor. studium cs rei. proclivitas ad qd (of a bad inclination for).—inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad qd. || Attestation, affirmatio. confirmatio. (To do althg) in a. of (= to confirm) althg, ut rem testimonio confirmet, &c., or by other Crcl. with fidem ci rei addere; qd testimonio confirmare, &c.

APPROOF. See APPROBATION.

APPROPERATE, appropriare.

APPROPINQUATE, } See APPROACH.

APPROPRIQUE, }

APPROPRIATE, v. addicere ci qd (recognize it as his property).—dicare, dedicare ci qd (a. expressly to aby, whether to a god or to a man).—qd cs facere (q meum, tuum, &c., facere for second and third persons): qd ci proprium tradere (C., to deliver it to him for his own): qd ci proprium facere (Hor.).—sacrare, consecrare (to dedicate to a god).—|| To appropriate to oneself, qd suum facere. qd sibi or ad se vindicare; also vindicare qd (to claim as one's property, whether justly or not).—in se transferre qd (to a. it unjustly).—arrogare sibi qd (to claim presumptuously what does not belong to one), sumere or assumere sibi qd (to take to oneself what does not rightly belong to one).—sibi inscribere qd (of giving to oneself a title or character: e. g. nomen philosophi).—occupare qd (of seizing althg before another who might wish to do the same).—sibi uni qd tribuere. To a. to oneself a part of althg, partem cs rei ad se vindicare. qd ex qā re sibi arrogare (e. g. of another man's merit, ex alienā laude): qd ex qā re sibi decerpere (e. g. ex cs laude). The nobles appropriated to themselves three magistracies, tres magistratus nobilitas sibi sumpsit.

APPROPRIATE, adj. See Frr.

APPROPRIATION, assignatio (allotting, allotment, with agrorum expresso or understood).—addictio (e. g. bonorum).—consecratio (religious dedication; prob. Post-Aug. for in C. Balb. 14, 35, it seems to be a gloss. sacratio, late: Macrobi.).—dedicatio (dedication: e. g. templi, ædis: also the beginning to appropriate althg to a particular use: e. g. patine; Suet.).

APPROVABLE, probabile.—laudabilis, laude dignus (deserving praise).—prædabilis (deserving to be extolled).

APPROVAL, } See APPROBATION.

APPROVANCE, }

APPROVE, probare qm or qd; approbare, comprobare qd.—laudare (to praise).—prædicare (to extol).—assentire or assentiri ci rei (assent to): album calculum adicere ci rei (Plin., vote for it)—ratum habere (to recognize as valid: e. g. the acts of a governor, &c.: of a law, sta lubere). To a. of what has been done, probare ea quæ facta sunt.—See more under APPROBATION. || To a. oneself to aby, se ci probare. To a. oneself faithful, &c., se fidum præstare, præbere. || To prove, probare qd ci, &c. VID. || Approved, to be, probari ci or a qo; placere ci; laudari (to be praised, &c.): satisfacere (to satisfy). || Approved (= tried and allowed to be so): probatus; spectatus; spectus at probatus; spectatus et cognitus; spectatus jam et diu cognitus; confessus (allowed: A man of approved virtue, integrity, &c., homo probatus or spectatus; homo virtute cogniti, vir spectate integritatis).

APPROVEMENT. See APPROBATION.

APPROVER, approbator (e. g. protectionis meæ, C.: opp. suator et impulsor).—probator (e. g. facti, C.).—comprobator (e. g. auctoritatis ejus et inventionis, C.).—laudator (praiser). || Approver in law must be translated by the gen. term iudex (informar).

APPROXIMATE, v. INTR. See APPROACH, INTR.

APPROXIMATE, Tr. See APPROACH, Tr.

APPROXIMATE, propinquus. proximus.—Sts by Crcl. with prope accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qā re.

APPROXIMATION, appropinquatio. accessus. See APPROACH. To be an a. to althg, (prope) accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qā re.

APPULSE, appulus (C.).

APRICOT, prunum Armeniacum: also Armeniacum or Armenium only. An a. tree, Armeniaca.

APRIL, Aprilis, *with or without mensis. The first of A., Kalendæ Aprilis. The fifth of A., Nonæ Aprilis. To make aby an A. fool, ludibrio habere qm., A. weather, varietas et inconstantia tempestatum; crebra tempestatum commutatio; cœlum varians.*

APRON, subligaculum, subligar (covering round the loins).—campestræ (worn by young persons engaging naked in the exercises of the Campus Martius: wearing such an a., campestratus).—præcinctorium (a longer a.: late). A leather a., *præcinctorium cotiarum (not ventrale or semicinctum). || In gunnery, operculum. || An a.-hold, *feudum muliebre.

APRON-MAN, opifex. Collectively sts, qui in tabernis sunt.

APROPOS, audi! dic quæso! A. of athg, quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est (since this subject has been mentioned): sed quod mihi in mentem venit (but it just occurs to me). To come very a., opportune venire.

APSI, absis or apsis, G. apsidis (âψις).

APT, || Fit, idoneus ad qd; aptus ci rei or ad qd; conveniens, congruens (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or ad qd (SYN. IN ADAPTED). || Inclined to, propensus ad qd (easily moved to athg).—proclivis ad qd. pronus in or ad qd (easily falling into athg: e. g. diseases, rage, passions, &c. Before Tac. pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious, inclination).—studiosus cs rei (fond of). || 'Apt to do' athg, may often be translated by solere (of things and persons), assuevisse, consuevisse (of persons), with inf. || An apt wit, ingenium acutum; docile; excellens; præstans; eximium.

APT, v. See ADAPT.

APTITUDE. See APTNESS.

APPLY, apte (e. g. dicere; qd disponere).—ad qd apte, accommodate, or apposite. Sts convenienter, congruenter. Jn. apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque. Idonee. apposite. commode. || Eadily, quickly, prompt (Tac.).—celeriter, cito (quickly). bene, optime (well).

APTNESS. || Disposition, proclivitas or animus proclivis (ad qd). || Aptness for learning, ingenium ad qd aptum or habile; ingenii dexteritas; ingenium docile; docilitas, ingenii acumen. To have an a. for athg, habilem or aptum esse ad qd: a natural a., natum esse ad qd. || Fitness, convenientia (apt agreement: e. g. partium, rerum).—congruentia (Suet.—morum, Augustin).—habilitas (aptitude for any purpose. corporis habilitates, C.).

APTOTES (indeclinables), aptōta (ἀπτῶτα.—Dion. Prisc.).

AQUA FORTIS, *aqua fortis; *chrysulca (t. f.).

AQUA MARINA, beryllus (according to O. Müller).

AQUARIUS, Aquarius.

AQUATIC, aquatilis (aquatiles bestæ, C.; also arbores, frutices, Plin.).—aquaticus (aquaticæ aves, Plin.).

AQUATILE. See AQUATIC.

AQUEDUCT, aquæ or aquarum ductus. Often aqua only: e. g. 'the a. of Claudius,' aqua Claudia. To make an a. to the town, aquam in urbem ducere.

AQUEOUS, aquatilis (having a watery taste, ὕδαρις: e. g. sapor, succus).—aquaticus is watery, wet: aquosus, watery, abounding in water.

AQUILINE. An a. nose, nasus aduncus. [Aquilinus is, belonging to an eagle; eagle-like.

ARABESQUES, picturæ monstra (aft. Vit. 7, 5, 3).—rerum quæ nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerint imagines (aft. Vit. 7, 5, 4).

ARABLE, arabilis (Plin. not as a general epithet of such land: campus nullus, cum siccus est, arabilis tauris). A. land, ager novalis (Varr.), or novalis (sc. terra), or novale (sc. solum: all, a field or land that must be ploughed). Sts by arva, pl.

ARANEUS, araneus.

ARATION, aratio.

ARBALIST, arcuballista (Veget.).

ARBALISTER, arcuballistarius (Veget.).

ARBITER, arbitri (one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a iudex is bound to decide by law: also in all the senses of the English word).—disceptor (one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged: e. g. in disagreements and verbal disputes). A private a. was arbitri honorarius or disceptor domesticus (at Rome.—Ruperti, li. p. 690). To choose aby as a, qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: to appoint an a. between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as a., esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be a. in a cause, arbitrum esse in qd: cs rei arbitrium est penes qm; dirimere or disceptare qd (to

adjust or settle a dispute); qd componere (to settle it in an amicable way). The decision of an a., arbitrium. || Judge. VID.

ARBITRAMENT. See ARBITREMENT.

ARBITRARILY, ad arbitrium; ad libidinem; ad voluntatem; ex libidine; ex voluntate; insolenter. To form words a., verba fingere insolenter (Gell.) or licentius. || Arbitrarily often implies cruelty, despotic conduct, &c., superbe, crudeliter. To act a., crudeliter ac regie facere; crudelissime se gerere: to rule or govern a., crudelē superbamque dominationē exercere (aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

ARBITRARIOUS, arbitrarium (opp. certus, Plaut.; to naturalis, Gell.).

ARBITRARIOUSLY. See ARBITRARILY.

ARBITRARY. || Despotic, unlimited, absolute, infinitus (unbounded).—summus (highest).—imperiosus (in a lordly tyrannical way).—Jn. imperiosus et superbus.—impetens, agst aby, ci (in a passionate, unbridled way: of both persons and things).—importunus (hard, showing no mercy or consideration for others in one's conduct: opp. clemens).—Sts crudelis in qm; ævus in qm. A. power, infinita or summa potestas; imperium summum; quum dominatu unius omnia teneretur; or dominatio only: to possess a. power, summo imperio præditum esse. An a. spirit, superbia. || Depending on no rule, capricious: arbitrarium (late: dependent on one's own will: e. g. motus, opp. naturalis, Gell.).—libidine or ex libidine factus (formed by one's own will alone, and so capriciously).—insolens (unusual).—insolenter fictus (of words arbitrarily invented, Gell.).

ARBITRARINESS, mostly by superbia. insolentia. impotentia.

ARBITRATE, || Decide judicially, disceptare qd. decernere qd, or de re, or abs. adjudicare qd (these three are also used of arbitration by the sword, ferro).—judicare qd or de re. decidere qd or de re. statuere, constituere qd. To a. in any matter, affirmare de re: in a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere. adjudicare: de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere. || Act as arbitri, arbitri partes suscipere. esse arbitrum or disceptatorem (inter qos). See 'to be an ARBITER.'

ARBITRATION, arbitrium. To refuse aby's a., arbitrum or disceptatorem qm recusare. To commit athg to aby's a., rem cs arbitrio permittere: to the a. of the sword, controversiam ferro adjudicare, decernere, disceptare. || Decision, judicatio, disceptatio (as action).—judicium, sententia (judicial sentence).

ARBITRATOR. See ARBITER.

ARBITREMENT, arbitrium.—sententia. judicium (judicial sentence).—disceptatio. disceptatio (act of deciding).

ARBORET, arbuscula (Varr.).

ARBOREOUS, arboreus.

ARBOROUS, arboreus.

ARBOUR, umbraculum.—casa frondea (poetical. Ov.).

ARBUR-VINE, *convolvulus.

ARBUSCLE, arbuscula.

ARBUTE, arbutus.—arbutum (fruit of it: and melon. the tree).

ARC, arcus (in Mathematics: segment of a circle, &c.). || Arch. VID.

ARCADE, porticus.—ambulatio arcuata (K. and F.). **ARCH**, arcus (g. t.).—fornix (arch, archway: both used of triumphal arches). An arched roof, camera (camera lapideis fornicibus vincta). || Cic. censures Ennius's fornicæ cœli ('the arch of heaven') as a badly chosen image.

ARCH, v. arcuare (L.).—camerare. concamerare (to a. over; cover with a vaulted roof: camerare, Plin. only; nidos camerare ab imbrī)—conformicare (Vitruv. a. over). To be arched, arcuari (g. t., to be arched or curved).—fornicatum curvari (Plin.).—concamerari (to be arched over; covered with an arched roof). || A rched, arcuatus.—in formam arcūs incurvus (Mela).—in apsidâ curvatus (Plin.).—cameratus, concameratus (arched or vaulted over). Sts convexus, gibbus (swelling out).

ARCH, adj. petulans. lascivius.

ARCH (as prefix =) chief. (a) In dignities and titles archi- prefixed, as in Archbishop, Archiepiscopus: in other words (b) often by summus or maximus (with or without omnium): by (c) caput or princeps with gen.; or (d) by qui totus ex quâ re factus est, or versatus in omni genere cs rei; or, lastly, in a few words in Plaut. and afterwards in Juv., by the Greek prefix tri- . . Thus, trifur, triscurria.

ARCHAIOLOGY, *antiquarum literarum scientia. *antiquarum rerum scientia (according as acquaintance with ancient literature or with other monuments of antiquity is meant).

ARCHAISM, verbum or vocabulum obsoletum, exoletum, ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam dīa intermissum.—dicendi, loquendi ratio obsoleta.

ARCHANGEL, Archangelus (Eccl.).—|| *Dead-noble*, galeopsis. lamium.

ARCHBISHOP, Archiepiscopus (Cod. Just.).

ARCHBISHOPRIC, archiepiscopatus.

ARCHDEACON, archidiaconus.

ARCHDUKE, *archidux.

ARCH-PHILOSOPHER, summus philosophus.

ARCH-PRESBYTER, archipresbyter.

ARCH-PRIEST, summus sacerdos. archisacerdos. archipresbyter (Eccl.).

ARCHED. See **ARCH**, v.

ARCHER, sagittarius. *A mounted a.*, hippotoxōta.

ARCHERY, *sagittarum emissio. *crcl.* by sagittas mittere. *As a game*, *lusum id genus, quo in orbis tela conjiciunt.

ARCHETYPAL, archetypus (Juv.).

ARCHETYPE, archetypum (Varr. *Macr.* ἀρχέτυπον in C.).—*exemplum primum.—exemplum.—species (used by C. for the Platonic idea.)

ARCHITECT, architectus [architecton, *Plaut. Sm.*]. || *Contriver*, auctor. parens. inventor. conditor. effector. *Jx.* parens effectorque. princeps. architectus. *Jx.* princeps et architectus. inventor et quasi architectus. molitor. instimulator. concitator. *Jx.* instimulator et concitator. *The a. of the world*, creator or procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque.

ARCHITECTONIC, architectonicus (Vitruv.).

ARCHITECTURE, architectura (C.).—architectonica (Q.).

ARCHITRAVE, epistylum.

ARCHIVARY, ab actis (Inscr.).

ARCHIVE, tabularium (archium, archivum, grammatophylacion, *Post-class.*). *Archives*, tabule publicæ. (acta publica or acta are the records of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c.—tabulinum or tabularium a place in a Roman house, where documentary papers were kept).

ARCH-LIKE, in formam arcūs incurvus, &c. See **ARCHED**.

ARCHWISE, in formam arcūs. arcuatim (Plin.).

ARCTIC, septentrionalis (regio, populus, &c.).—aquilonaria regio (C.; *prop.* relating to the north-east). [Arcticus circulus, *Hypocr.* Astron. 1, 6.] *Arctics* borealis unicus and poet. See **NORTH**, **NORTHERN**.

ARCUATE. See **ARCHED**.

ARCUTATION, arcuatio (only in Frontin.).

ARCUBALISTER, arcubalistarius (Veg.).

ARDENCY, ardor (sc. amoris, Tib.). æstus (of fevers, passions, &c.). vie.

ARDENT, ardens. fervens or fervidus.—æstuosus (of raging heat). **IMPROPR.** calidus; ardens; fervens or fervidus.—acer (vehement, fierce). *An a. temper*, ingenium ardens or fervidum. || *Ardent* (of spirits, &c.). fervidus (qst. vina fervida, H.).

ARDENTLY, ardenter; ferventer; arriter.—cupide, avide (eagerly). To desire a.; ardentem cupere qd; vehementer cupere.

ARDOUR, **PROPR.** See **HEAT**.—**IMPROPR.** ardor, fervor, æstus (the first the weakest, the last the strongest: all three also with animi, when mental a. is meant).—impetus (impetuously). Youthful a., ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor ætatis.

ARDOUOUS, || *High*, **Vid.** || *Difficult*, gravis (heavy).—difficilis. non facilis (difficult).—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—impeditus (encumbered with difficulties). *An a. task*, magnus opus atque arduum.

ARDOUSNESS, || *Height*, **Vid.** || *Difficulty*, difficultas. negotium (the labour one must undergo to attain one's object).

AREA, arca.—superficies (extension in length and breadth). A small a., arœlia.

AREAD.

AREED. See **ADVISE**.

AREFACTION, *Crcl.* by arefacio, arefieri.

AREFY, arefacere (Varr.).—siccare.

ARENACEOUS, arenaceus (Plin.).

ARENATION, arenatio (Vitruv., for a stucco of sand).

ARENOSÉ, arenosus.

ARETOLOGY. See **MORAL philosophy**.

ARGENT, argenti.

ARGILLACEOUS, argillaceus (consisting of clay. *Plin.*).—argillosus (abounding with clay. *Varr.*).

ARGOSY. See **SHIP**.

ARGUE, To discuss a question, agere rem or de re (43)

(g. t.).—disputare, disserere de qâ re (of learned discussions: disser. mly of a continuous discourse).—sermonem habere de re (discuss it in conversation).—disceptare qd or de qâ re (with a view to the settlement of a dispute). To a. at great length, multis verbis disputare: to a. on the other side, contra disputare: to a. on both sides of a question, in utramque partem: on opposite sides, in contrarias partes. || *Produce arguments*, argumentari (ut nūc. pron. or dependent clause). docere argumentis. firmare, confirmare argumenta.—efficere or evincere velle (to wish to establish an opinion).—|| *A cuse*, arguere (with gen. abl. de, acc. with inf. or ut). See **ACCUSE**. || *Prove, infer* (trans.), probare. evincere, ostendere, declarare.

ARGUER, disputator (*seld.*—once in C.).—qui disputat, &c.

ARGUMENT, || *Proof, reason*, argumentum.—ratio. To bring or allege a's, argumenta or rationes afferre: to derive a's fm, argumenta ex re ducere, sumere, eruere: to reject an a., argumentum rejicere: to press an a., argumentum premere: to beat an a., argumento esse. *Ans. a. for athy*, not argumentum pro qâ re, but argumentum quo qd esse demonstratur, *To bring many a's for the existence of a God*, multis argumentis Deum esse docere. That is no a., nullum verum id argumentum est. To produce or allege many probable a.'s for that opinion, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentari (L.).—Argumentum is often left out when an adj. is used: e.g. 'the strongest a. for this is' &c., firmissimum hoc afferri videtur, quod &c. (C.). || *Subject of a discourse or writing*, sententia, sententia (the principal thought or thoughts).—argumentum (subject matter of a speech, essay, &c., for wch materia is never used in the classics).—summa (the main subject: e.g. of a letter, conversation, &c.). || *Contents summed up by way of abstract*, summarium. epitōme (See **ABRIDGMENT**).—index (Q.). || *Subject under discussion*, questio, controversia. res controversa. disceptatio. Often by *Crcl.* with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem. || *Dispute, discussion*, concertatio. disputatio. pugna. controversia. To make athy the subject of an a., rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. *An a. arises*, oritur certamen or controversia (de qâ re cum qo). To hold an a. about athy with aby, disputare de qâ re cum qo.

ARGUMENTATION, argumentatio.—also ratio (e. g. C. de Or. 2, 53, 214).

ARGUMENTATIVE, *prps* by gravis (weighty).—firmus ad probandum, &c.

ARGUTE, argutus.

ARIA, *aria.

ARID, aridus (dry, fm an internal want of moisture, caused by a heat acting within).—torridus (dry, fm being burnt up by an external heat).—siccus (dry as to the surface). *Jx.* exsiccatus atque aridus. See **DRY**.

ARIDITY, ariditas. aritudo.—siccitas (SYR. in ARID). See **DRYNESS**.

ARIES, aries.

ARIETATION, arietatio (butting like a ram. Sen.).

ARIGHT, recte. iuste. vere. bene.—Sis sincerus, sine fraude. To judge a., vere or recte judicare de re. To see or hear a., recte videre, audire. If I remember a., si bene or recte memini.

ARIOIATION, hariolatio.

ARISE, A **PROPR.** surgere. exsurgere.—consurgere (espily of several).—se erigere (to raise oneself up of little children trying to raise themselves from the ground): from a seat, surgere e sella: from bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto. surgere cubito (*prop.*—ex morbo assurgere of leaving one's bed after a disease): from table, surgere a cenâ; also poscere calceos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to rise from table). || *Mouunt up on high*, se levare (of bees, se sublimius levare. *Plin.*).—levari.—sublime ferri. sublimem abire. Clouds a., nebulae levantur in nubes: smoke arises from the cottages, fumus evolvitur e tuguriis. A storm arises, tempestas cooritur. nubilare coepit; nubilatur. || *Arise*, (of the heavenly bodies, oriri. exoriri.—emerge (of the stars: not of the sun). || *Arise* (of thoughts in the mind), subire mentem or animum.—succurrere. A thought arises in my mind, subit cogitatio animum: a suspicion arose in my mind, incidit mihi suspicio; venit mihi in suspicionem (both with acc. and inf.).—|| *Arise* (from the dead), reviviscere, in vitam redire.—ab inferis existeret. ab orco reducem in lucem fieri (according to heathen notions).—ab inferis excitari or revocari. || *Arise* (=appear gradually) of the day, apperere: dies appetit;—lucescit; dilucescit; illucescit. As soon as

day arose, ubi primum illuxit. v) IMPR. **Comē forth, appear, prodire (to come forth).**—existere, se offerre (of distinguished men).—exoriri (agreeing with our 'arise' in this sense: of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad: libido; ferrea proles, Sulla, Epicurus, &c. C.: ultor nostris ex osibus. V.). **Rise up in a rebellious manner, or agst aby, exsurgere contra or adversus qm (T.).**—cooriri in qm; imperium es detrectare.—consguere ad bellum, ad bellum cooriri.—rebellare (v. pr. of those who had been subdued).

ARISTOCRACY. *As an administration, paucorum et principum administratio.* *As a form of government, ejus reipublice status, quum est penes delectos omnium summa potestas; optimatum status; ea imperii forma, quā vis omnis penes primores civitatis est (aft. L. 1, 43).* *An aristocratical state, respublica, quæ a principibus tenetur; optimatum civitas; civitas, in quā cives per principes reguntur; civitas, quæ ab optimatibus (or optimatum arbitrio, C.) regitur; respublica optumata; respublica, quæ est penes principes.* *Sway or power of an a., optimatum dominatus or potentia; potestas atque opes optimatum.* *'The aristocracy,' see 'the Aristocrats.'*

ARISTOCRAT, *Defender of aristocracy, qui optimatum causam agit.—optimatum fautor. Nobilium amicus. nobilitatis fautor or studiosus.* *The aristocrats, optimates; proceres; principes civitatis; potentiores cives.*

ARISTOCRATIC, } qui optimatum causam
ARISTOCRATICAL, } agit (of a. opinions of the a. party).—*quod ad optimatum imperium pertinet (relating to aristocracy).—quod ab optimatibus proficiat (proceeding from the a.).

ARITHMETIC, arithmetica, orum (C.).—arithmetice, es, or arithmetica, æ.—notitia numerorum (the knowledge of numbers, gen. Q. 1, 10, 35). *To teach a., arithmetica profiteri. A teacher of a., arithmeticonum magister.* *An arithmetic-book, liber arithmeticus.*

ARITHMETICAL, arithmeticus.

ARITHMETICALLY, *To explain athg a., numeris qd explicare.*

ARITHMETICIAN, arithmeticus. *A good or expert a., bonus or diligens ratiocinator (good calculator).—in arithmetica satis exercitatus (C.).*

ARK, *Noah's ark, navis.* *Ark of the covenant, arca fœderis divini.*

ARM, a. 1) a limb) *Of men: brachium (fm the hand to the elbow: often for the whole arm, when distinction is not necessary).—lacetus (from the elbow to the shoulder: also for arm generally, espily when its strength or muscularity is meant).—tori (the muscular arm of the Athleta). Relating to the a., brachialis: having strong a.'s, lacertosus. With his a.'s a-kimbo, anatus (Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7): to carry athg under one's a., qd sub alā portare: what is carried under the a. (i. e. habitually), subalaris (telum subulare, Np.): to carry a child in one's a., puerum in manibus gestare: to take a child in one's a.'s, puerum in manus accipere: to embrace aby with one's a.'s, qm medium complecti: to clasp in one's a.'s, arcus amplexi qm: to sink in aby's a.'s, manibus cs excipit. *Arms*='enfolding arms', 'embrace' is mly to be transi. by complexus: to lie or be enfolded in aby's a.'s, hære in cs complexu: to receive aby in one's a.'s, manibus qm excipere: to receive aby with open a.'s, libens ac supinis manibus excipio qm: to die in aby's a.'s, in complexu cs emori or extremum vitæ spiritum edere; inter cs manus expirare; inter sublevantis manus extingui: to tear children fm the a.'s of their parents, liberos e parentum complexu abripere; liberos e parentum complexu avellere atque abstrahere: to support with one's a.'s, qm sustinere (in walking, getting into a carriage, &c.): to fly to aby's a.'s (for protection), ad qm confugere; cs fidei se committere, se committere in fidem et clientelam cs (as a client to a patron): in cs sinum confugere (silv. age).—IMPROPR. Power, strength, manus, potestas. Kings have long a.'s, longæ regibus sunt manus (O.). The secular a., imperium or potestas magistratuum. *Of a river:* pars.—cornu (winding arm. O.).—caput (mouth: also and more frequently the head, source). *Of a mountain chain, brachium (Taurus brachia emittit. Plin.).—ramus. Of a tree, brachium. ramus (see BRANCH).* *Of a chair, ancōn (Cæl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46).* *In fortification, works to connect two points, brachium: more frequently lingua (œcln).* *Arm of a catapult, brachium.* *Arms of a pair of scales, caput**

(Vitr. 8, 5, 3, Schneid.). *Arms of an anchor, anchoræ brachium or cornu.*

ARM, v. TR. *armare (to furnish with arms: then to provide with what is necessary: agst aby, adversus qm).—armis instruere (to furnish with arms).—instruere, munire (to furnish with athg considered as a weapon).* *Armed, armatus.—in armis (by ὅπλοις, in or under arms).* *To arm oneself agst athg, præcavere qd, tutum or munition esse a qā re.—se præparare ad qd (to make preparations agst).—animum præparare ad qd, se or animum componere ad qd (to prepare one's mind agst).—Se meditari qd: to be armed agst athg, animo sum ad qd parato; tutum or munition esse qā re:—qā re se loricare (Plin.). [see ARM, v. intr.] *To clothe aby with armour, lorica, thorace, cataphracta induere qm (according to the kind of armour meant).**

ARM, v. INTR. *arma sibi induere (to put on one's armour).—arma capere (to take to one's weapons; prepare for war: for which ad arma or ad saga ire is also found): arma sumere (to take one's weapons in one's hand to use them). To be arming (of nations), bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere: belli apparatus instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent, providere.*

ARMADA, naves bellicæ.—classis.

ARMAMENT, copie.—mly of a naval armament: copie navales; naves bellicæ classis.

ARMATURE, arma, orum, n. armatura (the latter with reference to the nature, &c., of the weapons).

ARMED, *Having arms. An a. chair, sella obliqua anconibus fabricata (Cæl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46).—cathedra (a. chair of Roman ladies).*

ARM-GAUNT, macer.—strigosus. strigosi corporis.

ARM-HOLE, ala (poet. alarum vallis, Catull.).

ARMILLARY, armille similis.

ARMPOTENCE, armpotentia is used by Ammian. 18, 5.

ARMPOTENT, armpotens (Lucr. Virg.).

ARMISONOUS, armisonus (Virg.).

ARMISTICE, induties. *To conclude an a., facere or inire indutias. To agree to an a., consentire ad indutias. See TACE.*

ARMLET, *Little arm, brachiolum (Catull.). Bracelle for the arm, brachiale (g. t.).—armilla (bracelet, armet).—spinther (ἀγκυρίπ?—armlet for the upper arm).—calbei were armlets given to soldiers as a reward (Fest.).—spathium or spatulum, dardanium, viriola, viria, were also ornaments of the arm, of unknown form. To put on golden a.'s, brachia et lacertos auro colere (Curt.).*

ARMORER, faber armorum, ppr. armiger.

ARMORIAL, A. bearings, clypeus insignis. insigne generis. One who has a right to a. bearings, c. licet insigni frui (according to Roman custom, qui imagines familie sue consecutus est).

ARMORY, armamentarium. *Armour. VID.*

ARMORIAL bearings. See ARMORIAL.

ARMOUR, armatus, ds (—manner of being armed: only in the abl.—dispari armatu; Cretico armato).—arma, orum, n. (g. t. for arms).—cataphracta (iron or brass scale-armour, for men or horses, &c.).—lorica (leathern jerkin).—thorax (iron breast-plate, cuirass). Jn. lorice thoracesque. To put on one's a., lorice, thorace, cataphracta (according to meaning) se tegere or induere. *To strip the bodies of their a., armora corporibus detrahere (L.).*

ARMOUR-BEARER, armiger.

ARMPIT, ala (vallis alarum, poet. Catull.).

ARMS, arma (g. t., but of offensive armour, not applied to missiles, tela: also fig., as arma prudentiæ, senectutis, legum).—tela (missiles).—Furnished with a.'s, armatus. armis instructus: without a.'s, inermis: to take a.'s, ad arma ire. arma capere (espily when other means might have been tried, contra qm); descendere ad vim atque ad arma: to seize one's a.'s, arma arripere: they ran to a.'s, concursus est ad arma: to a.'s! ad arma! to sound to a.'s! ad arma conclamare (L.)! to lay down a.'s, arma deponere; armis decedere: to fling away their a.'s, arma abjicere: to take away aby's a.'s, arma ci auferre: to be under a.'s, in armis esse: to have 20,000 men under a.'s, milia viginti in armis habere: to grow old in a.'s, in armis consenescere: to bear a.'s agst aby, arma contra qm ferre: to turn one's a.'s agst aby, arma in qm vertere: to defend one's country by a.'s, patriam armis ac virtute defendere: to give up one's a.'s, arma tradere (Np.): to defend oneself by the a.'s of prudence, armis prudentiæ se tueri ac defendere.

ARMY, exercitus.—acies (*army in battle-array*).—*agmen* (*a. in marching order*).—*milites* (*soldiers, epliy when the individuals are meant: also the sing. miles, when 'the soldier': 'the soldiers, or 'the army' generally*).—*viros* (*the military forces*).—*copias* (*forces*): *often with armatorum, or pedum equitumque, or pedestres, equestres, pedestres equestresque, pedestres navalesque*.—*To command or lead an a.*, exercitum ducere, exercitui præse: *to keep an a.*, exercitum scribere or conscribere: *milites scribere or legere*; delectum habere (*of the Roman consul: scilicet or conscr. to enrol the names of those who ought to serve*): exercitum colligere or conficere (*not cogere*) or parare, comparare: *to hire an a. of mercenariis, exercitum or copias mercede conducere: to recruit an a.*, exercitui supplementum scribere (*of setting down the names*): exercitum supplere or redicere: *to draw up an a. (in order of battle)*, aciem instruere or instituere: *to disband an a.*, milites mittere, dimittere or missos facere: militibus missionem dare [SYN. IN DISBAND]. ¶ *Great number, exercitus* (*e.g. corvorum, Virg.*). multitudo. copia incredibilib; vis magna.

AROMATIC, aromaticus (*late*). ¶ *Aromatics, aromata.*

AROMATIZE, condire.

AROUND, *prep.* circum. circa. See ABOUT.—*Ado.* circum. totus circum.—in circuitu. *Often by circum in composition: to ride an a.*, circumquillare or equo circumvehi (locum): *to roll an a.*, circumvolvare (*trans.*), circumvolvi (*intr.*).—*Sis by per: to look an a.*, circumspicere. circumspicere. oculos circumferre. perustrare (omnia, &c.). *to wander an a.*, pervagari (locum): *to look an a. in a threatening way*, oculos minaciter circumferre: *to dig a trench a. a city*, oppidum fossâ (vallo fossâque) circumdîre.

AROUSE, exsuscitare; expergefacerre (e somno); excitare (e somno); suscitare somno or e quiete (t):—*all stand (without somno) also imprpr. for 'exciting,' 'animating.'* ¶ *Excite, excitare. concitare* (*e.g. a man to atq; also to excite laughter, hatred, envy, compassion, &c.*).—*excire, concire or concire (in class. prose only = to excite violently to some activity: seld. to produce any passion or evil, &c.: e.g. iram, seditionem, terrorem, &c.)*; movere, commovere qm (*to stir, move, excite: then also to excite misericordiam, seditionem, bellum, &c.*).—*conflare* (*to kindle: e.g. ci invidiam, bellum, &c.*).

AROYNT (*thee*), abi! apage te! abi in malam rem (*com.*).

ARPENT, huba (*in mid. ages*).—ager triginta iugerum.

ARRACK or **ARACK**, *humor ex oryzâ in quadam similitudinem vini corruptus.

ARRAIGN. See ACCUSE.

ARRAIGNMENT. See ACCUSATION.

ARRANGE, ordinare.—in ordinem adducere or redigere. disponere. digerere. In ordinem digerere.—*componere* (*to a. so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance*).—*collocare, constituere* (*place together; bring into a proper constitution*). *Sis describere* (*to sketch a plan*): *explicare* (*to unravel*).—*dispensare* (*to weigh out in all its parts; arranging, that no part may come off short*). *To a. troops, copias ordinare or disponere: in order of battle, copias or aciem instruere: the order of march, agmen ordinare: books or a library, libros or bibliothecam ordinare or disponere: bibliothecam digerere: hair, capillum componere: crines or capillos digerere* (t): *the folds of a chlamys, collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendent* (O.); *componere togam* (H.): *a plan of the campaign, describere totius belli rationem: one's family affairs, rem familiarem constituere: res suas ordinare: res familiares componere: a person's affairs, ca negotia explicare. To a. (words) alphabetically, (vocabula) in literas digerere: words in a sentence (with reference to style), verba componere. verba apte collocare. A well arranged establishment, *domus omnibus rebus instructa, quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent. ¶ Make a plan, or arrangement, præcipere, decernere, constituere. We arranged (to do so and so), inter nos convênit, ut &c. I arranged with aby (to do so and so), mihi cum qo convênit, ut &c.*

ARRANGEMENT, ordinatio. dispositio. descriptio. constitutio. institutio. [See to ARRANGE] *The a. of a library, designatio librorum: of words (in a Lexicon), vocabulorum digerendorum ratio: (in a sentence), verborum apta compositio, collocatio; ratio collocandi. ¶ Order resulting from arrangement: ordo. ratio.—Sis præceptum. institutum. lex. These a.'s are excellent, hæc optime instituta or instructa sunt. It is a benef-*

cent a. of nature's that &c., salubriter a naturâ institutum est, ut or quod.

ARRANT. *To be transi.* by summus, maximus, with or without omnium.—*by caput or princeps with gen.—by totus ex qâ re factus est or constat; versatus est in omni genere ca rei.—In Plaut. by compounds with the Greek tri* (trifur; triacurria). *An a. rogus, trifurcifer* (Com.).—*caput scelerum* (Plaut.).—*princeps flagitiorum* (C.).—*veterator.—An a. thief, princeps omnium furtorum* (C.); *versatus in omni genere furandi atque prædandi.—Sis by a superlative adj.: an a. fool, stolidissimus, stullissimus.*

ARRANTLY, turpiter. foede. flagitiose. nefarie.

ARRAS, tapes, étis, m. (arans; or Latinized, tapetum). ¶ *The tapetes of the ancients were of carpet-like texture (mly shaggy, and with colours or figures interwoven) for covering walls, floors, &c.*

ARRAY, s. ardo. ¶ *Battle-array, acies. To draw up an army in battle-array; to set in array, copias or aciem instruere, instituere. ¶ The array (= soldiers drawn up): ordines militum. ¶ Dress, vestia. vestimenta (pl.).—vestitus (kind of apparel). ¶ Jurors impannelled, fpm judices selecti: turba selectorum (chosen, at Rome, frp the senators, knights and tribuni ærarii).—juratores (sworn valors of atq. Plaut.).*

ARRAY, v. ¶ *Arrange. VID. Dress, vestire. convestire.—induere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indui: veste se amicare* (to wrap oneself up in a garment: applied therefore to upper garments: not to garments drawn on, which is induere: vestire is general).—*vestiri, amirci qâ re* (velari qâ re, poet.). *To be arrayed in gold and purple, insignem auro et purpurâ conspicit. The earth is arrayed with flowers, &c., terra floribus, herbis, &c. vestitur. ¶ To array a pannel, *judices seligere.*

ARRAR. See BEHIND.

ARRARE, pecunias residuæ (*old outstanding ac-ARRARS, counts*).—reliquum. quod reliquum est. quod reliquum restat, quæ restant, or quod restat. pecunias reliquæ (*the still remaining portion of a debt*). *To be in a.*, reliquari qd (e.g. amplam summam, debitum: ex administratione rei publicæ reliquari: and quibus (summa) reliquatus est. *Alu JCL.*—*reliqua habere or debere: with aby, nondum persolvise ci, quod reliquum restat: to exact the a.*, pecunias reliquas or residuas exigere. *He is so much in a.*, residere apud qm (i. e. *eache a sum residet apud qm. Marcian. Dig.*).

ARRAREGE. See ARREAR.

ARRECT, arrectus. erectus (aures arrigere. *Ter. Virg.—erigere. C.*).

ARREST, s. comprehensio.—*To put under a.*, comprehendere (*of the person arresting*): in custodiam dare (*of the person ordering the a.*). *To be kept under a.*, in custodiâ haberi or servari; custodia teneri or retineri.

ARREST, v. comprehendere. in custodiam dare [See ARREST, s.]. *ci manus injicere* (*to lay hands upon, e.g. virgini. . . minister decemviri manus injecit, L. 3, 44, 6*). in vincula conjicere. *To a. one who was flying, e fugâ retrahere qm. ¶ Stop, delay: morari. remorari. moram facere ci rei. moram afferre cs or ci rei. moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (causa a delay in atq;).—tardare. retardare (to retard the prosecution of atq;: e.g. of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy).—tenere. retinere. sustinere (to stop the progress of something: a thief, a carriage, a horse).—reprimere (to check forcibly: fugam hostium; redundantem lacum).—arcere. cohîbere (to hold atq; off, so that it may not approach). *To a. aby, morari, demorari, remorari qm (g. t. for delaying him): detinere, demorari et detinere qm (to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him). To a. aby on a journey, retardare qm in viâ; remorari cs iter: to a. aby's pursuit of an enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a marsh or other obstacle) the progress of a war, moram et tarditatem afferre bello; morari celeritatem belli: the onset of the enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum.**

ARRIDE, arridre.

ARRIERE. See REAR.

ARRIERE BAN, *peribannus (Schirlitz. *Matr.* p. 153, 4, 1).—ad rempublicam defendendam populi universi convocatio (C.).

ARRIVAL, adventus. accessus.—*appulsus* (*arrival of a ship: with or without litoris*). *Sudden, unexpected a.*, adventus repentinus, improvisus, or intervenus, superventus (without any adj. *Tac. Hist. 2, 54, 1*). *To expect aby's a. with eagerness, cs adventum non mediocriter captare.*

ARRIVE, venire, advenire. *advēntare*.—*accēdere ad locum*.—*pervenire, devenire, attingere, nancisci locum (to succeed in reaching)*.—*affertī (to be brought to: of things)*. *To a on horseback, equo advēhi: in a carriage, curru advēhi: in a ship, pervēhi in locum, appellere (See To LAND): the ship is arrived, navis appulsa est (not appulsi)*. *To have arrived: often adesse. IMPROPR.* || *Reach, assequi, consequi, adipisci (to arrive at an end aimed at; then to reach locum or qm)*.—*pervenire ad qd (arrive at atq)*.—*comptem fieri cs rei, potiri qd re (obtain atq desired: e. g. a wish)*.

ARROGANCE, arrogancia (the exacting homage to **ARROGANCY**), *one's endowments and privileges*.—*fastus (a presumptuous, contemptuous disposition)*.—*superbia (self-sufficiency, pride, fin thinking others beneath oneself)*.—*insolentia (insolence)*.

ARROGANT, arrogans.—*insolens*.—*superbus*.—*fastosus (Post-Aug. and very rare)*.—*The superbus would outshine others; the arrogans would encroach upon them; the fastosus despises them; the insolens insults them. Diderlein*.—*An a. speech, sermo arrogantē. To become a, arrogantiam sibi sumere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus*.

ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolenter.

ARROGATE, qd vindicare sibi or ad se: qd usurpare (appropriate to oneself unjustly: asserere is *unclass.*)—*sibi sumere, assumere, accipere, arrogare, tribuere (ascribe to oneself unjustly or unreasonably)*. *I don't a. so much to myself, non tantum mihi sumo neque arrego: to a. to oneself great authority, magnam auctoritatem sibi sumere*.

ARROW, sagitta.—*telum (any missile: but properly one thrown by the hand)*. *To shoot a's to any mark, &c., sagittas (or tela) conijcere qd. Like an a. (= very swiftly), incredibili celeritate. A cloud of a's, velut nubes (conjecta) sagittarum; or ingens vis sagittarum. Such a cloud of a's, tanta vis sagittarum creberrime grandinis modo (Cf. L. 28, 37, 7)*.

ARROW-HEAD (a plant), sagittaria.

ARROWY: 'sharp sleet of a shower' (Milton), ingens vis sagittarum creberrime grandinis modo.

ARSENAL, armamentarium.—*officina armorum (when weapons are also manufactured there)*.—*navale, or pl. navalia (for ships)*.

ARSENIC, arsenicum.—*auripigmentum (orpiment)*. **ARSIS**, (in music or metre) sublatio (opsis, opp. positio, thesis: in late grammarians also arsis).

ART, 1) human dexterity: a) as opposed to nature: ars.—*manus (the human hand)*.—*by a., arte, p r artem (g. t.)*; manu, opere (by human labour). *Fortified by a. (of a fortress, &c.)*, manu or opere munitus. b) opposed to what is merely mechanical: ars (g. t. as the theory or set of rules by which the artist works; the skill with which he works, or with which atq is made).—*artificium (the skill with which atq is made)*. *The healing a., ars medendi*.—*With a., arte, ex arte (e. g. scribere, canere)*; scienter (scientifically: e. g. tibis cantare) to bear upon it the stamp of a., artis signo notatum esse. 2) readiness or dexterity of one particular kind, obtained by practice: a) generally, ars.—*scientia cs rei (experimental knowledge: e. g. philosophandi; fundendi seris)*.—*studium cs rei (pursuit of atq: an a. so far as it is actually practised)*. *The a. of painting, ars pingendi: the a. of securing every body's good will, ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem: the a. of conversation, of social intercourse, sermocinatrix (sc. ars: as transl. of the Greek προσομιλητική)*. || *Trick, artifice, ars (τέχνη)*.—*artificium (only in Com.—also techna)*. || b) a particular trade, profession, art, ars. artificium. *To study an a., arti ci studere: to follow or practise an a., artem colere, facitare; in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, doubtful. Krebs): to leave off an a., artem desinere: to reduce atq to an a., qd ad artem redigere; qd in artem vertere. War became an a., disciplina militaris in artis modum venit. The mechanical a's, artes sordidae. quaestus sordidi. The liberal a's, artes ingenuae, or liberales, or honestae, or elegantes. Jx. artes elegantes et ingenuae; studia liberalia: the a's and sciences, artes et disciplinae; studia et artes: a lover of the fine a's, liberalium artium studiosus. homo elegans. *artium amator: all the liberal a's, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinae: the a's of war and peace, artes belli et pacis. || **MASTER OF ARTS**, *magister liberalium artium: to take the degree of Master of Arts, *ad amplissimum magistri gradum promoveri. See **MASTER**.*

ARTERY, arteria.

ARTFUL, callidus, versutus. *vafer, astutus, subdolos*. Jx. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. [Syn. in Cunning.] || *Wrought*

by art; not natural; artificiosus [artificialis, Q. artifex, poet.].—*facticius, factus*.

ARTFULLY, astute; callide; vafrē; subdole.

ARTFULNESS, astutia, vafrities, versutia. calliditas. *dolus*. || *Skill, ars, artificium*.

ARTHRITIC, arthriticus.

ARTHRITIS, arthritis.—*morbis articularis or articularius*.

ARTICHOKE, carduus. cinarā (Cynara Scolymus, Linn.).—*cactus (cardoon; Spanish a., Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.)*.

ARTICLE, 1) pars: pars.—*caput (head, chapter)*.—*A. in a contract, conditio; caput. A. of a peace, lex; conditio; caput: of faith, caput doctrinae sacrae: in a Dictionary, vocabulum, verbum. 2) species: e. g. of wares, genus. The general term res may often be used: e. g. an a. of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinens: this a. is much sought after, *hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. || In Grammar, articulus. || Article by article, per partes, per capita. || Articles of war, lex militaris (with ref. to what is allowed or permitted in war)*.

ARTICULAR, articularis (Suet. Plin.).—*articularius (Cat. Plin.)*.—*morbis articularis or articularius (the gout)*.

ARTICULATE, adj. clarus. planus. explanatus. *An a. voice, vox clara (clear: opp. obtusa); vox explanabilis (opp. perturbata. Sen. de Ira, 1, 3, 5). An a. utterance, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum). To be an a. speaker, explanatē esse linguē (after Plin.)*.

ARTICULATE, v. enunciare, efferre (See Pronounce).—*In Lucr. Appul. Arnob. articulare verba. (has voces) mobilis articulat verborum dædala lingua. Lucr. 4, 551. To learn to a., primum fari cæpisse (Suet. of children): loqui dicere (of beasts, &c.): to teach aby to a., qm verba edocere; qm sermoni assuefacere. || To make terms, to treat, de conditionibus tractare or agere (cum qo). || To draw up in articles, in capita conferre*.

ARTICULATELY, plane (so as to be understood).—*clare, clarā voce (with loud, clear voice). To speak a., plane et articulatē eloqui (so that each syllable is heard. Gell.)*.—*clare or clarā voce dicere*.—*verba exprimere explanare (Plin.)*.—*explanatē esse linguē (to be habitually an articulate speaker)*.

ARTICULATENESS, explanatio verborum (Q.).—*dilucida pronuntiatio. explanata vox (aft. Plin.)*.—*splendor vocis (clearness of voice)*.

ARTICULATION, || *Of words, prolatio (utterance. L.)*. [pronuntiatio is the whole delivery = actio.] || *Juncture of bones, commissura (g. t. for mode of joining together: also of the limbs of the human body)*.—*artus, articulus (joint: artus in sing. not till poets of sile. age). Jx. commissurae et artus*.

ARTIFICE, ars.—*artificium (only in Com.: also techna)*.—*dolus*.

ARTIFICER, artifex (g. t. esply of one needing mind and invention in his work).—*faber (one who works upon hard materials, as stone, ivory, &c.)*.—*opifex (a workman needing mechanical skill and industry; the author and producer of any work)*.—*A distinguished a., artifex operibus suis præcipuus. || Maker, contriver, auctor, inventor, conditor, effector, molitor, princeps, parens, architectus. [Syn. in ARCHITECT.] Jx. parens effectorque; princeps et architectus. The a. of the world, creator or procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque*.

ARTIFICIAL, artificiosus (made or produced by art: opp. naturalis).—*artifex, poet. Prop. Pers.: artificialis only in Q.*.—*quod habet artem, artificis participes (what testifies to art as concerned in its production: opp. arte carens)*.—*facticius, factus (made; not produced by nature: opp. naturalis)*. *An a. address, oratio artis plena: whether this was natural or a., sive hoc est naturæ, sive artis; a natural or an a. memory, memoria naturalis aut artificiosa*.

ARTIFICIALLY, artificiose; arte; manu et arte; affabre (as in affabre factus. C.).

ARTILLERY, || *Large machines for shooting instruments of destruction, tormenta, pl. orum (comprehended in ancient warfare ballistæ and catapultæ, for shooting stones, &c.)*.—*Heavy a., tormenta majores modi: horse a., tormenta quæ ab equitibus administrantur. A captain in the a., *cohors tormentaria præfectus. An a. wagon, *currus tormentarius: a park of a., tormenta, orum; *apparatus tormentarius. The fire of a., *ictus tormentarii. || The artillery (as a service, &c.), *res tormentaria. || (As a body), *cohortes tormentariae, or tormenta only.*

ARTILLERY-MAN, *tormentarius.

ARTISAN, opifex (faber, artifex [Syn. in **ARTIFEX**], sellularius (an a. whose occupation is of a sedentary kind). || **ARTISANS**, fabri; qui in tabernis sunt; opificum vulgus. A base a., opifex villissimæ mercis.

ARTIST, artifex. [See **ARTIFEX**.] || *Skilled in art, intelligens; sciens artium*.

ARTLESS, || *As praise rather than not, simplex sine affectatione (of persons)*—apertus (open-hearted; homo, animus, &c.)—nullo cultu (without ornament or polish: of things). || *As blame rather than not, non artificiosus. inconditus.* || *Wanting art, unskilful, artis non peritus. artis ignarus.*

ARTLESSLY, sine arte. nullo cultu.—Ingenue. candida. aperte.

ARUNDINACEOUS, arundineus (arundinaceus, once in Plin.).

AS, I) || *As a particle of comparison: ac, atque (after words denoting equality, similarity, &c.: æque, idem, par, &c.): quam (if exact equality is not meant, but excess or defect. Thus if a negative precedes æque, &c., quam must be used, not ac, atque, for the negation destroys the exact equality. Herzog, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 6).—et, ut, and (after idem) ac, atque, et, qui, sed, cum (as in Sall. and Tac.). We cannot maintain friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves, amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus: in what a situation our affairs are, you know as well as I do, quo in loco res nostræ sint, juxta mecum omnes intelligitis: they go away the same men as they came, iidem abeunt, qui venerunt. || After such, so great, so many (talīs, tantus, tot), not quam but qualis, quantus, quot. He is such as he ever was, talis est, qualis semper fuit. || In forms of protestation and swearing: 'as true as', ita or sic with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. if a wish is to be expressed, the indic. if an assertion is to be made: 'as true as I live, I shudder', &c., ita vivam (or ita deos mihi velim propitiis), ut—perhorresco; or (with ita vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. 'as true as I am alive, I should like', &c., ita vivam (or ita mihi omnia, quæ opto, contingant) ut velim, &c. || **AS** (so) **WELL**—**AS**: et—et; tum—tum; quum—tum (with quum—tum, the clause with quum is the more general, that with tum the more special statement). **Sis** ut—sic; non minus—quam. [**As** tam—quam in this sense does not belong to the golden age.] || **NOT** so—**AS**, non tam—quam. The Romans waged some wars not so successfully as bravely, Romani bella quedam non tam feliciter quam fortiter gesserunt (or Romani bella quædam fortius quam feliciter, or magis fortiter quam feliciter gesserunt).—Caius is not so prudent as he is brave, Caius fortior est quam prudentior (which allows him some prudence: magis fortis est quam prudens or fortis est quam prudens. The form fortior est quam prudentior is that which belongs to the best age). || **AS**—**SO**: ut—ita or sic; quemadmodum—eodem modo; quemadmodum—sic; velut—sic or ita. || **AS MUCH** AGAIN, alterum tantum: this is as big again as that, hoc altero tanto majus est. || **AS MANY** AS (= all who), quotumque: **AS MUCH** AS, quantumcumque. || **AS SOON** AS: simul et or ac (atque). simul ut. also simul alone.—ut ut primum. quum primum.—ubi (when).—postquam (after). **As** All these take the perfect indic. in narrative where we should use the pluperf.; but when repeated actions or continued states are described, the principal verb being in the imperfect, the verb with postquam, &c. may be in the pluperf.—[simulac se remiserat—reperiebatur. Np.] || **AS** (= as if), **AS IF**: tamquam. I depart from life as if an inn, ex vitâ discedo, tamquam ex hospitio.*

II) || *As a particle of explanation. || As if; just as if: tamquam; tamquam si; veluti; haud secus ac si; non aliter quam si (all with subj.): the men flocked together as if something of great importance were in hand, tamquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita concurrerunt homines. **Sis** an abl. abs. is used: the enemy pursued as if the victory were already won, hostes insecuti, quasi partâ jam victoriâ. || **AS IF** FORSOOTH: **AS IF** (ironically): as if forsooth I thought this, quasi vero id putem. || To denote a property: tamquam (expressing equality in point of manner and degree: 'as much as'; 'as if'): ut (the relation, 'as far as'): loco (in the place of): instar (as good as, of equal value or weight with): nomine (under the name of). I love you as a friend, amo te ut amicum (so far as you are my friend): tamquam amicum (as much as a friend; as much as if you were my friend): to be as a son to aby,*

filii loco esse ei: to be to aby as a father, ci parentis numero esse. **Sis** other forms must be used: e. g. we must do as physicians do, medicorum ratio or consuetudo imitanda est. To carry ably off as so much gain, lucrî nomine tollere qd. Plato is, in my judgement, as good as all of them together, Plato est mihi instar omnium.—**As** with a substantive is here often translated by an adv. or by in modum. To behave as a woman, muliebriter se gerere: to act as a slave, serviliter agere: to obey as slaves, in modum servorum parere: to torture a free citizen as a slave, civem servilem in modum cruciare. || **AS**; **AS BEING**. Here the property contains also the ground of the preceding statement, and quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui, are used. Quippe is often used with something of iron, and before participles or other attributives only [Democrito, quippe viro eruditio, &c.]: quippe or utpote qui mihi lake subj. [Pract. Intr. ii. 814.] They did not trust their own valour, as being men who had been often routed, non—suâ virtute confisi sunt, quippe toties fusi fugatique. || **As** is often untranslated: e. g. with such words as to consider or look upon: as this must be looked upon as the greatest evil, hoc maximum malum existimandum est: he is looked upon as a very just man, justissimus vir habetur. || **As** is also untranslated when—in the character of, or when I was. He dedicated, as dictator, the temple of Salus, quicum he had vowed when consul, ædem Salutis, quam consul voverat, dictator dedicavit. || **AS FOR** INSTANCE: ut; velut; veluti. Animals which are born on land, as for instance crocodiles, bestię quę gignuntur in terrâ, veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as for instance with the giants, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus.—**Sis** vel is used in this sense: raras tuas quidem sed suasve accipio literas: vel (as for instance) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr. ii. 542.]

III) || *As a particle of time. || As = when: quum, ut, ubi. [Ubi marks a point in time in which something began: ut, an event which was succeeded by another: quum, the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or a momentaneous action introduced by 'as' either happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it. See EXCURS. II. to Grofend's Materials.]—Ut and ubi take the indic. (when no other reason requires the subj.) my the perf.—quum also takes indic. of pres. and perf. (and also with the imperf. and pluperf.) of repeated actions—as often as; but in simple narrative has the subj. of imperf. and pluperf.—Very often the verb with 'as' is transit. by a participle, which will be in abl. absol. when the two propositions have not the same subject. || **AS OFTEN** AS: quoties, quum with indic. even of imperf. and pluperf. [Quum quæpiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, hostes velocissime refugiebant. Cæsar.] || **AS LONG** AS: tam diu—quam or quam diu: usque adeo—quoad.—as relat. quamdiu (e. g. tenuit se uno loco quamdiu fuit hiems).—quoad (all the time until; as long as). || **AS** = whilst, dum, or by part. of pres. || **AS SOON** AS. See **AS**, I).*

IV) || *As a causal particle: since; inasmuch as: quoniam (indic.).—quum (subj.): quando; quandoquidem (indic.).—See SINCE.*

V) || *AS TO; AS CONCERNING; AS TOUCHING, &c.: quod attinet ad. quod; sis de ad. As to the book, which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabat. As to retaining our liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinendâ tibi assentior. As to (or, as for) Pompeian, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pompeianum, si tibi videtur, scribas velim. As to my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia meâ tibi assentior. As to your praying that &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut &c. || **AS TO**, before infn. after 'so', 'such', ut: after a neg. or interrog. sentence, ut, or more cmly qui (with subj.). No man is so senseless as to believe this, nemo tam delirus est, ut (or qui) hæc credat. [quis potest tam adversus a vero esse,—qui neget, &c.]—**AS NOT**, to, quin. No food is so hard as not to be digested, &c., nullus cibus tam gravis est, quin is—concoquatur.*

VI) || *MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES with AS. Be it as it may, utcumque res est or erit.—AS WAS LIKELY: AS WAS SURE TO HAPPEN: id, quod necesse erat accidere.—AS PEOPLE SAY, ut dicunt, ferunt, or aiunt: ut dicitur, traditur, or fertur. As you observed, &c., id quod dixisti, &c.: as all allow, id quod omnes confitentur, &c.—AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, quam celerrime: AS SHORTLY AS POSSIBLE, quam brevissime: AS FAR AS I CAN, quoad ejus facere possum: AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, AS FAR AS CAN BE DONE, quoad ejus*

ferri potest. AS IT WERE (*softening a strong word, &c.*), quasi. *As far as appearance goes, ad speciem [e. g. forum adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu. C.] As far as I know, quod sciam. As far as I can with a good conscience, quod salvâ fide et salvo officio possim. But with quantum such limitations are in the indic. [quantum—intelligo.]*

ASBESTOS, asbestos. amiantus (*not our asbestos, but amiantus*)

ASCEND, ascendere. — sublime ferri. sublimem abire (*of mounting on high, into the clouds, &c. the latter only of living things*). To a. gradually, gradatim ascendere. TRANS.) To a. wall, murum ascendere: a tree, in arborem incidere: the rostrum, in rostra (in concionem) ascendere: ascendere in rostra: to a. the pulpit, *in sacrum suggestum ascendere: the throne, *in regiam sedem ascendere (prop.). regnum adipisci. regnum occupare (*of obtaining royal power: the latter especially unlawfully*). || FIO. To ascend to honours, &c., ascendere ad honores, ad altorem gradum; also without ad. promoveri ad or in ampliore gradum. || The ascending lines (in genealogical tables). gradus ascenduntium (Paul. Dig.).

ASCENDANT, fastigium, or by adj. summus. To be in the a., in (tam) sublime fastigium venire. in honore esse. florere. vigere. — summam fortunam, summam gloriam consecutum esse: gloriâ florere. esse in laude. in claritudine pervenisse. gloriâ circumfluere. omnium sermone celebrari. in magno nomine et gloriâ esse. magnâ celebritate famæ esse (*of persons only*). 2) || Superiority, influence, præstantia. To have the a. in athg, qâ re præstare ci. potiorum esse qd: qm antecedere, antecellere, antecire, antistare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, superare. præpollere. prævalere (prev. L. pref.). || ASCENDANTS (in degrees of kindred), ascendentes (opp. descendentes. Paul. Dig.).

ASCENDENCY, præstantia. vis. [See ASCENDANT 2).] To have a. over, vim exercere in qm: multum valere ad qd: momentum habere ad qd.

ASCENSION, ascensus, ūs (in qd. also of a. of the stars). ascensio (*less common*). consensio (in qd. act of climbing or mounting for the purpose of entering into: ascensus is without certain authority in the old writers, for in L. 34, 28, and T. Ann. 13, 39, 2, ascensus is now read). || A. to heaven, *abitus or ascensus in cœlum. || Ascension-day, *dies per Christi in cœlum abitum sacra: or *dies memorie Christi in cœlum profecti sacra. In Rom. Cath. Church, festum [dies festus] ascensionis Domini.

ASCENT, 1) || Act of ascending, ascensus, ūs (in qd). ascensio (*less comly*). 2) || Way by which one ascends, ascensus. A sleep a., ascensus arduus (C.). 3) || An eminence, locus editus; locus superior.

ASCERTAIN, || Make certain, ostendere. declarare. probare. planum facere atque probare. Athg a.'s the meaning of a word, qd satis declarat, quenam sub voce—subiicienda sit sententia. || To ascertain a person of athg, probare ci qd. demonstrare. efficere (establish). vincere. evincere (*prove agst all opposition*). || To learn for certain, qd comperire: to have ascertained. (pro) certo scire. exploratum habere qd or qd mihi exploratum est. perspectum planeque cognitum habere.

ASCERTAINMENT: the nearest prps regula or norma ad quam qd dirigatur.—Better by Crcl. with verbs under ASCERTAIN. 'For want of a. how far' &c., *quom nondum satis sit exploratum, quatenus &c.

ASCETIC, s. ascēta, æ (sem. ascetia). ἀσκητική, quem vocant. || IMPROPR. vir vitâ durus. || ADJ. An a. life, vitâ parcissima ac durissima. To lead an a. life, PROPR. *ascetatum more vivere: IMPR. parce ac duriter vivere.

ASCETICISM, immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis (C. Part. 23, 81).

ASCI, *qui loca ascia incolunt (loca ascia, Plin.). ASCITES, ascites, æ, m. (Cæl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. Plin. Valer. 3, 12. In Cels. dæmonit.).

ASCITIOUS, ascetis, ad causam (particip. opp. nativus).

ASCRIBABLE, ascribendus, &c., or quod ascribi debet, potest, &c.

ASCRIBE, ascribere ci qd (to attribute athg, whether good or bad, to aby, as its author, inventor, or cause).—assignare ci qd (to attribute athg to aby, as proceeding from him): to impute it to him as a fault, or a. it to him as a merit).—addicere ci qd (to pronounce aby the author of a writing, book, &c. Gell. 3, 3).—tribuere or attribuere ci qd (to represent aby as the cause of athg: to lay the blame of it upon him). To a. the invention of athg to

aby, qd ci inventori ascribere: to a. athg to fear, qd timori assignare: to a. an evil, a mischance, &c., to aby, ci casum adversum tribuere; ci incommodum ascribere. You a. all this to me, hæc tibi a me veniunt. ASH, fraxinus. || Of a. ash, fraxinea. || MOUNTAIN-ASH, sorbus (sorbus aucuparia. L.).—not urna. ASHAMED, pudore suffusus. To be a., pudet me (as rei: also with inf. Ter.).—pudor suffunditur mihi. pudore affici (qâ re).

ASHEN, fraxineus.

ASHES, cinis (*remains of a burnt body, whether still glowing or burnt out. —Also both s. and pl. as of a burnt corpse*).—favilla (a. as light, floating particles: especially when still glowing).—lix, G. lecis (a. from the hearth: cinis foci, Varr.—lye-a.). To burn or reduce athg to a., qd in cinerem redigere (*for any purpose*).—in cinerem or cineres vertere (= annihilate, destroy): to be burnt or reduced to a., in cinerem redigi (*for any purpose*: e. g. horn).—in cinerem or cineres verti (to be destroyed, annihilated).—conflagrare. deflagrare. consumi (to be burnt up or down). Reduced or burnt to a., in cinerem redactus.—ad cinerem ambustus (crumbled to a. by burning). The fire is burning under the a., cinere latet obritus ignis (trop. Lucr. 4, 924): ignis suppositus este cineri (doloso. Hor. trop.). To lie in sackcloth and a., sordidatum or atratum esse (according to Rom. custom). To adjure aby by the a. of aby, obsecrare qm per cinerem mortui cs. Peace to thy a., tua ossa bene quiescant (Petron.); tua ossa molliter cubent (O.); bene placide quiescas (terrague tibi sit super ossa levis. Tib.).

ASHORE, in litore (on the shore): in arido (on dry land): ad litus; in terram (to the shore). To go a., exire in terram: e. navi exire or exire only: egredi, descendere, ascensionem facere (in terram). To put soldiers, &c., a., milites in terram (or in terrâ) exponere. To run or be driven a. (of a ship), in terram deferri (to be carried to the land: stronger, in litus ejici; vado or in vadum or litorebus elidi). To run a vessel a. (intentionally), ad litus appellere. To be a. (of soldiers, &c.), expositos or in terram (or in terrâ) expositos esse.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, *dies cinerum sacrorum. ASHY, cinereus. cineraceus.—cineraceo or cinerico colore.—leucophaeus (*between white and black*).

ASIDE, seorsum (apart from others).—in latius.—oblique.—in obliquum. But mihi with verbs compounded with se:—to call aby a., qm sevocare: to take or lead aby a., qm seducere: to lay or put athg a., qd seponere (prop.). qd intermittere or omittre (fig. to give up athg; interm. for a time; om. entirely). To say athg to a. aby, qd ci in aurem dicere.

ASININE, asininus (belonging to or proceeding from an ass: not in the sense of 'stupid').—|| Stupid: stolidus. fatuus. stupidus. hebes. tardus. Jn. stupidus et tardus.

ASK, interrogare, rogare qm or (less frequently) de qd: aby about athg, qm qd (or less commonly) de re: both g. t. to a. for the purpose of getting an answer from aby, or learning his opinion).—sciscitari ex qd (to a. urgently: often from curiosity, with inquisitiveness, eagerness, or in an artful manner).—querere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qd (to a. connectedly and accurately; to question for the purpose of arriving at certainty. Quer. is the proper word of a judge questioning an accused person).—percunctari de or ex qd (to desire to know every thing exactly: hence v. pr. for asking the price of goods. v. Gell. 9, 4, p. inv. —whether, utrum; if or whether athg, equid or quid, not si quid). To a. in a captious manner, captiose interrogare: to a. aby for advice, consulere qm: to a. one's way, rogare viam (!); exquirere iter. I had no occasion to a. that, hoc mihi non fuit querendum. || Request: rogare. petere (g. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand; in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mihi refers to the object, rogare to the person: hence petere qd a qd; rogare qm qd). To a. almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to a. aby's life, petere vitam (innocent): to a. athg as a matter of right, qd jure quodam suo postulare. To be able to a. athg as (a matter of) right, qd jure quodam suo postulare posse: justam postulandi causam habere. || Invite: invitare. vocare: to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: to one's house, qm domum suam invitare. || Demand such a price: indicare (opp. promittere, to offer so much). To a. 100 sesterces, indicare centum numis (or nummis). || Require: poscere. postulare. flagitare. Mly by gen. or adj. with ease: this a.'s prudences, est prudentis. [causa, res, tempus poscit; quum res postulabit: quæ tempus et

necessitas flagitat.] || *To ask pardon.* See PARDON.
|| *To ask leave, veniam petere.*

ASKANCE, or ASKAUNCE, oblique. — in obliquum. *To look a. at aby, qm limis oculis aspiciere (Plaut.), qm limis spectare (Ter.).*

ASKAUNT. See ASKAUNCE.

ASKER, rogator (e. g. hæc epistola non suasoris est, sed rogatoris. C.). — interrogator (Ulp. Dig.). — Particp. rogans. interrogans. *To reply to an a., interroganti ei respondere.*

ASLAKE (obs.), reprimerē (e. g. ignem, sitim). — opprimere (e. g. flammam). — compescere (e. g. incenadium). — sedare (e. g. sitim).

ASLANT, oblique. in obliquum. ex obliquo. — transverso. transverse. in transversum (across).

ASLEEP, in somno. somno. — *To be a., dormire (g. t.). — dormire (to be in a deep sleep). — quiescere (to be at rest after exertion). — somnum capere (to fall a.). A person a., dormiens. I have not been a. all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (Ter.). totam noctem pervigilavi. To prevent aby fm falling a., qm somno prohibere. I easily fall a., facilis mihi est somnus (opp. difficilis mihi est somnus). To put or lull a. asleep. consopire. ci somnum afferre, parere, conciliare (prop.). — securum, lentum or negligentem reddere or facere (fig. of making a person careless, lazy, &c.).*

ASLOPE, oblique. in obliquum.

ASP, aspis (v. pr. *coluber in Linn.). *The bite of an a., aspidis morsus.*

ASPALATHUS, aspalathus.

ASPARAGUS, asparagus (asparagus. Apput. Herb. 84).

ASPECT, || *Look*, aspectus [asp. lætus, horridus, deformis turpisque]. visus (not visum). — species. forma. facies (outward appearance, form: forma of beautiful appearance: all five both of living and lifeless things). — os (with reference to the whole form of the face): vultus (with reference to the countenance). — || *Look (act); act of beholding*, aspectus. || *Direction (of local position):* Crel. by spectro (mly with ad. in), less frequently aspectu with acc. *To have an eastern a., ad orientem solem spectare. The situation and a. of a village are of great importance, peimagni est, ubi sit posita villa, quo spectet (porticibus, ostiis ac fenestris. Farr.).* || *Situation or prospect of affairs:* status. conditio. locus. — temporum ratio, or tempora or res only, or a. nrt. adj. *the a. of things is brighter, omnia jam hilariora sunt: the a. of my affairs is brighter, res meæ meliore loco sunt: is dricker, res meæ sunt minus secundæ: deteriore sum statu: the a. of things is much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavorable or threatening a. of the times, iniquitas rerum or temporum.* || *A spect of the stars*, aspectus (siderum. Plin.). — positus ac spatia siderum (T.). — positura stellarum (Geil.).

ASPECT, v. spectare. spectare.

ASPER, populus tremula. || *Adj.* populeus.

ASPERATE, asperare (Farr. Col. T.).

ASPERITY, asperitas. — acerbitas (bitterness, roughness of things; of mind, voice, &c.: sharpness, e. g. of vinegar). *To speak with a., aspere concitateque dicere.* Juv. tristitia atque asperitas. asperitas et immanitas naturæ.

ASPERNATION, aspernatio (C.).

ASPERSE, aspergere. qm qd re (not qm alone), or qd ci. (e. g. labem or labellum (nonnullum) ci aspergere (C.). qm maculâ ci aspergere (C.): qm infamiâ ci linguâ aspergere (C.): ci qd mali faucibus afflare (rhetorical. C.). — de famâ or gloriâ ci detrachere: ex-istimationem ce oppugnare: incurrere in ce famam. — calumniari (to accuse falsely with bad intention). — criminari (to blacken): to excite suspicion agst aby by accusation: qm apud qm). — male dicere ci (to speak ill of). — Also qm variis rumoribus differre.

ASPERSION, || *Act of sprinkling*, aspersio (aque. C.). aspersu (only in abl. aspersu: prps only in Plin.). || *Calumny*, calumniâ. criminatio. labes or labecula ci aspersa. nota ci aspersa (Ulp.).

ASPHALTIC, bituminatus (e. g. aqua): bituminosus (e. g. terra. fontis. Virr.). bitumeneus (O.).

ASPHALOTOS, bitumen (ἀσφαλτος).

ASPHODEL, asphodelus (asphodelus ramosus, Linn.). — pure Lat. albutium (according to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84).

ASPIC, aspis, Ydis.

ASPIRATE, aspirare. *To a. a consonant, consonanti aspirare or aspirationem adijcere (Q.). Not to a. a consonant, consonanti aspirationem detrachere.*

ASPIRATE, adj. An a., littera cui aspiratur or cui aspiratio adijcitur (Q.).

ASPIRATION, || *Earnest desire (of something great): desiderium* ca rei: magnum, summum or incredibile ca rei desiderium. *To have lofty a.s, prps altâ mente præditum esse: excelsum quandam et altum, et humana despicientem genitum esse: altiore animo esse: *magno rerum bonarum desiderio teneri, incensum esse: elate atque ample sentire.* || *Pronunciation of a letter with a rough breathing:* aspiratio. *To pronounce no consonant with an a., nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uti.*

ASPIRE to, aspirare ad or in qd, or with local adv. in o (sts with dat. or absol.) — sectari or consecrari qd (to pursue ei earnestly). Also petere or appetere qd: captare qd: studere ci rei: concupiscere qd. *To a. to the graiss we long for, ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare (C.): to a. to immortality, immortalitatem sectari: to a. to aby's good will, benevolentiam ce consecrari: to wealth or power, opes or potentiam consecrari: to which you aspire, quo tu aspiras.*

ASQUINT: to look a., limis spectare (of a single case). — limis or perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse (to squint habitually).

ASS, asinus. Little a., asellus. Young a., colt of an a., pulvis asininus. The a. brays, asinus rudit. A wild a., onager. || *As a word of contempt (=fool, doll) the Romans used asinus only of a simple, silly person.* [In me quidvis harum rerum convenit Quæ sunt dicæ in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus. Ter.] stipes: truncus: æque hebes ac pecus (C.). — *Ass's skin*, *pellis asinina: mikh, lac asininum.

ASSAIL, adoriri, aggredi qm: impetum facere or invadere in qm (all of enemies: inv. also of dogs). — incurrere, incursare in with acc. (of running wildly agst: e. g. of dogs; also v. pr. of cavalry). — tentare qm (of diseases). — oppugnare qm (also easily of attacking a city; urbem oppugnare or impugnare). — insectari qm vehementius. invehi in qm acerbis (of assailing with hard words). *To a. with the sword, ferro petere qm, or (of provoking him; of acting on the offensive) ferro lacessere qm. To a. aby fm behind, a tergo adoriri qm: to a. aby with stones, qm saxis incussere: with prayers, entreaties, &c., precibus agere cum qo: precibus fatigare qm (to weary him with prayers): orare qm supplicibus verbis: to a. aby with prayers and alm-st with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obscure qm.*

ASSAILABLE, Crel. by impugnari, oppugnari, &c. posse.

ASSAILANT, oppugnator (e. g. patris. L. salutis meæ, C.). — or by Crel. with verbs under ASSAIL (qui, &c. adortur qm, lacessit, impugnat qm), or by their participles (invadens, &c.).

ASSAILER, oppugnator. See ASSAILANT.

ASSASSIN, sicarius (one who makes murder a trade, of wch the sica is his tool). — percussor ca. auctor necis (one who actually struck the death-blow). — interfector (g. t. ocellor only in Plaut. peremptor, interemptor, lute). — *To hire an a., conducere qm ad cædem faciendam: to hire an a. to kill aby, percussorem emere in qm. percussorem ci subire. — Sis insidiator (one who kills by treachery).*

ASSASSINATE, cædem (*ex insidiis) facere, committere: aby, qm ex insidiis interficere. — qm percutere (to strike): trucidare (cut down like an ox: butcher). *To employ aby to a. another, ci negotium dare, ut qm interficiat.*

ASSASSINATION, cædes. *cædes ex insidiis facta: to accuse aby of a., accusare inter sicarios (C. Rosc. Am. 32, 90).

ASSAULT, v. adoriri, aggredi qm: impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurrere, incursare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c. also qm). *With the sword, ferro petere or lacessere qm: in the rear, a tergo adoriri qm. [Syn. in ASSAIL.] To commit an assault on aby, ci manus afferre, advovere, injicere. ci vim afferre (also to lay violent hands on, to kill). ci vim et manus injicere (to commit violence). — plagam or plagas ci imponere, infligere, injicere (to strike aby).*

ASSAULT, a. impetus. incursum (both of enemies and of a disease). — oppugnatio, impetus in locum factus (a. on a town). A personal a., vis or verbera. *To commit an a. upon aby, ci vim afferre (C.): vim facere in qm (Ter.).* [See ASSAULT, v.] *To accuse aby of an a., or bring an action of a. agst aby, qm reum facere de vi. To take a town, &c. by a., vi or impetu capere: vi or per vim expugnare: impetu facto scalis capere. To determine on an a., exercitum ad urbem oppug-*

mandam admovēre: *to order an a., urbem vi adori* or oppugnare: *scalis muros aggredi. To commit a criminal a., vim or stuprum afferre ci;* stuprum inferre ci; *per vim stuprare qm;* decus muliebres expugnare (*L.*). [See ATTACK, end.]

ASSAULTER, oppugnator. See ASSAILANT.

ASSAY, v. tentare, experiri, periclitari qm or qd. periculum facere cs or ca rei. [See diff. in ASSAY, s.]—explorare qd.—*probare is in this meaning without class. authority. To a. my strength,* tentare quid possim: *let us a. our strength,* experiamur, quid uterque possit: *to a. if &c., experiri, si &c.: whether—or, utrum—an &c.* || Try, &c., tentare, conari. *To a. (gold, &c.),* qd ad obrussam exigere (obrussa, *a. by fire*); igni spectare qd and (*fig.*) qm (*C.*).—*to a. aby's fidelity,* ca fidem inspiciere (*O.*).

ASSAY, s. tentatio, tentamen (*g. t. for trial: the former as act: the latter only in O., but doubtless current in prose*).—experimentum (*trial for the purpose of obtaining experience*).—periculum (*trial attended with risk*). *A. of gold, obrussa (trial by fire):* spectatio (*e. g. uccuniae*). *To make a. See to ASSAY, v.*

ASSAYER, spectator (*e. g. pecuniae*).

ASSECUATION, comparatio, adeptio.

ASSEMBLAGE, || Assembly. VID. || Collection of things: acervus, cumulus, congeries, strues (*heap, pile*). SYN. in HWP.—multitudo.—thesaurus (*a. of valuables*). *Assessio collectio is only the act of assembling: e. g. collectio membrorum Abyrti (C.): collectus occurs in Frontin. de Limit. (collectus aquae pluvialis).*

ASSEMBLE, TR. cogere (prop. *to drive together: to bring t-gether to one point*).—congregare (*to drive t-gether like a herd*).—convocare (*to call together*).—conducere, contrahere (*to draw together: e. g. troops*).—*to a. the people,* concionem vocare or convocare: *the senate,* senatum cogere or convocare: *the troops (for the purpose of addressing them),* milites in concionem convocare: *to a. troops at a given place,* milites, copias in unum locum cogere, conducere, contrahere, IXTA. || cogl. se congregare, convenire, coire (*to flow together*).—confuere, frequentes convenire (*of flowing together in a large body*).—convolare (*to fly together in haste*).—*To a. in the senate-house (after being summoned),* in senatum or in curiam cogl.

ASSEMBLING (participial subst.), congregatio; convocatio.

ASSEMBLY, || Of persons: conventus (*a. as meeting at a certain or appointed place*).—census (*a. as meeting to assist in a common purpose*).—concio (*a. as summoned to listen to an address: e. g. of the people, of soldiers*).—circulus (*a. as circle conversing together, or standing round a speaker*).—corona (*crowd encircling a speaker*).—concessus (*a. sitting a: e. g. of judges, spectators, &c.*).—concilium (*a. summoned a. in which one declares what is to be done*).—consilium (*an a. in which each person is to declare what he thinks should be done*).—comitia, pl., *is an historical term for the meeting of the Roman people*.—acrosias (ἀκρόσιας, *a conversation: an a. where one or more entertain the rest by singing, reading aloud, &c.*).—A numerous a. celebrat. conventus, celebritas (*so far as a place is visited by numbers: is of much resort*).—frequentia (*so far as an a. is in itself numerous: so far as sufficient numbers are present*). *To summon an a., concionem vocare, advocare, or convocare: aby to an a., qm ad concilium vocare: to hold an a., concilium or concionem habere: to dismiss an a., concilium or concionem dimittere (all these, of course, to be used according to the meaning of concio, concilium, &c.).*

ASSENT, v. assentiri or (more emly) assentire ci (ut &c.).—annuere (absol.).—consentire ci rei or ad qd (*to an offer or proposal*).—concedere ci rei (*to yield to it*).

ASSENT, s. assensio, assensus.—astipulatio, astipulatus. *With my a., me assentiente; me annuente.*

ASSENTATION, assentatio (*C.*).

ASSENT, ajo (*to affirm a proposition by simply expressing it: opp. nego*).—affirmare, confirmare (*to affirm it as certain: opp. to doubts and rumours, dubitare: difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, C. Arch. Poet. 15*).—asseverare (*to a. strongly and in earnest: opp. to a light or jocular affirmation*).—defendere (*to maintain a proposition that is attacked*).—contendere (*to perseveringly maintain an opinion agst contradiction*).—dicere (*to say, without any accessory notion*). *To assert that althg is not so, negare.*—Democritus asserts that nobody can be a great poet without something of madness, Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. *Asserere. Not asserere. || Defend, defendere. defensare.—in or agst aby, a*

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qo, contra qm, a qd re.—tueri, tutari (*a qo, a qd re, contra qm or qd*).—propugnare pro qd re. JX. defendere et protegere; defendere et propugnare [see DEFEND]. || Claim; vindicare a title to: rem sibi or ad se vindicare (*by law or not*).—tenēre, obtinēre (*to make good one's right to a disputed possession*).—retinēre (*to withhold althg, not to give it up*).—*In the poets and later prose-writers, asserere qd ci (sibi), or asserere only. (se celo asserere. O. So 'assert the native skies, Dryd.; i. e. claim to be heaven born.—nec laudes asserere nostras. O. nec sapientis nomen sibi asseruit. Q.—To a. a right successfully, jus tenēre, obtinēre, retinēre: to a right (=to endeavour to make it good), jus persequi: to a. one's liberty (i. e. to escape fm an actual servitude), se in libertatem asserere: se asserere (O.).*

ASSERTION, affirmatio.—asseveratio (*both as action*).—sententia (*opinion*).—opinio, decretum, dogma (*opinion of a school in philosophy*). *To retract an a., sententiam mutare. revocare.* *Asseritio is the maintaining, in a court of justice, that a person is a free man or a slave.*

ASSERTIVE, ajens (*opp. negans*).—[affirmativus in Gram.—Dion.].—*In a confident and a. form, 'affirmate (C.). affirmativissime (Gell.).*

ASSERTOR, assertor cs rei (*vindicator: e. g. gladius assertor libertatis, Sen.*).—propugnator cs rei (*e. g. libertatis. C. a champion of a cause*).—defensor (*a defender; also one who wards off althg*).—qui qd affirmat, &c. (affirmar; affirmator, tale: Ulp. Tertull. Min. Fel.).

ASSESS, censere (*to value aby's property with a view to taxation: to fix, therefore, not how much he is to pay, but what his whole rateable property is to be considered*). *To a. a town, &c., censere (to value all the property).*—tributa in singula capita imponere (*to put so much on each individual*). *Also by Impl. with tributum, vectigal, &c. imponere ci or ci rei, my estate is assessed very high, &c. (mens) pergrande vectigal impositum est (C.). To be assessed, censeri: vectigal or tributum mihi impositum est.—qd ex censu (quotannis) conferre or pendere (of omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt. C.) I am assessed at two million sesterces, *asserti viciis ex censu (quotannis) confere.*

ASSESSMENT. The nearest words are: tributum (*poll-tax; income-tax*).—vectigal (*land-tax*).—census (*aby's estimated property*).—aestimatio (*act of valuing*). *As act: *tributorum in singula capita distributio (dividing, amongst the rate payers, the whole sum to be levied)*

ASSESSOR, || One who sits by another, in court or council-room to advise him: assessor; also syndrūs (among the Greeks, of a member of a collegium, &c. L.). || One who is next in dignity: qui assidet ci (poet. after Hor. assidet insano): better qui ad qm or ci prope or proximus accedit: or by qui cum qo dignitate exaequatur (*of actual equality*): qui secundum locum dignitatis obtinet; qui ci dignitate proximus est (*of occupying the second place*). The a. of a throne, proximus or secundus a rege: secundum gradum imperii tenēre. || Assessor of taxes: *qui tributa in singula capita dividit.—censor [see ASSESS].—aestimator: *qui quantum a quoque viro ex censu conferendum sit, aestimat (?). exactor vectigalium (tax-gatherer).

ASSETS. The nearest, prps, fortuna tota (alone or with quam qs reliquit, if the person is dead. Phædr. 4, 5, 8).—bona (all his goods).

ASSEVER, || asseverare. See ASSERT, AS-

ASSEVERATE, || FIRM.

ASSEVERATION, asseveratio. See AFFIRMATION.

ASS HEAD, stipes, caudex, asinus.

ASSIDUITY, assiduitas (continued, uninterrupted exertion).—sedulitas (indefatigable bustling activity in small matters).—diligentia (careful and close application).—industria (industry of a high and elevated kind). See INDUSTRY.

ASSIDUOUS, assiduus (constantly active).—sedulus (busily active, bustling: opp. piger).—industrius (restlessly active in high matters: opp. segnīs).—diligentia (carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object). *To be a. in any business, in re agendā acrem et industrium esse.*

ASSIDUOUSLY, assidue, industrie, diligenter.

sedulo. SYN. in ASSIDUOUS.

ASSIEGE. See BESIEGE.

ASSIGN, assignare (*to a. althg to aby, esply of lands to c-lonists: also munus ci a task. C.*).—attribuere ci qd (*g. t. for granting to a person: also of public lands, money, &c.*).—delegare qm (*to refer aby to another who is to do althg; to appoint a third person to pay another*

or to be paid by him: delegare est vice suā alium reum dare creditoribus vel cui iusserit, *Ulp. Dig.*: e. g. delegare debitorem, to refer *aby* to one who is in my debt and will pay him: *I will a. you to Epicurus, he will pay you*; delegabo tibi Epicurum: ab illo fiet numeratio, *Sen.* Also delegari ci qm, cui numeret, to order him to pay a debt due to me to a third person). To a. lands to *aby*, assignare ci agros: to a. public lands to the people, plebem in agris constituit; multitudinem in agris collocare: to a. the troops winter-quarters, hiberna constituit: to a. every man his task, suum cuique munus describere: *money to aby*, attribui ci pecuniam.—ci pecuniam curare (sc. solvendam a qo, to order it to be paid by a third person). || To a. a reason, rationem, causam afferre: *athg as an excuse*, excusare qd. || In law: to prove or establish (as in, to a. error; false judgement; a waste, &c.), planum facere. planum facere atque probare.—testibus planum facere: or productis testibus probare (if by evidence).

ASSIGNABLE, qui, &c. assignari potest; qui ostendi, nominari, dici potest. *There is no a. cause*, nulla ratio or causa affertur potest. nihil affertur, or affertur potest (cur &c.).

ASSIGNATS, *literæ quæ de versurâ publicâ cavent.

ASSIGNATION, constitutum (a., and place of a.). To have an a. with *aby*, constitutum habere cum qo: to make an a. with *aby*, constituere ci (*Juv.* 3, 12, *Rupert.*):—to keep an a., venire ad constitutum. *These are general terms, not confined to the appointments of lovers.* || The making over *athg* to *aby*: assignatio. attributio. perscriptio. delegatio. [SYN. of verbs in ASSIGN.]

ASSIGNEE, no exact expression. *Crcl.* by qui a qo delegatur.—qui mandata habet a qo.

ASSIGNER, qui assignat, describit, &c. See ASSIGN.

ASSIMILATE, simulare qd ci. assimilare qd ci. similem facere.—æquare. adæquare qd cum qâ re: *later, mly in the historians*, ci rei. || To assimilate food: digerere cibos (to convey food in a proper manner to the different parts of the body. *Cels.*)—concoquere cibos (to digest food).

ASSIMILATION, simulatio. assimilatio. || Of food: digestio. concoctio (dig. is, according to *Celsus*, the passing of food, whether digested or not, to the proper parts of the body: conc. is 'digestion').

ASSIST, juvare, adjuvare, operâ adjuvare qm: in *athg*, in qâ re.—auxilium ferre ci: auxiliari ci: esse in auxilio ci. opem ferre ci. opitulari ci.—succurrere ci. subvenire ci. subsidio venire ci. sublevare qm. [SYN. in AID.] To a. *aby* in doing *athg*, ci opitulari in qâ re faciendâ, ci operam suam commodare ad qd; ci operam præbere in qâ re. *Their bodily strength did not a. them*, nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (C.). To a. digestion, concoctiones adjuvare.

ASSISTANCE, auxilium. ops. subsidium. adiumentum. opera. [SYN. in AID. &.] By *aby's* a., cs auxilio, ope, adiumento: cs ope aditus: qo adjuvante; qo adiutore; cs operâ. *Without foreign (i. e. another's) a., suâ sponte*; per se: by the a. of God, juvante Deo, divinâ ope or (if spoken conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. To offer one's a. to *aby*, offerre se, si quo usus operæ sit: towards or for *athg*, ad qd operam suam profiteri: to bring or bear a. to *aby*, ci auxilium, opem auxiliumque, præsidium, suppetias or subsidium ferre. ci auxilium offerre (et) opem et salutem, or opem salutemque ferre ci (C.). ci adesse or præsto esse (in time of need). To seek or call in the a. of a physician, medicum uti. medicum morbo adhibere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrotum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjuvamenta hominum desiderat: to send *aby* to another's a., qm auxilio or subsidio mittere: qm auxilii causâ mittere: to send the infantry to the a. of *aby*, pedites ci subsidio or suppetias mittere: to go to *aby's* a., ci auxilio venire: ci suppetias ire or proficisci; ci subvenire or succurrere: to beg, &c. *aby's* a., auxilium, or opem, or opem a:que auxilium, or præsidium petere a qo.

ASSISTANT, adjutor (g. t., also assistant-teacher).—socius (partner in *athg*: e. g. furtorum).—minister. administrator (one who is present and assists in a subordinate capacity: *emply in a bad sense*),—collēga (colleague).—hypodidascalus (under-master).—Jm. minister et adjutor; socius et particeps cs rei: servus et minister cs rei. To be *aby's* a. in *athg*, cs socium esse in re: in a crime, sceleris affluens esse: to take *aby* for one's a., qm socium sibi adjuvare: in *athg*, qm socium

adhibere in re: to give *aby* for an a. in *athg*, ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem.

ASSISTANT, adj. adjuvans.—To be a. to *aby*, juvare or adjuvare qm. See TO ASSIST.

ASSISTER, adjutor, qui opem, auxilium, &c. fert ci. qui ci adfuit, præsto fuit ci (in need), &c. See ASSISTANT.

ASSIZE, conventus (the coming together of persons, at a given time and place, for the trial of their causes). To hold an a. or the assizes, conventum agere: a judge of a., qui iure dicundo conventus circumfit. See CIRCUIT. To have finished or returned from the a.'s (i. e. a whole circuit), conventus peregrisse. || *Assize of bread*, *pretium pani constitutum.

ASSIZER of bread, *qui pretium pani constituit.

ASSOCIATE, v. tr. sociare. conjungere qd cum qâ re. adjuvare qd ci rei.—*aby with aby*, qm socium or comitem addere ci. To a. *aby with myself*, ourselves, &c., qm in societatem assumere or ascribere (g. t.); qm in collegium optare (of election into a corporate body by the members).—INTRA. || *Keep company with*: qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate cs versari: also vivere cum qo; se comitem or socium adjuvare ci. || *Join myself to*, se jungere or conjungere cum qo (g. t.).—societatem inire, coire, facere cum qo (enter into a company, league, &c., with).—fecius facere cum qo (of a league or compact).

ASSOCIATE, adj. federatus. fœdere junctus.—socius (ally).

ASSOCIATE, s. socius (partner, companion: bound to another by common interests: in *athg*, cs rei: e. g. periculi; criminis).—sodalis (comrade, companion: bound to another by liking, for enjoyment, &c.).—particeps cs rei. consors cs rei (one who shares in an enjoyment or possession: the particeps [opp. exors], voluntarily taking a part: the consors [opp. exors], because without co-operating he is entitled to a share: socius imperii, a co-regent so far as he actually shares the business of a government; consors, as far as the office is merely honorary)—particeps ejusdem laudis; conjunctionis, voluptatis.—consors laboris, mendacitatis, vitiorum,—in lucris atque furtis).—convictor (one who always lives with another).—comes (companion: one who keeps company with another, *emply on a journey, in walking*, &c.).—affinis cs rei or ci rei (implicated in *athg*, mly in something bad, aff. crimini: noxæ, culpæ).—To declare his a., consocios edere: to refuse to declare them, consocios celare.

ASSOCIATION, || *Union*, societas.—to have formed a friendly a., societatem caritatis coluisse inter se. || A union of persons for a particular purpose: societas (for some common business: intellectual, commercial, &c.).—sodalitas (a brotherhood; a union of companions: e. g. of certain priests at Rome; then of any similar a.: e. g. of the free-masons).—factio (a political party: mly in a bad sense).—collegium (a corporation: e. g. of merchants, priests, artisans, &c.). || *'Association of ideas'*: *Hand thinks that 'associatio idearum must be allowed as term. techn.*

ASSORT, in genera digerere (aft. C. de Or. 1, 42, 190).—digerere. in ordinem digerere. See ARRANGE.

ASSORTMENT, || *Act of arranging*, &c., ordinatio.—*Crcl.* with in genera digerere, &c. || A collection of goods, &c. properly arranged: *merces in genera digeræ, but mly by merces only, with a suitable adjective: e. g. 'an a. of foreign goods', merces peregrine.

ASSUAGE, lenire. mitigare. mollire. levare; allevare; sublevare. temperare. [SYN. in ALLEVATE.] To a. hunger or thirst, famem or sitim edare. sitim reprimere. famem or sitim explere, depellere. INTRA. minui, se minuire, and minuire only: imminui. remitti; se remittere. levare; sublevare. leniri. mitigari. [SYN. in ABATE.]

ASSUAGEMENT. See ALLEVATION.

ASSUAGER, *Crcl.* by verbs under ASSUAGE. [sedator. Armob.]

ASSUASIVE, dolorem leniens or mitigans.

ASSUBJUGATE. See SUBJUGATE.

ASSUEFACTION, *Crcl.* by assuefacere (ci rei, or with infn.).

ASSUETUDE, assuetudo (to *athg*, cs rei).

ASSUME, || *Take*, sumere. capere.—To a. as a pretence, simulare. || *Take or arrogate to oneself*, sumere. sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare or tribuere.—qd vindicare sibi or ad se. qd usurpare. To a. the name of king, regium nomen sumere: regium nomen sibi asciscere: to a. the royal authority, regium sibi vindicare: the praises of another, *alius laudes vindicare ad se: great authority, magnam auctoritatem

alibi sumere. || *Take for granted: sumere* or *habere* or *putare* pro certo: pro certo or comprobato ponere, or ponere only. *You have assumed that the gods are happy, deos beatos esse sumpsisti: this brings assumed and granted, hoc posito et concesso (posito alone is bad). All philosophers a., inter omnes philosophos constat.*

ASSUMER, arrogans. insolens. superbus.

ASSUMING, arrogans. insolens. superbus.

ASSUMPTION, vindictio (act of claiming to oneself).—usurpatio (illegal a.). || *Arrogance: arrogantia.*—insolentia.—superbia [See ARROGANCE.] || *Postulate: sumptio (by which C. translates the Gk. λήμμα).*—conjectura (conjectural a.).—*præmissa syllogismi (in logic:—assumptio is 'the minor' proposition).—On this a., hoc posito atque concesso. || *Assumption into heaven (e.g. of the Virgin Mary, *assumptio in cælum; or by Crcl. with *in cælum assumi (aft. assumptus est in cælum in the Creed).*

ASSURANCE, fiducia (v. gr. the laudable trust in things we actually can trust, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves)—confidentia (a blameable, presumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength: opp. foresight and discretion).—audacia (confidence arising fm contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise).—audientia (audible confidence; spirit of enterprise).—fidentia (Fidentia est per quam magnis et honoris in rebus nuntium ipse animus in se fiducia certum cum spe collocavit. C.).—fides (faith in a man's honour).—spes firma. spes certa (confident expectation).—firma animi confio.—animus certus et confirmatus. The full a. of safety, certa fiducia (e.g. salutis: opp. spes). To cause a., fiduciam facere: ei fiduciam asserere. To feel a full a., certam apem habere; magnam fiduciam habere. With a. (= firmness, boldness), fidenter. fidenti animo. (= in a spirit of rash confidence) confidenter. || *Want of modesty, confidentia (e.g. videte quo vultu, quâ confidentiâ dicant. C.).*—impudentia.—os impudens or durum or ferreum: a man of consummate a., homo perfrecte frontis. || *A pledge of security for payment: fiducia (also a sale, on condition of being permitted to buy back the thing sold). To receive such an a., fiduciam accipere: to hold it, fiduciam commissam tenere. || Positive and confident statements: ei fiduciam confirmare qd ci: confirmare de qâ re; or with acc. and inf. He gave them a solemn a., which he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et iurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos daturum. || Insurance. Vin.*

ASSURE. || *Maintain the certainty of athg: affirmare, confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically).—asserere (to maintain a thing earnestly: asserere is had in this sense) in the golden age with de, or acc. and inf.—pro certo affirmare: sancte affirmare: with an oath, iurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He assured them with an oath that he would give &c., iurejurando confirmavit—daturum &c. Be assured, persuadeas tibi; persuasum tibi sit; crede mihi. or, more commonly, mihi crede (parenthetically); persuadeas tibi velim; velim tibi ita persuadeas: sic volo tibi persuadere. You may be assured that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam. &c., or scito inserted. Nothing, I a. you, could &c., nihil, scito, potuit &c. A. yourself that nobody &c. (nam) cave putes—quemquam &c. To feel assured of aby's fidelity, ejus fides mihi cognita est. || Produce in aby the feeling of certainty about athg: fiduciam facere ci; fiduciam asserere ci. To feel assured of or about athg, magnam fiduciam habere es rei. || Betroth: despondere qm ci; desponsare (later. Suet.).*

ASSURED. || *Certain (objectively: of things): certus, exploratus, non dubius. It is an a. experience, inter omnes constat, or constat only: a man of a. integrity, vir spectatus fidelis. || Certain (subjectively: of persons): certus. || Having unbecoming assurance: impudens.*

ASSUREDLY, || *Surely: without doubt: certe, certo (the former relating more to the persuasion of the speaker; the latter to the real state of the case; both certe scio and certo scio occur; the latter more commonly: certe is used objectively in certe evenire. [Pract. Intr. ii. 561, &c.])—liquido (with clearness; with full certainty; without hesitation: e.g. dicere; confirmare. C. jurare. Ter.).—haud dubie. sine ullâ dubitatione (like certe: to intimate that the speaker entertains no doubt of the truth of his assertion).—profecto (i.e. for a fact: a strong assertion, that the statement*

*made is objectively true: also the 'doubtless' of assumption; as in 'a. you are now at Rome,' nunc quidem profecto Romæ es).—sane (certainly: of which a sane mind cannot entertain a doubt: used also in replies).—nam (nearly = profecto, but stands only at the head of a sentence, nly before a personal pronoun).—recte (assuredly; you are right: a courteous assent in replies).—utique (a restrictive particle of assertion: in C. chiefly in his letters, with imperat. subj. and other expressions of wishing, advising, or commanding).—nimirum (of what is so certain, that it would be surprising if it were otherwise: e.g. nimirum recte). || *'Assuredly,' in a sentence containing a positive assertion, may often be transi. by non dubito, quin &c. A. this can happen, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit. || IF NOT—YET ASSUREDLY (= at all events), si non—at saltem; si non—certe. || 'Assuredly,' as an answer: certe, sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question).—sane quidem. Sic recte. optime (of courteous assent).—'Do you grant us this?' 'Assuredly I do,' dasne hoc nobis? do sane. [Pract. Intr. ii. 148, 149.] || Ironically: certe; quidem certe; nempe; scilicet; videlicet; nimirum (of these, certe is the only one that can stand alone). || I believe athg a., persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi: to know a., certo (pro certo) scire: pro explorato habere qd; certum, exploratum or compertum habere qd.**

ASSURER, qui cavet de pro qâ re (he who gives the security): *qui cautionem adhibet ei rei (he who takes the security).

ASTERISK, asteriscus (ἀστερίσκος).

ASTERISM. See CONSTELLATION.

ASTERN; by Crcl. with pupils. 'Those astern,' qui in puppi sunt or sedent.

ASTHMA, dyspnœa (δυσπνοία): anhelitus: spiritus angustior; angustiae spiritus. Also meatus animæ gravior et sonantior (ast. Plin. 6, 16, 13). To have the a., dyspnœa laborare: gravem tardumque spiritum expedire.

ASTHMATIC, } angustii pectoris. spiritus an-

ASTHMATIC, } gustioris. dyspnoicus. asthmaticus. To be a., ei spiritus difficilis redditur.

ASTONISH, in stuporem dare; obstupescere (to astonish).—Crcl. by mihi mirum videtur, &c. You a. me by &c., mirum mihi videtur, te &c.: to be a. d. obstupescere; obstupescere; stupefieri (to be astonished: also stupor me invadit: qd stupidum me tenet): mirari, admirari, demirari qd: acc. with inf. or qd. I am astonished at your not writing to me, miror te ad me nihil scribere. I am astonished at your not laughing, miror quod non rideas, or te non ridere. See ASTONISHMENT.

ASTONISHING, stupendus.—admirabilis. mirus. mirificus. mirabilis. Sine ingens, immanis (huge, immense). An a. amount of money, immanes pecunie. To perform a. cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.).

ASTONISHINGLY, stupendum in modum.—mirum in modum.—mirandum in modum.—mirabiliter.—valde.

ASTONISHMENT, miratio. admiratio. To create a., admirationem efficere, movere, habere: to feel a., admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit: to fill aby with a., qm in admirationem conjicere.

ASTOUND. See ASTONISH.

ASTRADDLE. To ride a., *eo, quo homines solent modo, equitare.

ASTRAGAL, astragalus.

ASTRAL. See STARRY.

ASTRAY. To go a., errare (also fig.): errore vagari. vagari et errare: to lead a., a rectâ viâ deducere (prop.).—inducere qm in errorem (fig.):—intentionally, purposely, scientem.—transversum agere qm (to lead him a. fm the path of virtue). To be far a. (fig.), in errore versari. errore captum ease.

ASTRICT, astringere (opp. solvere).

ASTRICTION, astrictio (Plin.—astrigent power).—constrictio (act of binding together. then, of the intestines by medicines. late).—contractio (g. i. opp. remissio; porrectio). A. of the bowels, alvus astricta or restricta.

ASTRICTIVE. See ASTRINGENT.

ASTRIDE. See ASTRADDLE. || *varicare is to stand with the legs wide apart: ovaricatus cruribus or pedibus is 'with legs or feet wide apart.'*

ASTRIFEROUS, astrifer (Poet. and Post-Aug.).

ASTRINGE, astringere (e.g. alvum: opp. solvere: also of intense cold, &c.).—constringere (to tie tightly together).

ASTRINGENCY, astrictio. astrictoria viâ (astrigentis

power: herba gustūs amari cum astrictione. *Plin.* i. folia astrictoria vim habent. *Plin.*

ASTRINGENT, astrictorius (*P. in* astrictoria vis).—constrictivus (*in late medical writers*).

ASTROLOGER, astrologus.—mathematicus. Chaldeus (*as far as mathematicians and Chaldeans foretold events by the stars*)—Chaldaicus rationibus eruditus.

ASTROLOGICAL, by genit. astrologorum. [astrologus. *Boeth.*] *Sis* Chaldaicus: e. g., a. calculations, rationes Chaldaice.

ASTROLOGIZE, mathematicæ addictum esse (*ast. Suet. Tib. 69*).—Chaldaicus rationibus eruditum esse.

ASTROLOGY, astrologia (*in classical Lat. the regular word for 'astronomy'; afterwards = 'astrology'*).—ratio sideralis or scientia sideralis (*knowl-dye of the stars, espily if used to foretell events by it: the former objective; the latter subjective*).—rationes Chaldaice (*a., as an art practised by the Chaldeans. C.*).—mathematica (e. g. *in mathematicæ addictus. Suet.*).—Chaldaicum prædicendi genus (*C.*).

ASTRONOMER, astrologus; cœli ac siderum peritus.—astronomus (*Post-avg.*).—See ASTROLOGER.

ASTRONOMICAL, astronomicus.—ad sideralem rationem spectans or pertinens.

ASTRONOMY, astrologia, astronomia (*the former the classical word: the latter Post avg.*).—cœli dimetiendi ratio or studium (*the measuring of the heavens: rat. the science, stud. the practice of it*).—lunaris ratio is observation of the moon, as a prognostic of the weather.

ASTUTE. See CUNNING

ASUNDER, seorsum, but *my* by *dis* or *se* in composition: e. g. *to cut* or *cleave a.*, discidere (*ferro*), discindere (*also with ictu*).—diffindere: *to be* or *remain a.*, distare (*inter se*).—*to be at a certain distance apart*.—separatum esse, disjunctum inter se esse: *to saw a.*, serrâ dissecare: *to dwell a.*, seorsum et non una habitare: *to draw a.*, diducere.—*dist* here (*drag a. by violence*).

ASYLUM, asyllum (*the strict sense, of a sacred place of refuge*).—perflugium (*q. l. any place, thing, or person, that offers security*).—refugium (*a secret place of refuge, as far as possible removed from danger*).—receptus (*a place to which one withdraws*).—receptaculum (*a place which receives and protects one*). *To offer an a. to aby*, perflugium præbere; refugium dare. *To fly to an a.*, in asyllum perferre.—See REFUGIO.

ASYMMETRICAL, non or parum equalis. inæqualis. parum congruus. *To be a.*, *parum inter se consentire: *nullus habere communis proportionis.

ASYMMETRY, inæqualitas. ἀσυμμετρία, ut Græco verbo utar.

ASYMPTOTE, *linea quæ circumluc, &c. tangit, neque secat. *linea, quæ circumluc, &c. ita tangit, ut non secet.

AT, ¶ *With names of towns, &c.*: gen. case of singular, of 1st or 2nd decl.—abl. of other nouns. *At Rome, Romæ; at Athens, Athenis; at Pessinus, Pessinunte*.

¶ *If the action did not take place in, but only near, the place, the prep. ad apud must be used. The battle fought at the Trebia, at Cannæ, &c., pugna ad Trebiam, ad Cannas (my* *with, but in L. also, without commissas, for* *weh* *lie, once only uses the gen.*

Si Trasimeni quam Trebim, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior fuit). *The mutiny which began at Sucri, seditio militum cœpta apud Sucrenem.*

'To be waiting at Rome for a triumph' is, ad urbem esse (the General claiming the triumph not being permitted to enter the city till his request was granted or refused). To take athy fm the temple of Diana at Ephesus, tollere qd Epheso (abl. sold. Ephesi) ex fano Dianæ.

[See Pract. Intr. li p 271, Cautio f.] *Cassius is at Antioch with his whole army, Cassius in oppido Antiochie est cum omni exercitu (i. e. in Antioch. C.): Cassius ad Antiochie est cum omni exercitu (i. e. before or near Antioch).*

¶ *'At, with 'home,' 'house' gen. of domi. Is your brother at home? domine est frater?—at my house, domi meæ: but also in domo meâ, and domi apud me. With 'to dine,' (cenare) apud with acc. of the person, apud qm cenare.*

¶ *At my thy, another's, &c. house, is my meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ domi: but when there is another adj. or a gen. of the possessor, the prep. is more common: e. g. in domo Cæsaris, but also domi Cæsaris. To stay at home, domi manere, remanere,—domi se tenere or retinere. [See HOME, HOUSE.]*

¶ *With other local relations: my by ad. To stand at the door, ad ostium stare: to be at the gates, esse ad portas: but to halt, &c., at two miles' distance is, consistere, &c., a millibus passuum duobus.*

To learn athy at school, in scholâ qd discere (Q.).

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¶ *The prepos. 'at' after a verb is often not expressed: e. g. to aim at aby, petere qm: to laugh at athy, ridere qd: qd risu excipere (to receive it with a laugh).*

AT, with relations of TIME.—abl. case: at that time, eo tempore. *Of an appointed time, ad: to assemble at the day fixed, ad diem convenire. At the right time, at the nick of time, tempore, ad tempus (of an appointed time): suo tempore (of events, &c., happening at their proper time).* ¶ *At a party, dinner, &c., in convivio (Ter.): inter cenam (of athy happening at dinner-time. C.).* ¶ *AT ONCE—AND (= both—and); idem—idem (e. g. fuere qui idem ornate, idem veritate dicerent).*

AT, of an occasion, &c., *its* ad. *To raise his eyes at the name of Thisbe, ad Thibes nomen oculos erigere (O.).*

AT, with words of COST, PRICE, &c.—abl. of the price: e. g. *to live at enormous expense, profusus sumptibus vivere: to be provided at a small charge, parvo curata esse.* But *est* (1) tanti, quanti, with their compounds, pluris, minoris, are always in gen.—(2) *With verbs of valuing, magni, parvi, maximi, minimi, plurimi, also stand in gen.: but magno, permagno, parvo, are also found with æstimare.*—(3) *With verbs of price, magno, permagno, minimo, parvo, plurimo, nimio, villi, always in abl.*—(4) *Multi, majoris, are not used, but magni, pluris (majoris once in Phædr.).*

¶ *For such forms as 'at least,' 'at most,' 'at hand,' 'at once,' &c., see LEAST, MOST, HAND, ONCE, &c.*

ATHEISM, eorum impietas, qui Deum esse negant.

ATHEIST, atheus (*C. Æveo*): qui nullum esse omnino Deum putat; qui Deum (or deos) esse negat. homo implus (*q. l.*).

ATHEISTICAL, } impius
ATHEOUS, }

ATHIRST, sitiens.—siticulosus.—fig. cs rei avidus; appetens. [See THIRSTY.] *To be a.*, sitire.

ATHLETIC, valens. validus. lacertosus. corpore vigen. corpore validus. corpore robusto. Jn. robustus et valens. [SYN. IN STROMO.]

ATHWART, in transversum. transverse. ex transverso. ¶ *A cross, prep. Vid.*

ATLAS, ¶ *Geographical a.*, *tabularum geographicarum volumen, or tabule geographicæ. ¶ *A kind of silk, æsericus pannus densus et collustratus.*

ATMOSPHERE, aer (*the denser air of the lower regions of the a.; opp. æther, the upper, purer air*).—cœlum (*the heavens; the whole a.; also temperature, climate*). *A pure a.*, aer purus: *healthy, cœlum salubre* or *bonum* / *et salubris*.

ATMOSPHERICAL, by gen. aeris or cœli.

ATOM, atomus, i. f. (ἄτομος): corpus individuum (C.).—corpus individuum et solidum (C.).—corpus insecabile (*Vitr. Q.*). ¶ *Used hyperbolically for a very small portion: not an a., ne minimum quidem: ne tantillum quidem.*

ATONE, ¶ *Agree, Vid.* ¶ *Alone (= ex parte, &c.) at/g or for athy, qd luere, expiare, penas ca rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere: by death, with his life, luere morte, capite.—Sis compensare qd cum qâ te or qâ te (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it).*

¶ *Reconcile, placare, expiare. mitigare or lenire (SYN IN APPARE).* animum cs in qm offensorem recolligere. placare qm ci or in qm. qm cum qo reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam. ca animum ci reconciliare. *To a. enemies, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter inimicos (Com.).*

ATONEMENT, satisfactio (*satisfaction for an injury: e. g. for killing a person*).—pena (*q. l. for punishment*).—placulum (*in religious matters*).—placamentum (*that by which a. is made*). *A sacrifice of a.*, *mors quâ numen placatur or expiatur. *To require a. fm aby, placulum a qo exigere. To make a. for athy, qd expiare, luere. See ATONE.* ¶ *Reconciliation, &c., placatio (act of appeasing).—reconciliatio concordæ or gratiæ (reconciliation).—reditus in gratiam. To make a. between persons, qm ci or in qm placare; qm cum qo reconciliare: qm or ca animum ci reconciliare.*

ATOP, by adj. summus in agreement: 'a. of weh,' in quo summo.

ATRABILIARIAN, melancholia.

ATRABILIOUS, melancholicus.

ATROCIOUS, dirus (*exciting horror: a property of things: e. g. exsecratio*).—atrox (*exciting fear: e. g. facinus*).—fœdus (*foul*).—abominandus. detestandus. detestabilis (*detestable*).—nefandus. nefarius (*the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions*).—immanis (*shocking: of actions*).—teter (*hideous, shock-*

ing; abominable in character and conduct). An a. villan, homo omni parte detestabilis. homo impurus. monstrum hominis.

ATROCIOUSLY, atrociter. immaniter. fœde. tetre. ATROCIOUSNESS, { atrocitas.—fœditas.—immanitas. } An atrocity, atrocitas, facinus, &c.

ATROPHY, tabes (g. t.).—atrophia (in Cels. in Gk characters; afterwards in Lat.).

ATTACH, v. Bind to oneself, qm sibi adjungere; qm sibi devincire: by alth, qd re: by presents, donis sibi obstringere qm; præmiis sibi devincire qm.—Sibi capere (to captivate; of female beauty); tenere. detinere.—qm ad se trahere, attrahere or perducere; qm in suas partes ducere or trahere; qm suum facere (to bring over to one's party or side).—qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; cs amicitiam sibi parare. comparare, conciliare; animum cs sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere (to gain aby's friendship). } Arrest, comprehendere (g. t.).—in custodiam dare. in vincula conicere (throw into prison).—To a. great importance to the circumstance, that &c., plurimi faciendum existimare, quod &c. } To attach a meaning to a word. See MEANING. } Seize. VID.

ATTACHMENT, amor. voluntas. caritas. studium. benevolentia. [SYN. IN AFFECTION.]—towards aby, amor in, erga, adversus qm: benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm. From a., propter amorem or benevolentiam. [More under AFFECTION.] } Arrest, comprehensio (e. g. solum).—prehensio.

ATTACK, v. adori, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurrare or incurare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c.; also qm): also signa inferre in hostem; signis infestis inferri in hostem: with the sword, ferro petere or lacessere qm: in the rear, a tergo hostes adori; hostium terga impugnare: in front, in adversos hostes impetum facere: in flank, in latus hostium incurrare: in two bodies, signa bipartito inferre: to be attacked before and behind, accipiti acie opprimi (Curt.). } To attack with words: dicto or convicio incescere, lacessere, insectari, consectari, adori qm (g. t.).—(acerbus) invehi in qm (invehi agst).—petere qm.—pugnare contra qd. impugnare qd. in controversiam vocare qd (combat a proposition). To a. a man's opinion, impugnare cs sententiam: a man's reputation, glory, &c., de famâ or gloriâ cs detrachere; dignitatem cs impugnare; cs existimationem oppugnare; incurrare in cs famam: to a. openly, aperte petere qd: secretly, covertly, occulte cuniculis oppugnare qd (C. Agr. 1, 1, init.). } To be attacked by a disease: tentari morbo (of a light a.).—corripit morbo (of a severe a.).—to a. the eyes, aciem oculorum obtundere.

ATTACK, s. petio (act of aiming at).—impetus. incursio. incursum (g. t.). the two last mly of violent a.).—excursio (of light troops).—concursum. congressus (the mutual a. of two parties).—Impugnatio. oppugnatio (espely assault of a town). An unprovoked a., bellum ultro illatum. Frequent a. of cavalry, procella equestris (L.). At, or on, the first a., primo impetu; primo congressu: to order an a. of cavalry, immittere equites in hostem: to give or sound the signal for a., bellum canere: to defeat an a., impetum frangere, reprimere, propulsare: to stand agst an a., impetum excipere, ferre, or sustinere: to check an a., impetum tardare or retardare: to be ready, &c., for making an a., infestis signis consistere.—In a wider sense, 'to make an a. on aby's property', involare in possessiones cs: on a female's virtue, puellâ pudicitiam aggredi or attentare; puellam tentare; puellam de stupro appellare.—feminam in stuprum illucere.

ATTAIN, ro, parare. comparare. acquirere. colligere. nancisci. adipisci. consequi. assequi. obtinere. [More under ACQUIRE.] } Reach, equal: consequi. assequi (to equal aby in a property: as, mly of attaining to the property itself).—adæquare, exæquare (to a. to a property in an equal degree). Jn. exquare et assequi.—square (to equal aby in a property: less commonly to a. to a property in an equal degree). To be far from having attained to an equality with aby, multum abesse a qo: to a. to aby, or to an equality with aby, by imitation, qm or qd imitari: qm imitando consequi. } Arrive at. To a. to extreme old age, ad summam senectutem pervenire: the same degree of honour as another, eos honorum gradus, quos alius, assequi.—an object, ad id, quod volumus (cupimus), venire or pervenire: eo, quo qs vult, pervenire: eo, quo qs intendit, ferri ac deduci. To a. wish: the object of my desire, &c., optatum impetrare (by entreaty); voti compotem or participem fieri; voti dampnari; voto potiri (t.).

ATTAINABLE, quod adipisci queas.—quod obtineri potest.—impetrabile (a. by entreaties).

ATTAINER, damnatio. condemnatio (Post-Aug.). To reverse aby's a., resacrare qm (Np.—i. e. to retract the formal execration publicly pronounced agst a state criminal). } Stain: labes. macula.

ATTAINMENT, comparatio. adeptio [SYN. in ACQUISITION]: of popularity or favour, conciliatio gratiæ. } Attainments: doctrina. eruditio. literæ. A person of great a., multarum rerum cognitione imbutus; eruditissimus; optimis artibus eruditus; homo in quo multæ sunt literæ: of great and various a., in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

ATAINT, damnare. condemnare. See CONDEMN. } Corrupt. See TAINT.

ATTEMPER, temperare.—moderari.—modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qâ re.—continere. coercere (to restrain it properly).—lenire. mitigare. molire (soften; make less harsh).—[SYN. in TEMPER.] } Fit to aby: accommodare qd ci rei or ad rem: facere or efficere, ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re.

ATTEMPERATE. See ATTEMPER.

ATTEMPT, v. tentare. experiri. conari. periclitari (qm or qd: e. g. periclitari Romanos. Np.).—periculum facere cs or cs rei.—moliri (to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work).—audere (to a. a great and dangerous work). See TRY. } Attempt aby's mind: sollicitare qm or cs animum: e. g. pretio. pecuniâ.—pellicere qm.

ATTEMPT, s. conatus, ūs, m.; in plur. also conata (a., as the beginning of an undertaking).—periculum (trial by which, with danger to oneself, one arrives at experience: periclitatio, as action).—experimentum (trial, contrived for the purpose of learning the nature of aby). An unlucky or unsuccessful a., res infelicit operæ; res infelicit tentata: a vain a., conatus frustra captus: to make an a., periculum facere; conatum incipere or facere (incip. of beginning to make it; fac. of actually carrying it through. C. Cat. 2, 12, 27).—aget aby or alth, contra qm or qd. To make an a. upon alth, tentare qd (e. g. on a camp, castra).

ATTEMPTER, tentator (πειραστής). Hor. one who attempts to seduce a female).

ATTEND, } Pay attention to: attendere qm or qd: not ad qm, ad qd: but attendere animum or animos ad qd is correct. Krebs).—animum attendere, animum advertere ad qd.—curare qd (care about it; look after it).—servare. observare (observe).—cs rei rationem habere, ducere (regard it; take it into account).—to a. to the household affairs, negotia domestica curare: domus officia exsequi (of the mistress of a family): res domesticas dispensare (of the steward, &c.): to a. to one's studies, colere studia. deserveire studia. Not to a., negligere qm or qd. INTRANS. } Pay attention, animum attendere, intendere, advertere. animo adesse (g. t.).—aures erigere animumque attendere, or erigi only, or se erigere (of auditors).—A! adeo te animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite! (C.) [See ATTENTION.] } Accompany (as attendants), comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, adungere.—prosequi qm or qd.—deducere qm (i. e. a. a Rom. Senator). [SYN. in ACCOMPANY].—sequi (to follow).—famulari (to a. as servant).—apparere (to be in attendance on a royal personage, or one in high office, as scribe, lictor, &c.). To be attended by a crowd, stipari (e. g. non usitatâ frequentiâ). } To attend a sick person: ægrotum curare: assiduously, &c., ægroti assidere. } Wait for: opperiri (qm or qd).—præstolari ci or (but not in C.) qm.—manere qm.—expectare qm or qd. [SYN. in WAIT FOR.] } Await: manere ci or qm.—Imminere (hang over hm). } Attend to a business: dare operam ci rei (one's business, duty, &c.).—munere suo fungi: muneri sui officii satisfacere: exsequi munus officii. colere, obire munus. } Be present at: to a. public worship, sacris adesse. } Visit aby, convenire qm.

ATTENDANCE, ministerium (as domestic, scribe, &c.: ministratio in Virg. only).—salutatio. officium (a. on a superior to pay him respect). Daily a., assiduitas quotidiana (carrying with it the notion of zeal, &c.). To dance a. on aby, assiduitatem ci præbere: in aby's antechamber, in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem (Gelt. 4, 1, init.). } Body of attendants, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (iiv. age).—famuli. ministri (servants).—comitatus. associatio (attending body or train: the latter, train of clients, &c., following to show respect).—stipatio (dense crowd accompanying aby = 'suite', 'train'). } Attention. VID. } At-

tendances on a sick person: curatio, cura, are the nearest words: *my by Crcl.*

ATTENDANT, comes (companion; *g. t.*).—*assecia*. *asseciator* (a servant, client, friend, &c.), accompanying a person to do honour to him).—*deductor* (one who attends another to his house to do him honour).—*famulus* (domestic servant).—*minist*er (servant or assistant for the performance of any office: *e. g.* the servants who wait at table).—See 'body of attendants' under **ATTENDANCE**. || To be an *a. alth*, *adesse ci rei* (of mere presence): to interesse *ci rei* if present to take a share in managing it): to be an *a. at church*, *sacris adesse*.

ATTENT. See **ATTENTIVE**.

ATTENTION, *attentio animi* (C. de Or. 2, 35, 150).—*more emly intentio* (both, the steady direction of the thoughts towards an object).—*audientia* (*a. to a speaker*; *for which also intentio is used*).—*diligentia* (careful *a. to a task*, &c.: *opp. indiligentia*).—*studium*. *officium*. *officium et cultus* (obliging *a. to a person*).—*A. to alth*, *observatio* *ci rei* (act of observing it):—*to oneself*, *animadversio* (C. de Off. 1, 29, 103).—*To procure a. to oneself* (of a speaker), *sibi* or *oratori* *sua* *audientiam* *facere*: the *a. of an audience*, *auditores sibi* *facere* *attentos*: to keep or rivet *aby's a.*, *aures* *cs* *tenere*. *To direct one's a. to alth*: to pay *a. to alth*, *animum attendere*, *advertere* *ad qd*: *animum intendere*, *animum defigere* et *intendere* *in* (*seld. ad*) *qd*: *tenere* *animum attentum*, *referre* *animum* *ad qd*: *cogitationem intendere* *ad rem*. *To call aby's a. to something* (that he might otherwise forget or omit), *monere* *qm* *with* *ut*. *To call or draw aby's a. to oneself*, *convertere* *qm* or *cs* *animum* *in* or *ad se*: *to attract a.*, *conspici* (*absol.*). *conspicuum* *esse*: *by alth*, *qñ* *re* (of things and persons that strike one by their unusual appearance). *To draw people's a. to aby*, *qm* *conspicuum* *facere*. *Alth* *occupies the a. of men*, *qd* *occupat* *cogitationes* *hominum*. *To pay a.*, *adesse animo* (or, of several, *animis*).—*erigere mentem* (of several, *mentes*) *auresque* (to prick up one's ears, &c., to pay *a. to a speaker*): also *Jx.* *aures* *erigere* *animumque* *attendere*.—*operam dare ci rei* (*e. g.* to a play, *fabulæ*). *To be paying great a. to alth*, *acriter* *animum intendere* *ad qd*. *To pay a. to a person*, *observare* *qm*. *colere* et *observare* *qm* (C.). *officium et cultum* *ci* *tribuere*: *marked a.*, *qm* *præter ceteros* or *perofficiose* *observare*. *diligenter* *observare* et *colere* *qm*. *significare* *studium* *erga* *qm* *non mediocre*: *marked and affectionate a.*, *perofficiose* et *peramenter* *observare* *qm* (C.). || 'With attention.' See **ATTENTIVELY**.

ATTENTIVE, *attentus*, *intentus* (with the mind on the stretch).—*erectus* (mentally excited). *Very a.*, *perattentus*. *To be very a.*: see 'to pay, &c., ATTENTION'.—*to make aby a.*, *qm* *attentum* *facere*. *excitare* *animos*, *ut* *attendant*.—*More* *under* **ATTENTION**.

ATTENTIVELY, *attente*, *intente*: *very a.*, *perattente*. *To look at a.*, *acius* *contueri*, or *only* *contueri*, *conspicere* (*Bremi ad Np. Chabr. 1, 2*): *acri* *animo* et *intento* *intueri*: *very a.*, *acriter* *contemplari*. *To listen a.*, *diligenter* *attendere*, *attente* or *attento* *animo* or *sedulo* *audire* *qm*: *præbere* *se* *ci* *attentum* *auditorum*; *adesse animo* (*animis*); *erigere mentem* (*mentes*) *auresque*, et *qm* *dicentem* *attendere* (of listening to an orator): *alth*, *attente* *audire* *qd*. *He is not listening a.*, *aures* *ejus* *peregrinantur*: *to follow alth a.*, *animo sequi* *qd*.

ATTENTIVENESS. See **ATTENTION**.

ATTENUATE, *attenuare*, *extenuare* (to make thinner literally; then *fig. to lessen*, with respect to time or strength).—*diluire* (to dilute: *e. g.* *vinum*, *potionem*).

ATTENUATE, *attenuatus*, *extenuatus* (*e. g.* *aer extenuatus*).

ATTENUATION, *extenuatio*.

ATTEST, || *Bear evidence* to: *testari* (*g. t.*).—*attestari*, *testificari*, *testimonio* *confirmare* (*conferre* *by one's evidence*).—*testimonio* *esse*, *testem* *esse* (to be a witness: the former of things, the latter of persons).—*affirmare* (to affirm positively).—*clamare* (to cry out).—|| *Call to witness*: *testari* *qm*, *testem* *facere* *qm*: *Gr-d*, *Deum* *testari* or *Deum* *invocare* *testem*: *gods* and *men*, *deos* *hominisque* *testari*, or *contestari*.—*antestari* *qm* (in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court). *The question put was*, *licet antestari? If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in C. pro Milone, 25, 68).*

ATTEST, *a.*

ATTESTATION, || *testimonium*: to give *a.*, *testi-*
monium *dare* (both of persons and things):—to bring forward *a.*, *testimonium* *perhibere* (of persons): *testimonium* *cs* *rei* *proferre*. *testi-*

monium *cs* *rei* *afferre*. *To be or serve for an a.*, *cs* *re esse* *testimonium*. See **WITNESS**.

ATTIRE, *v.* *vestire*. *convestire*. *veste tegere*, *veste induere* *qm*. *veste amicare* *qm*. *To be attired*, *vestiri*, *amiciri* *qñ* *re*. See **ARRAY**, **DRESS**.

ATTIRE, *a.*, *vestis*, *vestitus cultus*, *vestis ornatus*, *Jx.* *vestitus aque ornatus*. See **DRESS**.

ATTITUDE, *status* (manner in such *alth* stands: hence also position of a combatant).—*habitus*, *corporis habitus* (*altitude*).—*To throw himself into an a.*, of surprise, fear, fury, &c. (of an orator), *in habitum admirationis*, *metus*, *adulationis* *se* *ingere* (Q.).—*An unseemly a.*, *status indecorus*. *An erect a.*, *status erectus* or *celsus*. *To have a statue made in that a.*, *illo statu statum fieri* *vult*.

ATTORNEY, *causidicus* (in a depreciating sense).—*advocatus* (*legal assistant* or *adviser*, who made himself useful to a party in an action by his presence and advice in court).—*cognitor* (in civil causes, the agent of a party present).—*procurator* (agent of one not present).—*leguleius*, *formularius* (a narrow-minded lawyer, who attended only to the letter of the law, not to its spirit: he may however be cautious and acute. C.).—*A noisy a.*, *rabula* *de foro*. *To strike a man's name off the roll of a's*, *se* *PRACTISE*.

ATTORNEYSHIP, *opera forensis*, *causidicatio* (*g. t.* the latter *ap. Fron. Ep. ad Marc. Anton.*).—*advocatio*, *procuratio*. (Syn. in **ATTORNEY**.)

ATTRACT, *PROPR.* *attrahere*, *ad* or *in* *se* *trahere*, *ad se* *allicere* et *trahere*. *The magnet a's iron*, *magne lapis attrahit* or *ad se* *allicit* et *trahit* *ferrum*: *to a.*, *moisture*, *humorem* *trahere* or *recipere*.—|| **IMPROPR.** *ad se* *trahere* or *attrahere*.—*allicere*, *ad se* *allicere* or *illicere* (*allure*). *To a hearers by novelty*, *audientium animos* *novitate* *tenere*: *to a.* *by arts* of *allurement*, *illicebri* *ad se* *trahere*: *to a.* *new or fresh pupils*, *discipulos* *novos* *attrahere* (O.).

ATTRACTION, || *Power of attracting*: *attrahendi*, *quæ* *dicitur*, *vis* (*PROPR.*).—*vis* *ad se* *illicendi* or *attrahendi* (*fig.*). *Novelty is the only a. of that book*, *libro* *isto* *sola* *novitas* *lenocinatur*. *Alth* *has* *lost* *the a. of novelty*, *res* *novitatis* *gratiam* *exiit*. || *An attraction*: *qd* *ad se* *attrahit* or *illicit*: *qd* *nos* *capit*, *delectat*, *delectatione* *allicit*.

ATTRACTIVE. *An a. person*, *homo* *blandus*: **cui magna* *ad se* *illicendi* et *attrahendi* *vis* *inest*: *an a. writer*, *lectorum* *tenens* *scriptor*: *an a. style*, *speciosum* *dicendi* *genus*: *fabulæ* *are* *very a.*, *fabulæ* *habent* *multum* *delectationis*.

ATTRIBUTABLE, *Crcl.*—*its* *by* *referendus* (*that may be referred*).

ATTRIBUTE, *v.* *ascribere* *ci* *qd* (*ascribe* *alth*, *whether good or bad, to aby as its author, inventor, or cause*).—*assignare* *ci* *qd* (*refer* *alth* *to aby as the person fm whom it proceeds*; to impute it in blame, or give the merit of it).—*addicere* *ci* *qd* (*to declare* *aby the author of a composition*. *Geli. 3, 3*).—*tribuere* or *attribuere* *ci* *qd* (*to a.* *alth* *to aby as its cause, whether guilty cause or not*). *To a.* *the invention of alth* *to aby*, *qd* *ci* *inventori* *ascribere*: *the blame* *to aby*, *ci* *culpam* *tribuere* or *attribuere*; *culpam* *in* *qm* *conferre* (*throw it on him*): *culpam* *in* *qm* *vertere* or *transferre* (*fm oneself*):—*to a.* *alth* *to fear*, *qd* *timori* *assignare*: *ill* *success* *to aby*, *ci* *casum* *adversum* *tribuere*; *ci* *incommodum* *ascribere*: *alth* *to oneself* *alone*, *qd* *sibi* *soli* *ascribere*: *you have attributed this to me*, *hæc* *tibi* *a* *me* *eveniunt*.

ATTRIBUTE, *proprietas*, *proprium* (the peculiar nature of *alth*).—*natura* (*nature*).—*ratio*, *vis* (the efficacy it possesses; its constitution).—*qualitas* (*peculiar constitution*: coined by C. as a *trans.* of *ωσότης*). *The divine a's*, *dei* (or *deorum*) *natura*.

ATTRIBUTIVE. *An a.*, *attributio* (C.).

ATTRITE, *attritus*.

ATTRITION, *attritus*, *ûs* (*Post-aug. Plin. Sen.*).—*attritio* (*Lampr. Marc. Capell. prps* *only in two passages*. *Freund*).—*fricatio* (act of rubbing off; also of polishing by *a.*).—*fricatura* (manner of rubbing off *alth*).—*detrimētum* *in* *this* (*the* *proper*) *meaning* *only* *in Appul. Met. 6*. *In the Rom. Cath. sense* (as less than *contritio*).—**cordis attritio*, *quæ* *dicitur*; or **attritio*, *quam* *Pontifici* *vocat*.

ATTUNE, || *Make harmonious*: *concentum* *efficere* *qm* *rerum*. || *Tune one thing to another*: **efficere* *ut* *qd* *eum* *qñ* *re* *concinat*; **efficere* *ut* *res* *concentum* *servent*: *to a.* *one* *harp* *to another* or *others*, *fidem* *ita* *contendere* *nervis* (*Orell. reads* *numeri*) *ut* *concentum* *servare* *possit*: *to a.* *his* *voice* *to his* *lyre*, **concentum* *vocis* *lyræque* (O.) *efficere*.

ATWEEN. || See **BETWEEN**.

ATWIXT. || See **BETWEEN**.

AUBURN, flavus. flavens (of hair, &c., composed of green, red, and white. *Georges*).—aureus (golden).—[*SYN. under YELLOW*.]—*colore nuceo (nut-brown).

AUCTION, auctio (g. t.).—auctio hastæ. hasta publica. hasta censoria (a. by public authority, a spear being fixed in the ground: the two first of confiscated property, the last of lazies and other sources of revenue).—sectio (division by a. of booty, confiscated property, &c.: hence vectores, persons who bought goods at such sales to get a profit by re-selling them).—To hold an a., auctionem facere or constituere: an a. of public property, hastâ positâ auctionari: to proclaim or advertise an a., auctionem prædicare (by the herald): auctionem proscribere or proponere (by a notice).—They are announcing an a., conclamatur, auctionem fore: to sell by a., auctione constitutâ vendere qd; auctionem facere et vendere qd: hastâ positâ vendere qd (of sales of public property): to be sold by a., hastâ positâ vendi or vênire (of public property).—to buy at an a., in auctione emere: to put off an a., auctionem proferre: never to attend a.'s of public property, numquam ad hastam publicam accedere: a constant attendant at a.'s (who goes about to markets to sell his purchases), circulator auctionum (C. Ep. 10, 32, 3).

AUCTION-MART, atrium auctionarium (C. Agr. 1, 8, 7. *Inscr. Orelli*. 3883).

AUCTIONARY, auctionarius.

AUCTIONEER, "curator auctionum (the manager of an auction).—præco (the herald who cries out what is bid, &c.).

AUDACIOUS, audax (always in bad sense).—summæ audaciæ. singulari audaciâ.—confidens.

AUDACIOUSLY, audacter. Jx. audacter libereque. impudent. confidenter.

AUDACIOUSNESS, } audacia. confidentia. ~ te-
AUDACITY, } meritas (rashness). To have

the a. to do athg, audere with inf.—sumere hoc sibi, ut &c. (of presumptuous a.).

AUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi potest. To be a., audiri posse. With an a. voice clare. clarâ voce.

AUDIBLY, clare. clarâ voce.

AUDIENCE, ¶ Admission to a sovereign, &c.: admissio with reference to him who grants it. Post-aug. but class.).—aditus (with reference to him who obtains it).—colloquium (the conversation during the a.).—To grant aby an a., admissionem or aditum ci dare; ad colloquium qm admittere: qm admittere or audire: ci senatum dare (of the senate): to give aby a private a., qm in secretum recipere: to obtain an a., admitti; audiri; datur ei aditus conveniendi: to be refused an a., ad colloquium non admitti. "aditu prohiberi: to beg, demand, &c., an a., petere aditum conveniendi; aditum ad qm postulare: to beg a private a., secretum petere a qo (in the time of the empire). ¶ Hall of a., saluatorium cubiculum (*Afr. Plin.* 15, 10, 11).—atrium (the atr. in a Roman house, where great men received their visitors). ¶ A datory: auditors. qui audiunt (g. t.).—coram quibus dicimus (those in whose presence an orator speaks).—corona (the crowd about a speaker, especially in a court of justice).—A numerous a., frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. Before a numerous a., frequentibus auditoribus: in magna (or maxima) audientium celebritate or frequentia.

AUDIT, v. To a. aby's accounts, cs rationes cognoscere, inspicere (to examine them), excutere, dispungere (to examine them with searching accuracy).

AUDIT, v. inspectio rationum (as act).—"dies rationum inspiciendarum (audit day).—*dies rationis reddendæ (with reference to him who has to give account).

AUDITOR, qui cs rationes inspicit.

AUDITORY, auditores. audientes. qui audiunt.—coram quibus dicimus.—corona. Before a numerous a., (in) magnâ or summâ audientium celebritate or frequentia: multis audientibus. [*SYN. in AUDIENCE*.]

AUGMENT, augere. adaugere. Jx. amplificare et augere.—athg with athg, augere or adaugere qd qâ re: addere qd ci rei or ad qd (add or append athg to athg).—amplificare (to make longer in compass).—multiplicare (to make numerically greater).—¶ INTRANS. augeri (of persons and things).—crescere (of things).

AUGMENTATION, amplificatio (increase of extent, as action: e. g. gloriæ, rei familiaris).—propagatio or prolatio finium (a. of territory).—accessio (the addition made: e. g. ædium; dignitatis).—incrementum (increase, as thing: urbis; rei familiaris; dignitatis).—Also by Crcl. with augere, adaugere, &c. By the a. of usury, multiplicandis usuris.

AUGUR, s. augur. See *PROPHET*. Augur's-staff, lituus.

AUGUR, v. TRANS. ¶ prædicare. prænunciare (g. t.).

—vaticinari (to prophesy athg).—canere (to prophesy in verse or rhythm).—augurari (to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally).—To a. (=anticipate) athg, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjecturâ (C.) or mente (Curt.) augurari. To a. aby's fate, prædicare qd ci eventurum sit: his death, ci mortem augurari.—INTRANS. ¶ futura prædicere. prænunciare.—vaticinari (to prophesy; be a vates).

AUGURY, auguralio (by flight of birds).—prædictio (foretelling, generally).—vaticinatio. divinatio (prophesy). [*SYN. in PROPHET*.] ¶ As thing: prædictum. vaticinium. augurium (thing foretold by a.; also the science of an a., *sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem').

AUGUST, adj. augustus (sublime and sacred: empty of divine things).—altus. elatus. celsus. excelsus (high: propr. et fig. *SYN. in HIGH*).

AUGUST, s. Augustus. mensis Augustus: (in the time of the republic) Sextilis. mensis Sextilis. With Nonæ, Kalendæ, &c., it is used as adj. Kalendæ Augustæ.

AUNT, amita (father's sister).—matertera (mother's sister). ¶ Great-aunt, &c., amita magna (grandfather's sister).—amita major. proamita (sister of great-grandfather).—amita maxima (great great-grandfather's sister). ¶ All these on father's side.—matertera magna (grandmother's sister).—matertera major. pro-matertera (great-grandmother's sister).—matertera maxima (great great-grandmother's sister). ¶ All these fm Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, and Paul Dig. 38, 10, 10).

AURICULE, auricula. ¶ A. of the heart, *auricula cordis (med. t. t.).

AURICULA, *primula auricula.

AURICULAR, in aurem dictus.—in aurem or aures insurratus. A. confession, "peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

AURIST, medicus auricularius (*Ulp. Dig.*).

AUSPICIA, auspicium. Under your a.'s, tuis auspiciis: under aby's a.'s, cs auspicio or auspiciis (espily of successes gained by a General in subordinate command, who was said to have gained them under the a.'s of the Imperator).—In other senses, a. qo adjutus. qo adjuvante or adjutore: cs præsidio fretus.

AUSPICIOUS, prosper. secundus. faustus. dexter. [*SYN. in HAPPY*.] auspiciatus, particip. (e. g. in auspiciis reipublice omnibus. *Pell.*)

AUSPICIOUSLY, prospere. fauste (auspicato, *Plaut. Ter.*).

AUSTERE, austêrus (αὐστηρός: making the tongue dry and rough; harsh). Somewhat a., subausterus. ¶ Of character: austerus (opp. jucundus or mitis: one who is an enemy to jocularity and frivolity, always seeking what is serious and real, at the risk of passing for dull).—severus (opp. comis: rigid, exacting fm himself and others strictness of conduct, at the risk of being thought harsh).—tetricus (rigidly stiff and constrained, fm pedantry and want of temper: of persons or habits, discipline, &c.).—difficilis (not understanding the art of easy and agreeable conversation and intercourse, fm hypochondria and temperament).—morosus (wishing everything to be done according to rule, fm intolerant scrupulosity).—tristis (opp. hilaris: gloomy; moody: according the agreeable).

AUSTERELY, austere. acerbe.

AUSTERENESS, ¶ austeritas (both of things and AUSTERITY, ¶ character)—acerbitas. amaritas (both propr. and fig.).—severitas (a. of character).—difficultas. morositas. tristitia. [*SYN. in AUSTERE*] ¶ A gloomy a., tristis austeritas (Q.; opp. dissoluta comitas).

AUTHENTIC, ¶ fide dignus.—certus.—verus. **AUTHENTICAL**, ¶ Sine genuinus. sincerus. An a. edition, *editio sincera (opp. fæd. adulterina: genuinus, fm gen root of gigno, intimates that the thing really proceeds from the source pretended: e. g. genuina *Plauti* fabula: sine, non adulterata).

AUTHENTICALLY, certo auctore: cum auctoritate. C. uses αὐθεντικῶς in his Letters: e. g. αὐθεντικῶς narrare, nunciare.

AUTHENTICALNESS, ¶ fides. fides veritatis.—AUTHENTICITY, ¶ auctoritas. Many persons entertain doubts of the a. of the book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo, ad quem refertur, conscriptum esse: some persons attack the a. of the law, *sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam.

AUTHOR, beginner or mover of athg: auctor (the person to whom the plan or origin of athg is due, whether he carried it through or not)—inventor (the inventor).—parens (the a. who has produced athg).—conditor (the d. who has constructed athg, laid the

foundation of and arranged it).—effector (he who has carried it into effect).—princeps (he who stands at the head of *athg*: e. g. of a conspiracy).—mollitor (he who sets a difficult thing a-going by a strong exertion).—architectus (planner, contriver, &c.: then in a depreciating sense, the author of something bad).—instimulator. concitator (he who excites to *athg*). Jn. parens effectorque. princeps et architectus. instimulator et concitator. The *a.* of a law, legis inventor (he who first proposed such an enactment): legis auctor (he who first advocated it, recommended it, and caused it to be carried): legis lator (he who brought it before the people for their approbation). The *a.* of a crime, sceleris auctor, architectus or mollitor: the *a.* of all evil, omnium malorum seminator: to consider *aby* the *a.* of *athg*, putare ortum esse qd a qo. || *Author* of a book: scriptor: qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (the actual writer of it).—auctor (only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.: hence not without a gen., unless this can easily be supplied by the context).—Roman *a.*, Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin).—rerum Romanarum auctores (Lat. historians, who are our authorities for Roman history).—latinitatis auctores (writers of classical latinity). || *Authors* (as a class) without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

AUTHORITATIVE, || *Having due authority*: auctoritatis, multum (plus, &c.) auctoritatis habens (aff. C. legum verba—quo plus auctoritatis habebant, &c.).—qd magna auctoritate affirmatum (with all the weight that character, consent, &c. can give it: both of things). || *Having the air of authority*: imperiosus, superbus, insolens.

AUTHORITATIVELY, magna, &c. auctoritate.—imperiose, pro imperio (e. g. qm discedere jubere).—superbe, insolenter, arroganter.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, *my* by insolentia, superbia, &c.

AUTHORITY, auctoritas (influence; weight as an *a.* for *athg*; also 'an authority,' e. g. for a statement).—arbitrium (freedom to act according to one's will).—potestas (power).—licentia (permission).—imperium (command).—testimonium. auctoritas testimonii (evidence).—I have *a.* to do *athg*, mihi data est potentia or copia qd faciendi, also auctoritas em habeo cs rei faciende. Public *a.*, publica auctoritas: by the *a.* of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs: to give a man *a.* to manage *athg*, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere: to give *aby* unlimited *a.*, infinitam licentiam ei dare. He does it by his own *a.*, suo jure agit: by what *a.*? quo jure? let us reign with equal *a.*, paribus auspiciis regamus: absolute or despotic *a.*, potestas infinita, dominatio: to have great *a.* in the state, in republic plurimum pollere: the *a.* of reason, dominiatio rationis. The *a.* for a report, (rumoribus) auctoritas (Plaut.). *Aby's* *a.* prevails, cs auctoritas valet: to disregard reason and *a.*, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquere (C.): they have received *a.* to give laws from the Senate, habent auctoritatem legum dandarum ab Senatu: *athg* seems to give *a.* to commit sin, qd videtur auctoritatem afferre peccandi: to lessen *aby's* *a.*, cs auctoritatem diminuire, imminuere: to have *a.* (weight, influence), auctoritatem habere: to reject *a.*, auctoritatem repudiare: to overthrow, destroy, or ruin *a.*, labefactare or frangere auctoritatem: to despise *a.*, (i. e. the great names produced as *a.'s*), auctoritates contemnere.—Great *a.* (= influence), auctoritas summa or amplissima: a person of great *a.*, homo in quo summa est auctoritas atque amplitudo: to be of or have great *a.*, magna esse auctoritate: auctoritate florere or vigere: to be of small *a.*, tenui esse auctoritate: to obtain great *a.* by *athg*, magnam auctoritatem sibi qd re constituere: to increase *a.*, auctoritatem amplificare, augere: to do *athg* by *aby's* *a.*, qo auctore, or cs nomine (as his substitute) facere qd. || *An authority*, auctor. Thucydides, a weighty *a.*, locuples auctor Thucydides. || *With authority*, pro imperio (jubere qd: of one holding an imperium).—|| *Authorities* = magistrates. VID.

AUTHORIZE, ei copiam dare or potestatem facere: to do *athg*, qd faciendi: cs rei faciende licentiam dare or permittere.—mandare ei, ut (to commission him to do it). To be authorized to do *athg*, potestatem qd faciendi habere, sibi mandata habere a qo. || *Make *athg* legal or right*: sancire, ratum facere or efficere: ratum esse jubere. Often by Crcl. with nulla

1 *Æsopus auctor quam materiam reperit, Hanc ego polivi veribus senariis. Phædr.* Apud quosdam auctores non invenio Lucretium Consulem. Liv.

est excusatio cs rei, si &c. Friendship cannot *a.* the commission of sin, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris; or turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causâ peccasse fateatur.—*Sis* probare, comprobare (to approve of: as in, 'desires weh reason does not *a.*'). Some people consider that a great reason *a.'s* sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: their speeches *a. me* to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c. To think himself authorized to do *athg*, sibi jus datum or potestatem datam putare: not to think himself authorized, non fas esse docere, haud licitum sibi qd putare.

AUTOGRAPH, manu meâ (tuâ, &c.) scriptus. An *a.* letter, epistola, quam meâ manu scripsi; literæ autographæ (Suet. Oct. 87): *aby's* *a.*, literæ ipsius manu scriptæ: an *a.*, chirographum (hand-writing). It was an *a.*, ipsius manu scriptum erat. I will write the letter with my own *a.*, meo chirographo utar (C. Att. 2, 20, 5).

AUTO-DA-FE, *supplicium hæreticorum.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, meâ (ipsius, &c.) manu scriptus.

AUTOMATON, automaton (in Suet. Claud. 34, αὐτόματον: in late writers in Roman characters).—*A.'s*, automataria, pl. (Ulp. Dig.)

AUTOPSY, spectatio (g. t.).

AUTUMN, autumnus.—tempus autumnale.—To be passing into *a.* (of summer), autumnescere (Marc. Cap.).—to cause or produce *a.*, autumnare (Plin.). || *As* *adv.*, see next word. || The *a.* of life, ætas gravior or grandior.

AUTUMNAL, autumnalis, or gen. autumni. The *a.* equinox, æquinoctium autumnale or autumni. *A.* or autumn weather, tempestas autumnalis or autumni; cælum autumnale. The weather is growing *a.*, nexas autumnescit (Marc. Cap.); aer autumnat (Plin.).

AUXILIAR, } auxiliaria, auxiliarius. *A. forces*, }
AUXILIARY, } auxiliares or auxiliarii milites, }
copiæ, &c., or auxiliares only: auxilia, pl.—*A. forces* suddenly raised, auxilia repentina; milites subitarii (Liv. 3, 4, estr.).—*A. verb.*, verbum auxiliare. To be *a.* to *athg*, adjuvare qd, adjuvento esse ad qd.

AUXILIAR, } s. adjutor. See **HELPER**, ASSIST-
AUXILIARY, } ANT.

AVAIL, *v.* valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy: with *aby*, apud qm).—utile esse, usui esse. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere.—prodesse, conducere. To *a.* much, magnæ utilitati esse, magnam utilitatem afferre, plurimum or valde prodesse: to *a.* little, non multum prodesse, parum prodesse (too little). To *a.* *aby*, prodesse ei: esse ex usu cs: esse ex re or in rem cs.—*Sis* proficere may be used: patience avail nothing, nihil proficere or nihil proficitur patienti. Conjecture does not *a.* nihil valet conjectura.

AVAIL, *s.* utilitas; usus, commodum; emolumentum, lucrum; fructus.—*My* by verbs under **AVAIL**, *v.* To be of much *a.* towards doing *athg*, multum valere ad qd faciendum. *Athg* is of little *a.* agst *athg*, qd parum valet contra qd.

AVAILABLE, utilis (useful). *My* by Crcl.

AVANT-GUARD. See **ADVANCE-GUARD**.

AVARICE, avaritia.—habendi cupiditas or cupidus. Jn. cupiditas et avaritia.—pecunie studium or cupiditas or aviditas. Greedy *a.*, avaritia hians et imminens. Mean *a.*, sordes.

AVARICIOUS, avarus. habendi cupidus. aliquantum avidior ad rem. pecunie cupidus or avidus.—From the context, *s.* cupidus or avidus may stand alone in this sense: e. g. homo castus ac non cupidus (C.).

AVAUNT, abi! apage! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem (Com.).

AVENGE, *v.* ulcisci qm or qd.—vindicare qm or qd. persequi cs pœnas, or Post-avg. exsequi qm. pœnas capere pro qo or cs rei. punire qd. Jn. ulcisci et punire. [For SYN. see **REVENGE**, s.] To *a.* *aby's* death, cs mortem (or necem) ulcisci or vindicare or persequi: to *a.* *aby* by the blood of his murderer, ei or cs manibus sanguine cs parentare (Herzog. Cas. B. G. 7, 17, estr.). To *a.* oneself on *aby*, ulcisci or persequi cs injurias; ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci qm alone in this meaning): vindicare in qm; pœnas petere or repetere a qo: oneself on *aby* for *athg*, or to a person (by punishing him who wronged him), ulcisci qm pro qd re or pro qo (the person punished in the acc.): vindicare qd a qo (to visit *athg* upon *aby*): pœnas cs or cs rei repetere a qo. To go to *a.* oneself upon *aby*, qm ultum ire: not to *a.* oneself (for *athg*), qd inultum et impunitum dimittere: not to *a.* oneself,

injurias acceptas non persequi; injuriam insultam et impunitam dimittere. *I will be sure to a. myself of him, insultum id nunquam a me auferat. I am already sufficiently avenged, satis est mihi supplicii.*

AVENGANCE. } See REVENGE, s.

AVENGER, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei: punitor cs rei. ultor injuriarum. SYN. IN REVENGE, s.

AVENUE, aditus (approach).—xystus (explained by *Vitr.* to be hypæthra ambulatio, a walk with trees or clipt hedges on either side, and generally adorned with statues).

AYER. See ASSEY.

AVERAGE, *my* by plus minus; plus minuse (more or less); circiter (about). *They received on an a. 10,000 sestertia a year for honey, nunquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipiebant.*

AVERSION. See AVERSION.

AVERSE, a qo or a qâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus. *Not to be a. to do althg, non displicet with inf.: not to be a. to their opinion, haud pœnitent eorum sententiae esse (L.).*

AVERSENESS. See AVERSION.

AVERSION, odium (hatred, dislike, cs or cs rei).—animus alienus or aversus (a qo. aversion).—declinatio (cs rei: opp. appetitus; the shunning it by stepping aside out of its way).—fuga (the flying fm it).—tædium (sensation of weariness and disgust; cs rei).—odium in qm conceptum or erga qm susceptum. [aversatio, Q. S.] *To have an a. to althg, alienum esse or abhorrere a qâ re: tædium mihi qd affert or adducit. I have a great a. to althg, magnum cs rei odium me cepit. Ahy is my a., or, to have an a. to aby, a qo animo esse alieno, or averso (or aversissimo); odium gerere adversus qm; odium suscipere adversus qm; odium concepsisse in qm; qm odisse or odio habere. To excite a., odium concitare, creare, or conciliare; stomachum movere: agst althg, odium cs rei facere.*

AVERT, PROPRI. avertere. amovere: *one's eyes fm aby, oculos dejicere a qo (not avertere oculos, but oculos a qo in alium avertere is correct): a blow, see FARRY, one's thoughts fm a subject, cogitationes avertere a qâ re, and a qo. IMPR. to a. an evil, amovere, dejicere (to remove it).—depellere (to drive off an approaching evil), repellere (to drive back one that has approached).—propulsare. defendere (to ward it off).—deprecari (a. it by prayers).—averruncare (of the gods). To a. a calamity by prayers, deprecari a se calamitatem: a war, amovere bellum; defendere bellum.*

AVIARY, aviarium.

AVIDITY, aviditas.—cupiditas. cupido. *Great a.* (cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis. *To read books with a., vorare literas.*

AVOCATION, ¶ *That which calls aside:* quod (animum, cogitationem, &c.) avocant, abducit. ¶ *Business;* munia, pl. officium. negotia. *The a.'s of business, negotia or occupationes, quibus qs implicitus est, or negotia only.*

AVOID, fugere. defugere (*fly fm, and so keep out of the way*).—vitare. devitare (*to go out of the way of*).—declinare (*to lean aside fm*). *To a. a battle, prælium defugere: a danger, periculum fugere, defugere (not to expose one's self to it), vitare (being exposed to it, to get out of its way at the right time). Reason teaches us what to do, and what to a., ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit: to a. hurtful things, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.*

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest.—[vitabilis. evitabilis, are poetical.]

AVOIDANCE, vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.). fuga (cs rei).—declinatio (cs rei).

AVOUCH. See ASSEY, ALLEGE.

AVOW, profiteri (to a. freely and fully, whether questioned or not).—confiteri (to confess in consequence of questions, threats, &c.).

AVOWAL, professio (e.g. stultitia, bonæ voluntatis).

AVOWEDLY, the nearest are, aperte (openly, subjectively).—ex professo (S. Q.). libere. ingenue. Crcl. with libere profiteri, ingenue confiteri.

AWAIT, manere ci or qm (are in store for).—imminere ci (hang over).—¶ *Wait for:* operiri qm or qd. præstolari ci or (but not C.) qm. manere qm. expectare qm. [SYN. IN WAIT FOR.]

AWAKE, } TRANS. exsuscitare; expergefacere

AWAKEN, } (e somno); excitare (e) somno: suscitare somno or e quiete (†) (all stand, also, without e somno, in the fig. sense of arousing). *To a. fm the dead, qm excitare ab inferis; qm a morte ad vitam revocare; qm ab orco redicem in lucem facere. Hu*

conscience is awakened, conscientia mordetur. ¶ FIG. See EXCITE, KINDLE, CAUSE.

AWAKE, INTR. expargi. expergeferi (prop. and fig.).—somo solvi. somno excitari (prop.—exc. without somno also fig.).—suddenly, somno excitati (†). *Awaking at the dawn of day, ad primam auroram excitus.*

AWAKE, adj. vigilans.—exsomnia (one whose eyes no sleep visits).—*To be a., vigilare (prop.):* exscubare (fig. to be watchful. C. ad Div. 10, 8, 5): *to remain a. the whole night, pervigilare noct-m. noctem perpetua vigiliis agere. noctem insomnem agere (the two first of voluntary, the last of involuntary, sleeplessness).*

AWAKEN. See AWAKE.

AWAKENER, Crcl. qui exsuscitat, &c.

AWAKENING, exsuscitatio (only improper.).

AWARD, v. addicere. adjudicare (properly to aby, bona ci addicere: the sovereignty to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo: a triumph (money, &c. to aby), decernere ci triumphum, &c.: to a. punishment, poenam ci constituere, dicere (under the emperor's irrogare: a fine, dicere ci multam).

AWARD, s. judicium. arbitrium. decretum. sententia. [SYN. IN JUDGEMENT.]—¶ *As act:* addictio (e.g. bonorum).—adjudicatio (Dig.).

AWARE, cautus. cautus providusque. prudens. *Not a., ignarus (ignorant). To be a., scire. novisse. qd cognitum habere. non nescire. non ignorare. cs rei non ignarum esse. me non fugit or praterit qd. Not being a. that the dictator was come, ignari venisse dictatorem.*

AWAY, ¶ *A way with:* tolle (tollite)—aufer (auferre) qd.—*away with you, abi! apage te!*—*away to hinc. abi in malam rem (Com. = 'go to the devil').* *Away with you, ye profane, procul este, profani! Away with this nonsense, pellantur istæ ineptiæ. contemnamus istas ineptias. A. with this kind of deliberation, hoc quidem genus deliberantium tollatur e medio!* ¶ *To BE AWAY, abesse. procul esse. ¶ In compos. 'away' is my transl. by verbs compounded with a, ab, de, pro, ex. To fly a., avolare: to hasten a., aufugere, avolare. se propere: to flee a., aufugere, profugere (the latter caply secretly): to lead a., abducere. deducere: to drive a., abigere (prop.). pellere. propellere. expellere: to carry a. with one, secum asportare: to drag a. by force, vi abducere or abstrahere: to go a., abire; discedere. ¶ To away with atq (= endure), see BEARE.*

AWE, s. verecundia (fear of lowering oneself in the eyes of one whom we respect: then respect for a person or thing).—reverentia (the feeling and conviction that a person deserves one's reverential respect).—veneratio (reverence towards the gods and sacred things: the reverence of worship).—admiratio (awe accompanied with wonder, felt and expressed).—*To be restrained by a secret a., tacitâ quadam veneratione inhiberi. To feel a. at althg, vereri or revereri qd: verecundiam habere cs rei: sis pavere or expavescere. timere or extimescere qd (to tremble at the thoughts of it): to feel a. of aby, verecundiam habere cs; qm revereri; reverentiam adversus qm adhibere. suspicere qm (to look up to).—To throw aside all feeling of a., reverentiam exuere; omnem verecundiam sfundere.*

AWE, v. ci injicere admirationem sui (to make him gaze at one with admiration).—timorem or pavorem ci injicere or incutere (to strike fear into them): effere ut qs qd or qm vereatur or reveratur (to cause him to reverence).

AWFUL, by Crcl. with verbs under AWE, v.—¶ *Feeling awe:* the nearest are venerabundus (of persons).—pavidus, pavens (trembling: of persons or things).—¶ *Inspiring fear or grief, æ.* *An awful catastrophe,* funestus or luctuosus rerum exitus, &c.

AWHILE, aliquandiu. paullisper (during a short time). ad tempus (only for a time). parumper (only for a short time, and not after that; esply of mental actions: paullisper esply of bodily actions. Dôd.).

AWKWARD, agrestis (rustic, rude).—lævus (left-handed: ad dext-eritatem).—rudis (rude, uncultivated).—Inscitus (without the requisite knowledge).—incompositus (without apt arrangement; esply of orat-rs and orations).—JN. rudis atque incompositus.—Incultus (uncultivated, whether in manner or mind).—Impolitus. Intonsus (unpolished). JN. intonsus et incultus. Inurbanus (uncourteous).—Juvenustus (without attractive beauty).—Inelegans (tasteless).—Inconcinus (without the grace of symmetry or harmonious proportion).—*To have an a. gait, corporis motu esse agrestem. A. manners, mores rustici, rusticitas.*

AWKWARDLY, rusticæ. rusticus. —incompositæ.

liberaliter, inurbane, ineleganter, inscite. *To behave a., rusticum se præbere: rustice facere.*

AWKWARDNESS, rusticitas (*sile. age*). inelegantia. incoincinnitas. inscitia. [Syn. in AWKWARD.] insulitas (*the making a disagreeable impression on people of taste*).

AWL, subula. Cobbler's a., fistula sutoria (Plin. 17, 14, 23).

AWN, arista.

AWNING, velarium (Juv. 4, 122).—*tegumentum linteum.

AWRY, oblique. prave (*propr. and improp.*).

AXE, securis (*any axe—the butcher's, executioner's, soldier's, woodman's, &c. &c.*).—bipennis (*double-axe, used by woodmen and soldiers*).—ascia (*a carpenter's a., to lop and square wood with*).—dolabra (*pick-axe*).

AXIOM, pronuntiatio (*ἀξίωμα, Cic.*).—later, axioma, ātis.

AXLE, axis (*in all the meanings of the English word*).

AY. See YES.

AYE. See ALWAYS, EVER.

AZURE, adj. cæruleus. cyaneus.—colore cæruleo or cyaneo.

B.

BAA, balare (*to bleat: of sheep*).—blaterare (*of rams. Auck. enrm. de Philom. 56*).

BABBLE, balbutire (*to speak inarticulately, like a child*).—garrire (*to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, from fondness for speaking*).—blaterare (*to talk much about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what is said*).—hærlari (*to talk senseless stuff, like an insane fool*).—alucinari (*to speak without any thought or consideration*).—nugari (*to bring forth stupid, trifling matter*). These three may transit. with acc.).—fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cædere (*ἀλόγως ἀσπρῶν: of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way*).—effutire (*qd. or abol. C.*).

BABBLER, garrulus; loquax (*the garrulous is tiresome from the quality, the loquax from the quantity, of what he says*).—qui silere tacenda nequit.

BABBLING, garritus (*late*).—garrulitas.—loquactas.—confabulatio (*good-natured chattering conversation of one or more—late*).

BABE. See BABY.

BABOON, simia pavianus (L.).

BABY, infans.—pupus; pupulus (*of a ma'e infant*).—pupa; pupula (*of a female: these four also as terms of endearment*).—[~~bab~~] incunula puellaria, in some recent edd. of Suet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture.

BACCHANAL, bacchanus, homo violentus ac dissolutus.

BACCHANALIAN, bacchicus (*belonging to Bacchus, poet. bacchæus or bacchius*).—bacchantibus similis. [Drunkard; riotous liver: homo violentus ac dissolutus. dissolutus. luxuriosus.—potator (*fond of drinking*).—vini capacissimus.

BACCHANALS, bacchanalia, pl. (*drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus*).

BACCHANTE, Baccha (*a woman who celebrates the rites of Bacchus*).

BACHELOR, cælebs, qui uxorem nunquam habuit (*it is also applicable to a widower*). A redoubled b., qui abhorret ab uxore ducenda: a confirmed old b., qui a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut libero lectulo neget esse quidquam jucundius. [In the academic sense: *baccalaureus (*one who has taken his first degree, which degree is called baccalaureatus*).

BACK, tergum (*in opp. to frons*).—dorsum (*the b. of a quadruped: in opp. to venter or alvus. According to Döderlein, dorsum, from depas, denotes the b. in a horizontal direction; consequently, the back of an animal, in opp. to the belly, like ὠστρον: tergum, the b., in a perpendicular direction; consequently, the part between the shoulders in a man, in opp. to the breast, like μεσθέρων. Hence dorsum montis denotes the uppermost surface: tergum montis, the hinder part of a mountain. With the b. towards one, aversus: with his b. to the light, aversus a lumine. B. to b., inter se aversi.—to bind the hands behind the b., re-ligare et revincire manus post tergum or post terga: to put the hands behind the b., rejicere manus in tergum: to walk up and down with the hands behind the b., manibus in tergum rejectis inambulare: to take on the b., *qm or qd in tergum accipere (Cic. de N. D. 2, 63, 159): to lift on one's b., qm or qd humeris attollere:*

to lie on the b., supinum cubare (*in opp. to in faciem cubare, Juven. 3, 280*): the wind is at one's b., tergum afflat ventus. To lay upon its b., resupinare: to turn their b.'s, terga vertere or dare (*take to flight*): as soon as my b. was turned, simul ac discesserim: to turn one's b. upon any one, ci tergum (*of several, terga*) obvertere (*literally*); qm deserere (*to leave in the lurch*); ci deesse (*to fail him*): behind any one's b., clam qd, or qo inscio, qo absente: to speak ill of a person behind his b., ci absenti male dicere. [Back part: pars aversa. aversa (pl.). tergum. pars posterior: b. of the paper, charta aversa. Written on the b., scriptus in tergo (J.). The b. of the head, aversa pars capitis. occiput: b. of the island, aversa (pl.) insule: of the mountain, aversa montis. aversus mons: at the b. of the house, (in) aversa parte domus (i. e. in the b. side of the principal building); in postico. (in) posticâ parte ædium. (in) posticâ domo (in the b. buildings). He lives at the b. of the house, *habitat in aversâ parte domus (i. e. his windows look into the court): *habitat in posticâ ædium parte (in some of the b. buildings). There was a garden at the b. of the house, hortus erat posticis ædium partibus.

BACK, adv. retro, retrorsum.—when used elliptically it is expressed by cede! cedite! recede! recedite!—mly expressed by re in composition: e. g. to call b., revocare: to turn b., reverti (*the past tenses Imperf. reverti: hence reverteram, &c., seld. reversus sum. But particip. reversus has the active meaning*): (of a driver), equos flectere: to run b., recurrere: to fly b., revolare: to roll b., revolvare: to drive the enemy b. fm the city, hostes ab urbe repellere or rejicere: to go b. to the origin and head of althg, qd alte et a capite repetere.

BACK, v. a. [Mount, concedere (e. g. equum, to b. or mount a horse).—To back or take the part of any, suffragari ei: ci favere: juvare or adjuvare qm: adjumentum esse ei: ci consilio et re tueri, or operâ et consilio juvare. sustentare. sustinere.—To back or retrahere, se recipere, retrorsum movere: to b. water, navem retro inhibere: inhibere navem remis, or inhibere remis only.

BACKBITE, tr., calumniari (*to accuse falsely and with malignant intention*); falso criminali qm apud qm.—de famâ or existimatione cs detrachere.—male dicere ci.—To speak ill of behind the back, absentem rodere (Hor.). de qo absente detrachendi causa male-dyce contumelioseque dicere (Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134); ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am back-bitten, detrachitur de meâ famâ.

BACKBITER, calumniator; calumniatrix; obtrectator.

BACKBONE, spina, or spina dorsl.

BACKDOOR, postica (sc. janua): ostium posticum, also merely posticum.—Janua aversa or interior [with the same distinction as in BACK-GATE].

BACK-GATE, porta aversa (*opp. to front gate*). porta postica, or postica only (*gate in the b. buildings: of a camp, porta decumana*).

BACK-GROUND, recessus.—of a painting, quæ in picturâ abscedunt or recedunt. To be in the b.-g., recedere, abscedere (*opp. prominere*).

BACK-HOUSE, domus postica, posticum.

BACKSIDE, pars posterior: pars aversa. [Of an animal: nates (of a man)—clunes (*buttock, of men or animals: dim. clunicule*).

BACKSLIDE, *patria sacra deserere. *Christianorum sacra *eserere.

BACKSLIDING, *defectio a sacris.

BACKSLIP, defector (T.); apostâta (Ecol.).

BACKWARDS, adv. retro; retrorsum: to go b., retro ire, or ambulare, or gradi: b. and forwards, ultro citroque. [To go b. = become worse: deteriores, deterius fieri; in deterius mutari; in pejorem partem verti et mutari. He goes b. in his learning, non discit, sed dediscit. His affairs go b., res ejus deteriore loco sunt. [With the back turned towards the spectator, aversus. Bears creep down from trees b., ursi arbores aversi derepunt.

BACKWARD, adj. a qo or qâ re aversus, alienus. tardus (*opp. to celer, velox: also of the mind*).—lensus (*opp. to citus, and, of the mind, to acer*).—segnis (*opp. to promptus*).—According to Döderlein, tardus denotes slowness with reference to the great length of time spent; whereas lentus with reference to quietness of motion. Hand-book, p. 209).—b. in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis: b. in writing, cessatorem esse in literis: b. in learning, tardus ad discendum, or in discendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardus; piger (slow-foot). [Loitering, &c., cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans; moram faciens. [Late, with reference to

time: serus, serotinus: d. figs, serm fici: grapes, serotinae uvae.

BACKWARDNESS, ignavia (opp. to industry and alacritas). Jv. tarditas et ignavia: scordalia atque ignavia; pigritia: inertia; segnitie [SYN. in SLOWNESS]; fuga laboris; desidia; languor et desidia: or (if *b.* is seated in the will), animus alienus; animus invitus.

BACON, lardum (contr. of lardum. *Plaut.*).

BAO, || *In a physical sense, malus: b. weather, tempestas mala, adversa, foeda: a b. journey, iter difficile, incommodum: a very b. road, via deterriora: b. money, numi adulterini: a b. throat, angina: b. eyes, oculi lippi: to have b. eyes, lippire: he who has b. eyes, lippus: a b. head, porrigo.* || *In a moral sense, malus (b. by nature: opp. to bonus): pravus (corrupted by b. habit): b. by nature and corrupted by habit, maus pravusque: homo nequam (a b. or worthless fellow. opp. to frugi): to have a b. heart, esse ingenio malo pravoque: a b. conscience, conscientia mala: to be in b. repute, male audire: to get on badly, male proficere in q. re. (According to Döderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to roguish tricks, in opp. to frugi; pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction, in a physical, or intellectual, or moral, point of view, in opp. to rectus. *Hand-book*, p. 131.)* *b. times, tempora iniqua, aspera, luctuosa; temporum iniquitas; temporum calamitates (the badness of the times): b. news, nuncius tristis, acerbus: to hear b. news, malum nuncium audire: a b. wife, mulier or uxor sœva, incommoda et importuna: b. company, *socii mali: to set a b. example, esse exempli mali: to try to mend a b. business, rem proclinatam adjuvare.* || *With ref. to health: æger (b. in health), æger atque invalidus: very b., gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to fall into a b. state of health, in adversam valetudinem incidere: to be b. again, in morbum redire; de integro in morbum incidere: to be b. or sick, ægrotare (opp. to valere); ægrotum esse: in morbo esse; morbo laborare: or affectum esse: valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari, or conflicari, iniqua valetudine conflicari: to be very b., gravior or gravi morbo ægrem esse. (See SICK.)*

BADGE, signum; nota; indicium (in a general sense). insigne (a badge of honour) insignia triumphi; ornamenta triumphalia: many have attained badges of merit without deserving them, insignia virtutis multi etiam sine virtute assecuti sunt.

BADGER, ursus melles (L.—The meles or mæles of the ancients is, however, more probably the martens. See Schneid. *Varr. R. R. 3*, 12, 3).—|| *One who speculates in corn or provisions, fenerator or tocullo, ex annonæ caritate lucrans (Suet. Ner. 45).*

BADGER, v. a. cruciare; excruciare; torquere; stimulare; angere; vexare: to b. with questions, qm rogitando obtundere: to b. to deal with questions, qm rogitando enecare: to b. with entreaties, qm precibus fatigare: to b. with complaints, qm querellis angere. (The "canis ventagus (hound employed in badger hunting) exerts with difficulty the badger from his hole (*caverna ursi melis), when the animal is hunted for his skin, *pellis ursi melis; hence to annoy incessantly is 'to badger, or treat as you would a badger.)

BADINAGE, ludus; jocus; nuge; trice. To employ b., jocularia fundere; ridecula jacitare; ludere; jocari; cum quo ludere, jocari; qm ludibrio habere: away with your b., quin tu mitte istas trices; aufer nugæ!

BADLY, male; prave; nequiter: to think b. or have a bad opinion of a person, male opinari de q. to speak b. of a person, ci male dicere: to behave b. to a person, injuriam ci facere or inferre: to turn out b., male or secus cadere: to manage matters b., male rem gerere: he is afraid that he may come off b., metu, in malum habet: aby is coming off b., male se habet q; male agitur cum qo.

BADNESS, || *B. of character: ingenium malum pravumque; improbitas; nequitia.* || *Of conduct: improbitas; probum; scelus.*

BAFFLE, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (Avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense: it is strictly 'to reduce to nothing.' *Lucr. Lit.*).—disturbare (unsettle what had been settled)—perimere (destroy).—To be baffled, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, or recidere, or venire: to set one's hopes baffled, spem perdere; spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe defici: one's hope is baffled, spes ad irritum cadit, or redigitur: to b. all a person's plans, conturbare ci

omnes rationes: if some accidents or avocation had not baffled his design, nisi aliquid casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset: death baffles all his hopes and all his plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors perverit. (In this manner was this undertaking baffled, ita frustra id inceptum is fuit.)

BAG, saccus; culeus (a larger b. of leather, for sewing partridges in, and for various purposes).—follis (a leather b. for money, or leather purse).—marasupium (a money-b.).—crumena (a small money b. or purse; according to *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 67, and *Truc.* 3, 1, 7, worn about the neck).—zona (a small b. or purse slung around the body).—A little b., sacculus. sacculus. folliculus.

BAG, v. a. in saccum, or sacco condere (to put in a b.). *sacco ingerere. *IMPR.* tumescere; intumescere; extumescere; turgescere (to swell like a b. that is full).—*deformem in modum sinuari (of clothes).

BAGATELLE, res parvi momenti. nugæ, apînæ (*Mart.* sunt apînæ triceque et si quid villus istus). I look upon althg as a mere b., qd mihi jocus or ludus est. To the Greeks, false testimony is a mere b., Græcis jurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus.

BAGGAGE, sarcina; impedimenta, orum, m. (both also of an army: sarc. that of individuals, imp. that of the whole army, esp. as carried in waggon or by beasts of burden).—impedimenta et carri (the b. and waggons by wch they are transported).—To plunder the b., impedimenta diripere: to take the b., impedimenta capere; impedimentis potiri: to take all their b. from the enemy, omnibus impedimentis hostem exuere: to lose the b., impedimenta amittere; impedimentis exui: soldiers without b., milites expediti: to fight whilst encumbered with their b., sub onere conficere: to attack the enemy whilst they were encumbered with their b., hostes sub sarcinis adoriri. || *As a word of contempt, sordes; lutum; scortum.*

BAGNIO, || *A bathing-house: balneum or balneum; plur. mly heterocl. balneæ or balineæ, seldom (in C. never) balinea or balnea, orum (the plur. is used of public baths, the sing. of private. *Varr. L. L.* 9, 41, § 68). (See BATHN.)—balnearia, orum (private bathing-places in gardens, villas, &c. *Cic. Att.* 13, 29, 2. *Cic. Qu. Fr.* 3, 1, 1, § 1).—thermæ (public buildings erected by the emperors for bathing and taking exercise).—lavatio (a place for bathing: by later writers lavacrum).—|| lupânar; lustrum (a brothel).*

BAGPIPER, utricularius (*Suet. Ner. 54*).

BAIL, sponsio; fidejussio; vadimonium (a recognition or bail to appear in a court of justice).—cautio (a security).—satisfactio (guaranty, or security for the performance of a stipulation).—To promise b., vadi- monium promittere: he who has made the promise, qui est in vadinonio: to give b., sponsonem or vadi- monium facere; sponsonem se obstringere; satisfacere: to take b., satis accipere: to forfeit b., vadi- monium desere- re: to demand b., vadem poscere: of aby, qm vadari.

—|| *A bail, or one who gives bail: sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadi, m.; pres.* According to Döderlein, sponsor is a surty in a general sense, who guarantees any thing whatever; whereas vas and præres are surties in a court of justice; vas, one who gives security for the appearance of one or other party in court; præres, who gives security for a claim of government. (*Hand-book*, p. 203.)—To give leg b., clam se subducere. fugâ se subtrahere.

BAIL, v. || *Give bail for a aby, sponsorem, prædem esse pro qo.—spondere, fidem interponere pro qo; vadem fieri ci statendi (for his appearance); prædem fieri pro qo or ci rei; obseidm se rei fieri.—vadem se dare ci pro qo.* || *Accept bail for a aby, vades (prædes) accipere se rei. vadi- monio interposito qm liberare (of a person who would otherwise be kept in prison).*

BAILIFF, administrator.—procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission).—villicus (an under-steward of a manor).—To commit the management of an estate to b., villicum fundo familiæque præponere.—apparitor (an officer of a court of justice, whose business it is to execute arrests, &c.; also licitor: but these words answer in part only to our b. or catch-pole).—The high b., quæstor ac iudex primus.

BAIT, v. || *To furnish a hook, &c., with a bait, *escam imponere or obducere (a hook, name).* || *To allure by food a fish, &c.: i. e. to bait for: incicare: cibo incicare; cibo allicere.* || *On a journey, quiescere in itinere, iter intermittere (to suspend one's journey).—devertere. deverti. deversari (to turn in for refreshment, &c.): at aby's house, ad or apud qm: any where, ad or in locum.* ~~BAI~~ Divertere cannot be used except where the parties separate, and some go to one inn, some

to another. To *b. horses*, equorum reficiendum causâ subsistere (aft. Cas. B. Civ. 2, 42, end).—*equorum reficiendum causâ apud qm, or ad qm locum deservit. ¶ To set dogs up, immittere canes ei or in qm. ¶ To attack as dogs do, morsu apprehendere; mordicus premere qd; morsu appetere qm. *viz.* = assail pertinaciously: invadere in qm. incursare in qm. vexare, agitare, lacerare qm. ¶ To bait a bear or a bull, *ursum or taurum cum canibus committere.

BAIT, s. esca, illecebra (propr. and imprpr.).—cibus ad fraudem ea positus: also fm context, cibus only. To catch with a *b.*, cibo inescare. ¶ BULL-bait. See BULL.

BAITING-PLACE, deversorium. taberna deversoria. deverticulum.

BAIZE, *pannus laneus crassioris telæ.

BAKE, coquere (g. t. for making hard by heat; bread, bricks, &c.).—torrere, torrefacere, siccare (to dry, parch, &c.: e. g. igni fruges; terram solis ardore).—INTRA. coqui. percoqui. excoqui.—Bricks baked in a kiln, lateres cotti or cotiles.—to *b. bread*, panes coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, pistrina; pistrinum.

BAKER, pistor; furnarius; furnarium exercens (pistor is the slave employed in baking; furnarius, the freeman exercising the trade): a *b.* of fancy-bread, pistor dulciarius or merely dulciarius.—a *b.'s* wife, furnarium exercens uxor (Suet. Vit. 2)—a female *b.*, pistrinx (Farr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138)—the guild of *b.'s*, *corpus, collegium furnariorum.—a *b.'s* apprentice, furnarium exercens (according to Suet. Vit. 2) or pistrinæ alumnus (according to Tac. Ann. 15, 34, 3).—*b.'s* bread, panis a propolâ emptus (Cic. Pis. 27, extr.).—the *b.'s* market, forum pistorum.—*b.'s* man or boy, opera pistoria (mly in pl. opere pistoriæ).

BALANCE, s. ¶ For weighing: τρῦτα (τρῦταιν: prop. the hole in wch the tongue of the balance plays: then g. t. for balance: τρῦτα, quæ statæræ dicuntur. Vit. 10, 3, 8, 4).—libra (a pair of scales).—statæra (mly steelyard; seld. pair of scales).—lanx (the scale of the *b.*). To weigh in a *b.*, pendere: trutinâ examinare (Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159).—not to weigh in too nice a *b.*, non aurificis statæræ, sed populari trutinâ examinare.—librare. ¶ Equality of weight, momentum par. [not æquilibritas, or æquilibrium. See Dict.] The *b.* is destroyed, portionum æquitas turbatur: to disturb the *b.* of the mind, æquitatem animi turbare (Sen.).—in a *b.*, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus.—to maintain a *b.* of power, providere, ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur.—to lose one's *b.*, labi. ¶ That which is wanting to make equal, or the difference, quod reliquum restat. ¶ Of a watch, libramentum. ¶ *viz.* consideratio; reputatio; deliberatio; comparatio.

BALANCE, v. ¶ To keep in equilibrium, qd suis ponderibus librare.—INTRA. suis ponderibus librari (aft. C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69). librare; pendere; pensare; ponderare; trutinâ examinare: to *b.* virtues and vices agst each other, pendere vitia virtutesque: to *b.* every word, unumquodque verbum trutinâ examinare (Farr. Non. 455, 21. Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159). ¶ To balance an account, rationes consolidare (C.). ¶ To balance or make equal, adæquare qd cum qo.

BALANCER, pensitator; to be a most minute *b.* of words, esse verborum pensitorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1).

BALCONY, podium—Mænianum (in the circus, to view the games. See Bremi, Suet. Cal. 18).—solarium denotes a sort of terrace, on the houses of the Romans, for basking in the sun.

BALD, glaber (φιλός, by nature or by shearing; applies to the parts of the body, but not of the head, where hair is wanting; and to places where plants, trees, &c., should stand).—calvus (without hair or feathers by nature, or through old age: with reference to men it merely applies to the head; with reference to animals, to the whole body).—B. in front, præcalvus: *b.* behind, recalvus (both Post-Aug.).—a *b.* head, calvitium (not calvities or capitis levitas): *b.* places, where nothing grows, glabreta, orum, n.—to be *b.*, calvère; calviui esse; glabrère; glabrum esse.—to grow *b.*, calviui fieri; glabrum fieri: to be growing *b.*, calvescere; glabrescere: to make *b.*, calviui facere; glabrum facere: glabrare. ¶ According to Döderlein, lævis, levis (λεῖος) means smooth, in opp. to rough and rugged, and gives a pleasant impression of elegance; whereas glaber (γλαφρός), in opp. to rough, covered with hair, and grown up, and gives an unpleasant impression of deficiency. ¶ Unadorned, inelegant (of style): inornatus. incompus. incultus. impolitus.

exilis. ¶ Mean, worthless: abjectus. humilis. villi.

BALDERDASH, farrago (with ref. to the contents), sartago (with ref. to the words. Pers.).

BALD-HEAD, calvitium (not calvities). ¶ He who has a bald head, calvus (by nature or age: opp. to comatus).—pilis defectus (by age. Phaed. 5, 7, 2).

BALDNESS, calvities; capitis levitas.

BALDRIC, cingulum, zona (the former as genuine Latin, zona as derived fm the Greek ζώνη: zona applies only to the finely-wrought girdles of females; both apply to the division of the earth, and the girdle in which money is carried). ¶ 'The *b.* of the heavens' (Spens.), the zodiac, orbis or circulus signifer; circulus, qui signifer vocatur; also merely signifer: by later writers the Greek term zodiacus (ζωδιακός) was introduced.

BALE, fascis, *fascis mercium (of goods): to make into *b.'s*, *in fasces colligare; merces in fasciculis colligare. A heavy *b.*, mercium moles. ¶ Calamity, miseria; res miseræ afflicte; calamitas; malum; dampnum.

BALEFUL, infelix; miser; calamitosus; luctuosus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus: to be *b.*, pernicieli esse; nocere.

BALE OUT, v. exhaurire.—not exanclare in good prose.

BALISTER, military engine, kind of cross-bow, ballista or ballista.

BALK, ¶ A beam, tignum; trabs. ¶ Between two fields: confinium (space left uncultivated, to divide two fields. Beir and C. Off. 2, 18, 64).—limes (cross-way forming the boundary between two fields. S. Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6, where lim. est conf.). ¶ Disappointment, frustratio; ludificatio.

BALK, v. ¶ Disappoint, frustrate: fraudare (v. pr. to cheat, injure, or rob aby by an abuse of his confidence)—decipere (to deceive; outwit by a suddenly executed plot).—circumvenire (outwit by an artfully laid plot).—destituere (to leave in the lurch: also to deceive, beguile of: deos mercede, H. spem, L.).—frustrare. more cmly frustrari (to let aby expect in vain the fulfilment of a promise or hope: qm spe auxilli, L. expectationem cs, Plin. spes me frustrata est, Ter.).—eludere (to make sport of; also to evade an attack: qm; manus scrutantium, Petr. vim legis, Suet.).—ludificari (ea, quæ hostes agerent, L.).—ad vanum or ad irritum, or vanum et irritum redigere (to render what has been done useless).—disturbare (throw into confusion, and so destroy). To *b.* aby's hope, expectation, &c., spem fallere, ludere or destituere: to be balked, falli (to be deceived); irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire: to see one's expectation balked, spem perdere; spe excludere; a spe decidere; spe dejici; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: frustrari spe (Sall.): spes qm frustrata est (Ter.). To *b.* all a man's plans, conturbare ei omnes rationes. Death has balked all his hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. ¶ Omit, refuse. Vtd. ¶ Attempt to shun, eludere (qm; hastas).—declinare (impetum, C.).

BALL, ¶ Any round body, pila.—a *b.* to throw or play with, pila with or without lusoria (The Romans had four kinds of balls: pila trigonalis or trigon (a small hard *b.* stuffed with hair, played by three persons who stood in the form of a triangle, each striking it to the other with the hand or with a racket, Mart. 4, 19, 5: to play with this ball was datatum pilâ ludere. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17).—folliis, folliculus (a large leathern *b.*, also called folliis pugillatorius. According to Martialis and Dict. of Antiqq. it was filled with air, but Martialis would seem to make it stuffed with feathers: plumea seu laxi partiris pondera folliis, 4, 19, 7. To play with this *b.* was, pilâ expulsum ludere, Farr. in Non. 104, 27).—paganica (a large *b.*, but smaller than the folliis: it was stuffed with feathers, and played with in the open air in country districts, &c.—in pagis).—harpastum (ἁρπαστον, ὁπάζω: a *b.* filled with cloth, feathers, &c. It was played by two parties, each of wch endeavoured to snatch it fm the other and keep it fm them: hence Mart.: aive harpasta manu pulverulenta rapis, 4, 19, 6).—to throw a *b.*, pilam jactare or mittere: to return a *b.*, pilam remittere, repercutere or retorquere: the *b.* slips, pila e manibus labitur: to keep the *b.* up, pilam cadentem revolare: to raise it up again after it has fallen, repetere pilam, quæ terram contigit.—to play at *b.*, pilâ ludere; pilâ se exercere: pilâ exerceri: to be fond of playing at *b.*, ludere studiosus pilâ; pilæ studio teneri: a good player at *b.*, lusor bonus or exercitatus et doctus (opp. to tiro et indoctus): a play-

*fellow at b., collusor: we are but b.'s in the hands of the gods, dil nos quasi pilas homines habent (Plaut. Capt. Prolog. 22). — A billiard-b., *globulus eburneus. Foot-b., follis, folliculus. — Any round mass, globus, pila. The earth-b., pila terræ, or better globus terræ. The eye-b., pupula, pupilla, acies. The b. of the thigh-bone, caput ossis femoris. Ink-b. used in printing, *folliculus typographicus. The b. of the foot, plantæ pars extantior. — For musket-b. we may say glands; for cannon-b., globus; for bomb, pila. — A little b., globulus, pilula, folliculus. — An entertainment for dancing, saltatio: to give a b., saltationem instituire: to go to a b., *saltatum ire: to beat a b., saltationi interesse.*

BALLAD, *prps* carmen epicolyricum. *A street b., carmen triviale (Juven. 7, 55, Ruperiti). — b.-singer, *cantor circumforaneus.*

BALLAST, *saburra*. To b., or take in b., *nævem saburrâ gravare; nævem saburrare.*

BALLET, pantomimus. embolium (C.; *interlude, C. Sect. 54, 116*). *B.-master, *qui pan'omium docet. B.-dancer, pantomimus (sem. pantomima); emboliaris (of a female. Plin.).*

BALLOON, *machina aerobatica (*air-b.*).

BALLOT, *globorum suffragia (*air-b.*). *globis suffragia ferre: a b.-ball, globus; tessera; calculus: a b.-box, arcula; capsula; cistula, in quâ tessere conduntur. — To b., *globis suffragia ferre. To pass a law that the votes should be by b., *for the security of the voter, legem ferre ut non voce suffragium pronuntiarent, sed tabellâ inscriberent, quasi securo et liberio iudicio, or, ut non voce civis sed tabellâ uterentur, ut libere suffragia sine inicitium metu ferre possent (C.).*

BALL-ROOM, locus quo utriusque sexûs juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (*ast. C. Zel. 15, 36*). — *œcus in quo saltant.*

BALM, balsâmum (*tree and gum*). opobalsamum. balsami succus or lacrima (*Plin. 12, 25, 54*). — balsami oleum (*Plin. 23, 4, 47*). — unguentum; fomentum. aplastum (*balm-gentile, species of mint*). — *rio. solatium (comfor).* — fomentum (*soothing application*).

BALMY, [*Of balm*; balsaminus (*βαλσμίνοος, Plin. 23, 4, 47*).] — *Smelling of balm, balsamodes (βαλσαμώδης, Plin. 12, 19, 43).* — *suaves odores spargens. — To emit b. odours, suaves odores spargere: flowers emit a b. fragrance, suaves odores afflantur e floribus. — Soft, mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.*

BALSAM. See BALM.

BALSAMIC. See BALMY.

BALUSTRADE, pluteus or pluteum. — cancelli, clithri.

BAMBOO, arundo Indica. calamus Indicus (*Plin. 16, 36, 65*; arundo Bambos. *Lin.*). — *B.-spears, hastæ graminæ (C. Verr. 4, 50, 125).*

BAMBOOZLE, circumvenire; illudere et destituere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci necere, confingere; fallere; ci imponere, ci fucum facere, qm circumducere (= *lead him by the nose. Com.*). — *ci verba dare (SEN. in DECEIVE).* He got his associates into a scrape, deceived, abandoned, and completely bamboozled them, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidiâ fefellerit (C.).

BAMBOOZLER, fraudator. — homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus, — circumscriptor, — præstigiator. — deceptor. *A complete b., homo ad fraudem acutus; venerator; homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a complete b., totum ex fraude et fallaciâ constare.*

BAN, [*An interdiction*; (1) *secular, aquæ et ignis interdictio; to place under a b., aquâ et igni interdicere ci*. — (2) *Ecclesiastical, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema, atis, n excommunicatio. — to place under a b., sacrificiis interdicere ci (Cæ. B. G. 6, 13, where the expression is thus explained: quibus ita interdictum, si numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; si omnes decedunt, auditum eorum sermone necque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque si petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicari; qm anathematizari; excommunicare (Eccl.); also devovere qm. — Curse, execratio; devotio; imprecatio. —] *Bans of marriage, *præconia sponsalitia. *futuram nuptiarum promulgatio. In the canon law, proclamationes sponsi et sponsæ in ecclesiâ fieri solite. —] *Ban of the empire, proscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irrogata, and fm context merely proscriptio.***

BAN, v. execrari; devovere; diras ci imprecari; qm detestari; detestari in caput ca minas et pericula. — *detestari in caput ca iram deorum. — According to Döderlein, execrari means 'to curse,' when one would*

exclude a guilty person fm human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to blessing; detestari means 'to curse,' when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods agst a person or thing, in opp. to 'praying in behalf of.' (Hand-book, p. 1.)

BAND, s. [*That which binds, vinculum*. —] *ligamen; ligamentum. —] *That which binds together, copula. —] *For the hair, redimiculum; tænia; fascia. —] *For wounds, fascia; victura; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. —] *mittella (for a broken arm). —] *An ornament for the head, vitta; infula (for the priests); lemniscus (ribbon of a garland). —] *Of sirom about a beam, armilla. —] *A troop or company, globus; turba; caterva; grex; manipulus; turma (of cavalry); manus; multitudo. —] *Of robbers, latronum globus. —] *a b. of conspirators, conjuratorum globus. —] *armed b.'s, armatorum copla.***********

BAND, v. sociare; consociare; se jungere; se conjungere ci or cum qo: se conjungere cum copla ca; arma consociare cum qo; signa conferre ad qm.

BANDAGE, s. fascia; [*if small*] fasciôla; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum; victura.

BANDAGE, v. deligare, alligare, obligare.

BAND-BOX, capsula; capsula.

BANDIT, scitarius (*one who lends and hires out his hand to a secret assassination*). — *also fm context insidiator; latro.*

BANDY, ultro citro agere, modo huc modo illuc pulsare. —] *Agitate, agitare, vexare, exagitare. —] *To b. looks, fidenter inter se aspicere. —] *words with one, verba commutare cum qo (as a friend); cum qo alterari.***

BANDY-LEGGED, varus; valgus; vultus; cruribus varis, or valgus, or vallis. compennis (varus and valgus mean *bein outward, or 'bow-legged'*; vultus and compennis, *bein inward, or 'knock-kneed'*).

BANE (poison), venenum, virus. [*That which destroys, pestis, perniciës. —] *(ruin, mischief), perniciës, exitium.**

BANEFUL, venenatus; veneno imbutus, infectus or tinctus. —] *rio. acerbus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus; damnosus: to be b., pernicios esse; nocere: who does not know that this is of a b. nature? quia non intelligit hanc rem nocere!*

BANEFULNESS, vin nocendi (Tac. Ann. 15, 34). — natura perniciosâ, exitialis, or damosa.

BANG, s. percussio; percussus; plaga. [*See Blow*] *A b. on the head, percussio capitis. —] *a b. at the door, pulsus ostii. —] *A noise, ingens fragor, or ingens sonitus.***

BANG, v. pulsare qd qd re. percudere qd qd re. —] *To b. one's head agst the wall, caput illudere or impingere parieti (i. e. with a murderous intention fm despair). —] *to b. aby with fela, qm pugnis cadere or colaphis pulsare: with a stick, qm fusti verberare. —] *to be an adept in banging and beating, ad pulsandos verberandosq; homines exercitissimum esse. —] *to b. or drub soundly, mulcare, vel without male.****

BANISH, ci aquâ et igni interdicere, exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere or exilire, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegare (*to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property*). —] *deportare (to transport to a distant, desert place; this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return). —] *for ten years, relegare in decem annos. —] *any one to an island, qm relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam. —] *rio. to banish doubt, expellere dubitationem. —] *all suspicion, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo. —] *love fm the heart, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovere. —] *the authority of the senate fm the state, exterminare auctoritatem senatûs e civitate. —] *to b. sorrow, mestitiam ex animis pellere. A banished man, exul (who has been driven fm his country, or has fled fm it in order to escape fm punishment): extorris patriâ, extorris (as being homeless, without reference to punishment): relegatus, deportatus.********

BANISHMENT, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio (*involuntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship*). —] *deportatio (to an appointed place, with no forfeiture), relegatio: exsilium (state of banishment, voluntary or involuntary). To go into b., in exsilium ire, proficisci, pergere; exsulatum ire, abire; solum vertere exsilii causâ, solum mutare. To live in b., in exsilio esse, exsulari. To return fm b., exsilio redire. Place of b., exsilium. —] *to recall fm b., revocare de or ab exsilio; reducere de exsilio; in patriam revocare, or restituere.**

BANISTERS (corrupted fm BALUSTERS), epimëdion (*Inscript. Orelli*).

BANK, [*Of a river, ripa. A steep b., ripa ardua,*

locus arduus.—*precipitiosus*, ripa prærupta, præceps; locus præruptus, præceps; præceps, precipitium. || *Heap of earth*, agger; moles; tumulus; clivus; locus editor. || *Bank of oars*, scamnum; transtrum. || *Sand-bank*, syltis (*scyllis*), or in pure Latin, pulvisus (Serr. ad Æn. 10, 303). || *For money*, mensa publica; argentaria, with or without menas; *ærarium mercatorum: to put money in the b., pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare: to pay in the b., a mensa publicâ numerare: the person who does this, mensarius. || *Of a gaming-house*, *arca aleatoria: to break the b. at a single throw, *totam aleatoris arcam uno jactu exhaurire.

BANK, v. molem or aggerem extruere: to b. a river in, fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercere. || To bank with; deposit in a bank, pecuniam apud argentarios deponere.

BANKER, argentarius; mensarius; numularius (only Suet.: contemptuous, = scrivener). To be a b., argentariam facere: to be an eminent b., maximam argentariam facere.

BANK-NOTE, *tessera mensæ publicæ.

BANKRUPT, ære dirutus.—decoctor (*through extravagance*); bonis eversus. A fraudulent b., creditorum fraudator: to become a b., a mensâ surgere: dissolvere argentariam (of a banker); cedere foro (of a tradesman). conturbare (absol.).—corruere, cadere (opp. to stare).—decoquere, with or without creditoribus (it is used for one who by a private arrangement assigns his property to his creditors); ære dirui: to become a complete b., naufragium omnium fortunarum facere: to become a b. through misfortune, and not by one's own fault, fortunæ vitio non suo decoquere: to be near being a b., in ære alieno vacillare.

BANKRUPTCY, ruinæ or naufragium fortunarum; naufragium or eversio rei familiaris; tabulæ novæ of a stale: new debt-books for the advantage of the debtor. To declare one's b., bonam copiam ejurare (upon oath). senus et impendium recusare: a person is on the verge of b., fortunarum ruinæ ei impendit: it amounts to a national b., res ad tabulas novas pervenit.

BANNER, signum militare, or signum only; vexillum: to raise the b. or standard, signum or vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: to lower the b. or standard, vexillum submittere: to fight under aby's b.'s, signa cs sequi; castra cs sequi: to desert aby's b.'s, signa militaria relinquere: a signis decedere: to return to the b.'s, ad signa se recipere.

BANNIAN, (a sort of light undress,) prps vestis domestica.

BANNOCK, an oaten cake, placenta avenacea; panis avenaceus.

BANQUET, epulæ (g. t. for meal, whether frugal or sumptuous, whether in familie or with guests, at home or in public).—convivium (a social, convivial meal).—dapes (a religious meal; a feast on the offering).—epulum (a solemn meal, mly political, in honour of something).—comissatio (a gormandizing meal; a feast). To prepare a b., convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a b., cœnam or epulum ei dare: to hold a b., convivium habere, agere: to go to a b., convivium linire; se convivio reddere: to invite to a b., qm ad cœnam invitare or vocare: to be at a b., convivio interesse.—INTRA. convivari; epulari apud qm. convivium celebrare: sumptuously, salientem in modum epulari.

BANTER, v. ludibrio sibi habere qm; qm irridere (to laugh at).—qm deridere (to mock).—qm cavillari (mock in a bantering, ironical way).—To b. aby with bitter irony, acerbis facetiis qm irridere: aby about alko, qd ludibrio habere; qd irridere or deridere: jocari in qd; qd cavillari; per ludibrium exprobare ei qd.

BANTER, a. irrisio; derisio (very late, Arnob. Lactant.) (derisus, Post-Aug.).—cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus; jocus: to be the subject of aby's b., ei ludibrio esse.

BANTLING, infans; pusio, onis, m.

BAPTISM, baptisma, ktis, n. (βαπτισμα), or Latinized, baptismum (Eccl.).—*quare Lat.*, *sancta lavatio. Register of b., *tabulæ, in quas infantium, qui sacris Christianis initiati sunt, nomina referuntur.—Certificate of b., see BAPTISMAL.

BAPTISMAL, ad baptismum pertinens. B. font, baptisterium.—b. name, prænomen.—b. certificate, *litteræ, quæ qm sacris Christianis initiatum esse testantur.—to give a b. certificate, *ci litteris testari, eum sacris Christianis initiatum esse; or (if the date is the point) *ci litteris testari, quo die sacris Christianis initiatu fuerit.

BAPTIST, baptista, æ, m. (βαπτιστής). BAPTIZE, baptizare (Eccl.).—*sacris Christianis

initiare. To see that a child is baptized, *infantem sacris Christianis initiandum curare.

BAR, || *Between two rafters*, tignum transversum.—|| *For fasting doors*, repagulum; obex; pessulus; sera; claustrum.—to remove the b., repagulum, or pessulum, or seram removere: seram demere; domum or januam reserare: to burst the b.'s, repagula convellere; claustra refringere. || *Where causes are tried*, iudicis, subsellia. forum.—On my first appearance at the b., ut primum forum attingi. He has left the b., salutem dixit foro. The b. requires a good, strong voice, subsellia graviorem et pleniorum vocem desiderant. To plead at the b. causas agere. The b. (advocates, &c.), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum. || *Of a tavern*, cancelli. || *In music*, linea transversa. || *An obstacle*, impedimentum; mora. || *Of gold*, silver, later aureus; later argenteus: silver in bars, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (Curt. 5, 2, 12).

BAR, || To fasten with a bar, obstrare; ostium or fores obstrare; pessulo januam claudere or occludere; pessulum foribus or ostio obdere. || *ria*. To obstruct, impedire qm a qâ re, or merely qâ re (never in qâ re); impedimento esse ei (ci rei); ad qd (never in qâ re) impedimentum asserre ei rei faciende; obstrare or officere ei and ci rei cs. || To forbid, vetare with an acc. and inf. following.—interdicere ci qâ re (in the golden age, never ci qd, or with ne following, denotes power to prevent).—ci prædicere with ne or ut ne (denotes warning); interdicere ci domo suâ (Suet. Oct. 66). || To prevent, arcere qm re or a qâ re.—propulsare qd a go or qm qâ re or a qâ re. || *Except, exclude: barring, excepto, -â, is; nisi. Barring that*, illud si exceperis, exclusis.

BARB, || A Barbary horse, equus Punicus or Numidicus. || *Of an arrow*, uncus; hamus.

BARBACAN, || A watch-tower, specula. || A loop-hole, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (Cæs. B. C. 2, 9, extr.).

BARBARIAN, barbarus (foreign, with the accessory notion of the want of civilization).—rudis, hebes et impolitus; humanitatis expers. || *Crue!*, immanis ac barbarus: like a b., barbare; inhumane; sæve; crudeliter.—to speak like a b., barbare loqui.—the speech of a b., sermo horridulus atque incomptus.

BARBARIC, || Foreign, barbaricus.

BARBARISM (uncouth expression), barbarismus. || CAUVELT, Vid.

BARBARITY, barbaria; barbaries (rudeness and ignorance).—immanitas, crudelitas, sævitia (cruelty). To cure aby of b., qm mansuifacere atque excolere.

BARBAROUS, See CRUEL. B. Latin, sermo horridulus atque incomptus.

BARBED, hamatus; hamis instructus.

BARBEL (a sort of river fish), barbus.—mullus (sea-b.).—mullus lutarius (fen-b.).

BARBER, tonsor. To officiate as b., radere or abrader barbam cs (with a razor, novacula).—tondere cs barbam (with a pair of scissors, forfex).—som-times to use scissors, sometimes a razor, modo tondere, modo radere barbam (Suet. Oct. 79). The art or business of a b., tonstrinum (Petron. 46, 7, and 64, 4).—to teach the business of a b., qm tonstrinum docere; qm tondere docere: a b.'s knife or razor, culter tonsorius, or novacula: a b.'s instruments, ferramenta tonsoria (Mart. 14, 36).—a b.'s shop, tonstrina; taberna tonsoris: a female b., tonstrix.—of or belonging to a b., tonsorius.

BARD, bardus (†). vates.—the song of the b.'s, bardorum or vatum carmen. ~~BARB~~ BARB properly means 'a Druidical poet,' but is also used for 'a poet' in general; but in the latter sense should be translated vates, and not poeta, for poeta is a technical expression, and denotes a poet only as an artist; whereas vates is an old Latin and religious expression, and denoting a poet as a sacred person. (See Döderlein's Hand-book, p. 31.)

BARE, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected).—apertus (without covering: opp. to tectus; Post-Aug. inopertus).—non tectus (aff. Aug. inectus).—|| Detected, manifestus. || Plain, nudus, inornatus, simplex. || Poor, nudus, egenus, inops. || Threadbare, tritus, attritus, obsoleus. || Of style, jejunus, exilis. || Mere, merus, sincerus. || B.-headed, capite detecto or aperto.—to sleep on the b. ground, humi cubare: to make b., nudare, aperire: b.-faced, impudens; prociac. A b.-faced fellow, homo perfrectæ frontis.—b.-facedness, impudentia, cs impudens, or durum, or ferreum.—to make a b.-faced request, impudenter qd postulare: b.-foot, nudis pedibus.

BARE-FACED, } See BARE.

BARE-FOOT, }

BARELY, *vix ac ne vix quidem* (ἀκριβῶς καὶ μόλις): *vix ægreque* (χαλεπῶς καὶ μόλις).

BARENES, *Crci. by adj. under BARRE*, for nuditas is found but once (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is there a doubtful reading. || *Leaness, macies (as a condition)*.—*macritas (as a quality)*. || *Poverty, paupertas; egestas*.

BARGAIN, pactum; pacto. To make a *b. with aby*, pacisci cum qo; pactionem facere, or conficere, cum qo.—to make a good *b.* (= purchase), bene or recte emere: to make a *bud b.*, male emere: to give into the *b.*, gratis addere: not to stick to one's *b.*, ab emptione abire or recedere (Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6): to be a good hand at a *b.*, ad suum questum callere.

BARGAIN, v. pacisci cum qo; pactionem facere or conficere cum qo.

BARGE, actuariolum; lenunculus; scapha; navicula; navigiolium.

BARGEMAN, navicularius; portitor.

BARK, || *The rind of a tree, cortex (the exterior); liber (the inner)*.—to live on the *b. of trees*, cortice ex arboribus vivere. || *Peruvian bark*, cortex Peruvianus, or febrifugus.—the *b.-tree*, cinchona (Linn.). || *A small ship, or vessel*, scapha and cymba (of the broader sort); linter (long and narrow, like a canoe. Dōd.). || *Of a dog, latratus*. His *b.* is worse than his bite, (canis timidus) vehementius latrat quam mordet (Prov. Cur. 7, 4, 7).

BARK, v. || *To strip trees of bark, decorticare, or delibrare arbores*. || *Like a dog, baubari (to utter the natural sound of dogs); latrare (in a hostile manner): latratus edere; gannire applies to the 'bow-wow' of a little dog. Hence, figuratively, latrare means to wrangle, and gannire to chaffer. (Döderlein's Hand-book, p. 121.) To bark at, qm latrare (poet.). allatrare (Post Adv.).*

BARLEY, hordeum.—of *b.*, hordeaceus: *b.-bread*, panis hordeaceus: a *field of b.*, *ager hordeo consitus: *b.-corn*, granum hordei: *b.-meal*, farina hordeacea; *farina hordei*: *b.-sugar*, *alphanumeric: *b.-broth*, ptisana (quæ fit ex hordeo understood. Plin. 22, 25, 66).—*ptisanarium* (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155).—*b. water*, hordeum in potum resolutum (Plin. 18, 7, 12, No. 3, § 68).

BARM, || *Leaven, fermentum facibus zythi expressum*.

BAR-MAID, ministra cauponæ (Rescript of Constantine; Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29).

BARN, horreum.—*B.-door*, area.

BARNACLE, || *A kind of sea-fowl, anser marinus*. || *A farrier's instrument, postomis, idis*, f. || *A sort of spectacles, "perspicillum: b.'s had not yet been invented, "nonnum oculi arte adjuti erant*.

BAROMETER, *baromëtrum; *tubus Torricellianus, fistula Torricelliana (*βαρομετρον).

BARON, *baro; *liber baro.

BARONESS, *baronis uxor; *baronissa.

BARONY, *baronatus, ūs, m.—To create a baron, *baronis dignitate ac nomine ornare.

BARONET, *baronetus.

BARONETAGE, *baronetti nomen ac dignitas.

BARRACK, tugurium castrense; contubernium.

BARREL, seris (a long cask).—dolum (a round cask). orca.—cupa, cadus.—Wine fm the *b.* or cask, vinum de cupâ. || *Of a gun*, *sclopeti tubus. || *A cylinder, cylindrus*.

BARREL, v. in dolum infundere.

BARREN, infecundus (in reference to procreative power; also to the soil; opp. fecundus).—sterilis (in reference to productive power, which bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year: opp. fertilis, and (in reference to the soil) optimus. *fita* in reference to the female sex).

BARRENNESS, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

BARRICADE, or BARRICADO, munimentum; septum; claustrum.

BARRICADE, v. obstruere (to stop the passage by placing things in a row).—opillare (by raising piles or some such things).—interserere (by a fence).—operibus et munitionibus seipere. *fito*. præcludere.

BARRIER, cancelli.—*s-pia*, orum.—*finēs*, termini.—To go beyond the *b.'s*, extra cancellos egredi; fines transire: to break through the *b.'s*, in septa irumpere: not to overstep the *b.'s* of modesty, fines verecundiæ non transire.

BARISTER, causarum actor; caudiculus. patronus causæ.—To become a *b.*, ad causas et privatas et publicas adire; attingere forum; cepit qm in foro esse.—a noisy, blustering *b.*, rabula de foro; rabula latratque: to be a *b.*, causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro: to employ a *b.*, adoptare sibi patronum; deferre causam ad patronum: the occupation of a *b.*, opera forensis, caudicatio; advocatio; (64)

patrocinium: a *b.'s* fee, *merces advocati; honorarium caudiculi.

BARROW, || *A vehicle moved by the hand, fereculum; vehiculum trusatille*. || *A mound, tumulus; grumus (tumulus, like ὄχθος, means either a natural or artificial elevation); grumus, only an artificial elevation, like χῆμα*. || *A hog, verres castratus; malleus*.

BARTER, v. *INTR.* mutare res inter se (g. t.).—mutare or permutare merces.—mutare or permutare qd.—with *aby*, res mutare cum qo (g. t.); merces mutare cum qo: do you wish to *b.*? v' in commutatus? —*TR.* commutare qd: one thing for another, mutare qd qd re or (mly) cum qd re; permutare qd qd re.

BARTER, s. mutatio; permutatio mercium, mutatio ementium (the *b. of persons making purchases in this way. T.*). To purchase by *b.*, res inter se mutare; emere (singula) non pecuniâ sed compensatione mercium. To introduce traffic by *b.*, res inter se mutare instituere.

BASALT, basaltis (Plin.).

BASE, illiberalis (unworthy of a gentleman).—abjectus (despicable).—turpis (shameful).—improbus (unprincipled).—foedus (abominable). A *b. design*, foedum consilium. || *Base-born*, nullo patre natus, incestum patre natus; spurius; nothus (νόθος, born out of wedlock: opp. iustâ uxore natus; legitimus); adulterino sanguine natus. || *Of base extraction*, humilior or ignobilior, obscuro or tenui loco ortus: humilior fortunâ ortus: of the basest extraction, infimæ conditionis et fortunæ; infimus; sordido loco ortus; infimi ordinis or generis; infimæ sortis. || *Base coin*, nummi or numi adulterini: to make *b. coin*, pecunias vitare (Rutrop. 9, 14); monētam adulterinam exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1); numos adulterinos percutere (Suet. Ner. 25).

BASE, basis; fundamentum. || *Pedestal, stylobætes* (στυλοβάτης). || *Of a mountain*, radices montis (not pes montis).

BASELY, illiberaliter; abjecte et sine dignitate; turpiter; turpiter et nequiter; foede. To act *b. towards aby*, turpiter in qm esse malevolum.—I'd rather do *athg* than act *b.*, extimesco, ne quid turpiter faciam.

BASEMENT (of a building), fundamenta (pt.).

BASENESS, illiberalitas; animus abjectus; improbitas; ignavia; nequitia.

BASENET. See HELMET.

BASHAW, satrapes or satrapa; præfectus; purpuratus.

BASHFUL, pudens; pudicus; verecundus; pudibundus. *fito* pudicus and pudens denote an habitual feeling; pudibundus a temporary state. Dōd. [SYN. in BASHFULNESS.]

BASHFULLY, pudenter, verecunde, modeste.

BASHFULNESS, pudor (g. t. as a sense of honour, both as a preventive feeling and as shame for having done *athg* disgraceful).—pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and its fruit chaste sentiment; bashfulness).—verecundia (dread of doing *athg* that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect). *JX.* pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. [See SHAME.]

BASIL (a plant), ocimum (Plin.).

BASILISK, basiliscus.

BASIN, pelvis.—aqualis (for washing): aque manale (for the hands. Varr. in later writers, aquimale, aquimarium. Pand.).—malluvium (at a sacrifice, for the hands. Feud. Test.).—lavabum (for the reception of spring-water).—*basin* (for ships). || *Small pond, piscina, piscinula*. || *Reveroir*, castellum, dividiolum (whence it was carried by pipes, &c.). || *Cove, sinus (maris or maritimus)*.

BASIS. See BASE.

BASK, apicari.

BASKET, corbis (g. t., empty a larger sort of *b.* in husbandry for collecting fruits: corbis mes-soria).—fascus (a wicker *b.* for holding money).—qualus or qualum (a closely-compacted wicker-*b.* of a conical shape, through which oil and must were strained: it also served other purposes in husbandry).—quassilus (a lady's work *b.*).—canistrum (κάνιστρον or κανίς, a *b.* for bread, fruits, &c.).—calisthus (καλίσθος, a *b.* for wool or flowers in the form of an open lily).—sporta (a hand-*b.* made of broom, rushes, or willow; served, according to Ascon. ad Cic. l. Verr. 8, p. 280, ed. Schütz, also to hold money).—panarium (bread-*b.*).—scirpea (made of rushes). A little *b.*, corbucula. corbula.—fascella, fascillus.—quassilus.—sportula, sportella (in these sportula the clients at the sumptuous banquets of rich patrons received their portions).

BASKET-MAKER, *corbium textor; *qui corbes ex vimine facit; *qui corbes virgis contextit.

BASKET-WOMAN, gerula (*Post-Aug.*).

BASS, || *In music.* A *b.* voice, vox gravis or ima (†); sonus gravis.—*deep b.*, sonus gravissimus: *to sing a b.*, voce imā canere (†): a *b. viol.*, fides gravioris soni: a *player on the b. viol.*, *gravioris soni fidicen: *b. notes*, *notæ vocis imæ. || *A mat of straw or rushes*, storea or storia; *matta*.

BASS-RELIEF (*sculpture*, the figures of which do not stand out in their full proportion), protypion (*opp. ectypion, full relief. Plin.* 35, 12, 43).—*toreuma*, ἄτις, n. (τορευμα) or pure Lat. cœlatura, or cœlatum opus.

BASSOON, *giugrina major.

BASTARD, nullo patre natus. incerto patre natus. spurius (the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute: *opp. certus*).—*pellice ortus*, nothus (vόθος, of a known father and a concubine: *opp. iustā uxore natus*; legitimus. *Spald. Quint.* 3, 6, 97).—*adulterino sanguine natus* (αδολτινος, where there is a violation of the marriage-contract. *Plin.* 7, 2, 2).

BASTE, || *To beat soundly*, verberibus cedere; verberibus castigare; verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irrigare (*comic*); verberibus mulcare: *with a stick*, ci fustem impingere: qm fuste coercere (*H.* for the purpose of keeping him in order). || *To baste or besprinkle*, perfundere.—*conspargere*.—*rigare*; irrigare; instillare qd ci rei. || *To sew slightly*, præsuerere (*Plin.* 12, 19, end).

BASTINADO. *To inflict the b. on aby*, cs plantas virgis verberare (*Cic. Ferr.* 5, 43, 112).—*There is no Lat. substantive exactly corresponding to 'bastinado'*: ictus fustis or fustium (†) is the nearest.

BASTION, propugnaculum (bulwark); castellum (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 8, *Herz.*).

BAT, || *A winged animal*, vespertilio. || *A sort of club*, clava; fustis.

BATCH. *Of the same b.*, ejusdem generis (*of the same kind*).—*ejusdem farinæ* (equally bad: *aff. Pers.* 5, 115).

BATE, (tr.) || *Lessen*, minuire. imminuere. deminuere qd, or qd de qā re. extenuare. levare. sublevare. elevare. remittere qd or de qā re. [ΣΥΝ. in LESSEN.] *To b. one's breath*, spiritum retinere. animam comprimere. || *Lessen the price of aths*, &c., detrudere qd de qā re (*e. g.* de totā pecuniā quinquagesimam partem).—*deducere*, detrudere qd de summā.—*deductionem*, decessionem de pecuniā facere: *to b. 10 per cent*, *remissionem centesimarum denarium facere: *not to b. a farthing*, nullum numum cuiquam deducere. [ΣΥΝ.] || *Minul*, se minuire: also minuire only.—*imminul* (*to be lessened inwardly*).—*remittit*, se remittere and remittere only (*to leave off: of rain, cold, a fever, &c.*).—*levari*, sublevari (*to be lightened*).—*leniri*, mitigari (*to be softened*). *Anger abates*, ira defervescit.

BATH, || *Place for bathing*: balineum or balneum, pl. balinæ or balneæ, seldom (*with Cic.* never) balinea or balnea: *the pl. is used when the bathing-place consists of several rooms, and therefore more particularly applies to public b's. The divisions of the balinea were*:—*cella frigidiaria*, or frigidiarium, for cold bathing; *cella tepidiaria*, or tepidiarium, where the water was lukewarm; *cella caldaria*, or caldarium, for a warm b.; *sudatorium*, or sudatio, or assa, orum, n. (*private bathing-places in gardens and villas. Cic. Att.* 13, 29, 2. *Cic. Qu. Fr.* 3, 1, 1, § 1).—*thermæ* (magnificent public edifices erected by the emperors, in which were the balneæ, fencing-rooms, and walks).—*lavatio* (a place for bathing: in later times, lavacrum).—*To heat the b.*, balineum calefacere: *to take a b.*, lavatum ire in balneæ; in balneum ire, ambulare: *to take a cold b.*, ad frigidam exire; *frigidā lavari: to take a vapour b.*, ad flammam sudare (*Suet. Octav.* 82). || *Bathing*: lavatio; lotio; lotus; usus aquarum (as a means of health).—*lavatio frigida*, calida; *lavatio frigide*, calidæ aque: *to get ready for the b.*, balineo preparari. || *A bath-keeper*, balneatrix (*Petron.*); *Serv. Virg.* *Æn.* 12, 159).

BATHE, v. (tr.) *lavare*.—*abluere*.—*qm lavare*; qm demittere in balneum: *in lukewarm water*, qm immittit in tepidum.—[ΣΥΝ.] *to b. with tears*, lacrimis lavare qd, *e. g.* a letter, tabellam. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 8.—*the face*, vultum. *Ovid. Met.* 9, 679).—*to b. or b. one's self*, lavari. *lavare* (seldom, if ever, used by Cic.).—*in a shower-bath*, aquā perfundi (*see Auct. ad Her.* 4, 9 and 10).—*in a river*, flumine corpus abluere: in cold water, frigidā lavari.—*to be bathed in tears*, effundi in lacrimas; lacrimis perfundi: *bathed in tears*, lacrimis perfusus.—*a bathing-place*, locus, quo juvenutus lavandi et natandi causā venit (*see Cic. Cat.* 15, 36).—

a bathing-dress, subligaculum; subligar.—*season for bathing*, *tempus aquarum usui commodum.—*bathing utensils*, balnearia or balneatoria instrumenta (*Marcian. Dig.* 33, 7, 17, § 2).—*balnearia*, ium, n. (*Appul. Met.* 3, p. 134, 36).—*bathing-tub*, labrum or solum. *alveus*.

BATING, prep. præter; excepto; exceptis; si excipias. *B. a few*, all were taken alive, paucis ex hostium numero desideratis cuncti vivi caelebatur.

BATOON, || *A truncheon or marshal's staff*, *scipio, insigne imperii.

BATTALION, cohors.—*agmen* (on the march).—*orbis* (a circular b.: the ancient were ignorant of our square b's: with them agmen quadratum meant the whole army under one leader formed into line of battle so as to resemble a parallelogram. *See Fabri Sali. Jug.* 100, 1. *Herz. Hirt. B. G.* 8, 8, extr. *Dissen. Tibull.* 4, 1, 100).

BATTEN, (tr.) || *Fatten*, saginare.—*pinguem facere* or reddere.—*opimare*.—*with aths*, alere qā re.—|| *Fertilize*, fecundare. fecundum reddere. fecunditatem dare ci rei. uberare. [ΣΥΝ.] *pinguescere*; saginari.

BATTER, v. (tr.) *pulsare*. verberare.—*perfundere*; elidere (*to b. aby's head with a stone*, cs caput asari).—*diminuere* (caput, cerebrum).—*contundere* (qm saxis).—*b. down*, disijcere (arcem, mœnia, munitiones).—*diruere* or demoliri (tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum).—*e fundamentis disijcere*; funditus evertere.—*battered*, confectus, perfractus; elius; dilectus.—*battering-ram*, machina, quā muros quantur or percutiunt; aries.—*to bring the battering-ram agst the walls*, arietem muro or muris admovere: *to shake the wall with the battering-ram*, ariete or arietis pulsu murum quatere: *the battering-ram has made a breach in the wall*, aries percussit murum.

BATTERY, agger (the earth thrown up).—*tormenta* in aggere disposita (the guns belonging to the b.).—*to bring a b. agst the walls*, tormenta muris admovere: *to place a b. on the hill*, tormenta in colle dispendere. || *An electric battery*, *phialarum Leidensium complexus. || *Violent striking*. *See ASSAULT*.

BATTLE, pugna (any conflict, from a single combat to the bloodiest pitched battle; like μάχη).—*acies* (the conflict of two contending armies drawn up in b.-array).—*prelium* (the occasional encounter of separate divisions of the armies, as an engagement, action, skirmish; like σύμβολη). *Wearied by the length of the b.*, they withdrew from the engagement, diuturnitate pugnae defessi prælio excesserunt: *a sharp b.* is fought, fit prælium acri certamine: *a b. more like the encounter of banditti than a military engagement*, pugna latrocinio magis quam prælio similis; *the b. was long and well contested*, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: *to go into b.*, in prælium ire; in prælium or aciem prodire; in aciem or certamen descendere: *to lead an army to b.*, exercitum in aciem educere: *to lead to b.* 100,000 foot, in aciem centum millia peditum producere: *to offer b.*, productis copis pugnandi potestatem facere: *to join b.*, prælium committere; manum conserere: *to renew the b.*, pugnam novam integrare; prælium redintegrare or renovare: *to win the b.*, prælio or pugna superiorem discedere; victorem prælio excedere: *to lose the b.*, pugna or prælio inferiore discedere; prælio vinci or superari.

BATTLE-ARRAY, acies. *To put the army in b.-a.*, aciem instruere (*poet.* aciem struere).—*copias* or exercitum instruere: *to put themselves in b.-a.*, ordinatos instructos consistere: *to stand in b.-a.*, armatos in acie stare: aciem instructam habere; instructos stare: *to march in b.-a.*, instructos acie proficisci (*F. Æn.* 11, 449).

BATTLE-AXE, bipennis (an axe with two edges).

BATTLE-CRY, cantus prælium inchoantium (L.).—*baritus* (not barritus or barditus) was the battle-shout of the old Germans (†). *To raise the b.-c.*, clamorem attollere.

BATTLEDOOR, *pala lusoria; *palma lusoria.

BATTLE-FIELD, locus pugnae. locus ubi pugnatur, or pugnatum est, or pugnatum est: *to choose a b.-f.*, locum ad pugnam deligere.

BATTLEMENT (of a wall), pinna.

BATTLE-PIECE, tabula in qā est prælium; tabula picta prælii; prælium pictum. *A beautiful b.-p.*, pugna in tabulā præclare picta. || **FIELD OF BATTLE**. *See BATTLE-FIELD*.

BAVIN, fascis; fasciculus (as being bound together, fascis lignorum, stramentorum).—*manipulus*; fasciculus manualis (as forming a handful). || *In war*, crates, fasciculus ex virgis alligatus.

BAWBLIES, crepundia (children's rattles).—*nuwæ* (trifles; trifling things or persons. C.).—*geræ* (*Comic and common word for nuwæ*).—*triceæ* (trumpetry, trifles,

nonsensae).—res parvæ: res minutæ, res nihili, res parvi momenti. To be delighted with mere, or such mere, *b. s.*, meris or tantis nugis delectari.

BAWD, || *Procurator*: leno, libidinis minister.

|| *Procurator*: lena, libidinis ministra.

BAWDY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

BAWDY, immundus (*unclean, impure*).—spurious (*filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose: fig. of moral impurity*).—obscenus (*exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard: e.g. pictures, speeches, &c., versus obscenissimi, C.*). *B. song*, versus obsceni; canticum obscenum. To sing a *b. song*, obscena canere, or cantare. To use *b. language*, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

BAWL, vociferari; clamorem edere or tollere: to *b.* after *aby*, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari: to *b.* with might and main, maximâ voce clamare; alium clamorem tollere, or simply clamitare: to *b.* in *aby's* cara, clamando aureas cs (saisare (Liv. 9, 20), or obtundere (Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89); aureas cs personare (Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7). To *b.* out *agst aby*, allatrare qm (*prop. et fig. empty of envious, cowardly railers at better men than themselves*).

BAWLER, clamator. proclamator. latrator. buccinator.

BAWLING, vociferatio; vociferatus; clamor; clamatatio.

BAY, *adj.* badius; apadix (*applied to a horse*).

BAY, *s. sinus* (*with or without maritimus or maris understood*).—*b. window*, fenestra arcuata; fenestra convexa (*viewed externally*).—*cava* (*internally*). || *Position of a stag facing the hounds*. To stand at *b.*, *prps* *canes mordicus prementis defendere: *canes invadentes or incurantes defendere. *adversus canes se cornibus defendere. *canibus invadentibus obvertere cornua (*apst Plant. Pseud. 4, 3, 5*: nunc mi obvertat cornua). To bring to *b.*, ferum consistere cogere (*apst Cæs. B. G. 4, 5*).

BAY, baubari (*derived from the natural sound of a dog*).—latrare.—latratus edere. *tr.*) allatrare qm (*in an envious, cowardly way. Post-Aug. — of persons only*).

BAYONET, *prps* pugio: to fix the *b.*, *pugionem erigere or scilopeto præfigere.

BAY-TREE, laurus: bay-leaf, folium lauri; folium laureum or laurinum: crowned with bay, laureatus.

BE, esse; exstare (*to be extant*).—versari; commorari (*to be in a place*). To be of that age, *es* esse etate.—to be in one's tenth year, decimum annum agere.—to be at home, domi sum esse: to be not at home, esse foris: to be with *aby*, cum qo, apud qm esse: to be constantly with *aby*, assidue cum qo esse; a latere *b.* non discedere.—to let *athg* be, qd permittere; qd fieri pati: qd mittere, or missum facere (*to let *athg* alone*): let them be, mitte hæc.—let me be, mitte or omittite me.—it is so, res ita est; res ita se habet:—what is the matter? quid (quidam) est? quid accidit? what is the meaning of this? quid hoc sibi vult?—what is it to you? quid tibi est?—how are you? quomodo valet? quomodo te habes?—be it so, esto.—in *Lat.* the indicative is frequently used where we use the subjunctive; as, longum est, it would be tedious: difficile est, it would be difficult.—had it not been for Horatius Cocles, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset. || *Being* = to be, esse. In *abl. abs.* before a noun it is untranslated:—Teucer being our leader, Teucro duce: you being our helper, te adjuvatore adjuvante. This being the case, quæ quum ita sint. || *As BEING*, utpote, quippe. Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sum of great size, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini eruditio: the people that could easily be numbered, as being small, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus. || *As BEING* one who &c., quipue qui, utpote qui, ut qui, with subj. *BEING* or as being are *sts quite omitted*, and a simple apposition used: e.g. 'the Gauls, as being (or being) a military nation', &c., Galli, homines bellicosi, &c. || *For phrases compounded with 'to be', as 'to be near', 'to be on the side of', &c., see NEAR, SIDE, &c.*

BEACH, litus (*the coast, as the line which separates the land from the sea*).—ora, acta (*the space and tract of land that borders on the sea, as the shore*).—acta (C.) is a word of Greek extraction, denoting the sea-side as beautiful and attractive. Tac. (Hist. 3, 76) expresses it by the circumlocution amena litus.

BEACON, specula (*watch-tower*).—ignium significatio (*a b. as lighted to convey intelligence*).—pharus (*pharos, lighthouse. Suet. Calig. 46*: turris, ex quâ, ut ex Pharos, noticibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent). To light a *b.*, ignibus facere significationem

(to light signal-fires). *B.-lights*, ignis e speculâ sublatus (C.), prænunciativi ignes (Plin.).

BEAD, globulus; sphaerula; margarita (pearl).—|| *Rosary*: *globulus precatorius; *globuli quibus numerantur preces. *To tell one's *b.'s*, preces ad certum globulorum numerum funder.

BEADLE, accensus. — *accensus academicus (*at Universities*). || In a church, ædituus (*door-keeper of a temple; sexton*).

BEAGLE, canis vestigator.

BEAK, rostrum (*also of a ship*): rostellum (*dimin.*): to attack each other with their *b.'s*, rostrum conserere rostro.—henked, rostratus; aduncus.

BEAKER, poculum; calix (*καλὴς a b. of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more spouts. See Juv. 5, 47. calix quatuor nasorum*). scyphus. cantharus. [SRN. in Cup.]

BEAM, tignum; trabs. [tr. a longer and narrower *b.*; tign. a shorter and thicker one. A raft consists of trabs, not of tigna; whereas the wood-work of a building which, as a pillar, is destined to support something, is composed of tigna, not of trabs, by which the cross-beams only are denoted. Did.] Prov. To see motives in the eyes of others, and not to see *b.'s* in one's own, magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquant, censores sumus (Phædr. 4, 10, 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de Ira, 2, 28, 61); papulas observas alienas, ipse oblitus plurimis ulceribus (Sen. de Vit. Beat. 27, 4); quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippis inunctis, cur in amico rum vitia tam cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25, sqq.).—|| *Ray of light*, radius. || *Of a balance*, scapus (Vitruvius); jugum.

BEAM, *v. radius* funder.—fulgere (*both of light and of illuminated objects*).—radiare (*to emit beams: in the sense of 'glitter' it does not belong to sober prose*).—with *athg*, radiare qd re: a ray of hope *b.'s* upon me, spes aliqua mihi affulget, or ostenditur.—to *b.* with silver light, radiare lumine argenti (Ovid. Met. 2, 4).

BEAN, faba (*the common b.*).—*vicia faba, Lin.: a small *b.*, fabulus, fabula).—*a kidney-*b.*, phaseolus or phaseolus (*phaseolus vulgaris, Lin.).—of or belonging to *b.'s*, fabaceus or fabaceus; fabarius: of *b.'s*, fabalis; fabagynus: *b. stalks*, fabalia, linum, n.

BEAR, ursus; ursæ (*of or belonging to b.'s*, ursinus).—ursa; arctos (*the constellation*). The great *b.*, ursæ major; Helice: the lesser *b.*, ursæ minor; parvula Cynosûra (see Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66): the *b.'s* conjointly, Septentriones (hence in Virg. the great *b.* is Septentrio major; the less, Septentrio minor).—|| *B.'s* foot, acanthus (a plant).—*b.'s* grease, adeps ursinus: *b.-warden*, ursi magister (Liv. 37, 41). || *FIG.* (= rough, unpolished), incultus. agrestis (unmanly).—ferus, immansuetus (*wild, not tamed*).—*Ys*, ferus agresticus.—asper (*rough*).

BEAR, sustinere (*to hold up so as to keep fm sinking or falling*).—ferre (*to b. as a burden*).—bejulare (*to carry a load, as a porter*).—portare (*to transport fm one place to another, whether for one's self or for others*).—gerere, gestare (*in a general sense, as vestem; annulum*).—indutum esse qd re; indui qd re; amictum esse qd re, togâ, pallio, &c., ornatum esse qd re (*to b. as a badge: e.g. a gold chain, aureo torque; shield and spear, scuto teoque*); cinctum or succinctum esse qd re (*to be girded with: gladio*). To be borne through the city in a palanquin, lecticâ ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem.—to *b.* to the grave, funere efferre, efferre.—*b. arms agst one*, arma ferre contra qm.—to *b.* one upon the shoulders, bajulare qm.—the ice *b.'s*, *aqua satis congelata est.—|| *Carry away*, ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere: of a victory, &c., deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci.—*b. the bell*, palmam ferre.—|| *Bring*, afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre.—|| *To b. sway*, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere.—to *b. affection* to one, amare qm.—*b. one good will*, animo esse in qm benevolo; ci favere.—*b. one company*, comitari; deducere.—|| *b. the name of Alexander*, est mihi nomen Alexandro (or Alexander, rarely Alexandri).—*b. one* haired, odisse qm, infensum esse ci.—*b. witness*, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibere.—*b. in mind*, memoriâ habere, tenere.—|| *Bear up*, supporti, sustinere, sustentare.—|| *Endure*, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre.—able to *b. hunger and cold*, inediæ et algoris patiens.—unable to *b.*, impatiens (*with genit.*).—to be able to *b. neither cold nor heat*, neque frigora, neque æstus facile tolerare.—|| *Suffer*, undergo, pati, affectum esse qd re, premi qd re.—|| *Suffer*, allow, pati, sinere, ferre.—I will not *b. it all*, non feram, non

patiar, non sinam (in connexion, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10).—*the thing will not b. delay*, res dilationem non patitur, res differri non potest.—|| *B. with: as, you must b. with your father*, mos gerendus esse patri.—*a friend's vices, peccatis amici indulgere*—*necessity, dare necessitati veniam*.—*to b. with one's sorrow*, dolori parcere.—*we must b. with one another's faults*, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda.—|| *Produce, yield, ferre; afferre (of trees); efferre (of the soil)*.—*to b. fruit*, ferre fruges, afferre fructum.—*to b., v. n.*, ferre fruges (also *mr-ry* ferre), afferre fructum (efferre, *espy of the field*): *the tree b.'s*, arbor fert; *not every year*, arbor non continuans annis fructum affert: *the field b.'s tenfold*, ager effert or efficit cum decimo.—|| *Give birth to, parere, eniti (with effort and pain)*.—*to b. children to one*, liberos ex aliquo parere, eniti.—|| *Of a place*, patriam esse, ferre qm.—|| *To b. a part in a thing*, partem cs rei sustinere, ci rei interesse.—|| *Be a snare for*.—*To b. the risk*, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere.—*the loss, prestare damnum*.—*the charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare*.—|| *To b., be have, himself, se gerere; agere, facere*.—*as any one*, pro aliquo se gerere: *in a thing*, in re.—*to b. one's self as a friend*, amice agere: *prudently, prudenter se gerere*.—*to b. himself worthy of his ancestors*, dignum se præbere maioribus.—|| *To b. through, carry out*, ad finem perducere; *absolvere*.—*to b. off*, avertere, defendere.—|| *To b. down*, prosternere, proturbare; *fig.* deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obruere.—*b. back*, repellere, propul-are.—*b. on*, promovere, impellere. || *B. up*, agere, obniti; resistere.—|| *To b. out*, securum præstare; culpam cs rei demovere; ad aliquem, qm defendere de qd re.—|| *To bring to b.*, ad effectum adducere.—|| *To b., tend, tendere, cursum dirigere*.—|| *To b. upon*, premere, urgere, incumbere, inuiti.—|| *To b. out, stand out, jut out*, prominere, occurrere.—|| *To bear up against misfortune*, **malis non cedere*; constantem esse in malis: *do not succumb to misfortunes*, *but b. up against them manfully*, tu ne cede malis, sed contra audenter ito (H.). || *To bear off*, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere qd: *he bore off for the port to which he was bound*, cursum direxit, quod tendebat. || *To bear away the prize*, palmam referre. || *To bear witness*, testem esse; testimonium dicere; pro testimonio dicere; testari; testificari: *to b. false witness*, falsum testimonium dicere or præbere: *the very words b. witness to the fact*, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt. || *To bear company*, esse cum qo; qm comitari; ci comitem se addere, or adungere: *those that are like each other, b. each other company*; or, *birds of a feather flock together*, pares cum paribus veteri proverbio, facillime congregantur (C. Cat. Maj. 3, in.).

BEARD, s. barba (applied to man, animals, and inanimate things).—lanugo; barba prima; barba incipiens (the first b.); lanugo also applies to the down of females).—aruncus (b. of a goat).—fibra (b. of an oyster). A little b., barbula: a good or long b., barba longa, promissa, magna: a rugged or grisly b., barba horrida, hirsuta: a red b., barba aenea: a red-bearded man, aeno-barbus; qui barbam aeneam habet: having a b., barbatus: having an apology for a b., or just enough to sneer by, barbatus: having a nice little b., qui barbula delectatur: having a strong b., bene barbatus: to coax a b., barbam alere: to let a b. grow, barbam promittere: to shave off the b., radere or abradere barbam cs (with a razor, novacula): to trim the b., tondere cs barbam (with scissors, forfice): to trim and shave the b., modo tondere, modo radere barbam. || *The b. of corn, or prickles, aristæ.*

BEARD, v. to luke by the b., barbam ci vellere.—|| *Fig.* confidenter ci resistere. confidenter resistantem respondere. contumacem esse in qm.

BEARDLESS, imberbis; glaber (one who has a bare chin. Sen. Ep. 47, 5, of a slave).

BEARER, s. One who bears, gerulus (in a general sense. Post-ag.).—bajulus (a porter, or carrier). The b. of athg, portans or gestans qd; gestator cs rei (Post-ag. Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8). || *Of news*, nunciatus. || *Of letters*, tabellarius. || *Of a corpse*, lecticarius (b. of a lectica or lecticula, which served as a bier for the rich).—vespilio. sandapilarius (b. of a sandapila, the bier of the poor. All three late, but prob. only from accident).

BEARING, || In a general sense, portatio (transporting fm one place to another).—gestatio (in the arms or on the shoulders).—vectio (conveyance in some sort of carriage by means of quadrupeds. C. N. D. 2, 60).—vectatio (on horseback).—|| *Mien and gesture*, gestus; gestus motusque: to have the b. of a learned man, *viri docti speciem præ se ferre.

|| *Situation of a place, situs*. || *Reference to athg*, ratio: to have a b. upon athg, pertinere, referri ad qd; qd respicere: that has no bearing on the subject, alienum re or a re.

BEAST, bellua, bestia. pecus (opp. to man; bellua and pecus, with intellectual reference, as devoid of reason; bestia and fera, with moral reference, as wild, and hostile to man; bel. denotes, particularly, a great unwieldy animal, as the elephant, whale, sea-monsters; pec. a domestic animal, particularly the less intelligent, as a bullock, sheep, opp. to the wild; best. a destructive animal, particularly those that are ravenous, as the tiger, wolf, &c.; fera, a wild animal of the wood, as the stag, wolf, &c., opp. to domestic animals. Dôd.). A little b., bestiola; animalculum: like a b., belluarum more; pecudum ritu: a b. of burden, jumentum: to live like a b., beluinis voluptatibus se dedere: the life of a b., vita spurcissima: the b.-market, *forum pecuarium: a tax on b.'s, *tributum in pecus impositum. || A beast (FIG.).—omor sparus, immundus, bellua (stupid animal), bestia.—or by, adj. ferus, immanis (savage).—spurus (or spurcissimus). Immundus (filthy, foul). || *BEASTLINES*, filthiness, spurcilities.

BEASTLY, rationis expers; belluinus. || *Metaph.* immundus; obscenus; spurcus. || *B. language*, spurciloquium.

BEAT, v. pulsare qd (fores, ostium). To b. the forehead, ferire frontem: to b. the wall, ferire parietem.—*the waves b. agst the shore with the greatest noise*, fluctus se illidunt maximo cum sono in litus. || *To b. on something with something*, pulsare qd qd re: if with violence, percutere qd qd re: if to produce a sound, concutere qd re ad qd, e. g. to beat the sword on a shield, gladio ad scutum: to b. or strike the head violently agst a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo: to beat the door, capite illidi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily), caput illidere or impingere ci rei: to b. to pieces, perfringere qd. || *The rain b.'s agst one's face*, imber in os fertur: to b. with a stick, qm or qd petere baculo: the pulse b.'s, vense miant; the heart b.'s, cor palpitat; (if violently), cor saltit: to b. the cymbals, cymbalissare (Cass. Hem. apud Non. 90, 25); ara concutere (Petron. 22, extr.); the drum, tympanizare: tympanum pulsare; the lyre, pulsare chordas lyre (t). To b. with fists, qm pugnis cedere; qm colaphis pulsare; with a club, qm fusti verberare; fusti in qm animadvertere; qm verberibus cedere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere: to b. soundly, qm cedere virgis acerrime; (if with the fist and on the face), cs os manu pulsare; pugnum ci impingere in os; (if with the fist of the hand on the cheek), ci alapam ducere. To b. aby black and blue, pingere qm pigmentis ulmeis; variare qm virgis et foris; cs corium maculosum facere (all Plaut.). To b. to death, qm verberibus necare; qm usque ad mortem mulcare: to be beaten, vapulare; (if as a punishment), tergo plecti. || To beat or conquer, vincere; superare: to b. the enemy completely, hostem fundere fugareque: to b. to the ground, qm ad terram dare or affligere; qm affligere solo; qm affligere et ad terram dare. || To beat about the bush (FIG.), sciscitari, perscrutari qd ex qo. || To beat down, sternere, prosternere, opprimere. || To beat in, adigere ci rei or in qd (e. g. cuneum arbori, or clavum in tignum). || To beat into, verberibus inculcare. || To beat out, expellere, propellere extra (e. g. extra portam); ejicere, extrudere, or protrudere fores, loco or ex loco; exturbare: to b. out or thrash, e spicis grana excutere, or discutere, or exterere; frumentum detere; messem perticis flagellare; spicas baculis excutere; spicas fustibus tundere or cudere; frumentum pulvis tribularum detere; messem tribulis exterere; (if cattle are employed), e spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo; spicas exterere pecudibus, or jumentorum ungulis; spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto; (if horses are employed), messem exterere equorum gressibus. [See THRASH.] To beat up (with a ladle or spoon), rudicula peragitare; rudicula or rudiculis miscere: to b. up for soldiers, mercede conducere milites. || INTRANS. to throb. See THROB.

BEATEN, verberatus, &c.: (when applied to a path), via trita; iter commodum.

BEATER, s. || Instrument for beating, fistuca; pavicula; tudes; tudicula; pistillum. || A person who beats, qui verberat, &c.

BEATIFIC, adj. beatus; beatum reddens.

BEATIFICATION, *in plorum numerum ascriptio or relatio.

BEATIFY, beatum reddere; beare; qm beatum

prædicare; *qm in plorum numerum ascribere or referre: to be beatified, plorum sedem et locum consequi.

BEATITUDE, summa felicitas. ~~BEA~~ beatitas et beatitudo are used by C., but only in the strict philosophic style (*N. D.* 1, 34, 55). *With reference to a future world, immortalis vite sensus iucundissimus.*

BEAU, homo elegans, or elegantior (one who is recherché in dress, &c.).—bellus homunculus (a neat dapper little fellow).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus; de capsulâ totus (just as if he came out of a hand box. *Sen. Ep.* 115, 2).—trossulus (originally meant eques Romanus; toward the end of the republic it was used as a nick-name for a petit-maitre. See *Ruhnck. Sen. Ep.* 76, 1).

BEAUTIFUL, formosus; pulcher; venustus (form-mens beauty as far as it excites pleasure and delight by fineness of form; pulch. as far as it satisfies the taste by its perfectness; ven. as far as by its charms it excites desire and captivates).—vultu pulchro magis quam venusto of a cold, heartless sort of beauty, by which no one felt attracted. (*Did.*). B. to behold, facie pulchrâ or formosâ, or egregiâ; specie venustâ; formâ pulchrâ, eximîâ: to write a b. hand, lepidâ manu literas facere: to write a b. style, elegantior, or venuste, or b-lle, or præclare, or ornate scribere.

BEAUTIFULLY, pulchre; venuste; belle; eleganter; egregie; eximie: to speak b., eleganter, or venuste, or belle, or bene, or ornate dicere.

BEAUTIFY, excolere (e. g. the city, urbem).—to b. by words, qd verbis adornare, or oratione exornare.—to b. or bedeck, speciem addere.

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (in a general sense, whatever, whether material or ideal, excites admiration).—species (whatever pleases the eye).—forma (whatever delights by symmetry).—venustas (whatever attracts, applicable to things or persons, orationis, verborum).—venustas et pulchritudo corpora.—amenitas (applied to places, objects, &c.). B.'s style, dicendi veneras; (if artificial), leucocinia, orum (*Quint. 8. Præf.* 26).—she is a perfect b., mulier est omnibus simulacris emendatior (*Petrone. 126, 13*). *pulchritudine, or formâ, or venustate insignis est.—a sense of b., elegantia (sensus pulchri, or pulchritudinis, is not Lat.).—to possess an exquisite sense of b., esse excolute cujusdam elegantie.

BEAVER, *||* The animal, castor; fiber: of b., castoreus; fibrinus: skin of the b., pellis fibrina.—*||* Beaver-hat, *capitis tegmen (or tegumentum) e fibrinis pellis contextum. *||* A part of the helmet that covers the face, *os galeæ; buccula.

BECALM, v. a. To b. the wind, qm or ca animum placare, mitigare, lenire or delenire, permulcere; ca fram lenire, mollire, sedare; multitudinem, plebem reprimere; seditionem lenire, or sedare; dolorem mitigare. *||* The sea, fluctus componere. *Becalm*ed at sea, ventis destitutus.

BECAUSE, quia (sri, 'because', introducing the real and primary cause).—quoniam (sri, 'since', 'as', denoting the ground and occasion)—quod (often of a supposed ground held by another as opp. to one perceived and held to be the true one by ourselves.—with subj it often states an apparent ground, in connexion with quia which introduces the real one. Hence quod is found with the subj. more frequently than quia, espy of past time. Quod refers more to the mind of the speaker or person referred to: quia to the thing itself).—quum (subj.), quando, quandoquidem (properly 'when', are often = 'since', 'as': as siquidem also is).—~~BE~~ The cause is made more emphatic by an idea or idcirco in the other clause: idcirco—quod or quia (not quoniam). Idcirco—quod or quoniam (less commonly quia). The clause with quod, quia, may precede.—Properea quod or quia (close together).—qui, quippe qui (with subj.), e. g. when we went to bed, I fell into a sounder sleep than usual, b. I had sat up late, ut cubitum discussissim, me, qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, artior, quam solebat, somnus amplexus est: the brightness of the sun is greater than that of fire, b. it gives light to the immense world far and wide, solis candor illustrior quam ullus ignis, quippe qui immenso mundo tam longe lateque collocat. *Srs* 'because' is rendered by an abl. abs.: the ancient Romans wished for monarchy, b. they had not yet experienced the sweetness of liberty, Romani veteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum experti. *Srs* 'because' is rendered by a particip.: he could take no part in the war, b. he was prevented by illness, morbo impeditus bello interesse non potuit.—Dionysius always burnt his beard, b. he durst not trust his head to a barber, Dionysius cultros tonsorios metuens candentis carbone sibi adurebat capillum. I cannot, b. I am

engaged, per negotia mihi non licet. *||* Of a preventive cause, præ: to be scarcely heard, b. of the noise, præ streptu vix audiri. *||* Because of (as a prep.) is generally rendered by propter or ob.—also ergo (on account of, following a gen. governed by it).

BECK, s. nutus.—with the eyes, nutus oculorum; with the finger, nutus digiti: to be at aby's b., ad nutum cs paratum, or præsto esse: to watch the least b., cs nutum diligenter intueri: to act at a person's b., ad nutum cs qd facere; nutu, quod vult qd, conficere: it costs me but a b., and it is mine, nutu qd a qo consequi possum: it would cost me but the slightest b., si inuivsem modo, hoc facile perfici posset: to give a private b., furtim nutu signum dare.

BECKON, v. innuere; annuere (to answer 'yes' by beckoning).—abnuere, tenuere (to answer 'no' by beckoning).—signa dare nutu (to give signs by beckoning. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 418). To b. with the finger, innuere digito; with the head, capite nutare; with the eyes, nictare, signa dare nutu oculisque (*Op.*): to b. silence, manu poscere silentium; nutu jubere silentium fieri (*C. de Div.* 1, 28, 59).—to b. a person to one, *nutu qm ad se vocare.

BECLUD. See CLOUD.

BECOME, v. fieri.—evadere (to turn out). *Cicero* became consul, Cicero consul factus est: to b. a perfect orator, perfectum oratorem evadere: to b. surely, sponsorem fieri pro qo: what will b. of you? quid de te fiet? what will b. of him? quid illo fiet? quid te futurum censes? (~~BE~~ in this construction the abl. with, or more cmly without, de is used, or the dat. *Zumpt.*).—to b. a beggar, ad mendicitatem redigi: fm a beggar to b. a rich man, ex mendicio fieri divitem.—The inf. termination escere indicates in Latin an incipient state: to b. warm, calescere: to b. rich, ditescere. *||* To become or befit, decire with acc. of the person whom any thing becomes.—it b's, æquum est, par est with the inf. after it; conveni, with the acc. and inf. after; it is not becoming, non decet; it is not at all becoming, minime decet; both with acc. and inf., e. g. it does not at all b. an orator to be in a rage, oratorem irasci minime decet. 'Becomes' is frequently transit. by est with a gen. when it denotes a quality, as, it b's a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a pers. pron., the poss. pron. is used: e. g. it b's you, tuum est.—to become' is also rendered by aptum, accommodatum esse ci.—to b. a person well, honestare qm; convenire ci; dignum esse qo: not to b. a person well, dedecere or indecûre qm; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse ci; indignum esse qo: to do things that ill b. a soldier, *rei militaris dedecus admittere: he thinks that these things b. not his dignity, hæc dignitate suâ leviora ducit: this dress b's her well, hæc vestis satis decet eam (*Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 10).—modesty b's youth, pudor juvenilem ornat ætatem.

BECOMING, aptus; accommodatus; conveniens; consentaneus: to be b., aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire.

BECOMINGLY, apte; accommodate; convenienter; decûre; honeste; eleganter; ut decet.—to act b., cum dignitate agere; honeste se gerere; decorum sequi; servare, tenere, custodire: to dance b., eleganter or commodè saltare: to speak b., belle et festivo dicere.

BECOMINGNESS, quod decet qm; decencia, decorum: to study b., in qâ re quid decet considerare, or videre: to have a sense of b., quid decet sentire.

BED, lectus; lectulus (either to sleep in or rest on).—lectus cubicularis; cubile (a b. to sleep in; torus is seldom used except in poetry).—grnâbus (a low couch to rest on, either for invalids or students, æquicouch).—lecticula lucubratoria (a couch on which the ancients rested by day, in order to meditate and study).—lectus genialis (the marriage b.).—sponda (a bedstead).—strata or stragula, also with cubicularia, n. pl. understood (all the parts belonging to a couch or b.).—alveus (the b. of a river).—to make the b., lectum sternere: to go to b., ad lectum transgredi (*Suet. Oct.* 76); cubitum ire or discedere; dormitum se conferre; quieti se tradere: to get out of b., surgere, with or without cubitu, or e lectulo: to put to b., collocare qm in cubili: to keep one's b., in lecto esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (†). I cannot get out of b. for the life of me, prorsum e lectulo surgere nequeo: to be separated from b. and board, cubilibus discerni (*Tac. Hist.* 5, 5, 2).—to die on the b. of honour, in acie cadere; egregiâ morte defungi.—PROV. Early to b. and early to rise, &c., mane quod tu ocepseris negotium, id totum procecidit diem (*Plaut.*): sts Aurora Musis amica. *||* To be brought to bed, parere; partum edere: to be brought to b. of a son, filium parere. *||* Bed-chamber, cubicu-

lum dormitorium, or only dormitorium (*Plin.* 30, 6, 17).—cubiculum noctis et somni (*Plin.* Ep. 2, 17, 22).—zotheca; zotheca (a little cabinet to sleep in. *Plin.* Ep. 2, 17, 21, 5, 6, 38). The b.-rooms (as a part of the house), dormitorium membrum (*Plin.*). || *Bed-clothes*, oporatorium lecti (the coverlet): opp. stragulum, the mattress. See *Sen.* Ep. 87, 21.—lodix; lodicula. || *Bed-fellow*, *lecti socius. || *Bed-post*, fulcrum lecti. || *Bed-ridden*, lecto affixus. || *Bed-time*, *tempus dormiendi. || *Bed in a garden*, area areola. *Hot-b.*, *area stercore satiata.—*area vitreis munita (if with frames. Cf. *Plin.* 19, 5, 23). To lay out in b.'s, areis distinguere, in areas dividere. A violet-b., violarium. || *An oyster-bed*, ostrearium (artificial). || *Beds of sulphur*, sulphurata (sc. loca). || *Lager*. Vto.

BEDABLE, aspergere; conspergere; respergere; humectare.

BEDAGGLE, inquinare qd qd re.—to b. one's self, se inquinare qd re, e. g. with filth, ceno or sordibus.

BEDAUB, linere; oblinere; perlinere; ungere; perungere; conspurcare.

BEDECK, v. ornare; exornare: with something, ornare or exornare, or distinguere qd re [SYN. in BEDIZEN]; excolere qd re or ornatu sc. rei, e. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus: a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturarum ornatu: I b. myself to please you, me exorno, tibi ut placeam: the heavens bedecked with stars, cælum astris distinctum et ornatum: the shores bedecked with cities, litora uribus distincta.

BEDREW, tr. irrorare, poat. rore rigare; bedewed, rosculus (†): to b. the cheeks with tears, humectare genas lacrimis (†): to be bedewed, humescere: the eye is bedewed with tears, oculus humectat.

BED-FELLOW, *lecti socius.

BEDIM, tr. obscurare (either lit. or fig.).—tenebras offundere or obducere ci rei or ci (to overcast, so that alth is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fig.). To b. or wrap in darkness, noctem offundere ci rei.—the light of a lamp is bedimmed by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: oblivion shall never b. the remembrance of thee, tuum memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to b. the reputation, nomini or decori offundere.

BEDIZEN, ornare; exornare; adornare.—excolere (to embellish with decorations of all sorts).—distinguere (with things which, by colour, brilliancy, and other qualities, set off alth). To b. a speech, *dicendi non ornamenta quærendæ sed lenocinia (aft. Q. Proem. to Bk. 8, 26). *orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque lenociniis.—to b. a narration, narrationem gratiâ et venere exornare: to b. a description, nimum depingere qd: to b. one's failings, vitia sua fucare, colorare. 'To bedeck' and 'to bedizen' may be thus distinguished: 'to bedeck' is simply to adorn: 'to bedizen', to set off by excess of ornaments.

BEDLAM, *domus, quâ continentur homines insani.—he is fit for Bedlam, huic helleboro opus est (*Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 89): send him to Bedlam, naviget Autleyram (*Hor.* Sat. 2, 3, 166).

BEDLAMITE, homo insanus or furiosus.

BEDRENCH, pertundere qd re (to saturate with moisture): bread with water, panem aquâ: alth with tears, qd lacrimis.

BEDUNG, stercorare; stercore satiare.

BEE, apis.—little b., apicula: tame b.'s, apes cicures; wild, apes feræ or silvestres: the male b., fucus: the b.'s that gather honey, (apes) gerulæ: b.-bread, food for b.'s, cibus apium; sandaracha, cerinthus: young b.'s, apium ietus or soboles; pulitides: b.-eater, merops apiaster (*Linna.*): b.-fancier, apium amore captes; apes colens: b.-hives, apiarium; alvearium.—queen-b., regina apium (the ancients took the queen b. for a male, and thence called her rex or regulus apium).—a single hive, alvus or alveus; vasculum; domicilium; tectum (apium).—a swarm of b.'s, examen (apium): the management of b.'s, apium educatio; apium cura or cultus; alveorum cura.—the hum of a b., bombus: the sting of a b., ietus apis; aculeus; spiculum.

BEECH, fagus (*fagus silvatica. *Linna.*).—beechen, or mate of b., fagëus; faginus; fagineus.

BEEF, (caro) bubula. b.-eater, pig. corporis custos, or stipitor.—satelles.—miles prætorianus (according to Roman custom).—b.-steak, carnes bovillæ in carbonibus superimpositæ (*Theop. Prisc.* 1, 7).

BEEER, cerevisia (a beverage made fm corn, described by T. Germ. 23, 1, humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quondam similitudinem vini corruptus).—to brew b., *cerevisiam coquere: to sell b., *cerevisiam diven-

dere; also cauponam exercere: a brewer of b., *cerevisia coctor: the art of brewing b., *ars cerevisie coquenda: vinegar made of b., *acetum cerevisie: a barrel of b., *dolum cerevisie: a pot of b., *lagenâ cerevisie: a glass of b., *vitrum cerevisie: a b.-cellar, *cella cerevisiaria.

BEEET, beta: b.-root or red b., beta rubra (*Plin.*).

BEEETLE, scarabæus (an insect). || *Flistica* (a rammer to drive stakes into the ground).—pavica (an instrument used in paving, or in levelling the ground).—tudes, tudicula (the latter used for pounding olives. *Col.*).—|| *B.-headed*, bardus: b.-browed, tristi or torvo supercilio.

BEEETLE, v. promittere.—projici. projectum esse (e. g. of a town running out into the sea, in altum).—procurre, excurrere (a qd re—in qd, of peninsulas, &c., running out into the sea).

BEEVES, pecus bubulum or cornutum; boves.

BEPAIL, accidere; evenire; contingere; obvenire; obtingere (accid. and even. denote both favorable and unfavorable occurrences; but the accidentia, unexpected, overtaking us by surprise; the eventientia, expected, foreseen: contingere, obvenire, obtingere, are generally confined to fortunate occurrences; the accidentia are fortuitous, the eventientia result fm foregoing acts or circumstances; the contingencia are the favours of fortune, the obtingencia and obvenientia are what falls to one's lot. *Dôd.*). To bear whatever may b., quemcunque sors tulerit casum subire.

BEPFIT, aptum, accommodatum esse ci rei alid qd; idoneum esse ad qd.—convenire ad qd (be suitable to the nature of alth, and therefore befitting it).—neither respondere ci rei, nor quadrare ad qd, nor congruere ci rei, are here applicable.—decere with an acc. of the person (become).—æquum est; par est, with an inf.; convenit, with an acc. and inf. (it is proper, &c.). it is not befitting, non decet; not at all befitting, minime decet, both with the acc. and inf.: it is not at all befitting for an orator to be in a passion, orator m irasci minime decet.—'it befits' is also translated by est, with the gen., as, it b.'s a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a personal pron., the poss. pron. takes its place, as, it b.'s thee, tuum est.

BEPFOOL, infatuare (to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness).—occæcare (to blind).—pellicare (to make a fool of by allurements of a youth or maiden).—qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (to feed aby with false hopes).—decipere (to deceive).—in fraudem impellere. To be befooled, in fraudem deduci.

BEFORE, || To express priority in space and time.—ante (before, without reference to nearness or distance, denotes the relation of precedence with reference to a subsequent object, and is opposed to 'behind', whether in time or space).—ob (before, in space only, with reference to the surface of an object).—pro (before, forwards: of direction or position with reference to an object behind it).—b. my censorship, consulship, &c., ante me censorem, consulum: b. his death, ante obitum, vivus. The day b., pridie ejus diei.—abhinc (ago: reckoning back fm the present time; the numeral and its subst. may be either in the acc. or abl., but it must be a cardinal, not an ordinal, and abh. must stand first, e. g. four years b. the present time, abhinc quatuor annos).—to sail b. the wind, secundo vento cursum tenere.—b. the city, ante urbem: b. the camp, ante castra; pro castris: b. the door, ante januum; a janua (e. g. to look out b. the door, a janua prospicere). I have that always b. my eyes, id mihi semper observatur ante oculos (C.). b. the feet, ante pedes: b. the eyes, ante oculos (positum esse); ob oculos (versari); ante oculos versari: b. the time, ante tempus; ante diem: a long time b., olim: to ride b. aby, qm equo ante: to go b. aby, qm ante, antecedere, antegredî. He died b. my father, prior quam pater moriebatur. To drive a herd b. one, præ se armentum agere: to send aby b. one, qm ante se mittere; præmittere: to have the river d. one, flumen præ se habere: he arrived two days b. me, biduo me antecessit (C.). || In the presence of, coram.—b. aby, coram qd: presente qd; inspectante qd: to speak b. the people, coram populo dicere (if the people are accidentally present); apud populum dicere (if the people are officially present).—to praise aby b. his face, qm in os laudare. || *Sis 'before' is rendered in Latin merely by a case: e. g. to rise or stand up b. aby, ci assurgere: to humble one's self b. aby, ci se demittere: to flee b. aby, qm or cs aspectum fugere.—ante (standing b.), imply in comparison with one other).—preter (beyond, more than, &c.).—post (never implies such pre-eminence as may exist among equals, but a putting aside of all the rest in comparison with this ('Si dicas, 'hic est præ*

ceteris dignus, hoc dicas: hic dignus est, ceteri non item." Protucher). || 'Before,' of pre-eminence or comparative superiority: to stand b. Alexander (to surpass him), ante Alexandrum esse: to love aby b. others, qm præter ceteros amare (but not qm præ ceteris amare, which would mean to love aby alone, and not to love others): to be b. all others in worth, præter ceteros dignum esse (not præ ceteris dignum esse, i. e., alone worthy, others not being so): to be b. aby in alth, præstare ci qâ re; antecellere ci qâ re. || Sometimes 'before' means 'under the jurisdiction,' as, to bring aby b. the judge, qm ad iudicem adducere: to summon b. a court, qm in iura vocare.

BEFORE, without case, is often rendered by ante or præ in composition—ante, antea; antehac (b. this, hitherto): prius, citius; in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore; supra (abore). Go you b., I will follow. I præ; sequar.—I ought to have declared the matter b., oportuit rem præiurasse me—you must speak b., see afterwards, vos p. lores esse oportet, nos posterius dicere.—to go b., præire, præire me.—The enemy pressing on them b., quum hostis instaret a fronte.—shortly b., paulo ante.—long b., multo ante, ante multo, longe ante.—a few days b., paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante.—b. you come to the gate, priusquam ad portam venias: the year b. he died, ante antequam mortuus est.—he who was consul the year b., superioris anni consul.—as I have said b., ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est.—to taste b., prægustare.—neer b., antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. || Before, before that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or antequam (all with ind. or subj.).—b. I depart this life, antequam ex hac vitâ migrô.—the year b. I was censor, ante ante me censorem.—the day b. I wrote these things, pridie quam hæc scrip. l.—b. any authority came fm you, nondum interpositâ auctoritate vestrà. || Before, before this time, in former time, olim, quondam. || Rather, sooner, potius, citius, prius: rather than, potius quam, citius quam, prius quam.—I will die b. I fear, mori malo, quam &c. || Already, jam, dudum, jam dudum. || Before-mentioned, quem (quam, quod) supra dixi—qui supra dictus est (not supra dictus, memoratus, nominatus).

BEFOREHAND, adv.—to be b., paratum promptamque esse; with athg, providere, instruere qd; in expedito habere qd; to have money b., pecuniam in numerato, or præ manu habere. 'Beforehand is often transi. by præ or ante in compos.: to take athg b., qd præcipere (Jurist.): to determine athg b., qd præiurare, præstituerè: to be on one's guard b., præcavere: to be b. with aby in alth, prævenire qm qâ re: to be b. with aby's wishes, desideria cs prævenire: to pay b., in antecessum dare or solvere (Post-Aug.); ante tempus or ante dictum diem solvere.—re-presentare (pay down at once).

BEFOUL, inquare qd (qâ re).—to b. one's self with athg, se inquinare qâ re, e. g. with dirt, cæno or sordibus; maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere; spurcare; conspurcare.

BEFRIEND, favere ci, cs rebus or partibus (to b. both in will and action).—ci studere; cs esse studiosum (to b. by affection and kindness).—juvare, adjuvare qm (applicable both to persons and to lucky circumstances).—esse ci adjumento; afferre ci adjumentum (applicable to persons only).—fovère qm. fovère ac tollere qm. sustinere ac fovère qm; gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare qm (to b. aby in reference to civil honours).—benevolentia qm prosequi. benevolentiam ci præstare, or in qm conferre (show him kindness, good-will, &c.).—suffragari ci (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.).—prosperare qm; obsecundare ci (of favorable circumstances). || To be befriended by aby, gratiosum ci, or apud qm esse; by nature, naturam faultricem habere (in qâ re). The ships being befriended by darkness, reached the land, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt.

BEG, (ra.). || To request, pray for, rogare, orare qm qd; flagitare; efflagitare qd a quo (with eagerness and impulsivity).—to b. the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: to b. humbly athg fm aby, supplicare ci pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a quo; orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to b. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to b. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to b. the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: let me b. of you, oratus sis; rogati sitis or estote: let me b. of and beseech you, quæso, oro, obsecro. Let me b. of you not to . . . vide, obsecro, ne . . . || To beg the (favour of aby's) company, qm invitare, vocare.—to b. aby's

company to dinner, qm ad cœnam vocare or invitare: to b. aby's company at one's house, qm domum suam invitare. [condicere ci, with or without cœnam, or ad cœnam, is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with aby.] To send (or write) to b. aby to do so or so, mittere (scribere) ut . . .

BEG, INTRANS. mendicare.—stipem cogere or colligere (to b. alms).—of aby, mendicare or emendicare stipem ab qo (Suet. Oct. 91): fm house to house, *ostiatim stipem cogere: to live by begging, mendicando or mendicantem vivere; stipem precariâ vicitare (Ammian. 26, 10).

BEGET, gignere (g. t. of men, animals, &c.).—generare (more select expression: of the gods, nature, &c.).—gignere et procreare.—liberos procreare; liberis (sc. procreandis) operam dare; liberos ex (not ab) qâ gignere; liberos ex (not ab) qâ sustulisse or suscepisse. Only-begotten, unicus (not unigenitus, vch, however, may be retained as term techn. in theology). || ETC. to cause, creare (e. g. periculum, errorem, voluptatem), procreare (periculum).—parère (dolorem, tædium, somnum). To b. suspicion in aby, suspicionem ci movère, importare, facere, efficere, dare, præbere: also suspicionem parère, Np. hesitation, doubt, dubitationem ci inferre, injicere, also dare, Cæs.; some doubt, nonnullam in dubitationem qm adducere: fear in aby, timorem ci facere, injicere, lucutere.

BEGGAR, mendicus; b-woman, *muller mendicans: as proud as a b., stultâ ac mendicâ arrogantia elatus (Cæs. B. C. 3, 59): a b.'s wallet, mendicâ pera: a b.'s brat, *puer (or puella) mendicans: as poor as a b., in summâ egestate or mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate inopiam redigere; ad famem rejicere; omnibus bonis exstare: to b. one's self, ad mendicitatem se detruere (Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21): one who is beggared, cui res ad rastos rediit (a comic expression): to be beggared, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi.

BEGGARLY, mendicus (like a beggar).—miser (wretched).—exilis (mean).—Adv. exiliter: a b. affair, res vilissima or levissima; luteum opus or negotium (Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32).

BEGGARY, mendicitas, paupercia.—egestas (want of necessities); egestas ac mendicitas: to rescue aby fm b., precario victu liberare qm (Curt. 4, 14, 23): to be reduced to b., *ad mendicantem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem delabi; bonis exhauriri.

BEGIN, incipere; inchoare; ordii or exordii (Inc. denotes beginning, in opp. to leaving off). opp. cessare, desinere, &c.: incho. in opp. to completing; opp. perficere, peragere, &c.: ord. or exord. in opp. to advancement; opp. continuare, pergere, &c. (Dîd.).—initium facere cs rei.—aggredi qd, or ad qd faciendum (to b., or set to, to athg). To b. a statue, signum instituere.—cœpiisse (followed by an inf.).—he began the slaughter with me, cædis initium fecit a me.—to b. again, cs rei telam retexere. || Before pass. inf. the perf. of cœpiisse is cœptus est, or cœptum est: we are beginning to be consulted, consuli cœpi sumus: they b. throwing the vessels, vasa conjici cœpta sunt.—to b. a speech, initium dicendi facere; exordior dicere; aggredi ad dicendum: to b. a law-suit, litem intendere ci; a quarrel or action, causam jurgii inferre.—INTRA. incipere (of persons and things).—initium facere, with aby or athg (i. e. to take him or it first), a qo or a qâ re.—let my speech end where it began, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio: the new year b.'s with sharp frosts, frigoris novus incipit annus (O. Fast. 1, 149).—the name b.'s with a C., cs est principium nomini (Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70).—one division of the Gauls b.'s at the Rhone, Gallorum una pars a Rhodano incipit: the country of the Belgæ begins at the extremity of Gaul, Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur. The ridge b.'s at the sea, jugum montis a mari surgit. || To be in an incipient state; my transi. by inchoative verbs in scere: it b.'s to grow light, luescit; dilucescit; illucescit: it b.'s to warm, calecit. || IDIOMATIC uses: why don't you b.? quid stas? quid stas?—the battle b.'s, prælium committitur; hostes ale concurrunt. Neer, &c., since the world began, nunquam, &c., post homines natos, post hominum memoriam (not post initium or ab initio mundum).—to b. well and end badly, bonis initiis ordii, tristes exitus habere (of events). || 'To begin' may sts be transi. by primum: to b. by telling one's name, nomen primum memorare.

BEGINNER, auctor (the b., or person with whom the plan or idea originated).—instimulator; concitator; instimulator et concitator (the b., or first mover, e. g. of a mutiny, &c.). [See AUTHOR.] He who is learn-

ing the rudiments of *athg*, *elementarius* (*eply* in writing and reading. *Sen. Ep.* 36, 4).—*tiro*; *rudis*; *tiro* *as rudis* in *qā* re (*unexercised in athg*). *A b.* in any service is *novicius* (*applied by the ancients to a new slave*).—to be a *b.*, *prima elementa discere*; *primis elementis* or *litteris* imbuti: to be still a *b.*, *in *tirocinii* *hære*: to be something more than a *b.*, *paulum* aliquid ultra *primas litteras* *progressum* esse.

BEGINNING, *initium* (*the point from which athg begins*: *opp.* to *exitus*).—*principium* (*the b.*, *as that part of the whole which stands before the other parts in things, and goes before them in actions*: *opp.* *extremum*).—*primordium* (*the b.* *as the primeval source and origin of athg*).—*orsus*; *exorsus*; *inceptio* (*have an actice meaning*).—*tirocinium* (*the first attempt or experiment*).—*limen* for 'beginning' (*e.g.* *belli*) is to be avoided as a poetical expression.—'Beginning' is often rendered by *primus*, *a*, *um*; *e.g.* *prima epistolæ verba*, *the b. of a letter* (*Sen. Ep.* 15, 1).—*the b. of a disturbance*, *primus tumultus* (*Liv.* 1, 6).—*the b. of a speech*, *prima orationis verba*; *exordium*, *proemium* (*the introduction, never initium*).—*the b. of an art or science*, *elementa*; *rudimenta*; *incunabula*.—*the b. of a play*, *commissio*.—*at the b. of spring*, *vere novo*, or *ineunte vere*; *initio ver*: (*if it has begun*): *at the b. of night*, *primâ nocte*; *primo vespere*; *at the b. of day*, *prima luce*: to relate from the *b.*, *ab ultimo initio* *repetere*; *altius ordiri* et *repetere*: to relate from *b.* to end, *ordine rem omnem narrare*: from *b.* to end, *a cæceribus usque* *ad calcem* (*PROVERB*): *the b. of the world*, *principia* or *primordia rerum*: from *the b. of the world*, *post homines natum*; *post hominum memoriam* (*after negatives*).—without *b.* or end, *æternus*: to have neither *b.* nor end, *nec principium, nec finem habere*: *the end suits the b.*, *principiis consuntium exitus*: from *the b.*, *a principio*; *in the b.*, *principio*.

BEGIRD, to bind round with *athg*, *cingere* or *suecingere* *qm qā* re; *accingere* *ci qd.*—to *b.* oneself, *cingere se*, or *cingi*, or *accingi qā* re.

BEGONE, *amove* te hinc, *abi* in *malam rem*! *b.*, *ye profane*! *procul este profani*!—*b.* from my sight, *abscede procul a conspectu meo*! *faccesse hinc*! *apage*! to *apage* *hinc*!—*b.* and be *hanged*! *abi* in *malam rem*, or in *malam crucem* (*comic*); *quintu* *abi* in *malam pestem*, *malumque cruciatum*! (*Cic.* *Vit.* 13, 21, 48).

BEGREASE, *linere*; *oblينere*; *perlinere*.—*ungere*; *perungere* (*with any fat substance*).—to *b.* the paper with *athg*, *linere qd chartis* (*H. Sat.* 1, 4, 36).

BEGRIME, *fuligine oblinere*; *begrimed*, *fuligine oblitus*.

BEGRUDGE, *invidere* *ci.*—to *b.* a little, *subinvidere* *ci.*—*invidere* *ci qd*; *invidere* *ci honorem*; *nullius equidem invidet honori*.

BEGUILE, *fraudem* or *fallaciam* *ci* *facere*; *dolum* *ci* *nectere*, *confingere*; *decipere*; *fallere*.—*he completely beguiled his companions*, *socios induxit, decepti, destituit*, *omni fraude et perfidia fefellit*.—*circumvenire*.—*fraude* *aut dolo* *capere*; *eiudere*.—*ci* *imponere*.—*ci* *fucum* *facere*.—*ci* *verba* *dare*.—to *b.* or *baik*, *frustrari*.—to *b.* or *lead by the nose*, *circumducere* (*comic*).—to *b.* *aby* of *athg*, *defraudare* *qm qā* re: to *b.* *aby* of *his money*, *qm circumducere* or *circumvertere* *argento*; *qm emungere* *argento*; *perfricare* *qm* (*the last two comic expressions*): to *b.* *his creditors*, *fraudare* *creditors*: to attempt to *b.* *aby*, *fraude* *qm* *tentare*; *fallaciam* *intendere* *in qm.*—*hope beguiled me*, *spes me fefellit*, or *destituit*, or *frustrata est*.—to *b.* *time*, *fallere horas*: to *b.* the long night, *spatium fallere noctem* (*Ovid.*).

BEGUILE, *fraudator*.—*homo ad fallendum paratus*, or *instructus*.—*circumscriptor*.—*quadruplator* (*one who by tricks and chicanery seeks to get the property of others into his own power*).—*veterator*; *homo totus ex fraude factus* (*opp.* *homo sine fuce et fallacia*).

BEHALF, *usus*.—*commodum*.—*in my b.*, *meâ causâ*; *meam ob causam*; *propter me* (*in b.* or *on account of me*).—*me-o* *nomine* (*in my b.* or *person*).—*meis* *verbis* (*in my b.* or *in my name*: *e.g.* *salute him in my name*, *where meo nomine would not be Latin*).—*pro me* (*in my b.* or *stead*; *in b.* of *athg* or *aby*, *cs causâ* or *gratiâ*; *in thy b.* *tuâ causâ*).

BEHAVE, *se gerere* (*with ad.*): to *b.* with propriety, *honeste se gerere*: to *b.* *as aby*, *gerere* or *agere* *qm*; *agere* *pro qd* (*i.e.* to *b.* *as* or *represent aby*: *se agere* or *gerere* *qm.* and *se agere* *pro qd* *are incorrect*; *but* *se gerere* *pro qd* *is correct*, *as*, *se pro cive gerere*, to act as a citizen. *C. Arch.* 5).—to *b.* towards *aby* suitably to his rank, *dignitati* *cs* *consulere*: to *b.* liberally towards *aby*, *qm liberaliter habere*: to *b.* harshly towards *aby*, *qm asperè tractare*.—*Behave* *With* *se gerere* *an aby.* should be used, *not* *an adj.*—*not* *se modestum*, *immo-*

destum, *urbanum*, &c., *gerere*, *but* *modeste*, *immodeste*, *urbane*, &c., *se gerere*. To *b.* in a matter, *se gerere* *in re*: to *b.* foolishly in a matter, **præpostere agere* *rem*. It is characteristic of a great man to *b.* himself in so high an office in such a manner, *as &c.*, *permagni hominis est*, *sic* *se adhibere* *in tantâ potestate*, *ut &c.*—[WELL-BEHAVED, *bene moratus* (*morally*).—*modestus* (*showing moderation and good breeding*).—*ill-behaved*, *rudis*, *ineultus*.

BEHAVIOUR, *vivendi ratio*, or *from context*, *ratio alone*.—*mores*. *Good b.*, *morum probitas*: *bad b.*, *mali mores*; *morum perversitas*; *improbitas*: *what sort of b. is that?* *quid istic mos est?* *The young woman's b. is somewhat or too light*, *ingenium liberius quam virginem decet* (*L.*).—*b.* towards *aby*, **ratio quâ quis utitur adversus qm*.—*good b.*, *boni mores*, *vita bene morata*; *urbanitas*, *humanitas*.—*unassuming*, *modest b.*, *modestia*.—*unbecoming*, *improper b.*, *impudentia*.—*obliging b.*, *liberalitas*; *officium*.—*attentive b.*, *observantia*.—*proud*, *insolent*, *haughty b.*, *superbia*, *insolentia*.—to be bound to one's good *b.*, *ad bene se gerendū obligari*.—to be on one's *b.* to any one, *observare qm*. || *Air*, *bearing*, *habitus*, *gestus*.—*a noble b.*, *ad dignitatem apposita forma et species*: *in the motion of the body*, *dignitas motus*.—|| *Elegance*, *græcfulness*, *decor*, *decorum*, *decencia*; *urbanitas*, *politior humanitas*; *elegantia*.

BEHEAD. To *b.* *aby*, *caput* *cs* *præcidere* (*with the sword*, *it would be wrong to say* *caput cervicibus abscidero*, *unless the person is first strangled*. *C. Phil.* 1, 2. *cervicibus fracta caput abscidit*).—*securi* *ferire*, or *percutere* *with the axe*, *as the instrument used by the executioner*.—decollare (*as a general term*. *Post-Aug.* *Sen.* and *Suet.*, and even then rejected from the more elevated style).

BEHEADING. See **DECOLLATION**.

BEHEST. See **COMMAND**.

BEHIND, *adv.* *prep.* and *adj.*, *pone*, *post* (*opp.* *ante*).—*post tergum* (*b.* the back: *opp.* *ante*, *pectus*)—*a tergo* (*from b.* *post* *adversus*, or *a latere*. See *Sall.* 1, 2. *cervicibus fracta caput abscidit*).—*securi* *ferire*, or *percutere* *with the axe*, *as the instrument used by the executioner*.—decollare (*as a general term*. *Post-Aug.* *Sen.* and *Suet.*, and even then rejected from the more elevated style).

BEHINDHAND, to be *b.* with *aby*, *a quo superari*: *I will not be b.*, *non posteriores* (*partes*) *feram* (*see* *Ruhn.* *Ter.* *Ad.* 5, 4, 26): to be *b.* in learning, *parum proficere*, or *procedere* *in literis*: *in money-matters*, *reliquari* (*to be in arrears*. *Pandect.*).—*atritus* *esse* *facultatibus*; *in rei familiaris angustia* *esse* (*to be in embarrassed circumstances*).—*not* to be *b.* in a thing, *in qā* *re* *progressus* *facere*.

BEHOLD, *aspicere* *qm* or *qd.*—*oculus* *in qd* *conferre* or *convertere* (*to cast eyes on*).—*spectare*: *aspicere* (*with attention*). See **TO SEE**, **GAZE**, **LOOK AT**.

BEHOLD, *interj.* *ecce* (*points at something as appearing suddenly and unexpectedly*).—*en* (*points at something as not observed, from prejudice, aversion, or some such feeling*. Both usually with the *nom.*, and only *ecce* (*in comedy*) with *accus.*, of a pronoun.—*ecceum*, *ecceam*, *eccos*, *are the contracted forms* of *ecce illum*, *ecce illam*, *ecce illos*).—*b.*, or *there is*, *your letter*, *ecce litteræ tuæ*: *b.*, *here I am*, *ecce me*: *b.*, *there he is*, *ecce adest*: *b.*, *there is the very man I was looking for*, *ecceum quem quærebam*: *b.*, *that is the reason*, *en causa*: *b.*, *that is it that makes the others believe*, *en cur ceteri arbitrentur*.

BEHOLDEN. To be *b.* to *aby*, *ci obnoxium* *esse*; *cs beneficiis obligatum* *esse*: to be much *b.* to *aby*, *ci*

multum, or multa beneficia, debere: *I shall be exceedingly b. to you, gratissimum mihi facies; hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes.*

BEHOOF, usus: commodum.

BEHOVE, deesse qm.—*it b.'s, decet or convenit (followed by an acc. and an inf.).—oportet (followed also by an acc. and an inf. is used when moral obligation is implied).*

BEING, *l'Existence.* The Latins express this notion by the verb esse: e. g. *he denies the b. of the gods, nullus esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he asserts the b. of the gods, deos esse dicit: he utterly rejects the b. of a god, deum ex rerum naturâ tollit: to fulfil the purpose of one's b., *legi, quâ nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.*—[BEING, *particp.* See Bx. [*I b. present, me præsente (not in meâ præsentiâ): coram me.*]

BELABOUR, pulsare (to beat soundly).—*verberibus cedere (to baste thoroughly).*—*verberibus castigare (to punish either pugilistically or with a cudgel).*—*verberibus or flagris implere: male mulcare: verberibus subigere or irrigare: verberibus mulcare (all comic expressions).*

BELATED. See BENIGHTED.

BELAY. See BEAST.

BELCH, v. ructare: *to cause to b., ructus gignere, or movere, or facere, or cîere.*

BELCH, s. ructus: stomachi redundatio.

BELDAM, anicula; vetula (old woman).—*maga; malefica (witch).*

BELEAGUER, obsidère: circum sedere; obsidionem (urbi) inferre; in obsidione habere or tenere; obsidione claudere, premere. operibus cingere; operibus claudere, omnique comestatu privare (all answering to the Greek περιποικαδῆσθαι, to blockade).—*oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbi) admove (answering to the Greek πολιορκίαι, πορβαλλειν, to storm).*—*to b., on all sides, coronâ cingere, circumdare; coronâ (moenia) aggredi; circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvallation).*

BELFRY, *trabium compages, in quâ campana pendet.

BELIE, *counterfeit, imitari, imitando exprimere or effingere; mentiri (poet.).—Give the lie to, mendacii coarguere.*—[*Misrepresent, depravare rem narrando.*—[*Catumnatio, criminari, de famâ or existimatione cs detrahare.*

BELIEF, fides (assured b.): opinio (opinion, view): persuasio (firm conviction).—[*Creed, *formula Christiana. lex Christiana (the latter Ammian., of a Christian's 'rule of faith'). An article of the b., *caput doctrinæ sacræ (caput or articulus fidei barb.). locus doctrinæ sacræ. The universal b. about a thing, omnium opinio de re. A b. that poison had been administered by some one, persuasio veneni ab eo accepti. According to my b., ut ego existimo; meâ quidem opinione; ut mihi quidem videtur. The common b. that &c., vulgata opinio, quâ creditur, &c. Easy of b., credulus. Hard of b., incredulus. Part b., incredibilis; incredibile quantum, supra quam credibile est. Worthy of b., fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, luculentus; credibilis; probabilis: unworthy of b., levis nec satis fidus (e. g. auctor).—[*In an ecclesiastical sense, fides (b., faith): doctrina, formula, lex (objectively, doctrine, profession, law), lex Christiana (Ammian.): religio (religion, gen.: as, religio Christiana. Eutrop. Arnob.).—[*Krebs, after Muretus, advises the retention of fides Christiana as t. i.—To fight for his b., pro religionibus suis pugnare (defend it with the sword); pro religionibus suis bellum (or -a) suscipere. B. in (the existence of) a God, opinio Dei: nobody shall drive me fm my b. in the immortality of the soul, nemo me de immortalitate depellet (C.): the common b., that &c., vulgata opinio quâ creditur, &c. (L. 40, 29): to have or hold a wrong b. on any subject, non recte credere de re (C.): not to deserve any b. (of a thing), fidem or nullam fidem habere.***

BELIEVE, credere (denotes belief as grounded on testimony).—putare (to b., as one who casts up the reasons for and agst.—often of one who does not see the errors of his calculation = 'imagine').—arbitrari (prop. to pronounce an opinion as an arbiter: often of forming the most prob. opinion one can from uncertain data).—videri (of what seems to one true at first sight, or as far as one's means of examining and judging extend.—the constr. is, mihi videtur qs or qd, or videor with inf.: I b. you speak the truth, videris vera loqui: I b. that I see you, te videre videor).—opinari (to be of opinion, to imagine: of conjectural belief founded on what seem probable grounds).—animum or in animum inducere (to arrive at the notion: to persuade oneself: with inf., he b.'s that he may, inducit animum sibi licere. C.).—

teri (to hold athg as one's private opinion, formed on reasonable grounds, &c.—according to C. de Or. 3, 38, 153, a rather poetical word, wch however may, if used judiciously, give spirit and a somewhat antique colouring to a discourse: hence he uses it himself not uncommonly, esp in his philosophical works. The principal forms that occur are the pres. and imp. indic.).—existimare. credere (to estimate; to hold an opinion after passing judgement on the worth of its grounds, &c.—existimare is not used in this sense).—censere (to pronounce judgement with the authority of a censor, or of a senator giving his vote: thence to hold athg to be good and profitable; and also to hold an opinion deliberately).—autumare (in the sense of 'believing,' 'holding an opinion,' is not without authority (e. g. Pacov. in Non. 237, 2. H. Sat. 2, 3, 45, where it = consuet), but does not belong to the prose of gold. age)—to b. easily, facile adduci (not induci) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli.—to b. athg (habitually and foolishly), ci rei servire: e. g. to b. uncertain rumours, incertis rumoribus servire (Cæs.). I firmly b., (mihi) persuasum or persuasissimum est. hoc or illud mihi certe persuadeo, or persuasi. persuasum habere (all = I am convinced, with acc. and inf.).—[*Krebs*] persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi.—With mihi persuasi only a pron. can stand as the obj.: hoc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dat. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being, sibi persuasum habebat (Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, end). Hence avoid mihi persuasum habeo).—[*To make aby b. athg, ci qd or de qâ re probare (C. ci qd credibile facere is N. L., though credible qd facere is right. Krebs).*—To make aby b. that &c., persuadere ci or hoc persuadere ci, with acc. and inf.—I shall not be made, led, induced, or persuaded to b. this, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducor (not inducar) ad credendum: I am not persuaded to b. that &c., non adducor or adducar (with acc. and inf. without any verb of believing: e. g. C. Dio. 1, 18, 35, nec adducar aut in extis totam Etruriam delirare, &c.; Orell. but many MSS. read adducar ut rear, &c.).—to make the people b., opinionem populo afferre (C.).—I can hardly be induced to b., illic adduci vix possum, ut &c. They tried to make the people b. that Pompey wished, &c., in eam opinionem rem adducebant, ut Pompejus cupere videretur. I cannot but b. that, non possum in animum inducere, quin &c. (L.). I am more inclined to b., magis ut arbitrer (with acc. and inf.) inclinat animus (s. L. 7, 9).—Not to b. aby or athg, ci or ci rei fidem abrogare or derogare. [To believe in athg, qd esse arbitrari or credere (i. e. in its existence: for diff. between arb. and cred. see above: to b. in a God, or in the existence of a God, Deum esse credere; vim et naturam esse divinum arbitrari: alio Deum or Deos credere [Sen. Ep. 95], Deum or Deos putare [C. Dio. 1, 46, 104]. Hence, 'I believe in one God,' not credo in unum Deum, but credo unum Deum).—credere de re (e. g. men are but too ready to b. in the existence of hatred, facilius de odio creditur. Tac. Hist. 1, 34).—comprobare qd (to give one's assent to an article of belief: e. g. to b. in the influence of the gods, numen deorum comprobare).—to b. in ghosts, *de umbris (not spectris) credere: 'homines umbris inquietari credere.—[To believe (= put faith in) a thing or person, ci rei or ci credere: ci or ci rei fidem habere, tribuere. ci rei (never ci) fidem adjungere (not fidem dare or adhibere): e. g. to b. in dreams (i. e. in their coming true), somnisi credere or fidem adjungere).—[*BELIEVE ME (inserted parenthetically), quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede or crede mihi (ἐμοὶ πισθὺν and πισθὺ μοι. mihi crede the more common, but crede mihi not uncommon in C. when the emphasis is rather on believe than on me).* [BELIEVE (inserted parenthetically), credo. opinor (credo, like εὐκοινα, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto inserted without a dependent word or clause is Class. but rare. Krebs).—[*As I b., meâ quidem opinione. ut ego existimo. ut mihi visus sum.—quomodo mihi persuadeo (as I persuade or flatter myself: parenthetically, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end).—[*I believe it (as form of assent), credo (Ter. And. 5, 4, 43).—b. assuredly that &c., hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas, or persuadeas hoc tibi vere (with acc. and inf.).—[To be a believer (i. e. in Christ), Christum or veram Christi doctrinam sequi: Christianæ legis studiosum esse (Ammian. 25, 10). More than any one will b., supra quam culpam credibile est. It is not to be b., credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit, a fide abhorret. Who can b. if quis credat? incredibile est.—[To make believe, cause the belief, opinionem ca rei præbere:**

assume, put on, simulare, assimilare; that he is learned, simulare se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; that he is sick, simulare ægrum, assimilare se ægrum: I will make b. that I go out, simulabo, assimilabo, quasi exeam.—**TO BE BELIEVED:** a) *absol. credi (impers. with dat. of person. Aty is believed, ci creditur).*—ci fides habetur (both of persons).—q̄a res fides habet: ci rei fides habetur, tributur, adjungitur. *The dreams of madmen must not be believed (true), in sanorum visis non est fides habenda (C.). Aty is believed by nobody, ci rei abrogatur fides. To cause aty to be believed, ci rei fidem facere, afferre, or addere: to prevent aty fm being believed, ci rei fidem abrogare. b) with following inf.: credi. I am believed, credor (qd fecisse, &c.): also with inf. omitted: e. g. origo animi celestis creditur (Q.).* For 'it is believed,' the personal construction should be used, the impersonal being very rare: hence, 'it is believed that aty committed suicide,' not creditur qm voluntariâ morte interisse, but creditur q̄s, &c.

BELIEVER, qui ci rei credit or fidem habet (g. t.).—qui cs doctrinam sequitur (in matters of religion).—qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur (Christian). *The b.'s (Christians), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christianæ legis studiosi.*

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an (subj.), quantum opinione auguror, ut opinor, ut mea fert opinio, credo; fortasse.

BELL, campana (a large b. suspended, e. g. church-b.: the word and the thing were both invented by the Christians).—tintinnabulum (κρόνον, suspended at the door to summon the servants, &c. See picture in Dict. of Antiq. p. 972. *There were also such b.'s in the baths to give notice when they were open, &c. Nola is a very doubtful word. See Dict.).*—Often as may serve: e. g. the b. rings for the bath, sonat æs thermarum (Mart. 14, 163): the b. is ringing for church, *sonat æs sacrorum. The door-b. rang (= there is somebody at the door), pulsantur fores (i. e. some one knocks).—*tintinnabulum sonat (according to our custom). To ring the b. (at the door), pulsare fores (according to the ancient custom), *agitare tintinnabulum forlun (according to our custom). *B.-founder, campanarum fusor. B.-metal, æs campanarum. B.-ringer, *agitator campanæ (campanule); q̄ui æs agit. B.-fashioned, in formam campanæ redactus. B.-flower, campanula. B.-wether, vervec dux gregis. To bear the b., palmam ferre.*

BELLE, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELLES LETTRES, liberales doctrinæ atque ingenus (not literæ humaniores).

BELLIGERENT, bellana, bellum gerens.

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere. *A bellowing, mugitus.*

BELLOWS, follis. *A smith's b., follis fabrilis.*

BELLY, venter (the cavity that contains the stomach and entrails: also used of the stomach. It refers principally to the stomach as viewed externally: hence, the b. of a cask is doli venter externally, doli uteris internally).—ventriculus (stomach: ventriculus qui receptaculum cibi est. Cels.).—abdomen (the prominent fat coverings of the b., 'paunch.' Hence the best word when b. is used to imply gluttony: e. g. to be the slave of one's b., or to make one's b. one's god, abdomini natum esse; but also ventri deditum esse or operam dare).—alvus (the lower cavity of the b., where the nutritious particles of the food are separated from the excrementa, and the chief channels through which the latter are conveyed to the body).—stomachus (the opening of the stomach, and the stomach itself as the cause of digestion by its warmth).—uterus (womb).—pantheca, pi. (pra-class. Plaut. 'paunch'; 'pot-belly,' in a depreciating sense).—alveus (hold of a ship).—A pot-b., venter promissus or projectus. *A big b., venter obesus, ventris obesitas. Big-bellied, ventriosus, or ventruosus, or ventrosus. B.-pains, b.-ache, tormina; astrophus; colicus dolor; colon (colic pains, colic): to be suffering fm the b.-ache, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare; torminibus affectum esse; that has such, colicus. Apt to have the b.-ache, torminosus. A b.-band, cingulum; cingula, pl. (for horrea, &c.). B.-limber, cibaria. A b.-god, abdomini suo natum, ventri deditus, ganeo, heilo, homo profundæ fidei, Epicuri de grege porcus. A b.-full, satietas. B.-bound, alio durâ or astrictâ. B.-pinched, fame enectus, confectus. B.-worm, lumbricus. —|| The b. of a wall, muri venter. Big-bellied, lato utero (of a cask, ship, &c.).—ampullaceus (like a bottle).*

BELLY, v. prominere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri vento.

BELMAN, præco.

BELONG to (be the property of), esse cs, q̄s possidet qd. *This book b.'s to me, hic liber est meus. To whom b. these sheep? eujum pecus?—to Melibœus, est Melibœi.*—|| To be the part or business of, esse cs. *It b.'s to me to do this, meum est hoc facere. That b.'s not to my office, non est mei munus. To b. to another judge, ad alium iudicem pertinere.*—|| To be due, ci deberi; ci tribuendum esse.—|| To appertain to, relate to, pertinere ad qd; spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse ad qd: be under the dominion of, cs juris esse, in cs ditione esse, sub imperio cs esse: be one of, esse ex: to a happy life, ad beatè vivendum pertinere: to any one's race, ortum esse ex cs stirpe.—*He b.'s among my friends, est ex meis domesticis. To what party do you b.? eujus partis estis?—|| To belong (have its place).—These vessels b. in the kitchen, hæc vasa locum suum habent in culinâ. This b.'s elsewhere (to say, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum, hoc se junctum est a re propositâ.*

BELoved, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.
BELOW, prep. sub, subter, infra.—*B. the moon all is mortal, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. He reclined b. Eutrapelus, infra Eutrapelum accubuit. In rank or merit, infra. To be b. one, infra qm esse, inferiorem esse qd, ci cedere: in a thing, q̄a re ab qd vinci. It is b. one's dignity, est infra cs dignitatem: the majesty of a prince, inferius majestate principis est.*—|| Less in quantity and value, intra; minor (with abl.).

BELOW, adv. infra; subter.—*Respecting this, see b. (in a book), de hac re videatur infra. Further b. (lower down), inferius; inferior. To be situated on the river further b., ad inferiorem fluminis partem situm esse. They cross over b., infra or inferiore parte trajiciunt. From b., ab inferiore parte; ab imo; ex inferiori loco (e. g. dicere).—|| In the lower world, apud inferos. —the world b., inferi, loca inferna.—|| Here below, his in terris; hac in vitâ.*

BELT, cingulum. zona (girdle: the latter a Gk term, used of the zona virginalis, removed on the day of marriage, and z. muliebria, espy of Grecian ladies: of men only as used to hold money instead of a purse. cingulum is also used as the substitute for a purse; and both as 'zone' in the astronom. and geograph. sense).—ceustus (any tie, accord. to Varro, espy the girdle of Venus).—|| For a sword, balteus.

BEMIRE, iniquari, cenno or luto.

BEMOAN, deplorare, deffere.

BENCH, scamnum, scabellum (little b.): sedes, se-dile (seat, generally): subsellum (at the theatre or the courts): transtrum (of rowers: emly in pl.).—|| Table or stand of an artisan, mensa.—*A butcher's b., laniena.—|| The b. of judges, consessus.*

BEND, v. flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare.—*To b. downwards, deflectere: upwards, sursum flectere: inwards, inflectere: backwards, reflectere or retroflectere, recurvare: sideways, obliquare.—Bent, bending, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvus, recurvus. To b. a bow, arcum intendere, contendere: to b. the knee, see KNEE.—Easy to b., flexibilis.—INTRA.) to b., flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, incurvescere.—|| Move, affect, flectere, movere; animos hominum oratione flectere or movere.—|| Epress, break, frangere, deprimere; debilitare; affligere. Jn. affligere et debilitare. Pain does not b. the mind of a brave man, viri non est debilitati dolore, frangere, occumbere: to b. a body's pride, cs superbiam retundere (Phaedr.).—|| Direct any whither, dirigere (ad qd), convertere (in qd). All eyes are bent on you, omnium oculi in te sunt con-juncti.—|| Apply: the mind, the thoughts, &c., to alth, animum ad qd attendere, ad-jicere, applicare; cogitationes in qd intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd. Bent, inflex, attentus, intentus; resolutely, obstinatus.—INTRA.) to b. to aby, submittere se ci, supplicem esse ci. Old age bending to the grave, ætas grandior or declinata. Their hope bending neither way, neutro inclinata spes.*

BEND, curvamen (prob. first used by O. 'bend' as an abiding state).—curvitas (Macrob.).—aduncitas (curvature: the latter espy of what is bent inwards: e. g. of a beak, rostri).—curvatura (Vitr. Plin.).—flexura (Lucr. Suet.—bending with ref. to other motions in space).—flexus (winding, turning: pons—in quo est flexus ad iter Arpinas, C.).—anfractus (a break in the continuity of any thing's direction: e. g. of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but espy of a road: hence fm context anfr. only for a 'turn in the road').

BENDING (the act), flexio, inflexio, curvatio, incurvatio.

BENEATH. See BELOW. 'To think aty b.

one, qd infra se positum arbitrari; qd infra se esse iudicare. *Jn. qd despicere atque infra se positum arbitrari (to despise it as b. one's notice). To think alth b. aby, qd infra se officium exaltatime (Q.; to think it too low to be his duty). Thinking it b. them to &c. inferius majestate suâ rati si (e.g. lamentaretur). To do nothing that is b. one, nihil, quod ipso sit indignum, committere. Alth seems b. me, qd infra dignitatem meam positum videtur.*

BENEDICTIO, bona omina; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACCTION, beneficium.

BENEFACCTOR, homo beneficus: of any one, qui beneficia in qm confert or contulit, qui beneficiis (or -o) qm affecit, auxit, ornavit.

BENEFICE, *beneficium (not præbenda).—*A benefited man, *beneficiarius.*

BENEFICENCE, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas. *SYN. IN BENEFICENT.*

BENEFICENT, beneficus (b.; fond of doing good to others: qui alterius causâ benigne facit. C.).—liberalis (giving largely fm a generous disposition).—benignus (kind fm goodness of heart; liberal).

BENEFICIAL, utilis, efficax, salutaris, saluber.—*To be b.*, utilem esse, usui esse, esse ex usu &c. esse ex re or in rem &c. (of a thing): ci prodesse (of persons and things).—conducere ci.

BENEFICIALLY, utiliter, salubriter, commode, bene.

BENEFIT, beneficium.—*To confer a b. on one*, beneficium ci dare, tribuere, in qm conferre or deferre; beneficium qm efficere; benefacere ci. *Your b's to me*, tua in me officia; tua erga me merita. *As a b.*, pro beneficio; in benefici loco.—*Use, advantage*, utilitas, usus; commodum, emolumentum.

BENEFIT, v. Tr.) conducere, juvare, adjuvare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodesse, saluti esse.—*INT.*.) *to b by a thing*, in rem suam convertere qd, fructum capere ex re.

BENEVOLENCE, caritas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, benevolens (ci), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus. *In a b. manner*, benevole (not benevolentius, benevolentissime).—benigne.

BENIGHT, || *Darken*, obcurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere.—*|| Benighted* (overtaken by night), nocte oppressus.

BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia [*SYN. IN BENEFICENT.*]

BENIGNLY, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.

BENT, s. See BEND, s.—*|| Side of a hill*, declivitas (downward slope), acclivitas (upward slope).—*|| Strain* (of the powers), contentio.—*|| Inclination*, will, inclinatio animi or voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus.—*|| Turn, make, way*, conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.

BENUMB, torporem afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare qd; obstupefacere. *Benumbed*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus. *To be benumbed*, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; stupere: *to become so*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obstupefcere. *The hand is benumbed*, manus obtorpuit. *My eyes were benumbed*, torpuerant genæ dolore. *To become benumbed with fear*, præ metu obtorpescere.

BEQUEATH, legare: a legacy to one, ci legatum scribere: the greatest part of his property to one, qm heredem ex aase instituere: his whole property, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituere.—*He who bequeaths*, legator. *To whom something is bequeathed*, legatarius.

BEQUEST, legatum.

BEREAVE, privare qm qd re; spoliare (and more strongly despoliare, expoliare) qm or qd, or qm re; eripere ci qd; detrachere ci qd or (more rarely) qd de qo: orbare qm qd re (of something dear; of children, so also of hope, &c.); multare qm re (as a punishment).—*Bereft*, orbis, orbatus, &c.: of his children, liberis orbatus: of understanding, mente captus: of hope, spe orbatus: wholly, spe dejectus.

BEREAVEMENT, } privatio, spoliatio, orbatio.

BEREAVING,

BERGAMOT (pear), primum Falernum.

BERRY, bacca, baccula (little b.); acinus (of those each grow in clusters).—*Bay b.*, bacca lauri. *Blackb.*, morum rubi, rubum. *Bilberry plant*, vaccinum myrtillius (Linn.): the b., bacca myrtilli. *Bearing b's*, baccatus, baccalis.

BERYL, beryllus; chrysoberyllus (golden b.).

BESECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exposcere, supplicare, orare.

BESEEM, deſcere qm, convenire ci. See BECOM.

BESET, obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire.—*|| Harass, vex, vexare, agitare, exagitare. To b. with entreaties*, precibus fatigare; with letters, inquiries, obtundere literis, rogando.—*|| Embarrass*, in angustias pellere or compellere; urgere, premere; includere (esp. in a debate).—*To be hard b.*, in angustias adductum esse, in angustia esse or versari. *Very hard b.*, ad extremum redactus, in ultimum discrimen adductus (ad incitas redactus, an old expr. of common life in Plaut., brought again into use by late writers).

BESHREW, execrari qm or in qm, male precari ci. *B. me*, dii me perant.

BESIDE, } prep. (nigh to, by the side of), juxta, BESIDES, } prope, propter, secundum, præter; ad latius ca. *To sit b. one*, ad ca latius sedere. *To walk b. one*, a latere ca incedere. *To recline b. one*, ci accubare. *Two sons lying b. their father*, duo filii propter patrem cubantes. *The princes stood b. the king*, principes adstant regi. *To build b. the river*, secundum flumen edificare.—*|| Except*, præter (in neg. sent.: in affirmat. = besides this).—extra.—nisi, præterquam. (See EXCEPT.) *Nobody thinks so b. myself*, hoc nemini præter me videtur.—*|| Not according to, from*, ab. *B. the purpose*, ab re. *This is b. the subject*, hoc nihil ad rem.—*|| To be b. himself*, sui or mentis non competentem esse, non competentem esse animo (e.g. præ gaudio, for joy); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

BESIDE, } adv. præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum BESIDES, } dum ea, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro.—*B. that*, præterquam quod, super quam quod. *There were many things b. which &c.*, multa erant præter hæc, quæ &c. *Except the captain and a few b.*, extra duces paucosque præterea. *And then b.*, the dowry is lost, tum præterea, dos perit. *And b.*, my wife would hear of it, atque id porro uxor mea rescisceret. *B. being old*, he was also blind, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset. *B.*, I love my father, accedit quod patrem amo.

BESIEGE, obsidere (lay siege to), obsidionem (urbi) inferre, operibus cingere: hold in blockade, obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere. *The besieged*, obsessi, circumseesi, obsidione pressi.

BESIEGER, obsessor, obsidens (one who blockades); oppugnator (who attacks, storms a city).

BESMEAR, linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere.—*||* linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance: ungere, to cover, &c. with a greasy, oily substance.

BESOM, scopæ.

BESOT, infatuare, occæcare.—*Besotted*, fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.

BESPATTER, aspergere qd re, or aspergere qd ci.—*Bespattered with mud*, luto aspersus (H.).

BESPEAK, curari or accurari jubere; mandare.—*|| Forebode*, portendere.—*|| Indicate*, indicare, indicio or indicium esse, significare.

BESPEW, convomere.

BESPIT, conspuere, consputare.

BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.

BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere.

BEST, optimus (gen.); pulcherrimus (finest); jucundissimus, suavissimus (most agreeable); lætissimus (most joyful); excellentissimus, præstantissimus (most distinguished, most perfect); saluberrimus (most wholesome); commodissimus (most suitable, convenient); utilissimus (most profitable).—*The b. (of) meal*, flos farinæ. *The b. of the youth*, flos (ac robur) juventutis. *The b. years (of life)*, flos ætatis, ætas florens. *Things are not in the b. state*, haud læta esse rerum facies. *To the b. of my remembrance*, ut nunc maxime memini, ut mea memoria est. *To the b. of my power*, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est, ut potero. *What think you is b. to be done?* quid faciendum censes? *They knew not what was b. to do*, nesciebant, quid præstaret. *To do his b.*, summâ opæ anitui; omni opæ atque operâ entii, ut &c.: nihil inexpertum omittere. *It is b. for you to be silent*, optime tacueris. *To put the b. construction upon*, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere or interpretari. *To make the b. of every thing*, lucrum undecumque capere, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. *My b. friend!* optime! carissime! *At b.*, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum.—*|| Best*, adv. optime, &c. *B. of all* (chiefly), potissime, potis-

simum. *B.*, beyond comparison, tam bene, ut nihil supra.

BESTIAL. See **BEASTLY**, **BRUTAL**.

BESTIR one's self, movēre se (of the body); expērgisci; omnes nervos intendere.—*Not to b. one's self (sit idle)*, desidem sedēre. *Not to b. one's self much in a thing*, levi brachio agere qd.

BESTOW (confer, give), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri: *a benefit upon one*, beneficium collocare apud qm, ci dare or tribuere, conferre in qm: *rich presents on one*, munusibus magnis cumulare qm.—*Lay out, apply*, insumere, impendēre, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre: *time on something*, tempus conterere, consumere in re: *care, diligence on something*, in qā re diligentiam adhibēre, industriam locare, studium collocare: *time well*, tempus bene locare or collocare: *money better*, pecuniam melius insumere.—*Give (a woman) in marriage*, collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare or collocare. *To b. oneself (of a woman)*, ci nubere.—*(of a man)*, qm ducere in matrimonium or ducere!—*Place, lay, put away*, ponere, reponere, condere; inferre.

BESTRIDE, cruribus divaricatis super qd stare.—*Step over, transgredi: the threshold*, intrare limen.

BET, s. sponsio (the wager); pignus (the stake). *To make a b.*, sponsonem facere (with one, cum qo). *To win a b.*, sponsonem or sponsonē vincere. *To lay any b.*, quovis pignore certare.

BET, v. sponsonem facere (cum qo), pignore certare or contendere (cum qo). *To b. something*, qd in pignus dare. *Say what you will b. me*, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.

BETAKE himself to any place, se conferre qo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere qo (resire to a place); ire, proficisci qo (go, travel any whither).—*to a person*, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm: *to the country*, res ire, concedere res. *He betook himself to Argos to dwell there*, Argos habitatum concessit. *Fly to, have recourse to*, fugere, confugere, perfrugere, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere (to retreat to): *a person or thing*, perfrugere, confugere, refugere ad qm or qd; cs rei perfrugio uti.—*Apply to*, se conferre ad qd, animum ad qd attendere, adicere, applicare; cogitationes ad qd dirigere, ad or in qd intendere.

BETHINK himself, reminisci cs rei or qd; memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam; venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de re; respiciere, ad se redire, se colligere. *To b. myself better*, sententiam mutare a suā sententiā discedere; poenitet; consilium mutare.

BETIDE. See **BETALL**.

BETIMES, mature, tempestive.—*Soon*, brevi (tempore), mox, jam jamque. *B. in the morning*, bene mane.

BETOKEN, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare. *Forbetoken*, portendere, prænuntiare, cs rei esse prænuntium.

BETRAY (to enemies), prodere, tradere. *Leave in the lurch*, destituere. *Reveal, disclose*, prodere (as, crimen, vultu, conscio, furem); enuntiare (as commissā: to one, ci); deferre qd or de qā re (as an informer: to one, ad qm); proferre (as, secreta animi, consilia). *To b. oneself*, se prodere. *Your voice b's you*, te voce noscito, te ex voce cognosco.—*To b. the mark of*, esse (with qm). *It b's a dull brain*, to ꝑc., est tardi ingenii (with infān.). *To lead away*, qm in or ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere, pellicere.

BETRAYAL, } proditio (act of treachery); delatio

BETRAYING, } (act of an informer).

BETRAYER, proditor.

BETROTH, spondere ci aliquam, despondere ci aliquam (despondere is used also of the father of the man. Terent. And. i. 1, 75). *To b. one's self*, sponsalia facere: *to a woman*, despondere sibi aliquam. *To be betrothed to a man*, ci despondere. *She was already betrothed to the youth*, jam destinata erat juveni. *A man betrothed*, desponsus (desponsatus is Post-class. in Suet. and rare), sponsus. *(A woman) betrothed to a man*, sponsa, desponsa ci. *The parties betrothed*, sponsi. *To whom Lavinia was betrothed*, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat. *To a person to aby*, despondere qm ci.

BETTER (as to the outward sense), melior; pulchrior (more beautiful); jucundior, suavior (more agreeable); lætior (more joyful). *B. times*, tempora lætiora, feliciora: *weather*, *tempestas lætior, *celum mitius. *In respect of the nature, destination, object, and also the use, of a thing*, melior: potior, superior;

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præstantior, præstabiliior; opportunior, commodior; magis idoneus (more suitable, convenient); salubrior (more wholesome); utilior (more useful, profitable).—*a b. season*, commodus anni tempus: *to be b. as a soldier, than as a politician*, meliorem esse bello, quam pace: *to choose a b. place for his camp*, magis idoneum locum castris deligere. *To be b. in something than another*, vincere, superare, præstare qm qā re. *To make b.*, corrigere (of correcting what is altogether wrong and faulty); emendare (of removing whatever faults altho may have). See **BETTER**. *We are b. off*, meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ. *It is b.*, melius or satius est, præstat. *To have a b. opinion of one*, æquius, benignius, judicare de qo.—*In a moral view*, melior, potior, præstabiliior.—*To be b.*, meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere. *To become b.*, meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire. *As to health, &c.*, melior.—*I am b.*, melius mihi fit; melius me habeo; meliuscule (somewhat b.) mihi est. *I am getting b.*, convalesco (ex morbo); melior fio; sanitatē recipio; ex incommodā valetudine emergo. *The better (the advantage, superiority)*. *The Romans had the b. in the less important battles*, parvis præliis Romana res superior erat. *To get, have the b.*, qm vincere, superare; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere; superiorem fieri bello (in the war). *The patricians had the b. of pity*, victoria penes patres erat. *Anger had the b. of pity*, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.

BETTER, v. melius facere or efficere, corrigere (to correct what is all wrong), emendare (to remove the faults of what is partially wrong). *To b. his ways*, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere: *his circumstances*, amplificare fortunam, augere opes. *His circumstances are bettered*, ejus res sunt meliore loco. *That may be bettered*, emendabilis, sanabilis. *Past bettering*, insanabilis. *Ad vantage*, augere, ampliorum facere, ampliare rem (H.).

BETTER, adv. melius, &c. *Some what b.*, meliuscule. *At a better pace*, citius. *The thing begins to go on b.*, res melius ire incipit. *To attend b.*, diligentius attendere. *To think b. of one*, æquius, benignius judicare de qo. *To know b.*, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere. *To get on b.*, citius progredi (of a person's progress).—res melius ire incipit (of an undertaking).

BETTERS, superiores loco or dignitate, or superiores.

BETTOR, qui pignore contendit or certat.

BETWEEN, inter. *B. the city and the Tiber*, inter urbem ac Tiberim. *B. hope and fear*, inter spem metumque. *Also by other turns of expression*: *To see all above, beneath, b.*, omnia supra, infra, media vidēre. *A plain lies b. the city and the river*, planities urbem et fluvium dirimit. *A space b.*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum. *The nose set b. the eyes*, nasus oculis interjectus. *There is a friendship b. you and him*, tibi cum illo amicitia est; intercedit illi tecum amicitia: *there is a likeness b. us*, inter nos similes sumus. *Many words passed b. us*, multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt. *To make a distinction b. two things*, duas res discernere. *B. ourselves*, quod inter nos liceat dicere: *this is b. ourselves*, hæc te tecum habeto; hoc tibi soli dictum puta.

BEVERAGE, potus, potio.

BEVIL, slope, obliquitas.

BEVY, grex. *Company*, caterva, circulus, grex, globus.

BEWAIL, tr. deplorare, deflere (the former expressing more of passionate sorrow)—lamentari (of a long continued waiting: qd also like our 'lament': e.g. cs cæcitatem).—ægre or acerbè ferre, dolēre, lugēre (grieve for, &c.).—complorare (of several). *To b. aby's death*, deflere, complorare cs mortem; de morte cs flere; cs mortē illacrimari; cs mortem cum fletu deplorare: *to b. the living as well as the dead*, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque: *one's own and one's country's calamities*, deplorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40): *one's misfortune*, deplorare de suis incommodis.

INTR. flere, plorare.

BEWARE, cavēre (sibi), præcavēre. *If you are wise, you will b. of him*, si sapias, illum cavebis. *To b. that one does not hurt you*; *to b. of aby*, cavere qm. *You must b. of him*, tibi ab isto cavendum. *B. how you believe*, cave credas. *They b. of something*, cavetur qd. *B. what you do*, vide quid agas. *B. of an inquisitive person*, percutatorem fugito.

BEWILDER. See **PERPLEX**.

BEWITCH, fascinare, effascinare (prop. by 'an evil eye', fascinus: then also by words and other means

each should be expressed, viam, linguā, voce atque linguā); incantare (*by spells: first in Appul., for incantati lapilli in Hor. has not this meaning*). *An eye bewitches my lamb, oculis mihi fascinat agnos.* || *FIG.* capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere: *of bewitching beauty (puella, &c.), cuius forma rapit (aff. Prop. 2, 26, 44), or *purchritudine, formā, venustate insignis.*

BEWRAY. *See* BETRAY, SHOW.

BEYOND (*with motion in a certain direction*), trans; super. To go b., transire, transgredi. || *On the other side, trans; ultra (prep. and adv.). One that is b., qui trans qd est, ulterior. I was b. sea, trans mare fui. B. this villa is another, ultra hanc villam est alia. B. the sea, trans mare, transmarinus.* — || *More than, above, supra; plus, amplius. B. ten thousand, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia. There is nothing b. wisdom, sapientiā nihil præstantius. To honour any one b. all others, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm præter ceteros omnes colere. B. due measure, supra modum. B. what is sufficient, ultra quam satis est: i. credibile, supra quam credibile est. To go b. (surpass, excel), superare, præstare, antecellere. Nothing can go b., nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra or supra potest. Do not aim at what is b. your reach, ne sutor ultra crepidam. B. his strength, supra vires. To go b. his strength, vires excedere. B. all doubt, sine ullā dubitatione. Splendidi b. description, supra quam ut describi possit eximius.*

BIAS, momentum. || *Inclination, inclinatio animi or voluntatis. A b. towards alth, inclinatio ingenii, animi, &c., in qd (aff. Sen. inclinatio ingeniorum in quædam vitia).*

BIAS, v. inclinare se. To be biased in favour of the Stoics (to incline to their side), inclinare se ad Stoicos. Biased in favour of the Carthaginians, ad Pœnos inclinatio. The judge is biased in our favour, iudex inclinatione voluntatis propendit in nos. To be biased (prejudiced), opinione præiudicatū duci.

BIB, s. (*for a child's breast*), cinctus or fascia peccoralis infantum.

BIB, v. || To drink, potare, bibere; sorbillare (sip). Always bibbing, bibax.

BIBBER, potor, potator.

BIBLE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcanae sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.).—biblia, pl. (modern lat.).

BIBULOUS, bibulus.

BICKER, minutis proeliis inter se pugnare. velitari (*Præclass.*: nescio quid vos velatisti estis inter vos duos. Plaut.). || Quarrel, inter se altercati, rixari, iurgis certare. convicio decertare. || Quiver, coruscare, tremere.

BICKERING, proelium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procuratio.—brawl, iurgium, rixa.

BID, || *Inveite, invitare or vocare: to supper, invitare or vocare qm (ad cenam): to my house, qm invito domum meam. || Command, order, iubere, imperare, precipere, dicere, mandare. If you would have done as I bade you, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses. You had best do as I b. you, tu fac ut dixi, si sapias. Do as he shall b. you, quod imperabit, facito. Run and b. the woman come hither, eurre, mulierem arcesce. || To bid at a sale, licere, licitari, licitationem facere. To b. agst one, qd licente contra liceri. To b. an as, liceri asse. To b. upon, qd liceri.—FIG.* to b. fair, promittere qm or qd; spernere facere, dare ca rei; qd sperare iubere, bene de se sperare iubere. || Proclaim, pronuntiare. || Denounce, denuntiare. B. defiance to a person, provocare qm (challenge); contumacem esse in qm; ei resistere: a thing, contumacem esse adversus qd (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (e. g. imperia validiorum); contemnere qd (e. g. omnia iura humana); obviam ire ei rei, se offerre ei rei (e. g. periculi). || I b. one welcome, qm salvare iubeo, ei salutem do, benigne qm excipio. To b. good morrow, saluto, salvare iubeo.

BIDDER, vocator; licitator, licens.

BIDDING, invitatio; iussus, iussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; pronuntiatio, &c.

BIER, feretrum; lectica (for the rich), sandapila (for the poor).

BIESTINGS (first milk after calving), colostrum, colostrā.

BIG, magnus (without any accessory notion: opp. parvus)—grandis (with the accessory notion of strength and grandeur: opp. exilis, minutus, exiguus, &c.).—amplus (with the notion of comeliness, making an imposing impression).—ingens (unnaturally large, huge).—immanis (fearfully large).—vastus (so large as to be

deficient in regularity of form).—JN. vastus et immanis. amplius et grandis.—spatiosus (roomy).—procerus (tall, but only of things that grow). As b. as, instar (with genit.). The epistle was as b. as a book, instar voluminis erat epistola. To be as b. as something else, complere magnitudinem ce rei. This gown is too b. for me, hæc toga maior est quam pro corpore meo. Somewhat b., subgrandis. Very b., permagnus, pergrandis: hugely so, ingens: immoderately so, prograndis: monstrously so, vastus, immanis. As b. man, homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus. That has a b. head, nose, capito, naso. Grown b., adultus, grandis. To grow b., pubescere.—Somewhat bigger, grandiusculus. Bigger cups, scyphi capaciores. || Pregnant, gravida, prægnans. Clouds b. with rain, gravidae nubes, graves imbre nubes: the south wind is b. with showers, notus parturit imbres. A day b. with fate, dies fatalis. || Full, plenus, gravis. || Swollen (as with rage, &c.), tumens, tumidus.—I Puffed up, iumid, tumens, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. B. talk, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ; jactatio, venditatio. B. looks, supercilium grande.

BIGAMY, *bigamia.

BIGHT, of a rope, or a bay, sinus.

BIGNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTED, superstitiosus.

BIGOTRY, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, bacca myrtilli: plant, vaccinium myrtillus.

BILE, bilis. Full of b., biliosus. A bilious fever, febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa. || Sore, ulcus, furunculus.

BILGE-WATER, sentina.

BILL (of a bird), rostrum. Little b., rostellum.

BILL, v. rostrum conserere rostro. || To bill and coo (of persons), columbatim labra conserere labris. See to Coo.

BILL, || A hook, falx, falx rostrata. || Battle-axe, bipennis.

BILL, || Roll, index (gen.); numeri (of soldiers): of account, index mercium emptarum, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria: present a b., inferre rationem. A b. of fare, index ciborum: of divorce, literæ quibus repudium remittitur: to send one, ei nuntium or repudium remittere: of exchange, syngrapha. A b. payable at sight, syngrapha, quæ præsens or præsentii die debetur, or pecunia, quæ ex syngraphâ præsens or præsentii die debetur: a b. payable at twenty-one days, syngrapha, cui dies vicesima prima appositā est, or quæ in diem vicesimam primam debetur (all aff. Mart. Dig. 20, l. 13: si dies appositā legato non est, præsens debetur. Ulp. 45, l. 4; quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, præsentii die pecunia debetur. Paul. 7, l. 4; quod vel præsens vel ex die dari potest). B. of indictment, libellus. B.'s of mortality, indices mortuorum. || Proposed law, rogatio, lex. To bring in a b., legem or rogationem ferre: to pass it, rogationem or legem accipere; legem sciscere (of the people): to carry it through, rogationem or legem perferre: to reject it, legem or rogationem antiquare.

BILLET, epistolium, codicilli; libellus (espaly of the emperor). B.-doux, tabellæ amatorie scriptæ, tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda. || Ticket for quarters, *tessera hospitii militaris. || Log of wood, lignum, lignum fissum.

BILLET, v. *tessera hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitia disponere. To b. his soldiers upon the towns, milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.

BILL-HOOK, falx.

BILLOW, fluctus.

BILLOWY, fluctuosus.

BIND, || Chain, fetter, colligare, vincire, constringere. B. ligare, copulare, to b. for the purpose of keeping together.—vincire = coercere, to b. for the purpose of hindering free movement: to neuter in the old times of the Republic; afterwards, with the stronger nexare, to entwine, &c., e. g. flores, coronam.—one with fetters, chains, qm vinculis colligare, catenis vincire, vinculis or catenis constringere. To b. one hand and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere.—FIG. to bind up (tie the hands of), qm circumscribere; qm coercere. || Fasten, iis, ligare, alligare, deligare, illigare; astringere; revincire: a handkerchief about the neck, ligare sudarium circum collum. To b. one to the stake, qm alligare ad palum. To b. one's hands behind his back, manus religare, manus illigare or religare post tergum. || Fasten together into a knot, crines in nodum cogere: hay, fœnum vincire: sheaves, manipulos colligare, vin-

cfre. To *b. a book*, librum compingere. || *Cement*, ligare, vincire. || *Fix*, colligare. To *b. a sandy soil*, solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, &c., colligare. — || To *b. up*, alligare, deligare; obligare: a wound, obligare, or ligare vulnus: the eye, oculum alligare. To *b. up the book in one volume*, librum eodem volumine complecti. *My selfe is bound up in yours*, tuā salutē continetur mea. To *b. up flax into bundles*, lnum in fasciculos manuales colligare. || To *inwrap*, envelope, involvere; inducere qd. || To *connect*, unire, res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere qd cum qā re. *All the virtues are bound together*, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. || To *restrict*, confine, astringere, obstringere: by an oath, obstringere jurejurando. To *be bound (tied, confined) by something*, constrictum, obstructum esse, teneri qā re (as a vow, promise, &c.). || To *constrain*, oblige, alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. *The law b's any one*, lex tenet qm. To *be bound to a fixed poetic measure*, alligatum esse ad certam pedum necessitatē. To *be bound to the observance of a league*, federe alligatum or illigatum esse. To *b. a man by an oath*, qm sacramento adigere. To *b. one's self to do a thing*, se obligare ci rei (or with ut); se obstringere in qd (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus). *I am bound to do this*, hoc meum est. To *be bound (obliged) to one*, cs beneficiis obligatum esse. To *be bound to serve one*, ci obnoxium esse. || To *make coactive*, astringere. To *b. the body*, alvum astringere. — || To *bind over*, vadari.

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, &c.; alligator. See **BOOK-BINDER**.

BINDWEED, convolvulus (Linn.).

BIOGRAPHY, vitarum scriptio or descriptio; vitæ: of a man, vita cs, vitæ cs descriptio et imago.

BIOGRAPHER, qui vitam cs narrat, enarrat. — *I am my own b.*, meam vitam ipse narro.

BIPED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. *Birchen*, e betulā factus. A *b.-rod*, virga betule.

BIRD, avis, volucris (vol. any winged animal: e. g. some insects); ales (esp. a large b.); præpes (from the flight of which omens were derived); oscen (from whose song and note omens, &c.). A little b., avicula. The catching of b's, aucupium. To catch b's, aucupari. A *b.-catcher*, aucups. A *b.-cage*, cavea. *B.-lime*, viscus. *B.-call*, fistula aucupatoria. 'To kill two b's with one stone.' See **BROCK**. — || *Fellow*, homo, homuncio.

BIRTH, || A coming into life, ortus. A father by *b.*, pater naturā. The hour of one's *b.*, hora, quā qs natus (genitus) est. From one's *b.*, up, inde ab incunabulis. Before *aby's b.*, ante qm natum, ante quam qs natus est. *B.-day*, dies quā qs natus (genitus) est; dies natalis, alio natalis. *B.-day present*, munus natalicium. *B.-place*, locus quā qs natus (genitus) est; urbs patria. Athens is the *b.-place*, natus est Athenis. — || *Origin*, rise, beginning, ortus, ortus, initium. — || *Extraction*, descent, origo; genus; stirps. Of high *b.*, nobili genere natus, nobili or haud obscuro loco natus. Of low ignoble *b.*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus. By *a Tusculan*, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanum, civitate Romanum. A Macedonian by *b.*, natione Macedo. — || *Creature born*, partus; infans editus. An untimely *b.*, abortus. — || A bringing forth, partio, partus, partura. — || The after-birth, secundæ (sc. partus). — || New-birth, nova generatio: but regeneratio may be kept as i. in Theol.

BIRTH-RIGHT, jus quod ex genere est. — || *Primogeniture*, jus filii majoris or maximi (right of primogeniture): principatus ætatis (primogenitura barbarous). — ætatis prærogativa (Ulp.).

BISCUIT, buccellatum (late), panis castrensis (for soldiers); panis nauticus (sea-b.). — || *Confectioner's biscuit*, panis dulcarius.

BISSECT, medium secare. See **HALVE**, **HALF**.

BISHOP, episcopus. A *b.'s dignity*, episcopatus (Eccl.). A *b.'s crozier*, lituus episcopi. *Bishopric*, episcopatus.

BISMUTH, vismutum.

BISSEXTILE year, annus intercalaris; annus bissextus: day, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.

BIT, || Of a bride, oreā. A bride with a sharp *b.*, frenum lupatum.

BIT, v. || To *b. a horse*, oream ori equi inserere.

BIT, || Mouthful, offa, frustum, bolus (Plaut. Ter. præ-class.), buccæ (Suet.). Little *b.*, offula. *B. by b.*, offatim, frustatim. — || A morsel, little piece, mica, uncia; frustum. A *b. of bread*, uncia panis. — || A little, paululum. Not a *b.*, non tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem. To wait a *b.*, paulum or paulisper opperiri.

BITCH. — *B.-dog*, canis femina (or merely canis, if joined with an adj. which determines its gender). A *b.-wolf*, lupa.

BITE, mordere (of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste); pungere (of the taste, mind): into something, dente mordere, morsu arripere qd. Dogs *b.*, canes mordent. To *b. the dust (of a dying man)*, mordere humum. To *b. off*, moriculus auferre; demordere; præmordere (b. off the fore part).

BITE, s. morsus. To kill by a *b.*, morsu necare, mordicue interficere. His bark is worse than his *b.*, *tonat sine fulmine (ast. Ov. 2 Ex P. 2, 118).

BITING, mordens, mordax (prop. and fig.): acidus (as to taste); aculeatus (fig., cutting, stinging). *B. words*, verborum aculei. *B. wit*, asperiores facietæ. A *b. jest*, jocus mordens. *B. vinegar*, mordax or acidum acetum. A *b. axe*, securis mordax.

BITTER, || In taste, amarus, acerbus. A *b. taste*, sapor amarus or acerbus: taste in the mouth, os amarum. To become *b.*, amarescere, inamarescere. Something *b.*, subamarus. *B. sweet*, ex dulci amarus. — || Violent, severe, acerbus; gravis. *B. want*, summa egestas, mendicitas. *B. hate*, acerbum odium. A *b. enemy*, acerbus inimicus. *B. cold*, frigus acerbum. — || *Bitting*, cutting, reproachful, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.

BITTERLY, amare; acerbè; asperè; graviter. To wound one's feelings *b.*, ci acerbum dolorem inurere. To weep *b.*, effusissime flere. To accuse one *b.*, asperè or graviter accusare qm. To reproach one *b.*, acerbè vituperare qm. *B. angry*, periratus, iracundiā inflammatus.

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (prop. and fig.), amaritas (prop.—this [Petr.] and amarities, Catull.: less good than amaritudo); acerbitas (harshness, unfriendliness; calamitous state); gravitas (violence, vehemence); ira, bilis, odium (anger, hate); ægritudo, mæror (grief). A *b. of tone*, amaritudo vocis. To write to one with great *b.*, acerbissime ci scribere.

BITTERN, ardea stellaris (Linn.).

BITUMEN, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, bitumineus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

BIVOUC, excubæ in armis.

BIVOUC, v. in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, v. a. efferre (foras or in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, s. vulgaris, famigator; garrulus (prattler).

BLACK, ater (opp. to albus; fig. mournful, calamitous); niger (opp. to candidus); pullus (dirty, dingy *b.*, by nature or by dirt); fuscus (blackish; e. g. of a skin burnt by the sun); atratus, pullatus (dressed in *b.*); atrox (atrocious, horrible); scelerus us (accursed); tristis, tetricus (gloomy, sullen). To become *b.*, nigrescere. To be *b.*, nigrescere. To be somewhat *b.*, nigricare. *B. and blue*, lividus. The *b. art*, ars magica. In *b. and white*, scriptus: to have a thing under *b. and white*, fidem literarum habere. A sky *b. with clouds*, cælum obscurum. *B.-berry*, morum rubi, rubum; bush, rubus. *B.-bird*, merula. *B.-smith*, faber ferrarius. *B.-thorn*, prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (Linn.).

BLACK, s. color niger; atramentum. — || *Black dress*, pulla vestis, pulla (pl.): vestis or cultus lugubris, squalor, vordes. Dressed in *b.* (mourning), sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus. — || The *b. of a thing*, atrum, nigrum. — || A negro, Æthiops, Afer.

BLACKEN, v. || Make black, denigrare; infuscare (make black). — || Darken, obscurare, nigrum facere. The heavens were blackened, cælum nubibus obductum erat. — || Defame, de famâ or exaltatione cs detrudere; confutare or conciliare ci invidiam.

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (dark-coloured, dusky).

BLACKESS, nigritas; nigror, nigritudo, color niger. — || Moral, atrocitas, fœditas, immanitas.

BLADDER, vesica. A little *b.*, vesicula.

BLADE, || Of grasses, herba; graminis herba (of grass); culmus (green stalk of corn). To be in the *b.*, in herba esse. — || Of an ear, palma, palmula. — || Of a knife or sword, lamina. — || The sword itself, ferum, ensis. — || Brisk fellow, homo lascivus, petulans, leviss, &c.: homo. — || The shoulder-blade, scapula. *BLAIN*, pustula; papula (from heat).

BLAME, v. a. reprehendere (to *b. in a friendly way*, for the purpose of setting a man right). — vituperare (to rebuke for the purpose of bringing a man to a confession of his fault, to shame, and repentance). — culpare (to lay the blame on, qm or qd: to be blamed for alth, culpari

ob qd; in qo: *deservedly*, merito).—Increpare (in a loud, railing way).—Improbare (to declare disapprobation of). To b. one in a friendly manner, qm amico reprehendere. To b. one for a thing, reprehendere qm de qā re or in qā re. I am not to be blamed for this, a me hæc culpa procul est. To be to b., in vitio esse; in culpā esse. We are so much the more to b., nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.

BLAME, s. reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, oburgatio. To fall into b., reprehendi, vituperari; in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere. To deserve b., in vitio esse. I confess myself to b. for these things, hæc meā culpā fateor fieri. To lay the b. upon one, culpam in qm conferre, transferre (this latter, from one's self on another); culpam ei attribuerre, assignare. One passes the b. over to the other, causam alter in alterum confert. || Fault, vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.

BLAMEABLE, } reprehendendus, vituperan-
BLAMEWORTHY, } dus, reprehensione ob vituperatione dignus; vitiosus (faulty); malus (bad).

BLAMELESS, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus; probus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer; sanctus. A b. course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. To live a b. life, sancte vivere.

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; inolare (to bleach in the sun).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus.

BLANDISHMENT, blanditæ, blandimentum.

BLANK, || Not written on, inanis (gen.), vacuus (which can be, or is yet to be written on), purus.—|| Downcast, crushed, demissus, fractus, qui animo deficit, percussus, profligatus; tristis, æ alienus.—|| Pale, pallidus, pallens.—|| Confused, perturbatus, (animo) confusus.

BLANK, s. charta or tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane.—|| In a lottery, sors inanis. I draw a b., sors sine lucro exit.—|| Pain thing, res inanis, res vana.

BLANK, v. qm or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere, infringere; cs mentem animumque perturbare; consternare, percutere.

BLANKET, lodix lana. To lose in a b., qm distentæ lodici impositum in sublime jactare (aft. Suet. Oth. 2).

BLASE, *a voluptario genere vitæ detritus jam et retroridus (aft. Gell. 15, 30, 1).

BLASPHEME, blasphemare (Eccl.); convicium facere Deo.

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus (Eccl.).

BLASPHEMOUS, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, blasphemia (Hieron. Augustin.).—blasphemium (Prudent.).—blasphematio (Terull. causa blasphemationis).

BLAST, impetus ventis; ventus, flamen (violent blowing).—flatus (blowing); also of favorable winds.—flabra, pl. gentile blowing, its puffs of wind; poet.).—|| Of an instrument, flamen; sonitus; clangor.—|| Stroke of a planet, &c., tactus, afflatus (e.g. solis, lune, &c.).—|| Of lightning, fulmen (to the b's of fortune, fulmina fortuna).—In the widest sense, fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, casus adversus.—|| Of disease, contagio.—|| Of corn, sideratio, robigo, urêdo (mildew, smut).

BLAST, v. || Ruin, delêre (destroy, blot out); subvertre, evertere (overthrow); perdere (destroy); pervertre.—to b. aby's reputation, ei infamiam movêre; qm infamare or diffamare; qm variâ rumoribus differe (to circulate reports against him).—to b. one's hopes, spem extinguere.—|| Blight, torrêre, urere, adurere, robigine corrumpere, robigine or uredine afficere.—Blasted heaths, deserta et sterilia tesqua.—|| Compare Blight.

BLAZE, flamma; fulgor; ignis (great brightness).

BLAZE, v. n. ardescere, exardescere, flammam emittere, ardêre, flagrare.—|| v. a. vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZON, *insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare.—|| Deck, ornare, exornare.—|| Display, in conspectum dare; ante oculos exponere; ostentare.—|| Spread abroad, divulgare, pervulgare; buccinatore esse cs rei (to trumpet it); canere, cantare (v. Virg. Æn. 4, 190).—vendiare, jactare (to trumpet forth one's own praises in any matter).

BLEACH, inolare (to b. in the sun).—|| INTR. abescere; exalbescere (become whitish).

BLEACHER, *qui inolat lintea.

BLEACHERY, locus, in quo fit insolatio (Hinterunt, &c.), or in quo lintea, &c., purgantur et alba redduntur.

BLEACHING, in the sun, insolatio.—of wax, cera.

BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus. [Syn. in Cold.]

BLEAKNESS, frigida.

BLEAR.—A b. eye, oculus humore fluens; oculus lippus (as a permanent defect).—To have b. eyes, lippire.—B-eyed, lippus, lippinus.

BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo (permanent).

BLEAT, balare, poet.; balatum exercere, V.; balatus dare, O.—|| Bleating, balatus.

BLED, || E mihi blood, sanguinem fundere (of men and the wound); sanguinem effundere or profundere; his nose b's, sanguis e naribus ei fuit. He has bled exceedingly, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. My heart b's at something, incredibilem dolorem ex qā re capio.—ci cordillō est (Pra- and post-claus. Plaut. Appul.). How my heart bled! quantum animo vulnus accepit!—|| Let blood, sanguinem mittere ci (e.g. ex brachio). venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere; ci sanguinem mittere. He does not b. freely, male sanguis emittitur.

BLEEDING, || Discharge of blood, profluviū (profusio or fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (easily through the nose).—|| Surgical, sanguinis missio, detractio.

BLEMISH, || Bodily, macula, labes (dim. labecula), nævus; vitium (deformity, defect, gen.).—|| Moral, turpitude, macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probum, flagitium.

BLEMISH, v. maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fædare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere ei; violare, lædere. To b. aby's reputation, de existimatione cs detrachere.

BLEND, v. See SHINK.

BLEND, miscere, commiscere, confundere, permiscere, implicare.

BLESS, || Prosper, fortunare, prosperare, secundare (poet.), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare ei; beatam magnâ lætitiâ afficere. To b. a thing to one, prosperare ei; fortunare ei qd. My heaven b. your labours! deus tibi post tuos, as Marcus has it) labores fortunet! To be blest with a son, filio augeri. Fortune bleases our first undertaking, adsipat primo fortuna labori.—|| Bless me! maxime Jupiter! pro Jupiter!—|| Pronounce a blessing upon, ci bene precari; qm bonis omnibus prosequi (according with blessings); qd februne (to purify by religious rites).—|| Praise, laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, beatus (having all physical and moral good), pius (good, holy; the blest, pii).—|| Fortunate, felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fausto.

BLESSEDNESS, summa felicitas; immortalitas vitæ (immortality); vita beata. To live in eternal b., beatum ævo sempiterno frui.

BLESSING, sollemnes preces; bona omnia. To dismiss the congregation with a b., precibus sollemnibus cœtum (sacrum) dimittere. With the b's of all, omnibus læta precatibus.—|| Gift, benefit, &c., munus, commodum, bonum, &c. The b's of peace, munera, comoda pacis. The b's of Providence, Dei munera, beneficia.—|| Divine favour, Dei favor. May God grant his b. i quod Deus bene vertat!

BLIGHT, robigo, urêdo; (g. t.) lues.

BLIGHT, v. robigine corrumpere, uredine afficere; necare. The trees and crops are blighted, arbores satique corrupti lues. Salt showers b. the corn, salsæ imbres necant frumenta. See BLAST.

BLIND, cæcus, oculus or luminibus captus, luminibus orbatus. B. of one eye, coecus, luscus (born so); altero oculo captus (become so); unoculus. B-born cæcus genitus (cæcigenus, poet.). To become b., lumina oculorum, or lumina, or aspectum amittere.—|| As to the mind, cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus. Fortune makes her favorites b., fortuna eos cæcos efficit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. A b. imitation, cæca or temeraria imitatio.—Prejudice, falsa opinio. To show aby a b. obedience, totum se ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere.—|| Hidden, dark, &c., cæcus; opertus. A b. ditch, fossa cæca or operta.—|| False, cæcus, fictus, simulatus. A b. window, fenestra ficta or simulata; fenestra imago.

BLIND, v. cæcum reddere, cæcare, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; oculos effodere, erueri ei (to tear out the eyes). To be blinded (by long exposure to the sun, for instance), aspectum amittere.—|| For a time only; to dazzle, &c., occæcare; oculos or oculorum aciem præstringere.—|| As to the mind, cæcare, occæcare, excæcare qm or cs mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos cs præstringere.—|| By beauty, capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere.

BLINDFOLD, oculis opertis or alligatis, conniventibus or clausis oculis.— *To blindfold the eyes*, oculos alligare.

BLINDLY, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. *To assent b. to a thing*, temere assentire ei rei. *They rushed b. into the water*, cæci in aquam ruabant.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *To play b.*, myinda (adv. Gr. μυῖνδα) ludere.

BLINDNESS, (luminis) cæcitas, (oculorum) caligo (when it is dark before the eyes); mentis or animi cæcitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (b. of spirit, stupidity); inscitia, stultitia.

BLINDSIDE, vitium.

BLINK, nictare, palpebrare; connivere (to see with eyes half-shut).

BLISS. See **BLESSEDNESS**.

BLISTER, pustula; papula (raised by heat). *A b.-plaster*, vesicatorium. *To draw or raise b.'s*, pustulas facere or excitare. *Full of them*, pustulosus.

BLISTER, tr. a. pustulare; vesicatorium imponere. **INTR.** a. pustulari.

BLITHE, } lætus; hilarus, hilaris; alacer.
BLITHESOME, } *To wear a b. look*, vultu lætitiæ præferre.

BLITHELY, læte, hilare (-iter), animo læto or hilari.
BLITHENESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus or hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer.

BLOAT, tr. a. tumefacere, implere, tendere, sufflare, inflare; fig. inflare. *Bloated*, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus.— *INTR.* a. tumescere, extumescere; turgescere.

BLOCK, truncus (of wood); gleba (of stone, marble); caudex (b. to which offenders were fastened); massa (mass, lump); phalanga (roller); forma causæ (hal-b.); trochæla (pulley); truncus funestus (executioner's b.). *To come to the b.*, securi percussu. *Black, black-head*, stipes, truncus, caudex.

BLOCK, v. a. claudere (shut in); obstruere, obsepere, intercludere. *To b. up the way*, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (barricade); iter obsepere; iter intercludere, interrompere.

BLOCKADE, conclusio, obsidio. *To raise the b. of a town*, urbe abecedere, obsidione urbem desistere. *To deliver fm a b.*, obsidione liberare or solvere.

BLOCKADE, v. b. obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbis) inferre, in obsidione tenere, obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

BLOCKHOUSE, propugnaculum.

BLOCKISH, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

BLOOD, sanguis (prop.; also, kindred, lineage, vigour; also, of other juices); cruor (b. fm the veins, b. shed); sanies (corrupt b.). *To slanch b.*, sanguinem sanguis, supprimere, cohibere. *To imbue or stain with b.*, sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. *To let b.*, sanguinem mittere (e. g. ci ex brachio). *A shower of b.*, lumbus sanguinis or sanguineus. *An eruption of b.*, sanguinis eruptio. *To shed his b. for his country*, sanguinem pro patriâ profundere or effundere. *To shed b. (commit murder)*, cædem or sanguinem facere. *Loss of b.*, sanguinis profusio (fortuita). *The victory cost them much b.*, victoria illis multo sanguine stetit. *He thirsts for b.*, sanguinem sitiit. *An avenger of b.*, ultor parricidii, ultor mortis es. *To be connected with any by the ties of b.*, sanguine cum quo conjunctum esse, sanguine attingere qm. *Of illustrious b.*, genere clarus, illustris, insignis. *If you stir up m. b.*, si mihi stomachum moveritis. *His b. is up*, irâ incensus est, iracundiâ ardet, illi animus ardet. *Hot b. boils in your veins*, vis calidus sanguis vexit. *To do a thing in cold b.*, consulto et cogitatum facere qd. *Flesh and b.* (= natural powers), vires a naturâ homini inscite (C.). (= human weakness), humani generis imbecillitas. (= lust), cupiditates, libidines. (= one's children), viscera sua, sanguis suus (e. g. Philippus in suum sanguinem sæviebat).

BLOOD-COLOURED, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

BLOODHOUND, canis ad homines persequendos or vestigandos idoneus; fig., sanguinarius, crudelissimus, carnifex.

BLOODLESS, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mortuus.— *Without bloodshed*, inermis.

BLOOD-RELATION, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus.— *The connexion*, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

BLOODSHED, cædes. *Without b.*, sine sanguine, sine vulnere. (Taking place without it), inermis.

BLOODSHOT, sanguine or cruore suffusus, sanguinolentus.

BLOODSUCKER, *Il leech*, hirudo (prop. and fig.).

sanguisuga.— *Vampire*, dat (Linn.), vespertilio spectrum.

BLOODTHIRSTY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus; sanguineus (poet.).

BLOOD-VESSEL, arteria, vena; vas.

BLOODY, cruentus (prop. and fig.), cruentatus (stained with blood), sanguine respersus (bespattered with blood); sanguineus (consisting of blood, as a shower; other uses are poet.). *To make b.*, cruentare, sanguine respergere. *A b. war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, sævum. *B. flux*, dysenteria rubra.— *Bloddy*, bloody-minded: see **BLOODTHIRSTY**.

BLOOM, flos. *To be in b.*, florere.— *Fig.*, to be in the b. of life, in flore ætatis esse, ætate florere; yet, integrâ esse ætate.

BLOOM, v. (be in b.), florere (prop. and fig.), vigere (fig.); florem mittere, expellere (put forth blossoms). *To begin to b.*, florescere (prop. and fig.).

BLOOMING, florens (prop. and fig.); floridus (rich with flowers). *B. children*, liberi florentes.— *Beauty*, forma florida et vegeta.— *Health*, valetudo integra or optima; virium flos.— *Circumstances*, res florentes, florentissimæ.

BLOOMY, floridus, floribus vestitus.

BLOSSOM, flos.

BLOSSOM, v. florescere; florem mittere or expellere.

BLOT out, extinguere, delere (gen.). *Inducere (by drawing the wax over it with the style); radere, eradere (to scrape out)*.— *Fig.*, extinguere, delere, obliterare. *B. out the remembrance of a thing*, memoriam ea rei de ere or obliterare.— *Blot (to blot, spot)*, maculare, maculis aspergere; massa (-is) or liturâ (-is) defecare, turpare.— *INTR.* a. the paper b.'s, charta transmittit (diffundit) literas, charta est bibula.— *To disgrace, disfigure*, labem or labellum aspergere ci or ei rei, ci ignominiam inungere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fedare, oblinere.

BLOT, s. (atramenti) litura; macula (prop. and fig.); labes, nota turpitudinis. *B. at backgammon*, calculus nudus, apertus.

BLOTCH, varus, ionthus (on the face); pustula (blister); variolæ (pocks).

BLOW, s. percussio (a striking with force), ictus, plaga, verber, pettio (b. aimed at one).— *Fig.*, fulmen, casus, damnum. *A mortal b.*, ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera. *At one b.*, uno ictu. *To give one a b.*, plagam ci inferre, infligere. *A b. in the face with the open hand*, ci alapam ducere. *A b. with the clenched fist*, ci colaphum ducere; ci pugnum or colaphum impingere. *To give one b.'s*, quo pulsare, verberare, verberibus cedere. *They come to b.'s*, res venit ad manus. *To despise the b.'s of fortune*, fulmina fortune contemnere. *I have received a heavy b.*, gravissimam accepi plagam (fig.). *One b. follows another*, damna damnis continuantur. *To prepare himself for the device b.*, ad discrimen accingere.

BLOW, v. *Of the wind*, flare (spiral, poet.).— *Of the breath*, flare, confiare: *to puff*, anhelare; *of a horse*, fremere (to snort). *To b. an instrument*, canere, cantare, ludere (with obl.), inflare (with acc.); *of the instrument blown*, canere. *The winds b. contrary*, refant venti. *A wind which b.'s fm the north*, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur. *To b. upon*, afflare. *To b. away*, dissipare, diffiare; *rapere (snatch off)*. *To be blown down*, vento affligi ad terram, prosterni, dejici. *To b. out*, extinguere. *To b. (make by blowing)*, flare, confiare, flatu figurare. *To b. up the fire*, ignem confiare, sufflare, buccis excitare. *To b. up the cheeks*, buccas inflare, sufflare. *To b. up the body*, corpus inflare. *To b. a man up*, inflare ea animum: *to be blown up*, inani superbiâ tumere, superbiâ se efferre. *To b. up (kindle, inflame)*, accendere, confiare. *To b. up with gunpowder*, *qd vi pulveris pyrii dispiodere. *To be blown into the air*, *vi pulveris pyrii sublimare rapi.

BLOW. See **BLOOM**, **BLOSSOM**.

BLOWING, flatus (of the wind): *of a flute*, inflatus tibie.

BLUBBER, s. adeps balenarum.

BLUBBER, v. genas lacrimis fedare, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere. *Blubbered cheeks*, genæ lacrimando turgentes.— *Blubber-cheeked*, bucculentus. *B. lippled*, labrosus.

BLUDGEON, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, cæruleus, subcæruleus (somewhat b.), cyaneus, cumatilis (all mean water b.; dyed or dressed so, cæruleus); cæsius (b.-gray, sky-b.); glaucus (sea-green, gray b., like cat's eyes); violaceus, purpureus, ianthinus, amethystinus; lividus (black-b., black and b.). *B. eyes*, oculi cærulei, cæsil, glauci. *Having such*,

cæruleus, &c. *Dark b.*, violaceus, purpureus. *Light b.*, subcæruleus. *To become black and b.*, *livescere*: *to be so, livere*.

BLUE, s. cæruleus, &c., color; cæruleum (as a colouring material).

BLUE-BOTTLE, cyanus.

BLUFF (in manner), inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens. || *Sleep*, abruptus.

BLUNDER, s. mendum (offence *agst* a rule *to be observed*, a proper form, &c., *esply mistakes in writing, calculations, &c.*)—error, erratum (mistake made *fm ignorance or inadoctency*: of a workman, erratum fabrilis (C.))—erratum, opp. recte factum, and, as a quality, vitium. *Also*, of offences *agst propriety of speech*, e. g. error; Q. 1, 5, 47.—peccatum, delictum (any sin or error: also of faults in language: e. g. C. paucis verbis tria magna peccata).—vitium (any blemish or imperfection: *fig.* of barbarisms and solecisms. Q. 1, 5, 5 sq.). *To remove a b.*, mendum tollere (e. g. librarium menda tollere (C.)). emendare. *To correct a b.*, mendum, errorem or peccatum corrigere. *In saying idus Martii you have made a great b.*, idus Martii magnum mendum continent (it should be idus Martie). *To commit the same b.*, idem peccare: one b. after another, aliud ex alio peccare. *To fall into an opposite b.*, in contrarium vitium converti.—|| Full of blunders, mendosus. Free fm b.'s, emendatus (freed fm faults: of writings)—emendate descriptio (copied out accurately: printed accurately).

BLUNDER, || Stumble, pedem offendere.—vestigio falli (slip, make a false step)—labi (slip down).—|| Commit a b., qd offendere (b. agst a thg; not to act as one ought)—labi (make a false step)—peccare (rin, commit a fault, errare).—See 'commit a BLUNDER'.—|| To blunder out a thg, inconscienti evectum projicere qd (Lio. 35, 31, mid.).—|| To blunder upon a thg, in qd casu incurrere (C.).

BLUNDERHEAD, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus (prop. and *fig.*). *To be b.*, hebere; obtusa esse acie (prop.); hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum esse (also *fig.*). *Become so*, hebescere (prop. and *fig.*). *B. in spirit*, hebetis or tardi ingenii.—|| Rough, rude, inurbanus, rusticus, horridus.—|| Abrupt, abruptus.—|| Plain, liber.

BLUNT, v. hebetare, retundere, obtundere (prop. and *fig.*)—an aze, retundere securim.—a spear, hebetare hastam.—a keen palate, obtundere subtile palatum.—the mind, mentem, ingenium obtundere. *To be blunted to a thing*, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad qd.—*Blunted in body and mind*, animo simul et corpore hebetato. *To b. hope*, sperem debilitare, extenuare.

BLUNTLY, rustice, horridè; libere, audaciter: inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, hebes (falcis, &c.) acies; rusticitas; mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labe; litura (fm erasure).

BLUR, v. obscurare; labem or labeulam aspergere.

BLUSH, || Turn red, erubescere, pudore or rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur.—|| Be red, rubere. *To b. at one's own praises*, pudore affici ex suâ laude. *I need not b.*, if &c., non est res, quâ erubescam, si &c. *They b. at their origin*, origine suâ erubescunt.—|| *Fig.* rubere, rubescere; fulgere.

BLUSH, rubor. *To put to the b.*, ruborem ci afferre, ellicere: ci pudorem incutere.—|| *Fig.* rubor, fulgor.—|| At first blush, primâ specie or fronte, aspectu primo.

BLUSTER, sævire.—|| Of men, sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere.—|| Brag, insolenter gloriari. *A blustering sea*, mare tumultuosum. *Blustering weather*, cælum immitte, turbidum.

BLUSTER, s. tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; sævitia, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BLUSTERER, homo turbulentus; homo gloriosus.

BOAR, verres: a wild b., aper. Of a b., verrinus: wild, aprugnus. B.-pear, venabulum. B.-hog, verres castratus, majalis.

BOARD, tabula; assis or axis (thick b., plank). *To cut a tree into b.*, arborem in laminas secare. *A house made of b.'s*, ædificium tabulatum or ex tabulis factus. *A floor laid with oak b.'s* (planks), solum roboreis axibus compactum or constratum.—|| To play on, tabula; forus aleatorius, alveus or alveolus (dice-b.); abacus (b. with squares).—|| Table, mensa; fig. cœna, convivium, epulæ. Side-b., abacus. *To live at another's b.*, alienâ mensâ or quadrâ vivere. *To be separated fm bed and b.*, cubilibus ac mensâ discerni.—|| Food and

lodging, victus pactâ mercede præbitus. *Good b.*, victus lautus. *To give one his b.*, gratulum victum dare ci.—|| Assembly, collegium, consessus, consilium.—|| On board, in navi. *To go on b.*, navem conscendere. *To have a person on b.*, sustulisse qm; a thing, vehere qd.—See ABOARD. *To leap, oererb.*, ex navi desilire or se projicere. *To throw overb.*, se rei jacturam facere.

BOARD, v. contabulare.—|| Live at a certain price, ab qo, pactâ mercede, alii; cs victu, pactâ mercede, uti. *To b. and lodge with aby*, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio cs uti. *Put at b.*, qm ci pactâ mercede alendum tradere.—|| Enter a ship, in hostium navem transcendere; navem conscendere.—|| Address, attempt, alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adoriri; prævertere.

BOARDER, qui ab qo pactâ mercede altitur. Fellow-b., convictor.

BOAST, se efferre, se jactare (insolenter), gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. *To b. of or in a thing*, qâ re, de or in qâ re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare qd. *He b.'s and brags as high as ever*, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. *He b.'s of his villany*, in facinore et acie gloriatur. *He b.'s of his own deeds*, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.

BOAST, || jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio (of BOASTING, something, cs rei); ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. *To make a b. of*, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd; qâ re gloriari.

BOASTER, jactator, ostentator, venditor cs rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis linguâ.

BOASTFUL, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

BOASTFULLY, gloriose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (esply a ship's b.); cymba (a small b. to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.); alveus, lembus (flat-bottomed b., skiff); linter (canoe); navicula, navigiolum, actuariolum, leniculus, sis navis, navigium.—Boatman, nauta; lintarius.

BODE, portendere.

BODICE, mamillare, thorax linteus.

BODILY, corporalis (in nature and quality); corporeus (in material): things, corporalis; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tangique possunt.—|| Proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body, in corpore situs, corporalis; but often by the genit. corporis. A b. defect, vitium corporis or corporeale. B. goods, bona corporis. B. charms, corporis venustas.—|| Real, verus. *To bring to b. act*, ad effectum adducere or perducere.

BODILESS, corpore vacans or vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (sile. age).

BODKIN. See AWE.

BODY, corpus. A small b., corpusculum. *To have a healthy b.*, bonâ corporis valetudine uti. *To devote himself b. and soul to one*, ci corpus animamque addicere; to a thing, totum et mente et animo in qd insistere. B.-guard, corporis custodes; stipatores corporis, stipatores; satellites, cohors prætoris, milites prætoriani. A dead b., corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, also corpus or mortuus; cadaver; funus. *To lay out a dead b.*, corpus mortuum curare. *Having two b.'s*, bicorpus. *Ably or strong bodied*, robustus, validus, firmus.—|| Belly, venter, alvus. *Beans puff up the b.*, venter inflatur fabis. *To bind the b.*, alvum astringere. || Person, homo. Nobody, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quicquam. Every b., omnes homines, omnes.—|| Any body, quicquam (after negatives, with vix, sine; in interrog. sentences when the answer 'No' is expected; and in the second member of comparative sentences)—quivis, quilibet (any you please).—quis (after si, nisi, ne, num quo, quanto; but si quicquam, when doubt is to be expressed whether there is any b.).—Somebody, qs. Hardly any b., non fere quicquam. Nor is he seen by any b., neque cernitur ulli (for ab ullo).—Not a b., homo nemo, nemo unus. *That no ody do hurt to any b.*, ne cui quis noceat. *Let any b.*, ne quis. *If any b.*, si quis.—|| Collective mass, corpus. *They wished to have a king out of their own b.*, sui corporis creari regem volebant. *He set in order the b. of the empire*, ordinavit imperii corpus. *A complete b. of all the Roman law*, corpus omnis Romani juris. *The whole b. of citizens*, cives cuncti, also civitas.—|| The whole b. rose, omnes universi consurrexerunt.—|| Corporation, &c., corpus, collegium; classis. *A learned b.*, societas doctorum hominum.—|| Of soldiers, manus, exercitus; pars exercitus or copiarum; agmen; caterva. A b. of cavalry, pars equitum; ala equitum. A b. (club) of conspirators, globus conjuratorum. A b.

of players, grex histrionum.—|| *Main part.*—of a tree, truncus, stirps; of a column, scapus, truncus; of the human b., truncus. *The b. of a country, interior* cs terræ regio; interiora cs terræ.—|| *Strength.* *Wine of a good b.,* vinum validum, firmum, forte, plenum.

BOG, palus.

BOGGLE, stupēre; dubitare, hærere, hæsitare, cunctari; tergiversari.

BOGGLER, cunctator, hæsitor.

BOGGING, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, uliginosus, palustris.

BOIL, INTR., fervēre (also fig. of the passions and of men); aestuare (to swell and roar with heat; also fig.); bullare, bullire (to bubble up). To begin to b., ebullire, effervesce. To b. enough, defervesce. Boiling hot, fervens. The meats b., cibaria bullant. To b. over, exundare (of boiling water, Plin. 31, 2, 19). To make to b., fervere. The sea b.s, aestuat mare. To b. with envy, invidiā aestuare. To b. with anger, irā fervēre; sævire.—|| TA. fervescere, infervescere (make to b.); coquere (cook by boiling). To b. down, decoquere (e. g. acetum ad quartas. Col.). To b. a thing in something, qd coquere in or ex qd re (e. g. in lacte, ex oleo); incoquere qd re or cum qd re (e. g. aquā ferventi, cum aquā). To b. quite, percoquere. To b. meats, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (g. t. of preparing meat, &c., for food). Boiled, elixus (opp. assus).—coctus (dressed by fire, opp. crudus).

BOIL, a sore. See BILE, BLAIN.

BOILER, || One who boils, coctor.—|| Caldron, &c., vas coquinarium.—shenum (of brass); ahenum coeculum.—caldarium (Vitr. for heating water in baths).—cucina (some vessel for boiling or cooking. Petron.).—cortina (with three feet).—|| ~~lebes~~ lebes only when Greek customs, persons, &c., are spoken of; espy as a costly present.

BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. A b. sea, mare procellosum (ever so); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (in a single case). B. weather followed, secutur sunt tempestates.

BOLD, audens (in any one instance and only in a good sense); audax (permanently, and in a good or bad sense, mly in the latter); impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (confident, assured)—confidens (confident, in a bad sense)—temerarius (rash)—impudens, impudicus (without shame or modesty)—prociac, protervus (forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way; proc. epy in words, prot. in actions)—petulans (attacking others with railings, &c., without any consideration)—lascivus (forward, fm high animal spirits; also wanton).—B. (in language), prociac lingua. B. language, sermo prociac or prociaciter ortus. Very b., summus audaciae, singulari audaciā. A b. poet, poeta audax: thought, sententia audax: metaphora, verbum audacius or altius translatum. To be b. (to say, &c.), audere (with infin.). You are a b. beggar, satis audacter petis. A b. brow, os ferreum, impudens: a b. fellow, homo perficitis frontis (both in a bad sense). || Projecting, prominentior.

BOLDFACE. } See BOLDNESS, BOLD.

BOLDLY, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter; impudenter; impavide, intrepide; temere; prociaciter (caciis, caciissime).—proterve [Syn. in BOLD].—To behave b. (= forwardly), prociacis se in qd re gerere. I say it b., audacter dico; libere profiteor.

BOLDNESS, audentia, audacia, animus audax; fidetia, confidentia; impudentia; os durum, ferreum, impudens, prociacitas, protervitas, lascivia. [Syn. in BOLD].—Rash b., temeritas. B. of speech, libertas. Too great b., licentia. To have the b. to &c., audere (with infin.): sumere hoc sibi, ut &c.

BOLE, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, calamus. B.s of flax, lini virgæ.

BOLSTER, pulvinus.

BOLSTER up, v. See PROP.

BOLT, || Dart, materis or matara (s. Cæs. B. G. 1, 26); sagitta (arrow). Thunder-b., fulmen. B. upright, plane rectus; directus. || Bar, claustrum, pessulus, obex.

BOLT, v. || To b. the door, pessulo janam claudere or occludere, pessulum janæ obdere. To b. one out, qm excludere foras. || To sift, cribrare, cribro cernere or succernere, succernere. || Blurt out, projicere.—INTRA erumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, cribrum farinarium or pollinarium; incerniculum.

BOLTING-CLOTH, linteam cribrarium.

BOMB, *pyrobolus. To throw b.s, *pyrobolos mittere.

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BOMBARD, *urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDIER, *pyrobolarius.

BOMBARDMENT, *tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum coniectio.

BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ. To deal in b., adhîbere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam.—ampullari (H. ἀνυθίζειν).

BOMBASTIC, inflatus, elatus (C.).—less cmly tumidus, turgidus (H.). Ahy's style is b., cs oratio turget atque inflata est.

BOND. (See BAND.) B.s, chains, vincula; catenæ. || Imprisonment, custodia, vincula. To tie in b.s and chains, esse in vinculis et catenis.—To cast into b.s, in vincula mittere, conficere; vinculis astringere. To cast into b.s (prison), in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conficere. || Tie, vinculum (prop. and fig.); nodus, copula (fig.). There is a closer b. among kinsmen, arctius colligatio eat societatis propinquorum. The strict b. of friendship, amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudo. || Obligation, chirographum; syngrapha (paper signed by both parties to a contract). To borrow money upon one's b., per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere. To lend one money upon his b., chirographo exhibito, pecuniam ei credere. || To give bonds, satidare (pro re); satisfactionem interponere, dare; for the payment of the money adjudged, satidare judicatæ pecuniæ (gen. ac. nomine).

BONDAGE, captivitas; servitus, conditio servili. The yoke of b., jugum servitutis. To hold in b., servitute oppressum tenere.

BONDMAN, servus. mancipium (bought or taken in war).—verna (born in one's house). A b. by reason of debt, nex, nexum. The bondmen of aby, familia cs.

BONDSMAID, serva, servula.

BONDSMAN. (See BONDMAN.) || One bound for a nother, sponsor, vas, præst, satidator.

BONE, os; spina (of a fish). A little b., ossiculum. Of b., osseus. Without b.s, sine osse, os. To deprive of b.s, exossare (also of fish). B. by b., ossiculatim. He is nothing but skin and b.s, ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (Virg. Eccl. 3, 102). I tremble every b. of me, omnibus artubus contremiseco. Back-b., spina. Hip-b., coxa, coxendix, os coxæ. Shin-b., tibia. To break a b., os frangere. I make no b.s of doing this, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam. I have given him a b. to pick, injeci scrupulum homini.

BONE, v. || Take out the bones, exossare (congrus exossabitur. Ter.).

BONFIRE, ignes festi (Stat.).

BON MOT, faceto or belle dictum, brevis ac comode dictum, bonum dictum; salse dictum, dicerium (when sarcastic).

BONNET, || For women: mitra, mitella (a sort of cap with flaps, and tied under the chin: borrowed fm the Asiatics by the Greeks and Romans).—reticulum (a net for the hair). ~~Net~~ calantica, no calantica, was prob. a sort of veil, covering the head and shoulders. To put on a b., caput mitrâ operire. || For men: cucullus (pointed and fastened to the dress).—pileus (a cap of felt).

BONNY, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.

BONUS. See BOON, GIFT.

BONY, osseus (full of bones); osseus, ossi similis (bone-like).

BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.


BOOK, volumen; liber (also part of a work), libellus (little writing); codex with or without accepti et expensi (account-b.); ephemeris, libellus, commentarii (memorandum or note-b.; journal, diary, &c.).—Waste-b., adversaria (plur.). Without b., ex memoria, memoriter. To get without b., ediscere, memorias tradere, mandare, committere. To keep a b. (of account), codicem accepti et expensi habere. A collection of b.s, librorum copia; bibliotheca. Knowledge of b.s, librorum notitia, usus. To mind his b., studiis incumbere. Trade in b.s, mercatura libraria. To get into aby's b.s (= become his debtor), v. DEBTOR. Not to be in aby's b.s (= not to be in favour with him), v. FAVOUR. To call aby to b. (i. e. to make an accurate calculation), ad calculos qm vocare (L.).

BOOK, v. qd in codicem, commentarios, libellum, &c., referre.

BOOK-BINDER, glutinator (among the ancients); bibliopæus, librorum compactor (among the moderns).

BOOK-CASE, armarium librorum (Paul. Dig.).—armarium parieti in bibliothecæ speciem insertum

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(*Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8: let into a wall*).  Not scrinium. Vid. Dict.

BOOKISH. See **BOOKWORM**.

BOOK-KEEPER, calculator, qui ci est a rationibus, rationarius.

BOOKSELLER, bibliopola, librorum venditor; libralus (*when he also transcribes the books*). *B.'s shop,* taberna libraria, libraria.

BOOKWORM, blatta, tinea. || *FIG. to be a b.,* studiis o libris immori; quasi heluari libris; totum se addidisse in literas.

BOOM, s. longiorius. contus. pertica [see **POLE**].—|| *Obex (obstacle):* prps agrae portum muniens.

BOOM, v. fluctuare.—undare.—æstuare. exæstuare (*boil violently*).—sævire (*rage*). *To come booming (i. e. with swelling sails),* velis passis go pervehi.

BOON, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus. [*SYN. in GIFT.*]

BOON, adj. hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus. *B.-companion,* combibo; compotior; sodalis.

BOOR, rusticus. agrestis (*the rust. violates the conventional, the agr. even the natural, laws of good behaviour*).—inurbanus (*unpolished*).—incultus (*uncultivated*). *B.'s, homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes.* *You are a b., rusticus es.*

BOORISH, || *Rustic, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis.* [*SYN. in BOOR.*] || *Rude, raw, rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. Somewhat b., subrusticus, subagrestis.*

BOORISHNESS, rusticitas (*sile. age*); mores rustici. **BOORISHLY,** rustice.

BOOT, calcamentum quod pedes suris tenus or crura tegit.—*The ancients wore no b.'s like ours: caliga was only a sole (see SNOE), and across were the military greaves or leggins of bronze, brass, &c., and also the similar leather leggins of peasants, hunters, &c. B.-jack, *furca exalceandis pedibus. Booted, calcamentis, &c., indutus; calcatus.*

BOOT, v. prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse. [See **PROFIT**, v.]

BOOT, s. utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. *To b., insuper; ultro: to give aith to b., *gratis addere. This goes to b., hoc insuper additur; hoc ultro adjicitur.*

BOOTH, taberna (*stall in wch goods are sold; also drinking-b.*).—pergula (*b. or stall attached to the outer wall of a house: e. g. a broker's. Plin.*). *Little b., tabernula. tabernaculum.*

BOOTLESS, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus. See **USELESS**.

BOOTLESSLY, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. *You labour b., operam perdis.*

BOOTY, praeda; raptum (*got by robbery*). *B. in arms, banners, &c., spolia; in arms stripped from the enemy, exuvie. The general's share of the b., manubie; the state's, sectio. To make b., prædari; prædam; prædas facere; prædam or prædas agere (of men and cattle; also with hominum pecorumque); rapere, rapinas facere. To live by b. (robbery), vivere rapto.*

BOOZE (*to drink to excess*), perpotare.

BOAX, *borax.

BORDER, s. margo (scuti, libri, &c.).—ora (*broader than margo*).—labrum (*of a ditch, for instance*), limbus (*on a garment*). || *Boundary, finis, confinium. B.'s, fines (also for the land itself). To dwell upon the b. of two lands, finem sub utrumque habitare. Soldiers stationed on the b.'s, limitanei milites. See also VORAX.*

BORDER, v. a. marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere qâ re. *A bordered garment, vestis limbata, segmentata. || To border upon (of people), finitimus, vicinus, confinem esse ci. || Of lands, adjacere, immineere ci terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram. Bordering, finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus or conjunctus ci loco. To b. together, se invicem contingere. Falsehoods b. on truth, falsa veris finitima sunt.*

BORDERER, qui sub finem cs terræ habitat; accola, finitimus. *The b.'s on the sea, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines: on the Rhine, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt; accolæ Rheni.*

BORE, v. terebrare (*with a gimlet or instrument that is turned round*).—torare (*to make a hole through*): perforare (*quite through*).—perterebrare. *To b. a hole, foramen terebrare or terebrâ cavare. A boring, terebratio. To get out by boring, exterebrare. To b., i. e. make hollow by boring, efforare; the trunk of a tree, truncum. To b. one's way through a crowd, penetrare per turbam: through the snows, eluctari nives or per nives. || To be troublesome, see **BORE**, s.*

BORE, s. foramen. || *Caliber, modus; magnitudo, amplitudo. A b. (= a troublesome person), in-*

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tolerabilis. intolerandus (*unbearable*).—importunus (*troublesome; annoying*).—odiosus (*hateful*). *To be a b. (of a public speaker), odiosum esse in dicendo.*

BORER, terebra.

BORN, *To be b., nasci, gigni (ex qâ); in lucem edi, in vitam venire.—with the feet foremost, pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere. A Grecian b., in Græciâ natus, ortu Græcus. Who were Persians b., qui in Perside erant nati. New-b., recens natus. Before you were b., ante te natum. || To be descended, ortum, oriundum esse. || FIG. to be b. (i. e. destined by nature) to a thing, ad qd natum or factum esse; ad qd natum aptumque esse.*

BOROUGH, municipium.

BORROW, || *What is to be returned by an equivalent, mutuari, mutuum (not mutuo) sumere qd ab go: money of one, pecuniam mutuum sumere, pecuniam petere ab go: on interest, fenore argentum sumere ab go. I want to b. money, quero pecunias mutuas: on interest, fenore: of one, rogare qm pecuniam mutuum or argentum mutuum. To b. (receive by borrowing) money, pecuniam mutuum accipere.—|| For use, utendum petere; mutuari: fm a neighbour, ex proximo. To want to b., utendum rogare. Borrowed, mutuus; mutuatus. || FIG. mutuari, aliunde assumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuum, petere, repetere. The moon b.'s her light of the sun, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.*

BORROWER, qui mutuatur or mutuatus est.

BOSOM, sinus (*of the body, of a garment*); pectus, animus (*fig. breast, heart*); pars interior (intima); interiora (intima), viscera; complexus. *To weep on the b. of a friend, in amici sinu flere. To press one to h s b., qm arctius complecti; qm amplexari. To see into one's b., apertum cs pectus videre. To look into one's own b., in sese descendere. The enemy are in the b. of the city, in sinu urbis hostes sunt. They dug into the b. of the earth, itum est in viscera terræ. To buntish fm his inmost b., qd ex intima mente evelle. The secrets of one's b., animi secreta. occulta pectoris. Furies wch haunt the b., domesticæ furie. To be one's b. friend, de complexu et sinu cs esse; in sinu cs gestari. A b. friend, sodalis; amicis conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus. The world holds all things in its b., mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet.*

BOSS, || *Of a shield, umbo. || Stud, knob, bulla. || Of the stick on wch a book is rolled, umbilicus, cornu.*

BOTANICAL, herbarius.

BOTANIST, herbarius.

BOTANIZE, v. *herbas querere, colligere.

BOTANY, (ars) herbaria cs ars. [*Plin.*].

BOTCH, tuber. *Little b. tuberculum. Full of b.'s, tuberosus. || Clumsy patch, &c., pannus male assumtus; cicatrix; vitium.*

BOTCH, v. male sarcire or resarcire; infabre or inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare. *tuberculosis or ulceribus turpare (mark with b.'s). To b. up, inscienter facere, confingere; ementiri.*

BOTCHER, || *Bungling workman, imperitus artifex. || Patcher or mender, sartor.*

BOTH, ambo (*b. together*); utroque (*b. severally, one as well as the other*); duo (*in such connections as duobus oculis, duobus manibus*). *On b. sides, utrimque; utroque. From b. sides, utrimque. To b. sides, placere, utroque. Conscience has great force on b. sides, magna est vis conscientie in utraque partem. Many being killed on b. sides, multis utrimque interfectis. They may be said b. ways, utroqueverum dicantur. He made one camp out of b. una castra fecit ex binis castris. B. (where two parties, or several on each side, are referred to), utrique (pl.).*

BOTH, conj. b.—and, et—et, quum—tum, tum—tum. *I have lost b. my money and my labour, et pecuniam et operam perdidit. B. in time of peace and war, tum in pace, tum in bello. They kill b. men and women alike, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant. Have you lost b. wit and goods? consilium simul cum re amisisti? B. covetous and prodigal, sordidus simul et sumptuosus.*

BOTHER, v. See **TEAZE**. *To b. aby with questions, obtundere qm rogitando.*

BOTTLE, lagena; ampulla (*large, big-bellied*). *Little b., laguncula, ampullula. To empty, drain the b., lagenam exsiccare. || Of hay, fasciculus or manipulus fœni.*

To BOTTLE wine, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, fundus (*of a cask, the sea, &c.*), solum. || *Valley, plain, vallis, convallis, planities.—*

Ground-work, fundamentum, fundamenta. *The b. of the sea, mare imum, fundus or ima (neut. pl.) maris. The anchor finds b., ancora subsistit, sidit. To drain a wine-jar to the b., cadum facce tenuis potare. The b. of the ditch, solum fosse. To settle to the b., residere, subsidere. To go to the b. (sink), mergi, sidere, pessum ire. To send to the b., pessum dare, mergere, demergere. The b. of a ship, alveus or carina (navis). To search a thing to the b., accuratus, subtilius investigare qd; qd investigare et perscrutari; qd pertractare. To come to the b. of a matter, qd perspicere. I see the b. of him, eum penitus perspicio. I do not see upon what b. it rests, rationem quam habet, non satis perspicio. He is at the b. of this, ortum est hoc ab eo. To overturn, destroy from the b., funditus evertere; a fundamentis disicere; funditus tollere. To place at the b., in imo ponere. *Fm top to b., ab summo ad imum. Sharpened at the b., ab imo præacutus. He groans from the b. of his heart, gemitum dact pectore ab imo. I am distressed even at the b. of my heart, angor intimis sensibus. At the b. of a mountain, sub radicibus montis, in imis radicibus montis. Ship, navis, navigium. We go, we are embarked on the same b., in eadem eis navi. Clew, glomus. To wind yarn into b's, lanam glomerare in orbis.**

BOTTOM, v. *To be bottomed upon a thing, niti qd re or in qd re; teneri, contineri qd re; cerni, positum esse in qd re.*

BOTTOMLESS, fundo carens. B. depth, immensa or infinita altitudo; vorago.

BOUGH, ramus, brachium arboris (arm). *A small b., ramulus, ramusculus. A leafy b., ramus frondosus. A dry b., ramale; pieces of dry b's, rames fragmenta, ramalia. Full of b's, ramosus. Of b's, rameus. To spread into b's, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.*

BOUGIE, cereus (wax light). — cathēter (kathērip, surgical instrument for drawing off the water. *Cal. Aurel.*).

BOUNCE. *To b. up or back, resilire, resultare. The hail b's back from the top of the house, resilit grando a culmine tecti. The water b's in the kettles, unda exsultat ahenis. To b. into the air, in altum expelli. To b. out, prosilire; prorumpere, erumpere: in, irrumperere or irruere in &c. My heart b's, cor mihi rite salit. Make a noise, crepare. B. at the door, pulsare fores vehementer; quatere fores. Vapour, swagger, se jactare, insolenter gloriari. Bouncing, robustus, validus, fortis. A bouncing girl, virgo valens, valida; virago.*

BOUNCE, s. crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio (boating).—minæ (threats).

BOUND, B. boundary, limit, finis, terminus, limes; modus (dum measure); cancelli (barrier, prop. and fig.). To fix the b's, fines terminare, fines constituere. To fix b's to something (prop. and fig.), terminos, modum ponere ci rei. To set b's to a thing (fig.), modum facere ci rei. To go beyond the b's, fines transire (prop. and fig.); extra fines or cancellos egredi, modum excedere (fig.). To keep one's self within the b's of modesty, fines verecundiæ non transire. To keep, force one within b's, coercere, continere, constringere qm. To keep one's self within b's, se cohibere; coercere cupiditates.

BOUND. See BORDER.—Set bounds to, terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere ci rei.—Confine, restrain, circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (ci rei), coercere, reprimere.

BOUND, B. to spring, salire. B. up, exsilire, exsultare. To b. into the saddle, in equum insilire.—Rebound, resilire, resultare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.

BOUND, s. saltus; exsultatio (a bounding up); repercutus (rebound).

BOUND.—To be b. any whither, qd ire; qd tendere. Whither are you b.? quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cogitas or vis (sc. ire)?

BOUNDARY. See BOUND.—The god of b's, Terminus: his festival, Terminalia. To drive in a post to mark the b., palum terminalem figere. A b. stone, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus. Soldiers stationed on the b's, milites limitanei.

BOUNDEN.—A b. duty, officium.—debitum (duty as a moral obligation).—debitum officium.

BOUNDLESS, interminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus (immoderate); insatiabilis.

BOUNDLESSLY, infinite, immoderate.

BOUNDLESSNESS, infinitas, immensitas: of time, nulla circumscriptio temporum: of power, potentia infinita.

BOUNTEOUS. See BOUNTIFUL.

BOUNTIFUL, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, (83)

munificus. To be b. to one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in qm. B. of his money, liberalis pecunie. See GENEROUS.

BOUNTIFULLY, large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

BOUNTY, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia.—Premium, præmium, pretium.—When a soldier exists, auctoramentum.

BOUQUET (of wine), anima amphoræ.

BORNE. See BORDER.

BOUT.—At one b., simul (at the same time).—uno impetu (with one effort. C.). A drinking-b., comissatio (a merry-making after a regular cena, with games, dancing, strolling out into the streets, &c.).—compositio in Cic. only as transl. of *sympoticon*: not used as a Roman expression by him or any other author.

BOW, B. to bend, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. Bowed, inflexus, incurvus: backward, recurvus, recurvus, repandus.—INTRA. flecti, curvari, incurvare. To b., b. the head, demittere, caput demittere: to b. to aby (as a mode of salutation), acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.); salutare qm: down to the ground, qm adoro, veneror. To b. the knee, genua flectere (gen.); genua (flexa) submittere (out of respect: to one, ci). They b. down under the weight, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi. To b. to one (fig.), submittere se ci: se cs potestati permittere. Men must b. to the will of God, hominum vita jussu divinis legis obtemperat. To b. to the ground (crush, depress), frangere, deprimere, opprimere; one's pride, superbiæ cs retundere.

BOW, s. corporis inclinatio.—to make a b. to aby, acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.); or only qm salutare.

BOW, s. arcus. Bowstring, nervus. A cross b., arcuballista, manuballista. A Bowman, sagittarius: cross b. man, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius. A maker of b's, arcuarius. Within b.-shot, intra telli jactum or coniectum: out of extra, &c. To bend a b., arcum intendere, adducere. To get his food by his b., expedire alimenta arcu. A rainbow, pluvius arcus; also from context, arcus. A b.-window, fenestra arcuata. B.-legged, varus, valgus.—Of a stringed instrument, plectrum.

BOWELS, Intestines, intestina (g. t.).—viscera, exta (internal parts which are considered less vile: heart, &c.). B. of compassion, misericordia.—Fig. in n. e. p. a. s. viscera, interiora, intima: of the earth, of a mountain, viscera terræ, montis. The civil is seated in the b. of the state, inheret malum in visceribus republicæ.

BOWER, umbraculum, scena.

BOWL, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus.—cratera or crater (for mixing drinks in); pelvis; aqualis, aquæ manale.—Of a fountain, labrum, crater.—See BASIN.

BOWL, B. For rolling, globus.

BOWL, RA. volvere.—INTRA. *conos globis petere, *globis or conis ludere. Bowling, *conorum lusus.

BOWS, B. Of a ship, prora, pars prior navis.

BOWSPRIT, malus proialis.

BOX, arca (with a lock, low, and placed on the ground).—cista and (still smaller) capsæ (both portable, for valuables, books, fruit, &c.).—armarium (for things in constant use, books, clothes, &c.; it was higher than an arca, had divisions, and was sometimes placed agst a wall).—scrinium (with divisions, or pigeon-holes, for letters, medicines, valuables).—pyxis (for drugs, &c., prop. of b.-wood, also of any wood, and even of metal).—arcula, capsula, capsella, cistula, cistellula. An ointment b., narthecium. A lot-b., situla. Ballot-b., cista, cistula. Dice-b., phimus, fritillus, orca. A strong b., arca. B. to keep ornaments in, arcula ornamentorum, pyxis; for rings, dactylolithæa. A clothes-b., armarium. A b. in a shop, nidus. A b. in a chest, loculus. A b. for plants, vas. A medicine-b., narthecium. A Christmas b. (present), strenæ.—In a theatre, spectaculum album. (See Liv. i. 35.)

BOX, v. concludere, includere, in arcâ, cistâ; seipre, obseipre.

BOX, B. A blow, alapa (in the face with the open hand); colaphus (with the fist). To give one a b. on the ear, ci colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palmâ qm percutere. To b. one's ears soundly, qm percutere colaphis.

BOX, v. Fight with the fists, pugnis certare. A boxing-match, pugillatio, pugillatus. A boxer, qui pugnis certat, pugil.

BOX, B. A tree, buxus. B.-wood, buxum. Made of b.-wood, buxeus. A flute of b.-wood, tibia buxea, or simply buxus, buxum. Full of b., buxosus. A place planted with b., buxetum.

BOY, puer. A little b., puerulus, pusio (gen.); pupus, pupulus (in endearment). To become a b. again,

repuerascere. *To leave b.'s play, nuces relinquere. He is past a b., virilem togam sumptis, ex pueris or ex ephebis excessit. When I was a b., me puero.*—*See CHILD.*

BOYHOOD, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles or puerilitas. *In b., ineunte ætate. From my, our b., a puero. a pueris.*

BOYISH. puerilis.

BOYISHLY. pueriliter.

BOYISHNESS. puerilitas, mores pueriles.

BRACE, v. *Bind, alligare, deligare.*—*Strain, tendere, intendere, contendere.*

BRACE, vinculum, copula.—*Bandage, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum.*—*Tension, tensio (Hygin. Vitr. Post-class. rare).*—*tensura (Post-class. Hygin. Veget.). Mly by Crcl. with extendere (e. g. funem): intendere (e. g. chordas, arcum).*—*contendere (arcum, &c.).*—*intendere qd qd re (e. g. sellam loris).*—*B's under a bed, instillere, quibus sponda culecitam fert (Petron.).*—*Of a ship, funis quo antena vertitur; rudens.*—*Braces for breeches, fasciæ bracciæ sustinentiæ.*—*A pair, par: of pigeons, par columbarum. They are found in b.'s, bini inveniuntur.*

BRACELET, armilla, brachiale, spinther: *see ARM-LET. Wearing b., armillatus.*

BRACK. *See BRACE, BREAKAGE.*

BRACKET (in typography), uncus, not uncinus, may be used as *s. l.:* or parenthesis nota or signum (for double b.'s). *To enclose in b.'s, *uncis (not uncinis) includere.*

BRACKISH, subsalsus, amarus. *To have a b. taste, salsi or subsalsi saporis esse.*

BRAG, se jactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se effere insolentius; linguâ esse fortem; sublatius de se dicere; gloriosius de se prædicare; gloriâ et prædicatione se effere.—*of athg, gloriari qd re, de or in qd re; se jactare in qd re; qd jactare, ostentare, venditare. He b.'s of his merits, de virtutibus suis prædicat. In order to b. of their genius, &c., ingenii venditandi memorieque ostentandæ causâ. Vain bragging, inanis jactantia. A bragging soldier, gloriôsus miles. Bragging words, ingentia verba.*

BRAGGART, } jactator, ostentator, venditor.
BRAGGADOCIO, } tor es rei (one who is always bringing forward boastfully his real or supposed merits: e. g. factorum).—*homo vanus (empty conceited fellow).*—*Immodicus aestimator sui (who infinitely over-rates himself).*—*homo vaniloquus.*—*homo (miles) gloriôsus.*—*jactator rerum a se gestarum.*—*fortis linguâ.*

BRAGGING, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; venditatio quædam et ostentatio (*all with cs rei, about athg*).—*ostentatio sui.*—*jactantia sui (T.).*—*vana de se prædicatio.*—*jactatio circulatoria.*—*Grandiloquentia, magniloquentia (used by C. sædôm, and in other meanings) are poet.*

BRAID, texere,nectere, plectere (*only in participlexus*). *To b. a basket, fœscam texere. To b. garlands of flowers, sertâ e floribus facere. To b. ivy into the hair, hederâ religare crines. To b. the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere, comere caput in gradus.*

BRAID, s. *Of hair, gradus. A b. of flowers, flores texti or plexi.*

BRAIN, cerebrum. *A little b., cerebellum. To beat out the b.'s, cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercutere.*—*Fig. cerebrum, mens. His b. is turned, mente captus est, de or ex mente exili, mente alienatus est. Is not your b. turned? satin sanus es? To ply his b., ingenii or mentis vires intendere.*

BRAIN, v. et cerebrum discutere, diminuere, dispercutere: cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

BRAINISH, cerebrosus, phreneticus (φρενιτικός).

BRAINLESS, demens, fatuus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. *He is a b. fellow, cerebrum non habet.*

BRAIN-PAN, calva, calvaria.

BRAINSICK, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

BRAKE (fern), filix.—*Thorn, thicket, dumetum, vepretum, senticretum, spinetum.*—*A brake for hemp, *Instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur.*—*A Kneading-trough, magis.*—*Sharp bit, lupi frenum lupatum, or lupatum only.*

BRAMBLE, *Blackberry, raspberry, rubus. B.-bushes, rubetum.*—*Thorns, dum (bushes crowded together, so as to make a sort of wilderness).*—*sentes (prickly bushes, thorn-bushes).*—*vepres (combines both meanings; thorn-bushes growing thickly together).*—*B.-brake, dumetum, &c.*

BRAV, furfur. *Of b., fufureus. B.-like, fufuraceus.*

BRANCH, ramus (a bough from the trunk). frons

(leafy b. of a bough). termes (b. broken off with its leaves and fruit). *A dry b., ramale. A vine-b., palmes, sarmentum. A little b. (bough), ramulus, ramusculus.*—*Spig, surculus, sarmentum. To put forth b.'s (see BRANCH, v.): excessively, silvescere. To have b.'s, frondere.*—*Fig. ramus (b. or collateral line of a stock); familia (division of a gens); pars (part). B. of a river, brachium, pars; caput (one of its mouths). B. of the sea, sinus æstuarium. B. of a mountain, ramus, brachium. The four b.'s into which morals divide themselves, quatuor partes honestatis.*

BRANCH, v. frondescere; ramis diffundi; luxuriari. *A branching beech, patula fagus.*—*Branch (divide itself) into two parts, into several parts, in duas, plures partes dividi. To b. out a discourse, orationem in plures partes, in plurima capita distinguere.*—*To speak diffusely, latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere. To b. out far, late se fundere.*

BRANCHLESS, fronde or ramis carens or nudatus.

BRANCHY, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, *Fire-brand, titio (τινός, on or taken from the hearth, where it served for warmth, heat, light).*—*torris (torreo); the burning b. from the hearth, empy from a pile or altar, where it was consuming a corpse, victim, &c.). A burning b., titio ardens, poet. vivus (opp. extinctus).*—*Mark of disgrace, literarum nota (inusta), stigma.*—*Fig. to cast a b. of infamy upon one, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ei inungere; qm ignominia notare (of the censor).*—*For cattle, nota, signum.*

BRAND, v. *To b. one, notam ei inungere, stigma ei inscribere, imponere.*—*Fig. (see above, to cast a b. upon). Branded (prop.), literarum notâ or stigmatâ notâ inustus, stigmatâ (-æ). Branded with crime, infamatus, infamis, famosus; with cowardice, ignavis; notâ designatus. A branding-iron, cauterium.*

BRANDISH, librare (hastam, to raise it in a horizontal direction, in order to hurl it with greater force and a surer aim).—*vibrare (to b. it backwards and forwards, up and down, in order to testify an eager desire for the combat).*—*coruscare (to make a weapon gleam).*—*rotare (to whirl it round and round).*—*quassare, crispare (to wave, shake, flourish).*—*Fig. to b. syllogisms, conclusiunculas vibrare.*

BRANDY, *vinum e frumento factum, *vinum frumento expressum. *Pliny speaks of the spirituous liquors prepared by the Indians from dates, &c., by the general term vinum.*

BRANK. *See BOCKWEAT.*

BRASS, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum (prop. a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass prepared from it). *B.-ore, or b.-stone, lapis ærosus. Full of b., ærosus. Covered with b., æratus. To cover with b., ære inducere. Made of b., see BRAZEN. A b. pot, æneum.*

BRASSY (containing brass), ærosus.—*Hard as brass, æneus, æratus.*—*Impudent.*—*See BRAZEN.*

BRAT, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-a), filiolus (-a). *A beggar's b., mendici filius. When you were a b., te puerulo, puellulâ, infante.*—*See CHILD.*

BRAVADO, inanes minæ (C.).—(immanis) terror verborum (C.).—*verba minarum plena (H.—of threatening b.).*—*Boast, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, &c. See BRAGGING.*

BRAVE, *Courageous, æc, animosus (opp. timidus; full of high spirit and animal courage to b. danger fearlessly).*—*fortis (opp. ignavus; b. with moral courage to b. danger and endure hardships).*—*strenuus (opp. ignavus; going resolutely and actively to work, and firm and persevering in carrying it through).*—*acer (opp. lentus; spirited, eager, fiery).*—*magnanimus (of lofty, noble courage, self-sacrificing).*—*Jn. fortis et animosus; animosus et fortis; fortis atque strenuus; strenuus et fortis; acer et fortis. To be very b., egregie fortem esse. A b. soldier, miles bonus, egregius. To show himself a b. man, se fortem præbere, præstare. A b. drinker, acer potor.*—*Splendid, fine, grand, magnificus, splendidus, præclarus, lautissimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus.*—*Excellent, noble, bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. You are a b. fellow (to a slave), frugi es, frugi es homo. 'Tis a b. thing to die for one's country, dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.*

BRAVE (defy), v. qm provocare; contumacem esse in qm adversus qd, contumaciter spernere qd, contemnere qd. *Since he b.'s me to it, quando eo me provocat. To b. all human laws, omnia jura humana contemnere. To b. dangers, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.*

BRAVELY, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter;

bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie, speciose, splendide, laute.

BRAVERY, || *Boldness*: fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive: fort. in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance: like constancia).—acrimonia (fiery courage). To be of distinguished personal b., manu fortem or promptum esse.—|| *Splendour*, &c., splendor, ornatus cultus, &c.—|| *Boastful show*, jactantia, ostentatio, venditatio.—ostentatio sui.—jactantia sui (T.).—vana de se prædicatio.—jactantia circulatoria!

BRAVO, a. s. ciarius.—|| *Interj.* sophōs! euge! factum bene! laudo!

BRAWL, v. altercari, jurgare, rixari. *B. with one*, jurgio contendere cum qo, rixari cum qo, rixa mihi est cum qo. *B. with each other*, inter se altercari, inter se rixari, jurgis certare inter se.

BRAWL, s. altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium).

BRAWLER, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus, rixator; (a b. advocate), rabula.

BRAWLING, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixæ cupidus; litigiosus.

BRAWN, || *Muscles*, musculi, tori (poet.); partes corporis musculosæ.—|| *Strength*, nervi, lacerti, robor. *B. of the arm*, lacerti, tori lacertorum (poet.).—|| *Boar's flesh*, aprugna caro, aprugna (wild); verina caro.

BRAWNY, musculosus, torosus, lacertosus, robustus.

BRAY, || *Pound*, pinsere, contundere.—|| *As an ass*, rudere.—|| *To cry out*, vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere: (of a speaker) latrare.

BRAYING, tritura, confusio.—|| *rudor*; vociferatio, clamor; clangor.

BRAZE, v. res inducere ei rei or qd ære inducere; (solder with brass) æres ferrumare.—|| *harden*, durare; frontem ei perficere. *I am brazed to shame*, obdurui animum ad pudorem.

BRAZEN, athenus, aeneus, æreus; aenus or ahenus (poet.).—|| *fig.* the b. age, ætas aenea.—|| *Proceeding from brass*. *A b. din*, æreus sonitus.—|| *Hard, shameless*. *A b. brow or face*, os impudens, durum or ferreum. *A b.-faced fellow*, homo perficte frontis.

BRAZEN, v. *B. is out*, impudenter or pertinacius qd asseverare or affirmare; impudentiam præ se ferre.

BRAZIER, faber ærarius, ærarius.

BREACH, || *Of a fortification*, munimentorum ruinæ, lacentis muri ruinæ. *To make a b. in the wall*, tormentis machinæ (with cannon, &c.) perfringere ac subruere murum, muri partem (ariete incusso) subruere. *To enter the city by a b.*, per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere or transcendere. *To repair the b.'s*, muros quassos reficere.—|| *Any opening caused by breaking*, ruptum, scissum. *To make a b. in a thing*, qd frangere, rumpere, dirumpere.—|| *Violation*, violatio. *B. of a league*, fœderis violatio; violatio or ruptum fœdus. *B. of friendship*, amicitie violatio; amicitia violata. *To commit a b. of peace* (make war), pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. *To consider it as a b. of the league*, if &c., pto rupto fœdus habere, si &c. *Without a b. of duty*, salvo officio. *It is a b. of duty*, contra officium est. *To commit a b. of duty*, ab officio discedere or recedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, decerere; ab religione officii in qd re declinare.—|| *Falling out*, discordia, dissidium. *It becomes to a b.*, res ad discordias deducitur, discordia oritur.

BREAD, panis. *Common, every day b.*, panis cibarius, plebeius. *Coarse b.*, panis secundus or secundarius. *Pure, white b.*, panis siliginis. *Light b.*, panis tener. *Light and white b.*, panis molli siliginis. *Good, bad b.*, panis bonus, malus. *Hard b.*, panis durus. *Old, new b.*, panis vetus, recens. *Yesterday's b.*, panis hesternus. *Leavened b.*, panis fermentatus. *Musty b.*, panis mucidus. *To eat something with b.*, qd cum pane, ad panem edere. *What is eaten with b.*, opsonium. *The making of b.*, panificum. *Want of b.*, inopia frumentaria or rei frumentariæ; penuria frumenti or cibi. *B.-basket*, panarium, panariolum. *B.-market*, forum pistorium.—|| *fig.* support, sustentatio, victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessariæ. *To seek his b.*, victum querere, queritare. *To earn his b.*, parare ea, quæ ad victum suppeditant. *To earn his b. easily*, facile querere victum: by the sweat of his brow, *sudore ac labore victum querere. *He has his b.*, habet unde vivat. *To labour for one's daily b.*, diurnum victum querere; diurno questu famem propulsare; *questum quotidianum facere (quest. quot. C. Cat. 4, 8, 17). *Want of one's daily b.*, inopia questûs, inopia questûs et penuria alimentorum (T.). *To labour for one's b.*, victum querere. *He worked for*

his daily b., ei operâ vita erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16). *To take the b. out of a man's mouth*, deprive him of his b., victu qm privare, rejicere qm ad famem. *He has hardly b. to eat*, *vix habet, unde vitam toleret.

BREADTH, latitudo. *In b.*, in latitudine; *latus*. *A ditch ten feet in b.*, fossa decem pedes lata. *B.-wise*, in latitudine. || *Magnitude*, &c., magnitudo; momentum, gravitas. || *A finger's, nail's, breadth*, digitus, unguis, transversus (e. g. Cic. Att. 13, 20). See **BROAD**.

BREAK, frangere, rumpere (fr. to break to pieces what is hard: rump. to rend to pieces what is flexible: when applied to athg hard, rump. implies exertion and danger.—membrum rumpere, os frangere, Cat. ap. Prisc. in breaking a limb the rending of the flesh being the thing seen. Dôd.).—diffingere (to b. asunder).—confringere (to b. into small pieces).—dirumpere (to burst asunder what was originally entire).—divellere (to tear asunder what was at first joined together). *To b. the arm, hip, &c.*, frangere brachium, coxam, &c. *I will b. his neck*, frangam ejus cervicem. *To b. a man's head*, diminuire caput or cerebrum ei. *To b. at the end*, præfringere. *To b. small*, conterere, comminuire, contundere. *His misfortune b.'s my heart*, casu ejus frango. *To b. a lance with one*, cum qo in certamen descendere.—|| *frangi*, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (to split). *The waves b. upon the rock*, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. *My heart b.'s*, dirumpor dolore.—|| *Bring to yield, tame, subdue*, frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. *B. the obstinacy of a man*, infringere eas ferociam. *B. a horse*, equum domare. *B. a man's power*, eas potentiam infringere, frangere qm. || *The cold b.'s (lessens)*, frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit (nol rumpitur or se rumpit). *The clouds b.*, nubes rumpunt, rumpuntur (nol frangunt, se frangunt, or franguntur) See *b. up, below.—|| *Weaken, crush, &c.*, debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuire, imminuire, comminuire; frangere, conficere, affligere. *Broken in body and mind*, confectus corpore et animo. *My strength is broken*, vires me deficiunt, debilitor et frango. *I am broken*, non sum, qualis eram. *To b. the power of the enemy*, hostium vim pervertere. *Our broken circumstances*, res fractæ, fractæ opes.—|| *To break off*, violare, pui an end to, frangere, rumpere. *B. the silence*, silentium rumpere, silentii finem facere. *To b. his fast*, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejuniun; (breakfast) tentare. *To b. sleep*, somnum interrumpere. *To b. off an intimacy gradually*, amicitiam remissione usque eluere, amicitiam dissuere, non discindere (C.). *To b. his word*, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere. *To b. laws*, leges perfringere, violare, a legibus discedere (rumpere, poet.). *B. his oath*, iurandum non servare, non conservare. *B. friendship*, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere. *To b. with one*, ab amicitia es se removere, amicitiam es dimittere.—|| *To make unconnected*, frangere, interrumpere. *Broken words*, vocis interrupta. *A broken voice*, vox fracta. *They b. the ranks*, ordinem perturbant. *The clouds b.*, nubes discutiuntur, sol inter nubes effulget.—|| *To b. a man*, i. e. make him bankrupt, qm evertere bonis or fortibus omnibus; perdere qm. *To b., i. e. become bankrupt*, cedere foro, conturbare, corrumpere, cadere, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere.—|| *To b., i. e. discuss*, sperire, patefacere, detegere (proponere) proponere.—|| *To b., i. e. refrain*, refringere.—|| *To b. open itself (of a sore)*, rumpi.—|| *Appear gradually*, appetere. *Day b.'s*, dies appetit; lucecit, dilucescit, illucescit.—|| *To b. into tears*, lacrimas prorumpunt, erumpunt: into a laugh, in cachinnos or risus effundi, risum tollere.—|| *To b. a man's fall*, qm (cadentem) excipere.—|| *To b. ground* (plough), agrum proscindere.—|| *To b. wind* (upward), ructare; (downward) pedere.—|| *To b. asunder*, confringere, perfringere, frangere, dirumpere.—|| *To b. down*, destruere, demoliri, diruere; intercidere, interscindere (a bridge, pontem): || *INTA.* corrumpere, collabi.—|| *fig.* debilitare, infirmare; minuire, comminuire; frangere, affligere, pessum dare, perdere: || *INTA.* debilitari, &c.; in pejus mutari, pessum ire.—|| *To b. from*, se abripere, eripere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. *To b. from prison*, vincula carceris rumpere.—|| *To b. in upon*, interrumpere, turbare. *To b. into*, irrumpere, irruere: *a house*, domum perfringere. *To b. the door in*, januam effringere.—|| *To b. off*, deffingere; decerpere; avellere: || *INTA.* frangi, præfringi; fovere, decerpere flores: the point of the spear, præfringere hastam.—|| *fig.* to b. off friendship, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere: a conversation, sermonem incidere, abrumpere. *To b.*

*off in the midst of a speech, praecidere (absol.). But I b. off, sed satis de hoc. To b. off fm a thing, qd abjicere, desistere re or de re. Here the road b.'s off, hic via finem capit. — To b. open, effringere, refringere, moliri (e. g. fores); resignare, solvere (litteras, epitomam): INTRA. rumpi, dehiscere; scindi (of the skin); recrudescere (of wounds, b. open afresh): (of flowers) utriculorum rumpere, florem aperire. — To b. out, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere: fig. erumpere; exardescere. A war b.'s out, bellum ingruit, exoritur. Disease b. out among the rovers, morbi ingruunt in remiges. To b. out (with the mange, with boils, &c.), scabie, pustulis, &c., infici. — To b. through the wall of a house, parietem perfodere: the door, effringere fores: the enemy, per medium hostium aciem percurrere. — To b. up (into pieces), diffringere; comminuer, conterere, contundere. To b. up an army, milites dimittere. To b. up school, house, &c., *scholam, familiam, dimittere. To b. up the cold, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere. To b. up land, agrum occare; agrum proscindere. I will b. up this habit of yours, adimam tibi hanc consuetudinem. To b. up (dissolve itself), solvi, dissolvi, resolvi.*

BREAK, s. ruptum, scissum; rima; (space) intervallum, spatium interjectum. — Of day, prima lux; diluculum. At b. of day, ubi primum illuxit, primâ luce, primo diluculo, (cum) diluculo. Before day b., ante lucem: (taking place then), antelucanus. From day-b., a primâ luce.

BREAKAGE, fractura.

BREAKER, qui frangit, rumpit, &c.; ruptor. — Breakers, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, jentaculum. — To b., jentare, prandere.

BREAKWATER, *moles portui objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendos; *moles fluctibus opposita.

BREAM, sparus; pagrus or phagus.

BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia (the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs); latus, latera (with reference to the state of the lungs). To receive wounds in the b. (i. e. in front), vulnera adversa accipere or adverso corpore excipere. A b. wound, vulnus pectoris. A pain in the b., dolor pectoris, præcordiorum. — The breasts, mammæ (esp. of human beings); ubera, um (esp. of brutes). Under the left b., infra lævam papillam. Having large b.'s, mammosus. To put an infant to the b., mammam infanti dare or præbere. A little b., mammula. — (As the seat of feeling, &c.), pectus, animus. The furies of the b., domesticæ furæ. But see also Bosom.

BREAST, v. pectus opponere ei rei, ei rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. To b. the waves, fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti. B. adversity, fortia pectora adversis rebus opponite (imper.).

BREASTBONE, os pectoris or pectorale.

BREASTPLATE, thorax.

BREASTWORK, pluteus; lorica.

BREATH, spiritus; anima (b. of life); halitus (fm the mouth); respiratio. Short b., spirandi or spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio or anhelitus (panting). Stinking b., anima foetida, os foetidum, oris fœtor, oris or animæ gravitas. At one b., uno spiritu, sine respiratione: to drink, non respirare in hauriendo. To hold the b., animam continere or comprimere. To fetch, draw b., spirare, spiritum or animam ducere, spiritum haurire. To stop the b., animam or spiritum or spiritûs viam intercludere (see CHOKER). To take b. again, respirare (prop. and fig.); se colligere, ad se redire (prop. and fig.). Out of b., exanimatus. To put out of b., exanimare. To be put out of b. with running, cursu exanimari. To the last b., usque ad extremum spiritum. A b. of air, aura. The b. of popular favour, aura popularis.

BREATH, v. spirare, respirare, animam recipere, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum ducere. To b. freely, libere respirare. To b. with difficulty, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (to pant). While I live and b., dum quidem spirare potero, dum animâ spirabo meâ, dum anima est. A breathing, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio. A breathing between, interspiratio. To b. upon, afflare qm or ei, aspirare ad qm. A breathing upon, afflatus. To b. into, inspirare. A breathing-hole, spiraculum. To b. again (fig.), respirare, se or animum colligere or recipere, recreari, trah. spiritu ducere; haurire. Air is fit to be breathed, aer spirabilis est. To b. out, expirare, exhalare: his last, animam efflare, expirare (See Give up the Ghost). The flowers b. fragrant scents, odores e floribus affantur, flores exhalant odores. To be

breathed upon by serpents, a serpentibus affari. To b. a lofty spirit into a man, ei magnam mentem inspirare. Your face b.'s love, facies tua spirat amores. His works seem to b. his spirit, ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis. — To b. a little (in a speech), paulum interquiescere. A breathing, respiratio; quies. — To exercise, exercere. — To b. a vein, venam incidere.

BREATHING (see above). — A rough b., aspiratio: (the sign of it), spiritus asper. Smooth b., spiritus lenis. See ASPIRATE.

BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BRED, SE BRED.

BREED, hinder part, anus. nates. clunes.

BREECES, braccæ or braccæ: wide ones, laxæ braccæ: tight ones, braccæ strictæ: wearing them, braccatus; braccis indutus.

BREED, gignere, generare, creare, procreare; parere: ferre, efferre, proferre (of the earth, nature). Where were you bred (born)? ubi natus es? — FIG. to b. imitators, imitatores creare. Crime is bred of vice, scelera ex vitis manant. This will b. a quarrel, rixam hoc excitabit. — INTRA. nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri. — Bring forth, parere, partum edere, fetare, fetus edere. — Bring up, nutrire, alere, educere, educare; tollere, suscipere; (children physically and morally) educare, rarely educere. To b. cattle, pecus nutrire, alere, educare. Well-bred, bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus; (genteis) urbanus. To be bred up in a thing, ei rei innutriti: to a thing, ad qd educari, ad qd a puero institui.

BREED, s. genus; seminum. Dogs of noble b., nobiles ad venandum canes. In choosing the b., in seminio legendo. A royal b., regio sanguine orti.

BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio, genitura, partus, partura; fetura. Good for b., feturæ habilis. To raise (animals) for b., submittere. — Educational training, educatio, disciplina; institutio; cultus; mores.

BREESE, cestrus; asilus; tabanus.

BREEZE, aura.

BREEZY, flatibus or auris permulsus.

BRETHREN. See BROTHER.

BREVIARY, epitome, summarium, brevium (Post-class. brevium—olim, quum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur. Sen.). — Of the Romish church, *breviarium, *precatio liber.

BREVITY. See BRIEFNESS.

BREW, potum or cerevisiam coquere. — FIG. a storm is brewing, tempestas imminet, impendit. Wars are brewing, bella tumescunt. To plot, concoct, meditari; in animo agitare; commiscui, coquere, concoquere.

BREWER, coctor (cerevisiæ).

BREWHOUSE, potaria officina.

BRIAR. See BRIER.

BRIBE, s. merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio. To offer one a b., pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare qm. To take a b., pecuniâ accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare: never, adversum dona invictum animum gerere. To resist a b., largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, v. corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere. largitione cs voluntatem redimere. largitione cs mentem cæcare. To attempt to b. aby, pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare qm. cs animum donis tentare. cs corruptelam moliri. To b. the court, iudicium or iudices corrumpere. He that b.'s, corruptor, largitor. A judge that may be bribed, iudex venalis (pretio); that cannot be bribed, incorruptus, integer.

BRIBERY, corruptela; largitio; ambÿtus (for an office). To be perverted by b., adulterari pecuniâ (of things: e. g. jus civile adulterare pecuniâ): to be open to b., largitionibus moveri. pecuniâ accipere ac fidem pretio habere addictam.

BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. A little b., laterculus. A b.-wall, murus coctilis, latericius. To make (form) b.'s, lateres ducere, fingere: to burn them, lateres coquere. An unburnt b., later crudus. B.-work, (opus) latericius. To lay b.'s, opus latericium facere. A b.-layer, cæmentarius. A b.-kiln, fornax lateraria. A b.-maker, laterarius. B.-dust, lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.

BRICK, v. lateribus sternere.

BRIDAL, nuptialis. B. attire, *mundus nuptialis. B. veil, flammum. B. garment, *vestis nuptialis. In her b. garment, candidæ vestita (Plaut.). — || s. nuptiæ.

BRIDE, nympa, nova nupta; nō sponsa. B.-man,

paranympus (*late*). *B.-maid*, paranympa (*late*). *B.-cake*, mustaceus or um, placenta nuptialis.

BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (*not sponsus*).

BRIDEWELL, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, pons. *A little b.*, ponticulus. *A b. on piles*, pons publicus: *of boats*, pons navalis, rates (et lintres) junctæ. *To throw a b. over a river*, pontem fluminis imponere or injicere, pontem in fluvio or in flumine facere, amnem ponte jungere. *To break down a b.*, pontem rescindere, interscindere, intercidere, interrumpere: *partially*, pontem recidere: *behind one*, pontem interscindere a tergo.—*Of the nose*, or an instrument, jugum.

BRIDLE, frenum; habenæ (reins). *To let him have the b.*, habenas remittere, frenos dare (*prop. and fig.*). *You must bite the b.*, decoquenda est tibi animi ægritudo.

BRIDLE, v. (*prop.*) frenare, infrenare equum; frenos equo injicere. *A bridled horse*, equus frenatus.—*Fig.* frenare, refrénare, coercere, continere, comprimere, reprimerere. *To b. one's passions*, refrénare, coercere or reprimerere cupiditates (libidines); moderari cupiditatibus; frangere cupiditates.

BRIEF, brevis; angustus, concisus, astrictus, preæsus. *JN. contractus et astrictus*. [*SYN. IN SHORT.*] *A b. narration*, narratio brevis. *To be b. (of a speaker)*, brevem (*opp. to longum*) esse; brevitate adhibere in qâ re, brevitate servire. *Time itself forces me to be b.*, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit. *Be b. with it*, in pauca confer, verbo dicas, præcide; id, si potes, verbo expedi. *To be b. (make short)*, in b., ut in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longus sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut paucis dicam; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? ad summam. ne longum fiat. ne (multis) te morer. de quo ne multa disseram. quid plura? quid quaeris? denique. *This is the b. of the thing*, hæc summa est.

BRIEF, s. literæ; diplomæ.

BRIEFLY, breviter (*shortly, g. t.*).—paucis (sc. verbis), breviter (*in few words*).—strictim. carptim (*but slightly, not at length: opp. copiose*).—*JN. breviter strictimque*.—præcise (*touching the principal heads, with omissions: opp. plene et perfecte*).—presse or pressius (*in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently: e. g. definire*).—arte (or arcte). anguste (*in small compass*).—quasi præteritis (as if in passing). *To speak or write b.*, breviter dicere, paucis dicere, brevi præciderere; paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere. *B. but well*, paucis quidem, sed bene. *B. and conclusively*, contorte. *To touch b.*, qd leviter tangere, breviter or strictim attingere; brevi præciderere. *To give b.*, paucis verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere. *To state althg b.*, paucis verbis reddere, exprimerere or comprehendere qd. *As b. as possible*, perquam breviter perstringere qd atque attingere.

BRIEFNESS, brevitas (dicendi); breviloquentia BREVITY, (*as a quality*). *The expressive b. of Thucydides*, astricta brevitatis Thucydidis. *With all possible b.*, quam brevissime.

BRIER, vepres, spina, dumus, sentis. [*SYN. IN BRAMBLE.*] *A little b.*, veprecula. *A place for b.'s growing*, vepretum, dumetum, spinetum, locus vepribus plenus. *Dog-b.*, sentis canis, cynosbatus, rubus caninus. *Of b.'s*, spineus.

BRIERY, spineus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (*of cavalry*).

BRIGADIER, ductor catervæ or alæ.

BRIGAND, latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (*swift-sailer*); navis piratica or prædatoria (*pirate*). [*Coat of mail*, lorica.

BRIGHT, clarus (*b. by nature: then also of what is clear to the understanding*).—lucidus (*shining with a b.*, pure light: *opp. obscurus*).—pellucidus (*transparent, pellucid*).—illustris (*existing in light: of a road, star, &c.* *Perr. 3, 94, 219*).—luminosus (*having abundant light*).—nitidus, nitens (*shining beautifully, with pure brightness*).—splendidus (*shining with dazzling, splendid brightness*).—fulgens (*blazing with fiery brightness: e. g. of a comet: opp. sol nitidus*).—serenus (*calm and cloudless: of b. skies and weather*)—perspicuus (*transparent, of glass, &c.: then evident*).—*B. eyes*, oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantes, ardentes, &c. *A fiery-b. comet*, cometes fulgens, ardens. *A b. constellation*, clarum sidus. *The sky becomes b.*, disserenascit: *at dawn*, lucecit, illorescit. [*Make b.*, esse BRIGHTEN. *To be b.*, clarum, illustrare, &c. esse: clarere, lucere, collucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere. *To become b.*, clarum, &c.; fieri; clarescere, nitescere, splendescere. *The brass is b. with use*, æra nitent usu. *B. days* (*fig.*), dies læti, candidi soles.

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|| *Illustrious*, clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus. *B. deeds*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida. *A b. name*, nomen illustre. *To be b.*, splendere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere. || *Beautiful*, nitidus, nitens. || *Acute*, ingeniosus, acutus, perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus. *A man of b. parts*, homo ingeniosus (et sollers), præstanti ingenio præditus.

BRIGHTLY, clare, lucide, &c.

BRIGHTNESS, claritas (*g. t.*).—splendor, nitor (*splend. denotes pomp, nit. only neatness, simple beauty*).—*candor (of the sky, sun, &c.)*.—fulgor (*fiery b.*; *e. g. of a comet*). *The fiery b. of the comet* had overcome the milder b. of the sun, stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat. *The b. (clearness) of the sky, weather*, serenitas, ærenum. *Virtue has a b. of her own*, virtus splendet per se. *To lose b. (of a thing)*, obsolescere. *B. of intellect*, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen. *The b. of glory*, fulgor gloriæ. || *Transparency*, pelluciditas.

BRIGHTEN, splendorem or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem inducere ci rel. || *Enlighten*, illuminare, illustrare. || *Polish*, polire.—*Gladden*, hilarare, exhilarare. *To b. a man up*, qm exhilarare: *the countenance*, exhilarare vultum, frontem explicare: *the mind*, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acuerè mentem (*sharpen*).—*INTA.* illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere: (*of men*) diffundi, hilarem se facere. *The sky b.'s*, cœli serenitas redditur, nubes diaciuntur, disserenascit. *His face b.'s up*, frons or vultus se explicat.

BRILLIANT, splendidus (*prop. et impr.*).—splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus. [*SYN. IN BRIGHT.*]—micans (*glitteringly bright*).—illustris, magnificus (*improp.*, the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing). *The b. passages in a poem*, eminentia, lum (Q. i): *b. achievements*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida (†). *To gain a b. victory*, magnifice vincere.

|| *reputation*, nomen illustre.

BRILLIANT, s. *adamus quadratis areolis.

BRILLIANTLY, splendide, magnifice, nitide.

BRIM, margo, ora (*the former as a line, the latter as a space, esply of a border, an ornamental, or at least artificial, edging*).—labrum (*prop. 'lip, the edge, b., &c., of something hollow*). *B. of a cup*, peculi oræ or labra. || *Upper surface*, summus, with a substantive. BRIMFUL, ad margins (oras, labra) plenus.

BRIMSTONE, sulfur or sulphur. *Of b.*, sulphureus. *Full of b.*, sulphureosus: *saturated with it*, sulphureatus.

BRINED, maculosi coloris, maculosus; albis maculis; varii or disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua salæ. || *For pickling*, salsa, salsamentum, muria: *fig. mare* (salsum); lacrimæ (salsæ).

BRING, ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere, perducere [*SYN. IN CARRY*]; advehere (*by a vehicle or ship*); importare (*b. into the country*); educere (*lead out: e. g. a horse*); ducere (*lead*); deducere (*b. on his way, esply for honour's sake*) in locum, comitari (*accompany*). *To b. (attend) one home*, domum qm deducere. *To b. one to a person that he may be taught by him*, qm deducere ad qm. *To b. an offering*, sacra facere. *B. the horse*, equum adducere. *B. me water for my hands*, cedo aquam manibus. *He brought his message, letter, mandata*, literas pertulit. *The south wind b.'s rain*, auster apportat imbres. *To b. fm one place to another*, deferre, deportare, deducere. *To b. word*, nuntiare: *again*, renuntiare. *To b. a proposition before the people*, rogationem or legem ad populum ferre: *a thing before the senate*, rem ad senatum referre. *To b. to light*, proferre in lucem, e tenebris eruere. *To b. upon the carpet*, in medium proferre. *To b. very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family*, plurima mala in domum cs inferre. *To b. trouble, molestias creare*. *I have brought the thing to that pass*, that &c., eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut &c. *To b. to extremity*, ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere qm. *To b. into doubt*, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare. *To b. one to better thoughts*, ad sanitatem qm revocare. *To b. to nothing*, pessum dare, ad nihilum or ad irritum redigere. *To b. to ruin*, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare: *to poverty*, ad inopiam redigere: *to remembrance*, memoriam cs rei repetere, revocare: *to another's remembrance*, ci qd in memoriam revocare or reducere: *into subjection*, in ditionem suam (or cs) redigere, ditioni suæ subicere: *to an account*, ad calculum vocare: *to pass*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum ducere: *to an end*, absolvere, perficere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere. || *To b. (move, persuade) one to a thing*, qm ad qd addu-

cere or perducere; persuadere ei ut &c.; elicere (*en-
tice, coax*) qm ad qd. *I cannot be brought to believe
this, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci
non possum, ut hoc sit. I cannot b. myself to &c.,
ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut &c.; non
sustineo (with *infn.*, or *accus.* and *infn.*). *|| Cause,*
afferre, parere, movere. || Afford, præbere, dare.
To b. one honour, honori esse ci. To b. a great
pecunia, magno venire; magni pretii esse.—|| B. about,
efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare. I
will b. it about for you, hoc tibi effectum reddam.
|| B. back, referre, reducere, reportare: word, renun-
tiare. To b. one back to duty, qm ad bonam frugem
revocare. || B. down, deferre, deducere, devocare:
= lessen, humble, break, &c., minuire, imminuire,
levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infir-
mare, frangere, enervare, labefactare: completely,
pesum dare, evertere. To b. down a history to the
present time, historiam ad nostra tempora de-
ducere. || B. forward, proferre, producere; in
medium proferre; = propose, proponere, (legem)
ferre; = advance, augere, adaugere, fovere, attollere:
witnesses, testes proferre: an argument, argumentum
afferre. || B. in, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere,
introducere in, &c.; (cite) proferre, afferre. = in-
troduce, exhiberi, qm loquentem or disputantem
inducere or facere, personam (a fictitious personage)
introducere. = b. into currency or use, inducere,
introducere, instituire: foreign usages, peregrinos ritus
asciscere. || Yield, produce, ferre, efficere, reddere.
The land b.'s in eight-fold, ager effert or efficit cum
octavo. The money wch the mines b. in, pecunia quæ
redit (pecuniæ quas facio) ex metallis. || B. off
(save, clear), servare, conservare, eripere (ci rei or
ex qd re), vindicare (re or ab re), retrahere (ab re),
salvum præstare, avertere (ab qd re). || B. on, qm in
auxilium or consilium vocare; qm socium assumere
or sibi adjungere: (produce), movere, commovere,
ciere, concitare, exilare. || B. over to his own side,
in partes suas ducere or trahere. || B. out, in lucem
proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere,
manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere. || B.
together, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere,
colligere, contrahere. || B. under, armis subigere,
ditioni suæ subicere; reprimere, coercere; in officium
reducere; ad officium redire cogere. || B. up, educare
(see EDUCATE). To b. up the army, exercitum adducere.
The soldiers who brought up the rear, milites qui
agmen claudebant or cœquebant.
BRINK, margo, labrum, ora. [Syn. in BRIM.]
|| Brink of ruin, &c. See VERGE.
BRINY, saluus.
BRISK, vegetus, vigen, vividus, alacer, hilaris,
lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehemens, fervidus. B.
wines, vina valida, fervida. To be b., vigere.
*BRISKET of beef, *pectus acris bovis.*
BRISKLY, alacri animo, acriter, hilare, læte, vehe-
menter, cum vi. The work goes on b., fervet opus (V.).
BRISKNESS, vigor, ardor or fervor animi, vis,
alacritas, hilaritas.
BRISTLE, seta. His b.'s rise, setæ horrescunt. A
boar's back with the b.'s set up, terga horrentia rigida
setis.
BRISTLE, v. horrescere, horrere, setas erigere. The
hair b.'s upon his arms, brachia horrescunt villis. A
phalanx bristling with spears, phalanx horrens hastis.
Bristling spears, hastæ horrentes.
BRISTLY, setosus. || Like bristles, hirsutus,
horridus.
BRITAIN, Britannia.
BRITISH, Britannicus.
BRITON, Britannus.
BRITTLE, fragilis (prop. and fig.), caducus (fig.).
BRITTLENESS, fragilitas.
BROACH, veru.
BROACH, v. || Spit, veru (veribus) figere. To
b. a cask, dolium relinere (after the Roman way);
** (terebrâ) dolium aperire; primum de dolio haurire.*
To b. the sacred fountains, sacros fontes aperire,
recludere. To b. (disclose, reveal), aperire, in lucem
proferre or protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus
dare or edere, divulgare. To b. an error, erroris esse
auctorem, parentem.
BROAD, || Wide, latus. || Spreading, patulus.
|| Large, amplus, spatiosus, latus, magnus. A ditch
five feet b., fossa quinque pedes lata. The plain is
three miles b., planities in latitudinem tria millia
passuum patet. To be two inches broader than, duo-
bis digitis excedere. To wax b., in latitudinem dif-
*fundi. A b. spreading beech, patula fagus. The b. sea,**

mare apertum. To have a b. conscience, parum religi-
osum esse. As b. as long, quadratus: fig., it is as b. as
long, eodem redit; whether &c., nihil interest, utrum
&c. B. grounds, causæ or rationes gravissimæ. B-
footed, palmpies: b.-breasted, pectorosus: b.-shouldered,
latus ab humeris. B.-leaved, latifolius, folio latiore.
Broadsword, ensis. || Of pronunciation, latus,
vastus. A b. utterance, latitudo verborum. To pro-
nounce letters b., literas dilatare. || Clear, open,
clarus; apertus, manifestus. Till b. day, ad clarum
diem, ad multum diem. B. signs, manifesta signa.
|| Circumstantial, minute, latus, fusior. || Coarse,
rusticus, vastus. || Free, loose, liber, licens; pro-
cax, impudicus.
BROADEN, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.
BROADLY, late, &c. To speak b., voces distrahere.
literas dilatare.
BROCADE, pannus Attalicus (Plin. 8, 48, 74; 33,
3, 19).
BROGUE, pero. || Of speech, oris peregrinitas, os
barbarum.
BROIL, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tu-
multus [Syn. in QUARELL].
BROIL, v. torrere, subassare: on the gridiron, in
craticulâ torrere or subassare. Broiled meat, cibus in
craticulâ subassatus. To b. on the coals, in prunâ
torrere. The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls, sol
ingenti ardore torret corpora Gallorum. I am broil-
ing, torreo æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, æstus,
ardeo.
BROKER, pararius (Sen.), proxeneta, intercessor,
interpres. A petty b. (money-changer), numularius.
BROKERAGE, proxeneticon, interpretum.
BRONZE, æs. Of b., aeneus, æreus; ex ære factus
or expressus. A b., simulacrum ex ære expressum,
factum; signum aeneum.
BRONZE, v. aeneum colorem inducere ci rei.
BROOCH, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.
BROOD, v. incubare (with or without ovis or ova).
To be wont to b., incubitare (e.g. in cellis). To b.
(i. e. hatch young), pullos ex ovibus excludere, pullos
excludere, excludere. A brooding, incubatio, incubitus;
pullatio. To b. over (i. e. cover with the wings),
fovere pennis. || vix. Night b.'s upon the sea, nox
incubat ponti. He b.'s over his griefs, foveat suos dol-
ores. The miser b.'s upon his locked-up store, avarus
clausis thesauris incubat. To b. over (devise, con-
coct, &c.), in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri,
machinari, coquere, concoquere.
BROOD, s. fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli,
pulitiles. Doves have eight b.'s a year, columbæ octies
anno pullos educunt.
BROOK, rivus. Little b., rivulus. A rushing b.,
torrens. Of a b., rivalis. B.-water, aqua rivalis.
BROOK, v. ferre; devorare (to swallow: e.g. dolor-
em, molestiam, lacrimas. To b. unjustly patiently,
injuriam æquo animo recipere. He brooked the wrong
silently, tacitus tulit injuriam. To b. it ill, ægere ferre.
BROOM, genista, spartum. A b.-field, spartarium.
Butcher's b., ruscus. || Besom, scopæ. B.-stick, sco-
parum manubrium.
BROTH, jus coctis carnibus.—sorbitio (any thing
that is sucked up). Chicken b., jus gallinaceum. Peat
b., jus agninum. Meat stewed in b., cibus jurulentus.
BROTHER, lupanar, lustrum, fornix, stabulum.
To frequent b.'s, lustrari, lupanaria frequentare: a
visitor of such, lustrator, scortator.
BROTHER, frater (also affectionately towards a b-
in-law, a confederate, &c.).—Full b., i. e. of the same
father and mother, or at least of the same father, frater
germanus: of the same mother, frater uterinus, frater
unâ matre natus. B.-in-law (husband's b.), levir,
mariti frater; (wife's b.) uxoris frater; (sister's husband's)
maritus sororis. B.'s wife, fratria, uxor fratris.
Foster-b., quem eadem nutrix aluit, collictanæus.
Children of b.'s, fratres (sorores) patruelæ. B. and
sister, fratres. Twin b.'s, (fratres) gemini. A little b.,
fraterculus. A war between b.'s, bellum fratricidum.
A b.-killer, fratricida (which is included in patricida).
BROTHERHOOD, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna,
germanitas (fraternal connexion); sodalitas, sodali-
litum (companionship, &c.); sodalitas, collegium, corpus
(fraternity, association); genus, natio (race, set).
BROTHERLY, fraternus. In a b. manner, fra-
terne.
BROW, || Eye-brow, supercilium. || Forehead,
frons. The bending or knitting of the b.'s, superciliorum
contractio. To knit or wrinkle the b., frontem
contrahere, adducere, attrahere: to clear it, frontem
emittere, exporrigere, explicare. A lofty b., frons

alta. *A low, small b., frons brevis. A severe b., frons severa, triste supercilium. A haughty b., grande supercilium, supercilium. || Countenance, face, vultus; os. || The b. of a mountain, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.*

BROWBEAT, (torvo or minaci) vultu qm terrere, perturbare; qm impudenter or insolenter tractare; in qm insolentius se gerere; qm ludibrio habere. *B.-beating, insolens, superbus; subst. supercilium.*

BROWN, fuscus (dark b.); subniger (blackish); pullus (dirty b. inclining to black); badius, spadix (chestnut-b.); cervinus (stag-b.); fulvus (b.-yellow).

BROWN, a color fuscus, &c.

BROWN, v. fuscare, infuscare. *Browned by the sun, adustoria coloris, solibus perustus.*

BROWNISH, subfuscus; subrufus.

BROWSE, depascere, tondere, attondere.—*INTR.* pasci, tenera virgulta tondere, sepe depascere, frondes carpere, &c.

BROWSE, s. tenera virgulta, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere. *To b. in a mortar, tundere, pinsere, contundere. To b. to dust, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere. To give a man a bruising, qm pugna (sustibus) contundere, concidere. Bruised under a cruel yoke, crudeli dominatione oppressi. A bruised spirit, animus fractus, afflictus, dejectus.*

BRUISE, s. contusio; contusum; ictus.

BRUIT, v. (qd) in vulgus edere, famam cs rei divulgare, differe qd rumoribus. *It is bruited abroad, rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (L.).*

BRUIT, s. rumor, fama, sermo, &c. See **REPORT**, s. *Noise.* *VID.*

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, impetus, incursio, incursus; concursus, congressio [*SYN. in ATTACK, s.*]; vis. *|| Blow, ictus; fig. fulmen, casus.*

BRUNT of battle, (primus) pugnae impetus. *To bear the b. of the battle, maximum proeli impetum sustinere.*

BRUSH, s. penicillus or peniculus: for coating a wall, penicillus tectorius: for clothes, peniculus or penicillus. *A b. of bristles, seta, *scopae setis fascis.—|| Assault, fig., impetus, incursus; pugna levis.*

BRUSH, v. verrere, evertere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. *He brushed away a tear, lacrimam deterxit. The south wind brushes the clouds away, notus deterget nubila coelo. B. of the dew, rorem excutere. To b. up, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere.—|| Sweep over, graze, verrere; stringere, praestringere, destringere.—|| To b. by, praetervolare.*

BRUSHWOOD, virgulta; sarmentum, cremum (*Col.*). *A broom of b., scopae virgae.*

BRUTAL, by the genit. beluarum or pecudum.—*|| Cruel, fig., atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis; a b. fellow, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis.*

BRUTALITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, tr.) brutum, inhumanum reddere.—*INTR.* obbrutescere; effari; humanitatem suam abjicere. *To be wholly brutalized, omnem humanitatem exuisse, abjicisse; obdurasse.*

BRUTE, adj. sensus experte, sensu carens, brutus. *A b. animal, brutum animal.—|| Rough, fierce, fig., durus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.*

BRUTE, s. brutum animal, bestia, belua. [*SYN. in ANIMAL.*]

BRUTIFY. See **BRUTALIZE.**

BRUTISH, gen. beluarum or pecudum. *This is b., hoc est beluarum. In a b. manner, beluarum more, pecudum ritu. B. lusts, beluinae voluptates.—|| Savage, fig., ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rusticus.—|| Lumpyish, stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.*

BUBBLE, s. bulla: a little one, bullula.—*|| FIG.* res vana or inanis, res levissima, commentum, res ficta et commenticia, somnium.

BUBBLE, v. bullare, bullire.—*|| Boil up, effervesce.—|| Of brooks, fig., leniter sonare, susurrare; micare, salire.—|| Of a fountain, scaturire, emicare. A bubbling, bullitus; aestus: of a fountain, scatebra. A bubbling fountain, scaturigo.*

BUCCANIER. See **PIRATE.**

BUCK, mas, masculus (added to the name of the animal).—*|| B.-goat, caper, hircus.—|| Male-deer, cervus mas, mas dama. Buckskin, pellis cervina.—b.-rabbit, cuniculus.*

BUCKET, situlus, situla, hydra, urna; modiolus (on a wheel for drawing water); hama (for drawing and carrying, asly a fire-b.). *A little b., sitella, urnula.*

BUCKLE, fibula: of a shoe, fibula calcearia or calcei.

BUCKLE, v. fibulâ subnectere.—*|| To b. for the fight, se accingere ad pugnam. To b. to a thing, dare se ci rei, se applicare ad qd, incumbere in or ad qd. To b. with one, manus conserere cum eo.*

BUCKLER, scutum (large), clipeus (smaller), parma; pelta (small, and of the shape of a half-moon). *A little b., scutulum; parma.*

BUCKTHORN, rhamnus catharticus (*Lin.*).

BUCKWHEAT, polydnum fagopyrum (*Lin.*).

BUCOLIC. See **PASTORAL.**

BUD, s. gemma, germen, oculus (of trees); calyx (of flowers). *A little b., calyculus.—|| FIG.* to nip in the b., qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguer.

BUD, v. *|| Put forth b.'s, gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. To be ready to b., get b.'s, gemmascere. Budded, gemmatus. A budding, gemmatio or gemmatus; germinatio.—|| B. out, provenire, exister.*—*|| In oculte, arborem incutere, arbori oculum inserere.—|| Bloom, florescere, vigescere.*

BUDGE, v. loco or ex loco se movere; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fugere ab or ex loco loco.

BUDGE, adj. morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

BUDGET, saccus, sacculus, pera, balga; *fig. copia.* **BUFF,** corium bubulum, pellis bubula. *A b. coat, *lorica bubula.—|| B. (in colour), luteus.*

BUFFALO, bos buffelus (*Lin.*); bubalus is doubtful.

BUFFET, *|| In the face with the palm, alapa.—|| With the fist, colaphus.—|| Sideboard, abacus.*

BUFFET, v. colaphos ci impingere, alapas ci ducere, qm pugnis contundere or cedere. *I b. the waves, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obnitor.*

BUFFOON, maccus (*harlequin*); sannio, coprea; verna;—scurra (*jester of a higher sort, as at the tables of the great*). *To play the b., scurrari, scurrum agere.*

BUFFOONERY, scurrilitas (*Dial. de Or.*), dicacitas scurrilis, vernitias, jocorum lascivia.

BUG, cimex.—*|| Beetle, scarabeus.*

BUGBEAR, formido.—*|| FIG.* to be a mere b., specie non re terribile esse.

BUGGY, cimicum plenus.

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venatorum, cornu.

BUILD, edificare (houses, ships, towns, &c.); struere, construere, exstruere, moliri: condere (to found); excitare, educere (carry up, erect); architectari (by rules of art); facere. *To b. before, praestruere. To b. to, astruere, adjungere qd ei rei: around, circum struere. To b. up a place (cover it with buildings), locum coedificare, edificare, inaedificare. To b. on the sand, cs rei fundamenta tamquam in aquâ ponere (C. de Fin. 2, 22, 72): to b. a row or rows of houses, domos continuare: to b. with freestone, saxo quadrato construere; on another man's ground, edificium in alieno exstruere. A well-built man, prps homo formâ honestâ et liberali. Bees b. their cells, apes fingunt favos. To b. castles in the air, somnia sibi fingere (v. Lucr. 1, 104): to b. aby out, cs luminibus obstruere or officere (i. e. place an obstacle before his windows): to b. a bridge over a river, pontem in fluvio (or flumine) facere, in flumine efficere; amnem ponte jungere; pontem flumini imponere or injicere: over a marsh, paludem pontibus consternere: to b. ships, naves edificare.—*INTR.* edificare, domum or -os edificare.—*|| (gen.) to construct, construere, fingere, fabricare, facere.—|| To b. upon (fig.), fidere, confidere ci; confidere, niti qâ re.**

BUILDER, edificator; conditor; architectus.—*|| FIG.* edificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.

BUILDING (the act), edificatio, exedificatio, exstructio: (the structure), edificatio, edificium, opus. *Little b., edificatiuncula (C.). B. materials, materia (wood for building); tigna (beams, fig.); saxa (stones, fig.). A passion for b., immodicum edificandi studium.*

BULB, bulbus.

BULBOUS, bulbosus. *B. roots, *plantas tuberosas.*

BULGE, *|| To b. out, procurere, prominere.—|| Leak, rimas agere; aquas haurire, sidere (sink).*

BULK, amplitudo, magnitudo; moles (mass). *To sell by the b. (i. e. without exact calculation or measurement), per aversionem or aversione vendere (Jur.).—|| Compass, ambitus, spatium. The b. of a ship, navis capacitatis.—|| Main part, pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo.—|| Projection, procurus, crepido.—projectura (Vitr.).—projectum (Pand.).*

BULKY, magnus, ingens.—*|| Corpulent, crassus, pinguis.—|| Heavy, gravis.—|| Solid, solidus, densus.*

BULL, taurus; dug grex. *Of a b., taurus, taurinus. A story of a cock and a b., nuctricularum fabula; prps *narratiuncula, cui nec caput nec pedes (af. C. Div. vii. 31, res, ita contractas, ut nec caput nec pedes: =ita turbatas, ut nescias ubi incipias, ubi finias).*

—|| *To make a b.*, *prps* *pugnantia loquendo risum audientibus movēre.—|| *The b. in the zodiac*, Taurus.—|| *The b. of the pope*, *littere signo pontificis Romani impressae.

BULL-DOG, *canis Molossus (Lin.).

BULLETIN, || *Daily notices*, *prps* acta diurna. || *Of an army*, acta militaria (*ast. Veget. de re mil.* 2, 19).

BULL'S-EYE, *To hit the b.'s eye*, medium ferio.

BULLFINCH, *loxia pyrrhula (Lin.).

BULLOCK, juvenicus.—bos castratus (*for fattening*). See Ox.

BULLET, glans plumbea, glans.

BULLION, aurum or argentum rude, infectum.

BULLY, s. homo pugnax.—lingua fortis (*if a cowardly b.*, *my Thraso in the old Com.*)—homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus.—homo jurgiosus (*Gell.*: quarrelsome fellow).—rixator (Q.).

BULLY, v. || *Overtbear with menaces*, &c., minis ac terrore commovere.—obstrepere ci, obtundere qm or aures ci (*by talking*). *Pomponius was bullied into swearing*, &c., juravit hoc terrore coactus Pomponius.—|| *To treat with savage cruelty*, *prps* asperè tractare, injuriosus (*Plaut.*) tractare, sævire in qm solère.

BULRUSH, juncus, scirpus.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, pl. munimenta, opera; castellum.—*Fig.* propugnaculum, præsidium, defensor, &c.

BUMBAILIFF, *apparitor or viator magistratuum.

BUMP, tumor (g. l. *for swelling*: oculorum, crurum).—tuber (*proluberating excrecence*; hunch, boil, *prop.* a truffle). *A little b.*, tuberculum.

BUMP, v. tr. qd offendere ad qd (*accidentally*).—qd illidere or impingere ci rei (*purpoately*). *To b. my head agst the door*, caput ad fores offendere. *To b. his head severely agst the wall*, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere.—INTR. offendere qd, illidi or impingi ci rei.

BUMPER, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.

BUNCH, tumor, tuber; struma (*scrofulous bunch, eply on the neck*); hunch, gibba, gibber. *A little b.*, tuberculum.—|| *Cluster*, racemi: *of grapes*, uva: *of ivy-berries*, corymbus.—|| *Bundle*, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus: *of pens*, fascis calamarum.

BUNCH out, v. emînere, prominere, exstare; tumere, extumere.

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus (*as bound together, to be the more easily carried, e. g. of wood, straw, lignorum, stramentorum*).—manipulus, fasciculus manualis (*not too big to be carried by hand*).—sarcina, sarcinula (*as burden*). *B. of rods*, fascis virgarum. *B. of letters*, fasciculus epistolarum. *To carry a b. of books under his arm*, fasciculum librorum sub alâ portare. *In b.'s*, fasciatim or fasciatim; manipulatim.—|| *As a burden*, sarcina, sarcinula.

BUNDLE up, v. colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligare, sarcinulas alligare.

BUNG, obturamentum: *of cork*, cortex. *To take out a b.*, excutere obturamentum. *B.-hole*, os (doli).—orificium (*late*).

BUNG up, v. os doli obturare.

BUNGLE, v. a., inscienter, imperite, infabre facere or conficere; corrumpere; depravare: *athly*, upon inscienter facere or conficere. *To b. a song*, disperdere carmen.—|| *Bungling*, insciens, imperitus; malus. *A bungling business*, upon inscienter factum.

BUNGLER, homo imperitus; homo in arte suâ non satis versatus.—*imperitus artifex (*of an artist*).

BUNGLINGLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus comode, crasse, male.

BUN, panis dulciior, placenta, crustulum.

BUOY, index cs rei ad immum maris positæ or sitæ.

BUOY up, v. sustinere, sustentare, fulcire.

BUOYANCY, levitas; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, quod ab aquâ sustineri potest or sustinetur: levis.—*Fig.* vegetus, hilaris, alacer.

BUR, lappa.

BUREAU, armarium.

BURDEN, s. onus (g. l.), sarcina (*what a man carries or may carry*). *To bear a b.*, onus ferre, sustinere. *To take a b. upon oneself*, onus recipere, suscipere: *to lay it down*, onus deponere. *To be a b. to one*, ci oneri esse, molestum or gravem esse ci. *I will bear the b. of this odium*, molem hujus invidiæ sustinebo.—*A ship of b.*, navis oneraria. *Beast of b.*, jumentum onerarium, jumentum; jumentum sarcinarium (*e. g. pack-horse*).—|| *A ship of 300 tons b.*, navis trecentarum amphorarum.—*Fig.* load, pressure, &c., onus, molestia, incommodum, cura.—|| *Taxes*, onera, munera. (90)

|| *The b. of the song*, versus intercalaris (*Serv. V. Ecl. 8, 21*).—*Fig.* this is ever the b. of his song, eandem canit cantilenam (*Ter.*).

BURDEN, v. onerare, gravare; oneri esse ci, gravem or molestum esse ci; molestiam ci afferre, molestiâ qm afficere. *The body greatly b.'s the mind*, corpus prægravat animum. *Burdened*, oneratus; gravatus; gravis; onustus. *To b. one with aking*, obtundere qm rogitando.

BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. *To be b.*, see BURDEN, v.—*to be more and more b.*, ingravescere.

BURGESS, civis, municipis; senator, patronus.

BURGLAR, perfosor (parietum. *Plaut.*)—perfosor only (*Appul.*)—effractorius (*Sen. Ep. 68*)—effractor (*Paul. Ulp. &c.*).

BURGLARY, effractura (*Paul. Dig.*): or Crcl. with domum perfringere; parietes perfodere (*to commit b.*).

BURIAL, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequie. *B.-ground*, sepulcrum, cœmeterium. *To refuse a b. a b.*, qm sepultura prohibere. See FUNERAL.

BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridiculus; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorsus.

BURLESQUE, v. ridiculum reddere, in locum cr risum vertere; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (*to parody*).

BURLY, magni corporis, grandis, magnitudine insignis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, tr. absumere or consumere igni, flammis, incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare (*to set in flames*); comburere; igni necare (*of a living person*); amburere (*b. round, half-b.*); cremare, concremare (*esply of the dead*); ardere (*to b. here and there, as bread, meat*); inurere (*to b. in, brand*). *To b. aby alive*, qm vivum comburere.—|| *To hurt by burning* (*the hand, for instance*), urere, ardere.—|| *To bite, sting*, urere, pungere, mordere.—|| *Parcè*, urere, torrere.—|| *Use for light*, &c., urere, in lumen urere or uti.—|| *Of time, bricks*, &c., coquere.—INTR. deflagrare, conflagrare (flammis, incendio); flammis, incendio absumi, consumi; ardere, flagrare; uri, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari. *He burnt his father's house*, domum paternam (lares patrios) incendio absumpsit. *The temple of Diana was burnt on that night*, eâ nocte templum Diane deflagavit. *To b. incense*, turâ addere. *To b. to ashes*, in cineres redigere: *to coals*, in carbonem redigere. *To b. all (say with fire)*, omnia igni vastare. *Sun-burnt*, sole adustus. *To b. oneself*, uri, amburi. *Half-burnt*, semistutus, semistulatus; ambustus; semicrematus.

—|| *To glow like fire*, ardere, flagrare.—|| *To be hot to the touch*, ardere, flagrare, candere.—|| *To be inflammable*, ignem concipere posse.—|| *To be heated with desire or passion*, ardere, incensum esse (*e. g. cupiditate, amore*); flagrare, conflagrare, æstuarè (*e. g. invidiâ flagrare or æstuarè*; invidiæ incendio conflagrare). *I b. to see you*, incensum sum cupiditate te videnti.

BURN, s. abustumum. *Green coriander heals b.'s*, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.

BURNET, pimpinella (Lin.).

BURNING, s. (act.) ustio, exustio; crematio; adustio: (*pass.*) conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flamma; ardor.

BURNING, adj. || *Hot, glowing*, candens.—|| *Ardent, passionate*, ardens, flagrans; love, amoris incendium.—|| *Biting, galling*, urens, pungens, mordens.

BURNING-GLASS, vitrum causticum.

BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.

BURROW, cuniculorum cubile.

BURROW, sub terrâ cuniculos facere (cuniculi [*mines*] dicti ab eo [*i. e.* cuniculus, a rabbit]). quod sub terrâ cuniculos ipsi faciunt, ubi latent in agris. *Var. 3, 12*).—|| *Poetical expressions* are, cubilla fodere. (effossis latebris) sub terrâ larem fovere, sub terris ponere domos (*all V.*). *Animals that b.*, subterranea animalia.

BURSAR. See TREASURER, CASHIER.

BURST, tr. rumpere, dirumpere; displodere (*e. g. vesicam*); effringere (*e. g. claustra, fores*). *To b. through a thing*, percurrere per qd.—INTR. rumpi, dirumpi; dissilire (*fly into pieces*); dehiscere, discedere (*b. open, of the earth*); displodi, crepare (*to b. with a noise, explode*). *I b. (with anger or vexation)*, rumpor, dirumpor, findor. *I b. with laughing*, risu dirumpor, risu emorior. *The thunder b.'s*, fit fragor. *A cloud b. by lightning*, nubes fulmine elisa.—|| *To b. out or forth*, erumpere; exardescere.—erumpere must be used with care: vox, sermo, risus, furor erumpit, b.'s

out; agit aby, in qm: also trans., erumpere gaudium, to b. forth with expressions of joy (Ter.): erumpere diu coercitum iram, to let one's long-suppressed anger b. forth (C.); but not erumpere in vocem, in risum, in furorē, in stomachum. To b. into a fit of laughing, tollere risum, cachinnum; cachinnare (not cachinnari); in cachinnos or risus effundi. Tears b. forth, lacrimae oboriuntur, prorumpunt, prosiunt. To b. into tears, in lacrimas effundi. A war suddenly b.'s out, bellum exoritur, exardescit; belli flamma exardescit. (His) wrath, hatred b.'s out, ira, odium exardescit. To b. open a door, januam effringere: a prison, vincula carceris rumpere. The sun b.'s forth, sol nubes perprimit ac dividit (C.); sol inter nubes effulget: to b. out of the camp, ex castris erumpere: to b. through the enemy, erumpere per hostes (L.). To b. from one's arms, e complexu cs se eripere.

BURST, s. eruptio.—|| *Of thunder, fragor: also by Crcl. with the verb.*

BURTHEN. See **BURDEN**.

BURY, sepelire (g. t.). *humare (both, but esp. sep., like θάπτειν, of a ny mode of disposing of a corpse.—quod nunc communiter in omnibus sepultis ponitur, ut humati dicantur, id erat proprium tum in his, quos humus injecta contegeret. C. Legg. 2, 22, 56).—humo tegere, terrā, humo contegere (bury).—in sepulcro condere or condere uno (post. and Post-Aug. tumulare, contumulare).—corpus cs tumulo inferre (T.).—funere efferre with or without foras (to carry out for burial).—infodere (shuffe into the ground). To b. one alive, vivum qm defodere: to be buried alive, vivum terrā obrui. To b. with military honours, militari honesto funere qm humare.—|| To put in the ground, infodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terrā).—|| To overwhelm, obruere, opprimere: to b. in oblivion, oblivione obruere: to be buried in oblivion, aeternā oblivione obrutum esse: to be buried in the ruins, ruinā cs rei (domūs, &c.) opprimi: in the waves, undis obrui, hauriri.—|| To hide, &c., sepelire; ponere (dismiss; e. g. amorem): obruere. To b. one's self in one's country seat, rus se abdere. [More under FUNERAL.]*

BUSH, frutex.—|| *Of thorns, dumus, vepres, sentis. [SYN. IN BRAMBLE, BRIER.]—To go about the b., qd vitabundum circumire (in Tac. cs nomen).—ambages agere. A bird in the hand is worth two in the b., spem pretio non emo. Good wine needs no b., proba merx facile emptorem reperit (tamesti in abstracto sita est. [Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128]): bonum vinum pittacium or titulum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loquitur. Bushes, b.-wood, virgulta, fruteta.*

BUSH, v. spatiose fruticare.

BUSHEL, modius (Rom.); medimnus (Greek, equal to six modii).

BUSHY, || *Thick, fruticosus, frutescens.—|| Of hair, horridus, hirsutus.—|| Covered with bushes, virgultis obitus, fruticosus, fruticosus; dumosus. A b. place, fruticetum; vepretum, &c.*

BUSILY, sedulo, naviter, strenue, acriter; sollicite.—|| *Importune, moleste (in a troublesome manner).*

BUSINESS, occupatio (engagement); opus (the work); negotium; mercatura, mercatio (traffic); res (affair, concern); officium (one's bounden d.); munus (office, post); studium (eager application to something); cura (care for something); ministerium (service). It is the b. (i. e. part) of one, est cs. For business' sake, negotii gratia. Full of b., negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus: to be so, occupatissimus esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum (distentum) esse. To do b., rem gerere (gen.); negotiari (as a lender of money and buyer-up of corn); mercaturam facere (as a large merchant). To divide the b. between them (of two consuls, legates, &c.), officia inter se partiri. To make a b. of something, faciliare, exercere qd. To do a good, bad b., bene, male rem gerere. To do a good deal of b., to have a good b. (of a merchant), mercaturam facere non ignoblem. To be connected in b. with aby, ratione cum qo conjunctum esse. I have a b. to settle with you, mihi est res tecum. What b. have you here? quid tibi hic negotii est? How is it with the b.? quo loco res est? ut res se habet? 'Tis my, your b., meum, tuum est. This is not my b., hoc non meum est, hae non meae sunt partes. To mind his own b., suum negotium gerere; res suas curare: others' b., aliena negotia curare. To make athy one's (principal) b., qd sibi studio habere (Ter.); omne studium conferre ad qd: omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in qd: omni contentione elaborare, summā opo niti, or eniti et contendere (these three with ut). To find one b. (fig.), negotium ei facessere; qm exercere. To the b. in

hand! ad rem! (to a speaker who is keeping off from the real point at issue.) This is the true b. of our lives, ad hoc praecipue nati sumus. I make it the b. of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam. This is the b. of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat. He is the man to do your b., hunc ipsum requirebas. A man of b., homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.

BUSKIN, calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenuis tegit.—|| *Tragic b.*, cothurnus (also hunter's b.).

BUSKINED, cothurnatus.

BUSS. See **KISS**.

BUST, herma; clipeus (in painting or relief on a shield-like surface).

BUSTARD, tarda; otis tarda (Lin.).

BUSTLE, s. || *Hurry, festinatio. nimia or praepropora festinatio.—trepidatio (anxious b.) In a b., praepropere (L.). nimis festinanter. raptim.—(as adj.) praepropere, nimis festinans. To be in a b., festinare. To be in too great a b., in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates.—|| Tumult, confusio. VID.*

BUSTLE, v. festinare. in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates. festinantis agere. A bustling life, vita actiosa (Sen.). See under **BUSY**.

BUSY, || *Occupied, engaged, occupatus. Not b., vacuus, otiosus. I am not b., mihi vacat. To be b. with alth, occupatum esse in qā re, intentum esse ei rei. B. with many things, distentus or obrutus plurimis occupationibus; negotiorum plenus. My thoughts are b. with him, eum cogito.—|| Active, stirring, sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger. A b. life, vita negotiosa, actiosa (actuosus used by C. only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration worth ought to be the most animated, &c. Sen. uses vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis. C. would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens qd et moliens; for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu praeditus est sempiterno.—activus is a Post-class., philos., and gramm., t. i. Krebs).—|| Meddling, importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.—|| Anxious, sollicitus, anxius.*

BUSY, v. occupare, occupatum tenēre, detinēre. To b. one manifoldly, distinēre, distringere (draw the mind this way and that, so that one cannot bend his thoughts to the thing in hand). To b. one's self with a thing, occupari qā re, versari in re or circa qd, se ponere in re; tractare, agere qd; dare se ei rei: with all earnestness, urgere qd. To be busied with a thing, (see **BUSY**, above). A busying one's self with the poets, pertractatio poetarum. To have the thoughts busied with a person, qm cogitare: with something else, alias res agere.

BUSYBODY, homo importunus, molestus; ardelio, homo occupatus in orio, gratis auliculus (see **Phaedr.** II. 5).

BUT, at. sed. verum or vero. autem (at has an adverbative, see a corrective or limiting force: verum or vero affirms the truth or importance of an assertion; autem carries on a train of thought already begun: it is the weakest adversative particle).—It is to be observed that autem and vero stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence.—|| **BUT ON THE OTHER HAND**, at (esp. before personal names and pronouns): **BUT AT LEAST**, **BUT AT ALL EVENTS**, at, at certe or tamen.—**BUT IN OBJECTIONS ANTICIPATED** (= but it may be said, or urged), at, at enim, at vero.—|| **'TRUE, BUT'** (in concessions), at, at enim (the concession being followed by another consideration that must not be lost sight of).—|| **BUT FORSOOTH** (in anticipating objections), at vero, at enim.—|| **BUT (in the minor premises of a syllogism)**, atqui. autem.—|| **BUT BEHOLD OR LO!** ecce autem!—|| **NAY, BUT; NAY, BUT ASSUREDLY**, enimvero, verum enimvero.—|| **BUT (when a subject is to be ended or suspended)**, sed, svs verum: b. enough for to-day, sed—in hunc diem hactenus.—|| **I DON'T SAY — BUT**, non modo—sed; non dicam or non dico—sed; ne dicam or nedum. [Pract. Intr. II. 506–508].—|| **NOT ONLY NOT—BUT EVEN NOT**, non modo—sed ne—quidem (when a verb, common to both clauses, is expressed in the second); non modo non—sed ne—quidem. Such a man will not dare, not only to do, but even to think alth that is not honorable, talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit.—|| **NOT THAT—BUT (rejecting one reason and affirming another)**, non quod—sed; non eo quod—sed; non quod—sed (the last being not only permissible, but of more frequent occurrence than the other forms).—|| **NOT THAT—NOT, —BUT**, non quin—sed; non quo

non—sed [Pr. Intr. II. 811].—I BUT YET, BUT NOW-
EVER, at, attamen, verum tamen.—PERHAPS—BUT
YET, fortasse—verum tamen. *With a love of glory too
eager perhaps, but get honorable, amore glorie, nimis
arri fortasse, verum tamen honesto (C.).*—I BUT IF,
sin, sin autem, si vero: BUT IF NOT, si non, si minus,
si aliter.—I NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO, non modo—sed
etiam or verum etiam; non solum—sed etiam [see
Pract. Intr. II. 504, 505], *sis sed et (even in Cicero):*
non tantum—sed etiam. *In non tantum—sed or vero*
etiam, there is never a descent from the greater to the less;
and this form cannot be used when neither the subject
nor the predicate is common to both sentences.—BUT
ON THE CONTRARY, at contra, at enim vero.—BUT
RATHER, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero.—I To be
praised with a but, cum exceptione laudari. *Without*
an if, or but, sine ullâ morâ, haud cunctanter, liben-
tissime.—BUT is sometimes not expressed in Latin, e.g.
this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non
meum.

BUT, in the sense of EXCEPT, præter; præterquam;
excepto (-s, -is); nisi. *I saw nobody b. him, præter*
illum vidi neminem. No one is wise b. the good man,
nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus. Nothing b. nihil aliud,
nisi (that and nothing else); nihil aliud quam (i. e.
equivalent to that). This happens to none b. a wise
man, soli hoc contingit sapienti. I saw no one b. you,
te unum vidi. Nothing could bring them into one
united people b. law, coalescere in populi unius corpus,
nullâ re præterquam legibus, poterant. The last b.
one, proximus a postremo. There is nobody here b. I,
solus hic sum. What b.? quid aliud nisi or quam?
All b., tantum quod.

BUT, in the sense of ONLY, modo, tantum, solum
(tantum properly confines what was said to a certain
magnitude, modo to a certain measure or degree,
solum to the thing itself, to the exclusion of others).
tantummodo, nonnisi, solus, unus. *I saw b. you, te*
unum vidi. I did b. hear these things, non see them,
hæc audivi tantum, non vidi. I will speak, do you b.
hear, loquar, modo audi. If b., dummodo; dum (with
subj.). Do b. let him, sine modo. Do b. stay, mane
modo. B. too often, sæpius justo; nimium sæpe.
There were b. two ways (two in all), erant omnino
itinerâ duæ. You have b. the name of virtue in your
mouth, nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. He came b.
to-day, hodie primum venit. B. a while ago, non ita
pridem, nuper admodum. He is b. twenty years old,
non amplius viginti annos natus est. It wanted b.
little that &c., tantum non, &c.; non multum abfuit,
quin &c.

BUT THAT (except that if not), ni, nisi; quod nisi.
B. that I fear my father, ni metuum patrem. And b.
that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret
fateri.—I After a negative, quin, qui non; in this use
we often drop that.—QUIN is hardly ever used
where, if the rel. and non were used, ejus non or cui
non would stand: it stands for quo non after an
expression of time. The sentence after quin must not
contain another relative.—No day almost, b. (that) he
comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum
meam veniat, or quo domum meam non veniat. There
is none b. is afraid of you, nemo est, qui te non me-
tuat. There is none b. may complain, nemo est, quin
conqueri possit. There is no doubt b. (that) &c., non
est dubium, quin (with subj.). I have no fear b. I
shall write you letters enough, non vereor, non
scribendo te expleam. None b. (i. e. those who did
not), nemo quin, nemo qui non.—None b. knows, nemo
est, qui nesciat.—I Not b. that, non quin, non quia
non, with a subj., followed in the subsequent clause by
sed quod or sed quia with the indic., or by sed ut with
the subj.

BUT, after cannot. I cannot b. &c., facere non
possum quin (subj.), or non possum non (with inf.).—
non possum quin is Præ-class.—I cannot b. be &c.,
feri non potest, ut non or quin &c.

BUT FOR (i. e. were it not for, had it not been for)
some person or thing, nisi or ni q's or qd esset, fuisset
(absque qo or qâ re esset is used by comic writers).—
The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy b.
for one man, Horatius Cocles, pons iter hostibus dedit,
ni unus vir fuisset, H. C. (only in comedy should we
find absque uno viro, Horatio Coclite, esset.) I would,
b. for hurting him, vellem, ni foret ei damnum.

BUTCHER, lanius, seldom lano. macellarius (meat-
seller).—I At a sacrifice, popa (who struck the
beast), cultarius (who cut his throat).—FIG. homo san-
guinarius.

BUTCHER, v. prop. cedere, jugulare; mactare
(92)

(at a sacrifice).—FIG. trucidare, concidere; obtrun-
care.

BUTCHERLY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens,
ævus, ferus.

BUTCHER'S BROOM, ruscus.

BUTCHERY, FIG. cædes; trucidatio.—I Where
beasts are butchered, laniena.

BUT-END, I Of a gun, manubrium.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minis-
ter or ministrator (vinl).

BUTT, scopus (goal). To aim at a b., destinatum
petere (L.): to hit a b., scopum ferire or ferire only
(H.).—I Point at which the endeavour is di-
rected, propositum. is qui mihi est (sult, &c.) propo-
positus exitus. fnis.—I Not scopus in this mean-
ing.—Iudibrium (e.g. He took him ludibrium verius
quam comitem).—I To make a b. of one, qm ludibrio
habere; putare sibi qm pro ridiculo et delectamento.
To be one's b., ludibrio esse ci.—I Blow, ictus.

BUTT, v. cornu ferire, cornu petere.—I Of a ram,
arietare in qm. Butting, qui cornu petit, petulcus.

BUTT, I Cask, dolium, labrum.

BUTTER, butyrum. To make b., butyrum facere.

Bread and b., panis butyro illud.

BUTTER, v. butyro illinere qd.

BUTTERFLY, papilio.—FIG. a mere b. in love, de-
sultor amoris.

BUTTERY, cella promptuarii, promptuarium; cella
penaria (where provisions are laid up).

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes (of men or animals).—
lumbi (loins).

BUTTON, orbiculus (flat), globulus (globular). B-
hole, fissura.

BUTTON, v. globulibus iungere.

BUTTRESS, antidia, is, f. erisma, n. (ἀντρίψις,
idos: ὑπεσπασμα, atos).

BUXOM, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens. I Gay,
brisk, hilaris, alacer, lætus.—I Wanton, jolly, las-
civus, protervus, &c. See WANTON.

BUY, emere (g. t.).—mercari (to b. as a formal trans-
action, mly as the mercantile conclusion, of a bargain).
—redimere (things not properly articles of trade, but
wch the buyer might claim as his due, or ought to receive
gratuitously; as peace, justice, love, &c. Död.).—emer-
cari (prop. and fig.); nundinari (also to b. by a bribe).
To b. at auction, emere in auctione; (of public reve-
nues) redimere. To b. a bargain, bene or recte emere.
To have a mind to b., empturire. Fond of buying,
emax; a love of buying, emacitas. A buying, emptio.
To b. and sell, mercari, mercaturam facere, nundinari.
To b. up (b. together), coemere; (that others may not
get it) præmercari. To b. up corn (in order to make
it dear), comprimere frumentum. To b. off (bribe),
corrumpere; (clear by a bribe) pecuniâ a supplicio
liberare. To let himself be bought, pecuniam accipere.

BUYER, emptor, emens; manceps; propola (who
buys to sell again). A b. up or together, qui qd co-
emitt. A b. up of corn (to make it dearer), qui frumen-
tum comprimit; dardanarius (Pand.). B. and seller,
emens et vendens.

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); mur-
murare.

BUZZ, s. susurrus; bombus; murmur.

BUZZARD, I Species of hawk, buteo. I Fig.
simpleton, fool, verrex (lit. sheep).

BY, of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, juxta,
prope, propter, sub; sub manum, ad manum, præ
manibus. The islands wch are near by Sicily, insule
quæ sunt propter Siciliam. To seat one's self by a
person or thing, propter qm or qd considere. To have
gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos. A
cave is by, propter est spelunca quædam.—Also by
verbs: e.g. to stand, sit by one, ci astare, assidere: to
go by one's side, lateri ci adhærere; latus ci tegere.—
I Present.—To be by, adesse, coram adesse. When I
am by, not by, me præsentem, coram me; me absente.—
I Along, secundum; præter. To keep by the land (in
sailing), oram, terram legere.—I Past, præter. To go
by, præterire (a place, locum).—I By sea and land,
terrâ marique. They came by sea, navibus advecti
sunt: by land, pedibus hoc iter fecerunt.—I By the
way, in viâ, in itinere; per viam; in transitu, transi-
ens, præteriens (also fig.); quasi præteriens (fig.);
obiter (fig.). To touch by the way, in transitu or
leviter qd attingere.—I By the way of, per (through),
or with the ablat. of the name of a town: e.g. he went
by Laodicea, Laodiceâ iter fecit.

BY, of time, in the sense of at. By night, noctu,
nocte. By day, die, interdiu. So, by moonlight, lu-
cente lunâ, ad lunam.—I As soon as, not later

shan, intra; ante. *By the year's end*, intra annum. *By this time*, jam. *By the time Rome had been built three hundred years*, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exactis. *By that time I shall have arrived*, jam adero. *He was there by day-break*, cum diluculo advenit. *By the time he ended his speech*, oratione vixitum finita.

BY, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. Year by year, month by month, day by day, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, &c. Man by man, virum. Town by town, villam by villam, oppidum, vicatim. Step by step, gradatim. By little and little, paulatim. To fall at their feet, one by one, ad omnium pedes sigillatim accidere. By the pound, ad libram. To pay one by the hour, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare cl. By ones, twos, &c., singuli, bini, &c.

BY one's self (i. e. unassisted), per se; per se ipse; per se solus.—|| Alone, solus.—|| Apart, seorsum, separatim. By itself (in and for itself), per se: viewing the thing by itself, si rem ipsam spectas.

BY (denoting a means), by means of, per (empty of persons); also by the ablat. of the thing or of the gerund; its the partic. utens or usus with ablat.; also e, ex. To ask a thing of some one by letter, qd ab eo per litteras petere. To avenge one's wrongs by means of another, injurias suas per alterum ulcisci. To nourish virtue by action, virtutem agendo alere. To know a man by his voice, qm ex voce agnoscere.—|| Denoting a cause or its effect, per; a, ab (empty with pass. and neut. verbs); propter; (ca) opera; (cs or cs rei) beneficio. To be killed by aby, ab eo occidi. To perish by disease, perire a morbo. The world was created by God, mundus a Deo creatus est. The slaves, by whom you live, servi, propter quos vivis. The common people were stirred up by them, eorum opera plebs concitata est.—|| By reason of, per, propter, ob. By reason that, propterea quod, propterea quia.—also by the ablat. of the thing: e. g. this happened by your fault, vestra culpa hoc accidit.—|| To this may be referred BY, denoting the thing or part taken hold of, wch is expressed by the ablat.—To drag by the feet, pedibus trahere.

BY, i. e. according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. By the course of the moon, ad cursum lunae. By a model, pattern, ad effigiem, ad exemplum. To judge a thing by the truth, ex veritate qd aestimare. It is built by the authority of the senate, ædificatur ex auctoritate senatus.

BY, in adjuration or in supplication, per. BY, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the ablat.—Shorter by one syllable, unâ syllabâ brevior. Higher by ten feet, decem pedibus altior. By much, multo. By far, longe.

BY, in some phrases. By stealth, furtim. By turns, in vicem, per vices, alternis. By chance, forte, casu. By heart, memoriter. By and by, jam, mox, brevi. By the by, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, quæso.

BY-DESIGN, } consilium alterum. He had this by-BY-END, } end, that &c., simul id sequebatur, ut &c.

BY-LAW, præscriptum minoris momenti.

BY-PLACES, devia (loca).

BY-STANDER, spectator.

BY-WAY, trames, semita, callis; diverticulum (that turns off from a greater; also fig.).

BY-WORD, proverbium; verbum. To become a b-w., in proverbium venire or cedere: proverbis eludi (be ridiculed in proverbs). See PROVERB.

C.

CABAL, s. || An intriguing body, doll or fallacious machinators (see CABALLER).—or Crcl. qui consilia clandestina (in qm) concipiunt. || Political intrigue, ars, artificium (artifice).—fallacia (deceit, intrigue).—better in pl. artes (malæ); fallacies (cabals, intrigues); consilia clandestina (hidden designs); calumniæ (malicious slander, false accusation).

CABAL, v. fallacias facere, fingere: consilia clandestina concingere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis. With ut (to endeavour to effect by c.): likewise calumnias facere; multa machinari: to c. agit aby, fallacias in qm intendere; consiliis clandestinis oppugnare qm; cidiolum necitare. See CABAL, s.

CABALA, *cabbāla; *arcana Hebræorum doctrina.

CABALIST, *cabbalista.

CABALISTIC, *cabbalisticus.—Adv. *cabbalisticæ.

CABALLER, doll or fallacious machinator (v. Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 2).

CABBAGE, brassica (v. pr.).—olus (any kitchen-herb, of wch br. is a species, s. Cato R. R. 176, in: brassica est, quæ omnibus oleribus antistat).—caulis (prop. the stalk; poet the c. itself).—crambe (according to Plin. 20, 9, 33, a sort of c. with thin and compact leaves, known to the Greeks, in Latin only proverbially: e. g. crambæ repetita, c. warmed up again, atq. stale by repetition). Head of c., carpum brassicæ: c.-leaf, brassicæ folium: c.-plant, planta brassicæ.

CABBAGE, v. subducere furto; surripere. See TO FILCH.

CABIN. || In a ship, diæta (Petron. 115, 1). Cabin-boy, *puer nauticus. || Hut, casula. tugurium. || Small room, cellula.

CABINET, || A private room, conclave.—cubiculum minus (a small room adjoining a large one).—zotheca (a small room belonging to the principal one, for repose, studying).—cubiculum secretus (a private room: e. g. of a prince).—sanctuarium or consistorium principis (c. of a prince, Plin. 23, 8, 77. Ammian. 25, 10). || METON. for government, see ADMINISTRATION, and 'c.-minister' below.—To hold a c.-council, secreta consilia agitare: to peep into the c., principum secreta rimari (T. Ann. 6, 33): equally great in the field and in the c., rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regundæ; fortis ac strenuus, pace belloque bonus.—a c.-minister, comes consistorianus (in the time of the emperors); or Crcl. princeps amicorum regis, quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (L. 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur particeps (after Nep. Eum. 1, 5 and 6).—c. counsellor, qui principis est a consiliis interioribus (after Nep. Hann. 2, 2).—consilia interiora or domestica (the assembly).—c. secretary, quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (s. Nep. Eum. 1, 5); also scriba principis.—c. seal, signum principis (after Suet. Oct. 94, p. med.).

|| A repository for valuables or curiosities, thesaurus; horreum: for coins, *numotheca: a c. for china, *collectio Sinenis artificio factorum operum; *copia operum Sinenis artis.

CABINET-MAKER, intestinariarius * (Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2, in so far as he makes objects of art).—lignarius (sc. fabricator: scriniorum or capsularum opifex (any one who works in wood, joiner or carpenter)).

CABLE, funis ancorarius; ancorale.—ora (by wch a ship is fastened to the shore); remulcus (towing-c.); rudens (any rope empty belonging to the yards and sails).—to cut the c., ancoralia incidere; ancoras precipere.

CABRIOLET, cislum.

CACHINATION, loud and screaming laughter, cachinnus (as condition).—cachinnatio (Cic. Tuscul. 4, 31, 66: as action). See LAUGH, s.

CACKLE, v. strepere (prop. of geese, &c.; applied also to men).—gracillare (of chickens. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 25).—gingrire, strepere (of geese. Fest. and Virg. Ecl. 9, 36).—clangere (of geese).—tetrinnire (of ducks. Auct. Carm. de Philom.).

CACKLING, strepitus (of geese and men).—voce anserum (loud c. Tac. Germ. 10, 3).—to raise a loud c., vociferari (Col. 8, 13, 2).—clangor (of geese and chickens).—gingritus (of geese: late).

CADAVEROUS, || Looking like a corpse, cadaverous.

CADE, cadus. See CASK.

CADE, cleur (same by nature, of animals: opp. ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (used to the hand, domestic, tame; of beasts and men: opp. ferus).—domitus (tamed, subdued; of wild beasts and savage nations: opp. ferus).—placidus (of gentle disposition, peaceably inclined; of men and beasts: opp. ferus).—mitis (meek, yielding: opp. immanis).

CADE, v. mansuifacere. mansuetum facere or reddere (to accustom to the hand, to render domestic or sociable: e. g. the people, plebem). See TAME, v.

CADENCE, || In music, intervallum.—numerus (in speech). || An harmonious conclusion, quedam ad numerum conclusio. Having (or with) a good c., numerosus: numerose cadens: numerose cadere (all of speech). To close periods with a good c., numeris sententias claudere.

CADET, || A younger brother, frater natu minor. || In a military sense, *puer ad militiam publice informandus.—tiro nobilis is inapplicable.

CADGER, coemptor (one who buys up).—propōla

(one who buys to sell again).—caupo (one who retails the necessities of life).

CÆSTUS, cæstus. To fight with c's, pugilare (the boxer with them was pugil, pycta [πύκτη]: the act, pugilatus).

CAG, dollolum.—seria (oblong cask). See CASK.

CAGE, || An inclosure, cavēa (both for birds and wild beasts).—claustrum (for wild beasts). || Any kind of fence for the same purpose, sepes, septimentum.—septum (an inclosed place: e.g. for hunting, venation).—vivarium. leporarium (different appellations for the same thing, s. Gell. 2, 20). || A prison, carcer.—custodia (prop. the guarding of aby; also the place itself).—vincula, pl. (chains or fetters; also the place).

CAGE, v. in caveam includere. || Animals for pleasure, bestias includere delectationis causā. || Imprison, includere in carcerem. qm in custodiam dare; in carcerem condere or conijcere. See IMPRISON.

CAIRN, acervus lapidum. lapides in unum locum congesti.

CAITIFF, scelestus, aelus. scelus viri.

CAJOLE, blandiri cl (with words and gestures).—(manu) permulcere qm (to stroke with the hand).—amplexari et osculari qm (to embrace and kiss aby).—assentari cl (to humour aby; yield to him in every thing).—adulari (flatter basely).—blanditis delectare qm. commodis verbis persuadere cl.

CAJOLER, assentari (who yields to aby in every thing).—adulator (base flatterer).—homo blandus (flattering by sweet words).

CAJOLERY, blanditiæ (insinuating words, caresses).—blanditiæ et assentationes (C.).—blandimentum (caressing means by which one endeavours to win over aby).—adulatio (base flattery).

CAKE, s. placenta.—libum (the flat c. of honey, meal, &c.; a sacrificial and also birth-day c.).—massa. pondus (a mass of athg in general).

CAKE, v. tr. with athg. qd ci rei concoquere.—INTR.) conconcrecere (congeal, stick together, &c.). in massa concrecere. indurescere.

CALAMINE, cadmia, the different sorts of wch were: botrytis: placitis; ostracitis (s. the Lex.).

CALAMITOUS, miser (pitiable, in bad circumstances).—infelix (unfortunate).—calamitosus (beset, oppressed with grief; beset with dangers, &c.).—tristis (afflicting).—luctuosus (doleful).—gravis (heavy, distressing). || CALAMITOUS TIMES, gravis or iniqua.

CALAMITY, calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage and loss, also by war).—miseria (misery: opp. happiness).—res miseræ or afflictæ (lamentable situation).—casus adversus or tristis, fm context merely casus (unfortunate accident).—res adversæ, fortuna afflictæ, fm context fortuna only (unfortunate circumstances, esp. relating to pecuniary and domestic matters).—fortuna mala (misfortune, ill fate). To bring c's upon aby, miseriarum tempestates ci excitare; ci insignem calamitatem inferre. To suffer c., in malis esse, jacere, versari; malis urgeri: a c. calamitatem accipere. See AFFLICTION.

CALCINATE, tr.) in calcem vertere.—INTR.) *in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, v. a. || To reckon, computare, supputare (to sum up).—cs rei rationem inire; ad calculos vocare qd.—calculum ponere in re (to reckon over, take an account).—*computando efficere (to make out by calculating). To c. expenses, or the cost, ad calculos vocare sumptus: to c. an amount in the current coin of our own country. *ad nostræ pecuniæ rationem revocare qd: to c. the course of the heavenly bodies, stellarum or siderum cursus et motus numeris persequi; cursus siderum dimetiri (measure and c.).—the loss cannot be calculated, damnum majus est quam quod æstimari possit: to c. every thing according to one's own interest, omnia metiri emolumentis et commodis: to c. with any one, rationem cum quo putare, instituere, conferre; rationem or calculum ponere cum quo (Plin. Paneg. 20, 5): to c. every thing by pounds, shillings, and pence, omnia ad lucrum revocare: to learn to c., arithmetice discere: to c. well, in arithmetice satis exercitatus esse: to c. by Olympiads, Olympiadum numero finire; the Gauls c. time by nights, and not by days, Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt (Cæs. B. G. 6, 18).—the Germans do not c. time by days, as we do, but by nights, Germani non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant (Tac. Germ. 11, 2). || To c. upon a thing, sperare fore ut &c. I c. upon your coming, spero fore ut venias. —IMPROPR. a) to weigh athg, calculum ponere in re (Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 9).—to c. or weigh all the difficulties

or circumstances attending any matter, ponere calculos in utraque parte (Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 9).—b) to intend a certain effect, accommodare qd ad rem.

CALCULATED, adj. accommodatus; aptus; idoneus; par.—c. for something, accommodatus ad qd, or ci rei: c. for business and nothing else, par negotiis nec supra.

CALCULATION, s. ratio; computatio, supputatio. To make friendship a mere c. of interest, nimia exigue et exilliter ad calculos vocare amicitiam. A c. made or to be made, ratio subducta or subducenda.

CALCULATOR, s. calculator (Mart. and Ulp. Dig.).—computer (Sen. Ep. 87, 5).

CALDRON, ahēnum. cortina (resting on three legs for cooking and dyeing).—lebes (λεβης, only among the Greeks, esp. used as a present of honour. s. Virg. Æn. 3, 466; 5, 266).

CALEFACTION, s. calefactio (Arcad. Dig.). calefactus, ds (only in the ablat. Plin. and Lact.). or Crcl.: for the c. of athg, ad qd calefactendum.

CALENDAR, s. calendarium (originally a book of debts or interest; in modern Latin, a calendar. Inscr. Grut. 133: to be retained as t. t.).—fasti (the book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, the dies senatus et comitiales, &c., were registered).—ephemeris, idis, f. (a day-book of expenses, events, &c.).

CALENDER, s. tormentum (for clothes. Sen. Trang. 1, 3: in later writers, pressorium).

CALENDER, v. (vestes, pannum, &c.) ponderibus premere (Sen. Trang. 1, 3).—*pannum polire, expolire (Plin. has vestes pol., expol.).

CALENDS, s. calendæ, or kalendæ in inscriptions (the first day of the month): till the last of August, usque ad pridie calendæ Septembris. Debtors paid interest on the first of the month, hence tristes calendæ. The Greeks had no c. in their calculations of time, hence ad calendæ Græcas solvere, to pay at latter Lammas, t. e. never. || The name of the month is to be an adj. Hence calendæ Januariæ, non Januarii.

CALF, || Young of a cow, vitulus. || Sea-calf, vitulus marinus (the pure Latin term).—phoca (also a sea-c., fm φῶκα). || Of or belonging to a c., vitulinus. || Of the leg, sura.—to have thick calves, crassioribus esse suris.

CALIBRE, s. || The diameter of the barrel of a gun, *modus tormentorum; also *os tormentorum, *os tormenti bellici: *tormenti bellici capacitās. || IMPR. modus.—magnitudo.—amplitudo.—they are of a different c., non sunt ejusdem farine.

CALICE. See CHALICE.

CALICO, byssus, byssinum (byssus was, according to Poll. 7, 75, a fine yellow flax: in Strab. and later writers, cotton: as stuff made of cotton, Appul. Met. 11, p. 258, 20. byssinum, s. opus, Tertull.: vestie vos serico probatiss, byssino sanctitatis, purpuræ pudicitiae).—sindon (a fine stuff made of cotton. Mart. 2, 16; 4, 19; 11, 1. Auzon. Ephem. in parech. 2). Others give *tela e (lino) xylyno texta (xylinum, sc. linum, cotton thread. Plin.). prps *pannus xylinus.

CALIGRAPHY, s. calligraphia; *scribendi ars. CALIX (cup of a flower), dollolum floris (Plin.).—calathus (late; poet.).

CALK, v. a. *navem picare. [Kraft gives navium rimas pice, adipe, obducere, explere.]

CALKER, Crcl. by navem picare, &c.

CALL, s. || Sound of the voice, vox. || The calling, summoning, vocatus; vocatio; evocatio (in military service: e.g. a person takes up arms at the first c., qs arma capit, ubi primum bellum canit audit). || To come upon aby's calling, cs vocatu or a quo vocatum or invitatum venire. Hence esp., || The offer of an office, munus oblatum, fm context also conditio.—to receive a c., *vocari ad munus: to receive a c. to go to any place, *quo vocari: he had a c. to go to Gottingen, *Gottingensis conditio et offerre-batur: to accept a c., *munus oblatum suscipere; conditionem accipere: he accepted the c. without hesitation, *non dubitavit accipere, quod deferre-batur: to refuse a c., conditionem recusare. || Impulse, impulsio. || Visi, salutatio. salutationis officium (at Rome, the c. of friends or clients in the morning as a mark of respect towards persons of rank).—daily and frequent c's of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia: to make a c. [v. to CALL]: to put off a c., visendi curam differre (Tac. Ann. 14, 6, 1): your c. will be agreeable to all, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. || The calling a person or thing by name, nomenclatio.

CALL, v. || Name, nominare (also to give athg a proper name).—appellare (to c. or address aby by his

title).—vocare. dicere (the former, to c. *aby* by his name, or, like dicere, to c. *aby* or *athg* according to what it is, i. e. to affix any epithet to it. ~~See~~ Vocare generally with a subst., dicere with an adj.).—nomen cl dare or indere or imponere (to give a name to *aby*).—to c. by name, qm nomine appellare.—to c. every thing by its own name, suo quaque rem nomine appellare.—to c. *aby* or *athg* after something, ex qd re or ex qo nominare qd or qm: I c. *athg* my own, qd meum vindico.—I am called (i. e. I have the name), mihi est nomen, with nom., or dat., or (more seldom) gen. of the name (p. NAME, s.).—In vite, invitare (to request *aby's* participation in *athg*): invitare qm ad qd (e. g. ad bellum, ad quietem, &c.).—ad opus sollicitari (to be called upon to perform some deed).—Visit, visere, cs visendi causa venire. invisere. visitare (to c. upon *aby* to inquire after his health, &c.).—intervisere (to c. occasionally).—adire, convenire (to c. to speak on or to transact any business).—salutare. salutatum or salutandi causa ad qm venire. ad qm salutandum venire (to c. upon *aby*, as a mark of respect).—TO CALL OUT (challenge to a combat), provocare (absol. L. 24, 8); provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (espily fm among a multitude).—CALL OUT (troops to military service), evocare, or evocare ad bellum. Summon to appear at a place, postulare, citare (the former before a court, the latter of any verbal summon); on account of *athg*, cs rei or de re; patres in curiam citari jubere (to c. the fathers to appear in the senate-house).—nominatim citare or evocare (to summon *aby* by his name to take military service).—CALL IN, advocare, to *aby*, ad qm, to *athg*, ad or in qd.—accire (to intend to c. in, but so that the person called need not come immediately, therefore merely accire qm, not qm ad qm, &c.).—arcessere (send for *aby* and make him actually come: e. g. qm accessi or arcessi i jubere).—to c. *aby* in, intro vocare qm (invite him in).—to c. in a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere or admovere.—medicum ad agrotum adducere (of a person fetching him): to c. in money, pecunias exigere. CALL BACK, revocare: troops, signum recepturi dare.—to c. *aby* back to life, qm in vitam revocare.—to c. *athg* back to (people's) memory, memoriam cs rei renovare or redintegrare.—to c. *athg* back to *aby's* mind (remind him of it), ci qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam cs rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam cs rei excitare: to c. *athg* back to one's own memory, memoriam cs rei repetere or revocare. CALL TOGETHER, convocare (also of animals: e. g. a hen her chickens).—to c. a meeting of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also only convocare populum: to c. the masters of the horse to a court-martial, praefectos equitum ad consilium convocare.—to c. the senate together, senatum cogere or convocare.—cogere (prop. to drive together or collect in a heap).—congregare (to gather in a flock).—conducere, contrahere (to concentrate, e. g. troops).—copias in unum locum cogere or conducere or contrahere (to collect or assemble troops at one place).—CALL AWAY (or OFF), avocare.—evocare (c. *aby* out of a party).—vocare foras (c. out of doors).—*aby* is called away, nunciatur ci, ut prodeat. evocatur qs (C. de Or. 2, 86, 353).—abducere (with or without de or ex loco: to fetch *aby* away).—adversum ire (espily of slaves, called adversitores, who fetched their masters, s. Ruhn. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2).—arcessere qm (seems principally to have been used for sending a slave, called accessitor, to fetch *aby* to a feast, s. Gierig. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45).—sevocare (to c. aside).—CALL FOR, poscere (to demand in expectation of assent).—deposcere. exposcere (to c. for instantly or urgently).—postulare. expostulare (to c. for *athg* to which one is entitled; expostulare urgently or seriously).—flagitare. efflagitare (urgently and impetuously, espily if *aby* has a real or pretended right. Cic. Milon. 34, p. init. makes a climax thus: misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare)—petere, expetere (to endeavour to obtain by means of entreaty).—exigere (to demand or collect what one has a right to claim, as a debt, wages, also taxes: if by coercive means, persequi pecuniam).—to c. for by writing, per literas flagitare.—CALL TO AN ACCOUNT. See ACCOUNT.—CALL FORTH, provocare, evocare.—citare (to c. *aby* by name to appear; the conqueror for inst. at Olympia: e. g. victorem Olympiae citari. In a similar manner it may be used for calling forth an actor on the stage, which kind of compliment, however, was not known to the ancients; revocare qm = to demand the repetition of any beautiful passage, to encore *aby*).—excitare qm (to c. from below: e. g. the spirits of the world below, inferos).—CALL UPON = to solicit, invocare

(entreat *aby* about *athg*, as for aid, &c.: e. g. invocare musas, to invoke the muses).—implorare qm (to implore: e. g. implorare or invocare deos, to implore or invoke the gods, espily for help or assistance).—implorare fidem cs: invocare subsidium cs; auxilium cs implorare et flagitare (to c. upon *aby* for protection, help, &c.). To c. upon or appeal to the judge for relief in *athg*, ad iudicia opem confugere. To c. upon *aby* for mercy, cs misericordiam implorare or exigere.—I TO CALL A WITNESS, testari or testem facere qm, usually antestari qm (in the court previous to the introduction of the cause, when the question was put: "licet antestari?" whereupon the assenting person presented the lap of his ear to be touched by the postulant).—I TO CALL OUT, a) challenge, see before in this art.—b) exclaim, exclamare.—conclamare (espily of a multitude, but also of a single person, in which case it conveys the idea of raising a clamour immediately after any occurrence, s. Cæs. B. G. 1, 47, Herz.).—clamitare (to offer *athg* in the streets for sale).—I CALL UP, a) exsuscitare; expergefacer (e somno); excitare (e somno); suscitare somno or e quiete (t).—b) IMPROPR. = to rouse. To c. up the spirits of *aby* (encourage), excitare; incitare, stimulare qm, stimulos admovere ci.—I TO CALL *ATHG* IN QUESTION, qd in dubium revocare.—I TO CALL NAMES, ci contumelias causa cognomen dare.—I CALL OVER, recensere. recitare: the senate, senatum recitare: one's slaves, servos per nomina citare.—I CALL ALOUD, clamare. vociferari. Truth c's aloud, veritas clamat.

CALLER, saluator, qui visendi (ac salutandi) causa venit ad qm. A troublesome c., molestus interpellator. C's, salutatio (as a collective). salutantes qui visendi (ac salutandi) causa ad qm veniunt. To let a c. in, qm admittre: to say not at home to a c., qm excludere, or ab aditu prohibere.

CALLING, || Inclination: studium.—(animi) impetus (instinct). I feel a c., fert animus; est impetus (t): I feel no c. &c., *non est in animo, &c.: to feel no c., abhorre or alienum esse a re.—|| Sphere of *aby's* duty, officio: officium. partes. munus (SYN. in OFFICE).—to be attentive to the duties of one's c., officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere; implere officii sui partes: to neglect the duties of one's c., desere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere or recedere. ministerium (honorable office). ars (profession). provincia (province or sphere of duty).—status (the position or state in which *aby* finds himself).—conditio (the position or situation in which he is placed as a member of society. Cond. is lasting, and status transient).

CALLOSITY, s. callus; callum (PROP. hardness of the skin of the hands and feet.—FIG. any kind of hardness, e. g. consuetudo callum obduserat stomacho meo. C.—diuturna cogitatio callum obduserat animis).

CALLOUS, adj. callosus; duricorius (Macrob. Sat. 2, 16. Plin. 15, 18, 19; induratus).

CALLOUSNESS, durities; torpor.—FIG. for insensibility: indolentia. animus durus.

CALLOW, adj. implumis.—c. young ones, juvenes aves (Plin.).

CALM, s. (the state of the sea when there is no storm), tranquillitas, tranquillitates (pl. of a continued c.): malacia. Jx. malacia et tranquillitas.—FIG. animi tranquillitas; quies; otium.

CALM, adj. tranquillus (without any violent motion, espily of the sea when not stirred by winds).—quietus (in a state of rest; without exertion).—Jx. tranquillus et quietus.—sedatus (without any stormy violence; e. g. gradus, tempus).—placidus (without violent motion, disturbance, &c., coelum, dies, somnus, annis).—otiosus (undisturbed by troublesome business).—qui omni vento caret (dies). A c. life, vita otiosa, tranquilla, tranquilla et quieta; placida: a c. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum. To be c., quietum esse, quiescere.—(See) Tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, placatus, are all applied also to the mind, and its operations: quietus, allied in sense to otiosus, segnis, languidus; tranq. to lenis, placidus, moderatus. Död.).—Jx. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque. C. speech, oratio placida or sedata. To do *athg* in a calmer mood, placatior animo facere qd: to write in a calmer mind, sedatior animo scribere. To be c. (in mind), animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato; animo non commoveri. Be c., quiesce (be quiet).—sile; taceas quæso! (be silent).—bono sis animo! bonum habet animum (be of good courage). Their minds are not yet c., mentes nondum resederunt.

CALM, v. tranquillare (to make *athg* rest; propr.

the sea; impropr. men's minds, animos).—pacare (to reduce to peace, e. g. provinciam).—sedare (to make to settle quietly down; e. g. anger; the winds, O. the waves, C.).—placare (to bring to a milder, quieter state: e. g. iram, also sequora, O.).—permulcere (to c. by soothing words, &c.; the mind, anger).—lenire (to bring to a milder state; anger, fear, &c.).—reprimere (to repress excitement in abey; e. g. concitatam multitudinem, Nep.). To c. ab'y's mind by encouraging words, cs animus verbis confirmare; by comforting words, qm or animus cs consolatione lenire or permulcere. To c. oneself, acquiescere.

CALMLY, quiete, placide, otiose; (of mind), quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo.—Jm. tranquille et placide, sedate placideque. To bear c.; see CALMNESS.

CALMNESS, || *Of the sea; see CALM, s.* || *Of the mind*, tranquillitas animi, tranquillitas, animus tranquill.—sequus animus, æquitas animi: from context æquitas only. To bear alth with c., placide or sedate ferre qd; not to bear alth with c., qd egre ferre.

CALORIFIC, adj. (producing heat), calorificus (Gell. 17, 8, 12).—excalfactorius (Plin.).

CALOTTE, s. (an ecclesiastical cap or coif), calautica (al. calantica, C. Frang.).—mitra; mitella.

CALTROP, s. || *Thisle*, carduus. || *An instrument with spikes thrown on the ground to annoy the enemy's horse*, murex ferreus.—to set c.'s, murices ferreos defodere; muricibus ferreis locum sternere; murices ferreos projicere.

CALUMNIATE, tr. calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—criminari qm apud qm—de famâ or existimatione cs detrudere; de qo absente detrahiendi causâ maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134).—ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 25). I am calumniated, detrabitur de meâ famâ.

CALUMNIATOR, s. calumniator.—obtectator. A female calumniator, calumniatrix (Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, and 14, 16).

CALUMNIOUS, adj. calumniosus; falsas criminationes continens.

CALUMNIOUSLY, adv. calumniose; per calumniam; per falsas criminationes.

CALUMNY, calumnia, obtectatio, criminatio (an accusation with evil intention, in a calumnious spirit). CALVE, v. vitulum parere: a cow, that has just calved, feta (see Foss. Virg. Ec. 1, 49).

CALVINIST, s. *Calvinianæ legis studiosus (aft. Ammian. 25, 10); *Calvini asecra.

CAMBRIC, s. carbasus. *tela baptizata, or *tela (a sort of fine linen from Spain. Harduin explains it by Cameracenus, at Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 2).—Made of c., carbasus; carbasineus; carbasinus.

CAMEL, s. camélus; with two lumps, camélus dromas; camélus Bactriæ (*camélus Bactrianus).—of or belonging to a c., camelinus.—a driver of c.'s, cameli magister (Sil. It. 4, 616).—qui camelum regit (Aus. 8, 14, 39).—a keeper of c.'s, camelarius (Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, and 11).—c.'s hair, pilus cameli.—seta cameli (for the tail).

CAMELEON, s. Chameleon, ontis (Plin.). lacerta chameleon (Lin.).—|| FIG. versipellis, or qui versat naturam suam atque huc illic torquet, applied to a man of a variable disposition, or who can assume any character.

CAMELOPARD, s. camelopardalis. cervus camelopardalis.

CAMELOT, s. *pannus e villis capris contextus.

CAMEO, gemma ectypa. To make c.'s, gemmas ad ectypas sculpturas aptare.

CAMERA OBSCURA, s. *camera obscura, quæ dicitur.

CAMOMILE, s. matricaria chamomilla (Lin.).

CAMP, s. castra, pl.—tentoria, pl.—summer c., æstiva, pl. (sc. castra); winter c., hiberna, pl. (sc. castra). To choose a place for a c., locum idoneum castris deligere; to measure out a c., castra metiri, dimetiri; to mark a c. by fixing poles, castra metare; locum castris dimetare; he who performs this office, castrorum metator; to pitch a c., castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere; near the enemy, castra sua pæne hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre; to remove, castra transferre; to break up, castra movere, permovere, proferre; to take the enemy's c., hostem castris exuere.—of or belonging to a camp, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN, s. || *Open level country*, planities, æquus et planus locus. campus, with or without planus or apertus, æquor (chiefly used by the poets, but also by C.: Egypti et Babylonii in camporum

patentium æquoribus habitabant). æquata planities. exæquato (a place made c.).—|| *The time during which an army keeps the field*, bellum; expeditio; militia; stipendium.—to serve in a c., bello or expeditioni interesse.—to serve in the same c., bello una esse cum qo in castris; in castra proficisci cum qo; militiâ cum qo perfungi; cum qo militare: to serve under ab'y in a c., qo imperatore, qo imperante, sub qo merere; sub qo, or sub cs signis militare; cs castra sequi: to serve one's first c., militiam auspicari: he has served in many a c., in bello multum versatus est; multa stipendia habuit: a man who has never served in a c., homo nullius stipendi; qui nunquam castra vidit: to re-open the c., copias ex hibernaculis extrahere: to undertake a c. against, proficisci contra qm. CAMPHOR, s. *camphora.—camphorated, *camphorâ imbutus.

CAN, s. cantharus; hirnea: a small c., hirnbla.

CAN, v. n. posse: I c., possum.—licet mihi (of permission). I cannot put to sea on account of the weather, per tempestatem mihi navigare non licet. I c. do it, copia, or potestas mihi est cs rei faciende, or merely cs rei: he could have lived more freely, liberius vivendi fuit ei potestas. I cannot at present adopt your advice, non est integrum consilio jam uti tuo: he explained the thing so clearly, that all could understand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent.—who c. doubt? quis dubitet?—one c. easily understand, facile intelligitur.—Themistocles could not be at rest, non licuit esse otioso Themistocli.—I cannot, non possum; non queo; nequeo.—Sometimes 'can' is expressed by esse, with the gerund in do.—he c. pay, est solvendo; he c. bear the load, est oneri ferendo.—|| I cannot (= I cannot fairly), often by nihil or non habeo, quod; non habeo, cur &c.—I cannot find any fault with old age, nihil habeo, quod incusam senectutem. I cannot agree with you, non habeo, quod tibi in ea re assentiar.—I speak as loud as I can, quam possum maximâ voce dico.—this man cannot go wrong, non est in hoc homine peccandi locus.—as well as I c., pro meâ viribus; pro facultate; quantum in me or in meâ potestate situm or positum est; ut potero. Do what you c. to get it done, operam, ut fiat, da.—to be more than one c. do, vires excedere.—|| CAN is sometimes rendered by scio; I c. paint, plingere scio: so CANNOT by nescio.—|| CANNOT BUT, facere non possum, quin (with subj.).—non possum non (with inf.). The soul cannot but be immortal, fieri non potest ut animus sit mortalis.—[posse and quire were originally transitive: posse denotes being able, as a consequence of power and strength, = δύναμει; quire, as the consequence of complete qualification, = οἷος τὴν εἰμ; hence in the best writers only in neg. sentences, or sentences that have a neg. character, as many hypoth. sentences have; whereas valere and polleere are intransitive: hence we say, possum or queo vincere, but valeo or polleo ad vincendum].

CANAILE, s. vulgus; multitudo de plebe; multitudo obscura et humilis; sentina reipublice; or urbis; sæx populi: one of the c., unus de multis, or e multis.

CANAL, s. canalis, fossa. (when it connects two rivers or pieces of water). To make a c., fossam facere, depri-mere. They had promised to make a navigable c. from the lake Avernus to the mouths of the Tiber, ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros, promiserant (Tac. Ann. 15, 42, 2).

CANARY, s. a species of wine, brought from the Canaries, vînum Canariense.

CANARY-BIRD, s. *fringilla Canaria (Linn.).

CANARY-GRASS, s. phalaris Canariensis.

CANCEL, inducere (strike out; resolution, decree, &c.); abrogare; delere; rescindere.—[SYN in ANNUL].—to c. the laws and customs of Lycurgus, Lycurgi leges moresque abrogare (L.).—omnes leges unâ rogatione delere (Cic.).—a will, testamentum rescindere (Q.).—a man's decrees, decreta rescindere (Suet.).

CANCER, || A crab-fish, cancer, G. cancri: also the sign of the summer solstice. The sun is going through the sign of c., sol cancri signum transit.—|| A virulent sore, canceroma, itis, or carcinoma, itis (καρκίνωμα).

CANCEROUS, adj. canceraticus (late).

CANCERATE, v. to become a cancer, cancerare (late).

CANDID, adj. sincerus; simplex; apertus: a c. man, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus.

CANDIDLY, sincere; vere; candid; simpliciter; genuine; sine dolo; sine fraude: to confess c., aperte et ingenuè confiteri: to judge c., incorrupte et integre iudicare: I will speak c. what I think, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenuè, ex animi sententiâ dicam: so speak c., ut ingenuè or aperte dicam.

CANDIDATE, candidatus; *for the consulship, candidatus consularis; for the ministry, *candidatus ecclesiasticus: to perform the duty of a c., munere candidatorum fungi* (Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2). *A c. not only for the consulship, but for immortality and glory, candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriæ* (Plin. Paneg.).

CANDLE, candēla; *of wax, candela cerea; of tallow, candela sebacea, or sebatā, or without candela, sebacea: to make tallow c.s., candelas sebare* (Col. 2, 21, 3. Schneid.). *—make mould c., candelas in formam fundere. —to light a c., candulam accendere. —to study by c.-light, lucubrare. A work by c.-light, lucubratio.*

CANDLEMAS, (*the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin*), *dies Mariæ purificatæ sacer.

CANDLE-SNUFFER, emunctorium (Vulg. Exod. 25, 38).

CANDLESTICK, candellabrum, —a *bed-c., candellabrum manuale. —a branched c., candellabrum brachiatum.*

CANDOUR, sinceritas; integritas; simplicitas; animi candor. —*justus sine mendacio candor* (Vell.). —(*tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor*: Plin. Paneg.).

CANDY, v. *saccharo condire: *candied, *saccharo conditus. *saccharo liquefacto obducere* (*cover with candied sugar*). —*to candy, INTRA.* in crystallos abire (*crystallize*).

CANE, arundo (*reed: large thick stalk of the reed*). —*canna* (*smaller, rush*). —*calamus* (*thinner halm of the reed*). —*made of c., arundineus, caneus: abounding in c., arundinosus. || A walking stick, baculus, or baculum, scipio. —to lean on a c., inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere: to cane, or strike with a c., fustem ci impingere* [fustis and ferula denote sticks for striking; scipio and baculus, for walking].

CANE, v. See *'strike with a cane,'* in CANE, s.

CANINE, adj. caninus. —*to be seized with c. madness, efferrari rabie caninā.*

CANISTER, s. pyxis, idis. thēca. —*a tin-c., pyxis stannea. capsula —the sign of the golden b., *aureæ pyxis signum.*

CANKER, s. carciōina (*Cato, Cels. &c.*). —*c.-worm, erica. campe, es, or campā, æ.*

CANKER, trā. corrumpere. INTRA. corrumpi; vitiari.

CANNIBAL, s. *humanā carne vescens. *The Scythians are c.s., Scythæ corporibus hominum vescuntur, ejusque victūs alimentum vitam ducunt.*

CANNON, s. bellicum tormentum. —*to load a c., *pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere: to fire off a c., *tormentum emittere: to cannonade a city, *urbem tormentis verberare. —|| CANNON-BALL, telum tormento missum (Cæs.). —*globus tormento missus.*

CANNON-SHOT (*as a distance*), quo telum tormento missum (or quo tormentum) adigi potest. —*to be out of c.-shot, extra tormenti jactum or conjectum esse* (aff. Curt. 3, 10). —*extra tormenti conjectum consistere* (aff. Petron.). —*to be within c.-shot, ictibus tormentorum interiore esse* (aff. L. 24, 34).

CANNONEER, s. miles tormentarius.

CANOE, s. (*an Indian boat*), cymba, scapha; linter.

CANON, norma; lex (*rule*); decretum; lex ecclesiastica; decretum canonicum: *c.-law, jus canonicum; corpus juris canonici: the canonical books, *libri canonici* (t. t.). *librorum fide dignorum familia* (aff. Q. 1, 4, 3). || *A dignitary of the church, *canonicus.*

CANONESS, canonica.

CANONICALS, vestis hominis ecclesiastici.

CANONIST, *qui jus canonicum profitetur; *juris canonici professor.

CANONIZATION, Crcl. *by verbs under CANONIZE, for consecratio does not do here.*

CANONIZE, qm in sanctorum numerum referre; *qm sanctorum ordinibus ascribere; cā virtutes consecrare et in sanctorum numero collocare (Cic. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 31).

CANONRY, CANONSHIP, s. canonicatus (ds).

CANOPY, auleum (Heind. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 54).

CANOROUS, adj. bene sonans; canōrus; sonōrus.

CANT, || *Gibberish, perplexa ratio loquendi, verba perplexa. || Technical expressions, vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria, vocabula arti; verba quasi privata ac sua. To use c. terms, verbis quasi privatis uti ac suis. A c. word among sailors, vocabulum nauticum; in camp, vocabulum casrense; of painters, vocabulum picturæ, vocabulum pictoriis usitatum. || Affected whine, vox ficta simulataque, sermo fictus simulatusque: religious c., species fictæ pietatis, ficta religio. || Low talk, sermo ex triviliis sumptus, vocabula ex triviliis arrepta; vilis sermone, dictionis.*

CANT, v. simulate loqui; pietatem verbis simulate; triviali sermone uti.

CANTATA, carmen varium.

CANTEEN, theca ampullarum.

CANTER, v. laxioribus habenis ferri, currere.

CANTHARIDES, s. cantharides, um (*fm cantharis. Spanish flies, used for blisters, &c.*).

CANTICLE, s. cantus, canticum.

CANTO, s. poematis sectio; cantus; liber.

CANTON, s. pagus.

CANTON, v. stativa habere; in stativis esse; in præsidio collocatum esse qo loco. —(tr.) stativa ponere qo loco.

CANTONMENT, stativa, pl. castra stativa.

CANVASS, *textum, quod dicitur Canevas; *canna. —*canvassium. || Going round to ask for votes, ambitio. prelatio. —ambitus (by illegal means).*

CANVASS, v. || *To investigate, scrutari; perscrutari; considerare. || To c. for votes, ambire, circumire. —(circumire stronger than amb. C. Att. 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent; that is, he made in his canvassing the round fm first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general. See Diod. p. 12). || CANVASSING, ambitio; prelatio.*

CANZONET, s. cantilucula (C. Fin. 5, 18).

CAP, s. || *For females, mitra; mitella (fastened under the chin). —calatua (hanging down to the shoulders, a sort of veil). —reticulum (confining the hair, like a net). || For men, galerus or galerum (xuvēn or xuvn). —pileus (of felt). See HAT. —apex (the pointed c. of priests). —tutulus (woollen c. worn by the flames, &c.). If the c. fits, you may wear it, *hoc per me licet, in te dictum putes.*

CAP, || *Take off the c. to aby, caput aperire; caput nudare. || Top with a thg, supergenitæ qā re. Armed CAP-A-PIE, a vertice ad talos armatus. —cataphractus (L.). —continuo ferro indutus (T.).*

CAPABILITY. See CAPACITY.

CAPABLE, adj. utilis ci rei, or idoneus ad qd; bonus ci rei, or ad qd; aptus ad qd: *c. of nothing, ad nullam rem utilis; of a thg, ad omnes res aptus; (in a bad sense), a quo nullum facinus, nulla fraus abest* (C. Off. 3, 18, 75). *omnia audacissime suscipere* (L. 30, 30); *ad quodlibet facinus audacem esse* (C. Cat. 2, 5, 9). —*incapable of (in a good sense), a qā re alienum esse, or abhorere.*

CAPACIOUS, spatiosus; amplus; capax; largus.

CAPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo; capacitas.

CAPACITATE, cs rei gerendæ facultatem, or ad iumenta dare; qm instruere ad qd.

CAPACITY, amplitudo (*size*); capacitas (*capacitiveness*); ingenii facultates (*mental endowments*): intelligentia. intelligendi prudentia. vis percipiendi. ingenium. —*to possess great c., ingenio abundare. —to possess c. for, facultatem qd faciendi habere; facultate qd faciendi præditum esse: to be beyond one's c., vires excedere. —to adapt one's self to the c. of learners, ad intelligentiam discipulorum descendere: to common c.s., sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare; ad commune iudicium popularemque sententiam se accommodare; intelligentiā a vulgari non remotum esse: to sharpen the c., ingenium, or intelligendi prudentiam, acere.*

CAPARISON, s. tegumentum equi. —stragulum, stragula; stratum; ornamentum equestrum; phaleræ (*small semicircular shields of silver or gold, with which the head and neck of horses were adorned*): a horse thus adorned, equus phaleratus. —*splendid embroidered c., babylonica* (Lucr. 4, 1023. Utp.).

CAPARISON, v. equo insinere stragulum or stratum. —*equum tapetis sternere* (P.).

CAPE, promontorium. || *Neck-piece of a cloak, prps collare; patagium (a border in a female's dress); clavus (in a man's).*

CAPER, s. cappāri, neut. indec. || *Caper tree, cappāris, cappāris spinosa* (Linn.). || *A leap, exultatio. —to cut capers, exultare.*

CAPILLAIRE, s. adiantum (ἀδιαντρον, a plant called maiden-hair; Plin. 22, 31, 30).

CAPILLARY, adj. capillaris (Appul. Herb. 47). —*capillaceus* (Plin.).

CAPITAL, s. || *Chief city, caput regni; urbs nobilissima. || Principal laid out as at interest, sursum; caput; vivum (as opp. 'the interest') —pecunia; nummi; res (money generally). —that the woman's principal, or c. might be safer, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. (Cic. Cæcin. 4, 11). || C. lying idle; dead c., pecunia otiosa; or vacuum. pecunia sterilis. —the c. lies dead, pecunia otiosa; jacet. —to live on the interest of c., de tenore vivere; to deduct what is owed fm c., res alienum*

de capite deducere: *to deduct fm c.*, de vivo detrare. —the interest due is greater than the c., mergunt sortem usuræ; *c. arises fm interest, sors fit ex usura.* || *C. of a pillar, capitulum.*

CAPITAL, eximius; egregius (*excellent*): *a c. crime*, crimen capitale. *c. letters*, literæ grandes (*opp. minutæ*). **CAPITALIST**, qui pecunias fenore collocat, fenor dat, qui nummos in fenore ponit; fenerator. —*A rich c.*, dives positus in fenore nummis (*H. Sat. 1, 2, 13*).

CAPITALLY, egregie, eximie, excellenter (*excellently*). —*proceed agst c.*, qm capitis accusare; causam ad capitis iudicium revocare (*capitaliter, mortally. Plin.*).

CAPITATION, || *Poll. tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 32. by C. Att. 5, 16, 2, called επικεφάλιον*). —*exactio capitum (C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5)*. —*to impose a general c. tax*, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere.

CAPITOL (*temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock*), capitolium.

CAPITULATE, arma conditione ponere; arma per pactationem tradere. —*certis conditionibus hosti tradi*. —*de conditionibus tradendæ urbis agere cum qo (to treat about capitulating. L. 37, 12)*.

CAPITULATION, conditiones ditionis. —*to come to a c.*, ad conditiones ditionis descendere: *to refuse a c.*, nullam ditionis conditionem accipere, conditiones rejicere, recusare: *to accede to a c.*, ad conditiones accedere; *certis conditionibus de ditione cum hoste pacisci: to break a c.*, conditiones pactationesque bellicas perturbare perjurio (*C. Off. 3, 29, 18*).

CAPON, capo, onis, m. (κίπων), capus, l.

CAPRICE, libido; animi impetus. *To act more fm c. than reflection*, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd. *c. of fortune*, inconstantia fortunæ.

CAPRICIOUS, sibi placens; inconstans; ingenio levis; versabilis (*late*). —**libidine or ex libidine factus (done or made out of caprice)*. —*mobilis (e. g. ingenium)*. —*mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis. To be very c.*, plums et folio facilius moveri (*C.*).

CAPRICIOUSNESS, inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis. —*mobilitas (e. g. fortunæ)*. See **INCONSTANCY**.

CAPRICORN, capricornus (*a sign of the zodiac*).

CAPSTAN (*an engine for drawing up great weights*), ergata, æ. m. (ἐργάτης. *Vitr.*).

CAPSULE, capsula (*dimin. of capsula*).

CAPTAIN, || *Commander, general, dux, imperator (a Roman general who has been saluted imperator by his troops after a victory)*. —*prætor (used by Np. in the sense of General of Greek commanders, &c.)*. *Great c.*, qui maximas res in bello gesserunt; qui bellicâ laude flourerunt; imperatores summi; || *Centurio (not ordinum ductor)*; *of a ship, navarchus (ναρχος)*, navis præfectus; *of freebooters, latronum or prædonum dux*; *of pirates, archipirata. A c. of the guard, prætoris cohortis præfectus*.

CAPTAINCY, centuriatus. *From the hope of getting his c., spe ordinis*.

CAPTAINSHIP, belli administratio, imperium; ductus; præfectura.

CAPTION, comprehensio (*act of taking any person*).

CAPTIOUS, captiosus; fallax; insidiosus. *To put a c. question*, captiosè interrogare; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti: *to answer c. questions*, captiosè solvere. —*dolosus; subdòlus; fraudulentus (eager to controvert) jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus; litigiosus; litium cupidus: to be very c.*, miâ esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate; altercandi or rixandi studiosus. —*auceps verborum*.

CAPTIOUSLY, captiosè; insidiosè; dolosè.

CAPTIOUSNESS, altercandi or rixandi studium; alacritas ad litigandum.

CAPTIVATE, capere; in ditionem, potestatemque es redigere. || *To charm, attrahere, capere, allicere (a person or person's mind). The picture captivates the eyes, tabula oculos tenet*.

CAPTIVE, s. } captus; captivus; in custodiam **CAPTIVE**, adj. } datus; custodiæ or vinculis mandatus: *to make c.*, vincula ci injicere; vinculis colligare; vincere catenis: *the mind cannot be held c.*, animo vincula injici non possunt.

CAPTIVITY, captivitas; servitus. *To be in c.*, custodiâ teneri; in vinculis esse: *to be put into c.*, in custodiam, or in vincula mitti.

CAPTOR, qui capit; qui secum deducit.

CAPTURE, captura. quod caput cæ præda. || *The act of taking, captio; captura*.

CAPUCHIN, *monachus pænulatus; monachus cucullatus; *capucinus.

CAR, carrus, or carrum; vehiculum; plaustrum; currus; carruca; rhêda.

CARABINE, see **CARBINE**.

CARAVAN, comitatus (see *Cæs. B. C. 1, 48*).

CARAVANSARY, xenodochium (*Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17*).

CARAWAY, s. carum (*Lin.*). carëum (*Plin.*).

CARBINE, s. *sclopetum equestre.

CARBINEER, s. *eques gravioris armaturæ sclopeto armatus.

CARBONADO, s. caro frixa. caro carbonibus usta.

CARBONADO, v. carbonibus urere. || *To cut meat across preparatory to broiling, carmen fricare*.

CARBUNCLE, || *A gem, carbunculus. || A tumour, vomica, anthrax*.

CARCASS, corpus mortuum; corpus hominis mortui. corpus exanime et exanimum. cadaver.

CARD, s. || *A sort of paper, charta. Visiting c.*, charta salutatrix (*Mart. 9, 100, 2*). —*tessera salutatrix. playing c's*, *paginæ. —*to play at c's*, *paginis ludere. —*a house of c's*, casa paginis sedificata (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 3, 247*). —*the playing at c's*, *lusus paginarum. —*a c-player*, *qui paginis ludit. —*to be a great c-player*, *ludere studiosè paginis. || *A wool-comb, carmen, pecten*.

CARD, v. pectere; carminare (*Varr. Plin.*). —*Carding, carminatio (Plin. 11, 23, 27)*.

CARDER, qui lanam carminat.

CARDINAL, s. *cardinalis. *purpuratus pontificis Roman. *c. bishop*, *episcopus cardinalis. —*c's hat*, *tiara cardinalis. —*cardinalship*, *dignitas cardinalis. —*to be promoted to the cardinalship*, *in sacrum purpuratorum collegium cooptari.

CARDINAL, adj. *C. virtues*, quatuor partes or fontes honestatis; quatuor partes, a quibus omnis honestas manat. genera quatuor, ex quibus honestas officiumque manat. quatuor loci, in quos honesti natura visque dividitur (*C. Off. 1, 6, 18, and 43, 152; 1, 18, 61; 3, 25, 96*). —*all morality springs fm one or other of the c. virtues*, omne, quod honestum est, id quatuor partium ortitur ex aliquâ (*ibid. 1, 5, 14*).

CARE, s. cura; diligentia; curatio; cs rei (*the care, conduct, &c. of a thing*). *C. in a business*, accuratio in qâ re faciendâ. *Acting with c.*, diligens. *Made with c.*, accuratus. *With c.*, accurate; the utmost, diligentissime, accuratissime. *Without care*, sine curâ or diligentia, solutâ curâ. *To bestow c. upon a thing*, curam adhibere de re or in re, curam impendere rei. *To undertake the c. of a thing*, curationem cs rei suscipere. *The c. of that lies upon me*, illud est curationis mæ. *I have a c. of that*, illud mihi curæ est. *To take c. of*, curare; procurare. *Take c. of your health*, cura ut valeas. *I wish you would have a c. of that matter*, illam rem velim curæ habere. *I commit it to your c.*, mando hoc tui fidei or tibi. *To bestow the utmost c. upon any thing*, omni cogitatione curâque incumbere in rem; omnes curas et cogitationes conferre in rem. || *Concern, anxiety, cura; sollicitudo. To bring aby c.*, sollicitare qm; curam, sollicitudinem afferre ci; sollicitum habere qm. *To be harassed with c's*, curis angî; worn, curis absumi or confici. *To throw off all c's*, curas abjicere. *Be without c.* ! nolî laborare ! bono sis animo ! *To be in c. and anxiety*, anxio et sollicito esse animo. *To free aby fm c.*, liberare qm curâ or sollicitudine; solvere qm curis; adimere ci curas. || *The object of care, cura. This is my c.*, hoc mihi curæ est. || *Caution, cautio, circumspectio. To have a c.*, cavere, ne &c.; vîdere, ne &c.; *of a thing*, cavere qd, præcavere ab qâ re. *To act with c.*, omnia circumspicere. *To use all possible care*, omne genus cautionis adhibere. *To take c. for*, consulere, prospicere, servire ci rei; providere qd or ci rei, prospicere qd.

CARE, v. grîevare, sollicitudinem habere, *gritudine affici, se afficere. *To c. about a thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. || *To c. for a thing, attend to it, take c. of it, regard it*, laborare de qâ re; curare qd; curâ mihi est qd; cs rei rationem habere or ducere; qd respicere; ci rei prospicere. *Not to c. for*, negligere, non curare. *To c. for nothing at all*, nihil omnino curare (*of the gods*); soluto et quieto esse animo (*of men*). *To c. about other men's business*, aliena curare. *I c. not what others think*, non curo, quid alii censeant. *What c. I about that matter?* quid mihi cum illâ re? || *To care for, i. e. regard, love, coiere, diligere, magni facere. || I do not care (i. e. I would rather not), non curo (with infin.)*.

CAREEN, v. a ship; navem in latus inclinare ad carinam reficiendam. navem novâ fundare carinâ (*O. Pont. 4, 3, 5*). —*navis carinam denuo collocare (Plaut. Mil. 3, 41)*. *Careening*, navis carinæ refectio.

CAREER, curriculum; stadium; circus; cursus. *Nature has given us a short c. of life, an immense c. of glory*, exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscriptis, immensum gloriæ (*C.*).

CAREFUL, *Provident, cautious, cautus*.—*providus*, circumspēctus, consideratus.—*Jx.* cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens.—*curiosus* (*applying minute care, eply in investigations: of persons*).—*diligens* (*proceeding or made with exact attention, &c.: of persons and things*).—*accuratus* (*of things only, made with care*). To be *c.* in *alig*, curam adhibere de or in qā re: curiosum or diligentem esse in qā re: diligentiam adhibere ad qd or in qā re: curam conferre ad qd. *¶ Tro ubie d.* sollicitus, anxius.—*Jx.* anxius ac sollicitus, curā et sollicitudine affectus. To be *c.* in *words and actions*, circumspicere dicta, factaque.

CAREFULLY, *adv.* diligenter; provide; caute, curiose; accurate (*of things only*). To go *c.* to work, circumspēctus facere qd; cautionem adhibere in qā re: *very c.*, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re.

CAREFULNESS, *cura* (*opp. levitas*).—*diligentia* (*opp. negligentia*). *Jx.* cura et diligentia.—*accuratio* in qā re faciendā. (*¶ In inveniendis componendisque rebus mira accuratio*). *C. Brut.* 67, 238: *this is indeed the only passage, but why is not a single passage of C. enough?*—*sollicitudo* (*anxiety*).—*providentia* (*forethought*).—*circumspectio*, *cautio*. (*Curam ego verborum, rerum volo esse sollicitudinem*). *Q. 8, 20.*

CARELESS, *securus* (*unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety*).—*imprudens* (*want of proper foresight: opp. paratus*).—*socors* (*stupidly thoughtless*).—*incuriosus* (*wanting actively and proper care: indifferens*).—*the enemy being thus rendered the more careless, suddenly meet the Consul Lucretius, eo solutore curā hostes in Lucretium incidunt consulem*.—*negligens* (*opp. diligens*).—*in qā re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus*.—*c.* in *house-keeping*, dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari;—*c. dress*, cultus corporis parum accuratus.

CARELESSLY, *sine curā*; *secure*; *incuriose* (*Post-Aug.*). *negligenter*.—*dissolute* (*in a careless, expensive way*).—*Indiligenter*.

CARELESSNESS, *securitas* (*freedom fm care and fm fear of danger*).—*imprudencia* (*want of foresight*).—*accordia* (*want of thought, observation, &c.*).—*incuria* (*want of activity and good heed: indifference*).—*negligentia* (*negligence and indifference*).—*C.* in *dress*, cultus corporis parum accuratus. *The fire is the result of c.* negligentia qā incendii casus oritur (*Paul. Dig.*): *of c. on the part of the inhabitants, incendium culpā fit inhabitantium* (*Paul. Dig.*). *C.* in *writing letters*, negligentia epistolarum (*the writing seldom*); *indiligentia litterarum* (*negligence in the composition of letters*).

CARESS, blandiri ei (*with words or gestures*), permulcere qm; *permulcere qm manu* (*to stroke with the hand*); *amplexari et osculari qm* (*to clasp and kiss*).—*palpare*, or *palpari* (*to stroke gently*).

CARESSES, blanditiæ; blandimenta. To load with *c.*, multa blandimenta ei dare.—*¶ Embrace*, *amplexus*.—*complexus*.

CARGO, onus navi impositum; *fm context* onus *only*.—*To discharge her c.*, navem exonerare.

CARICATURE, vultus in pectus fictus (*ugly, distorted likeness*. *H.*). To make *a c.* of *aby*, imaginem cs lascivā jocorum proponere ridendum circuli (*Plin.* 36, 5, 4: *no 2. § 12*). [*Krafs* gives pictura præter modum deformis].

CARICATURE, *v.* See 'make a CARICATURE.'

CARICATURIST, *Carcl.* 'qui cs or cs rei fictam in pectus imaginem proponit ridendum circuli.'

CARIES, ossium vitiorum caries.

CARIOUS, carie infectus; cariosus. *A c. bone*, os carie infectus.

CARK, ægritudinem suscipere ex re; mærore confici; mærore se conficere. *Carcking* caries, sollicitudines mordaces (*H. Od.* 1, 18, 4).

CARLE, homi agrestis. See **CHURL**.

CARMAN, rei vehiculariæ magister; carri ductor.

CARMEITE, *¶* (*monachus carmelita* (*white friar*)).

CARMINATIVE, quod infanctum levat, discutit.

CARMINE, coccum; *adj.* coccineus (*crimson colour*).

CARNAGE, cædes; trucidatio (non pugnæ erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum). *The c. is universal*, cædes omnia obinet. To make *a c.*, cædem or stragem edere or facere. *Ingenti cæde* hostes prosternere.—*qm ad internecionem cædere*.

CARNAL, voluptarius (*in a less evil sense*).—*libidinosus* (*without restraint*).—*ad voluptates propensus*; *voluptatibus* or *rebus* veneris deditus *libidinum plenus*—*libidine accensus* (*where a single instance and not a habit is implied*).—*impudens* (*without shame*). *A c. life*, vita libidinosā; *vita libidinis dedita*, or in libidine effusa; *to be c.*, libidini deditum esse; *libidinum plenum esse*.

CARNALITY, libido; voluptatis studium.

CARNALLY, libidinosē. To be *c.-minded*, libidinosus servire.

CARNATION, candor carnosus (*Plin.* 11, 37, 54).—*carnis color*.—*¶ The flower*, dianthus caryophyllus (*Lin.*).

CARNEOUS, carnosus (*applied to fruits*).

CARNIVAL, *Saturnalia, quibus personati discurrunt homines. To celebrate *c.*, *prps* *ante Jejunia annua commissari. [*Georges gives Libero patri operari*.]

CARNIVOROUS, qui carne, or carnis, vescitur.

—*carnivorus* (*Plin.* 9, 24, 40, and 10, 73, 93).

CARNOSITY (*a fleshy excrescence*), polypus, polypus carnosus: *he who has it*, polyposus (*Mart.* 12, 37, 2).

CAROL, *cantus lætus (*song of joy*).—*hymnus* (*to the Deity*).—*¶ Song*, *Vid.* cantilena; canticum; cantio.

CAROL, cantare: *in praise of aby*, cs laudes cantu prosequi. See **SING**.

CAROUSAL, comissatio.—*¶* *compositio used in several passages of C., but only as a transl. of the Greek συμπόσιον, never as a Rom. expression*.

CAROUSE, potare, comissari: *whole days*, totos dies potare or perpotare: *for several days together*, diem noctemque continuare potando: *till evening*, perpotare ad vesperrum.

CARP, cyprinus (*Plin.* 9, 16, 25, *Hard.*).—*cyprinus carpio* (*Lin.*). *Young c.*, fetus cyprinorum. *A pond for c.*, cyprinorum piscina.

CARP *ar*, carpere, vellicare. *maledico* ore vellicare (*maliciously*). To *c.* at *indirectly*, qm obliquis orationibus carpere; qm oblique perstringere; *jaculari* in qm obliquis sententiis; *cavillari* qm or qd. *The soldiers carped at Sabinus*, Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur: *to c.* at *every body*, dicticia dicere in omnes: *to c.* at *every thing*, omnia in vitium vertere: *to c.* at *bitterly*, acerbis facetiis qm irridere.

CARPENTER, faber tignarius, or materialius (*as a worker in wood*).—*faber ædium* (*as employed in building*). *A ship c.*, faber navalis. *The guild of c.'s*, collegium laborum tignariorum (*Inscr.*).

CARPENTRY, *¶ The art*, fabrica materialia (*Plin.* 7, 56, 57, § 198); *opera fabrilis* (*Sen. Benef.* 6, 38, 5).

CARPER, reprehensor; vituperator; oburgator; castigator (*in single instances*).—*homo minims re ad reprehendendum contentus* (*the habitual c.*).—*irrisor*; *irridens* (*one who makes himself merry with carping at persons and things*).—*cavillator* (*who avails himself of the merest quibbles in carping*).—*derisor*; *deridens* (*who carps insultingly*).—*irrisor petulans* (*who c.'s perty*).

CARPET, *v.* tapete or -is sternere, internere.

CARPET, tapes (τάπητες), or Latinized, tapetum (*a c.*, *cmly shaggy and interwoven with different colours and figures, to adorn walls, tables, beds, floors, and also horses*).—*peristroma*, *ætis*, *n.* (περίστρωμα), or in *pure Lat.*, stragulum; *peripetasma*, *ætis*, *n.* To bring on the *c.*, commemorare qd, mentionem cs rei facere, inferre, injicere, movere or commovere qd (*to start: e.g. nova quædam*).—*Injicere qd* (*in sermone*).—*In medium proferre qd* (*to bring it forward*).—*Jx.* commemorare et in medium proferre: *to bring a subject often on the c.*, mentionem cs rei agitare; *crebro* or *crebris sermionibus usurpare qd: a subject was brought on the c.*, incidit sermo de qā re.

CARRIAGE, vectio, gestatio, portatio (*as an act*. *SYN.* in *CARRY*).—*vectura* (*also money paid for c.; also vecture pretium*). To pay for the *c.*, pro vecturā solvere.—*¶ Vehiculum* (*of any sort*).—*currus* (*with wheels, and formed for rapid motion*).—*chirramaxum* (*for children to be drawn by the hand*, *Petron.* 28, 4).—*carpentum* (*one of the most ancient c.'s, ornamented, for ladies*).—*currus arcuatus* (*a c. with an arched covering, for the Flamines*, *L. 1, 21*).—*pilentum* (*a lofty four-wheeled c. for matrons, when they carried with them the vessels used in sacred rites*, *Sere.*).—*tensa*, or *thensa* (*a four-wheeled c., on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses with cushions, pulvinaria*).—*cisium* (*a two-wheeled c. for fast travelling, a cabriolet*).—*rhedā* (*a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled c., to contain several persons with their luggage*).—*¶ Gati*, *incessus*.

CARRIER, qui affert, deferat, perferat, &c.—*tabellarius* (*a letter-c.*).—*gerulus* (*a porter*).—*aquarius* (*a water-c.*). *A c. pigeon*, *columba tabellaria.

CARRION, cadaver; *often expressed by morticinus with a swab*, *as, ovis morticinus, a sheep: looking like c.* is expressed by *cadaverosus*: *the smell of c.*, cadaveris or cadaveris odor.

CARROT, daucus sativus (*Lin.*).

CARROTINESS, rufus color.

CARROTY, rufus. *C.-haired*, capillo rufo (*as ugly & capillo rutilo implies beauty*).

CARRY, sustinere (to lift up and retain stationary).—ferre (to c. as a load).—bajulare (to c. on the shoulder, as a pack).—portare (to transport from one place to another).—gerere; gestare (to c. about, whether on the back, or in the arms, or hand).—vehere; vectare (to convey by means of beasts or slaves, whether persons or things, in one place to another). To c. a boy in the arms, in manibus gestare puerum. To c. loads on the d., as beasts of burden, onera dorso gerere sicut iumenta. To be carried through the city in a litter, lectica ferri or portari, gestari or vehi per urbem. My feet c. me of their own accord to your room, ad dietam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1). To c. one's all with one, omnia sua secum portare. To c. home, domum ferre. To c. oneself home, or make oneself scarce, domum se auferre (Com.). To c. to the grave, funere efferre, or merely efferre. A gun c.'s far, e tormento tela longissime mitti possunt. To c. a gold chain, aureo torque ornatum esse. To c. a sword, gladio cinctum or succinctum esse. To c. a point, adipsi; assequi; consequi. To c. one's self honorably, honeste se gerere. To c. to account, in rationem inducere, or merely inferre or inducere.—[**CARRY AWAY**, abducere, deducere; avahere, devehere (by any conveyance).—vi abducere: vi abstrahere (by force).—furto subducere (by stealth). To be carried away by the stream, vi fluminis abreptum esse.—[**CARRY OFF** (= destroy), see DESTROY.—[**CARRY OUT** or THROUGH, ad finem perducere; absolvere; exsequi.—[**CARRY ON** an art or profession, artem exercere; facillate: to c. on with spirit, omni studio incumbere in qd; diligenter persequi qd; summā industriā versari in re.—[**CARRY OVER**, transportare; transvehere (by land or water).—transmittere; trajicere (by water).—[To c. a point, vincere; to c. the day, victoriam consequi or adipsi; victoriam reportare; superiorem or victorem decedere; palmam ferre; victoriam referre (ex qd); victoriam reportare ab deo qd.—[**PROV.** To c. coals to Newcastle, ligna in silvam ferre: a thing to extremities, ultima experiri: a thing too far, modum excedere in re: water through aby's land, aquam per fundum cs ducere: aby's demands to aby, cs ad qm postulata deferre: to c. a town by assault, urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi or impetu capere: to c. if high, or with a high hand, insolentem, superbum, &c., se gerere; to c. a bill through, legem perferre. rogationem perferre.

CART, carrus or carrum (a four-wheeled wagon, for baggage of war).—plastrum (with two or four wheels, for burden of all sorts).—postellum (little c.; also a play c. for children).—vehiculum (g. t.). To put the c. before the horse, præpostere or perturbato ordine agere (cum qd). What can be more completely putting the c. before the horse? quid tam perversum præposterumque excogitari potest? (C.) Don't put the c. before the horse, (videndum est) ne quid perturbatum aut discrepans aut præposterum sit (C.).—[A child's c., chirimaxium (Petron.).

CART, v. plastrum vehere or invehere (carry in a c.).—In plastrum imponere (put into). To be carted, plastrum vehi or invehi.

CART-GREASE, axungia.

CART-HORSE, equus vectuarius (g. t. for horse that draws: aft. Schneider's conject. at Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, where neither vectarius nor vecturius is suitable).—jumentum (any beast of burden or for draught).—caballus (any horse for common use or labour).

CART-HOUSE (or ΣΕΒΩ), *receptaculum vehiculorum or plastrorum.

CARTÉ BLANCHE, licentia. To give aby c.-b., infinitam licentiam ci dare, largiri or permittere. potestatem ci facere, concedere.

CARTEL, || Stipulation for exchange of prisoners, pactio de captivis et transfugis permutandis.—[Hostile message, ||terre (ad certamen singulare) provocantes.

CARTER, plaustrarius (Ulp. Dig.).

CARTILAGE, cartilago.

CARTILAGINOUS, cartilaginosus (having much cartilage)—cartilagineus (like cartilage).

CARTOUCHE, *embolus (theca (cartidge-box).

CARTRIDGE, *embolus (t. t.). C.-box, *embolus theca.

CARTULARY, tabularium or tablinum (place in a Roman house where papers were kept)—tabularium (place where public records are kept: later archivum, archivum, grammatophylacium).

CARTWRIGHT, plaustrarius artifex (late); vehicularius artifex (g. t.).

CARVE, cœlare (sm κοιλῶς: to work figures in relief on metals, eply silver, ivory, &c. also in wood. Virg.—

Freund writ's cœlare).—scalpere. sculpere (the former of work but little raised, like τέλειν: the latter like γλύφειν, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol. 108).—insculpere.—scribe. inscribere (of cutting inscriptions). To c. ath in gold, qd auro or in auro cœlare: to c. in marble, to c. statues in marble, scalpere marmora (C.): to c. flowers, scalpere flores (Vitr.). To c. ath on a tree or wood, qd in robore insculpere.—[To c. meat, secare, scindere (a whole animal).—in frusta excutere (of dividing into small portions what had been partially carved. Sen.)—carpere (of dividing into portions with the fingers. Petr.).—[To c. out a way or passage with one's sword, ferro sibi viam facere.—[Apportion or arrange arbitrarily for oneself, qd sibi arripere: *qas res, prout libet or ad arbitrium suum, ad libidinum, &c.), describere ac disponere. To c. secundum artem, certis ductibus circumferre manum eruditam (Sen.): to c. well, decenter secare qd (e. g. altitia. Sen.).

CARVEL, navicula, parvulum navigium (g. t.).—lenunculus (a small bark).—actuarium (a small, low-built and light vessel, with sails and oars).

CARVER, || At table, assessor, captor (g. t.).—chironómōn (χειρονόμος: so far as he does it with flourishes of the hand, &c.; sts to music. See Petron. 36, 6).—structor (he who lays out the table, since he was often also the c.).—qui opusculum carpit (who is actually carving).—[Sculptor, Vtd.

CARVING, cœlatura, sculptura, sca'ptura (Syn. in CARVE).—[As thing, cœlamen (O.).—signum (any plastic work: opp. tabulae, picture). [See STATUE].—[Act of c. meat, &c., Crcl. by verbs under CARVE.

CARUNCLE, caruncula (C.).—sarcoma, atis.

CARYATES, CARYATIDES, Caryatides.

CASCADE, water-fall, dejectus aque (a place where the water actually falls).—aquæ ex edito desilientes (falling fm a height. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23. See § 37, description of an artificial water-fall).—[Cataracta only of the cataracts of the Nile.

CASE, || Covering, &c., theca (g. t.; e. g. of a razor).—vagina (sheath, for a long cutting or sticking instrument).—involucrum (wrapper, covering: e. g. of a shield, papers, &c.).—[State of things, casus (but always in the meaning of accidental circumstance, causality, &c.: hence 'in such a c.' must not be hoc casu, in hoc casu).—res (thing, circumstance, &c.: eply of the happening, &c., of a c.).—causa (special c. that is also a cause or ground; as in C. Off. 3, 12, 50, incident sæpe causæ, quum repugnare utilitas honestati videtur).—locus (a position, a consideration, a portion of a whole subject; as in cui loco—consulte ac provide. C. I. Ferr. 15, 43).—tempus, occasio (occasion; state of things at any time). I have often been in this c., aliquotes eandem rem expertus sum; aliquotes idem mihi accidit (event): the c. often occurs, res sæpe accidit, usu venit; that &c., sæpe accidit, ut &c.: if the c. should occur, si usu veniat or venerit; si quando usu esset; si casus incidit (only Planc. in C. Ep. 10, 21, 13): (special) c.'s often occur, &c., sæpe incident cause or tempora: the c. may occur, fieri potest, usu venire potest: the c. cannot occur, non potest accidere tempus: this was seldom the c., hoc raro incidebat. In any c., utcumque res ceciderit (however it may turn out); certe, profecto (at all events). In c. of necessity, si quid facto opus esset (εἰ τι βούλ. s. Cas. B. G. 1, 42). In an urgent c., in a c. of extreme necessity, necessario tempore (Cas. B. G. 7, 40, med.). In good c. (Jah, well-liking), nitidus, pinguis, &c. To be in good c., nitere, nitidum or pinguem esse. To be prepared for every possible c., ad omnem eventum or ad omnes causas paratum esse. In aby's c., in qd (e. g. in the c. of the Nervii, in Nervii). In no c. neutiquam, omnino non, nullo modo, nullam in partem: to find oneself in such a c., in ead. esse conditione: in the same c., in ead. esse conditione: if I were in that c., into loco si essem: his is a different c., who &c., alia causa est ejus, qui &c.: that is not the c., that is another c., alia res est; aliud est: is not this the c. in every nation? an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? To suppose a c., or the c., fingere; facere; ponere: let us suppose the c., that c., fingamus (faciamus, &c.) rem ita esse. Supposing the c., quod (hoc) posito (not posito only).—[In the c. that, quod (on the supposition that): 'if', si, also si est, ut &c. (Vorst. de Lat. falso sup.) si forte: even in c., &c., etiam si (kai ei: etiamsi = ei kai).—[In Grammar, casus. For particular cases, see NOMINATIVE, &c.—[Medical c., morbus, ægrotatio, causa (t. t. in medicine).—[Judicial c., causa.—[Cases of conscience, questiones de moribus. *officia hominis

Christiani in locis dubiis. To determine c.'s of conscience, "explicare questiones de moribus. *officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicare.

CASE, v. condere, recondere qd in qam rem (to put it into for the purpose of keeping it there: e.g. gladium in vaginam recondere, also gladium condere only) — tegere (g. i. for cover) — obtegere. contere. integere. protegere (cover over) — obducere qd ci rei (to draw one thing over another: to coat one thing with another). To be cased with a bark, obduci cortice. Nature has cased the eye with membranes, natura oculos membranis sepsit et munivit. A column cased with gold, columna extrinsecus inaurata (C.).

CASE-HARDEN, no special term: *externas cs rei partes durare or indurare. *qd extrinsecus durare or indurare.

CASEMATE, *cella tormentaria.

CASEMENT, no special term. See WINDOW.

CASH, pecunia præsens or numerata. nummi præsentes or numerati (ready money). — also nummus only (esp. when there is any opposition: as in prædia locare non nummo sed partibus). C. payment, representatio, with or without pecunie: to pay in c., præsenti pecuniæ or numerato solvere; pecuniam representare: to pay aby in hard c., in pecuniâ ci satisfacere: to sell for c., præsenti pecuniâ vendere (die oculatâ vendere, proverb in Plaut.). to be sold for c., præsenti pecuniâ venire. See MONEY.

CASH-KEEPER, *exactor pecuniarum (who collects sums due). — *custos pecuniarum (keeper of the chest).

CASHIER, v. loco suo qm movere (g. i.). — removere, amovere or submovere qm a munere (esp. fm a public office, public). — abolere ci magistratum (a magistrate): to c. a soldier, qm militiâ solvere.

CASING. See CASE = covering.

CASINO, convitulum, circulus.

CASK, cadus. dolium. seria. See BARREL.

CASKET, arcula. capsula. capsella. cibella. cellula.

[Syn. in Box.]

CASQUE, galea.

CASSATION, ab. litio. antiquatio (e.g. pœnæ). inductio.

CASSEROLLE, prps sartago.

CASSIA, *cassia cathartica.

CAST, v. jacere — jactare (to c. repeatedly or constantly). — mittere (to send fm one's hand). — jaculari (to hurl from the hand). — conjicere (to hurl, with especial reference to hitting an object; often at the same time with others: also to throw into a place; as milites in locum; qm in vincula). — injicere (to c. into); into athg, ci rei or in qd. To c. athg at aby, qm petere qâ re (e.g. with an apple, malo). To c. stones, lapides jacere: at aby, lapides mittere or conjicere in re: lapidibus petere qm; lapidibus qm prosequi (to persecute him by hurling stones at him): to c. stones at one another, *alter alterum lapidibus petit: to c. athg at aby's head, in caput cs qd jaculari: money into the sea, pecuniam in mare jubere mergi: to c. a cloak about one, pallium circumjicere: to c. a light, lucem mittere (e.g. luna mittit lucem in terram): to c. one's eyes at athg, oculos conjicere ad or in qd: blame on aby, qm reprehendere (de or in qâ re); qm vituperare de qâ re [see BLAME, v.]. — To c. a nativity, animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia: fata per genitura interpretari (after Ammian.). — aby's nativity, prædicere et notare vitam cs ex natali die (aft. C. de Divin. 2, 42, init.): to c. one's teeth, dentes cadunt, decidunt or excidunt: feathers, *plumas mutare: one's skin, pellem exuere; vernationem or sectam exuere (of serpents): a stumbling-block in the way, impedimentum ci afferre, or inferre; obstat ci; impedire qm: dust in aby's eyes, ci fumum facere; glaucam ob oculos objicere, nebulas cadere (Com.): in the eyes of one's hearers, verborum et argutiarum fulgorem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell.): to c. athg in aby's teeth: see CAST AGAINST: to c. oneself on the earth, procumbere humi, ad terram projici (both also of falling unintentionally): at aby's feet, se ad cs pedes projicere or atjicere; or se ci ad pedes proj. or abj. (e.g. se Cæsari ad pedes projicere). — [tois, anchor, an account, &c., see those words]. — To cast (i. e. form by pouring fused metal into a mould), fundere: of athg, ex qâ re: fingere (g. i. for forming by a plastic method). — CAST ABOUT, jactare (to wander and thither). — dispergere (scatter): per = con dispergi, Vid. — To be cast, in a law-suit, causâ cadere: to c., damnare, condemnare (of the judges). — CAST AGAINST, objicere qd ci rei (= reproach with athg): objicere (v. pr.). — exprobrare. opprobare. objurgare qm de qâ re. qd criminari dare ci. — CAST AWAY, abjicere, projicere (e.g. arma):

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— one's shield, scutum e manu emittere: money, pecuniam profundere: oneself, se abjicere (in a moral sense; not se projicere, which is 'to run headlong into danger'); se præcipitare, or præcipitare only, or præcipitari in exitum (rush to destruction): to be c. away (= suffer shipwreck), naufragium facere. — CAST BACK, rejicere.

— CAST DOWN: 1.) PROP. affligere terræ or ad terram. sternere, prosternere: one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere or dejicere; oculos dejicere: terram intrare: before aby, ci oculos submittere: modestly, terram modeste intrare. 2.) FIG. dishearten, affligere: aby, qm or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere or infringere. — CAST FORTH, jacere. ejicere. — CAST IN or INTO, injicere qd ci rei or in qd: into prison, in custodiam dare. in vincula conjicere: a sleep, sopire, consopire. ci somnum afferre, parare, conciliare: in one's mind, cogitare cum or in animo or qd or de qâ re: considerare in animo, cum animo, secum; or only considerare qd or de qâ re: qd agitare mente, animo, or in mente or cum animo. perpendere, pensitare qd. secum or cum animo reputare qd. — CAST OFF, ponere, deponere (lay down or aside). — exuere (put off). — abjicere (throw away). To c. off clothes, vestem ponere, deponere, abjicere (weh one has thrown off: vestem deponere also of rejecting as worn out): vestem exuere (such one has pulled off): human feeling, omnem humanitatem exuere: a servant, dimittere qm: the dogs, canibus vincula demere (O.): canes immittere or instigare (in feras). — CAST OUT, abigere (drive off). pellere, depellere. propellere. protrahere (one who is forcing himself in). expellere. extrudere. exturbare (out of a place). — exterminate (ex) urbe, de civitate (of driving him out of the limits of a city or state): out of a city, qm domo ejicere; qm foras extrudere: out of a city, ex urbe ejicere: devils, dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lactant.). — CAST UP: PROP. sublimare jacere (aft. Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4). — earri, terram adaggerare: earth about a tree, arborem aggerare: a mound, aggerem jacere, extrudere: a ball, pilam in altum mittere: one's eyes, oculos tollere: an account, computare qd or rationem cs rei: see ACCOUNT. — FIG. vomit, evomere, expuere (see VOMIT). — CAST UPON: PROP. superinjicere: gravel on the road, glareâ superstruere viam. — FIG. trust to, fidere or confidere ci, or ci rei, or qâ re. — niti qâ re: one's hope upon aby, spem ponere, reponere, constituere in qd: blame on aby, culpam in qm conferre, conjicere: fm oneself, culpam in qm transferre. — Casting vote, prps suffragium or punctum decretorium: *vox decretoria.

CAST, s. throw, jactus. — missus. — jactatio. — coniectio (e.g. telorum) [Syn. in CAST, v.] ictus (a successful cast, a hit). A stone's c., lapidis jactus or coniectio (e.g. extra lapidis, telli, &c., jactus or coniectum esse): a c. of dice, jactus or missus talorum or tessarum (Syn. in DIE, DICE; where the names of the casts will be found). — Risk, venture, alea: to venture athg at a c., qd in aleam dare (prop. et fig.); qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere: qd discrimini committere: often by agitur qd or de qâ re (athg is at stake) or by dimicare de qâ re. My life is ventured upon the c., de vitâ dimico: de vitâ in discrimen vocor: to be brought to the last c., in ultimum discrimen adduci (to be brought into the greatest danger): ultima audere, experiri: ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (to be trying one's last chance). It is our last c., ad extrema pervenit est; res est ad ultimum perducta casum. — Moulded figure, signum. imago ficta. — simulacrum fictile. figura fictilis (if of clay or plaster). — signum æneum. signum ex ære factum or expressum (if of brass). — Form, imago, species, forma. Jx. species et forma. informatio. — Cast of the eyes, limi or perversi oculi: to have a c. with one's eyes, limis or perversis oculis esse; strabonem esse. — Trick, ars. artificium. — Shade of colour: to have a c. of black, nigricare (to be blackish). — nigrescere (to become black): of violet, in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Plin.). White with a c. of violet, candidus color violam sentiens (Plin.). — Body of men, &c., corpus. The military or sacerdotal c., corpus militum or sacerdotum: or only milites, sacerdotes. The spirit of c., mly by spiritus, with adj. describing the c.: e.g. of the patricians, spiritus patricii (L.). — IMPROPR. genus, farina. He is of our c., est nostræ farinæ (i.e. as bad as we are. Pers.). of the same c., ejusdem generis or farinæ.

CASTANET, crotalum.

CASTAWAY, damnatus (condemned: hence also reprobate, vile: quis te miserior? quis te damnator? C. Pis. 40, extr.). — profligatus. perditus (abandoned),

Jx. prodigatus et perditus.—sceleratus.—|| *Shipwrecked*, vid.

CASTELLAN, castelli praefectus. *custos conclavum arsis (|| *only the superintendent of the rooms*, &c.).

CASTER, || *One who throws, jactator* (one who hurls, &c. g. fulminis).—Crel. *with verbs under CAST*, qui jactat, &c. g. fulminis).—Crel. *with verbs under CAST*, qui jactat, &c. || *One who calculates fortunes, diviner, &c.*—|| *One who calculates fortunes, diviner, &c.*—|| *Wheel under chairs*, &c., rotula. To put a c. on aliter, rotulam ei rei subijcere.

CASTIGATE, castigare (with a view to amendment). punire (as a penal retribution). See PUNISH.


CASTIGATION, castigatio (chastisement which may serve to improve the individual; esp. a rebuke).—poena (for the general good). &c. See PUNISHMENT.

CASTIGATORY, castigatorio (Plin.).

CASTING-NET, funda, jaculum.—rete (g. t. for net.—dim. reticulum).


CAST IRON, *ferrum fusum.

CASTLE, arx (on an eminence and fortified).—castrum (fort: rare)—castellum (small fort, fort). Governor of a c., *castelli praefectus. C's in the air, somnia. To build c's in the air, somnia sibi fingere (Lucr.).

CASTOR, castor (κάστωρ): lat. fiber (Plin.). 

Acc. castora in Juv.

CASTRAMETATION, *ars castra metandi.

CASTRATE, virilitatem ei adimere, excidere, or excicare.  castrare, evirare, eunuchare, belong rather to the language of low comedy.

CASUAL. See ACCIDENTAL.

CASUALTY, casus, res fortuita. eventus. To be exposed to many c's, sub casibus multis esse.

CASUARY, *struthio casuarius (Linn.).

CASUIST, *qui quaestiones de moribus (hominis Chris'tiani) explicat. *qui officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicat.

CASUISTRY, by Crel.: to be killed in c., *quaestiones de moribus optime judicare.—|| *Sophistry*, conclusiva fallax (a piece of sophistry).—cappio dialectica. To defeat ab'y's c., sophisma diluere; captionem repellere, discutere.

CAT, felis, feles. Tom c., *felis mas. C.-like, *feli similis. ado. *more felis. To live like c. and dog, perpetui inter se jurgis certare: *tantae est cum qo discordia, quanta canibus filibusque sortito obigit (after H., lupis et agnis quanta sortito obigit, Tecum mihi discordia est).—|| *Three-footed support*, tripod, &ds.—|| *Cat-o'-nine-tails*, flagrum, flagellum (whip of single thongs; when furnished with iron spikes, scorpio, Isid. Orig. 5, 27. Scutica was of thongs woven together). To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails, flagris or flagellis cedere: to death, qm flagellis ad mortem cedere (H. Sat. 1, 2, 12).

CATACOMBS, puticuli; *catacumbae.

CATALOGUE, index (catalogus, lat.): of a library, index bibliothecae: or librorum (Sen. Tranq. 9, 4: Q. 10, 1, 57): of an auction, tabula rerum venalium.

CATAPLASM, cataplasma (g. t.).—malagma (emollient application). Warm c's, cataplasmata calida.

CATAPULT, catapultula.

CATARACT, cataracta (only of the Nile). See WATER-FALL.

CATARRH, epiphōra (ἐπιπόρα) or (in later writers) catarrhus (κατάρρως): in pure Lat. destillatio. To be suffering from a c., epiphōra opprimi or *laborare.

CATARRHAL, *catarrhalis. A c. fever, febris catarrhalis.

CATASTROPHE, catastrophā (turn or development of an action. Petron. 54, 3).—fortuna vicissitudo or commutatio (change of fortune).—exitus (c. of a dramatic piece, &c.).

CATCH, v. capere (also fig. to ensnare by deceit or captivate by attractions).—comprehendere (seize: a thief)—accipere. excipere (catch: e. g. a ball. exc. esp.ly when it was thrown up high).—legere (pick up: e. g. oysters).—decipere. circumvenire (c. by deceit). To try to c., captare (e. g. flies, a ball: also men, of prostitutes): to c. in any act, &c., deprehendere in re. To be caught in the act of stealing, in furto teneri. To c. fire, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere.—scintillas excipere (of tinder: fungus aridus scintillas excipit, Plin.): apt to c. fire, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; ignis capissimus; facilis ad exardescendum (the last also of being of a fiery temper): to c. a disease, morbum nancisci; morbum or valetudinem contrahere; eadem vi morbi reperi (by infection) [see DISEASE]: to c. one's (102)

death, *in morbum gravem et mortiferum incidere: *morbum mortiferum contrahere: morbo mortifero implicari: to c. cold, perfrigescere: to c. an opponent, adversarium capere (by captious questions, &c.): to c. ab'y by captious questions, captiosis interrogationibus circumseribere et decipere qm: the fire c's athy, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corripit qd: to c. hold of ab'y, qm prehendere, comprehendere, arripere: by the waist, qm medium amplecti.—|| *Seize the meaning*, capere. intelligere (mente). percipere. assequi.—|| *Catch at*, captare: an opportunity, occasionem capere, arripere: to eagerly c. an opportunity, lbenter facultatem (qd faciendi) arripere; occasionem qd faciendi avidissime amplecti (Plin.).

CATCH, a. || *Act of catching*, captura.—|| *Thing caught*, quod caput qd. preda.—|| *Gain*, lucrum, fructus, commodum; see ADVANTAGE.—|| *Of a lock*, &c., prps ansa or ansa ferrea (iron hook, cramp. Vitr.), or fibula (for holding two things together).

CATCHING, TO BE (of disorders), transire in alios: a disorder that is c., contagio (contagium is poet.) morbi: pestilentia (violent epidemic).

CATCHING, as adj. contagiosus.

CATCHPOLL, prps apparitor.

CATECHETICAL, catecheticus (κατηχητικός).

CATECHETICALLY, catechetic.

CATECHISM, catechismus (κατηχισμός, eccl.).

CATECHIST, catechista (κατηχιστής, eccl.).

CATECHIZE, catechizare (eccl. κατηχίζω).—peruncando et interrogando elicere discipulorum opiniones, et ad hæc, quæ hi respondeant, si quid videatur, dicere (C. Fin. 2, 1, 2).

CATECHIZING, catechēsis (κατηχῆσις, eccl.).

CATECHUMEN, audiens (Τετ. Pæn. 6).

CATEGORICAL, simplex (simple; straightforward).—absolutus (dependent on nothing else; absolute). Jx. simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione).—purus (unmixed; not limited by any exception: e. g. iudicium).

CATEGORICALLY, simpliciter, absolute, sine exceptione or adjunctione.—definite (with a full statement of particulars: opp. generatim).—diserte (expressly, in express words: disertis verbis, wrong). To answer c., sine ullâ dubitatione respondere. To speak c., presse dicere (so as to keep close to the point: opp. ample dicere, &c.).

CATEGORY, genus (g. t., genus, class).—categoryā (κατηγορία), or pure Lat. predicamenta, pl. (in logic).

CATENARIAN, catenarius.

CATER, opsonare or opsonari; also opsonare opsonium (Plaut., to purchase provisions; to buy for the kitchen).—als cenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, &c.; or mensas (conquistissimas) epulis instruere, &c., may help.

CATER (at dice), s. quaternio. To throw c., quaternionem mittere.

CATER-COUSIN, || *Distant relation*, qui qm longinquâ cognatione contingunt. || parasitus.

CATERER, opsonator.

CATERPILLAR, eruca (Gr. κάμνι, which is used as a Latin word by poets and late writers). To destroy c's, erucas evincere: to clear trees of c's, *arbores erucas purgare or liberare.

CATERWAUL, ululare (howl like dogs, wolves, &c.).—ejulare (cry out for the purpose of moving compassion; e. g. as women at funerals).—plorare, lamentari. Jx. ejulare atque lamentari.

CATERWAULING, ululatus.—ejulatus, ejulatio.—ploratus, lamentatio [SYN. in CATERWAUL:—those in us the howl itself; those in to the action of howling].

CATES, cibus delicatus.—cuppedia or cuppedia.—cibi delicatiora.—res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ.—bonæ res (Np. Ages. 8, 5: transl. of τὰ ἀγαθὰ, the nice bits, &c., at table).—gulæ irritamenta (as provocatives to the appetite).

CAT-GUT, chorda, nervus.

CATHARTIC. See APBRIENT.

CATHEDRAL, *ædes cathedralis.

CATHETER, catheter, eris (καθετήρ).

CATHOLIC, catholicus (eccl.). A c., homo catholicus.—|| If used for Roman-Catholic, vid.

CATHOLICISM, *fides catholica (subjective).—*doctrina catholica (objective).

CATKINS, julus.—*amentum (Linn.).

CAT-LIKE, *feli similis.

CAT-MINT, *teucrium amarum (Linn.).

CATOPTRICS, catoptrica (as t. t.).—*quæ de luce ac lumine traduntur.

CAT'S-EYE, lapis specularis.

*CATTLE, pecus, oris, n. pecudes, dum, f. (the former esp.ly of the larger oxen, horses, &c.; the latter of the

smaller, as sheep, goats, &c.)—*armentum, armenta, pl.* (beasts for draught or burden, *esp. for ploughing*: oxen, horses, mules, asses; also herd).—*grex* (*flock, i. e. of the smaller animals*: sheep, goats, &c.).—*jumentum* (a beast of draught). *Jx.* pecus et jumenta; armenta et greges. *To keep c.*, pecus et jumenta alere. *Fal c.*, pecus alit. pecudes alitiles (*for fattening*).—*pecus sagnatum* (*fattened*): *horned c.*, cornuta (*sc. animalia*).—**armenta cornuta*.—*cornigera* and *bucera are poel.*

C CAUDLE, the nearest similar preparation was prps cengarop (οὐνγάρωπ, Apic. 1, 31).

*CAUL (for the hair), reticulum (Juv. 2, 97).—calautica (not calantica, was prob. a sort of veil covering the head and shoulders).—In anatomy, omentum (ἐπι-**

CAULIFLOWER, brassica botrytis (Linn.).

CAULK, see CALK.

CUSAL, Crel. CAUSALITY.

CAUSALITY, rerum causa alius ex rebus apte.

CAUSE, causa (g. t.—also 'pretence')—fons. origo (source).—Jx. causa et fons. causa et origo.—auctor. effector, princeps (c. when an agent. SYN. in AUTHOR).—ansa. materia (occasion, handle for athg).—ratio (ground).—unde fit qd. The sun is the c. of warmth, sol est caloris origo et fons: nothing happens without a c., nihil evenit sine causa antecedente: he is the c. of the war, ille est auctor or concitator belli: to search for a c. for declaring war, materiam belli querere: to give aby c. for blaming one, ansam dare ad reprehendendum: to have just c. for blaming aby, ansam reprehensionis habere: to seek for a c., causam querere: materiam cs rei querere; ansam querere ut &c.; occasione qd faciendi querere: to invent or feign c.'s, causas coningere: to have good c. to do athg, cum causa qd facere; non sine gravi causa qd facere: without c., sine causa; temere: not without c., non temere: for more c.'s than one, aliquot de causis: for what c.'? quomobrem? quâ de causa? You have no c. to do athg: or, there is no c. for &c., non est (or nihil est) quod, or quare, or cur; or nihil est cause, cur; causa non est, cur (verb in subj. in all these expressions). What c. have you for . . .? quid est cause cur . . .? or, quid est, cur . . .? To give aby c. for suspicion, suspitionem movere: to be the c. of athg, locum dare or facere ci rei (i. e. to make its existence possible; e. g. fabulæ, mendacio, miraculo).—auctorem esse cs rei; cs rei ordiendæ principem esse: occasione dare or præbere cs rei [see CAUSE, v.]—|| Cause (in law), actio. lis. causa. res [SYN. in ACTION]. A bad, good, cause (= law-suit), causa mala, bona, optima (C.). A capital c., causa capitalis. lis capitalis. A criminal c., causa publica. To gain a c., litem or causam obtinere: iudicium vincere; also only vincere: to lose a c., litem amittere; causam or litem perdere: causa or lite cadere; in causa concidere, in (optimâ) causa concidere (C.); formulâ cadere or excidere: to plead a c., causam agere or tractare. agere apud iudices (g. t.): causam or litem orare (to make a speech upon it): to plead his own c., litem suam facere: to undertake a c., causam or litem suscipere or recipere (the former, not to refuse when requested; the latter, to do it voluntarily): the c. is still undecided, nondum dijudicata lis est (aft. H. Od. 3, 5, 54): adhuc sub iudice lis est (H. A. P. 78): not to go on with a c., causam deponere, a causâ recedere; causam susceptam affligere (of the person conducting it).—|| Party, side. See PARTY.

CAUSE, v. auctorem esse cs rei (to be its author: e. g. legis, belli, cs redditâs).—creare (to produce or create: errorem, bellum).—movere (excite, stir up: risum, bellum, suspitionem).—ansam dare or præbere cs rei or ad qd faciendum (to give a handle for: e. g. reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum).—cs rei ordiendæ principem esse.—causam cs rei inferre (to cause it; give the first occasion of it: e. g. jurgii).—occasione dare or præbere cs rei (to supply the opportunity; e. g. soli opprimendi): To c. aby to do athg, adducere qm ad qd (lead him to it): commovere qm ad qd (move him to it): incitare or concitare qm ad qd (excite him to it).—auctorem esse, ut &c.: qm impellere ut &c. (urge or drive him to it).—|| Excite: be the exciting cause of: excitare. concitare (any action or passion: laughter; hatred; envy; compassion; a war).—excire. concire or concire (in Class. prose = 'to raise in the mind a passionate impulse to do something': seld. to produce a passion or evil: e. g. iram conc., seditionem conc.—terrorer exc.).—movere. commovere (to agitate the mind: then also to produce an emotion, evil, &c., misericordiam, bellum, seditionem mov. or comm.—risum, suspitionem mov.).—conflare (blow into a flame;

kindle: ci invidiam; bellum). To c. perspiration by exercise, sudorem exercitatione movere: a dispute, controversiam inferre: a quarrel, causam jurgii inferre (†): admiration, admirationem efficere: a desire, cupiditatem afferre (ci cs rei): pain, dolorem movere, commovere, facere, efficere: to c. aby lasting pain, dolorem ci inurere: iusta, libidines excitare: sleep, ci somnum afferre, parere, conciliare. [For other combinations, see the substantives with which CAUSE is joined.]

CAUSELESS, quod sine causâ est.—|| Groundless, rationi adversarius (contrary to reason),—vanus (only apparent: opp. verus).—futilis (worthless, idle).

CAUSELESSLY, sine causâ; temere; ex vano.

CAUSEWAY, agger viæ. To make a c., tramitem aggerare.

CAUSTIC, causticus (καυστικός). erodens. septicus (σηπτικός). Caustica, medicamenta rodentia or erodentia.—|| Fig. applied to language, &c., mordens. mordax. acidus. aculeatus. acerbus. C. words, verbum aculei: i. wit, acerbitas salis: in a c. manner, mordaciter. acerbe.

CAUTELOUS, see CAUTIOUS, CUNNING.

CAUTERIZE, (ferro) adurere. [cauterizing, Veget.]

*CAUTERY, cauterium (the cauterizing instrument), or Crel. with ferro or *cauterio adurere.*

CAUTION, cautio. circumspectio. To act with c., omnia circumspicere: to proceed with c., cautionem adhibere ci rei or in re; caute versari in re; caute tractare qd. To use all possible c., omne genus cautionis adhibere.—|| Security. Vid.

CAUTION, v. monere or præmonere qm ut caveat. —aget athg, monere or præmonere qd cavendum; monere or præmonere de qâ re: monere, ut vitet qs qd (warn him to avoid something).—monere or admonere or præmonere, no &c. (warn him not to do so and so).

CAUTIONARY, monitorius (Post-claus. Sen.).—By Crel.—Sis by ad terrorem ceterorum (T.). A c. example, documentum.

CAUTIOUS, providus (with foresight).—cautus (with caution).—circumspectus (with circumspection).—consideratus (having judiciously weighed every thing).—prudens (intelligent, prudent).—Jx. cautus providusque. prudens et providus. prudens et cautus.—diligens (careful; carefully observant).

CAUTIOUSLY, providè, caute. circumspecte. considerate. diligenter. To go c. to work, circumspectus facere qd: cautionem adhibere in re: to set about athg very c., omne cautius genus adhibere in qâ re.

CAUTIONOUSNESS, SEE CAUTION.

*CAVALCADE, *pompa equestris.*

CAVALIER, eques.

CAVALIERLY, imperiose. pro imperio. superbe. insolenter. arrogant.

CAVALRY, equitatus, eques (g. t.).—copiæ equestres (the c. attached to an army).—acies equitum (as drawn up for battle).—ala (so far as the c. are placed on the wings; at each end of a line of infantry).—Sis eques sing. for equites (as pedes for pedites).—The infantry and c., copiæ equitum peditumque; milites equitesque. All the c., integer eques. To be strong in c., multum equitatu valere; ab equitatu firmum esse; equitatu paratum esse. To order the c. to form, turmas equitum explicare (T. Ann. 13, 38, 3). To serve in the c., equo merere: to give aby a commission in the c. (or, in a c. regiment), ad equum rescribere (Cæs. B. G. 1, 42). An engagement of c., prælium equestre or equitum: pugna equestris. Many skirmishes with the c. occurred, crebro inter se equestribus præliis contendebant. A c. horse, equus militaris. A regiment of c., cohors equestris (fm 500 to 600 men). A company of c., turma equitum.

CAVE, SEE CAVERN.

CAVERN, caverna (a hole with a round opening).—specus (with a long opening: a cleft).—spelunca (a dark and formidable cavity).—speleum (only in Poets: den of wild-beasts).—cavum (cavity as g. t.). A subterranean c., specus subterraneus.

*CAVIARE, *ova piscium condita.*

CAVITY, cavum or cavus (sc. locus). cavea—cavatio (hollowing; cavity: twice in Varro, cav. poculorum). See CAVERN.

CAW, crocire. croolitare (croak, like the raven).—canere. occinere (g. t.; occ. esp. of what is ominous: corvus clarâ voce ante consulem occinuit).

CAWING, crocatio (Fest.).

CEASE, || Leave off doing athg: desinere qd, or with inf. (leave off without the intention of resuming: it may also be said of things that cease).—desistere qd re; a or de qâ re; or with inf. (to desist, fm an act of the will, and therefore spoken of persons only).—abstintere qâ re, or with inf. (not used by C.).—mittere, with

inf. (to let it go; give it up).—finem facere qd faciendi or *cs* or *ci rei* (*put an end to it*).—conquiescere a re (*to rest from it*)—omittere. intermittere *qd*, or *with inf.* (*the former of a total giving up, the latter of a temporary suspension*).—cesare, *with inf.* (*to stop repeatedly, sm indolence, &c.*). To *c.* speaking, finem facere dicendi or loquendi: finem imponere orationi (*of an oration*): also perorare. To *c.* to be (= die), esse desino:—

See *its* TO CEASE *is transi. by a verb compounded with de: to c. raining, depulere: raging, desavire.—|| Have a n end, finem habere or capere.—quiescere. conquiescere (rest).—abire. decedere (go away: these four of diseases; e. g. a fever).—intermittere (to allow an interval of rest: to intermit).—residere. considerare. remittere (of winds and stormy passions subsiding).—subsiderere (of winds and waves). The wind has entirely ceased, venti vix omnis cecidit. To *c.* with *aby* (of a family), deficere in *qo* (*Gell.*). To make *athg c.*, finem facere *cs* or *ci rei*. finem imponere *ci rei*. The discussion has ceased, disputari desitum est.—|| Without ceasing: see CEASELESSLY. To sing without ceasing, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: to labour without ceasing, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere.*

CEASELESS, perpetuus (*continued to the end without any break: e. g. risus*).—continuus, continens (*hanging together or following each other without break or chasm; e. g. incommoda labor*).—assiduus (*constantly going on: e. g. imbres*).

CEASELESSLY, perpetuo.—continenter (*continue or o unci.*).—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso. assidue (*assiduo unci.*).—uasque.

CEDAR, cedrus. The fruit of the *c.*, cedris (*Plin.*).—|| *As adj.* cedreus; cedrinus, cedro factus (*made of cedar*).—|| *As wood*, cedrus.—|| Cedar oil, cedrium; oleum cedrinum.

CEDE. See YIELD

CELL, conclave lacunari ornare (*Vitr.*: not *qd* lacunare, *uch* in *O. Met.* 8, 563, is 'to ornament in the manner of a fretted ceiling').—N.B. If the ceiling was not an ornamented one, legere, sternere, consternere. internere may be used.

CEILING, tectum (*upper flat surface of a chamber or other enclosed space*).—*if inlaid, paneled, &c.*, tectum laqueatum. laquear. lacunar (*laqu. with ref. to the lines like drawn cords, laquei, that define the entablatures of a ceiling: lac. with ref. to the sunk squares, lacus, with uch it was ornamented. Both of flat roofs*). An arched *c.*, camera, concameratio.

CELEBRATE, || Give praise to, celebrare (*g. t. for making a thing known and famous by one's mention of it*).—prædicare (*to praise by a loud and public declaration*).—laudare (*to praise: opp. vituperare, &c.*).—canere (*to praise in poetry. Post-Aug. for 'celebrare' generally*). To *c.* *aby's* praises, *cs laudes* or *de cs laudibus* predicare: to *c.* *aby* in verse, *qm carmine* celebrare; *cs laudes* or *de cs laudibus* canere:—*cs facta* canere (*of praising his achievements: aby's name in one's writings, nomen ca celebrare scriptis: memoriam ca scriptis prosequi (the latter, of course, if the person is dead)*). See PRAISE *aby*.—|| Solemnize, agere, agitare (*v. pr. festivals, birth-days, holidays, &c.*).—celebrare (*to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly: e. g. birth-day, marriage-feast: less freq. of a festival*). To *c.* a day as a festival, diem prosequi (*Ng. Att. 4, extr.*): a festival for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum: public games, ludos facere or committere. To *c.* divine service, sacra procurare; sacris operari; res divinas rite perperare: but in modern sense, *but* rebus divinis interesse (*of the priests*).

CELEBRATED, clarus, præclarus (*renowned for eminent services to one's country*).—illustris, perillustis (*for rank and virtue*).—inclytus (*famous: of places, but, in the poets, of persons also*).—celeber (*much visited: not used of persons before Liv.*).—nobilis (*of noble birth*).—|| Clarus has very often *abl.* of the thing, gloriâ, bello, pace. A very *c.* man, vir clarissimus, spectatissimus, amplissimus (*Liv. has celeberrimi viri, 26, 21, 16*). A very *c.* monument, celeberrimum monumentum (*opp. desertissimum sepulcrum*). Very *c.*, illustri laude celebratus; claritate præstans: for learning, nobilis et clarus *ex doctrinâ*. To be *c.*, gloriâ florere; esse in laude: to be very *c.*, gloriâ circumfluere; omnium sermone celebrari: In magno nomine et gloriâ esse; magnâ celebratâ famæ esse; *as an orator*, magnum in oratoribus nomen habere: he is *c. everywhere*, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become *c.*, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi: In gloriam venire: In claritudinem pervenire; also crescere (*Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. ProL 28: clarescere and inclarescere belong to the sile. age*). To become *c.* for *athg*,

illustrari *qâ re*; clarum fieri *re* or *ex re*. To render *c.*, celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (*this also of an event; e. g. a battle, uch renders a place c.*), *qm* or *qd* gloriâ commendare; gloriâ assequere *qm* (*of an action*). To render himself *c.*, gloriam or famam sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: to wish or try to render himself *c.*, gloriam querere, sequi; famæ studere, servire, inservire. —|| Famosus, in *Class. prose*, = 'infamous'; 'notorious'.

CELEBRATION, prædicatio.—of *athg*, *cs rei* or *de re*.—|| Celebratio in this sense only in *Plin.* (34, 5, 10. Equestres statum Romanorum celebrationem habent, are prized by the Romans). The *c.* of games, commissio ludorum.

CELEBRITY, claritudo, claritas.—laus, laudes.—nominis fama.

CCELERITY, celeritas.—velocitas, pernicitas, agilitas. incitatio, rapiditas.—festinantia (*too great c.*).—SYN. IN SWIFTESS.

CELESTIAL, celestis, divinus (*godlike*).

CELIBACY, || vita celebs, celibatus (*of a man*).

CELIBATE, || —conditio viduæ. Tertull. de virg. vel. 9, viduatus.

CELL, cella (*small chamber; espy for servants and slaves; also of bees*).—cubiculum (*sleeping chamber*).—cavum (*hole*).—loculus. loculentum (*pigeon-hole, or other division of a bureau, &c.*, e. g. loculata arcula, a chest fitted up with pigeon-holes, &c.).

CELLAR, hypogæum concameratum (*in our sense; an arched cellar under ground*).—doliarium (*wine or beer cellar, Gaj. Dig.*).—cella. cellarium (*according to the ancient sense, a store room above ground: e. g. olearia, for oil, &c.*; penaria, for larder: cella vinaria or apotheca wine-cellar). The *c. door*, ostium cellæ or doliarii. *cellæ or doliarii fores (*if folding-doors*). Key of the *c.*, clavus cellæ, doliarii, &c.

CELLARIST, cellarius.

CELLULAR, *cellas habens.—loculosus (*full of little holes or compartments; e. g. putamen, Plin.*).

CEMENT, s. *cæmentum (*as l. t., properly chip of stone: particles of heven stone mixed into mortar, mortario cæmentum addatur. Vitr.*).—maltha (*a kind of c., of hog's fat and lime, for water-pipes, &c.*).—ferrumen (*iron solder or cement*).—glutinum. gluten (*glue*).—*lithocolla (*but this in Plin. is a false reading*).—arenatum, sc. opus, was a mortar; one part of lime to two of sand. Vitr.).—|| Fig. = bond, ligamentum, vinculum.

CEMENT, v. malthare.—ferrumine (*e. g. bitumine. plumbu*).—lithocollâ colligare *qd* (*SYN. IN CEMENT, s.*).—glutinare. congrutinare (*to glue*).—|| Fig. congrutinare *qd* (*e. g. concordiam ordinum*).—firmare. confirmare: a peace, pacem (quasi) coagmentare.

CEMENTERY, sepulcretum (*Cat.*).—sepulcra.

CENOBITE, cenobita (*eccl.*).—monachus (*late*).

CENOTAPH, cenotaphium (*raised in honour of a person, whether he was still alive or not*).

CENSER, thuribulum (*not acerra, uch was a little chest or box in uch frankincense was kept*).—|| Pan in which any thing is burnt, focus, under uch hot coals were placed: then focus fervens.

CENSOR, || At Rome, censor.—magister mcrum (*sile. age*).—|| Of a book, censor. censor (*before publication*).—*judex criticus: censor literatus (*after publication*).—|| One who passes judgement: mly of a severe judge: blamer, judex.—reprehensor. vituperator. objurgator. castigator. [*SYN. IN BLAME.*]

CENSORIOUS, minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus.

CENSORIOUSLY, *studio quodam reprehendendi.—*sts austere, rigide, acerbè, acriter, may do.*

CENSORIOUSNESS, reprehendendi studium.

CENSURABLE, reprehendendus. vituperabilis. vituperandus. reprehensio vel vituperatione dignus. [*See diff. of repr. and vit. under BLAME.*] To be *c.*, in vitio esse (*of persons and things*).—In culpa esse (*of persons*). To be *c.* as, tam in vitio esse, quam &c.

CENSURE, || Judgement pronounced, judicium. censura (*O. Vell.*).—|| Blame, reproach, reprehensio. vituperatio. objurgatio. [*SYN. IN BLAME.*] —|| Punishment, poena. castigatio. animadversio. Spiritual *c.*, *poena ecclesiastica.

CENSURE, v. reprehendere. culpare. vituperare. improbare. [*SYN. IN BLAME.*]—reprehendere et exagitare *qd*.

CENSURER, reprehensor. vituperator. objurgator. castigator (*all of a single instance*).—[*SYN. IN BLAME.*]

CENT, 1 per *c.*, centesima; 2, 3, 4 per *c.*, centesimæ binæ, ternæ, quaternæ; 5 per *c.*, centesima quinæ quinquenes usuræ. With *us* tradesmen make *c. per c.*, merces apud nos centuplicato veneunt (*Plin.*).—But

CEN this was the monthly interest: hence centesimæ was our 12 per c., binæ centesimæ our 24 per c., &c. But the Roman form may be retained by adding in singulos annos. See INTEREST.

CENTAUR, centaurus. *Of the c's*, centaurēus (H.): centauricus (Stat.).

CENTAURY, centaureum. The greater c., centaureum majus ('Centauræa Centaurium, Linn.).—centaureum minus (*Gentiana Centaurium, Linn.).

CENTENARY, centum annorum.—centenarius (a man of 100 years old).

CENTESIMAL, centesimus.

CENTO, cento (c. g. 'cento nuptialis,' the title of one of Ausonius's poems: properly a garment of patch-work).

CENTRAL, in medio positus, medius, centralis. *A c. school*, *schola provincialis: *c. force*, *vis centralis: *c. heat*, *ignis centralis. *A c. point*, punctum in medio positum.

CENTRE, s. *Of a circle*, centrum (κέντρον).—punctum in medio situm.—*Of a place*, medius cs rei locus (c. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi locus).—*media cs rei pars* (Cen. in oblique cases, loc. pars often omitted: e. g. in medio or in mediâ urbis).—*Mly by medius in agreement: the c. of the line*, media acies; *also medii: of the island*, media insula: *to break through the c. of the enemy's line*, per mediam aciem hostium percurrere: *to be situated in the c. of any place*, in medio qo loco situm esse:—*Examples like altera arx urbis media est*, 'is in the c. of the city,' are rare. (1) *Avoid centrum except for the c. of a circle*. Plin. has centrum cœli, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'disks.' Cic. uses for 'the c. of the earth,' medius terræ locus.—(2) *Avoid umbilicus, wch Cic. uses only of Greek places, as a transl. of the Greek ὀμφαλός*.

CENTKE, v. consistere. positum or situm esse in qâ re. constare penes qm (Cæs.). verti, contineri, stare, or niti qâ re. pendere ex qo or ex qâ re. effici qâ re. less græ. residere in qâ re (C.). The whole of morality c's in the performance of duty, in officio colendo sita vitæ est honestas omnis (C.). At that time all the prospects of the state centred in Marius, ac tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in Mario sitæ (S.).

CENTUPLE, by adj. centuplicatus (not to be confounded with centuplex, a hundred-fold).—centuplus (a hundred times as much. Vulg. Ev. Luc. 8, 8).

CENTURION, centurio.

CENTURY, *A hundred*, centum (distributive, centeni). The number of 100, centuria. *Space of 100 years*, centeni anni; centum annorum spatium.—*seculum (a 'generation' = according to Etrusc. and Rom. computation, 100 years)*. *Division of the Roman people*, centuria: by c's, centuriatim: *to divide into c's*, centuriare: *division by s's*, centuriatus. **CEPHALIC**, capiti utilis.—cephalicus (Cels.).

CERATE, ceratum or cerotum.

CERE, cerare, incerare.

CEREMONIAL, ritus.—mos receptus. Court c., ritus ac modus, ad quem rex collitur, or colendus est (ast. Curt. 8, 5, 19).

CEREMONIOUS, sollemnis. *A c. person*, *homo nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, *molesta urbanitas.

CEREMONY, ritus (g. t. for a received mode of performing solemn offices).—cerimonia, ritus sacri (relig. ceremony or rites).—officium (conventional form of courtesy). Without c., ambagibus missis or positis (going straight to the point).—sine morâ (without delay).—*citra honorem verborum* (without complimentary speeches). Master of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aulæ, magister admissionum (all belonging to the time of the Emperors).

CERTAIN, certus (g. t. both objectively of persons and things, whose nature is c.; and subjectively of a person who feels c., &c.).—firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it: hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying, stedfast: of persons and things).—constans (steady, consistent: opp. varius, mobilis).—fidus (wch may be confidently trusted: of persons and also of things, as in pax fida).—Jn. certus et constans; firmus et constans.—*exploratus* (the truth or certainty of wch has been ascertained).—status (fixed, not subject to alteration: e. g. cursus siderum, Plin.).—*ratu* (calculated; hence settled, immutable: e. g. in omni æternitate ratu immutabileque siderum cursus).—Jn. ratu et certu; constans et ratu; ratu atque firmu; stabilis, fixus, ratu; certus, ratu, firmus, fixus.—*indubius*, non dubius (not indubitated in good prose).—*finitus*, definitus (defined, marked out accurately: also

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of notions).—Jn. certus et definitus. *A c. income*, redditus status: *c. expenses*, expensæ statæ (opp. sumptus fortuiti): *a c. friend*, amicus certus, fidus, firmus et stabilis: *c. death*, mors præsens: *death is c.*, mors non omnes manet: *a c. remedy*, remedium præsens. *is this c.?* satin hoc certum est? *to live in the c. hope*, &c., certo sperare; non dubiam spem habere: *that he might make c. of this*, &c., ut hac de re certior fieret, &c.: *without being c. of the fact*, sine certâ re (Cæs. B. G. 5, 29): *to know f. t. c.*, certo scire, less emly certe scire (Pract. Intr. ii. 560—2), *also pro certo scire*.—*I know it for c.*, certum scio; certo scio; certo compari; certum or pro certo habeo: *to know althg on c. authority*, qd certis auctoribus compari: *to assert althg as c.*, pro certo affirmare qd: *that my letter may be the more c. to reach you*, qd fidelius literæ ad te perferantur: *by or agst a c. day*, ad diem; ad diem dictum, constitutum, præstitutum; in diem certum. **CERTAIN** may als be transl. by non dubito (or non dubium est) quin. 'It is c. that the thing may be done,' non dubito (or non dubium est, or non videtur esse dubium) quin hoc fieri possit. *Indefinitely*, quidam (vis: g. t. of what one purposely does not, or fm want of knowledge cannot, name: often contemptuously, as in homines quidam, &c.).—*certus* (stronger than quidam: of what one has good reasons for not choosing to name: quibusdam de causis, for c. reasons, wch the hearer or reader may or may not divine, but wch the speaker does not think it necessary to mention; certus de causis, for reasons wch the hearer or reader cannot know, but wch the speaker does not think it advisable to mention).—*nescio qui* or *nescio quis* (somebody or other, the speaker himself does not exactly know who: acc. to Görrenz, nescio quis, wch something of depreciation).

CERTAINLY, *With certainty*, certo, certe (certo objective: certe subjective. See Pr. Intr. ii. 561. Certo hardly occurs in C. except in certo scire, wch is more common than certe scire).—*liquidò* (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true).—*haud dubie*, sine ullâ dubitatione. profecto ('assuredly,' a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely,' 'doubtless,' in assumptions).—*næ* (= profecto, but stands always at the beginning of a sent., and mly before pers. pronouns).—*sane* (c.: in the judgement of every sound mind; also in replies).—*nimirum* (of an assertion wch it would be strange if you did not grant: e. g. nimirum recte:—omnibus regibus—hunc regem nimirum anteponebis. C.).—*utique* (a restrictive particle of assertion: in C. principally in his letters wth subj., imperat., and other expressions of a wish, advice, or command. Pr. Intr. ii. 897).—*I am c. persuaded*, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. *I shall c. do*, &c., certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. **CERTAINLY** may often be transl. by non dubito, quin &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. 'This may c. be accomplished,' non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. 'It appeared fm this letter that he would c. arrive before that day,' prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.).—*The certainty of the event may sts be omitted by adding an expression of positiveness to the assertion: this letter says that he will c. arrive*, &c., hæc literæ plane declarant eum—venturum esse, &c. *In answer*, certe (certainly).—*vero* (assuredly: an emphatic assent).—*recte* (a polite form of assent).—*ita*, ita est, sic est (just so).—*ita plane* (exactly so; just so).—*etiam*, sane. sane quidem (concessive forms). *At least*, at all events, saltem, certe. certe quidem (sit tamen).—*If not—yet c.*, si non—at saltem: si non—certe.

CERTAINNESS, fides (trustworthiness); certa **CERTAINTY**, fides.—*firmitas*, stabilitas (steadiness, steadiness).—*or by adj. certus*, exploratus, non dubius (certitudo must be avoided). **A CERTAINTY**, res exploratæ veritatæ. res certissima.—*the full or absolute c.*, veritas ad liquidum explorata. For 'with c.' see CERTAINLY.

CERTIFICATE, testimonium literarum.

CERTIFY, confirmare qd. fidem facere ci rei: any body of althg, qm certiorum facere de re.

CERTITUDE. See CERTAINTY.

CERULEAN, cæruleus.

CERUMEN, aurum sordes.

CERUSE, cerussa: painted wth c., cerussatus.

CESAREAN. The c. section, sectio or exsectio matris ventris. To perform the c. section or operation, partum mulieri excidere (Marcell. Dig.): to be brought into the world by the c. operation, exsecto matris ventre procreari (Serr. V. Æn. 10, 316, and 7, 761).

CESS, s. See RATE, LEVY.

CESS, v. See **ASSENS**.
CESSATION, intermissio (*the giving up for a time*).
 —omissio (*the giving up entirely*). —cessatio (*the resting*: opp. to previous activity: often in a depreciating sense). —quies (e. g. per quod tempus, quies certaminum erat. *L.*) —intercapedo (*interval during which athy is interrupted*: interruption: e. g. intercapedinem scribendi facere. *C.*) —interpellatio (*interruption of a speaker*: hence interruption gen.). Without any c., uno tenore. sine ullâ intermissione. || *Termination*. **VID.**
CESSION, renunciatio (*the giving up entirely*). —cessio (*the yielding up in favour of another*). To make a c. of *abdy*, decedere or desistere qâ re or de qâ re.
CETACEOUS, cetosus (*Avien. Arat.* 1300).
CHACE. See **CHASE**.
CHAFE, || *Heat with rubbing, fricare*. *fricando refovere. || *Gall*, atterere. See **EXCORIATE**. || *In flame with rage, irritare*; cō iram concitare or irritare. qm in iram concitare. qm incendere, inflammare. qm iratum reddere. cō iram concire. bilem or stomachum cū movere or commovere. calefacere qm (*C. in the language of conversation*). || **INTR.** gravium commoveri. (irâ) incendi. inflammari. exardescere. (irâ) exardescere. irasci. exardescere iracundiâ et stomacho (*C.*).
CHAFE, s. æstus. ira. impetus et ira. iracundiâ. To be in a c., irâ incendi, &c. See **CHAFE**, v.
CHAFER, scarabeus.
CHAFF, palea: mixed with c., paleatus. || *acus, grâs, n. is 'the pointed hair-like prolongation of the husk'*, the husk round the grain in its natural state.
CHAFFER, v. liceri de pretio. liceri rem. de pretio contendere.
CHAFFERN, *vas exalfactorium.
CHAFFINCH, fringilla (*Linn.*).
CHAFFY, paleatus (*mixed with chaff*).
CHAFING-DISH, foculus. —pultarius (*properly a vessel in which pult was cooked: also for holding coals for fumigation*). || *batillum was a coal-shovel, but its used as a chafing-dish*.
CHAGRIN, s. ægritudo. sollicitudo. dolor, mæror. to give way to c., ægritudinē se dedere; mærori animum dare: fm or for c., præ ægritudine or mærore. [**SYN.** IN **GRIEF**.]
CHAGRIN, v. ægritudinem or mærorem afferre cī; molestiam cī afferre or exhibere: to be chagrined at *athy*, ægritudinem or molestiâ afflicti ex qâ re.
CHAIN, s. catena. —vinculum (*g. t. for bond*): to put c's on *aby*, catenas cī indere or injicere: *aby* in c's, in catenas qm conjicere: to bind *aby* with c's, catenis vincire or constringere qm: to be or lie in c's, in catenis esse: catenis or ferro vinctum esse: in fetters and c's, in vinculis et catenis esse: to forge c's for *aby*, cī necare catenas or vincula (*H. Od.* 1, 29, 5. *V. Eccl.* 6, 23): lying in c's, bound with c's, catenatus. —|| *Fig. to break the c's of slavery, qm or se in libertatem vindicare*. [*See Yoke*.] || *C. for ornament, catena or catella (of gold, worn by either sex)*. —torques (*twisted c. of gold for the neck, worn as an honorary distinction by brave soldiers*): wearing such a c., torquatus. || **Mountain chain**, montes continui (†); continua or perpetua montium juga; juga velut serie cohererentia; perpetuo jugo juncti colles; saltus montibus circum perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit. || *Connected series, continuatio. series. Jn. continuatio seriesque (catena first used by Gell. in fatum est sempiterna series rerum et catena). A wonderful c. of circumstances, admirabilis continuatio seriesque rerum. A c. of causes, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ et necessitate nexæ.*
CHAIN, v. catenis vincire or constringere qm, catenas cī indere or injicere.
CHAIN-ARMOUR, lorica serita. —lorica conserta hamis (*V.*).
CHAIN-SHOT, *globus catenatus.
CHAIN-WORK, *opus catenatum.
CHAIR, sedes. sedile (*seat, Vid.*). —sella (*c. : also of teachers and magistrates*). —cathedra (*arm or easy c. for women: later, a professor's c.*). To place a c. for *aby*, cī sellam apponere. *The arm or elbow of a c., arcus sellæ* (*T.*). —ancon (*ἀγκών. Cat. Aur. Tard.* 2, 1). —**ARM-CHAIR**, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (*Cat. Aur.*). —*C. of state, solium. sella (with epith. e. g. aurea). sella curulis (according to Rom. custom).* —**SEDAN-CHAIR**, sella. lectica (lectica = *palanquin, the person being recumbent*): sella gestatoria (*Suet.*). to ride or be carried in a sedan c., lecticâ or sellâ vehi: gestamine sellæ pervehi (*of being carried to a place*: e. g. *Bair. T.*).
CHAIR, v. *qm in sellam impositum humeris sublevare.

CHAIRMAN. See **PRESIDENT**. || *Carrier of a chair, lecticarius*.
CHAISE, carpentum. plentum. See **CARRIAGE**.
A c. longue, cathedra supina.
CHALCEDONY, *achates Chalcedonicus.
CHALDRON, Crcl. by so many modii (mod. = 1 peck, 7.68 sol. inches).
CHALICE, calix. See **CUP**.
CHALK, creta. —like c., cretaceus: full of c., cretosus: to mark *athy* with c., cretâ notare qd: to colour or rub *athy* with c., incretare qd: to draw *athy* in c., cretâ pingere qd (*Λευκογραφειν*): to draw in c's, monochromata pingere. A sketch in c's, or c. drawing, monochromatos pictura. C. drawings, monochromata, or (as a style of drawing) monochromata genera picture (**Plin.* 35, 5, 11).
CHALK, v. cretâ notare qd. —incretare qd (*to colour with c.*). || C. out, exponere qd (*place it clearly before the eyes*). C. breviter describere; or definire et (breviter) describere: qd delineare or adumbrare (*to sketch*), verbis definire. Jn. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbisq; definire. —to c. out a path for oneself, viam sibi munire (ad qd); *certam sibi viam definire, or habere certam et definitam viam, quâ &c. (*C.*): for *aby*, cī viam munire; auditum cī dare or parare: to *athy*, ad qd.
CHALK-PIT, puteus, ex quo eruitur creta.
CHALKY, cretosus (*abounding in it*). —cretaceus (*like it*).
CHALLENGE, v. provocare (*absol. L.* 24, 8). —*aby* to a battle, provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (*emph. one out of many*). —evocare qm ad pugnam (*to call out one who is in a camp, &c.*). —elicare qm ad certamen (*to try to make one fight who is unwilling to do so*). —laccere qm ad pugnam (*to provoke him to fight by attacking him: emph. of a body of troops*). —to a duel, qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen (ad certamen singulare or pugnam singularem, if it is necessary to express this). —to c. *aby* to drink, provocare qm bibendo: to drink bumpers, pocere majoribus poculis: to a discussion, qm ad disputandum provocare, evocare, or elicere (*the first Post-Cic. : the last in C. always with the notion of resistance on the part of the person challenged*). || To c. a juror, judicem rejicere. (judicem sibi) iniquum ejicare (*i. t. of Roman law*). || *Claim as due, sibi vindicare or sumere qd*. [*See CLAIM*.] || To c. contradiction, impugnari non posse; evidentem esse; omnibus probari, &c.
CHALLENGE, s. provocatio.
CHALLENGER, qui provocat, laccens, &c. —provocans.
CHAMBER, conclave. cubiculum. diæta. membrum. [**SYN.** IN **APARTMENT**.] —cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (*sleeping apartment*).
CHAMBER-COUNSEL, qui de jure civili consultur.
CHAMBER-FELLOW, contubernalis.
CHAMBERING, vita libidinis.
CHAMBERLAIN, cubiculî præpositus. —cubicularis officii præpositus (*both Ammian.*). —*Lord High C.*, *toti rei familiari principis præpositus. —præpositus sacri cubiculî (*late in the times of the Emperors*).
CHAMBERMAID, cubicularia.
CHAMBER-POT, matula. matella. matellio. trulla. trulleus (*g. tt.*). —scaphium (*a boat-shaped one for females*).
CHAMELEON, *lacerta Chameleon. || *Fig. versipellis (Com.)*. —qui mutat naturam suam atque huc illic torquet.
CHAMFER, striare (*Vitr.*).
CHAMFER, s. striatura. —atrix. canalis (*the channel or hollow*).
CHAMOIS, rupicapra = *capra rupicapra).
CHAMP, mandere, manducare. —mordere. To c. the bit, frenum mordere (*C. = 'showing one's teeth' &c.*): frena mandere (*V.*); frenos ore mordere (*Tib.*).
CHAMPAGNE, *vinum Campanum or Campanogallicum.
CHAMPAGNON. See **CAMPAIGN**.
CHAMPAIGN, boletus (agaricus campestris. *Linn.*).
CHAMPION, propugnator. —defensor (*defender*).
CHAN, princeps (*as chief person*). —regulus (*petty king*).
CHANCE, casus (*c. : what happens unexpectedly as the result of unknown causes: τυχη*). —fors (*τύχη*): c. as a sort of quasi-mythological being, sporting with men and their affairs, and baffling all human calculations, &c.: opp. ratio). —fortuna (*fortune: not blind c., like fors, but as taking a part in human affairs fm personal favour or disaffection*). —Blind c., fors: a

Happy or lucky c., fors fortuna: *by a lucky c.*, forte fortuna: *athg is the result of blind c.*, qd temere sit cæco casu: *this is no result of mere c.*, id evenit non temere nec casu: *all is the work of c.*, omnia casu fiunt or facta sunt: *it is all c.*, casus est in re (i. e. *how it will turn out*): *to trust to c.*, rem in casum ancipitis fortunæ committere: *to leave it to c.*, casum potius quam consilium sequi. *It happened by c.*, *that, forte evenit*, ut; casu accidit, ut; forte ita incidit, ut &c. *|| A c.*; *event whose cause is unknown, casus (as the result of accident)*,—eventus (issue, event, as being in conformity with or opposed to *aby's* wish). *To be subject to many c's*, sub casibus multis esse. *|| BY CHANCE*, forte. casu. fortuito. fortuitu [SYN. *under ACCIDENT*]. si forte. JN. casu et fortuito or fortuitu. temere (marks *athg* as not the result of purpose or design). *To make mention of athg by c.*, in mentionem cæ rei incidere. *|| Forte* is the regular word after si, nisi (ni), ne, num and ecquid, in the sense of 'perchance.' *|| GAME OF CHANCE*, alea.

CHANCE, v. *|| Happen*. Vid. *|| To c. upon* (= meet accidentally), incidere in qm, incurere atque incidere in qm.

CHANCELLOR, *Cancellarius. Lord C., curiæ supremæ præfectus. *Cancellarius.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. See HOMICIDE.

CHANCERY, *cancellaria,—tabularium prætorium.

CHANDLIER, candelabrum.

CHANDLER, qui candelas sebat (who makes them).

—candelum propolia (who sells them).

CHANGE, tr. mutare.—commutare.—immutare.

—novare.—variare.—invertere. [SYN. in ALTER.].—permutare (exchange): *a c. names with each other, nomina inter cæ*.—*one's clothes, vestes mutare* (vestem mutare = *to put on mourning*). *To c. money, pecuniam permutare: a denarius for 16 asses, denarium sedecim assibus permutare: horses, mutare jumenta (in travelling): one's horse, in recentem equum ex fesso transmutare (in riding, L.)*.—*what is once done can't be changed, factum infectum fieri non potest: an opinion, iudicium animi mutare (S.)*: *one's mode of life, flectere vitam (C.)*; *vitam moresque mutare: one's plan or purpose, institutum mutationem facere; consilium mutare: one's residence, commutare domicilium; in aliam migrare domum*.—*|| More under ALTER*.—INTR. mutari. commutari. immutari. variare. inverti. [SYN. in ALTER.]. *To c. and c. about, alternare (cum qo)*.—*the weather c's*, tempestas variat. *|| More under ALTER*.

CHANGE, s. vicis, vicies.—vicissitudo. vicissitudines.—varietas.—commutatio. [SYN. in ALTERATION.]. *C. of the times, vicissitudo or varietas temporum: of day and night, vicissitudines dierum nocturnaque, vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque: of the seasons, vicissitudines anniævarie; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ (the four seasons). Every thing is subject to c.*, omnium rerum est vicissitudo (Ter.). *C. of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudo: in all the c's of my fortune, in omni rerum mearum varietate: to experience a c. of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri. To give aby c. for money, pecuniam permutare (cum qo)*.—*a small or trifling c.*, minuta, imbecilla (C.) immutatio.—inversio: *a great one, magna: frequent c's, mutationes crebræ: a c. of plan, mutatio consilii: of character, pursuits, &c., commutatio morum, studi-orum: c. of abode, mutatio loci: aby is better for c. of air, loci mutatio ei proposit or visa est profusius (C.)*: *c. of the weather, permutatio tempestatis. varietas cœli (variableness or variation of the weather): c. of times or circumstances, conversio rerum. inclinatio, conversio temporum; permutatio temporum. To desire political c's, novis rebus studere; res novas querere: desirous of political c's, rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis avidus (C.)*: *we shall make this c. the more easily if we are favoured by circumstances, eam mutationem, si tempora adjuvant, facilius commodiusque faciemus: to plan or meditate a c., moliri mutationem: to suffer c., mutationem habere: to effect or cause a c. in athg, mutationem afferre ei rei: a c. is taking place in athg, fit cæ rei mutatio, commutatio; mutatur, immutatur qd: just as if no c. of affairs were possible, proinde ac si nulla commutatio rerum accideret posset (Cæ.)*: *to make a gradual c. in athg, sensim pedetentimque facere mutationem cæ rei; paulatim mutare qd: to make a slight c. in athg, leviter mutare qd: a wonderful c. has taken place in men's opinions, mirum in modum conversæ sunt omnium mentes (Cæ.)*. *Every thing is subject to c.*, omnium rerum vicissitudo est.—*|| Change*

(place where merchants meet), basilica.—*|| Change = small coins, numuli*.

CHANGEABLE, inconstans (of things, as the winds; and of inconstancy in persons: opp. constans).—varians. varius (the former of things, e. g. cœlum; the latter of persons).—mutabilis. JN. varius et mutabilis. mobilis (of persons and things: ingenium, animus, voluntas).—levis (light-minded, frivolous: of persons).—infidelis (unfaithful: of persons)—infirmus (weak: of persons and things).—fluxus (of things: e. g. fides, fortuna). *To be as c. as a weathercock, plumis aut folio facilius moveri (C.)*.

CHANGEABLENESS, inconstantia (v. pr. of person or thing, physical or moral: e. g. venti; rerum humanarum).—varietas.—infidelitas. JN. varietas atque infidelitas.—infirmitas. levitas. JN. levitas et infirmitas.—mutabilitas mentis (of mind). JN. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (C.)—mobilitas (of a person or personified thing: e. g. fortunæ). C. of the weather, cœlum varians.

CHANGEABLY, mutabiliter (Varr.).

CHANGEFUL. See CHANGEABLE.

CHANGEING, puer subditus (L.), suppositus (Plant.), subditivus (Suet.—subditivus, suppositivus, not so good).

CHANGER, qui mutat, &c. Money-c., Vid.

CHANNEL, canalis (g. i.).—rivus (course in which a stream of water runs).—specus (subterraneous c. Cæs. B. C. 3, 49).—fossa (to join two streams or lakes).—Small c., canaliculus or -a.—*|| Narrow sea, fretum. The C. (i. e. between England and France), *fretum Britannicum*.—*|| A way leading to an end, via. ratio: also quod eo, quo intendas, fert deductive*.

CHANT, s. *cantus ecclesiasticus.

CHAOS, Chaos (O. Lact.).—rudis et indigesta rerum moles (O.).—IMPR. confusio. turbe. *We are here living in a political c.*, hic maximâ in turbâ maximâque in confusione rerum omnium vivimus (C.): *and this c. he reduced to order, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit*.

CHAOTIC, inordinatus; inordinatus et turbidus; indigestus; indispositus (T.). JN. perturbatus et indispositus. *In a c. manner, perturbate et indisposite (Sen.)*.

CHAP, v. INTR. rimas fieri pati. rimas agere.—*fissurâ dehiscere, fandi*.—*|| Of the skin, scindi*.—TR.) findere.

CHAP, s. rima. *|| Of the skin, rhagades, rhagadia, pl.*

CHAPÉ, ansa. ansa ferrea.—fibula.

CHAPÉAU-BAS, *petasus subalaris.

CHAPÉL, ædicula (small temple).—sacrarium (any sacred place).—sacellum (small c., with the image of a god in it. Voss. ad Ecl. 3, 9, p. 87).

CHAPERON, s. *quæ puellam ducit in convivium (aft. Nep. uxorem ducere in convivium. Pref. 6).

CHAPERON, v. ducere gam in convivium.

CHAPTER, capitulum.

CHAPLAIN, *capellanus.

CHAPLET, sertum, &c. See GARLAND.

CHAPMAN, See BUYER.

CHAPS. See JAW. *|| Of a river, &c., os. ostium*.—fauces (e. g. portus Cæs.).

CHAPTER, caput. *|| In eccles. sense, *conventus canonicorum (as assembly)*.—*collegium canonicorum (as body).—CHAPTER-HOUSE, *curia canonicorum.

CHARACTER, *|| Mark, impression, nota. signum*.—character (esp. a mark stamp or burnt on an animal). *|| Sum of such marks, making up the peculiar c. of athg, cæ rei natura atque vis*.—peculiaris forma atque indoles: *the c. of a writer (with ref. to style), stilus. ascribendi genus (only Præ- and Post-class. character, except in Varro). Hence, || Character of a person, natura. indoles. ingenium. animus (the three first, the original cast of the individual's mind; animus, his whole moral and intellectual nature)*.—mores (his moral c.).—vita (his kind of life).—persona (the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life. C. Læi. 1, 4. Q. 10, l. 55). *|| All these expressions denote only a part of the whole c.: to denote the whole, join indoles animi ingenique (L. 10, 17); natura et mores; mores naturæque; ingenium ac mores; vita moresque; mos et natura (e. g. of a people, gentis).—goodness of c., bonitas: a gentle, kind, affable c., comitas; humanitas; ingenium lene, liberale: a harsh, inexorable c., ingenium durum atque inexorabile: an affable, complaisant c., mores faciles: an elevated c., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: a fickle c., ingenium mobile: a many-sided c., ingenium multiplex: of a mild c., mitis ingenio: of a firm c., constans: to see a man's c. at once by his face, cæ more*

naturamque ex oculis pernoscere (C.): *to form one's c., mores conformare. A peculiarity of c., proprietas: a fault of c., morum vitium. || Official dignity, appellatio. nomen.—dignitas.—munus. To be clothed with the c. of an ambassador, legationes administrare, agere; legationibus fungi: to accept the c. of an ambassador, legationum obire munus (C. Phil. 9, 1, 3). || Good c. See REPUTATION.*

CHARACTERISTIC, nota. signum (mark).—proprietas (peculiarity). *Often by neut. adj.: it is c. of the Romans to &c., Romanum est &c.*

CHARACTERISTIC, adj., singularis.—proprius. *You have some c. traits, which are found in no other person, quædam in te singularia sunt, quæ in nullum alium hominem dici neque convenire possunt (C.). That is c. of him, *in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (or whatever the kind of c. may be). The c. features of aby's character, lineamenta ingenii c.*

CHARACTERIZE, notare. designare (g. t.).—describere (with words). *To c. aby, cæ naturam certis describere signis, quæ sicuti notæ quædam naturæ sunt attributa (Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 50, in.): vitia et virtutes cæ deformare (Rut. Lup. 2, 7, p. 99).*

CHARADE, ænigma syllabicum.

CHARCOAL, carbo.

CHARGE, v. || *Assail*, adori. aggredi. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere, incurare in qm: *aby sword in hand, ferre petere or lacerare qm: in the rear, a tergo adori qm [SYN. in ASSAULT, v.]. || Load*, onerare. ci onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.).—gravare qm qd re: *a wagon, onera in plastrum imponere: a gun, *pulverem pyrium scopeto infundere: a cannon, *tormento telum immittere [see LOAD].—to c. the property with a tax, &c., or to c. a tax upon the land, vectigal imponere agris: to c. aby with taxes, tribute, &c., vectigalia imponere; tributa imponere (Cæc.), irrogare, injungere (T.).—|| Commission*, imperare, præcipere ci qd.—mandare, demandare ci qd, or with ut; dare ci negotium, or mandatum, ut: *prædicere [to give directions before-hand: ut, ne]; inculcare ci [to &c., ut. C. Valin. 11, 26]. jubere qm qd facere: aby with a task, negotium, ministerium ci imponere: the states with the duty of providing corn, horses, &c., imperare civitatibus frumentum, equos, &c.: to c. aby to hold his tongue, imperare ci silentium: vetare, ne quis qd enuntiet, divulget (Plin.). He charged them not to let the ambassadors go till he was sent back, eis prædixit, ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus (Np.). || Entrust*, permittere. committere (the commitments acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the permissions acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or judicial responsibility. Dd.).—credere. concedere (very rare in C., never in Q.; common in Com.).—mandare, demandare ci qd, qd rejicere ad qm. —qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneself). To c. aby with the care of my purse, concedere ci marsupium cum argento (Plaut.). with the care of a treasure, thesaurum ci concedere (C.): with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere ci; caput permittere ci (Curt.): vitam credere ci (Ter.); vitam ac fortunas suas credere ci (Lucil. ap. Non.): aby with the care of one's boy, cæ curæ puerum demandare (L.): aby with a task, munus mandare or dare ci: with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere ci (C.): with the management, direction, &c., of athy, ci rei præficere qm: with the defence of a city, ci urbem tuendam dare: to c. aby with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qm rejicere. || Set down as a debt, rationibus inferre; inducere in rationem qd, also simply inducere ci qd (C. e. g. sumptum ci).—

imputare qd (prop. and impropr.) was not used in the golden age, but was by Col. Sen. Quint. Tac.—qd expensum ferre [to set it down as paid to him; to c. his account with it].—IMPR.] assignare, tribuere ci qd, vertere in qm qd. [See ASCRIBE.] || To accuse, accusare. incusare. insimulare. in cæ rei insimulationem vocare [SYN. under ACCUSE]. To c. aby with pride in athy, superbiæ tribuere ci qd. Also qd ci exprobrare, obijcere (cast it in his teeth). || Put a price on, indicare (to ask: opp. promittere, to bid or offer). What do you see for this? quanti indicas? to c. 100 sesterces, indicare centum numis.

CHARGE, s. || *Commission*, mandatum. res mandata. negotium: *to neglect a c., negligenter rem mandatum gerere (C.): a written c., mandata scripta: to impose a c. on aby, ci dare mandatum, negotium;*

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negotii qd ci dare: to give aby a written c. addressed to another, literas mandataque ci ad qm dare (C.): aby a c. by word of mouth, verba mandatum dare ci (S.): verbo mandatum dare (C.—Furnio plura etiam verbo quam scripturâ mandata dedimus). || Co st, sumptus. impensa. impendium [SYN. in EXPENSE]: at my c., meo sumptu; privato sumptu: at the public c., publico sumptu: to be at c., impensam, sumptum facere (in qam rem); sumptum in qd impendere, sumptum imponere, insumere, ponere in re: to be at no c., nullam impensam facere. || What is entrusted to aby's care, by pcep. creditus, conceditus, commissus, ci commissus ac commendatus ci; creditus et commissus ci.—(if only for a time), fiduciarius (e. g. opera fiduciaria. Cæs. Herz. B. C. 2, 17).—depositum (thing deposited). || Monitory address, adhortatio. || Office, munus. munia. officium. partes. provincia [SYN. in OFFICE]. To attend to one's c., munus administrare, or (Curt.) exsequi; munere suo fungi (implere. Plin.); officium facere, præstare, &c.: to neglect one's c., male administrare or tueri munus (public office). de or ab officio decedere. officium prætermittere, negligere, deserere, officium suum non facere. officio deesse, ab officio decedere or recedere (neglect or violate one's duty). To refuse a c., munus recusare: to resign a c., abdicare se munere. || Oversight, care, cura (care over or of)—custodia (keeping of).—Jx. cura custodiaque: sis tutela (protecting care).—præsidium (care of one who presides, &c.). To give aby the c. of athy, credere ci cæ rei custodiam (Np.).—qd in custodiam cæ concedere, committere, tradere (Plaut.): of a person, qm cæ curæ custodiæque mandare; also custodem ci ponere, apponere, imponere (for security): qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for instruction)—of a business, præsepe, præfectum esse ci rei: præsidere ci rei (e. g. over the games, the affairs of the city, &c.).—curare, regere, moderari qd. administrare qd. To be given in c. to aby, in custodiam cæ conceditum, commissum, traditum esse (Plaut.): curæ cæ commissum, traditum esse. || Accusation, accusatio. incusatio. insimulatio. criminatio. crimen: false c., calumnia. To bring agt aby a c., of crimen ci afferre or inferre. qm in crimen vocare, adducere. To condemn aby on a c. of &c., condemnare qm cæ rei.

*SYN. and more phrases under ACCUSE, ACCUSATION. || Attack of troops, incurus. incurso.—excursio (of light troops). Frequent c's of cavalry, procella equestris (L.): to sound a c., bellicum canere: to order a c. of cavalry, equites immittere in hostem. || A load of powder, *pulveris pyrii quantum scopeto immitti (or in scopetum infundi) solet.*

CHARGEABLE, || *Expensive*, sumptuosus. pretiosus, magni pretii. multorum numorum. carus [SYN. in EXPENSIVE]. || On wch athy can be charged, Crcl.: e. g. a field c. with so much tax, ager cui vectigal imponitur or imponendum est. Sis an adj. will serve: e. g. c. with a tax, vectigalis: with a tribute, tributarius. C. with a fault, affinis culpe: with any base act, affinis ci turpitudini: qui affinis ci turpitudini judicatur.

CHARGEABLENESS. See EXPENSIVENESS.

CHARGEFUL. See CHARGEABLE (=expensive).

CHARGER, || *Large dish*, patina. lanx. mægis or magida. scutula, scutella. SYN. in DISH. || *War-horse*, equus militaris. In Virg. bellator equus. It is better to use equus only, as the usual term for 'horse'.

CHARITY, parce. maligne.—anguste, exigue (easily of expenditure).

CHARINNESS, malignitas (that withholds some portion of what is due to others).—parsimonia (ca rei).

CHARIOT, currus (g. t.).—carpentum. pilentum. tensa or thensa. [SYN. in CARRIAGE.] || *For journey*, cislum. rheda. carruca. petoritur or petoritulum. || *For racing and war*, currus (in silv. age, curriculum).—essédum (the war c. of the Gauls, Britons, &c., afterwards used at Rome as the usual c. for a journey).—cōvinus (war c. armed with scythes of the Gauls, Britons, &c.). A c. drawn by two horses, bigæ: by four, quadrigæ or currus quadrigarum. To ride in a c., in vehiculo (curru, &c.) sedere: to drive a c., currum regere: turn it in any direction, currum qd flectere: get into one's c., inscendere in currum: upset a c., currum evertere: to stop a c., currum sustinere: to keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habere: to go in a hired c., *meritorio vehiculo or meritoria rheda uti.

CHARIOT-RACE, curriculum eorum (L. 45, 33).

CHARIOTEER, auriga.—agitor (when engaged in a race).

CHARITABLE, beneficus (v. pr.).—benignus (c. both in feeling and conduct). Jx. beneficus et benignus.

nus.—liberalis (*giving freely*). To be c., *stipem conferre in egentibus; *stipe sublevare egentium inopiam. benefacere egentibus. || *Kind; lovingly disposed, &c.*, humanus. To put a c. interpretation on althg, qd in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

CHARITABLENESS, beneficentia. — benignitas. liberalitas (C. makes these parts of beneficentia).

CHARITABLY, benigne, liberaliter (benefice is unclass.). JN. benigne ac liberaliter.—comiter. clementer. indulgent (but none of these come up to the full meaning).

CHARITY, || *Christian love*, caritas (Eccl.—August.). || *Aims, stips*.—beneficium (*as good deed*). To ask for c, stipem emendicare a qo: to live by c., alienā misericordiā vivere (C.); stipe precariā vicitare (Amian. 26, 10); mendicantem vivere (Plaut.): by aby's c., *ope cs sustentatum vivere. To give away money in c, stipem conferre in egentibus; stipe sublevare egentium inopiam. || To be in c. with aby, bene velle ci; amicum esse ci: to be out of c. with aby, iratum or iratum et offensum esse ci. C. begins at home, proximum sum egomet mihi (Ter.); ego mihi melius esse malo, quam alteri (ast. Ter. And. 2, 16).

CHARLATAN, || *Quack, &c.*, circulator. pharmacopola circumforaneus. || *Empty boaster*, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus.

CHARLATANERY, || *Quackery*, *circulatoris medicamentorum venditiones. || *Empty boasting*, circulatoria jactatio: of literary men, circulatoria literarum vanitas: of a physician, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientie venditatio.

CHARLES'S WAIN, ura major (C.). arctus major (Hgg.). septentrio major (Vitr.). *Septentriones includes the greater and lesser bear.*

CHARM, || *Incantation, &c.*, carmen. canticum (*the prescribed form*).—cantio (*the uttered form, or utterance of the form*).—fasciatio. effasciatio (*both of fascinating by the look and by words*). To repeat a c., incantare carmen. C's, veneficia et cantiones.—venenum (*prepared drugs*). To bring it about, as by a c., that &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut &c. || *Attraction, gratia*.—venustus (*attractive beauty*). Seductivæ c's, lenocinia: personal c's, venustus et pulchritudo corporis. The c's of nature, amenitates naturæ. Althg has no c. for me, nihil voluptatis mihi qd affert. Althg has a c. for me, inest in qd rei stimulus, qui me ejus appetentem facit; studio cs rei teneor, or only teneor qd re; ad qd me fert naturalis irritatio; cs rei mihi innata dulcedo est (*has a natural c. for me*).

CHARM, v. fascinare. effascinare (*often with abi.*—voce, lingua, voce atque lingua). To c. away althg, qd carminibus levare (e. g. a disease: ast. Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57). To c. (= restrain by a c.), qd carminibus compescere (e. g. ignes. O.). || *Subdue by pleasure, &c.*, capere. rapere. delenire. A girl whose beauty c's, puella, cs forma rapit (Prop.). See DELIGHT, v. || To summon by incantations, adjurare (late. Lact.).—carminibus elicere (e. g. infernas umbras. T.).

CHARMED, || *Under the influence of a charm*, incantatus (H.); præcantatus (Petron.). || *Delighted*, vid.

CHARMER, || *Magician, &c.*, magus. veneficus; or fem., maga, venefica, saga. || Fig. of one who charms by her beauty, puella, cs forma rapit (Prop.).—puella or mulier venustissima; puella or mul. specie or formā venustissimā; mulier omnibus simulacris emendator (Petron.). My c., delicia mææ.

CHARMING, venustus (*full of attractive beauty: propr. of persons, but also of things*).—formā or specie venustā (*of personal beauty*).—gratus (*agreeable: of a place*. Hor. gratum Antium).—amœnus (*v. pr. of beautiful country, houses, &c.*).—lepidus.—suavissimus. You live in a c. house, amœnissime habitas.

CHARMINGLY, amœne, venuste. See DELIGHTFULLY. All was going on c., prorsus ita res.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, ossuarium (Inscript.).

CHART, *mare et adjacentia loca in tabulā pictā.

CHARTER, diploma, atis (Post-Aug.). || *Privilege*, licentia, venia, &c.

CHARTER, v. conducere (navem). || *Chartered rights*. See PRIVILEGE.

CHARTER HOUSE, *cenobium Carthusianum.

CHARY, cautus (*cautious*).—malignus (*withholding fm others a portion of what is right or fair*).

CHASE, || *Hunt*, venari. excitare et agitare (*drive fm covert and pursue*).—sectari (*pursue*).—canibus venari (*hunt with dogs*). || Fig. To follow as a thing desirable, venari qd (e. g. laudem); sectari or consectari qd. || *Drive away*, agere. pellere. expellere. ejicere. extrudere (*the three last, c. out of or fm*). To c.

to a place, agere usque ad locum (e. g. hostes ad castra): fm the city, &c., civitate qm pellere, expellere, ejicere: fm one's house, qm domo extrudere a sese.—|| *Put to flight* (enemies, &c.), qm fugare, qm in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, or conjicere.—persequi. insequi (*to pursue*).—|| *To chase metals*. See ENCCHASE.

CHASE, s. venatio. venatus (*propr. and fig. the former as action*).—venandi studium (*love for it*). Belonging or relating to the c., venaticus. venatorius. To be fond of the c., venandi studiosus esse; *venandi studio teneri: to accompany aby to a c., venantem comitari. To live by the c., venando alii. The goddess of the c., dea venatrix (O.).—|| *Animals chased*, venatus. venatio (e. g. frequens ibi et varia venatio).—|| *Beasts of c.*, feræ. feræ majores, minores. The right of c., *jus feras (minores or majores) venandi.

CHASM, hiatus.—specus, caverna. [SYN. in CAVERN.]

CHASTE, castus. castus purusque. purus et castus.—integer (*unpolluted*). JN. castus et integer; integer castusque.—pudicus (*modest*).—sacculus (*pure in the eyes of the Deity*). JN. sanctus et castus. C. love, amor castus. amor sanctus (amores sancti). C. morals, mores pudici. To live a c. life, caste or sancte vivere. This play is c. in subject and language, hæc ad pudicos mores facta fabula est.—|| *Chaste* = correct in language, style, &c., (sermo) purus, rectus, bonus, or emendatus.

CHASTELY, caste. pudice.—sancte.

CHASTEN, castigare (*with a view to the amendment of the offender*).—punire (g. t.).—FIG. to c. the body, *se ipsum or corpus suum castigare. castimoniam corporis servare (ast. C. de Legg. 2, 10, 24). To c. aby's pride, superbiam cs retundere.

CHASTENESS. See CHASTITY. || *In style, &c.* See CORRECT, adj.

CHASTISE, castigare. punire. SYN. in CHASTEN. [See PUNISH.]

CHASTISEMENT, castigatio.—pœna. To receive c., castigari. puniri. SYN. in CHASTEN.

CHASTISER, punitor. castigator.—vindex. ultor (*avenger*).

CHASTITY, castitas.—pudor. pudicitia (*shame, modesty*).—morum integritas or sanctitas (*purity of morals and life*).—castimonia corporis (*epply of religious c.*).

CHAT, fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cædere (λόγους κόπτειν).—garrire. blaterare. [SYN. in BABBLE.]

CHAT, s. confabulatio (late).—sermo. sermones.

CHATELS, res moventes, res quæ moveri possunt. CHATTER, v. || *Of some birds*, strepere: of the raven, crocire. crocitare.—|| *Of the teeth: to c. with one's teeth*, dentibus crepitare. His teeth c., dentes colliduntur.—|| *Talk idly, &c.*, garrire. blaterare. hariolari. alucinari. nugari: fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cædere. SYN. in BABBLE.

CHATTER, s. strepitus.—|| *Idle prate*, garrulus (late).—confabulatio (late).—garrulitas. loquacitas (loquacity). Its geræ. nugæ (*the former only in Com.*—the senseless words of a foolish person: nugæ, trifling stuff).—fabule (*idle talk, with no foundation in fact*).—ineptiæ (*sillinesses; silly talk*).

CHATTERER, garrulus. loquax.—blatero. nugator [SYN. in BABBLE, BABBLER].—qui silere tacenda nequit.

CHATTERING. See CHATTER, s.—|| *Of the teeth*, crepitus (dentium).

CHAW, mandere. manducare.

CHAWDRON. See ENTRAILS.

CHEAP, vilis (v. pr. opp. carus).—parvi or non magni pretil.—non magno parabilis (*to be purchased for a moderate sum*). C. times, vilittas (opp. caritas). vilittas annonæ (*with ref. to price of corn: opp. caritas annonæ*). To be c., parvi pretil esse. parvo pretio vendi. To buy althg c., qd parvo pretio emere; qd ære paucio emere (Gell.): as c. as possible, quam minimo pretio. Dog-c., villissimo pretio. To come off, levi pœnā defungi, or *leviore quam pro delicto pœnā defungi.

CHEAPEN, liceri qd (bid a price for it).

CHEAPLY, parvo pretio.—parvo sumptu.

CHEAPNESS, vilittas. C. in selling althg, vill'as in vendendā qd re.

CHEAT, v. fraudare (v. pr.).—fraudem or fallaciam ci facere.—inducere. dolum ci nectere or confingere: fallere (*also with fraude*).—imponere ci.—fraude or dolo capere.—eludere.—fucum facere ci.—ci verba dare.—frustrari.—circumducere (Com.). [SYN. in DECEIVE.] To c. aby of althg, qm fraudare or defraudare qd re: of one's money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento; qm emungere argento. perfrabricare

qm (all Com.).—*one's creditors, fraudare creditores. To try to c. aby, fraudare qm tentare, fallaciam intendere in qm. I am cheated of my hopes, spes meo fefellit, or frustrata est, or destituit.*

CHEAT, s. fraus. fraudatio.—*dolus malus, or dolus. —circumscripio.—fallacia. (In pl. Jx. doli atque fallacie.)—ars. artes. machine. [Syn. in DECEIT.]*

CHEATER, fraudator.—*homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus. —circumscripio.—quadruplator.—praestigator.—planus.—falus (of a cheating fortune-teller. Suet.).—falsarius (a forger). [Syn. in DEPRANDER.]*

CHEATING, dolus. dolus malus.—*doli atque fallacie. ars. artes. machine. fraus. See CHEAT, s. [Syn. in DECEIT.]*

CHECK, v. inhibere. cohibere. reprimere. comprimere. suppressere. sustinere.—*alistere (to stop; of living and running objects: inhibere, of lifeless objects in motion. currens sistitur; currus inhibetur. Dôd.). To c. horses, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare).—frenare. refrenare (to bridle; to hold in c.).—coercere (to restrain; hold within proper limits, &c.).—obviam ire ci rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures).—morae esse ci; moram ci or ci rei afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cas.).—tardare, retardare (delay the execution of an action).—one's breath, animam comprimere (Ter.); spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath): a vessel, navigium inhibere (stop it): to c. a cdition, uproar, &c., seditionem, motus comprimere. A marsh checked the cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy, palus equites ad insequendum hostem tardavit (Cas.): to c. the enemy, hostium impetum morari (Cas.), retardare, refrenare (Np.). [See CHECK, s.] To c. oneself, se sustinere, se reprimere, se cohibere.—|| To c. an account, rationes contra scribere (affi. contrascriptor rationum. Inscript.).*

CHECK, s. retardatio. mora. inhibito (act of holding in, delaying, &c.).—*renta (delay). To give a c. to aby (see CHECK, v.), in morâ esse or morâ esse ci; moram ci afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cas.), facere (L.), obijcere, offerre (Plaut.). To hold the enemy in c., hostem morari (Cas.): efficere, ut hostis retardetur (Np.): a progressu hostem arcere (C.).—|| Loss, blow, &c., in war, detrimentum. calamitas. incommodum. clades. To receive a c., calamitatem, incommodum or detrimentum accipere (Cas.); incommodum habere or incommodo affici, conficari (Cas.). A slight c., detrimentum parvulum. To give aby a c. (in war), ci cladem afferre or inferre; ci detrimentum inferre, ci detrimentum esse (Cas.). ci incommodum afferre (Cas.). If they should receive any c., si adversa pugna eveniret. The state would have received a severe c., magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset (C.).*

—|| Check on aby for payment, perscriptio. synographa: also tessera numaria (Suet.). To pay by c., delegationem solutionem perficere (by referring one's creditor to a third person. Sen.). solvere a qo (C.). To give aby a c. upon another, qm delegare ci (C.) or ad qm (Sen.): ci delegare qm, a quo fiet numeratio. To honour a c., delegationem recipere: to refuse to honour a c., rescribere pecuniam.—|| In chess. C. to your king, cave regi: to say C. to the king, monere, ut caveatur regi.—|| Countersign, *tessera contra scripta (e.g. at a theatre).

CHECKER, v. variare or distinguere, with athg, qâ re.—*intermiscere (intermingle).—|| Tessellate, V.D.*

CHECKERWORK, opus scille (in large pieces of different-coloured marble).—*opus intestinum (inlaid work).—opus vermiculatum or tessellatum.—vermiculatae ad effigies rerum et animalium crustae. [Syn. in MOSAIC.]*

CHEEK, gena (c.; the fleshy side of the face: myl gena, pl.).—*bucca (the lower part of the side of the face).—mala (the upper jaw; also c. physiologically: but = genae only in Præ-Aug. poets, and Post-Aug. prose writers).—maxilla (the lower jaw). Pale c.'s, genae exsangues: hairy c.'s, genae pilosae or hirsutae; smooth shaven, genae erasae: hanging c.'s, buccae fluentes (C.). To have hollow c.'s, macilentis esse malis: to paint or rouge one's c.'s, linere malas cerussâ: to have one's c.'s rouged, buccas belle purpurissatas habere (Plaut.): rouged c.'s, painted c.'s, buccae cerussatae (C.). To inflate or blow out one's c.'s, buccas inflare, sufflare (Plaut.). Having large c.'s, bucco. bucculentus (Plaut.).—|| Cheek-bone, *os Zygomaticum (f. i.).—maxilla mala (mal. upper jaw: max. lower jaw). C-teeth, dens maxillaris, molaris genuinus.*

CHEER, || Provisions, &c. cibis, alimentis. epulâs. cibaria. victus, &c. [Syn. in FOOD.] To give or offer aby good c., apparatûs epulis qm accipere, excipere, invitare: to load one's table with good c., mensas conqui-

sitissimis epulis exstruere. Poor c., victus tenuis (C.), asper (Plaut.), parvus (Sil.). Princely c., victus basilicus (Plaut.).—|| State of mind, &c., hilaritas (cheerfulness). lætus animus (good c.).—to be of good c., bono or læto animo esse; animo vigere: with good c., alacer. What c. ? quo animo es ? quid tibi animi est ? I am not in good c., non bono sum animo.—|| Cheers, ac shouts of joy or applause, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor lætus (V.). To receive aby with c.'s, clamore et gaudio, or clamore læto qm excipere.

CHEER, v. tr. hilarare. exhibitare qm (C.). relevaré, recreare, confirmare qm. To c. up the countenance, vultum exhibitare. frontem explicare (t), diffundere vultum (t) or faciem (Sen.): the mind, animum relaxare, discutere: resolvere animi tristitiam. tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.). To c. up an afflicted person, excitare, erigere, confirmare afflictum: a desponding person, excitare jaecentem or abjectum et jaecentem; sublevare stratum et abjectum: a depressed spirit, animum demissum et oppressum erigere. Athg c.'s me up a little, me recreat et reficit qd.—|| Incite, encourage, excitare qm: qm or cs animum excitare or erigere.—qm hortari, cohortari, adhortari (ad qd). qm incitare, incendere, inflammare: stimulus ad-movere or calcaria adhibere ci (spur him on). incitare et inflammare cs studium.—v. INTR. To c. up, animum relaxare: diffundi (C.). hilarare se facere (T.). frontem explicare (H.). exporgere (Ter.).—se erigere, extollere, or suscitare: se consolari (these four all C.—of cheering up sm despondency, &c.). Do but c. up a little, relaxa modo paulum animum (C.).

CHEERER, Crcl. with verb, qui recreat, &c.—|| = 'exhorter,' 'inciter,' hortator. adhortator.—(stronger) stimulator (C.). extimulator (T.). impulsor (C.).

CHEERFUL, lætus. hilaris. alacer. [Syn. in JOYFUL].—remissus (opp. severus). To be of a c. temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.—vegetus. vividus. vigena [Syn. in LIVELY].

CHEERFULLY, alacri animo. hilare.—|| Willingly, prompté. prompto or parato animo. libenter.

CHEERFULNESS, lætitia. hilaritas. alacritas. He is a person of great c. of temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.

CHEERILY, hilariter. alacriter.

CHEERLESS, tristis.—mæstus.—abjectus or abjector. afflictus. fractus. demissus fractusque. fractus et demissus.—|| Of things, voluptate carens voluptatis expers. A c. life, vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta.

CHEERLY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEERY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEESE, caseus. To make c., caseos facere or conficere (g. i.): caseos formare or figurare (to shape them). Little c., caseûlus. Soft c., mollis caseus (Plaut.).

CHEESE-CAKE, placenta caseata (aft. Appul. Met. 1, p. 103, 34).

CHEESE-FRAME, forma casearia.

CHEESE-MONGER, *qui caseos vendit.—caseorum propola.

CHEESE-ROOM, taberna casearia (Ulp. Dig., where they are sold).—caseale (where they are kept).

CHEESE-VAT, crates, in quâ caseus siccatur (Col.).

CHEESY, caseatus (provided with cheese; mixed with cheese).

CHEMICAL, *chemicus.

CHEMISE, s. indusium.

CHEMIST, *chemiæ peritus. *chemicus. C. and druggist, pharmacopola.

CHEMISTRY, *chemia. *ars chemica.

CHEQUER. See CHECKER.

CHERISH, fovère (to c.; prop. by imparting genial warmth: then fig. to love and protect tenderly.—qm, C.).—qm carum habere; qm magni facere or estimare.—curare (attend to).—fovère ac tollere (T., to c. and help forward). To c. hope, spem fovère; spem habere: to c. hatred agst aby, odium habere in qm: to c. one's grief, dolorem fovère: to c. aby's memory, memoriam cs colere. gratissimam cs memoriam retinere: to c. the memory of athg, memoriam cs rei tenere, retinere, servare, conservare; memoriâ qd custodire, seipre, tenere. Aby c.'s my memory, memoria mea viget in cs animo, hæret in cs mente (C.). His memory will be cherished in all ages, memoriam illius excipient omnes anni consequentes. Continue to c. my memory, bona, grata, jucunda memoria mel vigeat in animo tuo; fac mei bene memor sis; noli committere, ut memoria mei unquam animo tuo effluat (C.). I shall always c. his memory, memoria illius nunquam ex animo meo dedecet (C.).

CHERISHER, qui fovet, &c.

CHERRY, cerasum. *C.-tree, cerasus (also the fruit in Prop.). C.-orchard, cerasus cerasis conisus. C.-coloured, cerasinus. C.-tree gum, *resina cerasina (not gummi). C.-wine, *vinum e cerasis factum (aft. Pallad.). C.-stone, os cerasi.*

CHERRY-BAY, *laurocerasus (Linn.).

CHERUB, *Cherub, *Cherubus; *pl. *Cherubim, *Cherubi.*

CHERUBIC. See **ANGELIC**.

CHERVIL, chærefolium (Plin. 19, 8, 54). *In Gk. pæderos (παιδερὸς) and chærophyllum (χαίροφύλλον), each Cn. always uses.—scandix chærefolium (Linn.).*

CHES, lusus latruncularum. lusus latruncularius (*a game of the ancients, resembling c. or draughts*). ludus duodecim scriptorum (C. Q.). *To play at c., latrunculi ludere (poet. prælia latronum ludere). C.-board, tabula latruncularia (*Sen. Ep. 117, 30). C.-men, latrunculi. latrones. also calcoli, milites.*

CHEST, arca. cista. capsula. armarium. scrinium. pyxis. *Little c., arcula. capsula. capella. cistula, cistella. (Syn. in Box.) C. of drawers, armarium.—|| Breast, pectus. thorax. præcordia, pl. (cavity of the c. with the heart and lungs).—latus. latera (reply with ref. to the state of the lungs). A weak c., latus imbecillum (opp. latera bona). My c. grows stronger, lateribus accedunt vires. Broad-chested, pectorosus.—|| Mon ey-box, arca. loculi (a private man's).—fiscus (a sovereign's: silv. age).—æarium (the state c.; treasury: also with privatum, a private man's).*

CHEST, v. in arcâ concludere, includere, seipere, obsepire.

CHESTNUT, castanea (the tree). (nux) castanea (the fruit). Horse-c., *æsculus hippocastânum.—C. (of colour), badius, spadix. A c.-grove, castanetum.

CHEVALIER, eques.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ericius (Cæs.); also cervus (Cæs. B. G. 7, 72, Herzog.).

CHEW, mandere. manducare. C. the cud, ruminare or ruminari (tr. and intr.).—remandere (tr. and intr.—Post-Aug.).—|| Fig. meditare. Vid.

CHICANE, } calumnia (false accusation).
CHICANERY, } prævaricatio (perversion of justice by an advocate, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party). *To practise c., calumniari: to have recourse to the arts of c., intendere animum calumniis: to prolong a contest by c., calumniâ extrahere. To practise c. agere ab, calumniâ c. intendere.—malitiosa juris interpretatio (C.; perversion of justice).*

CHICANE, v. calumniari.—calumniâ extrahere.—agere ab, calumniâ c. intendere. See **CHICANE**, s.

CHICANER, calumniator. prævaricator (Syn. in **CHICANE**).—quadruplator (one who tries to get aby's property by cunning arts).—juris contortor (a perverter of justice).

CHICK, } pullus. pullus gallinaceus. C.'s also
CHICKEN, } pulli ex ovib. orti. || Pullus also used (as c.) as a term of endearment (H. Sat. 1, 3, 45). C.-hearted, ignavus. timidus. ignavus ac timidus. timidus atque ignavus. C.-pox, purpura (t. t.). Chick-weed, alsine (alsine media, Linn.).—*anagallis arvensis.

CHICKLING VETCH, *lathyrus (Linn.).

CHICK-PEA, cicer.

CHIDE, vituperare. reprehendere. (verbis) increpare. increpitare. culpare (Syn. in **BLAME**).—objurgare (to reproach with a fault: opp. laudare).—conviciari (to make railing accusations).—exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on a man).—corripere (to blame with harsh words).—cavillari (to blame with irony).—exprobrare (et qd, to reproach a man with something as dishonorable to him). *To c. aby on account of atq, reprehendere qm de or in qd re; vituperare qm de qd re; objurgare qm de or in qd re, or qd re only. To be chided, objurgari, vituperari; in vituperationem lucidare, cadere, venire, or adduci; vituperationem subire. To c. in gentle terms, levi brachio objurgare qm (de qd re).*

CHIDER, objurgator. reprehensor.

CHIDING, objurgatio. reprehensio. A gentle c., lenis objurgatio.

CHIEF, s. caput; princeps; *reipublicæ gerendæ princeps: to make aby the c. of a confederacy. *fœderis principatum deferre c. the c. (in rank and dignity) of a state, vir primarius populi. dux (g. t.). auctor. princeps (he who takes the lead in atq). || Commander in chief, dux belli. imperator. prætor (leader in war, the latter esp. of Greek commanders in chief, στρατηγός). || Leader, caput. signifer. fax (c. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). The c. in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (Cic. ad

Div. 6, 12, 3): the c. of the cavalry, magister equitum; præfectus, with or without equitum (g. t.).

CHIEF, adj. primus (first in order or time, with others after him).—summus. maximus. præcipuus (Post-Aug. principalis: except in causæ principales: opp. secundary causes).—primarius (first in rank, dignity, or value). The c. men in the state, capita rerum or reipublicæ.—primores. primores civitatis or populi (by connexions, birth, power, credit). principes (by intellect, talents, powers of debate, activity, &c.; hence distinguished above primores, who are a body).—proceres (the c. by natural position, nobility opp. commonly).—optimates (as a political class, the aristocracy). The c. point, caput c. rei: summa c. rei. cardo c. rei (on which all turns.—V. and Quint.).—momentum (ποῦς, the critical, decisive point). The c. good, summum bonum. It was always his c. care, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit.—to make atqh one's c. business, omne studium in qd re ponere. This is the c. point, hoc caput est: hoc maximum or primum est. **CHIEF-PRIEST**, see **HIGH-PRIEST**.

CHIEFLY, præcipue. potissimum. imprimis. maxime. (Syn. in **ESPECIALLY**.)

CHIEFTAIN, **CHIEF** = 'commander in chief.' **CHILBLAIN**, ulcus, quod fit ex frigore hiberno (a swelling arising from frost).—vitium trigroris (any bad effect of frost). || The meaning of pernio and perniunculus is doubtful.

CHILD, a) a human being, without regard to sex and age, but with ref. to the parents; is to be expressed in Latin in sing. by filius (son) or filia (daughter), unless the sentence may be turned in such a manner as to admit the verb nasci.—**CHILDREN**, liberi, orum; progenies (offspring; descendants). stirps (it. the stem; both can stand for 'a child,' when this is used in a pregnant sense for 'issue,' 'offspring; proles and suboles are poet. in this sense).—natus (for filius), by no means admissible in good prose, any more than fem. nata (for filia) and pl. nati (natæ), e. g. natus meus or de me natus, &c. It is a different thing when we find in Cic. (Lael. 8, 27), bestiae, quæ ex se natos ita amant, &c. and inter natos et parentes, because here the opposition between the parent and the offspring is intended to be prominently marked out; or whenever natus or nata ex &c. appears as a pure participle, with vch filius (or filia) is to be understood, as Nep. Epam. 10, 2: ne tu pejus consulas, qui talem (ac filium) ex te natum relicturus sis; and again, namque ex me natam (sc. filiam) relinquere pugnam Leucrieam (see the context of the passage). *To beget children, liberos procreare: I have no child (progeny), stirps mihi deest; nullam liberorum stirpem habeo: my children are dead, orbis sum: to deprive aby of the hope (of bearing) children, ci spem partûs adimere: to bear children to aby, liberos ex qo parere or eniti.—my c. i (as term of affection in addressing even grown up persons), mi fili! o bone! mea bona! mea filia! my pretty c.! mea lepida! || With regard to age. a) Yet unborn, fetus or partus (in late medical writers, embryo). B) Of a tender age, infans (until it can speak).—puer (boy).—puella (girl). || **Children**, pueri; puellæ; parvi, parvuli (the little ones): a young or little c., puer (puella) infans: fm a c., see **CHILDHOOD**. || To get with c., prægnantem facere (if by violence), *stupro per vim oblato, prægnantem facere. To be with c., gravidam or prægnantem esse (by aby, ex qo): ventrem ferre, partum ferre or gestare. || (Athy is mere c.'s play, ludus. res facilissima.*

CHILDBED, to be translated by puerperium (the bearing), partus (the birth): e. g. to be in c., parturire.—puerperio cubare: infantem parere or partu edere. A woman in c., puerpera. To die in c., *parturiuntem extingui. The pains of c., partûs dolores, or fm context dolores only.

CHILDBIRTH. See **CHILDBED**.

CHILDHOOD, prima ætas. prima ætatis tempora (g. t.).—infantia. infantie ætas (the time when the child cannot (or not quite) speak).—pueritia. ætas puerilis (boyhood).—fm c., a primâ (or ab ineunte) ætate; a primâ infantia (T. Ann. 1, 4 3); ab initio ætatis; a primis ætatis temporibus; a parvo or parvulo; a puero (and in pl. a parvis or parvulis, a pueris, of several, as well as if one speaks of himself in the plural); a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (translation of the Greek ἐξ ἀναλὼν ὀνυχῶν, only in epist. style of C. ad Div. 1, 6, extr.). || **IMPROB.** in the sense of imperfect state, e. g. of arts, &c., prima initia, pi.

CHILDISH, puerilis.—Ineptus (stronger t.). C. conduct, puerilitas; mores pueriles: to take a c. delight in, &c., pueriliter exultare: it is c., puerile est. In a c. manner, pueriliter (e. g. ludere, facere). C. play,

lus infantium or puerorum. *C. fooleries, ineptiæ, nuge.*

CHILDISHNESS, puerilitas. mores pueriles. || *A c.*, *puerile factum or puerile actum (*cf. Theb. 5, 503, where we find acta puerilia*).—petulantia puerilis (*childish rashness*).—to commit *c.*'s (*all manner of c.'s*), pueriliter multa et petulantur agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (*the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 35*); pueriliter ineptire.

CHILDLESS, orbus. liberis orbus (*one's children or child being dead*).—liberis carens. liberos non habens. qui est sine liberis. cui deest stirps (*who has no children*). To be *c.*, liberis orbus esse. liberos non habere; liberis carere (*according to the distinction just given*). To become *c.*, to be rendered *c.*, orbus fieri: to render *aby c.*, qm liberis orbus facere.

CHILDLESSNESS, *stirps nulla.—orbitas (*state of having lost one's children*).

CHILD-MURDER. See INFANTICIDE.

CHILD-LIKE, puerilis (*in years*).—pius erga parentes (*affectionate to his parents*).—Integer. incorruptus (*pure, uncontaminated*: e. g. animus).

CHILL, *s.* frigus (*as causing frost, &c.*, opp. to calor; hence also the *c.* produced by fever, and fig. of the coldness of indifference).—algor (*the c. inasmuch as it is felt*).—gelu (*inasmuch as it freezes a thing used only in the abi.*).—horror (*the c. in a fever*).—acriter with the *c.* taken off, aqua (potio, &c.) egelida et frigida potior (*Cels.*). To take the *c.* off a thing, *qd egelidum facere, egelare (*late C. lat. dicit.*).

CHILL, adj. subfrigidus (*late*).—frigidus.—algens. algidus [*Syn. in Codd.*]. ~~EG~~ egelidus is that *fm* with the *c.* has been taken off, the ex being privative. To be *c.*, frigere. algere. (fig.) languere: to become *c.*, frigescere, refrigerare, refrigerari.

CHILL, *v.* refrigerare (*also fig. 'to chill,' 'to damp'*).—frigidum facere.—*FIG.* refrigerare.—comprimere. reprimere.

CHILLINESS, frigus (*g. t.*).—horror quidam frigidus (*shivering and chilliness*).

CHILLY. See CHILL, adj.

CHIME, *s.* *untinabulorum concentus. *sonitus campanarum. || *Harmony*, concordia vocum. sonorum concentus, or concentus concors et congruens.

CHIME, || *Strike a bell*, *campanam pulsare.—|| *Harmonize*, concinere. conspire. consentire. congruere (*see AGREE*). Not to *c.*, see DISAGREE. To *c.* in with a person's discourse, *succinere *cl* or *cs* sermoni; or succinere only (*i. e.*, 'sing the same tune after him') clamat 'victum date': succinit alter: 'et mihi', &c. *H. Ep. 1, 17, 48*).

CHIMERA, commentum (*fiction*).—portentum. monstrum (*a bold, adventurous fiction*).—*pl.* opinionum commenta.

CHIMERICAL, fictus. commenticius (*invented*).—inania. vanus (*only existing in the imagination*).—portentuosus. monstrosus (*strange, adventurous in general*).

CHIMNEY. The nearest word is fumarum (*Tertull.* a hole for letting out the smoke), but the thing was unknown to the ancients, as the smoke found its way out either through the window-holes or through tiles of the roof, therefore in classical language domus fumat (*the house smokes*, as in *Cic. Sect. 10, 24*) for our 'the chimney smokes': culmen fumat (*the roof smokes*, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 82*).—caminus (*stove in a room*): one's own *c.*-corner, focus proprius. *A c.* with a good fire in it, caminus luculentus (*C.*).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *caminos detergendi artifex.

CHIN, mentum.

CHIN-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, or clamosa, or ferina (*t. t.*).

CHINA, || *The substance c.*, murrha (*most probably, according to the latest researches, our own c.*, see *Roloff, Museum of Archaeology*, vol. ii. p. 3). || *A thing made of c.*, opus murrhinum.—vas murrhinum, or *pl.* vasa murrhina.

CHINE, spina.

CHINK, rima.—fissura (*a greater one*). || *A jingling*, Crcl. with tinnire, e. g. tinniendâ re (*of an instrument, after Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30*), also with money, see *Cic. Att. 14, 21, extr.*.—tinnitum cîere is poet.

CHINK, *v.* rimas fieri pati; rimas agere; findi.—|| *To jingle*, see above.

CHINKY, rimosus; plenus rimarum.

CHIP, schidia (*oxydov*), or pure Latin assula (*for burning*, e. g. of pine-wood, schidia or assula tædæ).—scobs. ramenta. *pl.* (*of sawing, boring, or fling*).—particula (*g. t.*), frustum. frustulum (*of bread*): crusta (*of marble, &c.*, for mosaic work).—recisamentum (*of*

carved or cut wood).—*a c.* of broken matter, fragmentum. *Prov. A c. of the same block*, ejusdem farinæ.

CHIP, *v.* concidere in partes. also concidere only.—consecare (*by means of cutting*).—(ascia) dolare. dedolare. edolare (*to c. with an axe roughly*).—ascia polire (*to make smooth with an axe*).

CHIP-AXE, ascia.—securis (*hatchet*).—bipennis (*double-edged*).

CHIPPING. See **CHIP**, *s.*

CHIRP, (*of crickets*) stridère.—pipire (*of young birds*).—pipilare (*Cassid. of a sparrow*).—pipare (*Varr. of a hen*). See also **WARBLE**.

CHIRPING, clangor (*v. pr. of sparrows*).—Crcl. with verbs under **CHIRP**, *v.*

CHIRURGEON, see **SURGEON**.

CHIRURGERY, see **SURGERY**.

CHISEL, scalprum fabrilis (*L. 27, 49, init.*).—cælum (*graving tool, hollow chisel*).—tornus (*turner's chisel*).

CHISEL, *v.* scalpere.—cælare (*with the graving tool*).

CHIT, *INFANT*, CHILD.

CHIT CHAT, see **CHAT**, *s.*

CHITTERLING, see **GUTS**, **BOWELS**.

CHIVALROUS, equester (*relating to a knight*).—*quod equitem decet (*becoming a knight*).—fortis (*brave*).

|| *A doesn't know his*. Vid.

CHIVALRY, ordo equester (*the order of knights*).—dignitas equestis (*knighthood, as a dignity*).—equites (*the knights*).—res equestris (*as a thing*).

CHIVES, see **FILAMENTA**.

CHLOROSIS, *Chlorosis.

CHOCOLATE, *quadre cacaoicæ (squares of *c.*).—*calda cacaoicæ (*the drink*).

CHOICE, || *Permission or power to choose*, optio, eligendi optio (*the former the more common*).—also optio et potestas. potestas optoque (*v. pr.*)—arbitrium (*a man's free will*). To give *aby his c.*, *cl* optionem dare, facere or deferre (*all C.*—the first common: not optionem ferre).—facere *cl* potestatem optionemque, ut eligat; facere *cl* arbitrium in eligendo: to give *aby his c.* two things, *cl* potestatem optionemque facere, ut eligat; utrum velit: to give *aby his free c.* in any matter, *cs* or *cs rei* optionem mittere: *cs* eligendi optionem *cl* dare; *cl* permittere arbitrium *cs rei* (*e. g.* whether it is to be peace or war, pax ac belli). The *c.* is left to you, or you may make your *c.*, optio tua est: if I had my *c.*, si optio esset: it is left to his free *c.*, optio est et data est. It is only a *c.* of evil, nihil est medium. To give *aby his c.* wch of his colleagues he will have, *cl* permittere, ut ex collegis optem, quem velit. || *Election, act of choosing*, electus, electio.—creatio (*to a office*). *An elegant c.* of words, verborum electus elegans; elegantia verborum, sermonis. ~~EG~~ To make one's *c.*, see **CHOOSE**. || *Care in choosing*, electus; too scrupulous in the *c.* of words, in verborum electus nimius: with judgement and *c.*, cum electu. eleganter: without judgement or *c.*, sine (ullo) electu. promiscue. temere. || The best, robur. flos, &c. also optima *n. pl.* but *mly* by *adj.*

CHOICE, || *Select, &c.*, conquisitus. conquisitus et electus. exquisitus. eximius. egregius. præstantus. Choicest, conquisitissimus. The *c.* wines, veterima vina. The tables were covered with the *c.* dainties, mensæ conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur.

CHOICEINESS, excellentia, præstantia.

CHOIR, chorus canentium. || *Part of a church*, apsis or absis, idis (*Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paulin. 7p. 12, both of whom doubt whether it is absis, idia, or absida, see Freund's Diction.*)—statio canentium (*place of the singers in the church*).

CHOK, (*ra.*) animam or spiritum intercludere (*to stop the breath violently*).—suffocare (*to kill by closing the organs of respiration, whether by an internal obstacle [quem crassius saliva suffocat. Sen.] or by external means*).—[*cl* elidere spiritum or (poet.) fauces or collum is to kill by external pressure on the throat: to throttle, strangulare, with a cord, &c.] *INTR.* suffocari. spiritu intercluso extingui: by althg, *qâ re suffocare.—|| *IMPROP.* a suffocare. strangulare (*to bind too tight, and so deprive of nourishment, e. g. trees*).—extinguere. restinguere.—auferre. tollere. Fear *cs* his voice, metus vocem præcludit. || Block up, obturare. obstructuere. See **OBSTRUCT**.

CHOLER, || *Bile, bilis*. || *Anger, bilis*.—ira. iracundia. stomachus. [*Syn. in ANG.*]

CHOLERIC, || *Bilious, biliosus (Cels.)*. cholericus (*Plin.*). choleric laborans (*having the jaundice; Cels.*). || *Passionate, fervidus, e. g. ingenium (a c. temperament)*.—vehemens.—iracundus.

CHOOSE, eligere (*to c. one out of several, without ref. to any particular end*).—deligere (*to c. what is or seems*

to be the best for a particular end: eligitur, qui ex promiscua multitudine legitur: deligitur, qui ex pluribus, sed idoneis legitur.—*selligere (c. and set apart).*—optare (decide for what one thanks good and advisable; in prose nearly always followed by a disjunctive proposition).—habere delectum ca rei (e.g. verborum, to proceed with judgement and choice in abth).—adhibere (to cut and apply to a purpose. Q. 9, 4, 11).—*Sts* exquirere (if careful search is implied). To c. a place for a camp, locum castris capere; idem locum castris deligere: to c. one out of them all, unum e cunctis deligere: *fit men for any purpose, idoneos ci rei homines deligere: a son-in-law, qm sibi generum deligere (L.).*—to c. death before slavery, mortem servituti antepone: of two evils to c. the least, ex malis minimum eligere: a line of life, vitae rationem inire: a husband for one's daughter, maritum filiae prospicere: words, expressions, verba eligere, deligere: some one person as an example for imitation, unum sibi ad imitandum deligere (C.). To let aby c., ci optionem dare, facere, &c. See CHOICE. ¶ *With*, be willing, velle. *I don't c.*, nolo. *I c. rather*, malo: if you c., si vis, si tibi placet: as you c., ut libet: whether I c. or not, velim nolim. *I don't c. either to*—or to—, neque neque—in animo est (T.). ¶ *Elect* (to an office). VID. ¶ *PR.* *I cannot c. but*, non possum non (with inf.):—facere non possum, quin (with subj.).

CHOP off, decidere, abscondere (to cut off with a sharp instrument; not to be confounded with abscondere, which is to tear off violently).—præcidere (c. off from the fore part of abth).—succidere (sm below).—descendere. To c. off aby's head, caput ci abscondere or præcidere (both L.); abscond caput a cervicibus ca (a dead man's). C.: caput decidere ci gladio (Curt.): aby's hands, manus ci præcidere (Hirt.); manum præcidere gladio (C.): aby's ears, descendere aures (Cæsar); decidere aures (T.). ¶ Chop up, mince, concidere: minute or minutim concidere: minutatim concutere. ¶ Devour eagerly, devorare, or comedere. ¶ Exchange, mutare, permutare, commutare. —To c. round (of the wind), se vertere (e.g. to the south-west) in Africum. —Altercate, altercari (cum quo): to c. logic with aby., dialectice disputare cum quo: dialectice acuminibus cum compungere (aft. C. 2 de Or. 158). —Of the skin, scindere: a chopped skin, rhagades or rhagadia (Plin.—written by Cels. as a Greek word: cutis scinditur: *παράδια* Græci vocant).

CHOP, ¶ Portion chop off, see CHIR. —Of meat, offa, *mora emly* offa (e.g. quæ non egent ferro structoris offellæ. Mart.). A muton c., *prps* offella vervecina. A pork c., offa or offella porcina (offa penita, Plaut., is thus defined by Fest., offa porcina cum caudâ in cœnis puris offa penita vocatur). CHOPS, rictus (oris), hiatus (oris). Sts fauces.

CHORAL, *Crel.*—gen. by chori, &c. CHORD, chorda (χορδή), or in pure Lat. fides (but fides is always used in the plural = the strings; except C. Fin. 4, 27, 75, and in poet.).—nervus (νεῦρον, c. of animal sinews or gut). To touch the c's, nervos tangere.—¶ Of a (geometrical) arc, basis (βάσις).

CHORISTER, puer (or homo) symphoniacus (C.—puer or servus symph., who sang, &c. to amuse his master).—choro cantentium scriptus.—The leader of the c's, choragus (leader of the c. in Greek and Roman plays).—magister, qui numeris chori cantentium prærit (Col. 12, 2, 4).—qui prærit ac præmonstrat modos (Gell. 1, 11, p. med.).

CHOROGRAPHER, chorographus (χωρογράφος.—Vitr.).

CHOROGRAPHY, chorographia (χωρογραφία.—Vitr.).

CHORUS, chorus.

CHOUGH, corvus graculus (Linn.).

CHOUSE. See BAMBOOZZLE, CHEAT.

CHRIST, Christus.

CHRISTENDOM, populus Christianus (late).—*universalis Christiani.—*orbis terræ Christianus.

CHRISTEN. See BAPTIZE.

CHRISTENING. See BAPTISM.

CHRISTIAN, Christianus. A C., Christianus. Christianæ legis studiosus (Ammian.—Avoid the poet. Christicola). To make a man a C., *sacris Christianæ legis imbueri qm. legi Christianæ qm. ascribere (aft. Ammian.). To become a C. or C's, doctrinam Christianam amplecti. sacra Christiana or cultum Christianum et puram religionem suscipere (of a state or other body being converted to Christianity: aft. L. 1, 7, and C. Legg. 1, 23, 60). To be a C., Christianæ legis esse studiosum; *Christum or Christianam legem sequi; *Christianam doctrinam profiteri. C.-name,

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prænomen. A persecutor of the C's, Christianæ religionis insectator (Eutrop.).—populi Christiani vexator (Suip. Severus). An enemy or opponent of the C's, Christiano nomini inimicus or infestus (aft. Np. Hann. 1, 8, S. Cat. 22, 22), or inimicissimus, infestissimus.

*CHRISTIANITY, religio Christiana.—cultus Christianus (the worship).—*sacra Christiana (the service, esp. considered as sacrificia).—*pietas Christianus, pietas with or without Christiana (the piety or religious sense of a true Christian).

*CHRISTIANLY, *ut decet Christianum. pie.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, strena (at Rome a new-year's gift. Post-Aug.).

CHRISTMAS-DAY, *dies natalis Christi.—dies festus Christi (aft. L. 25, 23).—Not dies nativitatis Christi.

CHRISTMAS-WEEK, *dies Christi nati festi ac sollemnes. To keep C., diem festum Christi [per triduum] agere (aft. L. 25, 23).

CHROMATICS, *pigmentorum (or colorum) ratio. —¶ With reference to an unknown species of a scient music, chroma, n. (χρῶμα, the thing).—chromatica (the doctrine. Vitr.).—chromaticum genus (Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, 3n.).

CHRONIC diseases, morbi longi (opp. acuti).—morbi chronici (late, but now t. t.).

CHRONICLE, v. in annales referre.—memoriæ prodere or tradere.—posteris tradere.

CHRONICLES, chronica, pl. libri chronici. Libri qui chronici appellantur (Post-Aug.).—annales libri. commentarii annorum, or annales only (year-books, in which the affairs, &c., of the state were recorded year by year).—fasti (year-books or tables, on which the names of Consuls, Dictators, &c., with remarkable actions, victories, triumphs, &c., were recorded, the year, month, and day, being accurately set down). The c. of a town, commentarii rerum urbanarum (Cæsar. in C. Epp.).

CHRONICLER, annalium scriptor.—chronographus (Sid. Ep. 8, 6).—scriptor rerum or rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *chronologicus. To arrange the events of several years in a c. order, res gestas plurium annorum, observato cujusque anni ordine, deinceps componere (Gell. 5, 18, a. med.): to disturb the c. order of abth, in qd re perturbare ætatum ordinem (C. Brut. 64, 223). Without observing c. order, non servato temporis ordine.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, servato temporis ordine; observato cujusque anni ordine. To arrange (the) events c., temporum ordines explicare (C. Brut. 4, 15).

CHRONOLOGY, *chronologia (may be retained as t. t. if necessary).—temporum ratio (as computation of the time).—ætatum or temporis ordo. temporum ordines (as series of time).—descriptio temporum, computatio temporis or temporum. To occupy oneself with c., temporum annales persequi.—annos dinumerare. Roman c., Romanorum annalium ratio.—attention to c., the study of c., notatio temporum.

CHRONOMETER, *chronometrum (χρονόμετρον).

CHRYSALEIS, nymphe.

CHRYSOBERYL, chrysoberyllus.

CHRYSOLEITE, topazius.

CHRYSPRASUS, chrysoprasus.

CHUB, *perca cernua (Lin.).—¶ A rustic, homo rusticus.—stipes, caudex (as epithet).

CHUBBY-CHEEKED, bucculentus (Com.).

CHUCK (of a hen when feeding her young ones), singultus.

CHUCK, v. singultare (Col. 8, 11, 15).—glocire (of a hen that is going to sit. Col. 8, 5, 4).

CHUFF, homo agrestis, homo rusticus.—merum rus (stronger term).

CHUFFY, inhumanus. Inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus.

CHUM, contubernalis.—he wished to have him for his son's c., *volebat esse in filiis sui contubernio.

CHUMP, caudex.

CHURCH, a) the sacred building, ædes sacra.—b) the congregation, *cœtus sacer.—*sacra publica, orum, n. (the divine service). To go to c., *sacra publica adire; *sacris publicis adesse: to perform the C. service (of the clergyman), rebus divinis interesse: to attend c., sacris adesse (of a layman).—c) THE CHURCH (i. e. the whole body of the visible Church), legis Christianæ studiosi (Ammian. 25, 10); *qui Christum sequuntur; *civitas or respublica Christianorum; ecclesia (Eccl.).

CHURCH-BUILDING, *ædium sacrarum edificatio.

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, *disciplina ecclesiastica.

CHURCH-FURNITURE, suppellex ad res divinas uti solemus (Col. 12, 3, 1).

CHURCH-GOER, qui ad aedes sacras venit. qui sacris publicis adest. To be a regular c.-goer, *numquam a cotu sacro or a sacris publicis abesse.

CHURCH-HISTORY, *res populi Christiani.

CHURCH-LATIN, *latinitas scriptorum ecclesiasticorum.

CHURCH-PROPERTY, *bonum ecclesiasticum (single article).—(as estate), *fundus ecclesiasticus.

CHURCH-RATES, *vectigal res sacras sustinendi causa impositum.

CHURCH-TOWER, *turrei aedi sacrae imposita.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *rerum ecclesiasticarum curator (g. t.).—*aerario ecclesiastico praefectus.

CHURCH-YARD, a) place around a church (g. t.).—*area, quae aedem sacram cingit.—b) cemetery, *vid.*

CHURL, homo illiberalis. homo tenax. homo avarus. avaritia ardens (strongest term).—*Clown, rusticus (opp. urbanus).—agrestis. homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis.

CHURLISH, illiberalis. tenax. sordidus. parvus.—*Clownish, rusticus. agrestis. inurbanus. rudis. incultus.

CHURLISHLY, tenuiter. parve. Jn. parve ac tenuiter. illiberaliter. sordide. rustice. inurbane.

CHURLISHNESS, inurbanitas. rusticitas.—mores inculti or rustici.

CHURN, labrum.—sinum (reasel for milk).

CHURN, v. butyrum facere.

CHYLE, chyli.

CHYMIC or **CHYMICAL**, *chemicus.

CHYMI, *chemie peritus; *chemicus.

CHYMISTRY, *chemia; (*ars) chemica.

CICATRICE. See SCAR.

CICATRIZE, *INTA.* ad cicatricem pervenire or perducere; cicatricem ducere or inducere (Cels. 7, 28): it seems likely to c., ad cicatricem tendit (Cels.).—after the wound has cicatrized, ubi indulta vulneri cicatrix est. The wound c.'s, cicatrix colit or obducitur.—*TRA.* ad cicatricem perducere.

CICERONE, mystagogus.—qui hospites ad ea, quae visenda sunt, ducere solet, et unumquodque ostendere (both C. Verr. 4, 59, 132: the latter as an explanation of the former).

CICERONIAN. A C., *qui Ciceronem sequitur (Ciceronianus may prps be retained): a genuine or true C., vere Ciceronianus.—germanus Cicero (Muret.).

CICISBEO, sodalis (Vid. Martial. 9, 3, 8).

CIDER, vinum ex malis factum (Pallad. 3, 25, 19).

CIMETER, acinaces.

CINCTURE, cingulum. zona (the former pure Latin: zona, borrowed fm the Greek ζώνη, was likewise used for the girdle of a woman, e. g. puellae zonam solvere, after Catull. 2, 11).

CINDER, carbo emortuus. See ASHES.

CINNABAR, minium (for wch some of the ancients erroneously used cinnabaris, see Plin. 38, 7, 38, Hard.). To dye with c., miniare. c.-mine, metallum miniarium; also miniarium only: of the colour of c., or of a c. colour, miniatius. miniaceus. miniatulus (dyed with c.).—minio colore (red like c.).—c. colour, color minii (prop.).—color minius (like c., e. g. a c.-red colour).

CINNAMOM, cinnāmon. cinnamōmum.

CINQUEFOIL, quinquefolium (Cels. Plin.—adj. quinquefolius).

CIPHER, *nota numeri; littera (with the ancients, since they used letters to express numbers). *zero (a c., indicating a naught).—*Nothingness, to be a c., num-erum esse (fig. only serves for filling up, as H. Ep. 1, 2, 27, nos numerus sumus); nihil valere; nihil auctoritatis habere; nulla cs habetur ratio (stronger).—nullo in oratorum numero esse (of an orator): to become a mere c., ad nihilum venire.—*Conventional or occult marks of writing, notae (Suet.).—litterae secretiores (Gell.).—what is written in c., furtivum scriptum (Gell.). To write in c., per notas scribere (Suet. Caes. 56): to make out what is written in c., investigare et persequi notas.

CIPHER, v. ratiocinari: to learn to c., or ciphering, *arithmetica discere: to be experienced in ciphering, in arithmetica satis exercitatum esse.

CIRCLE, circulus.—circus (of a greater extent, but doubtful in this meaning, since in Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47, and de Rep. 6, 15, 15, the MSS. vary between circus and circulus).—orbis (with regard to circumference as terminating in itself). To describe a c., circulum describere (circino); circinationem describere; ducere rotundam circinationem: to describe a c. round aby or athg, circumserbere qd or qm (with a compass, a staff, &c., circino, virgā or virgula).—circulo qd or qm includere,

(to enclose aby or athg in a c. within wch one is to remain): to form a c., orbem colligere. in orbem consistere (both of soldiers, for the sake of better defending themselves; also in orbem, i. e. orbe collecto, se tutari). To form a c. round aby (e. g. of auditors), coronā qm cingere. To fight in (the form of) a circle, in orbem pugnare.—*Social assembly, circulus (i. e. a meeting for entertainment); convivium (party).—Jn. in circulis et conviviis.—congressio familiarium (circle of friends).—corona, see above.—*Circuit, *vid.*—To reason in a c., eodem revolvī (ast. C. Divin. 2, 5).—Infirmā ratione uti, quae videtur pro ratione affertī, sed idem dicit, quod in expositione dictum est (ast. Aug. ad Her.). A vicious c. (in argument), *demonstratio eodem se revolvens (cf. Aug. ad Her. 2, 18, 27).—*District, pagus.

CIRCLE, v. circumdare ei rei qd or rem qā re.—cingere qā re. circumstare (stand round); circumserbere (sit round).—circumstare (place one's self round with accessory notion of pressing). circumcludere.—*To move round in a c., circumire (go round). circumvolare. circumvolitare (fly round, of birds and persons).

CIRCUIT, *Compass, ambitus (with ref. to expansion in general, e. g. caeli ac terrarum; of the camp, castrorum).—circuitus (with ref. to circumference).—circumscripio (e. g. of the earth, terrae).—complexus (with ref. to the space encompassed, e. g. caeli, mundi, &c.).—The moon completes her c. round the earth in a month, orbis lustrationem luna menstruo cursu complet.—*Of a judge, e. g. to go on the c., jure dicundo conventus circumire.—circa fora proficisci, ibique quærere et judicia exercere. provinciam obire (of a Roman praetor).

CIRCULAR, in orbem circumactus. in orbem sinuatus. orbiculatus. circinate rotunditatis (Plin. 16, 23, 25).—ad circinum fabricatus (made by compasses).—a later word is circularis).—qui in orbem fertur. To go around athg in a c. course, ut circino circumductum cingere qd (e. g. of a river). To move with a c. motion, in orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferri. In a c. manner, &c., in orbem.

CIRCULAR-LETTER, litterae circum qos dismisae; fm contextu litterae only: to send a c.-l. to the municipal towns, litteras circuli municipia dimittere.

CIRCULATE, *INTA.* in orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferri. The blood c.'s, sanguis per venas artiasque ultro citro commet: my blood c.'s more freely, sanguis liberius meat.—*TRA.* qd circuitu transferre. To c. a report, rumorē spargere, dispergere, dissipare: a report is c'd, rumor, fama or sermo est: sermo datur (L.): this report is c'd, sermo hic datur: money is c'd, pecunia in communem usum venit.

CIRCULATION, circumatō (e. g. rotarum).—circulatio.—*C. of the blood, *circulatio sanguinis.—*Of money, communis usus. To be in c., in communem usum venisse.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere. A c'd Jew, Judaeus curtus or recutitus or verpus.

CIRCUMCISION, circumcisio (of the Jews, Eccl.). **CIRCUMFERENCE**, *Line that bounds a circle, &c., peripheria (περίφεια. *Marc. Cap. 8, p. 278), or in pure Lat. extrema linea circinationis, or linea circumcurrens. The island is 25,000 paces in c., insula viginti quinque milia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque milibus.—*Compass, vides.

CIRCUMPLEX, circumflexus accentus (Dion. 425, P. and other Gramm.—apex = mark of a long syll. placed over vowels, see Spald. Q. 1, 5, 23). To place the c. over a syllable, syllabam circumducere (Q. 3, 172, and 12, 10, 33), or circumflectere (Gell. 4, 7, 2); syllabam apice circumducere (if contracted fm two vowels, Q. 1, 5, 23; comp. Ritter, Gramm. Lat. p. 87, not.): a syllable wch has the c., syllaba circumflexa.

CIRCUMFLUENT, qui circumfluit, cingit, circumfunditur.—circumfusca.—circumfusca (poet. and T.).

CIRCUMFUSE, circumfundere qd ei rei or qd qā re.

CIRCUMJACENT, circumjacentes (ci loco).

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *Periphrasis, circuitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio (all as grammatical t. t. for περιφρασις. C. Q.).—*Avoid circumscriptio, amfractus verborum (wch in this sense has not the sanction of any old writer), and periphrasis, wch is a Grecism. A poetical c., circumlocutio poetica (Gell.). If our language does not possess the word, we must employ a c., si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est (ast. Suet. Tib. 71, extr.). To describe athg by c., pluribus verbis qd exponere or explicare (C. Q.).—pluribus et per ambitum verborum

qd enunciare (*Suet. Tib. 71*).—circuitu plurium verborum ostendere qd (Q.): also simply circumire qd (Q. 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 32).—~~circum~~ circumscribere with or without verbis is more 'to describe', 'define', &c.—circumscription is rather 'a period'. To use a long c., qd copiosā loquacitate circumire. — || *Beating about the bush*, ambages.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ab omni parte circumvehi qd (L. 36, 2'), not circumnavigare (*weh in Vell. 2, 106, fn.* = 'sail about in'). The passage is oceani circumnavigat sinus).

CIRCUMSCRIBE, finire. includere. coercere. circumscribere (*esply to put limits to the exercise of an office*). terminare. determinare (L.). terminis sepire (C.). To c. aby's power, finire potestatem (L.): the power of the tribunes, tribunos plebis circumscribere (*Cæs.*): to be c'd within narrow limits, in exiguum gyrum compulsus esse (C.). To c. within a narrow field, in exiguum angustumque concludere. To be c'd, certum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. See LIMIT, RESTRAIN.—|| CIRCUMSCRIBED = narrow: a c. mind, angustum ingenium. angustis pectoris, angustus, imbecillus animus.—animus tenuis et infirmus (*Cæs.*). To be of c'd abilities, anguste a naturā instructum esse. C'd means, angustiae rei familiaris.

CIRCUMSPECT, circumspexerit (*Post-Clas. in Q. Cels. Suet. &c. of persons and things: e.g. circ. judicium*).—consideratus (*both pass.*, 'well-weighed', of things [e.g. cons. judicia, C.] and act., 'one who weighs things well' [e.g. homo, C.])—providus. Jx. prudens et cautus; prudens et providus; cautus et providus.—diligens (*careful: also of things*).—gravis (*one who acts fm sound principles after due deliberation*).

CIRCUMSPECTION, circumspexio (C.).—circumspexum judicium (*well-weighed judgement; for which Gell. has circumspicienda*).—Jx. circumspexio et accurata consideratio (C.).—cautio. prudentia. diligentia.—gravitas (*habis of acting carefully after deliberation*). The thing demands much c., res multas cautiones habet; res est multae diligentiae. With c., see CIRCUMSPICITLY.

CIRCUMSPICITLY, omnia circumspiciens (*pericula, C.*).—considerate. cogitate (*not cogitato. Stürenburg ad Cic. Arch. 8, 18*). caute. circumspexio (*Gell.*).—diligenter. attente.—circumspexio judicio.

CIRCUMSTANCE, res (*the most general word*); causa (*the state, posture, situation, of a thing*).—Jx. res et causa.—tempus, esply the pl. tempora (*posture of things brought on by the c's of the time*); ratio (*a reason founded in c's: hence the c. itself*); momentum (*the decisive c.*); conditio (*condition, limitation*); mora (*delay*); ambages (*c. of words*). Trifling c's, parvae res, parva momenta.—The Latins, however, do not usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some general, indifferently expression to convey this notion: ut, this c. moved me, hoc me movit, or hac re motus sum.—On this c. rests the whole business, in eo tota res vertitur (*in eo cardo rei vertitur, not to be recommended*). According to c's, pro re; pro re natā; ex re pro tempore; pro tempore et pro re (*Cæs. B. G. 5, 8*). The c's of the times, tempora, ratio temporis et temporum; temporum vincula (*C. Fam. 10, 6, 2*). To act according to c's, ex re consulere. Under these or such c's, his rebus; quae cum ita sint or essent (*things being so*); in hoc or in tali tempore (*in such an exigency*; under such untoward c's). In this meaning the preposition 'in' is only expressed. Under present c's, in praesentia (*opp. in posterum*). To suit one's self to c's, tempori servire (*cut one's coat according to the cloth*); necessitati parere (*make a virtue of necessity*).

To be in good c's, in rebus secundis esse; in bonā conditione constitutum esse. To be in straitened c's, parce ac duriter vitam agere. In his embarrassed, or desperate c's, in extremis rebus suis. My c's are none of the best, res meae sunt minus secundae. To be placed in the same c's, in eadem causā or eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa. I am grievously dissatisfied with my own c's, vehementer me poenitet status mei. A man is always dissatisfied with his own c's, suae quaeque fortunae maxime poenitet (C.). Suppose yourself in my c's, eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (C.).—|| Circumstances (= state of affairs), rerum status: a great change of c's has taken place, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the untoward c's of the time or of affairs, iniquitas rerum.—|| Show, array, apparatus; ornatus; ostentatio.

CIRCUMSTANCED, comparatus; affectus. The thing is so c., se ita res habet; res est ejusmodi, ut &c. CIRCUMSTANTIAL, non necessariis, adventiciis.—|| Detailed, accuratus, verborum (*wordy*), copiosus (115)

(diffuse, full).—|| C. evidence, *testimonia, quae etiam ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, tamen adjuncta ceteris plurimum valent (*aft. Q. 5, 99*). A proof fm c. evidence, *probatio non necessaria illa quidem, sed credibilis. To be condemned on c. evidence, *probatione non necessaria illa quidem sed credibili convictum esse. See also EVIDENCE. To give a c. account of alth (in writing), accurate perscribere qd. accurate scribere qd or de re.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, accurate; multis or pluribus verbis; copiose.—singulatum or singillatim (*each thing one by one*).

CIRCUMVALLATE, circumvallare (*surround with palisades*).—vallo et fossā munire or cingere.—circummunire. munitione sepire (*with works generally*). See next word.

CIRCUMVALLATION, circummunitio. Lines of c., circummunitiones (*with ramparts and ditches. Auct. B. Hist. 38, fn.*). To form lines of c., circummunire opera, or opere (*see Editors of Cæs. B. C. 3, 66*): round a city, urbem operibus or vallis castellique circummunire. vallum in oppidi circuitu ducere. oppidum circumvallare (*with ramparts, &c.*).—urbem coronā cingere or circumdare; moenia urbis coronā aggredi (*with troops*; the word being used in a looser sense): round the enemy, hostem circumvallare; vallo crebrisque castellis hostem circummunire.

CIRCUMVENT, circumvenire.—fraudem or fallaciam ci facere.—dolum ci necere, confingere. fucum ci facere. [SYN. IN DECEIVE.]

CIRCUMVENTION, fraus fraudatio. circumscriptio. ars. artes. machinē. fallacia. Jx. doli atque fallaciae. [SYN. IN DECEIT.]

CIRCUMVOLVĒ, trā. circumvolvere.—circumagere.—convertere. INTR. circumvolvari (*Plin.*).—circumagi, se circumagere.—circumferri. circumverti (*of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.*).—in orbem circumagi or se circumvolvere.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, circumactio.—circumactus. ambitus (solis).

CIRCUS, circus (*of which the adj. is circensis*).

CISTERN, cisterna.—puteus (*Hirt. B. Alex. 5, fn.*). C-water, aqua cisternarum or cisternina.—aqua specubus et puteis extracta (*Hirt. B. Alex. 5, fn.*).

CITADEL, castellum.—arx.

CITATION, evocatio (*g. i. for summoning a person—before a court, &c.*).—vocatio (*before a court. Farr. in Gell. 13, 12*).—in jus vocatio.—|| Quotatio = passage quoted, locus allatus or laudatus (*ciatus, allegatus, productus, not good*).—|| Act of quoting (*passages, examples, &c.*), prolatio (*e.g. exemplorum*).—commemoratio (*the mentioning of them*).—relatio (Q.).

CITE, || B before a court, citare in jus, or in iudicium vocare.—evocare (*g. i. to summon an absent person*).—|| Quote, proferre. afferre (*not producer*; and it is better to avoid adducere, for *weh Sen. in Ird. 2, 16, 2*, is the only passage quoted, ea animalia ex exemplum hominis adducit, quibus &c. Krebs allows citare with or without testes or auctores). Iden has magistratuum libros Maecr Licinius citat identem (auctores).—laudare (*to c. with approbation*).—notare (*with censure*).—memorare. commemorare.—ponere. proponere (*of examples*).—to c. as authority, auctorem laudare or memorare (C.) or citare (L.). to c. as a witness, testem proferre, producere or (*with praise*) laudare: a passage, locum afferre, dictum scriptoris commemorare, referre (*often, habitually*): usurpare.—I like better to c. c. exemplis fm Graecian history than fm our own, malo Graecorum quam nostra proferre: I will c. this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum.

CITHERN, cithara. See HARP.

CITIZEN, civis (*who has the rights of citizenship; opp. to peregrinus*); oppidanus, incolae urbis (*the inhabitant of a city, townsman, opp. to vicani, a villager*); togatus (*the c. in his robe of peace, opp. to paludatus or miles, the warrior*); plebeius, homo ignobilis (*one of the commonalty, opp. to patricius or vir nobilis*); paganus (*a common c., often opp. to soldiers. Plin. &c.*).—The citizens, civitas, cives; plebs, plebei (*opp. to the nobles*); oppidani, incolae urbis; pagani.

CITIZEN-LIKE, civilis (*becoming a citizen, affable, &c.*); civilis, communis, popularis (*usual in common life*); plebeius.

CITIZENSHIP, civitas, jus civitatis (*the right of attaining c.*); civitulus (*with ref. to a petty town. Sen. Apocol. p. 852*). To give aby the rights of c., admitti km thereto, civitatem ci dare, impertire, tribuere; qm in civitatem accipere or recipere; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium asciscere; civitate qm donare; civem qm facere.—diploma civitatis ci offerre (*Suet. the best*

phrase for our 'giving the freedom of the city', qm ascribere civitati or in civitatem. To receive the rights of c., or the freedom of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to receive the rights of c. (or freedom of the city) fm aby, civitatem impetrare a qo: for aby, civ. imp. ci.—not to choose to avail oneself of the rights of c., civitatis beneficio uti nolle: to obtain the rights of c. by stealth, civitatem furari: to lose them, civitatem perdere: to take them away from aby, civitatem ci adimere: also qm de civitate exterminare or ejicere.

CITRON, || *The tree*, citrus, citrus medica (Linn.). Of c-wood, citreus.—candied c., cortex meli citri conditus.—|| *The fruit*, malum citrum. (pomum)citreum.

CITY, urbs (always with respect to the greatness, wealth, &c. of its inhabitants; hence also, a capital c., and esp. Rome).—oppidum (as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without).—civitas (the collective inhabitants of a c., as bound together by common laws, institutions, and wages; the bourgeois or freemen, as such; the c. in a civil regard).—municipium (a free c., esp. in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, whose inhabitants, if they had received the jus civile Romanum, were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman sacra; otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions, and to stand for military offices).—colonia (a Roman colony of citizens or allies).—praefectura (a c. suspected of disaffection, wch was not governed by its own magistrates acc. to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome) C. and country, urbs agrigue. The territory of a c., territorium urbis. ager urbis. In all the cities: from c. to c., oppidatim. At the expense of the c. (i. e. of the public), sumptu publico, also publice.—|| The c. (i. e. the people thereof), incolae urbis, urbani; oppidani.—|| 'Freedom of the c.' See CITIZENSHIP.

CITY, as adj. urbanus, or gen. urbis.—oppidanus, or gen. oppidi. A c. life, vita urbana. The c. magistrates, magistratus urbani.—publicus (if opp. to privatus).

CIVET, *zibethum.—c.-cat, *castor zibethicus (Linn.). *viverra zibetha (Linn.).

CIVIC, civilis. civicus, gen. civium. See CIVIL.

CIVIL, civilis. civicus, gen. civium (civicus, in the best prose, is found only with corona ['the civic crown']; civilis, relating to a citizen, &c., does not occur in the sense of 'popular', 'condescending', &c., till after Aug. Lie. has sermo civilis; and in following writers it is used for 'civic' or 'courteous'. The gen. civium is used, when what is asserted holds good of each citizen or many individual citizens of the whole body: e. g. orationes civiles are speeches regarding the state; orationes civium, speeches made by individual citizens).—togatus (concerning the citizen when wearing the toga, or 'gown of peace', opp. militaris: hence togati; opp. milites).—the c. year, annus civilis.—the c. day, dies civilis. —a c. process, causa privata, lis: a c. right, jus civile (in the wider sense; opp. jus naturale: also as 'private right', opp. jus publicum).—The c. list, *domestici sumptus principis: a c. governor, *qui provinciae praest sine imperio.—proconsul (in the time of the Rom. Empp.). A c. officer, magistratus (opp. imperium); officium civile (opp. officium militare). C. and military offices, magistratus et imperia. C. war, bellum civium. bellum civile.—bellum intestinum or domesticum: its arma or castra civilia: during a c. war, inter arma civilia: to abhor a c. war, a civilibus castris abhorrere; arma civilia fugere: to take part in a c. war for a long time, diu in armis civilibus commorari. C. discord, discordia or dissenso civilis. To foment c. discord, discordiam in civitatem inducere. A c. contest, certamen civile. C. death, diminutio or deminutio capitis maxima (loss of freedom, family, and the rights of citizenship).—|| *Polite*, &c., urbanus (courteous).—affablis (conversing pleasantly with inferiors).—cōmis (kind and condescending towards inferiors).—blandus (of soft, winning speech).—civilis (of a prince or great man treating inferiors with the simplicity of a plain citizen, that is, as their equal. In this sense it was used by the Post-Augustan writers).—benignus (kind).—facilis (opp. difficilis: a pleasant person to have to do with in social intercourse, from being obliging, easily satisfied, &c.).—officiosus (ready to perform kind offices, pay kind attentions, &c.).—a c. invitation, invitatio benigna: he is very c. towards me, perhonorificus in me est.

CIVILIAN, juris peritus; juris or jure consultus; juris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres.—a distinguished c., juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris scientissimus: to be an eminent c., juris intelli-

gentiā prestare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: to be looked upon as an eminent c., valde juris consultum videri; to practise as a c., de jure respondere.

CIVILITY, urbanitas, humanitas (Syn. in AFFABLE). comitas. officia urbana (civilitates).—affabilitas.—Jn. comitas affabilitas sermonis (in conversation): to treat aby with great c., perofficiose et peramanter qm observare; omni comitate qm completi: show a c. to aby, gratum facere or gratificari ei: dismiss aby with great c.s, qm dimittere qm bonā grātiā.

CIVILIZATION, cultus humanus civilisque; cultus atque humanitas; also (perhaps) elegantior (delicatus) cultus or institutio.—to lead men to c., homines a ferā agrestique vitā ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (Cic. de Or. 1, 8, extr.). [See CIVILIZE.]—c. has not made great progress among those nations, hi populi a cultu atque humanitate longissime absunt (Cæsar. B. G. 1, 1).

CIVILIZE, expellere hominemque reddere; omni vitā atque cultu excolere atque expellere; ad humanitatem informare or effingere; a ferā agrestique vitā ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (C.).—The civilized nations, populi eruditi (a. C. Rep. 2, 10): a c.'d state, bene morata et bene constituta civitas (C. Brut. 2, 7).

CIVILLY, urbane; humaniter; comiter; officiose; also belle: e. g. to decline c., belle negare.

CLACK, s. || *Ceaseless talk, babbling, loquacious* (C.): garrulitas (Q. and Sen.—garritus very late. Sidon.).

CLACK, crepare. crepitare. crepitum dare.—|| *Let the tongue run, garrire.*

CLAD, vestitus.—to be c. in gold and purple, insignem auro et purpurā conspici: the earth is c. with flowers, &c., terra vestitur floribus, herbis, &c.; herbis prata convestuntur.

CLAIM, poscere (in expectation that the c. will be granted).—deposcere. exposcere (urgently).—postulare. expostulare (when one has a right; exp. urgently).—flagitare. efflagitare (impetuously).—Cic. Milon. 34, p. init., makes a climax thus, misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare. Jn. poscere et flagitare.—petere. expetere (more by means of entreaty than c.).—exigere (to c.: e. g. wages, debts, &c.): persequi pecuniam, &c. (if before a court): per literas flagitare (by letter).—to be entitled to c., jure quodam suo postulare posse; justam postulandā causam habere; sibi vindicare, sumere or assumere qd (to lay c. to it). To c. the throne, regnum affectare, querere (L.); imperium affectare (T.): the name of a learned man, nomen docti sibi vindicare, sumere.

CLAIM, s. postulatatio; postulatatum (demand).—jus (right: g. l.).—petitio (c. preferred in a court; also the right to make such a c.).—vindicta (judicial or formal c. to a thing or person). A suit to establish such a c., lis vindictiarum. An unjust c., injustae vindictae. To prefer a c. to a thing, rem sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or otherwise). [See TO CLAIM.]—an intolerable c., postulatatum intolerabile: an impudent c., postulatatio impudens: very moderate c.s, postulata lenissima: to make an unjust c., iniquum postulare: I grant a c., quod qs postulat, concedo: to desist from a c., postulationem ca rei abjicere: to give up or surrender a c., jus suum dimittere or remittere; de jure suo decedere: to give up a c. to a thing, remittere rem: decedere de re. The person on whom a c. is made (judicially), unde petitur.—|| The claims of a thing, quod dandum or tribuendum est ei rei (the latter if the c. is one of right). The c.s of friendship, quod dandum est amicitiae: of duty, quod tribuendum est officio.

CLAIMANT, qui petit.—petitor (in a court of justice).

CLAMBER, eniti in qd (upwards).—descendere, se demittere in qd (downwards).—derepere in qd (slowly and downwards).

CLAMMINESS, lentitia (Plin.).

CLAMMY, tenax (e. g. like wax).—resinaceus (like resin, resinous).—glutinosus (like glue, gluey). lentus.

CLAMOROUS, strepens, fremens.—tumultuosus.—violentus. vehemens. C. passions, importunae libidines. C. disapprobation, reclamatio (of a particular statement).—acclamatio (Cic.—in the historians it is c. approbation). To receive a thing with c. approbation, magno clamore approbare qd; plausu et clamore prosequi qd: aby, clamorem et vocibus ci astrepere.

CLAMOUR, clamor (freq. in the pl. if it means the c. of several persons).—convicium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). Jn. clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium.—voces (c. combined with shouts of a turbulent mass of people).—vociferatio. vociferatus

(loud vehement cries from displeasure, pain, wrath, &c.).—quiritatio (L.), quiritatus (Plin.).—wailing (c.).—g. infantum).—strepitus (c., as din).—fremitus (hollow murmuring of a multitude).—clamor inconditus: clamor dissōnus: clamores dissōni: clamor dissōnus in diversa vocantium (some shouting one thing, some another).—dreadful c. clamor ingens: arises, fit or oritur or exoritur: to raise a c. clamare: vociferari (violently): receive with c. (e. g. abys arrival), clamoribus excipere qd or qm: with c., cum clamore: cum vociferatu: proclaim or call out with c., clamare qd.

CLAMOUR, v. clamare (g. t.): intr. and tr. of a loudly raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.).—conclamare (intr. and tr. to c. together: of a multitude of persons).—vociferari (intr. and tr. to c. violently, passionately, with exertion, in pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.).—clamorem edere or tollere.—quiritare (pitifully).—strepere. strepitum edere (to c. so that it resounds).—strepitum facere (with athg, qd re).—tumultum facere. tumultuari (c. turbulently): the former also in a camp at the approach of the enemy).—clamitare (loudly).—|| To c. against aby, acclamare ci (C.): clamore qm sectari: ci obstreper, ci reclamare, conviciis lacessere qm.—|| To c. for athg, flagitare, efflagitare qd.

CLAMP, confubula lignea or ferrea (Cat. R. R. 12). CLAMP, v. *confubula lignea or ferrea jungere, constringere, &c.

CLAN, gens.—tribus.

CLANDESTINE, clandestinus (without the knowledge of others).—furtivus.

CLANDESTINELY, furtim. clam.—clanculum (Com.).

CLANG, cantus tubarum, cornuum. sonus. sonitus (as slate: when athg produces a c.).—clangor (of cymbals, &c.): also of the wings of great birds in their flight).—crepitus (the loud c., e. g. of arms, glasses, goblets, &c.).

CLANK, crepare. crepitum dare.—sonare (g. t. for producing a noise).—with arms, concrepare armis (of several persons).

CLANK, s. strepitus: crepitus (of goblets, &c.): sonus or sonitus (e. g. armis, &c.).

CLASP, s. Strike, ferire: pulsare (repeatedly): verberare (whip). To c. to the door (in one's face), fores objicere. To c. the hands together, collidere manus (violently as an orator does): manus compellere (in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder, &c.): plaudere manibus, or plaudere: manu plausum facere (to c. in token of applause).—to c. a person or thing, plaudere, applaudere ci or rei: applaudere et approbare qd. To c. the wings, alas plaudere: alas quater cum clangore.—

|| Join to, addere qd ci rei or ad qd.—adjicere qd ci rei or ad qd.—appondere ci or ad qd.—imponere qd in rem. To c. a ladder agst a wall, scalam muro applicare or apponere. To c. chains upon a person, catenas ci injicere. To c. a guard upon one, custodes ci addere, indere. To c. a plaster on a wound, vulneri cataplasma imponere. To c. one thing upon another (fasten it), affigere qd ci rei. To c. spurs to a horse, equo calcaria subdere: equum calcaribus concitare: calcaria adhibere or admovere. To c. a man into prison, in vincula, in carcerem conjicere: in carcerem detrudere. To c. a sword, subdere, subjicere. To c. a lawsuit on a man's back, litem ci intendere, impingere.

CLAP, || A sort of hammer to strike on a chisel: a mallet, malleus.—|| Sound, strepitus. fremitus. fragor (stronger term).—plausus (esp. with the hand).—crepitus (with the wing).—thunder-c., cœli fragor. fragor cœli or cœlestis. tonitrus (tonitrua occurs in pl., but no where sing. tonitru, s. Ramsh. § 30, 5).—fulmen (flash of lightning together with a c. of thunder).—|| Mark of approbation (by clapping one's hands), plausus. Jn. plausus clamoresque.—collisse manus.—|| acclamatio esp. of the people at the appearance of a popular favorite: in the historians only, but in C. = mark of disapprobation.

CLAPPER, sistrum (the c. used at the worship of Isis).—*campagne pistillum (c. of a bell).—crepitaculum (g. t. e. g. of a mill).

CLAPPING of the hands, collisse manus (as oratorical artifice).—plausus (as mark of applause).

CLAPTRAPS. See TRAPS.

CLARET, vinum rubellum (t. pale-red wine.—the grape of wch, after the conjecture of Voss. Virg. Eccl. 5, 7, labruscum. cenanthe).

CLARIFICATION, to be formed by one of the verbs in CLARIFY.

CLARIFY, deliquare (by pouring off liquor. Col. 12, (117)

39, 2).—percolare (by filtering).—defecare (c. off the dregs).—despumare (of honey).—diffundere (of wine, s. interpret. to H. Ep. 1, 5, 4).—|| Clear up, clarum reddere. CLARION, tuba. lituus. SYN. in TRUMPET.

CLARIONET, tibia argutior.

CLASH, tr. collidere.—INTR. || PROP. dash agst each other, collidi (inter se).—concurrere inter se (run together: e. g. of two ships).—with athg, offendere qd. INTR. || In a hostile manner, inter se collidi (of things).—concurrere: together, inter se: with aby, cum qd (in conflict: e. g. of soldiers). To c. (of letters), asperere concurrere: if two consonants c. together, si binæ consonantes colliduntur (Q. 2, 4, 37).—inter se concurrere (of simply coming together: but Krebs is wrong in saying that collidere is never used of letters and syllables).—|| Be at variance; be inconsistent, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. His actions c. with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. The answers (of the witnesses) c., non congruent respondent. Take care not to put together "clashing metaphors," id in primis est custodiendum ut, quo ex genere copieris translationis, hoc desinas (Q.). "Clashing metaphors" (Addison), "inconsequent translationum" (aft. Q. 8, 6, 50).—|| To make a clashing sound, increpare (of arms, O.; of a discus, C.).

CLASH, s. } Collision, concursio. concurrere. CLASHING, s. } sus (the running together: e. g. of ships, enemies, &c., the former as act, the latter as state or thing).—conflictio (C. and Q.: c. g. duorum inter se corporum. Q.).—the c. together of letters, literarum aspera concursio (C.). collisus (Plin.), collisio (Just.), are both Post-Aug.—|| Discrepance: hostile opposition, &c., repugnantia. pugna.—discrepantia (e. g. scripti et voluntatis).—diversitas.

CLASP, s. fibula.—retinaculum (g. t.).—|| Embrace, amplexus, complexus.

CLASP, v. fibulare (Col.). infibulare (Cels.).—fibula subnectere. With hands clasped together, digitis inter se pectine junctis (O. Met. 9). To be clasped together (of parts wch fit one into the other), commissum esse. inter se commissa esse, coire (Post-Aug.). To c. each other's hands, dextram dextræ committere (in pledging their faith.—post. O.).—|| Grasp, prehendere, apprehendere.—|| Embrace, amplecti, complexi: circumplecti (quite round: e. g. a tree); amplexari (embrace tenderly); circumplecti (fold about: of a serpent for instance). To c. one about the waist, qm medium complexi. Clasped in each other's arms, inter se complexi. The vine c.'s with its tendrils whatever it meets, vitis claviculis suis, quidquid nacta est, complexitur.

CLASPER (of a vine, &c.) clavicula.

CLASP-KNIFE, *culter plicatilis.

CLASS, classis (v. pr. also in a school): ordo (order, rank); genus (race, genus: e. g. of men, birds, &c.). Those of the lowest c., homines infimi ordinis or generis: of all c.'s, omnium ordinum homines: c.'s of citizens, pupils, classes (nos ordines civium, discipulorum): mem. of the same c., ejusdem ordinis homines. One of the first c. of citizens, classicus (Gell. 7, 13). To arrange scholars in c.'s, pueros in classes distribuere (Q.). Philosophers of the lowest c., philosophi, qui mihi quintæ classis videntur (C.).—|| In Nat. Hist. there are no c.'s of animals, but only genera animalium (Krebs). To be at the head of the c. (at school), classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 23). By c.'s, generatim.

CLASS, || in classes describere; generatim dis-

CLASSIFY, || tribuere.

CLASSIC, A. c., scriptor primæ classis (C.).—scriptor subtilis atque elegans (with ref. to fine selection of words and beauty of style).—|| Gellius (an affected writer of the age of the Antonines, 130 A.D.) has scriptor classicus, opp. scriptor proletarius; speaking of him with ref. to the division of Roman citizens into classes. The C.'s, scriptores primæ classis; scriptores optimi, præstantissimi, maximi, præcipui, venustissimi atque politissimi (with ref. to style).—optimi latinissimi auctores (with ref. to Lat. style). The (Greek and Lat.) c.'s, antiqui scriptores utriusque lingue. veteres scriptores Græci et Latini.

CLASSICAL, || Best, most distinguished (of writers whose works are masterpieces), optimus. præstantissimus. præcipuus. eximius.—primæ classis. 'A c. writer,' see CLASSIC.—|| With ref. to Greek and Roman writers: 'C. literature,' see CLASSIC. C. antiquity, antiquitas Græcorum et Romanorum.—antiquitas docta et erudita (with ref. to learning).—antiquitas elegans (with ref. to art). For a long time no author should be read who is not of his kind, diu non nisi optimus quisque legendus est: to acquire a copia ver-

borum by perusing works that are s., copiam verborum parare optima legendo.

CLASSIFICATION, descriptio in classes.

CLATTER, v. crepare or (stronger) crepitare. — sonare (g. t.). To c. with their arms, armis concupere: their arms clattered, inrepuere arma. — *Clatter*, Vid. of arms, armorum sonus or sonitus.

CLAVICLE. See SHOULDER-BLADE.

CLAUSE, || Member of a sentence, comma (i. t. but written in Gk characters by C. and Q.), or pure Lat. incipium. Incisio (both C.—smaller portion).—membrum (larger portion).—clausula (in Ju-ists, a clause, chapter, &c., in edicts, laws, &c.).—caput (head, chapter).—comprehensio (period).—enuntiatio, enuntiatum (sentence). To add a c. to a law, that &c., ad legem adicere, ut &c. — || Limitatio, exceptio. — || Condition, conditio.

CLAW, ungula. — || Of a crab, brachium.

CLAW, v. ungues injicere ci; unguibus discernere; scalpere (scratch).

CLAY, argilla (gen.); creta figuraria or quâ untuntur figuli (potter's c.). Of c., fictilis (made of c., earthen): figlinus (made by the potter). — || Earth, lutum.

CLAYEY, argillosus.

CLAYISH, argillaceus.

CLEAN, v. See CLEANSER. To c. a room, verrere pavementum (sc. cubiculi, Juv.): a house, mdes (Plaut.): the streets, vias (Suet.). — || To c. aby out (= take fm him all he has), everrere et extergere omnia (see "sweep CLEAN").

CLEAN, || Free from stains, &c., purus (without any spot or blemish).—mundus (only of solid surfaces, wch are free fm dirt or stains). J. mundus pursuque. C. vessels, vasa pura: c. linen, lintea pura: a c. piece of paper, charta pura: to wash c., pure lavare. 'To keep c.', see CLEAN, v. CLEANSER. To keep things c. (i. e. habitually), munditias studere, munditiam adhibere (C. Off. 1, 36, 130). To sweep c. (= plunder athg so as to leave nothing for another), everrere et extergere (e. g. templa, C. Ferr. 2, 21, 52).—vto. to have c. hands (= not to have stolen athg), manus abstinere alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus.—~~Free~~ aqua pura is not clean, but unmixed water: c. 'water' is aqua limpidâ.—|| Free from moral impurity, purus. Integer. J. purus et integer.—castus. J. purus et castus. castus pursuque (chaste, both of body and mind).—impollutus, incontaminatus.

CLEAN, adv. (quite, altogether), prorsus, plane; funditus (fm the foundation); totus (e. g. he is c. altered, totus commutatus est).—Numantia was c. destroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est. — || Sit expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression: e. g. to empty the bottle c., lagenam excicare: a jug, potare fene tenuis cadum. To leap c. over athg, transilire qd or trans qd.

CLEANLINESS, munditia, mundities. — overdone, odiosa et exquilita nimis.

CLEANLY, adj. purus (clean); mundus (clean, of things; and loving cleanness of persons). Over-c., justo mundior.

CLEANNESS, munditia, mundities. — (puritas does not occur in the best prose). — || Moral purity, integritas (unspotted character).—castitas, abstinencia—sanctitas (holiness). The c. of aby's hands, abstinencia (= alieno abstinere; nullâ re conciliare facilis benevolentiam multitudinis possunt it, qui republicâ præsunt, quam abstinencia et continentia).

CLEANSER, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. purificare not to be recommended); februar (by a sacrifice; a religious word); mundum facere, mundare, emundare (purge fm dirt); eluere (wash or rinse out); ablueri (by washing off); tergere, detergere (wipe off, sweep); extergere (wipe out); verrere, everrere (sweep, sweep out); lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice); expiare (expiate).—c. the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere: the stables, stabula, bubilla purgare or emundare: the body fm filth, ablueri corpus filivie; sores, expurgare ulcera: the forum of the marks of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

CLEANSER, purgator (e. g. cloacorum, of sewers).—qui qd purgat, purgator, emundator, mundum facit, &c. CLEANSING, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. A means of c., februum (for an offering); purgamen ca rel (for expiation). A c. medicine, see APERIENT.

CLEAR, — || To the sight; bright, light, &c., clarus (c.-shining; naturally c. and bright).—lucidus (full of light and shedding light).—pellucidus (transparent in itself).—perspicuus (transparent, that may be seen through).—limpidus (only of water, naturally light

and c.).—illustria (in the light, bright).—nitidus, nitens (of a pure brightness).—serenus (c., unclouded: of the sky, day, &c.; of the brow).—lætus, hilaris or -us (cheerful: of the countenance).—purus (pure, clean, unspotted: also, unmixed, as water, air, also sky, gems, &c.).—mundus (clean). Not to be c. about athg, non habere, quod liqueat. A c. sky, c. weather, serenum, serenitas, sudum. Still and c. weather, tranquilla serenitas. It becomes c., dissereat: it is so, dissereat. C. water (not mixed), aqua pura. — || Also, clear, i. e. plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses).—notus, cognitus (known).—certus (certain); planus (intelligible, plain).—clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid).—vexpressus (exactly expressed).—distinctus (well-ordered; also of the speaker). It is c., est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucet; liquet. It is clearer than the light, luce or omni luce or solis luce clarior est; perspicuum est omnibus. C. marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia. A c. description, dilucida et significans descriptio. — || Clear, to the hearing, canorus (c.-sounding, opp. to fuscus, thick, hollow: clarior sonus poet.).—acutus (sharp, high: opp. gravis, deep).—clarus (c., audible, loud: opp. obtusus).—candidus (c., not thick). A c. voice, vox clara or splendida (this last implies sweetness also); vox explanabilis (articulate).—vox levis. To make the voice c., splendorem vocis afferre (Plin.). C. utterance, os planum or explanatum. — || Clear, as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind, acutus (sharp, keen, acute: prop. and fig.).—acer (sharp, piercing: of sight and the mind).—perspicax (sharp-sighted, piercing: of a person as to his mind).—sollers (intelligent, discerning, judicious).—ingeniosus (inventive, talented).—sagax (sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind).—A c. head, ingenium acutum, acere; acies mentis, acumen ingenii. — || Clear, i. e. free, unencumbered, liber, solutus; liber et solutus.—unimpaired, unharmed, integer (whole), intactus (untouched, unimpaired), inviolatus (unviolated), invulneratus (unwounded), incorruptus (untainted, spoiled in no part), incolumis (unhurt), salvus (with life), soles (saved by the mercy of heaven). C. of a thing, liber or libere re or a re; vacuus re or a re; experts ca rei; intactus qd re. C. of debt, ære alieno vacuus (having no debts); ære alieno solutus (freed fm them): to get c. of debt, exire ære alieno, æs alienum dissolvere. To get c. of a thing, se qd re exuere, se ex qd re explicare, expungere; fugere, effugere qd, subterfugere qd; evadere ex, &c.; elabi ci rei or ex re (e. g. custodie, vincula). To keep (one's) c. of fugere, defugere, cavere: keep another, prohibere or defendere qd ab qd or qm ab qd re. To come off c., vivum, saluum, integrum evadere (come off safe); absolvi (be acquitted); pœnas non dare (escape punishment); qd impune facere, scisse. You shall not get off c., as you suppose, hoc tibi non sic abibit; hoc non impune feceris; hoc non impunitum omittam. — || Innocent, pure, innocens, insons, culpâ vacuus or carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. A c. conscience, conscientia optima mentis; conscientia recte facti or recte factorum; mens bene sibi conscia: to have a c. conscience, nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse, sustentari præclara conscientia suâ. With a c. conscience, sine sollicitudine religionis; salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonâ mente or bono animo. To be c. of a thing, insonem esse ca rei. — || Fair, impartial, integer (unbiased), incorruptus (unbribed), æquus (equal, even, just), studio et irâ vacuus (dispassionate). — || Free, open, patens, apertus; purus (not covered with trees or other things).—expeditus (unobstructed).—facilis (easy).—a c. sea (i. e. without ice), mare glacie solum. To give a thing c. course, rem non impedire. To make a c. way, viam sibi aperire; (of those who give way), loco cedere. — || Full, entire, solidus, sine ullâ deductione; integer, plenus; totus. I set that down as c. gain, id lucro appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

CLEAR, — || Make clear, pure, bright, &c., purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. purificare not to be recommended).—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (both Post-Aug.).—ablueri (wash off).—tergere, detergere (wipe off)—extergere (wipe out).—verrere, everrere (by sweeping).—to c. a language fm incorrect expressions, expurgare sermonem; sermonem unitum emendare (Afr. C. Brui. 74, 259); consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare.—to c. one's conscience (by the confession of athg), conscientiam exonerare, se exonerare (Curt. 6, 8, 12, and 9, 9). — || Excuse oneself fully.

—to c. oneself *fm* a charge by an oath, "jurare se sceleris non affinem esse, "jurejurando se purgare: to c. oneself *fm* a charge, crimem amoliri; culpam diluere: to c. oneself *fm* vices, vitia ponere.—|| *To clarify*, Vid.—|| *TO CLEAR UP*; a, INTR.) the weather c.'s up, disserenascit (*L. 39, 46); has cleared up, disserenat (*Plin. 18, 35, 82)—b, TR.) to c. up a doubt, difficulty, &c., illustrare qd. lucem or lumen ci rei afferre (affundere erroneously). dare ci rei lumen, —explicare qd (to make intelligible)—aperire (develop, all of them with accessory notion of the thing's being dark or intricate), —explicare (unfold: of difficulties).—interpretari (interpret: words and things *wh* seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them); occulta et quasi involuta aperire: doubts, dubia aperire: an error, errorem aperire; lucis qd afferre rebus.—solvere. dissolvere. resolvere. expedire (to unravel; untie, as it were: e. g. a knot).—enodare (intricate or insidious matters: e. g. the snares of the law, laqueos juris): an ambiguity, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere: captious questions, captiosa solvere; captiones explicare, discutere.—|| *CLEAR OFF* (= pay off), e. g. tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam, to c. off a debt in three instalments. To c. off a debt, ea alienum solvere, dissolvere; se liberare esse alieno; nomen solvere, dissolvere, expedire (all of debts), also solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (the whole debt); ad assem solvere (to c. off every stipend, not ad denarium). s. Cic. Quint. 4, extr. and ad Att. 2, 6, extr.).—|| *To disencumber*, tutum reddere or prestare (e. g. a place, the sea, &c., of enemies, ad hostibus, or of robbers, a latronibus or praedonibus, i. e. to overcome them). To c. trees *fm* moss, arbores emuscare (g. t.).—arboribus muscum abradere. arbores interraderé (by scraping it off): to c. out the sewers, cloacas purgare or detergere.—|| *To clear away*, tollere (e. g. tollere mensam. tollere patinam (t), to c. the table); tollere de loco; ex loco (*fm* a place).—amoliri (of obstacles; also with addition of e medio, with labour and difficulty). To c. away obstacles, impedimenta superare; ea quae obstant transcendere (overcome them).—amoliri quae impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions. *af* Ter. And. 4, 2, 24).—|| *CLEAR OUT* (= empty). To c. a room, a house, &c., vacuum facere. vacuificare. purgare (to c. of a thing unnecessary, e. g. fossas).—detergere (of sewers, trenches, &c., cloacas, fossas).—|| *To pay the custom-house duty*, portorium dare.—|| *To gain*: e. g. a good deal of money is cleared by a thing, permagna pecunia ex re conficitur. I c. some money by a thing, pecunias facio or capio ex re: what is cleared by the mines, pecunia, quae redit ex metallis; pecunias, quas facio ex metallis. I c. nothing, except by a thing, est solum mihi qd (e. g. praedium) in reditu (Plin. Ep. 4, 6, 1): that by which a thing is cleared, fructuosum; questuosum: a great deal is cleared by the vineyards, uberimus est reditus vinearum: a certain amount is cleared by a thing, qd statum reditum praestat (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5): fifty talents are cleared every year *fm* that district, ex ea regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta.—|| *To sell off or clear a shop*, divendere. distrahere. foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 67).—|| *A cquit*, absolvere, of a thing, cs rei (of a crime, injuriarum), or with regard to a thing, qd re or de qd re (e. g. regni suspitione, de praevocatione).—exsolvere (of a thing, qd re).—liberare (of a thing, qd re).

CLEAR, adv. See *CLEAN*, adv.

CLEARANCE, apocha (ἀποχὴ, g. t. for receipt), or accepti latio. "apocha manu sigilloque firmata. "alteri rei accepti et traditae testes.—|| *For a ship*, "portorii soluti apocha. "portorii accepti latio.

CLEARLY, clare. perspicue. eviderent. plane. lucide. dilucide. enodate. enucleate. expresse: to speak c., perspicue dicere. plane et aperte dicere. plane et dilucide loqui. distincte dicere (c. and intelligibly); plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard. Gell. 5, 9): to say a thing c. and plainly, articulatum distincteque dicere qd (opp. fuse disputare qd et libere, Cic. Legg. 1, 13, 36): to write c., plane, aperte, perspicue scribere. distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement: with ref. to the sense); literate perscribere (with regard to the letters, s. Cic. Pis. 25, extr.): to write c. to aby, enucleate perscribere ad qm: to pronounce c., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3).—|| *clearly* eviderent is used by Liv., and therefore correct; but there is no authority for eviderent videre; it should be plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (Krebs).—|| *Obviously*, undoubtedly, sine dubio (C.). procul dubio (L.). haud dubio (not sine ullo dubio).—sine ulla dubitatione (without any hesitation).—certe (certainly). This read-

ing is c. the right one, haec lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: this reading is c. preferable, haec lectio sine ulla dubitatione praeferranda est. Often by *Crel.* with manifestum est. He is c. a fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

CLEARNESS, claritas (g. t.), splendor. candor (brightness).—serenitas (of the sky), also serenum; sudum.—acies mentis or ingenii; ingenii acumen (of the understanding).—pelluciditas (Vitr. 2, 8, 10), or perspicuitas (perspicuity: also of the transparency of glass).—evidentia, also lux (with ref. to the mind or understanding).—|| *Tac. Dial.* 23, 6, plenitas (not planitas) sententiarum is the correct reading, s. Ruperli.—splendor vocis (c. of the voice; splendor verborum however = beauty of expression, s. C. Brut. 49, 164, and Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2).—elegantia (c. and correctness of expression with ref. to grammar, C. de Or. 3, 10, 39).—|| *Purity*, munditia. mundities. castitas. integritas.—|| *puritas* is to be rejected *fm* class. prose. C. of language, sermo purus or emendatus or purus et emendatus (by no means sermonis puritas); incorrupta integritas. incorrupta sanitas (c. of expression as quality of the orator, Cic. Brut. 35, 132; de Opt. Gen. 3, 8); mundities verborum or orationis (c. in speech; i. e. the absence of all vulgarisms, &c. Gell. 1, 23; 10, 3).—cœli serenitas (c. of the sky).

CLEAR-SIGHTED (in aithg), sagax ad qd perspicendum. A c.-s'd man, vir prudentis consilii.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas.

CLEAR-STARCH, v. *amylo solidare, *fm* amyllum (ἀμυλον).

CLEAVE, INTR.) hære in qd re; adhærere ci rei; inhærere ci rei or in qd re, e. g. lingua adhærere or inhærere. —adhaerescere ci rei or ad qd; inhærere in qd re.—|| *FIG.* to c. to a habit, "institutum suum moridicus tenere: to words, "in verborum quasi cortice hære: to c. to a person continually, quasi umbra qm sequitur qs; se agglutinare (Plaut. Men. 2, 6, 63).—manere (to remain fast).—hæret ei peccatum (he c.'s to his fault).—se dare, se dedere, se tradere ci rei or ci rel. se addicere ci (to c. to a person or thing *fm* inclination).—morem gerere, obsequi ci (c. to a person).—indulgere ci rei (c. to a thing).—studere ci rei (stronger term).—se conferre ad studium cs rei. dedere se studio cs rei.—totum se tradere ci (stronger term for to c. to aby), also totum cs esse; cs esse proprium (C. ad Div. 7, 30, 2).—multum esse in re (stronger term for to c. to a thing: e. g. in venationibus). See *CLING*.—|| *TR.*) findere (g. t.). diffindere (assunder). cedere (with an aze: e. g. lignum).—cleft, fissus (g. t. as Suet. Cæs. 61, ungula); bisulcus (in two parts, = cloven, ungula. pes. lingua): to c. a rock, saxum diffindere.—discutere (to strike asunder: e. g. murum).—secare (cut: propr. and impr.).—persecare. intersecare (propr.).—scindere (propr. and impr.). To c. in the middle, medium secare.—ictu findere (with a blow); dissecare. Cloven-footed animals, bisulca, pl. A horse with hoofs cloven like fingers, equus in modum digitorum fissis ungula (Suet.).

CLEAVER, qui findit (of person).—dolabra (butcher's chopping-knife).

CLEAVING-STONE, schistos or -us (σχιστός, Plin.).

CLEF (in music). Kraft gives, "signum, "clavis.

CLEFT, fissura. fissum.—rima (fissure in a solid body lengthwise and into the depth of it; chink).—hiatus (wide c., open and deep). To have a c. in it, fissurâ dehiscere. rimam agere (ducere poet.).

CLEFT, = cloven. See *CLEAVE*, TR.)

CLEMENCY, clementia.—mansuetudo (mildness of a private person who does not take vengeance for a mortification suffered: opp. iracundia. Dôd.). Sts lenitas (gentleness).—indulgentia (readiness to overlook). Jn. facilitas et clementia (Ter.); clementia mansuetudoque (C.); lenitas et clementia (C.). To act with c., clementiâ uti. To show c. to aby, clementer agere cum qd; clementer tractare qm; gratiam facere delicti (io pardon a particular crime). With c., clementer, leniter, molliter, indulgenter. —|| *Clemency of the weather*, clementia (hiemis, diel. Col.—cœli, Fior. and Luc.), or *Crel.* by adj. mitis, lenis, &c.

CLEMENT, clemens (acting mercifully and humanely towards the criminal, those who have wronged him, &c.: opp. crudelis).—lenis (mild, placable: opp. vehemens, asper, acer).—indulgens (ready to overlook, &c.: opp. acerbis et severus).—|| *Of the weather*, mitis. lenis. —|| *clearly* clemans in this sense is rather poet.

CLENCH. See *CINC*.

CLEPSYDRA, See "water-clock" under *CLOCK*.

CLEBGY, clerus.—clerici. ecclesiastici (Ecl.).

CLERGYMAN, sacerdos (*priest*).—clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacerdotum antistes.

CLERICAL, clericus, ecclesiasticus. *The c. profession*, *ordo clericorum: *to enter the c. profession*, *ordini clericorum ascribi.

CLERK, *|| Clergyman*, Vid.—*|| Scholar*, doctus, doctrinā instructus, eruditus. *Jn. doctus atque eruditus*. *A great c.*, perdoctus, pereruditus, doctus atque imprimis eruditus, mire et doctissime eruditus, &c. [*See LEARNED*.] *To be a great c.*, multā doctrinā esse. — *|| Writer or other helper to a judge, tradesman, &c.*, scriba (*scribe*).—*minister (g. i.)*. *A merchant's c.*, mercatoris minister. *C. of the market*, agoranōmus (ἀγορανόμος: *at Rome this was one office of the ædilis plebis*).—*præfectus annonæ (who presides over the sale, &c., of corn)*.—*|| Parish-clerk*, famulus sacrorum.

CLERKSHIP, *|| Scholarship*, Vid.—*|| Office of being a clerk*, scribæ ministerium (*L. 4, 8*). *scriptus, ūs (L.)*.—*scribatas, ūs (Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4)*. *To be a c.*, scriptum facere.

CLEVER, callidus (*c.*: of intellectual sagacity and cunning, derived *fm* experience and knowledge of the world: cuius "tamquam manus opere, ac animus usu concalluit." *C.*).—*sollers (possessing practical genius and inventive power)*.—*astutus (acute in inventing and executing secret projects. Dd.*—*cunning, with innate sharp-sightedness. Ramsh.*: *e. g. vulpes*).—*versutus (versatile; c. in dissimulation, and in getting out of scrapes)*.—*vafer (adroit in practising tricks, espily in law affairs; cunning, like a pettifogging lawyer)*.—*eruditus (well-trained, well-instructed)*.—*ingeniosus (fertile in expedients)*.—*dexter (dextrous; naturally ready and c. in applying his knowledge or art)*.—*bonus (g. i. good at athg)*. *C. in athg*, qui commodè or scilenter qd facit (*e. g. a c. dancer, qui commodè saltat*).—*arte insignis (e. g. medicus arte ins.)*.—*peritus cs rei*.—*exercitatus in qā re: naturally c. in or at athg*, aptus factusque ad qd. *To be a c. man in one's line or profession*, admirabilem esse suo genere (*C.*).—*a c. rogue or rascal, venerator*.—*(In qā re)* satis venerator. *To be c. at athg*, habilem esse ad qd; aptum esse ad qd: *to be naturally c. at athg*, natum esse ad qd.

CLEVERLY, solerter.—*commodè (e. g. saltare)*, &c.—*scienter (with knowledge of one's art, &c.)*.—*perite*.—*ingeniose*.—*docte (e. g. psallere)*.

CLEVERNESS, *|| Dexterity*, cunning, solertia. —*calliditas*.—*astutia*.—*vafrilitas (Sem.)*. *Syn. in CLEVER*.] —*in athg*, docilitas, ingenium docile (*aptness to learn*). —*peritias cs rei*.—*scientia cs rei*.—*eruditio, doctrina*. —*usus cs rei (practice in athg)*.—*exercitatio (dexterity acquired by practice. Q. 10, 5, 9)*.

CLEW or CLUE, glomus. *To twist athg in a c.*, qd glomerare. — *|| Guiding thread*, linum or flum dux (*vid. Prop. 3, 5, 8. V. Æn. 6, 29)*.—*IMPR.* *prps dux*. —*qd sequor*.

CLEW, v. *To c. sails, the nearest is vela subducere (to reef them)*.

CLICK, tinnire.—*tinnitare*.

CLIENT, cliens (*m. and f.*). *C.'s*, clientes, clientelæ. *A young c. clientelæ: to be aby's c.*, esse in cs clientelam; *to become aby's c.*, conferre se in cs clientelam; *ci se in clientelam ac fidem commendare*.

CLIENTSHIP, clientela.

CLIFP, scopulus.—*rupes*—*saxa (Syn. in ROCK)*. *A salt or high c.*, rupes præcelsa (*V.*).

CLIFFY, *See ROCKY*.

CLIMACTERIC, *|| annus climactericus*.—*annus climactericus*, *|| ætatis*, quem κλιμακτηρικόν appellat (*Censor*, de die nat. *Gell. 15, 7: epily the 63rd year*). *The climacterical years*, anni climacterici, gradus ætatis humanæ (*Censor*). *scansilis annorum lex*, quam κλιμακτηρία appellat (*Plin. 7, 49, 50*). *One's climacteric or climacterical year*, tempus climactericum. *Aby is in his climacterical year*, habet qā climactericum tempus (*Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 4*): *to be in one's first, second, climacterical year*, in primo, secundo, &c., ætatis gradu esse (*Censor*).

CLIMATE, *|| With ref. to temperature*, cœlum, natura cœli, temperatio cœli (*Col.*). *The variableness of the c.*, cœli varietas.—*æris qualitas (nature of the air)*.—*aer (the air itself)*.—*Climate is often transl. by regio when 'a district' is spoken of with ref. to its c.* *A healthy c.*, cœli salubritas, cœlum salubre. *aer salubris: an unhealthy c.*, aer pestilens; cœli gravitas: *the healthy c. of a country*, salubris loci natura (*opp. pestilens natura loci*). *A mild c.*, temperatio or temperies cœli; *temperata cœli regio: aer temperatus calore or frigore: a warm c.*, aer calidus: *a cold c.*, aer frigidus. *ægio refrigerata: to live in a warm c.*, soli vicinum

esse: to be born in a cold c., refrigeratâ regione nasci. — *|| clima, n. (κλίμα = inclinatio cœli, Vitr.) was not used in this sense till the time of Appul. &c.* — *|| Region*, Vid.

CLIMAX, gradatio (κλίμαξ).

CLIMB, scandere.—*wp, into, &c.*, scandere qd or in qd (*e. g. the walls, muros; the rampart, in aggerem*).—*conscondere with acc. (with ref. to remaining on the top of the thing ascended: e. g. equum, navem)*.—*ascendere qd or in qd (to c. wp till the top is reached: a wall, murum; the sides of a ship, navem or in navem)*.—*inscondere in qd (with ref. to being in it after we have ascended: a tree, in arborem; into a carriage, bed, in currum, lectum)*.—*escendere in qd (with ref. to our being raised above the rest, and so distinguished fm them, when we are there: the rostrum, esc. in rostra, in concionem; the mast, esc. in malum)*. *To c. over, transcondere qd (e. g. a wall, macerem, muros)*; *superrare qd (if it is a feat of difficulty and labour: e. g. munitiones)*.—*evadere in with acc. (to a place, whether with a friendly or hostile purpose)*.—*nitri or entri in with acc. (to struggle wp to)*. *To c. wp to the top of the mountain, evadere in jugum montis; entri in verticem montis: to the top of the scal, murum or in murum ascendere; in murum (or muros) evadere; in mœnia evadere (both either of the defenders or attackers of a city)*. *Hard to c. (of a hill, &c.)*, altitu difficilis or arduus.—*VIG.* *To c. to honours, rank, office, &c.*, ascendere ad altiore gradum, promoveri ad or, in ampliorem gradum or ad ampliora officia; *procedere honoribus longius*.

CLIMBERS, (herbæ, plantæ, &c.) quæ se arboribus circumvolvunt; quæ claviculariis suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid sunt nactæ, apprehendunt (*ast. C. de Sen. 52*).

CLINCH. *To c. a nail, prps *clavum per ascliam (tabulam, &c.) adactum retundere. To c. the fist, digitos comprimere pugnumque facere. comprimere in pugnum manum (opp. manum explicare): to c. an argument, argumentum breviter astringere (C. put it in a concise, striking form): argumentum etiam atque etiam premere (to press it vigorously; &c. it fast by repetition)*.—*|| Grasp in the hand. See GRASP*.

CLINCH, || Double entendre, ambiguitas verbi or verborum.—*auspicio ridiculæ abscondita (C.)*.

CLINCHER, *|| Clamp*, Vid.—*|| An irrefragable argument, argumentum breviter strictum (concisely and forcibly put)*.—*argumentum luce clarus*.

CLING, adhærere (cl rei; also ad qd, of clinging to what one will not leave. *Cæs.*: *also of properties that stick close to a person*).—*Inhærere ad qd and cl rei (C. propr. and fig. ad saxa, C. visceribus, C.)*.—*adhærere ad qd, cl rei, also in qā re (ad qam disciplinam, C. ad saxum, C.)*. *To c. to (an opinion, &c.)*, manêre, permanêre, perstare in qā re; a qā re non discedere; non mutare, immutare qd: *to c. obstinately to athg*, qd mordicus tenêre (*e. g. to words, verba, C.*).—*|| To be given up to a pursuit*, adhærere cl rei or ad qam rem.—*amplior or amplexus teneo qd. To c. to justice and honour, justitiæ honestatque adhærere; justitiæ et virtutem amplecti: to c. to athg too fondly, nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: men who c. to certain traditional opinions, certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati. To c. to aby's party, deditum, addictum esse, favêre, studêre ci; favêre cs partibus; studiosum esse cs; esse e partibus cs, &c.*

CLINGY, lentus. *See CLAMMY*.

CLINIC, lecto affixus.

CLINK, tinnire.—*sonare*.

CLINK, s. tinnitus.—*sonitus*.

CLIP, *|| Hw g.* completi, amplecti.—*|| Shear, crop, tondêre, detondêre; resicare (cut away), circumcidere (cut round)*.—*præcidere (cut off the end)*.—*decutere (to cut short, and so mutilate. C.)*.—*detruncare. To c. one's wings, pennas ci incidere or intercidere. To c. trees, arbores putare or amputare (wp, prune: opp. immittere), decuminare (to top them), detruncare (to lop, L.), collucare, interluare (thin it below), subluare (g. i.), intervellere (thin it by pulling or cutting out boughs here and there), tondêre (c., as a hedge)*. *To c. coin, numos circumcidere. To c. words, literas, syllabas opprimere*.—*VIG. take a way useless matter (of a writing, &c.)*, resicare, circumcidere, præcidere, amputare, circumscribere, coercêre. *To c. away gaudy ornaments, ambitiosa recidere. To c. (g. t., i. e. to reduce, lessen), minuire, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrahere, deminuere qd de qā re*.

CLIQUE, sodalitas.—*sodales*.

CLOCK.—*See CLOKE*.

CLOCK, horologium (ὀρολόγιον, g. i. for any in-

*strument for telling the time). A c. goes, *horologium movetur: a c. is right, horologi linee congruunt ad horas (of a sun-dial, in Plin.); horologi virgula congruit ad horas (of our c.). A c. is wrong, horologi virgula non congruit ad horas: goes too fast, too slow, horologium celerius or tardius movetur: strikes, *horologium sono indicat horas: to set a c., horologium diligenter ordinare: to wind up a c., horologium intendere: the c. has stop, *horologium moveri desit: the c. is down, *horologium devolutum est (Richard). What o'clock is it? hora quata est? at what o'clock? hora quata? or quata? only. It has struck five o'clock, hora quinta audita est: they bring word that it is five o'clock, hora quinta nunciatur (Suet. Dom. 16): to ask what o'clock it is, horas (not horam) requirere: to ask why what o'clock it is, quæreret horas a qo: to send aby to see what o'clock it is, mittere ad horas. Hands of a c., *horologi virgule: works of a c., machinatio, quâ hora moventur (aft. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97). A man who is like c.-work, homo observantissimus omnium officiorum (Plin.). *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat.—|| Water-c., clepsydra (κλεψύδρα). The water-c. has run out, clepsydra exhausta est (Kraft), or extremum stillicidium exhaust (Sen.). ~~663~~ C. applies solarium as g. t. even to a water-c., quum solarium aut descriptum (sundial), aut ex aquâ (water-c.), contempler.*

CLOCK-CASE, *theca horologii.
CLOCK-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (see Plin. 7, 60, 60).

CLOCK-MAKING, ars horologia faciendi (aft. Plin. 7, 60, 60).

CLOCKWORK, machinatio, quâ hora moventur (according to Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97). To be like c., observantissimus esse omnium officiorum.—omnia ad tempus diligentissime agere or administrare. A man who is like c., *homo, qui, tamquam lineæ solarî (or virgulæ horologi), ad horas semper congruit. See under CLOCK.

CLOD, gleba, dim. glebula (of earth; also a lump of other substances, as pitch, &c.).—globus, dim. globulus (g. t. for any round mass; also of flour).—|| A clown, homo rusticus. stipes. caudex (as abusive epithets agi a person).

CLODDY (of the soil), glebosus (opp. tener).

CLODPATE or CLODPOLL, s. CLOD (=clown).

CLOG, impedit. impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendæ (g. t.).—obstare or officere ci and ci rei cs (the former, merely to be in the way: the latter implying a hostile manner).—to c. a person's plans, cs consiliis obstat re or officere (with the difference just mentioned). onerare qm or qd qâ re. gravare qm qâ re (to load or burden with; g. grav. poetical, also qd me gravat; e. g. officium, Hm.); *nimium onus imponere ci; *nimio pondere onerare qm: to be clogged with business, negotiis obrûtum or oppressum esse. See also 'to be a c.' under CLOD, s.

CLOG, s. compes (fetter).—|| Clogs for walking in, *tegumenta calciorum (aft. Col. 1, 8, 18, who gives tegmina pedum for shoes). Wooden c's, sculpone (high wooden shoes worn by slaves, &c. Cat. R. 59, and 135. Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59).—|| A hindrance, impedimentum (g. t.).—onus (weight).—mora (delay).—to be a c. to aby or athg, moram ci or ci rei afferre; times in morâ; inferre moram et impedimentum: to be a great c. to aby, multam ci moram afferre: to athg, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (e. g. bello, C.).

CLOISTER, coenobium (Ecc.).—monasterium (later and g. t.).—to go into a c., *in cætum monachorum or monacharum recipi.—|| A portico, porticus (fm porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns, was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, wch the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, esply round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered from rain).—~~664~~ peristylum was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticoes.

CLOISTRAL, monasterialis (quite late), or Crel. with gen.: e. g. coenobitarum or monachorum (of the monks), or coenobii or monasterii (of the cloister).

CLOKE or CLOAK, amiculum (large, wide, but short and open in front, worn by women, L. 27, 4, and 34, 7, as well as by men. Np. Dat. 3, 2).—pallium, dim., palliolum (the wide Grecian c. worn in earlier times at Rome by women only, later by men also).—~~665~~ the pall was likewise used to rest or sleep on; he who wears such a c., palliatus.—pænula (a narrower garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection agst the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes and of every age, station, and rank; esply on journeys, (121)

on the march; it likewise served as either upper or under bed covering, s. sen. Ep. 87, 2: he that wears it, pænulatus).—lacerna (thick woollen c., consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a protection agst cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace: he that wears it, lacernatus).—læna (χλαίνα, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in the poets of the sivo. age).—paludamentum, sagum, dim. sagulum, (the proper war-habit of the Romans: the pal. longer and wider, the sag. shorter and narrower; generally, pal. is used in speaking of the war-c. of the general: he that wears it, paludatus; sagatus or sagulatus).—chlamys (χλαμύς, the war-dress of the Greeks, esply of the Greek cavalry, quite similar to the sagum; it was entirely open in front, and is only used when speaking of Greeks; in later times a c., similar to the war-dress of the Greeks, worn by women, boys, and Citharadi, &c.).—abolla (double, or rather a lined c., wch also served as a bed-cover, used by travellers, soldiers, and also philosophers).—palla (the state-c., or dress-c., of the Roman ladies; also worn by actors on the stage and singers: he that wears it, palli amictus).—gausapa, amphiwalla (winter-c. of thick stuff; the gaus. shaggy on one side, and the amph. on both; they were introduced about the time of Pliny, s. H. Nat. 8, 48, 73).—endromis, ydis, f. (a thick, warm c., wch generally was put on by runners, prize-fighters, and people who had been playing at ball, &c., after the game, to save themselves from taking cold).—to wear a c., amiculo circumdatum esse; pallium, &c., gestare; pallio, &c., amictum esse: to put on one's c. with taste (i. e. with regard to the folds it makes), collocare chlamydem, ut apte penderet (O. Met. 2, 733).—pallium or pallam componere (aft. H. Sat. 2, 3, 77. Q. 11, 3, 156): to put on another c., pallium commutare: to take up one's c., pallium attollere; pallium colligere (to keep it clean).—~~666~~ || Pretext, species (by wch one endeavours to give whatever is evil or suspicious the appearance of innocence).—prætextus only used in Post-Aug. age instead of simulatio (cs rei), pretext, c. under wch one conceals the truth: to cover a very bad thing with the c. of integrity, honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegere.—to wrap oneself in the c. of virtue, virtute se involvere (H. Od. 3, 29, 55): to cover athg with the c. of charity, qd humanitate tegere (Np. Dion. 2, 4). See also PRETEXT.

CLOKE or CLOAK, v. || Conceal by a pretext (athg), rem involvitur tegere et quasi vellis obtendere, also velare rem only.—to c. athg with athg, præterdere qd ci rei; rem tegere or occultare qâ re; rem excusatione cs rei tegere (by excuses, s. C. Læi. 12, 43); rem in cs rei simulationem conferre (e. g. timorem in rei fragmentaria simulationem conferebant. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40); rem colorare nomine qo (Val. Max. 8, 2, 2).—to endeavour to c. athg, velamentum ci rei querere (Sen. de Vit. Beat. 12): to c. an infamous thing, honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere; rei deformi dare colorem (both = palliare or make plausible, give an external colouring. Cæs. B. G. 3, 32. Q. 3, 8, 44): to c. one's crime with fine words, splendida verba præterdere culpæ suæ (O. Rem. 240).—Integumentis involvere qd; nomine cs rei qd involvere (both Val. Max.). nomine cs rei tegere atque velare qd (e. g. cupiditatem suam, C.).

CLOKE-BAG, averta (a sort of great portmantew; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius).—mantica, hippopæra (saddle-bags. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 106. Sen. Ep. 87, 7; hippopæra, the singular, is erroneous).

CLOSE, tr. || To shut, claudere. operire (opp. aperire).—ostium or fores operire: to c. the gates agst aby, claudere ci portas: to c. the eyes, oculos claudere (prop. to c. the eyes for ever, i. e. to die); oculos operire (prop. to c. the eyes, of people who are going to sleep).—pupulos claudere (prop. of the eye-lids).—to c. the line of march, agmen claudere or cogere: the ranks are closed, ordines densantur: to march with closed ranks, munito agmine incedere (S. Jug. 46, 3): to c. aby in one's arms, see EMBRACE.—|| To terminate or to bring to an end, finem facere with Gerund. in . . . di: e. g. to c. a letter, a speech, scribendi, dicendi finem facere. finem ci rei imponere, constituere.—perorare (of a speech): to c. one's life, vitam finire; vita excedere; diem supremum obire.—ad finem or exitum adducere qd, finire qd.—terminare qd (to put an end to, with ref. to space): finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere ci rei (with ref. to time); epistolam concludere (a letter): to c. a controversy, controversiam dirimere: to c. an account, conficere rationem et consolidare: to c. a bargain, negotium conficere or conficere et absolvere (for oneself);

negotium procurare (for *aby*): *I.e. the bargain with aby*, de pretio inter nos convenit: the bargain was closed, de pretio inter ementem et vendentem convenit.—
 ¶ TO CLOSE IN.—to *c. in with a wall*, muro (muris) seipre; mœnibus cingere: to *c. in with a rampart and ditch*, seipre vallo et fossa: the enemy, hostem circumvenire; locorum angustiis claudere (in *defiles*): to be closed in by *athg*, qđ re cingi, circumdari, contineri. See ENCLOSURE.—
 ¶ TO CLOSE UP, claudere, intercludere, praecludere (intercl. in *middle*, *prael. in front*)—obstruere (to *c. up, by athg erected for that purpose, the access to athg or place*).—ci aditum intercludere or praecludere (to *abey*): viam praecludere (in *front*): viam obstruere (to *barricade, as it were, or obstruct*): iter intercludere or interrumpere (to *the enemy on his march*): iter obseipre (to *c. up by a wall, hedge, or any boundary; also by troops*).—INTR.—coire (e.g. of the eyes-lids, wounds, &c.).—floreum suum comprimere (of *flowers*).—
 ¶ TO CLOSE WITH: to come into close quarters, manum conserere, ad manum accedere. cominus pugnare (gladiis). cominus gladiis uti. manu decertare (all these = to fight *c. together, or to come to c. quarters with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.*).—inter se (collatis signis) concurrere. praelium committere (my of two hostile armies).—(armis) congressi cum eo; (manu) confingere cum eo; ferrum et manus conferre cum eo; signa conferre cum eo (all, e.g. cum hostibus).—
 ¶ TO CLOSE, coalescere, conglutinari.

CLOSE, s. ¶ ENCLOSURE, septum, conseptum, locus septus.—cohors or cors, in MSS. also chors (hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether movable or not).—
 ¶ A small field, agellus, ager conseptus. C.—
 ¶ Conclusion (or point where *athg* has an end), finis, extremum, terminus, exitus. (SYN. in ENCL.)—clausula (the *c. of a sentence or letter*): at the *c. of the speech*, in extrema oratione: at the *c. of a book*, in extremo libro: at the *c. of the year*, extremo anno (or extremo anni); also exeunte anno: at the *c. of the month of June*, extremo mense Junio (not ultimo mense, *whc* signifies in the month of June of last year): at the *c.*, in fine, in extremo (with *ref. to space*): also ad ultimum, ad extremum (at the *very c.*). To bring *athg* to a *c.*, finem ei rei afferre, qđ ad finem adducere or perducere; qđ absolvere (to effect or complete in all its parts); qđ transigere (a bargain, a business); qđ proficere (with the accessory notion of dispatch); conficere, perficere, consummare qđ.

CLOSE, adj. ¶ SHUT, clausus.—
 ¶ Confined (formed by the past part. of the verbs meaning to confine, Vid.).—
 ¶ Reserved, taciturnus, tectus, occultus, occultus et tectus: *c. t. aby*, tectus ad qm.—cautus (in speaking).—timidus (timid).—frigidus (cold).—
 ¶ Solid, densus, condensus (consisting of closely adhering parts: opp. rarus).—spissus (of parts *whc* hardly admit any interstices to be visible, almost impenetrable: opp. solutus).—solidus (of a firm mass, compact: opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (crammed, as it were: opp. rarus).—arctior or artior (closer): a *c. battle array*, acies condensa, conferta: with *c. ranks*, munito agmine (e.g. to march, incedere. S. Jug. 46, 8).—
 ¶ Concise, pressus (fig. of an author, orator, &c., and his style).—brevis (brief, also of an orator, &c.).—concisus sententiæ (e.g. of thoughts); sententiis densus, creber (rich in ideas: Thucydides creber rerum frequentia, concise fm the richness of thoughts).—
 ¶ Narrow, angustus (not wide: opp. latus).—artus (more correct than artus, confined, limi *de*: opp. laxus).—contractus (contracted, more cognate with ang. than with art; hence Jn. contractus et angustus, e.g. Nilus).—perangustus (very *c.*): *c. writing* (e.g. on the margin of the pages), paginæ contracto (Cic. Att. 5, 4, extr.).—*c. packing*, hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (after Lie. 27, 46, of the *c. sitting in the theatre*).—*c. meaning* of a word, *angustus vocis notio.—to make *c.*, *angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become *c.*, in artius coire: the limits of the world are too *c.* (narrow) for him, orbis terrarum eum non capit (aft. Curt. 7, 8, 12).—*c. together*, e.g. to range the ships *c. together*, naves in artu stipare.—a *c. garment*, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, or vestis stricta.—
 ¶ Intimate: to be with a person on the closest terms of friendship, artissimo amicitie vinculo cum eo conjunctum esse: familiarissime uti qđ: the closest ties of friendship, artissima amicitie vincula: to form a *c. intimacy* with *aby*, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia: I am on terms of *c. intimacy* with *aby*, magna est mihi cum eo familiaritas, also familiaritate magnâ or artâ or intima or maximâ cum eo conjunctum esse; magno usu familiaritatis cum eo conjunctum esse;

artâ familiaritate completi qm: to live with *aby* on terms of *c. intimacy*, qđ familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate *cs* versari, also vivere cum eo (a. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 81, Wolf).—*a c. relation*, propinqua cognatione conjunctus: a *very c. relation*, proximus cognatione or propinquitate; artâ propinquitate conjunctus.—
 ¶ Parsimonious, parvus, tenax, parvus et tenax.—restrictus, restrictus et tenax.—malignus (c. towards others)—very *c.*, præparvus: to be *c.*, parce vivere (live closely), parcere with *dat.*; parcum, tenacem esse with *gen.*; parce ac tenuiter vivere.—
 ¶ Dull (of the weather), gravis (heavy).—nubilus (cloudy: e.g. cœlum; day, die),—subnubilus (somewhat cloudy).—
 ¶ Attentive, attentus, intentus, perattentus (stronger term): to this and similar considerations *c. attention* ought to be paid, hæc et talia circumspicienda sunt: to listen with *c. attention* to *athg*, perattente audire qđ: to pay the closest attention to one's studies, totum se addere in literas. Often by omni or summo studio; studiosissime; enixissime: e.g. to pay *c. attention* to one's books, summo studio discere; animo sequi qđ.—to pay *c. attention* to what *aby* says, diligenter attendere, attente or attento animo or sedulo audire qm; præbere se ci attentum auditorem; adesse animo (animis), erigere mentem (mentes) auresque et qm dicentem attendere (of those who pay *c. attention* to an orator).—
 ¶ Near, propinquus; vicinus (of place, less freq. with *ref. to time*).—*finitimus* (with *dat.*).—
 ¶ In propinquo (c. to *athg*): to be *c.*, prope esse (g. t.); propinquum or vicinum esse (with *ref. to time and place*): non longe abesse. In propinquo adesse, subesse (of place and time): closer, propius adesse: to be *c. at hand*, appere (t. e. to approach, of time, a day, night, season, &c.): to be very *c.*, supra caput esse. In cervicibus esse. In capite et in cervicibus esse (of place, time, and events, a. Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22): to lie or be situated *c. by*, prope or In propinquo jacere or situm esse. prope esse, non longe abesse. subesse: to stand *c. by aby*, non longe abesse *a quo*: quile *c. by*, juxta; secundum (c. by, indicating a direction, along . . .): *c. to or by the shore*, prope ripam, secundum ripam (along: e.g. navigare).—very *c. to or by*, proxime a (with *abl. or acc.*), continens (of place: e.g. continens ci loco or cum qđ loco).—
 ¶ *whc* affinis in the above meaning is not met with in classic prose: conterminus and contiguus only used by poets and later writers.—
 ¶ To come to *c. quarters*, see 'to close with.'

CLOSE-FISTED, } See Close, adj. = parsimonious.
 CLOSE-HANDED, } monious.

CLOSELY, ¶ In a reserved manner, timide, caute.—
 ¶ Thickly, &c., dense, spisse, solide, confertim, artus.—
 ¶ Concisely, presse.—
 ¶ Narrowly, anguste, arcte.—to write *c.*, arte (or arcte) scribere; paginam contrahere (i. e. for the purpose of getting room on the page or sheet for what one has to say).—
 ¶ Parsimoniously, parce, maligne, tenuiter. Jn. parce ac tenuiter (e.g. vivere, to live *c.*).—
 ¶ In a diligent, attentive manner, omni or summo studio; studioso; studiosissime. enixissime: to attend *c.* to his books, summo studio discere: to examine *athg* *c.*, to look *c. into athg*, intents oculis qđ intueri; intueri qđ acri et attento animo (C.). qđ studioso intueri (e.g. rerum naturam, C.).

CLOSENESS, ¶ Density of substance, &c., crassitudo.—densitas (thickness).—spissitas (c. approaching to impenetrability).—
 ¶ Taciturnity, taciturnitas, pectus clausum.—
 ¶ Nearness, propinquitas.—vicinia (neighbourhood).—
 ¶ Closeness of an intimacy or connexion, mly by conjunctio with a proper adj. (magna, summa, tanta, quanta, &c.): he had often heard fm me what a delightful *c. of intimacy* there was between us, sæpe ex me audiverit, quam suavis esset inter nos et quanta conjunctio: this *c. of our intimacy*, hæc nostra conjunctio. The greatest possible *c. of intimacy*, artissima (cum qđ) summæ conjunctionis vincula: to have a great *c. of intimacy* with *aby*, arte (artissime) cum qđ conjungi.—
 ¶ Parsimony, parsimonia (in *athg*, *cs* rei).—tenacitas (close-fistedness: *L. 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (theiggardiness that withholdsm others the full measure of what is due to them).—
 ¶ Of a room, the air, &c., gravitas.—
 ¶ Cogency of an argument, auctoritas (see Q. 10, 1, 111), or by Crcl. to use great *c. of argument*, firma ad probandum argumenta afferre; gravissima et firmissima argumenta afferre.

CLOSE STOOL, lasânũ.—sella pertusa, also sella only.

CLOSET, conclave (g. t. for a room).—cubiculum minus or secretius, zotheca (SYN. in CABINET). To venture into a *c.*, committere se in conclave, cubiculum, &c.: go or retire into a *c.*, in conclave, cubi-

culum, &c., ire (C.), with *aby*, cum qo.—|| *Cupboard*, Vid.

CLOSET, v. *To have been closeted with aby* (literally), in idem conclave, *per* in cubiculum secretus, cum qo esse, or (*fig.*) sine arbitrio cum qo locutum esse; in consiliu a quo adhibitu esse.

CLOT, massa (e.g. of pitch, picis. V.).—gleba (e.g. turis, Lucr., picis, Cæs., sevi, Cæs.).—glebula, massula. A c. of blood, sanguis concretus (O.); *concreti sanguinis particula.

CLOT, v. coire, coalescere.—pissari.—J.N. pissari et in densatam coire.—coagulari (*prop.* by rennet, as milk: then of any liquid mass made to coagulate in any way).—Clotted milk, lac gelatum, congelatum: hair cloyed with blood, crines concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, pannus. *woollen c.*, pannus laneus: *linen c.*, pannus linteus. *linteria*, pl. *Stout c.*, pannus duplex. *Fine c.*, pannus tenuior (*opp.* pan. crassior). *Cotton c.*, *ppa*, *pannus xylinus [see CALICO]. *hair-c.*, cilicium. A c. *manufactory*, panni officina.—|| *Table c.*, linteum in mensâ ponendum or positum (V. *Apul. Apol.* 308, 19), or only *mensæ linteum. *To lay the c.*, *mensam linteâ sternere (*ast. Mart.* 14, 138): triclincium sternere (*to prepare the dinner-soups, after the ancient fashion*).—|| *Cloth of state*, auleum.

CLOTHE, vestire. *convestire* (*prop.* with a garment, then with other covering).—veste tegere.—veste induere qm. vestem induere ci (put a garment on *aby*).—veste qm amicare (with an article of dress, that is not drawn on, but thrown round). *To c. oneself*, induere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indui (of c.'s that are drawn on); veste se amicare (of garments thrown around): *to c. oneself in athg*, vestiri, amiciri qâ re; (*acc.* to the distinction just given, poet. velari qâ re): *to c. oneself in the Roman garb*, or *acc.* to the Roman fashion, Romano habitu uti: *to c. oneself no better than a slave*, se non servo mellius vestire (†): *to be c'd in purple and gold*, insignem auro et purpurâ conspici. *The earth is c'd with flowers*, terra vestitur floribus: *the meadows are c'd with grass*, herbis præta convestuntur.

CLOTHES, vestes. vestimenta. tegumenta corporis. [See DRESS, GARMENT.] *To change one's c's*, vestimenta mutare. *To be fond of fine c's*, nimio indulgere vestitui; vestes emere sumptuosius (*ast. Plin.* Ep. 9, 12, init.). *Prov. C's make the man*, homo ex veste, aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (*ast. Sen.* Ep. 47, 14). *The expense of one's c's*, sumptus vestium. *The servant who looks after one's c's*, vestispex (*Inscr.*: fem. vestispica).—caparius (the slave who looked after his master's c's while he bathed). *Old-fashioned c's*, vestitus obsoletus. *To send one's c's to the wash*, vestes lavandas dare: *dirty or foul c's*, *linteria sordida. *To make c's*, vestes conficere: *to mend or patch them*, resarcire: *to put them on* [see *TO CLOTHE*]: *to take them off*, exuere (of c's that are drawn on), ponere, deponere (of c's that are flung round one; e.g. ponere tunica, C.).—*To leave off c's*, vestes abjicere, rejicere, deponere: *to tear c's*, vestes discindere: *to take, pull, or strip a man's c's off*, vest. ci detrachere: *to buy new c's*, novam sibi parare vestem. *A full suit of c's*, synthesis (*Scæv. Dig.* 34, 2, 38. *Mart.* 2, 46, 4). *plenus*, justus vestitus (*Kraft*).—|| *C's-brush*, peniculus or penicillus. *the ancients used for this purpose either cauda bubula (a cow's tail for brushing off the dust), or erinacei cutis (the skin of a hedge-hog for making them smooth).—|| *C's-press*, armarium (not scrinium. *The ancients kept them either in a chest, arca vestiaria*, or in a room or closet for the purpose, vestiarius).—|| *Bed-c's*, vestimenta stragula, or fm context, stragula only (stragulum was under the sleeper, opertorium above him. *Sen.*).

CLOTHIER, *panni textor.—|| *Seller of clothes*, qui pannos vendit. *To be a c.*, pannos vendere, venditare.

CLOTHING, vestitus.—vestimenta.—cultus.—vestis ornatus (as ornamented). See CLOTHES.

CLOTTED, concretus. See *TO CLOT*.

CLOTT-POLL, stipes. caudex. asinus.

CLOTTY, see CLOTTED.—|| *Of land*, glebosus (*opp.* tener).

CLOUD, nubes (also impr. e.g. of dust, nubes pulveris; of locusts, nubes locustarum). *To fall fm the c's*, de cælo delabi; ex astris delabi or decidere. *The sky was covered with thick (dark, dense) c's*, cælum erat gravi sordidis nubibus: *to see as through a c.*, cernere quæsi per caliginem: *to form (or form themselves into) a cloud*, in nubem cogi. *Prov. he seemed (to himself) to have fallen fm the c's*, *in alium quendam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. *Wis.*) *to throw a c.* (123)

over athg, caliginem ci rei (e.g. cs animo) offundere.

|| *In precious stones*, &c., nubes. vena.—|| *Great multitude* (magna) copia. multitudo.—|| *Nubes must not be used, unless the image of a c. is preserved*, as in nubes locustarum, since they darken the air like a c. of birds, volucrum; of infantry and cavalry, equitum peditumque.

CLOUD, v. nubibus obducere. *The sky is c'd over*, cælum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare capit. *Fig.* *aby's brow is c'd over*, oculi cs tristitie quoddam nubilum ducent (*Quint.* 11, 3, 75). *A c'd brow*, frons contracta (wrinkled forehead); vultus tristis. *frons nubila* (sad, serious look: the latter *Mart.* 2, 11).

CLOUDED, nubilus. obnubilus.

CLOUDINESS. Crel.—C. of brow, frons contracta, &c.

CLOUDLESS, nubibus vacuus.—serenus (calm, fine).

CLOUDY, nubilus. obnubilus. *The sky is becoming c.*, cælum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare capit.—|| *Of marble*, &c., venosus.

CLOUT, pannus, dim. panniculus. lacinia (*prop.* the lappet of a dress; then any pendente piece of cloth or other substance).

CLOUT, v. (male) sarcire, resarcire.—pannum assuere (to stitch on a patch). Clouted, pannis obisitus (covered with c's).

CLOVE, caryophyllum or caryophyllum (*Plin.* 12, 7, 15. according to Vincent: according to Sprengel the trifoliate mullein).—*caryophyllus aromaticus (*Lin.*).—|| *C. of garlic*, nucleus alli.

CLOVEN. See CLEAVE, end.

CLOVER, trifolium. A c.-field, ager trifolio constans. *Prov.* *To live in c.*, in æternâ rosâ vivere (*Mart.*): in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

CLOWN, rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to his occupation as to his manners, *opp.* urbanus).—agrestis (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners. *the rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility*). *He is a mere c.*, merum rus est (*Com.*).—homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (as abusive epithets).—|| *On the stage* (in farces), qui partes ridendas agit (*after Petron.* 80, 9).

CLOWNISH, rusticus. [SYN. in CLOWN.]—rusticanus (milder than rusticus; resembling those who live in the country, or what bears the stamp or impression found in the country: *countified).—inurbanus. inhumanus (without refinement or polish).—incultus (without civilisation). *C. conduct*, comportment, &c., rusticitas (*siv. age*): *c. manners*, mores rustici: *c. voice* or pronunciation, vox rustica (unrefined, or void of polish), et agrestis (rough, vulgar); sonus vocis agrestis: *c. bashfulness* (unbecoming, or not in its place), rusticitas (the French, mauvaise honte). [See RUSTIC.] *In a c. manner*, rustice, e.g. rustice loqui, facere, &c. (to speak, act in a c. manner).

CLOWNISHNESS, rusticitas. inurbanitas. inhumanitas. [SYN. in CLOWNISH.]—mores inculti or rustici.—verba rustica (of words), see also the subit. under CLOWNISH. *To be guilty of c. in one's conduct or manners*, ab humanitate abhorre.

CLOY, satiare. *To cause aby to have enough of athg*, *propr.* and *fig.* with athg, qâ re.—saturare (to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, *propr.* and *fig.*) with athg, qâ re.—exsatiare (to satisfy fully, vino ciboque. L.).—exsaturare (C. saturare strengthened). *To c. oneself*, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare: vino ciboque exsatiari. *I am cloyed with athg*, satietas cs rei me tenet.—me tædet or pertæsum est cs rei (am wearied of it even to loathing).—explere (to fill, quench, *propr.* and *impr.*).—satietatem or fastidium afferre. satietatem creare; fastidium movere ci; tædium afferre; tædio officere qm; nauseam facere.

CLUB, || *As means of defence, or weapon*, clava. *C.-bearer*, qui clavam gerit (*poet.* claviger).—fustis (a long piece of wood for thrashing, fustibus tundere, but *esp.* as instrument for corporal punishment and inflicting death, as military punishment. *Plaut.* C. &c. [see Lex. fustuarium], centurionem fusti percuto. *Vell.*: decimum quemque fusti necare or ferire, *Tac.*).—baculum nodosum (*ast. Val. Max.* 2, 78, who has latus nodosus, i. e. a stroke with it).—baculum cum nodo (*ast. L.* 1, 18, who has the contrary to it, viz. bac. sine nodo).—|| *Society*, circulus (g. t. a social circle).—factio (a political c., or society, forming a party in the state, like that of the Jacobins in Paris, see *Trajan.* *Plin.* Ep. 10, 36).—globus consensionis (of conspirators).

—sodalitas, sodalitiū (*any society of friends or comrades, e. g. at Rome of certain priests to perform some secret worship attended by a feast, Greek τραπεζαία, weh Traj. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 (43), 1, also makes use of in Latin*).—collegium (*a corporation, e. g. of mechanics, tradesmen, &c.*): a literary c., societas doctorum hominum: cœtus, conventus hominum (for a given purpose).—sessiuncula (*a meeting, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56, where he joins the words circuli et sessiunculae*).—acrosis (*c. of literary men, where one of the members reads althg aloud to the assembly*). See also SOCIETY.—Member of a c., sodalis (*aply for the purpose of feasting, playing, &c.*): vir factionis (*of polit. party*): socius (*for serious purposes*): homo ejusdem corporis (*L. 4, 9*): the members of our, his, &c. c., nostri or sui corporis homines (*see L. 6, 34*), or nostri, sui, only (*see L. 4, 57*). *homo de circulo.—*Share of a reckoning, aply incurred by feasting, &c.*, *sumptus comisationis (*not computationis*).—*to pay for the whole c.*, *comisationis sumptus facere (*prop.*).—symbŕia, e. g. *to pay one's c.*, *symbolam solvere. *pro hospitio solvere (*at an inn*).

CLUB, v. conferre ad or in qd.—pecuniam dare ad qd. pecuniam or stipem conferre. collationem facere. in commune, in publicum conferre.

CLUB-FOOT, tali pravi (*H. Sat. 1, 3, 48*).—tall exstantes (*Schol.*).

CLUB-FOOTED, acurhus (*H. and others*).—talli pravis or exstantibus (*H. Sat. 1, 3, 48. Schol.*).

CLUB-LAW. Vis.

CLUCK, singultire (*of a hen when leading her young ones, Col. 8, 11, 15*).—glocire (*of a hen when sitting, Col. 8, 5, 4*).

CLUCKING, singultus.

CLUCKING-HEN, gallina singultiens or glociens.

[SYN. IN CLUCK.]

CLUE. See CLEW.

CLUMP, massa, gleba [SYN. IN CLOD].—massula, glebula (*of smaller size*).—*A group (e. g. of trees), silvula (Col. 8, 15): arboris condensæ, locus arboris condensus*.

CLUMSILY, inepte. incommode. inscite. vaste. *To be c. made, vasto ease corpore (of men and beasts)*.—inscite factum esse (*of things*).—incondite, inficete. incomposite. illiberaliter. inurbane. rustice. *To act c., corporis motu esse agrestem; rustice se præbere (to behave c.)*, also rustice facere: *to dance c.*, minus commode saltare: *not to behave c.*, non incommode se gerere.—crasse. insulse. inepanter. illepidè. invenuste.

CLUMSINESS, species informis or vasta (*unwieldiness*).—inhabilis moles vasti corporis (*unwieldy bulk of body, Curt. 9, 2, 21*).—rusticitas. inurbanitas (*not illiberalitas*). inhumanitas (*of manners*), also mores inculti or rustici (*inelegantia only found in Gaj. Instit. 1, § 84, Goeckh*).—crassitudo (*of size*).—duritas (*in speech, i. e. expression, of a verse, &c.*).—*to have more c. than strength, carnis plus habere quam laceratorum (Q. of style)*.

CLUMSY, inhabilis (*unmanageable, e. g. of bodies, opp. habilis*).—vastus (*of living beings and things, e. g. corpore vasto, of clumsy structure, of animate beings*).—iners (*sluggish, unready, of persons*).—rusticus (*opp. urbanus, in one's manners*).—agrestis (*in one's manners or motions, motus corporis*).—Inhumanus (*impolite, uncivilized*).—*Jn. agrestis et inhumanus*.—gravis (*heavy, e. g. of speech, lingua*).—durus (*not flowing, e. g. of expression, verse, &c.*).—informis (*ill-shaped*).—rudis (*rough, uncouth*).—incompositus (*not properly arranged*).—*Jn. rudis atque incompositus (e. g. of style, &c.)*.—inurbanus (*unmanly*). *A c. fellow, homo agrestis. homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis (of external behaviour)*.—homo inurbanus, rusticus (*ill-bred, unmanly*). *To have a c. gait or carriage, corporis motu esse agrestem*.—illiberalis (*incongruous with the manners of a well-bred man*). *C. manners, mores rustici, rusticitas*.—impolitus (*not properly wrought or polished*).—tardus et pæne immobilis (*slow and almost immovable, e. g. of an animal*).—incultus, uncivilized, morally and physically).—intonsus (*without all breeding*).—*Jn. intonsus et incultus*.—ineruditus (*polished neither by breeding nor education*).—imperitus (*without practical experience*).—inconditus (*not properly composed or arranged, as poems, words, verses, &c.*).—crassus (*in opp. to whatever is refined, polished, delicate, &c.*).—Inelegans (*aply of style in speaking*).—lævus (*awkward*).—illepidus (*not manly*). *Rather c., subrusticus, subagrestis*.

CLUSTER, fasciculus (*c. of flowers*).—uva (*of*

grapes, also of bees, see CLUSTER, v.).—corymbus (*of ivy, and other like plants*).—racemi (*in pl. a c. of grapes, ivy, &c.: in the sing. racemus is the branch or stalk to which the berries are attached*).—acervus, cumulus (*heap*).—circulus (*c. of men*). corona (*ring of men about a speaker*). turba (*crowd, throng*). multitudo in unum conglobata. examen (*of bees*). In c., *uvarum modo. catervatim (*in crowds*).—acervatim (*in heaps, &c.*). *The fruit of others grow in c's, alia dependent racemis (Plin.)*.—*Of islands, *insulæ complures: if the name of the islands is mentioned, insule only; thus the c. of the Strophades, Strophades insulæ*.

CLUSTER, v. INTRA. prps *uvarum modo crescere (*to grow in c's*).—racemâ pendere.—uvas or racemes ferre or facere.—*Of bees, confuere (V.)*. *To c. on the branches, uvarum ramis demittere († F. Georg. 4, 568): pedibus per mutua nexa (frondente) ramo pendere († En. 7, 67): on a roof, delubri culmine longâ uvâ considere (Juv. 13, 68)*. *Bees clustering on houses or temples, uva dependens in domibus templis (Plin. 11, 16)*.—*Assemble in crowds, see ASSEMBLE, INTRA*.—TR. See HEAP TOGETHER.

CLUSTERLY, *uvis modo. *uvis similis. CLUTCH, *† To grasp, manus adhibere ci rei, manus afferre ci rei*.—râpere. arripere qd (*violently*). involare in qd (*impr. to fly upon athg for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it, e. g. in alienas possessiones*).—prehendere, (*to seize upon athg, to hold it*).—corrîpere qd (*to snatch at athg eagerly*).—*† To double the fist, pugnum facere; comprimere in pugnum manus; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere. See FIST*.

CLUTCH, s. a taking, seizing, captura. captus.—*† Claws (pl.)*, ungula. unguis.—*† To get into aby's c's, in manus cs venire: to tear athg from aby's c's, qd ex manibus or ex faucibus cs eripere*.

CLUTTER, turba (*confusion, combined with bustle or noise*).—streptus (*loud noise*).—tumultus. tumultuatio (*a confused clamour; then in general the noise caused by a multitude or any single person: the former as state, the latter as act*).—*Jn. strepitus et tumultus: to make a c., tumultuari. tumultum facere*.—quid tumultuari, soror, atque insanis? quid tumultus or turbæ fuit (*e. g. on the market, apud forum*)?

CLUTTER, v. strepitum facere or edere. clamare. clamitare.

CLYSTER, clyster (*in later writers also clysterium, clysmus, or enema, weh are however to be avoided: or pure Lat. lotio (Cels.)*). *A c. of oil, infusio in oleo: to be relieved by a c., clystere purgari: to administer a c., qd clystere injicere or infundere; qd clystere infundere per intestinum; qd per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere: to administer a c. of sea-water, with oil or nîre, aquam marinam in alvum infundere, adjecto vel oleo vel nîtro (Cels.)*.

COACERVATE, v. TR. coacervare. construere. See HEAP, v.

COACERVATION, coacervatio. accumulatio. acervatio. See HEAP, s.

COACH, currus (*any wheel-carriage to travel in expeditiously*).—pilentum (*with four wheels, high, hanging on springs [pensilis, Serv. V. En. 8, 668], with flat top, open on both sides, and painted green, used by matrons in religious processions, &c., see Serv. &c.*).—tensa or thensa (*with four wheels, and drawn by four horses, ornamented with ivory and silver, on which the statues of the gods were carried to the circus, and then placed on their pulvinaria*).—cisium (*a light two-wheeled travelling carriage, with a seat of basket-work; cabriolet*).—rheda (*a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled c., with sufficient room for several persons and luggage*).—epirhedium (*a small one-horsed vehicle, with a sort of wooden arch over the horse, to hold up the shaft, see Cramer Schol. Juven. 8, 66*).—carrûca (*a rheda for persons of rank, richly ornamented, and probably covered*).—petoriturus or petoriturum (*an open four-wheeled Gallic vehicle*). *A c. and pair, bigæ: quadrigæ (four-horsed); currus quadrigarum (with the horses all four abreast, not, as in our times, two and two)*. *A c. or vehicle with its horses put to it, vehiculum junctum: to ride in a c., curru vehi; juncto vehiculo vehi; junctis jumentis vehi: to ride in a four-horsed c., quadrigis or curru quadrigarum vehi: to sit in a c., in vehiculo, curru (&c.) sedere: to drive a c., currum regere; to some place, currum qd flectere: to upset a c., currum evertere: to stop the c., currum sustinere: by the c., curru; curru vectus; in curru (or rheda, &c.) sedens (sitting in the c.): to keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habere: to have (or go in) one's own c.*

or carriage, *suo vehiculo (or sua rheda, &c.) uti; in a hackney-c., *meritorio vehiculo or meritorio rheda uti: a stage-c., vehiculum publicum (i. e. a vehicle coming the nearest to our mail or posting vehicle, used in the times of the Emperors): rheda cursualis (post-chaise, time of the Emp.). See also CARRIAGE, VEHICULE, WAGON. The body of a c., capus (Vitr. 10, 9 (14) 2). ~~See~~ plœxum was rejected by Q. 1, 5, 8, as a foreign word, used by Catull. only (96, 6): the carriage of a c., rotæ et axes (opp. capus): the seat of a c., sedile or sella vehiculi or currus (see Sen. Ep. 70, 20. Phædr. 3, 6, 5): the head of a c., *tegimentum currus: the pole of a c., temo. C.-box, sella prima (see Phædr. 3, 6, 5).

COACH-HORSE, equus rhedarius, carrucarius (aft. Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38), who has mulus rhed. and cart. since the ancients used mules, and not horses, except upon state occasions, such as religious processions, &c.—equus vecturarius (any draught horse in general, according to Schneider's conjecture, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, in wch passage neither vecturarius, nor vecturios, can be the right reading).

COACH-HOUSE, *receptaculum vehiculorum or currum.

COACH-MAKER, vehicularius, or carpentarius, or rhedarius, or plaustrarius artifex. SYN. in COACH and CARRIAGE.

COACHMAN, rhedarius (driver of a rheda, *C. Mil. 10, 29).—carrucarius mullo (driver of a carruca, drawn by mules, *Capitol. Maxim. Jun. 4; SYN. of rheda and cart. in COACH).—auriga (driver of the war-chariot, &c.; poet. moderator equestrum).

COACTION. See COMPULSION.

COACTIVE. See COMPULSORY.

COADJUTOR, adiutor (e. g. as teacher).—socius (who partakes or assists in atq;).—minister. administrator (who takes a subordinate part in assisting ab;).—collega (in an office).—hypodidascalus (usher).—Jn. minister et adiutor; socius et participes cs rei; servus et minister cs rei:—to be ab; c., cs socium esse in rei [compare with TO ASSIST].—to appoint a c. to ab;, cl dare qm ad rem adiutorem; qm socium sibi adiungere (for oneself).—To employ a c., qm socium adhibere in re (in any business).—FEM. adiutrix. socia. ministratrix. See SYN. above.

COAGULATE, INTR. colre (to run together, and thus c.).—conrescere (to c. by growing, as it were, together).—congelari. se congelare (by becoming cold; of any liquid).—coagulari (prop. to be made to c. by means of rennet, of milk, &c.; then generally of any liquid).—lac gelatum, concretum.—TRA. coagulare (by renet).—congelare (by cold; used also intrans. by Ovid, Ister congelat).

COAGULATION, coagulatio.

COAL, carbo (g. t.).—*carbo bituminosus (our mineral c.).—live c., pruna; carbo candens or vivus: dead c., carbo extinctus, emortuus: to swallow red-hot c., vivum ignem devorare: the smoke of c., vapor carbonum: as black as c., tam ater quam carbo est.—picus (as pitch).—qui multo atrior est, quam Ægyptius (of persons).—PROV. to carry c. to Newcastle, in silvæ ligna ferre (H. Sat. 1, 10, 34).

COAL-DUST, pulvis carbonis (t.).

COAL-HOUSE or HOLE, *cella carbonaria.

COAL-MINE or PIT, fodina (any pit).—(perhaps) *fodina carbonaria.

COAL-PAN, foculus (if containing burning coals, foculus fervens).—*olla carbonaria (pot, if for the above purpose).

COAL-SCUTTLE or BASKET, *corbis carbonarius.

COAL-SHOVEL, battilum.

COAL-TRADE, negotium carbonarium (Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Il. 72): to carry on a c.-trade, negotium carbonarium exercere; *carbones vendere or venditare.

COAL-VESSEL or BARGE, *navis carbonaria.

COAL-WAGON, plaustrum carbonarium.

COALESCE, coalescere, ci rei (prop. to unite by growing together [of things], or to grow into one; hence fig.—to come together, or simply to unite; e. g. ut cum patribus coalescerent plebis animi, Lr.): in unius populi corpus coalescere (of a nation).—colre (to come or run together)—misceri (to mix with, of things) ci rei or cum qâ re.—Sic convenire ci rei or cum qâ re (to agree with, and so be capable of coalescing).—confundi in unum or in unum corpus confundi (to unite firmly, of things).

COALITION, coalitus. consociatio. junctio. congregatio (see SYN. in COMBINE).—societas (the state of being united).—coitio (a uniting of several persons, mly in a bad sense, e. g. coitionem facere, C.).—coitus (a combining). See also COMBINATION.

COARSE, || Not fine or tender, crassus (v. pr.).—densus (thick, with parts closely pressed together).—c. flour, *farina crassa: c. bread, panis secundarius or secundus: c. food, victus asper: c. sand, sabulo. saburra (as ballast): a c. toga, toga crassa: c. thread, filum crassum. || Rough, unpolished, inhumanus. inurbanus. agrestis. rusticus [SYN. in BOOR].—Jn. ferus agrestisque. A c. joke, jocus illiberalis.—jocus invidiosus (that makes us enemies): c. manners, mores inculti. rusticitatis (coarseness of behaviour): a c. brute, merum rus. To use c. language agst aby, aspere or contumeliose (the latter in an insulting manner) invehi in qm; probris et maledictis vexare qm: c.-minded, horridus; horridus et durus: asperi animi (or by the words given above, inhumanus, &c., wch relate more to the want of outward polish than to what is really wrong). || Common, or dinary, vulgaris: or by subst. vulgus with gen., 'c. practitioners' (Arbuth.). *vulgus medicorum (aft. C. vulgus patronorum, &c.).—|| Not made neatly or skilfully, non artificiosus. inconditus. infabre factus. incultus.—a c. overloaded style, opimum quoddam et tamquam adipate dictionis genus (C. Or. 8).—pingue quiddam sonare.

COARSELY, crasse.—|| Rudely, in an unpolished manner, inurbane. rustice. vaste (e. g. loqui). infecite. illiberaliter. incomposite.—|| In an unskilful, unfinished manner, inculte, incommode.

COARSENESS, || Opp. fineness, crassitudo.—|| Roughness of manners, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas. rusticitatis. C. of speech, verba rustica (rough, coarse words). maledicta. probra. probra et maledicta (abuse, &c.). contumelie (insulting language). C. of mind, ingenium incultum (want of cultivation): asperitas animi (savagery c.); feritas animi. A savage or brutal c. of mind, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas. C. of manners, mores agrestes, or feri.

COAST, litus (as the line of c.)—ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). To lie at anchor of a c., in salo navem tenere in ancoris. ~~See~~ acta (=litus) should not be used except with ref. to Greek history, &c. (according to Döb. c. coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence, &c.).—Towns on the c., urbes maritimæ.

COAST, v. To c. by a place, oram or locum qm prætervehi (passing by and leaving it); oram legere (creeping along by it). See *sail by, under SAIL.

COASTER, qui oram legit, &c.—|| Coasting vessel, navis oraria (Plin.).

COASTING. C. vessel, navis or navicula oraria: the master of a c. vessel, magister navis orariæ (Plin. Ep. 10, 17, or 26). The c. trade, *commercium maritimum.

COAT, s. As the ancients did not wear c's, there is no exact term: see GARMENT.—'Great c.', the nearest words are endrômîs and gausapum (or gausapa or gausape. See GARMENT).—To turn c., deficiere, desclacare a qo. To be a turn-c., defecisse or desclavisse a partibus (optimatum, &c. as the case maybe).—|| A waistcoat, prps colobium (a short tunic without arms, the form of the tunic at its first introduction. Serv. ad V. Æn. 9, 616). C. of mail, lorica sarta (Np.).—lorica conserta hamis (V.).—PROV. To cut one's c. according to one's cloth, suo se modulo ac pede metiri.—|| Covering of the flesh, pellis (bristly; with pill).—vellus (fleece; with villi).—the c. of a horse, pellis. His c. is harsh and dry, aret pellis (V.): a harsh, dry c., pellis dura ac frigida (Lr.): to cast its c. (of the serpent), vernationem or senectam exuere. The horse changes his c., equus villos mutat.—|| C. of certain vegetables (e. g. the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables, e. g. of berries; of the kernel of a nut).—membrana. tunica (membr. of chestnuts, walnuts, &c. tunic. of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—corium (thick outward skin, e. g. of grapes).—callus. callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn; pod).—|| A layer, of plaster, &c., stratura (what is spread upon atq;: e. g. of manure, of gravel, &c. Suet. Pallad.).—circumlitio (the laying on of colours, varnish, wax, &c. Sen. and Plin.).—côrûm (thick coating; e. g. of mortar, earth, &c. Vitr.).—trullissatio is plastering, or laying on mortar with a trowel. Vitr.—to lay a c. of paint upon atq;, ci rei inducere: to give a wall a c. of plaster, tectorium in parietem inducere: he has given atq; four c.'s of paint, ci rei quater induxit gypsom (Plin): to cover atq; with a c. of plaster of Paris, cypso qd illinere (Plin.).—|| C. of arms, insigne generis (cf. C. Sull. 31, 88).

COAT, v. inducere qd ci rei or super qd; inducere qd qâ re (e. g. ceram parieti or parietem cerâ: the roof with gold, aurum tecto: the bricks with leather, coria super lateres)—illinere qd ci rei or qd qâ re (e. g. aurum marmorî: qd gypso).—circumluere qd qâ re (to

mean over with alth; e. g. alvos fimo bubulo. Plin.).
—trullisare (*l. i. for laying on mortar with a trowel. Vitr.*).—contegere or integere qd qā re (*e. g. luto, Cæs.*):
to c. a wall with mud, parieti lutum inducere (Vitr.).

COAX, mulcēre. permulcēre qm.—palpare, or ci or qm palpari (*prop. to stroke and pat; e. g. a horse*).—blandiri ci (*to flatter with soft words*). *To c. a horse, equum palpari (Ulp. Dig.): I will c. him, and try if I can by any means, &c., palpabo, equonum modo possim, &c. (C.): to c. aby by presentia, qm munere palpare (Juv.): to c. aby clumsily, ci male palpari (H.). To c. aby out of alth, suis blanditiis qd a q exprimere (C.).*

COAXING, palpatio (Plaut.).—voces blandē. blanditiis (*soft words*). assentationes (*see FLATTERY*).—Jv. blanditiis et assentatione.

COBALT, *cobaltum (*l. i.*).

COBBLE, sarcire. resarcire (*to mend what was torn*) (=to be a cobbler), autrinam facere.—*¶ To bungie, qd imperite, infabre, inscienter facere or conficere.*

COBBLER, autor veterinariorum (*Suet. Vit. 2).—autor cerdo (Mart.). *See SHOEMAKER.* *To be c., autrinam facere. A c.'s boy, *autori opem praebens. A c.'s stall, taberna autrina. C.'s was, *pix autoria.—¶ Bungler, [vid.] homo in arte sua non satis versatus. ¶ As term of contempt for any base mechanic, cerdo (Juv.).*

COBWEB, texta aranea, pl.; also aranea, pl. alone (Plin. Phaedr. 2, 8, 23).—textura or tela araneae.—*to brush away all the c's, omnem araneorum operam perdere; omnes araneorum telas disjicere: covered with c's, araneosus: like a c., similis textis araneis; also araneosus.*

COCHINEAL, coccum (*coccus cacti. Linn.).

COCHLEATED, cochleatus (Pompon. op. Nom.).

COCK, *Male bird, mas (opp. to femina).—*¶ The mate of the hen, galline maritus; gallus gallinæus, also gallus or gallinaceus alone. A game-c., gallinaceus pycites. A young c., pullus gallinaceus.—Turkey-c., gallus Indicus; meleagris gallopavo (Linn.).—C.'s comb, galli crista; wattles, palea galli.—The crowing of a c., galli cantus: c.-crowing, gallicantum (late): about c.-crowing, sub galli cantum.—C.-fight, pugna or certamen gallorum: to set c.'s a-fighting, gallos inter se committere.—C.-spur, calcar galli. Weather-c., *vellitum flantis venti index (aft. Vitr. 1, 6, 4); or gallus æneus flantis venti index.—¶ To lead, head, dux, caput, princeps; signify:—¶ To be c.-a-hoop, triumphare or ovare gaudio; exultare. letari. Jv. letari et triumphare.—¶ Of an arrow, crena.—¶ Of a gun, retinaculum (pyritæ).—¶ Of a pipe, cask, &c., oe; epitolum.—¶ Of hay, meta feni.—¶ Gnomon of a dial, gnomon (γνώμων).—¶ Needle of a balance, examen.*

COCK, v. attollere, erigere: the kat, casusiam erigere: the nose, naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere; at aby, qm suspendere naso: the ears, aures erigere, arigere. (aurem substringere. H. is only poet. x.—To c. a gun, *retinaculum erigere or ad ictum parare.—To c. hay, fœnum in metas extrudere.—INTX.) to strut, magnificē incidere, qd sibi esse videri.

COCKADE, insigne petasii (publicum); *insigne militare, quod est in petaso (of a soldier).

COCKATOO, *psittacus cristatus (Linn.).

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCK-BOAT, scapha. cymba. linter. [SYN. in BOAT].

COCK-CHAFER, *scarabeus melolontha (Linn.).

COCK-LOFT, coenaculum superius.—*To live in a c., sub tegula habitare (Suet. Gramm.).—in superiore habitare coenaculo (Plaut. in the upper story, uchi, with the ancients, was under the roof)—tribus habitare scalis (up three pair of stairs. Mart. of a poor poet).*

COCK-SURE (of a person), fidens, confidens; (a thing), certus.—*To be c. (of a person), rem factam statim putare.—The thing is c., res in vado est (is safe).—I am c. of him, eum fidei meum.*

COCKER, alieu indulgere; indulgentiā corrumpere qm: indulgentiā tractare qm; qm mollire, emollire, effeminare. oneself, mollis se habere; nimium sibi parcere, or effeminari, molliri; emolliri.

COCKERING, nimia indulgentia.

COCKLE, *Fish, pecten: dim. pectunculus.—*¶ Weed, rhocas, adis (Linn.).*

COCKLE, v. rugare. (palliolium rugat, Plaut. Cæs. 2, 3, 39).—*¶ Presund makes ruga merely less than sinus: Georges makes ruga elevated, and sinus sunk.*

COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habitat

COCK SWAIN, gubernator. rector navis.

COCOA, *faba Cacao (the nut).—*potio e Cacaoe cotta (cocoa, as beverage).

COD or COD-FISH, *gadus morhua (Linn.). *Some think the assellus of the Romans was a cod-fish; but it was probably a shell-fish.*

COD, *A hush, pod, silfiqua.—valvulus (of leguminous plants). *See POD.*

CODE, leges (scriptæ).—also prps codex, corpus juris (*e. g. the Roman, juris Romani*).

CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli (as supplement to a will, or an informal testamentary document, in Plin. Ep. and Tac.). codicilli testamento confirmati (Ulp. p. 132, Ed. Bonn.). *The c. is invalid, is so much waste paper, codicilli pro non scriptis habendi (Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1).*

CODLE, } lento igne coquere (boil over a slow fire).

CODDLE, } lento vapore decoquere. leniter decoquere. lentā prunā decoquere (all Plin.—of slowly boiling alth down).—*¶ In olla clausā coquere (stew down).—¶ Make effeminate by over indulgence, qm delicias solvere (Q.): molli educatione nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (Q.).*

COEQUAL, æqualis (equal according to inherent quality, also with ref. to age, size, valour, dignity, not to be confounded with æqualis, e. g. æqualis in qm. s. T. Ann. 6, 31, in). *See EQUAL.*

COERCE, coercēre. continēre. cohībēre. frenare. refrénare (to hold in check, all with acc.).—inhibēre (to stop).—comprimere (to suppress).—reprimere. supprimere (to repel).—obviam ire ci rei (to take coercive measures).—juventum refrénare or coercēre: cupiditates coercēre or continēre or comprimere: cupiditates impārare.—to c. by severe laws, vincere qd severis legibus.—circumscribere (to restrict aby, e. g. in his liberty, manner of life, &c.).—in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbations. C.).—moderari. temperare. modum facere ci rei (to put a limit or bounds to alth). Jv. cohībēre et continēre. reprimere et coercēre.—qm vi cogere (to force to alth, ad qd, with infn. or ut and subj.). *See also TO COMPEL.*

COERCION, coercitio, vis (force). necessitas (c. imposed by necessity): to do alth qm c., vi coactus qd facio: to use c. with aby, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: to use c., vim adhibēre. without any c., non vi coactus.—the right of c. over aby, coercitio in qm (z. Suet. Col. 45).—moderato. temperatio (of things).

COERCIVE. C. means or measures, vis (q. i.); also coercitio (L. 4, 53, damnum aliamque coercitione m inhibēre).—to have recourse to (or use) c. means agi aby, vi grassari in qm (Liv. 3, 44): not in consequence of any c. measures, non vi coactus (incoactus, sivo. age). by c. means, per vim; also vi, as above.

COESSENTIAL, consubstantialis (Eccl. Tertull. Aug.).—æqualis. par et æqualis. ex nulla parte dissimilis (Aug.).—The Son is c. with the Father, *eodem Patris et Filii est natura.

COETANEOUS, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit.—eodem tempore (at or about the same time; when two or several simultaneous events are related in contra-distinction; e. g. to be c. with alth, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri).—simul (at the same period or time, e. g. simul Protagenes floruit).—c. with aby, æqualis ci or cs (l. e. who lives at the same time).—æqualem esse ci (with ref. to age) almost c., ætate proximum esse ci. *See 'at the same TIME.'*

COEXISTENT, qd uno (or uno et eodem) tempore est or fit.

COFFEE, *The berries, *fabæ coffeæ (pl.).—*¶ The drink, *coffea: *potus coffeæ: to make c., *potum coffeæ coquere or parare: to invite aby to take c., *invito qm, ut domi meæ coffeā bibat.*

COFFEE-CUPS, &c. *vasa quæ ad coffeā bibendam pertinent (aft. Col. 12, 3, 8).

COFFEE-HOUSE, thermopolium (any place where warm beverage is sold, or may be had).—one who keeps a c.-house, prps thermopola.

COFFEE-MILL, prps fistula serrata (see also HAND-MILL).

COFFEE-POT, prps *hirnea (but never cantharus) coffeæ. *hirmula coffeæ (of smaller size).

COFFEE-TRAY, *tabula, quā circumfertur coffea.

COFFEE-TREE, *coffea (Linn.). *coffea Arabica (Linn.).

COFFER, ruscus (πίσκος, of osier covered with skin, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16, Ruhnken).—cista (sciarn, chest or box of any kind, also for travelling: see Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54, who has cistam cs effringere, break open)—arca (for locking up money, &c.).—capas (for keeping fm injury, loss, &c.). *See BOX.*—a small c., arcula. capsula.—*¶ COFFERS, melon, for treasure (e. g. the king's c.'s), ærarium (privatum, Np. Att. 8, 3): the emperor's, fiscus (opp. ærarium publicum, i. e. the public treasury).—*

gaza (γάζα, *propr. of the Persian kings, then the c.'s of any foreign prince*, C. Off. 2, 22, 76: Macedonia *gaza*. Comp. Curt. 3, 13, 5: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persæ vocant; and Mel. 1, 11: *gaza*, sic Persæ ærarium vocant. See also TREASURE).

COFFIN, arca (g. t. *whether of wood, stone, &c.*).—sarcophagus (σαρκοφάγος, *propr. c. made of the Asian stone, wh. came from Assos in Troas, wh. consumed all the body but the teeth in 40 days*. Dict. Antiqq.; then c. of any other material).—loculus (for an embalmed corpse, or any part of it, s. Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20, and 7, 16, 16).—capulus (Farr. ap. Non.—ire ad capulum, Lucr.). A silver c., loc. argenteus (Just. 39, 1, 6).—to put in a c., arcâ or oculo condere (e. g. in a temple, in templo).

COFFIN, v. See TO BURY.

COFFIN-BEARER, lictarius. vespillo. sandiparius. [Syn. in BEARER.]

COG, [Flatter. Vid.—to c. the dice, Crcl. prps. *tesseris prave factis ludere or vincere: qm in alêâ dolo eludere (qm in alêâ eludere, Plaut.); or nimis lepide jacere bolum (Plaut. of a very clever throw).

COG, of a wheel, dens (g. t. *for any protecting point in the shape of a tooth, e. g. that of an anchor, a comb, a saw, the collar of a plough*).

COGENCY, vis (force), vis ad faciendam fidem.—pondus (weight).—momentum (tendency to turn the scale in one's favour, πῶν). To have great c., magno ad persuadendum momento esse (De Invent. 26, 77); firmum esse ad probandum: the conflicting reasons are of equal c., contrariarum rationum paria sunt momenta: the c. of some arguments consist in their number, quædam argumenta turbâ valent (Q.); there is little c. in such arguments, hujusmodi argumenta nullius sunt momenti, or *parum firma sunt ad fidem faciendam or ad persuadendum: these arguments appear to you to be of some c., hæc argumenta 'aliquid apud vestros animos momenti habere videntur' (C.).

The more and stronger reasons will have the most c., plures causæ et majores ponderis plus habebunt (C.): to produce an argument of great c., firmissimum aliquid afferre. This argument for the existence of the gods appears to me to have the greatest c., firmissimum hoc afferrî videtur, cur deos esse credamus: it seems to me that there is not much c. in the reason you allege, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): an argument of irresistible c., argumentum necessarium (Q.); necessary demonstrations (C.).

COGENT, gravis.—firmus or firmus ad probandum: it appears to me that this is a most c. argument, &c., firmissimum hoc afferrî videtur: it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very c. one, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very c. argument, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (Q.): not c., infirmum (Q.).

COGENTLY, graviter.—Mty by Crcl., to argue c., firmissimè ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissimum qd afferre: not to argue c., rationes non satis firmas afferre.

COGITATE. See MEDITATE, THINK.

COGITATION, cogitatio.—*intentio cogitandi (as effort).—[Meditation, reflection. See REFLECTION.]

COGITATIVE, cogitans. intelligens.—cogitativus participes (possessing the faculty of c.).

COGNATE, of kin, cognatus, consanguineus, propinquus, affinis. See RELATED.

COGNATION, cognatio. propinquitas. agnatio, affinitas. See RELATIONSHIP.

COGNITION, cognitio, scientia, with or without rerum; also cogniciones (but never scientie) rerum.—Jn. cognitio et scientia: c. of alth, scientia or cognitio or prudentia cs rei.—notitia cs rei.—intelligentia cs rei.—Jn. cognitio et intelligentia. notio cs rei (the notion one has of alth, e. g. notitia or notio Dei).—prudentia cs rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expletæ rerum comprehensio (certain c.).—memoria præteritorum (c. of past events or things): to have a c. of alth, notitiam cs rei habere or tenere; cs rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd.

COGNITIVE, intelligens. The c. faculty, intelligentia, intellectus.

COGNIZANCE (as g. t.) s. KNOWLEDGE.—[Judicial notice or decision, jurisdictio; jurisdictionis potestas.—to fall under the c. of aby, sub cs jus et jurisdictioem subjunctum esse (C. Agr. 2, 36, 1n.).—it falls under my c., jurisdictio mea est (Sen. Clem. 1, 1): also hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas penes me est: to commission aby to take c. of alth, ei cognitionem deferre: to take c. of alth, cognitionem

constituere.—questionem habere cs rei or de qâ re. questioni præesse (preside at it). [182] questio was often accompanied with torture.].—cognoscere de qâ re: after having taken c. of the matter, *re diligenter cognitâ: this does not fall under my c., hoc non est mei muneris or mei arbitrii: pertinere ad qm, e. g. ad alium judicem (to fall under the c. of another judge).—to come or arrive at the c. of alth, venire in cognitionem; cognosci: without c., causâ incognitâ (see Heinzeii Antiq. Rom. Synt. 4, 18, 15): a commission appointed to take c. of a matter, *viri (according to the number, duumviri, triumviri, &c.) ad rem judicio suo exigendam missi.—[Badge, signum (g. t.).—insigne (a characteristic mark). See BADGE.]

COGNOMINAL, eodem nomine (g. t. but esply of the same sur- or family-name. C. Verr. 4, 46, 103).—eodem cognomine or (poet. and Post-Aug.) cognominis adj. (of the same family name or title).—cognominatus (synonymous, e. g. cognominata verba. C.).

COGNOSCIBLE, quod cognosci potest; quod cognitionem sui habet; quod in humanam intelligentiam cadit.

COHABIT, [Dwell together, in eadem domo habitare (to live in one house).—contubernales esse (propr. in one tent, then later, in one room).—cum qo habitare. apud qm or in domo cs habitare.—[Dwell together as husband and wife, cum qâ concubare, concubere, cubitare (the last repeatedly).

COHABITATION, [Act of living together, contubernium (propr. in one tent, and prps also in one room).—[As man and wife, concubitus (out of wedlock).

COHEIR or **COHEIRESS**, coheres.—collega (from the context, Hermog. and Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 41, and 42, 46).—to make aby the c.-heir or c.-heires of . . . , qm coheredem cum qo scribere; qm coheredem ci instituire.

COHERE, cohærere or cohærescere inter se.—connexos et aptos esse inter se.—to c. well, præclare inter se cohærere: cohærere cum qâ re or ci rei (with alth): by alth, contineri qâ re; rem continet qd.—[To agree, facere cum qo. consentire. conspire. congruere.—with aby, cum qo convenire, concordare. [Syn. in AGREE. Vid.]

COHERENCE, } cohærentia (as state, e. g. mundi).—**COHERENCY**, } contextus (connezio as state, e. g. of a discourse, orationis, sermonis; of matters and words rerum et verborum; comp. Ernesti lex. techn. Rom. p. 90).—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuation, e. g. orationis).—the systematic c., continuatio serieque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se apte colligatæque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.).—there is c. in matters, cohærere sibi or inter se.—in c., see COHERENT.—to relate alth in (or with) proper c., cuncta, ut acta sunt, ci exponere; ci omnem rem ordine narrare.

COHERENT, cohærens.—contextus (connected, opp. diffusus, solutus, e. g. oratio).—continens (hanging together or being connected in one uninterrupted line, denoting the inner or substantial connexion of a discourse).—perpetuus (in one continuation, opp. to what is given in fragments, e. g. oratio, historia).—not c., incoherens, interruptus. dissipatus (scattered).

COHERENTLY (sibi) constanter (consistently), or Crcl. to speak c., *inter se cohærentia loqui: not to speak c., see INCOHERENTLY.

COHESION, cohærentia conjunctio. colligatio (as act and state): copulatio; conglutinatîo (as act): coargumentatio. See SYN. in TO JOIN.

COHESIVE. See COHERENT. Also glutinosus. resinaceus. tenax (that has the power of sticking or cohering).

COHORT, cohors. The prætorian c., cohors prætoria.

COIF. See BONNET, CAP.

COIL, glomerare (in the shape of a ball), e. g. lanam glomerare.

COIL, glomus. glomus lini.

COIN, a) a single piece, numus. b) several pieces, and in opp. to greater c., numuli. c) in general, coined pieces of silver, &c., numi.—[183] moneta is unclass., so too the Greek numisma (νόμισμα) is not found in the prose of the gold age.—copper c., æs signatum: silver c., argentum signatum; also argentum only [s. MONEY]: good c., numi boni: counterfeit or bad c., numi adulterini: to issue bad c. (i. e. to be a coiner of bad money), pecunias vitare (Eutrop. 9, 14): monetam adulterinam exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1): numos adulterinos percutere (aft. Suet. Ner. 25): Illyrian c., pecunia Illyriorum signo

alignata: heavy c., *as grave: great and small c.*, numi omnis notat: *to pay in the same c.*, par pari respondere (as well propr. e. g. C. Att. 16, 7, 6, as *fig. or proverb. in a bad sense in Petr. Phorm.* 1, 4, 34); par pari referre (not pro pari, see *Bentl. Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 55), or parem gratiam referre ci (ib. 4, 4, 51; both = 'returning like for like', in good and bad sense); paria paribus respondere (C. ad Att. 6, 1, 22, with regard to words; i. e. to reply to the letter of Atticus in the same style): a collection of c.'s, *numotheca: one that understands c.'s, (antiquary), *rei numariae peritus: the science or knowledge of c.'s (numismatics), *numorum doctrina: to lecture on c.'s, *de numis praecipere: assay of a c., spectatio pecuniae (C. Ferr. 3, 77, etc.): species of c., genus numorum (ib. 78, 181); numus numus only, if in the sense of c., money in general: the same c. (i. e. pieces of the same value; e. g. in paying back money), corpora numorum eadem (Papinian. Dig. 16, 3, 24): to pay in Roman c., ad denarium solvere (C. Q. 4, extr.).

COIN, v. PROPRI. cudere. ferire. percutere; signare (to put on the stamp or impression). See MINT, v. To c. *asses* which are to be of only the sixth part of their former value, asses sextantario pondere ferire: one who c.'s base money, paracharactes (παράχαρκτης, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9); falsae monetæ reus (ibid. as accused); monetam adulterinam exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1): to c. base money, also (aft. Suet. Ner. 25) numos adulterinos percutere. See also COINER.—formâ (publicâ) percutere. formâ signare: money coined in the same mould, numi unâ formâ percussi (aft. Sen. Ep. 34, extr.): silver that has not been coined, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (uncoined).—Invent, fingere. confingere.—commisisci: to c. *aliquid* against *aliquid*, affingere ci qd: to c. new words, verba novare.

COINAGE or COINING, res numaria (whatever relates to it): to regulate the c., rem numariam constituere: the standard of c., ratio æraria: regulation concerning the c., lex numaria: right of c., *jus numos cudendi or ferendi or percutiendi.—Money, Vid. COIN.—Invention, fiction, fictio (Q); conflictio (C.).—Act of coining money, cusio monetalis (Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 18).—The coined money of a realm (collectively), *numi formâ (publicâ) percussi; or numi only, monetâ (Ov. Plin.).—Money coined at the same time (or of the same c.), numi unâ formâ percussi (aft. Suet. Ep. 34, end). To be of the same c., unâ formâ percusos (as, a) esse (Sen. Ep. 34, end, of actions cast in the same mould.) *Ætio.*—Pure invention, fictio (Q, 9, 29, §c.).—confictio (C. Rosc. Am. 13, init.). The c. of words, fictio nominum, vocum.—Thing coined, res ficta or commenticia; res ficta et commenticia: commentum. *Ætio.* Avoid the late word *argumentum*.

COINCIDE, || Meet together in space, convenire in unum locum.—(inter se) congruere (agree).—J. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (as C. Rosc. 22, 62, quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter sese congruere videntur).—|| Agree together, concinere (cund qd qd re) consentire (prop. and empty of agreement in opinion; but also by a sort of personification, of things: dat. or with eum; also inter se).—congruere (opp. repugnare: with aby, ci or cum quo: also ci rei or cum qd re: inter se, and absol.: used also of coincidence in point of time).—* To c. in opinion with aby' is also idem sentire cum quo (not adicere ci, Görenz); and incidere in qm (e. g. in Diodorus, C.). Not to c. in opinion, discrepare, dissistere, dissidere. His opinion does not c. with the opinions, &c., sententia non constat cum—sententia. [See AGREE.] To c. with any other event in point of time, eodem tempore quo aliud esse or fieri.—in idem tempus incidere. Events which c. in point of time, quæ uno, or uno et eodem tempore sunt or fiunt.

COINCIDENCE, concursio (ab. of running together, e. g. crebra conc. vocalium; of accidental events, fortuitum).—concurus (as state, e. g. calamitatum).—*Ætio.* conventus in this meaning only in Sen. N. Qu. 7, 12, 13, conv. duarum stellarum.—|| Agreement, convenientia (cum qd re).—consensus.—consensio. concensus.—* By a lucky c., &c. by Crcl. with peropportune cadit; percommode accidit.

COINCIDENT, continens (ci rei; touching it, so that there is no break between).—|| In point of time, in idem tempus incidens; or Crcl. with quod uno, or uno et eodem, tempore est or fit.—|| Agreeing, consentiens. congruens. concors.—consentaneus ci rei; conjunctus cum qd re (in agreement with its nature).

COINER, monetæ opifex. monetarius (Post-Aug.).—censor (Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1).—|| Counterfeiter, paracharactes (παράχαρκτης, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9).—falsæ

monetæ reus (as accused of the crime, ibid.). To be a c. of base money, monetam adulterinam exercere (Ulp.); numos adulterinos percutere (aft. Suet. Ner. 25).

COISTREL. See COWARD.

COIT, discuss.

COITION, coitus.—Initus.—|| Act of (two bodies, &c.) coming together, concursio. concursus (avoid concensus). See COINCIDENCE.

COLANDER, colum (g. i. for sieve, &c.). To pass *aliquid* through a c., percolare; per colum transmittere.

COLD, s. frigus (as causing frost, &c.); also *fig. as the coldness of indifference, want of sensibility, &c.*.—algor (as felt; the absol. algus is the c. itself).—gelu (only in abl.; the c. which causes ice, &c.).—Extreme c. may be transl. by vis frigoris; vis hiemalis; frigora, n. pl. (with accessory notion of duration). To be able to endure c., algoris patientem esse: to be unable to endure either extreme heat or extreme c., neque frigora neque aestus tolerare posse: to be stiff or benumbed with c., gelu torpère. *Ætio.* frigidus (Varr. ap. Non.) is 'the state of a man attacked by c.' *Lid.*—|| An illness, gravedo (κοῖτα, hæc nares claudunt, vocem obtundit, tussim siccam movet, &c. Cel.).—destillatio narium, or destillatio only (quum 'tenuis per hæc [nares] pituita profuit, caput leviter dolet, gravitas ejus sentitur, frequentia sternumenta sunt. Cel.).—to cure or get rid of a c., gravedinem removere (C.): to doctor or treat a c., gravedini subvenire (C.): a troublesome c., gravedio molestus: I have a c., nares gravedine vexantur: to give aby c., gravedinem concitare or afferre: apti to take c., or (of things) apti to give c., gravedinosus.

COLD, adj. frigidus (of a moderate degree of coldness, opp. calidus; also *fig. as without fire, inanimate, &c.*).—algens, algidus († of what is unpleasantly c., in itself, of a c. nature; algens also of what does not keep a man warm, e. g. toga algens).—gelidus (icy c., also *fig. in the poets*).—eglidus (with the chill taken off; in later writers = 'very cold').—languidus, lentus (fig. without fire or animation; less strong than frigidus: e. g. orator nimis lentus in dicendo et pene frigidus. C.).—Very c., perfrigidus: c. water, aqua frigida: a c. draught, potus algens. frigida (sc. potio, 'a refreshing draught'). C. cup (of bread, wine, and beer), intrita (panis) e vino or e cerevisiâ (cf. Plin. 9, 8, 9, Cels. 3, 19). A c. wind, ventus frigidus: c. or very c. weather, tempestas frigida, perfrigida: the weather is becoming c., frigus ingruit (but not frigescit tempestas): it is growing colder, *frigus ingravescit: a c. winter, hiems frigida: a c. shudder shakes my limbs, gelidus horror mihi quædam membra (V.): to bathe in c. water, frigidâ (sc. aquâ) lavari: to drink c. water, frigidam (sc. aquam) bibere: a man of a c. nature, or character, homo frigidus: to do *aliquid* in c. blood, consulto et cogitatum facere qd: c. praise, *laus frigida: to give aby c. praise, qm frigide laudare: to become or grow c., frigescere, refrigerare, refrigerari (prop. and *fig. of both men and things*): to make c., refrigerare (also *fig.*). To be cold, frigere (to be c., opp. calere).—algere (to feel c., opp. æstare).

COLDISH, frigidulus (V. Caluli. propr. and *fig.*).—frigidulusculus (Gell. only *fig.*).—subfrigidus (late).

COLDLY, frigide (fig. in Hor. also gelide).—lente (sluggishly).

COLDNESS. PROPRI. frigus, algor, gelu (SYN. in COLD, s.).—IMPROPRI. frigus. c. of mind, frigus, animus frigidus.—pectus lentum (†), lentitudo (phlegmatic indifference of one who sees another wronged, without trying to prevent it).

COLE, COLEWORT, brassica. See CABBAGE.

COLIC, tormina, pl.—colicus dolor. colon.—dolores alvi. To have the c., ex intestinis laborare; torminibus laborare or affectum esse. Medicine for the c., colice, colicum medicamentum. One who has the c., colicus (the elder Plin., not colica for the disease): one who is subject to the c., torminosus.

COLLAPSE, concidere. corruere.—collabi.—labi (fig. to waste away; e. g. of the cheeks, Sen. Hippol. 364).

Collapsed cheeks, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes (of a dying person, &c.).

COLLAR, collare (g. i., hence prps may be used for a shirt collar).—mælium or mellum (a dog-c. armed with sharp points. Varr. R. 2, 9, 15).—armilla (iron ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop. 4, 8, 24).

—monile (neck ornament, mly with gold and precious stones, for women and children).—torques, catella (golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings: both given as rewards to brave soldiers).—phalære (crests of silver or gold, properly as ornaments of horses, but also of slaves).

—columbar (a sort of wooden c., put round the neck of slaves as a punishment).—numella (a wooden machine,

in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment).—*helcium* (f. ἥλκυ, to draw, was a horse-collar. *Appul.*). To slip the c., *se expedire ex armilla, &c.: (FRO.) se expedire ex laqueo. || A c. of brown, *prps* *cylindrus carnis verrina, or *caro verrina in cylindri speciem convoluta.

COLLAR, v. by g. l. prehendere, or (summā) veste qm prehendere (off. pallio qm prehendere).—or *collo qm prehendere (by the neck: aff. auricula qm prehendere).—|| To c. meat, *earnem (verrinam, &c.) in cylindri speciem convolvere.

COLLAR-BONE, jugulum, os colli.

COLLATE, || *Compara*, conferre, comparare, &c.; together, inter se (both used by *Ruhnken* of collating MSS.). See *COMPARE*.—|| C. aby to a benefice, *beneficium (ecclesiasticum) ci tribuere or deferre.

COLLATERAL, A c. line (in pedigree), linea transversa (opp. linea directa: see, under LINE, the passage fm *Paul. Dig.* 38, 10, 9). To stand in a c. line of relationship to a family, *linea transversa contingere qm or cs domum. C. relationship, latus ('cognatio quæ ex transverso procedit ad differentiam ejus quæ est inter ascendentes et descendentes.' *Facciol. sub voc.*). A c. relation, ex lateribus cognatus ('sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque.' *Paul. Dig.* 38, 10, 10).—|| *Concurrent*, accessory: see ADDITIONAL.—|| *Indirect*, *Vid.*

COLLATERALLY, ex lateribus, or *linea transversa.

COLLATION, collatio (act of conferring; also act of comparing).—|| *Repast*, cœnula (c., a slight, simple dinner).—gustatio (slight repast. *Petron.*)—merenda (luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 in the afternoon).

COLLATOR, collator (contributor, e.g. to a banquet: and a payer of money to the state: in the sense of 'one who compares.' *August.*).

COLLEAGUE, collēga. To be aby's c., collegam ci esse: to appoint a c. to aby, collegam ci dare.

COLLECT, || To gather, legere.—colligere (together).—conferre, comportare (to bring or carry together).—conquirere (to seek and collect fm various places, with accessory notion of zeal).—congerere in unum locum (to one place).—coacervare (in a heap).—to c. treasures, money, &c., pecuniam or opes undique conquirere (but not pecuniam cogere, *wh.* in C. *Ferr.* 2, 57, 141, conveys the meaning of extorting money).—conficere (also of money, &c., stronger term).—to c. an army or troops, copias or exercitum parare or comparare: to c. the troops at one place, copias in unum locum cogere or contrahere.—to c. one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (aff. C. *Acad.* 2, 20, 66).—animum cogitationemque colligere: to c. oneself, se or animum colligere; animum recipere. ad se redire: not to be able to c. oneself, sui or mentis or animi non competentem esse; minus competentem esse sui; mente vix constare; non apud se esse (to be beside oneself); se cohibere (restrain oneself); iram reprimere (repress one's anger).—|| To c. money (officially), accipere. recipere. exigere. See above the meaning of pecuniam cogere (i. e. to extort): pecunias imperatas exigere (the war tax): of taxes, &c. (in general), vectigalia, &c. exigere.—*INTR.* to collect, coacervari. augeri. crescere (prop. to be collected in one heap, to increase, grow, the latter e. g. of water).—|| To come together (of several persons), cogi, se congregare. congregari. convenire. coire (in a mass), confuere, frequentes convenire (in great haste), convolare.—|| To infer or conclude: see those words.

COLLECT, || Of money: see COLLECTION.—|| Church prayer: see PRAYER.

COLLECTION, || *As act*, lectio. collectio; conquisitio. [SYN. IN COLLECT, v.]—to make or order a c. of money to be made, collationem facere.—|| The result or produce of a c., thesaurus (of objects of art, &c.).—corpus (e.g. of the whole Roman law, omnis juris Romani: of the Holy Scriptures, *corpus librorum sacrorum): a c. of passages, &c. (in general), excerpta. conjectanea (of remarks, &c. *Gell.* 4, 14, in.).—dicta collectanea (of sentences, *Suet. Cæs.* 56).—a c. of striking passages fm writings, electorum commentarius or commentarii (*Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 17).—|| *Assemblage*, conventus. cœtus; corona (c. of persons who surround a speaker). See ASSEMBLY.—|| Contribution of money, collatio, e. g. to make a c. for the poor, collatione uti ad sustinendam tenuiorum inopiam.

COLLECTIVE, ad unum omnes cuncti (opp. dispersi). universi (opp. singuli).

COLLECTIVELY, conjunctim. una.

COLLECTOR, || One that gathers, qui qd legit, collegit, conquisit. [SYN. IN COLLECT, v.]—|| A tax-

gatherer, exactor. exactor vectigalium. coactor (g. t.).—portitor (of harbour duties): magister scripturæ et portus (chief of pasture-land taxes and harbour duties): to be the c. of harbour duties, in portu operam dare.—qui vectigalia exerceat et exigunt (administrators and c's of public taxes in general): to be a c. of taxes, vectigalia exigere.—the c. of taxes, &c., in *Gaul*, Gallie rationes procurans (*Plin.* 7, 16, 17): c. of tributes, *tributorum administrator: reipublice rationes procurans. *collegit, quod vectigalibus publicis exigendis Institutum est (a director of that department in general).—tribunus ærarii (at Rome, *Suet. Cæs.* 41).

COLLEGE, || *As assembly* (of persons who follow the same pursuit), collegium. corpus: to form into a c. those who &c., collegium constituitur ex his, qui &c. (*Liv.* 5, 50, 4): to receive aby in a c., qm in collegium legere or cooptare (coopt. if it is the members themselves who elect).—|| The place, *domus academica, auditionibus academicis destinata.—to be at c. (i. e. at a university), *inter academice cives versari; 'in academia studiorum causa, or literarum causa, versari.—to go to c. (i. e. university), in academiā migrare: to belong to a c., inter academice cives versari, as above.—|| *College* = large school. *Vid. SCHOOL.*

COLLEGE-BUILDING, *ædificium academicum.

COLLEGE-FRIEND, *quocum in academiā conjunctus vixit.

COLLEGE-LIFE, *vita academica.

COLLEGE-TUTOR, *doctor academicus.

COLLEGIAN, *civis academicus.—*academiæ civis (as a member).—*in numerum civium academicorum ascriptus.

COLLEGIATE, *academicus.—collegiarius (very late, *Terenti.*).—collegialis (*Inscript.*). A c. body, collegium.

COLLIER, carbonarius.—*PROPR.* a man who makes charcoal.

COLLIERY. See COAL-MINE.

COLLIQUATE, || To MELT.

COLLISION, collisus (*Post-Aug.*).—concurso (as act).—concurus (as state).—pugna. contentio (hostile c.): to be in c., inter se pugnare (of things); with aby, pugnare cum re. repugnare ci rei (see C. *Off.* 3, 7, 34, and 12, 50): to come into c. with aby, est mihi certamen cum qo: with aby, incurrere in qd. offendere ad qd. aliquid ad qd. (to strike agst in general).

COLLOCATE, collocare (to set with choice and intention in a particular place). ponere (g. t.). statuere. constituere (in its proper place). See TO PLACE.

COLLOP, caruncula (a small piece of flesh. C.).—offa. offella (see *Chor.* s.).—|| In *burlesque* = child, frustum pueri (*Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 72).

COLLOQUIAL, C. language, sermo communis: also sermo only.

COLLOQUY, collocutio (also in pl.). colloquium (a dialogue, as well for the purpose of entertainment as on business. *Comp. Manul.* C. ad Div. 1, 9, p. 84, ed. *Rich.*).—to have a c. with aby, cum qo colloqui: a secret c., arcano or secreto cum qo colloqui. See CONVERSATION.

COLLUDE, colludere cum qo (C. *Ferr.* 2, 24, 58): secreto in obscuro de re agere cum qo (*Cæs.* B. G. 1, 31).

COLLUSION, collusion (C. *Ferr.* 3, 13, 33): with aby, cum qo; with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia, n. pl. (C. *Cal. Maj.* 12, 40): to be in c. with aby, see COLLUDE. See also CABAL.

COLLUSIVE, dolosus.

COLLUSIVELY, dolose, per dolum. malā fide (e. g. *Agæce*).—collusorie (*Ulp. Dig.* 30, 50, 2).

COLLYRIUM, collyrium (*Hor.* an eye-salve. Gr. κολλύριον, dim. fm κολλήρα, a sort of cake, *wh.* it probably resembled in shape).

COLOCYNTH, colocynthis, idis (κολοκύνθις).

COLON, *colōn (κόλον), as t. t.—prop. a portion or member of a sentence, &c.).

COLONEL, dux præfectusque militum. pl. primorum ordinum centuriones. tribunus militum (of infantry).—præfectus (of cavalry).—præfectus prætorio (time of *Emper.* c. of the imperial guards).—Lieutenant-c., (prps) legatus: to be c., ordines ducere: the rank of a c., centuriatus: in hopes of being made c., spe ordinis (*Cæs.* B. G. 1, 3).

COLONELCY, centuriatus.

COLONIAL, || *Relating to a colony*, colonicus (e. g. colonicæ cohortes, raised or levied fm Roman colonæ. *Cæs.*).—|| Brought from a colony (of wares, &c.), ex coloniā (or colonis) advectus, arcessitus.—C. produce, *res or merces ex coloniis advectæ or arcessitæ: res or merces transmarinæ (brought fm across the sea)

COLONIST. See COLONY.

COLONIZE. See COLONY.

COLONNADE, columnarum ordo, series.—porticus (covered).

COLONY, *[A number of persons (migrating to a place to cultivate the land, &c.), colonia. coloni.—to send out a c. to a place, coloniam or colonos mittere in qm locum: coloniam deducere in qm locum.—deductio coloniarum in qm agrum (the colonization).—The place itself, colonia.—to establish a c., coloniam condere: at some place, coloniam in qloco constituit, collocare: relating to a c., colonicus.]*

COLOQUINTIDA, colocynthis (*cucumis colocynthis, Linn.).

COLORATE. See To COLOUR.

COLOSSAL, colossicus. colossus (propr.).—vastus. immanis.—Jx. vastus et immanis: a c. statue, colossus. statua colossica or colossus. signum colossicum.—moles (c. mass, &c., c. g. moles imperii, c. empire).

COLOSSUS. See COLOSSAL.

COLOUR, *[As property of a body, color (g. i. also of the c. of a discourse).—pigmentum (a c., a paint).—a full, deep or strong c. (laid on equally thick), color satur: a weak or thin c., color dilutus: a natural c., color nativus or verus: a fresh or healthy c., color validus: vigor (of the body; also used of the bright colour of pearls. Plin.): a person who has a fresh c., coloratus: to have got a fresher or healthier c., coloratiorem factum esse (Col.): to lose one's c., colorem amittere. colorem remittere: what has lost its c., decolor: to take a c., see To COLOUR, v. INTR.—to assume (take) another c. or change its c., colorem alienum accipere: to retain its c., or the c. of a thing stands, *colorem servare or retinere: to have much, or a great deal of c., in one's face, multo sanguine et rubore ci facies suffusa est: to change c., colorem mutare or immutare; and (poet). perdere, or color excidit ci, non manet ci (see To GROW PALE, To BLUSH): not to change c., consistere ore (C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 2): constat ci color et vultus: of rich or variegated c.'s, coloribus variis (cf. V. Æn. 4, 701): distinctus vario colore (O.).—coloratus (coloured, g. i., esp. of a dark red, e. g. of the Orientals, colorati Sere. O. Am. 1, 14, 6): versicolor: without c., sine colore: variety of c.'s, colorum varietas (cf. C. Fin. 2, 3, 10).—colores varii (V. Æn. 4, 701): the shading off of c.'s, or passing of one c. into another, colorum commixtura et transitus (in a painting, Plin. 35, 5, 12): of one c., unus coloris: unicolor: of two c.'s, bicolor: of three c.'s, triplice colore: of various c.'s, multis or variis coloribus, poet. multicolor: of the same c., concolor (i. e. of one c., opp. discolor).—eiusdem coloris. eodem colore (of the same c., i. e. each another thing has): to lose its c., decolorem fieri (of stuffs): pallor decolorat qd (discolours). evanescere: pallidiorem fieri (to fade, of c. and stuffs). colorem mutare (g. i. t.). pallescere. expalescere.—the loss or changing of c., coloris mutatio. decoloratio: to produce a c., see To COLOUR: of a light c., colore claro: of a whitish c., colore albedo. colore claro splendens (Lucr. 5, 1257): a pale or fawn c., leucophæus (λευκοφαῖος, Vit. and Plin.): of a darkish c., austerus = nigricans: of a reddish c., rubeus. subruber (as blood); subrufus (of chestnut c.): subrubicundus; rubicundulus; ruber subalbicans (of a light-reddish c.): to be of a light-reddish c., subrubere: of a brownish, &c. c., see the adjectives.—of a chestnut c., badius. spadix (of a horse).—As a giving c., means of colouring, pigmentum. color (the latter also impr. with ref. to style).—to take a c., colorem bibere, ducere: to give to alyh a c., colorem inducere ci rei: the brightness of c.'s, pigmentorum flos et color (C. Brut. 87, 298, where it is impr. with ref. to style).—to paint a crime in very dark c.'s, crimen atrociter deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, 4): to give a fair c. to a foul matter, rei deformi dare colorem (Q.): honesta præscriptione rem turpem tegere (both = palliate. Vid.).—oil-c., pigmentum oleatum (any dyeing material or stuff made with oil).—to paint alyh with oil-c.'s, *pigmentum oleatum inducere ci rei.—of the c. of oil, colore olei (Plin. 37, 5, 20).—colore oleagino (Feget. 3, 17, 1): water-c.'s, *pigmentum aqua dilutum. A box of water-c.'s, loculata arcula, ubi diversi sunt colores (cf. Parr. R. R. 2, 17, 4): λιμυδοί (af. C. Att. 1, 14, 3, a pot containing c.'s: compare Passow's Handw. s. v.): c.-man, pigmentarius.—[Complexio: a fine c., color suavis; coloris suavitates: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a deadly pale c., color exsanguis. See also COLOUR under the first head. —[Pretext, species. imago. simulacrum. its color (Q.): under the c. of specie, in speciem (opp. reapse); verbo. verbo et simulatione, opp. revera, re ipsa. nomine (in order to palliate): per*

simulationem (sub pretextu or sub obtentu, not to be recommended). See PRETEXT.—[Character.—[Character (as in a man's true c.'s), mores. indoles. indoles amingulenicque (L. 10, 17); natura et mores. mores naturae. *peculiaris forma atque indoles (the peculiarities of an object, peculiar features or c.'s)—to paint alyh in his true c.'s, cs naturam certis describere signis. grps. cs vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere: cs vitia (or vitia et virtutes, as the case may be) deformare (Rutil. Lup.): imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ cs exprimere.]

COLOURS (military), signum militare; fm the context signum only (any military standard, consisting of a lance to which any image was affixed, e. g. an eagle, although that is its particularly mentioned as being the principal standard of the legions, besides the signa mil. Cæs. B. C. 3, 99).—vexillum (a lance with a piece of some coloured stuff, e. g. red for the legions, in which, at a later period, the name of the Emperor was wrought, Suet. Vesp. 6. The signa and vexilla were used in greater and smaller divisions of the army; vex. apply is found with the Triarii, the allies, the cavalry, &c.).—to display the c., signum or vexillum proponere: vexillum tollere: to lower the c. vexillum submittere, before alyh ci (Stat. Silo. 4, 2, 43): to swear fidelity to alyh's c., sacramentum or sacramento dicere ci. sacramentum dicere apud qm (propr.): to follow the c., signa sequi: to follow alyh's c., castra cs sequi: in cs castra cs conficere: to desert the c., signa militaria relinquere: a signis decedere. signa deserere. desertis signis ad hostem transire. ad hostem transfugere or perfugere. (impr.) fidem movere. a qd deficere; qm deserere. ad adversarios transire. in partes cs transgredi. deficere ad qm: to be true to one's c., to stick to one's c., fidem servare (impr.).

COLOUR, v. TR. tingere, with alyh, qd re (by dipping the stuff into a dye).—inficere, with alyh, qd re (to do over, to c. with something which does not destroy, but changes, the natural quality of the thing).—imbuer qd re (to saturate with alyh).—colorare qd. inducere colorem ci rei (to give a c. to alyh).—fucare (mly fig. of colouring with a deceptive dye).—When 'to colour' is taken in the sense of 'producing a colour', tingere is used with the acc. of the c., e. g. cæreuleum tingere, to c. alyh water-blue: to c. purple, purpuram tingere. See also To DYE.—to c. blue, cæreuleum efficere colorem: to c. alyh red, rufare (of a yellowish red, e. g. the hair, capillum); miniare (of a cinabar-c.); fucare (of purple), cocco tingere (scarlet); e nigro rutilum capillum reddere, to c. dark hair red: to c. alyh sky-blue, colore cæreuleo tingere (the thing so coloured is cæreuleatus). See To STAIN. FIG. —[To palliate, make plausible, rem colorare nomine qd (by a pretext, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2). rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere, also velare rem only: to c. alyh with any excuse, prætereendere qd ci rei; rem tegere or occultare qd re; rem excusatione cs rei tegere (by excuses: see C. Lat. 12, 43); rem in cs rei simulationem conferre (under a pretext: see Cæs. B. C. 1, 40): to endeavour to c. alyh with some pretext, velamentum ci rei querere (Sen. de vit. beat. 12); rei deformi dare colorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32, Q. 3, 8, 44): to endeavour to c. one's guilt with fine words, splendida verba prætereendere culpæ suæ (O. Rem. 240). honesta præscriptione rem turpem tegere. vitia sua fucare, colorare. Coloured, coloratus (with a fair c.).—fucatus (with a deceptive dye). INTR. —to c. alyh, rubescere.—[for shame) rubescere: pudore or rubore suffundi; rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur. I c. at or on account of alyh (blush), rubere (C. Ferr. 2, 76, extr.): to c. at one's own praise, pudore affici ex sua laude.]

COLOURABLE. Vid. SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE.

COLOURING, colores. *colorum ratio. tinctus. infectus.—tinctura (manner in which alyh is coloured).—*pigmentorum (colorum) ratio (the art of laying on colours). colorum commixtura et transitus (the blending of the colours in a painting, Plin. 35, 5, 12).—a fine or bright c., nitor: a good c., colores boni.—[Embellishment (in rhetoric), cultus. ornatus.—dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatus. dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any conspicuous rhetorical embellishment or c.). quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought): fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).—to give a narrative a pleasant c., narrationem grati et venere exornare: too much, nimium depingere qd.—[Plausible character (see COLOUR = pretext).—to give one's faults a false colour, vitia sua fucare, colorare.]

COLOURIST, pingendi artifex.

COLOURMAN, pigmentarius.

COLT, pullus equi; pullus equinus. *pullus equinus masculus (the male), poleodrus (Latin of the middle age).—equuleus, equulus (g. t. for young horse: the latter, Varr.). An ass's c., pullus asinus.—asselus (a small or young ass).—**VIG.** || A rash young person, inconsultus, inconsideratus, temerarius. Jn. inconsultus et temerarius. temerarius atque inconsideratus.

COLTSFOOT, tussilago.

COLT'S-TOOTH, dens pullinus. PROV. To have cast one's c.-t., volupatates temperanti suā frenasse ac domuisse (L. 30, 14).

COLTER, dens or culter aratri (on the nature of it and the plough in general, see Foss F. Georg. 1, 170).

COLUMBARY, columbarium. columbarii cella (g. t. s. Farr. 3, 7, 4. Pollad. 1, 24 in. and 25 in.).—turrus, turricula (if placed on a column in the court, &c.).

COLUMN, columna.—signum, status (if erected in honour of abby). A small c., columella: a colossal stone c., moles lapidea: the shaft of a c., scapus: the neck of a c., hypotrachelium (ὑποτραχήλιον): the capital, capitulum: the foot of a c., spira (of the columna; the lower part of it was plinthus, πλίνθος): basis (βάσις, of the status; see above for diff. between col. and stat.): the pedestal, stylobates (στυλοβάτης): the order of c.s., genus columnarum: the Doric order, columnæ Doricæ; Doricum genus columnarum: the arrangement of c.s., *columnarum dispositio: the interval between c.s., intercolumnium: a tax on c.s., columnarium (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32): the supporting by c.s., columnatio (late). Supported by c.s., columnatus (Farr.).—|| (A military) c., pars exercitus.—agmen (when on the march). In two, three, &c. c.s., bipartito, tripartito (e. g. to attack, signa inferre): to march up in three c.s., tripartito agmine, or diviso in tres partes exercitu, incedere: to approach in three c.s., triplici acie instructa venire: to march in three c.s., triplici acie instructa proficisci: by c.s., exercitu in partes diviso (e. g. to march up, incedere).—|| Of a book, pagina.

COMB, pecten. A dressing-c., pecten rarioribus radiis: a small-tooth c., pecten densioribus radiis; pecten densus (†).—~~805~~ *pecten crinalis (for combing; but for keeping up the hair, and as ornament, the Roman ladies made use of the acus discriminialis, see Böttiger's Sabina, i. p. 147). The tooth of a c., radius pectinis.—a c. for wool, carmen; pecten: for flax, hamī ferri, quibus linum pectitur (Plin. 19, 1, 3). A curry-c., strigilis: a horse-c., scopulæ setosæ equis comendis: a c. of cock, crista; juba.—|| In the shape of a c., *pectinī similis: as adv. pectinatum.

COMB (a place surrounded on all sides by mountains, in which several valleys meet), convallis.

COMB, v. pectere (g. t.). pectere capillos or comas (but not comere cap. or com.; i. e. to dress the hair). To c. the hair back fm the forehead (à la Chinoise), capillos a fronte contra naturam retroagere: to c. wool, carminare: to c. flax, hamīs ferreis linum pectere: to c. a horse, strigili radere, subradere. Combed, to be formed by part part, of the above verbs.

COMB-MAKER, pectinarius (Inscript.).

COMBAT, pugna, prælium, acies. [SYN. in BATTLE.]—certamen (g. t. for contest; i. e. both the emulation and the struggle).—Jn. certamen et pugna.—prælii concursus (Np. Thras. 1, 4), or only concursus; congressus (the coming to close quarters).—prælii dimicatio (C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, § 5), or dimicatio only (c. as a hazardous thing, hence dimicatio = eply struggle with dangers and difficulties)—pt. dimicationes, if continued or repeated (e. g. Cæs. B. C. 7, 1, 8, 6, omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora consistere): the c. of the boxer or prize-fighter, pugilatus: of the wrestler, luctatio; luctatus (the former as act, the latter as state): with wild beasts, see FIORI: a c. for life, dimicatio adversus qm (e. g. adv. elephantum): a fierce c., prælium acie: the c. was fierce and long, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: a long and fierce c. takes place, fit prælium acri certamine: a slight c. is fought, fit or agitur leve prælium [see SKIRMISH]: to descend to the c., in prælium ire. In prælium or aciem prodire. In aciem or certamen descendere (for a single engagement, the last also = to engage in a c. or fight in general): to lead 100,000 infantry to the c. (or battle), in aciem centum milia peditum producere: to begin the c., pugnam or certamen or prælium inire (g. t. to engage, of either party, taken singly); prælium committere manum (only in L., pugnam or prælium) conserere (of the general as well as the soldiers); inter se concurrere. acie concurrere (to come together, of both parties); primus prælium committit qs (of any division of the ship, &c., wch attacks first; see Hirt. B. Alex. (131).

25): to renew the c., in pugnam redire; certamen or pugnam repetere (after a longer or shorter interruption, see Justin 1, 6, 10. L. 10, 36); pugnam novam integrare; prælium reintegrare or renovare (to renew, begin fm the commencement; i. e. mix with fresh troops, see L. 7, 7, 1, 12; 2, 47. Cæs. B. C. 3, 20); pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle; e. g. on the following day, as L. 6, 32). To continue the c., pugnam excolere (of fresh troops, L. 38, 22, in.): the reward of the c., certaminis præmium: fit for the c., ad pugnam or ad dimicandum firmus (Cæs. B. G. 7, 60, of troops): ready for the c., ad pugnam paratus; manu promptus: after finding them all eager for the c., postquam omnium animos alacres videt.

COMBAT, v. pugnare; certare; concertare; contendere (e. g. armis, prælio, acie); decernere (mix with armis, ferro, prælio, or acie).—dimicare (e. g. prælio, acie); depugnare, decertare, digladiari (fight a deadly fight with weapons); all with cum qo, inter se (with another, among themselves); præliari, prælium or pugnam facere or edere: præliari also fig with words; aby, cum qo.—confingere (armis, manu, prælio); aby, cum qo.—confictari; aby, cum qo (e. g. cum adversa fortuna).—See more under FIGHT.—with words, certare, concertare, contendere (verbis). To c. fortune, cum adversa fortunā confictari. To c. bravely, fortiter dimicare; fortiter resistere. To c. a thing (with words), pugnare contra qd; qd oppugnare, impugnare: one's opinion, cs opinio; repugnare; sententiam cs impugnare: all things, contra omnia disserere.

COMBATANT, pugnator.—miles, armatus (any armed man).—gladiator (in the circus, &c.).—luctator (wrestler);—pugil (pugilist).—venator (that fights in the circus with wild beasts).

COMBINATION, junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio, colligatio, vinculum (the means).—copulatio (a tying together): to enter into c., se conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari: into an intimate c., arete conjungi: to bring into c., see COMBINE: to stand in c., conjunctum esse (of things) cum qā re; pertinere ad qd. A mark or sign of c., *copulandi signum: the c. of words (with regard to style), compositio, mixtio, permixtio: a c. of accidents, concursus calamitatum.—contextus (c. as state; e. g. of speech, orationis, sermonis; of things and words, rerum et verborum; comp. Ern. Lex. techn. Rom. p. 90): a systematical c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliā nexa et omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.). A c. of the noblest efforts, concursus honestissimorum studiorum.—|| Association, societas. conjunctio et societas, commercium (c. in gen. propr. and improp.). societas conjunctionis humanæ, convictus humanus et societas; *occultæ sodalitates juvenum (secret c. among young people, see SOCIETY).—c. agst aby, see CONSPIRACY.

COMBINE, jungere, conjungere (g. t. for to join together: conj., eply for any purpose); with althg, ci rei or (cum) qā re; with aby, cum qo.—congregare (to unite two or several persons into a flock as it were; with aby, cum qo).—copulare (c. firmly, or to cause two or several objects to be firmly combined; e. g. by means of a tie, a rope, &c.). fig. with aby or althg, cum qā re or qo).—miscere ci rei or cum qā re (by mixing).—adjungere ad qd (by adding to althg).—devincere (to c. indissolubly, fig.).—comparare (to c. several things in the same proportion to constitute one couple).—conglutinare (by gluing together).—colligare (by tying). To be well c., præclare inter se cohære: with althg, cohære cum qā re or ci rei: to be c. d by aby, contineri qā re; rem continet qd.—uno vinculo copulare (c. by the same tie, see L. 28, 12, 14): to c. by pouring together, e. g. in unum or unum corpus confundere (of two nations) fig. See also TO MIX. To c. men for social life, dissipatos homines ad or in societatem vitæ convocare.—connectere cum qā re (by a knot, fig. e. g. orientem et occidentem: to c. friendship with pleasure, amicitiam cum voluptate); committere ci rei (e. g. lacum mari): the town with the continent, urbem continentis: things that are c. d with each other, res inter se junctæ or colligatæ.—|| Of military forces, jungere copias, arma conjungere, vires conferre. (of a nation) in unum populi corpus coalescere: to c. one's forces with those of aby (e. g. of a general), se conjungere cum copis cs (g. t.); arma consociare cum qo (as ally); signa conferre ad qm (eply in battle).—|| To associate oneself with, se jungere or conjungere cum qo, societatem inire or coire or facere cum qo: to be c. d with aby, societatem habere cum qo: c. by wedlock, matrimonio ci jungi, qm secum conjungere. To c. against aby, see TO CONSPIRE.

COMBING CLOTH [*Kraft gives* *pallium pulverem ornaleum (i. e. powder) a vestitu coercena, not a very happy Crel.].

COMBUSTIBILITY, *facilitas exardescendi.

COMBUSTIBLE, facili ad exardescendum.—igni concipiendi aptus or idoneus: c. matter, materia facili ad exardescendum (that easily takes fire); alimenta ignis (with which fire is kept up); res, quibus ignis excitari potest (g. i. for what is fit to kindle fire with); res, quæ sunt ad incendia (with which one puts fire to alight): *phlogiston (the matter which was once supposed to be in all c. bodies): that contains c. matter, quod ignis or flamma consumit.

COMBUSTION, 1 Burning, a) exustio.—crematio (to ashes).—adustio (singeing, scorching).—ustio (of a wound). β) intr. deflagratio, conflagratio, incendium.—|| Tumult, tumultus (excited by slaves, peasants, or allies).—motus (g. i. for disturbances in the state). See COMMOTION.



COME, of persons, venire: I am c., veni, adsum.—pervenire (prop. and fig.).—advénire, accedere (approach): to c. on foot, pedes venio or advénio; on horseback, equo vehor or advénor; in a carriage, &c., curru or navil vehor or advénor. To cause aby to c., qm accersere, accire; qm exire, evocare (the latter on the part of a magistrate, see Bremi Nep. Com. 5, 3): to one, qm ad se accersere; qm ad se vocare. qm ad se venire jubere (of a thing, e. g. qd accersere vecturâ) [see TO SEND FOR]: to c. (such or such) a way, qd viâ proficisci: to c. frequently to a place, ad or in locum ventitare; locum frequentare or celebrare. To c. often to aby, crebro ad qm venire; qm frequentare: to c. unexpectedly, supervenire or intervenire c.; opprimere qm (to c. upon, fall upon and destroy): c. here, huc veni; huc ade; to c. me, propius me huc accedite: when they came to speak of the money, ubi ad pecuniam mentionem ventum est: it was by mere accident that I came to speak of them, non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidit: how c.'s it that you answer in this manner? quid tibi in mentem venit ita respondere?—|| Intr. of things, venire (of letters, goods, &c.). ferri, adferri, perferri (to be brought). To c. suddenly, intruere (of disease and calamities): to c. imperceptibly, obrepere (of time, old age, &c.): to c. athg coming, qd præagire (e. g. c. rei eventum): athg does not c. to the right person, in alienum incidere: it comes to (a fight, lawsuit, &c.), res venit ad qd (e. g. ad arma atque pugnam, ad inimicitias, in contentionem). venit ad qd (e. g. ad causam dicendam) or in qd (e. g. in ius, to a lawsuit): how comes it that...? quid factum est, ut &c.? unde fit, ut &c.? hence it comes that &c., ita fit, ut &c.; inde or ex quo evenit, ut &c.; hæc causa est, cur or quod &c.; hinc est, quod &c.; hinc fit, ut &c.; hoc est, quare &c. ex quo fit, ut &c.; and thus it came, that &c., quo factum est, ut &c.; also (at the beginning of a sentence) by itaque (see interp. Np. Arist. 1, 1): they returned whenever they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant: when he was asked whence (or from what country) he came, quum interrogaretur, eujusmodi se esse diceret: where do you c. from? unde venis? I don't know how it c.'s, fit nescio quomodo: it has c. to this, or to such a pass, &c., that &c. res eo deducta est or rem eo adduximus, ut &c.—|| Many combinations of 'to come,' with nouns, have been left out here, and are to be looked for under the respective articles; e. g. 'to come into contact,' see CONTACT, &c. &c. To c. first, antevenire qm or qd: he came last, ultimus or postremus venit: to c. quickly, advolare. adventare: to aby's assistance, propere subvenire, undique convolare (of a multitude flying from all parts): to c. between, intervenire (unexpectedly): supervenire (of persons and things); e. g. of the night, see L. 23, 18, both with dat.): to c. in proper time, in good time, &c., see TIME: to be coming and going, commeare ad qm (to aby), in locum (of place, see Ruhn. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; poet. only, meare).—|| To happen (c. to pass), cadere, accidere (accidentally, my of unfortunate events; acc. sts with the addition of casu).—contingere (easily of happy events).—evenire (denoting the effect of a certain cause).—usu venire (of facts which take place, and which one witnesses oneself; not usu evenire, see Gernhard. C. Cat. Maj. 3, 7. Bremi Nep. Hannib. 12, 3).—|| To become, fieri; evadere (see BECOME).—|| α) To COME ABOUT (= happen, fall out), evenire, fieri, &c.: how c.'s that...? quid fit or factum est, ut &c.—|| To COME AGAIN, reverti. To c. again to any place, quo reverti or redire: qm locum repetere (return where one used to be); remigrare (to a place where one lived before; e. g. Romam), see also RETURN.—|| To COME AFTER, postvenire (of persons); postea accidere (of

things): to c. immediately after, insequi. subsequi: to c. after aby or athg (with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or time), succedere ci and ci rei: to c. immediately after aby or athg, excipere qm and qd (seld. without acc., as in Cæs. B. G. 2, 7, see Held.): one misfortune c.'s after another, *malum exipit malum. See also TO FOLLOW.—|| To COME ALONG, procedere, progredi. ire. una ire, qm sequi (with aby): c. along! move to oculus (comet)!—|| To COME ASUNDER, discedere (g. i. of things), dilabi (imperceptibly), fassciare (by getting cracks), dehiscere (to gape open).—|| To COME AT (or BY = obtain, vid.), comitem fieri c. rei. potiri qd rei. adipisci (what one desired), assequi, consequi (for which one has been striving), nancisci (by accident). impetrare (to gain by entreaties), obtinere (obtain), auferre (carry off as the result of victory, propr. or fig.). Easy to c. at (= attainable), impetrabilis.—|| To COME AWAY, abire (g. i.) a or ex (very seldom with only abl. of place), abducere a or ex, decedere quo loco, de or ex quo loco (to leave), discedere a quo, loco, a or e loco (c. away from), divertere a quo (from aby), To c. away secretly, furtim degredi, clam se subducere. See also under TO GO.—|| To COME BACK, redire (to be on the way back or home), reverti (to turn back), reducere (case of a happy return from a distant country, captivity, &c.), recurrere (hastily), revolare (still stronger, to fly back). To order aby to c. back, qm revocare, qm repeteri (urgently).—|| To COME BY, see above to COME AT.—|| To COME BEFORE, prevenire. To c. before (i. e. appear before, e. g. the court or judge), in iudicium venire & (of persons), ad iudicem deferri (of things).—|| To COME DOWN, devenire, descendere, corrumpere (fall down, of houses, &c.).—delabi (glide down),—defluere (of rains),—degradi. To c. down to aby's terms, ad conditionem descendere, accedere.—|| To COME DOWN TO, (i. e.) to be handed down to &c. hæc in tempora or usque ad nostra tempora durare, ad nostram memoriam manere (of written and other monuments), &c., in which sense statem ferre: pervenire ad nos or nostram statem are without ancient authority; tradi antiquis usque ad nostram statem (of a custom, manners, &c.).—|| To COME FORTH, provenire (also fig. to grow), evadere ex, &c. e. g. ex terra, also exire supra terram), enasci (fig. of plants), erumpere, prorumpere (suddenly), also with subito, in publicum prodire (appear in public), in lucem proferri, protrahi, detegi, patefieri (of things brought to light, &c.). See also APPEAR.—|| To COME FORWARD, a) PROP. procedere (g. i.), prodire, apparere, exsistere (easily of distinguished men, see C. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Arch. 7, 15; Och. C. Ecl. p. 131): openly, procedere in solem ex umbraculis, as sunn populo ostendere.—β) = advance, progredi, proficere, progressus facere (impr. to make progress), procedere (advance).—|| To COME IN, a) to enter, intro venire, se inferre, intro ire, inire. c. in with me! sequere intro me! c. in! Intro veni or venite! To c. in hastily, *intro venire propere. *intro se proripere. Introgressi: the vessel is c. in, navis appulsa est (not appulsi): to have (or be) c. in, adesse, nancisci locum: the post comes in, *curse publicus venit: no one is allowed to c. in, nemini aditus patet: not to allow aby to c. in, qm introitu prohibere, ci introitum præcludere, qm janua prohibere, qm aditu janua accere, qm excludere. To c. in aby's way (as an impediment), obstat, impedimento esse ci, obistere ci in via.—β) to comply, obsequi, concedere. See also TO YIELD.—γ) = to be gained in abundance, contingere (of good things).—suppetere.—|| To COME INTO, intrare (ilmen), ingredi, introire, inire (locum), incidere in qd (accidentally), delabi in qd (imperceptibly or gradually), adduci in qd (e. g. danger, &c.). To c. into port, in portum venire or pervenire (of ships or persons).—portum capere (with difficulty). Tears c. into aby's eyes, lacrimæ ci or cs oculis obortæ sunt. To c. into aby's hand, power, &c., in cs manus or potestatem devenire, incurrere in qd (e. g. troubles, easily by one's own fault), decidere in qd (e. g. in angustias rei familiaris): to c. into fashion, cs rei mos recipitur, qd mores recipitur, qd usu recipitur. To c. into use, in usum venire, in consuetudinem or morem venire, more recipi; ab omnibus recipi (into general use). inveterascere (gradually): to c. into danger, in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (of things): to c. into the world, in vitam edi; in lucem edi et suscipi; nasci (to be born): to c. first into the world of twins, primum provenire.—|| To COME IN FOR (a share of athg), participem esse cs rei (in general), venire in partem cs rei, habere partem in re (the share considered as property).—|| To COME NEAR, a) PROP. propere accedere, appro-

pinguare: to c. near aby or athg, (propius) accedere ad
 with acc.: to c. near (of time), prope adesse. subesse.
 appetere: the time comes near, when &c., prope adest
 quum &c.: prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse.
 β) resemble, prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad
 similitudinem ceteri: altho does not at all c. near such
 or such a thing, nullo modo comparari posse cum re.
 —|| TO COME NEXT, see above to COME AFTER, or TO
 FOLLOW.—|| TO COME OF, α) to be born of, or descended
 from, ortum, oriundum esse a qo. originem trahere a
 qo. originem ducere a or ex qo.—genus ducere a qo.
 ad qm originem sui referre: to c. of a good family,
 honesto genere (natum esse); honesto loco (ortum esse).
 to c. of a humble family, humilioribus or ignobili
 loco (natum esse).—β) to be the consequence of,
 fieri or factum est ex qā re. This comes of having too
 little to do, hoc fit (or factum est) ex nimio otio. Stis
 by hunc fructum capere or percipere ex qā re, or cs
 rei, or (the consequence being bad) qd hoc fert incom-
 modum.—|| TO COME OFF, α) deviate, deflectere. de-
 gredere. aberrare. discedere a qā re. elabi. evadere to
 c. off the right way, de via decedere (impr.). β) escape
 to find oneself at the end of an affair: to c. off without
 harm, pulchre discedere (Com.): to c. off without much
 harm, ambustium evadere. semistium effugere (L.
 22, 35 and 42): to c. off with slight punishment, levi
 defugati poenā (L. 29, 21): nihil mali nancisci (without
 any harm, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 10): he shall not c. off in
 this manner, inultum id numquam a me auferet. hanc
 scilicet auferet (Com.): to c. off unpunished, impune abire;
 sine poenā demitti: to c. off of conqueror, victoriam con-
 sequi or adipisci. victoriam reportare: to c. off with
 flying colours, superiorem or victorem discedere. su-
 perare (also with regard to opinion, &c., as Cæs. B. G.
 5, 31).—γ) to fall off, cadere. declidere (g. t.).
 delabi (by gliding). δ) to separate itself from:
 the bark comes off the tree, cortex ab arbore recedit.
 to c. off (of hair), defluere.—|| TO COME ON, α) in space
 (of persona), succedere qd ad or sub qd (gradually).
 accedere ad qd (g. t. to c. on). appropinquare ad qd or
 ci rei adventare (of the approach of a hostile army).
 progredi. progressus facere (make progress), see TO
 COME FORWARD. β) thrive, grow, crescere.—pro-
 venire (of plants and animals).—|| TO COME OVER
 transire (e. g. to a person's side or party, in cs partes
 transire). transgredi; locum transcendere or superare
 (to c. over a place, e. g. over a mountain). a cold
 shudder came over me, horror ingens me perstrinxit.—
 || TO COME OUT, exire (to step out). egredi. progredi
 (of persona only), to cause aby to c. out, qm evocare
 (foras): to c. out (of publications), edi (in lucem);
 emitti. foras dari. *prelum relinquere (of printed
 works). to c. out (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam or
 in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); JN. exire atque in
 vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et
 ad aures hominum permanere. to c. out (of teeth),
 cadere. excidere. declidere (fall out): evelli, extrahi,
 eximi, exipeli (to be pulled out). to c. (= to get) out of
 a danger, out of the water, &c. (see emergere. evadere
 ex &c.). to c. out with athg, qd exidit ex ore (of words,
 &c.).—|| TO COME ROUND, circumagi, & α) to come
 β) to be in melius mutari. meliore loco esse cupisse,
 &c.—times will c. round, *lætiora tempora hanc in-
 quietatem rerum exipient. β) || TO CHANGE GRAD-
 UALLY, to c. round to a person's opinion, ad cs sen-
 tentiam adduci, perducere, traduci.—|| TO COME SHORT,
 deficere. I. short of athg, careo qā re. deficit mihi
 qd; deficit me qd (to be wanting), see also TO FAIL
 and TO LOSE.—|| TO COME TO, α) PROPE. pervenire qd
 (to a place). qm convenire (to a person): it (or the
 matter) has come to this, res eo processit, deducta est;
 eo ventum est (ut &c.). matters have c. to a crisis,
 ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum de-
 ducta casum: to have c. to (a full) persuasion, persua-
 sissimum habere. plenum persuasionis esse. to c. to
 the conclusion, concludere: hence one may c. to the
 conclusion, ex quo facitne cogitque potest: have I not c.
 to a right conclusion? satisne habeo conclusionem est
 to c. aby's knowledge or ears, palam fieri. a qo audiri;
 ad cs aures pervenire.—to c. to, TO, see to c. ROUND.—
 β) amount to, efficere; also esse. what does it c. to,
 quæ summa est? quantum est? it comes to a large
 sum, longam summam efficere: the gold which came to
 me Attic talent, aurum, quod summam Attici talenti
 explebat, it comes (amounts) to something, cs momenti
 esse. Vid. AMOUNT, COME. γ) to come to pass, see
 TO HAPPEN.—δ) to c. to oneself, or to one's senses, sui
 or mentis competere esse. ad sanitatem redire or
 reverti (s. Herx. Cæs. B. G. 1, 42), ad se redire, se
 colligere. animum recipere, he comes to himself, ani-

mus redit.—to *e.* to an end, finem capere or habere. exitum habere; extingui. Interire. occidere (to die). *the matter is not yet c. to an end, res nondum finem invenit: —to c. to (a certain state or condition),* ad qd pervenire, &c.—to *c.* to a very great age, ad summam aetatem pervenire. *I don't know what it will c. to,* quorsum illi evadat, nescio. *Is it c. to this, that &c.?* Adeone res redit, ut &c. 1. *c. to the throne, summam rerum, or regnum ac diadema defertur ci* or ad qm. imperium transit ad qm.—to *c.* to *aliquid*, ad qd pervenire; *c. to c.* to *one's property, one's money, to dignities, &c.* ad aum., ad ramos, ac honores: *aby comes to such or such property, &c.* qd. transit or pervenit. *c. to the worse person, in alium incidere (e. g. of letters).*—to *c.* to *light, nasci; in lucem edi; reviviscere et recitari (to revive, to resume ne vitia strength): c. to c. to light, in lucem proferri, patriali.* *delegi. patetiferi: not c. to c. to light, lucem non accipere, publicari carere: c. to c. to the knowledge of, qd cognoscere or deprehendere;* ad qd pervenire. *It comes to nothing, nihil esse, nihil posse. pro nihilo esse, id (qd) nihil est (e. g. quod de pecunia sperem, nihil est).* *Heard 2, 4, 2, 4, as to the money, it comes to nothing; the matter comes to nothing, in qd re nihil est. de hac re nihil est. to c. to hand, ad in manum accipere; in cs manus venire; in cs manus incidere (to fall into any's hands). —to c. to one's ears, e. g. ad cs aures pervenire or permanere; ad qm perferri or deferri; exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus). Jx. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferre (foras, in vulgus), effluere et ad aures hominum permanere (to c. to the ears of the public). —it comes to a thy, res venit ad qd (e. g. to a fight, a battle, ad arma atque pugnam); or in quid (e. g. to a lawsuit, in contentione); or venitur ad qd (e. g. ad causam dicendam or in qd, e. g. in jus). —|| to come TOGETHER, venire (q. i.), concurrere. in certamen venire cum qo. obviam fieri ci (accidentally), see also to ASSEMBLE. —|| TO COME UP, see 'TO COME FORTH.' β) to come up to (= equal), æquare. æquareqi ci rei or qd (with equal. if = to be equal). æquare qm. æquarei or æquareqi cum qo (to c. up to *aby* in beauty, talents, &c.), also non inferiorum esse qo. to c. up to *aby*, æquareque (with equal. of the thing in wch one equals *aby*, and gen. of the person whom one equals); also qd re se æquareque posse ci. qm or qd qd re æquarepari (e. g. in physical strength, beauty, &c. see interpp. to Np. Them. 6, 1). γ) to come up with (= overtake), in cursu nancisci qm; assequi; æquare. —|| to come UPON, invadere (of persons and things); vim ci inferre (of violence done, robbers, &c.). —morbo corripi (of illness). See also to SEIZE, to INVADE, to ATTACK. to c. upon *aby* for payment, exire; persequi pecuniam, &c. (if by legal means). —|| to COME (of future time), futurus (that is going or about to be). —posterus (following with regard to time). —(poet.) venturus. veniens. consequens (coming next, subsequent, of time). Jx. consequens ac posterus: generations to c., posterii (pl., opp. majores). —For the time to c., postero tempore. —in posterum, —posthac. —in reliquum tempus (for the time that remains): things that are to c., futura, orum, n. res futura: to foresee what is to c., quod futurum est scire. animo prospicere futura. quæ futura sunt prospicere or providere. in posterum prospicere. to rejoice in the present moment, without thinking of what is to c., presentibus frui nec in longius consultare.*

COME, *as adv. of exhortation*, age! age dum! age sis! age vero!—*In pl.* agite! agite dum!

COMEDIAN, artifex scenicus (g. t.).  comœdus, the singer of the canticum (recitativo, monologue) in comedy, opp. tragoëdus (in tragedy), actor comicus, or comicus opp. κωμικός, κωμῶδης.  They all designate the actor in general who appears in comedy, not the person who acts the low comic parts, who, *af. Petron.* 80, 9, can only be called qui partes ridendas agit: all the actors in a comedy, excelebati (opp. cothurnati, tragoëdians, *Sen. Ep.* 87). *See also* Actor. — *Writer of comedy*, *poeta scenicus* (g. t.): poeta comicus, or comicus opp. *epicly* comici, pl.: like a c., *scenicorum* more. comico more, *scenicus* (g. t., s. g. complodere manus et pectus ferire scenicus est). — *Comic actress*, artifex scenica, or scenica opp. (in later times).

COMEDY, *comœdia*, — *fabula Atellana* (*sort of farce amongst the Romans*): relating or belonging to *c.*, *comicus* (*κωμικός*, *opp. tragicus*): in a manner belonging to *c.*, *comice*. *Comic character* (*i. e. in comedy*), *partes ridendæ*. See also *PRAX*. To act a *c.* see *TO ACT*.

COMELINESS, *decentia*, *decorum*.—*decor* (*external grace*).—*venustus*.—*pulchritudo*.—*forma*.—*species*.—*dignitas*. See **BEAUTY**, **GRACE**.

COMELY, decens (*poet. only, and in silv. age*).—decorus (*of speech and actions only*).—pulcher (*g. t.*).—formosus. speciosus. venustus. See **BEAUTIFUL**, **HANDSOME**. In a c. manner, decore. recte. ut decet. eleganter.

COMER, qui (quæ) venit: a new c. (*i. e. to a country*), advena.—alienigena (*a stranger, foreigner, opp. indigena*).—peregrinus (*g. t. a stranger, opp. civis*).—Jx. peregrinus atque advena.—novellus. novicius (*n-ov in any situation, e. g. novelli Aquileenses*—coloni qui nuper Aquilejam deducti erant: novelli servi).

COMET, cometes. sidus cometes. stella cometes (κωμήτης)—or in pure Lat. stella crinita (*Suet. Cæs. 88*).—εὐκωμήτης One of the three first expressions is generally used, or stella crinita, quam Græci κωμήτην vocant, or quam cometam vocant (*C. N. D. 2, 5, 14. Plin. 2, 25, 22, and even as late as Suet. Claud. 46, and Eutrop. 10, 8 (4)*); hence it follows that stella crinita may be looked upon more as an attempt to translate κωμήτης, than as a genuine Lat. expression. The c. remained above the horizon for four hours every night, stella cometes quum oriretur et occumberet, quatuor spatium horarum consumebat: the c. shone during seventy days, and with such splendor that the whole sky seemed to be on fire, stella cometes septuaginta diebus ita luxit, ut cælum omne flagrare videretur.

COMFIT, condire (*fruit, &c.*). *saccharum incoquere ci rei (*ast. Plin. 34, 17, 48*). *saccharo condire.—the confiting of fruit, conditus; conditura (*manner of c. e. g. olivas conditui legere. Col.*).

COMFITURES, dulcia, pl., or dulciola, pl. orum (*Appul. Mët. iv. p. 115, 12*). *merces cuppediarum (*ast. Symm. Ep. 8, 19, where we find forum cup.*). bellaria. dulciola (*both n. pl., the latter in later writers*).—mensa secunda (*as constituting a course*). *Salsama are fruits preserved in a pickle; e. g. as olives now are. *Col.*

COMFORT, || To console, consolari qm (*of persons and personified objects*; e. g. of hope, of a good conscience: consolari qm qd or de qâ re: seld. qd qâ re, as magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur. C.: the simple solari is not found in prose of the gold. age).—solatium ci præbere or afferre (*to c., that is, yield or afford c., of things*).—ci solatium or solatium esse (*to c., i. e. to be a c. to aby, of things*): to away or depart comforted, æquiore animo discedere: this conforto me, hoc este mihi solatio: to c. oneself, se consolari (*on account of atq, de qâ re*). C. yourself, or be comforted, ne te afflictes: es bono animo.—|| Et tunc, refecti, qm reficere. recreare: animum ci facere: animum qm implere. To be comforted, animo relaxari; animi remissionem querere (*by mental relaxations*): to be mentally comforted by atq, qâ re recreari (*e. g. by a letter, literator*): to c. aby with food, cibo juvare qm: by food and drink. cibo ac potione firmare qm: to c. one's body (or oneself) with food and sleep, corpus curare (*Cur. 3, 8, 22*); also se reficere, se recreare. Jx. reficere et recreare. recreare et reficere. To be comforted by atq, qâ re refici, or se reficere, or vires reficere (*bodily, e. g. by food, &c.*). Comforting, recreans, reficiens: suavis, dulcis.—|| To gladden, vid.

COMFORT, consolatio (*the action of comforting*). medicina (*the means by which aby is comforted*). poet. solamen: c. in pain, solatium doloris: c. in one's suffering, solatium malorum: to impart c. to aby, qm consolari; on account of atq, de qâ re: to give aby much c. (of persons), multa or magna ci solatia dare (*C.*). To afford c., solatium præbere or afferre: solatio or solatium esse: to admit of some c., afford some c., nonnullam consolationem or aliquid solatii (in se) habere (*of things*): to admit of c. or supply it from themselves: to afford no c., nihil habere consolationis: this is my c., eo solatio uter. To utter words of c., solatia dicere († O.). To seek c. fm one only source, omnia in unam consolationem conficere (*C.*). This is the only c. wch supports me, hæc una consolatio me sustentat: to look for c. in philosophy, medicinam petere a philosophia: to need no c., non eget medicinâ.—voluptas (*comfortable sensation*).—jucunditas. dulcedo (*agreeableness*).—the c.'s of life, commoda vita. commoditas vitæ: aby feels a c., voluptas sensibus cs blanditur. Without c., see **COMFORTLESS**.

COMFORTABLE, || Consoling, consolatorius (*e. g. litteræ*). To c. c. (*i. e. in consoling*), solatio esse: to be very c., magno solatio-esse: it is a very c. thing that &c., magnum est solatium, with infinit.: to address c. words to aby, qm or animum cs confirmare (verbis); afflictum cs animum confirmare. animum cs demissum et oppressum erigere.—|| Agreeable, gratus; jucundus (*cheerful*). suavis. dulcis (*pleasant*).—a c. feeling or sensation, voluptas: I feel (or am) c., bene

mihi est (*i. e. I am well off*); hilaritate delector. hilare vivo (*I am c., i. e. cheerful and happy*).—a c. house, domicilium bonum. See also **PLEASANT**.

COMFORTABLY, grate. jucunde. suaviter. [**SYN.** in **COMFORTABLE**.] See **PLEASANTLY**.

COMFORTER, consolator; or Crcl. with verbs under **COMFORT**. A Job's c., qui malo solatio qm consolatur (*ast. C. de Am. 104, non malo solatio, sed non multo tamen, consolamur, quod &c.*). THE **COMFORTER** (=the Holy Spirit), Spiritus Sacer.—Paracletus (*Eccl.*).

COMFORTLESS, || That admits of no comfort, spe destitutus (*of persons*); desperatus (*of things*): aby is c. as dolor or luctus nullo solatio levati potest (cannot be comforted).—|| Destitute of all comfort, incommodus. admodum incommodus. injucundus. *omni vitæ commoditate destitutus.

COMIC. } (relating to comedy), see **COMEDY**.

COMICAL, || Ridiculous, amusing, ridiculus. ridendus (*relating to a joke, as Petron. 80, 9*): a c. circumstance, res comica (*Hor. A. P. 89*); res ridicula: a c. expression, ridiculum dictum. ridiculum.—jocosus (*full of jokes*).—jocularis. jocularis (*calculated to divert others*).—ridendus (*wch excites laughter*). A c. fellow, homo ridiculus (*who excites laughter*).—|| Jocular in C. Att. 4, 16, 3, very unsafe text (s. Orelli on that passage), and so better avoided.—lepidus (*pleasant, fm good humour*).—facetus (*witty*).—a comical fellow, lepidum caput (*Com.*).—a comical narrator, facetus narrator.

COMICALLY, comice. comico more. ridicule. lepide. facete. joculariter. [**SYN.** in **COMIC**.]

COMING, ventio (*Plaut.*).—reditio. reditus (*return*): the former as act, the latter as state).—adventus (*arrival*).—accessus (*e. g. ad urbem, to the town, C.*). The c.-in of a ship, appulus (*with or without litoris*). To expect aby's c. with eagerness, cs adventum non mediocriter captare. Sudden c., see **ARRIVAL**. The c. of a vessel into port, Crcl. with in portum venire or pervenire.

COMING, vid. 'to come (*of future things*).

COMING-IN (of a ship), appulus (*with or without litoris*).—|| Incomie, vid.

COMMA, comma, kta, n. (κόμμα), or pure Latin, incilium (*as one clause of a period, Gramm.*; new Latin as mark of punctuation). To put a comma after a word. *comma post verbum ponere.

COMMAND, v. || To give a command, jubere (*g. t. order aby to be done, with the implied notion that the person who commands has, or assumes that he has, a right to do so; followed by infin. act., with acc. if the person commanded is named; or by infin. pass. if the person is not named, nor plainly alluded to fm the context. If the person, however, is virtually expressed fm the context, the infin. act. is used. It is also, although less freq., followed by ut, if it is used in the sense of imperare*).—jubere ci is never found in the gold. age).—imperare ci qd or ut (*to c. in consequence of the power invested in aby; seld. in the sense of jubere with foll. accus. and infin.*). præcipere ci qd or with ut (*to c. in consequence of one's authority, prudence, experience, and superior talents*).—præscribere ci qd or with ut (*prescribe*; both præc. and præscr. of superiors giving rules or directions for conduct to their inferiors).—mandare ci qd or with ut (*to charge or commission, the manner of the execution being left to the person commissioned*).—pronunciare (*to cause to be proclaimed by a herald, &c.*).—edicere. edictum proponere (*with ut, of a magistrate, commanding publicly by a proclamation*).—sciscere. sciensci jubereque (*with ut, to make a law, regulation, or act; the proper term to be applied to an act passed by the Roman 'plebs'*).—decernere (*to pass a resolution, that atq should be done, on the part of the senate, Consul*).—sancire. edicto sancire (*to c. or forbid under a penalty that' &c., ut or ne*).—|| To have a right to c., imperandi jus potestatemque habere; at any place, loco presso. To c. an army, exercitui præse or præpositum esse; exercitum ducere: to c. the other wing, alterum tenere cornu (Np.). to c. the fleet, navibus et classi præse or præpositum esse: the cavalry, equitatu præse: to c. in a province, præse provincie (S.), or in provincia (C.). To have a right to c. aby, imperium in qm or qm sub imperio habere; est mihi imperium in qm. imperitare ci. cs esse imperatorum. Imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (*to have the chief c. of aby or atq*).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (*c. absolutely*). præse ci or ci rei (*to preside*): to c. a town, urbem imperio regere: to be commanded by aby, imperio cs teneri. teneri in cs ditione et potestate: not to allow oneself to be commanded, imperium cs detractare. To have no right to c., nullam potestatem, nullum impe-

rum habere; nullum est es in q̄ re arbitrium: *to allow oneself to be commanded by aby, ci or cs imperio parere, obtemperare. I will do what you c. (= bid, wish), faciam quæ jubes or præcipis, ut dixisti or dicis; ut placuerit. I go to be master of, imperare ci rei.*—moderari ci rei, *e. g. to c. one's tongue, linguæ or orationi: one's pain, grief, dolori imperare. dolorem in potestate tenere: to c. oneself, sibi imperare. animi potentem esse. animum suum comprimere, coercere: one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, irā teneri; impotentem esse iræ (stronger): we do not c. our passions (desires), cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind commands the body, animum regit corpus: not to c. our ambition, ambitione teneri: to c. one's passions, cupiditatibus imperare, opp. servare. cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere.*—|| *To overlook, to that it may be seen or answered: a) in a military sense, superare locum. imminere ci loco: the tower commanded the high ground where the spring was, turris superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 8, 41): the hill commanded the town, collis imminet urbi. The tower c.'s the city, ex turri tela jaciuntur ad urbem (Afr. Cæs. B. G. 8, 4). β) To give a view of, quom locum prope-riare. The house commands an extensive view of the fields, domus longos agros prospicit (H.): the country-house commands the lake, villa locum prospicit (Plin.).*

COMMAND, s. || *Of a superior, jussus, jussum (c. of aby who has or pretends to have a right to do it).—auctoritas (declaration of the will of a superior).—imperium (c. of a general, a prince).—imperatum (the thing commanded by one who has an imperium).—præceptum (precept, regulation).—mandatum (commission, charge)—edictum (edict, public proclamation).—decretum (resolution of the senate, a consul, in the form of a decree).—plebiscitum (resolution of the Roman plebs, opp. populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people, s. Bremi Nep. Arist. 1, 4).—rescriptum (c. of a prince, Post-Aug.).—a written c., litteræ (e. g. Tiberius sent a written c. to the army, Tiberius litteras ad exercitum misit): a secret c., præceptum arcanum.—at the c. of aby, jussu or auctoritate cs. jubente qo, also jussus a qo; *Stis also a qo only (e. g. he did his duty towards the Athenians, at whose c. he had gone out, Atheniensibus a quibus profectus erat, officio præstabat, Nep. Milt. 2, 3, Dähne).*—without aby's c., injussu cs.; a qo non jussu. ultro (of one's own accord, opp. cs jussu or jussus); suâ sponte (voluntarily): to act without special c., privato, non publico consilio qd facere.—to give the c., vid. TO COMMAND: to execute a c., jussum or imperatum facere. mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi (in the exactest manner, mandata exhaurire. imperio cs defungi: to follow, obey a c.; to act according to a c., cs præceptum observare, curare, cs dicto parere. audientem esse dicto or jussu cs. imperio cs obtemperare: without delay, quod qd imperavit, impigre facere: zealously, imperata exixe facere: negligently or lazily, somnolose imperia persequi: punctually, imperata obedienter facere. præceptum diligenter curare: to refuse obedience to aby's c.; or, not to obey his c.'s, imperium aspernari, contemnere. imperium, mandatum negligere. decreto non stare: to act against the c., contra edictum facere (it being a proclamation): to transgress the c., mandatum excedere, egredi.—|| *The power of commanding aby, imperium (easily in the army).—potestas (the c. given or conferred on aby, thus the legal c.): under aby's c., quo duce, cs ductu: to have the c. of an army, a fleet, &c., exercitui, navibus et classi præesse or præpositum esse: to have the c. of the other (i. e. the left) wing of the army, alterum tenere cornu (Nep. Pelop. 4, 3): to be under aby's c., cs imperio parere (easily of soldiers); ci parere. In potestate or sub imperio cs esse (to be under aby's guidance or power): to place oneself under the c. of aby, se ad auctoritatem cs conficere. Chief c., summa rerum, summum imperium, summa imperii, or imperium only: s. also CHIEF-COMMAND.—|| *That imperium does not exclusively refer to military matters, s. Theod. Banfai, in 'Jah's Jahrbücher', 1832, v. 3, p. 300).*—belli imperium, belli summa (of the general).—summa imperii maritimi (of the admiral).—to have the c. of an army, summam imperii tenere, obtinere. summæ rei or rerum, summæ imperii præesse, præesse exercitui. ducere exercitum: to have the chief c. of a fleet, navibus et classi præesse: (if the office maritime præpositum cuncta administrare (if the whole administration of naval affairs belongs to the person): to give to aby the chief c., summam rerum, ad qd deferre, summam imperii bi tradere: of an army, a fleet, qm exercitui or classi præficere: in a war, qm toti bello imperioque**

præficere. summam belli ci deferre. summam imperii bellique administrandi ci permittere. qm bello præponere: to be under the chief c. of aby, cs imperio parere (g. t.); sub qo militare (of soldiers): to serve under aby's c. (during a war), qo or sub qo imperatore or sub signis cs mereri: to be sent anywhere with the c., qo cum imperio proficisci: to prolong aby's c., imperium prorogare (prolongare not Latin): to prolong the c. for another year, imperium in annum propagare (hence to continue, e. g. the war, bellum): to take away the c., adimere ci imperium or abrogare cs imperium (C.): to lay down the c., imperium deponere: an extraordinary c., imperium extraordinarium (C.): to give aby an extraordinary c., dare ci imperium extraordinarium or extra ordinem: to hold the extraordinary c., cepisse et gerere maxima imperia.—|| *The command (of one's passions, &c.), continentia; temperantia (the moderation in them; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 84, 164): to have a c. (or no c.) over one's passions, desires, over oneself, see TO COMMAND.—|| *Desire, wish, desiderium, jussum voluntas. what are your c.'s? quid vis? quid jubes? Tell me in a word, what are thy c.'s? quid tu uno verbo dicis, quid est, quod me jubes? I am at your c., expecto, quid velis: I am in all things at your c., omnibus in rebus me fore in tuâ potestate, tibi confirmo (C. ad Div. 5, 4, 6, Coriell): my purse is at your c., meâ arcâ utere non secus ac tuâ (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8): my house is always at your c., semper tibi patent fores hæ: my home is always at your c., whether I may be in or not, tibi mea domus me præsentat, absente patet: to submit entirely to aby's c.'s, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum cs: to do atq atq aby's c., ad nutum cs et voluntatem qd facere: to be at c. (i. e. ready or at hand for use), promptus: money wch is at c., pecunia præsens: to be at c., promptum or paratum esse: to be sufficiently at c., suppetere (of things, s. Mæb. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3): to have at c., providisse, paravisse: to keep at c., habere paratum, in expedito, in procinctu: to have money at one's c., pecuniam in numerato or præ manu habere: tears wch aby has at his c., lacrimæ conficite doloris.**

COMMANDED. Crcl. by words and examples in TO COMMAND AND COMMAND, s.

COMMANDER, prefectus cs and ci. præpositus ci. qui ci præst or præpositus est (g. t.).—dux (of an army or a division).—dux summus, imperator (c.-in-chief).—belli or exercitus dux, or from the context dux. ductor only (any c. in war; duct. however not in plain prose). bello præpositus.—c. of the horse, magister equitum (v. pr. in the Roman army): of the feet, præfectus classis: to be c.-in-chief, vid. 'to have the chief COMMAND.—dux, præfectus classis (admiral): prætor (c. of troops, not Romans, epily of land-troops, στρατηγός, often used by Nep., s. interpp. to Milt. 4, 4).—præfectus equitum (g. t., while mag. eq. refers to the Roman horse only): to be c. of the horse, equitatu præesse: c. of the infantry, copiarum pedestrum dux: to be, copile pedestribus, or simply copile præesse: c. of the artillery, prps 'præfectus rei tormentariæ summus: to be elected c., chosen c.-in-chief, ducem deligi ad bellum gerendum: the valour of a c., virtus imperatoria: talents for a future c., indoles imperatoris virtutis (Justin 2, 8, 15): the experience of a c., rei militaris peritia.

COMMANDER (= a paving-ram), fistuca.

COMMEMORATE, || *To make mention of, vid. MENTION.—|| To celebrate, agere. agitare (v. pr. e. g. an event, the anniversary of atq, one's birth-day, &c.).—celebrare (with pomp or demonstrations of joy, by one's presence; e. g. a birth-day, a wedding, less frequently of feasts).—to c. a day, diem prosequi (s. Nep. Att. 4, extr.): to c. atq by a feast for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum.*

COMMEMORATION, celebratio (public celebration): but mly by memoria (commemoratio is the act of recounting). Money coined in c. of aby or atq, *numus in memoriam cs or rei cuius, a speech in c. of aby, *oratio in memoriam cs habita.—laudatio (a panegyric, not an eulogium).—a paper, essay, &c., in c. of aby, *libellus in memoriam cs compositus. A statue raised in c. of aby, cippus: to erect a statue in c. of aby, laudis atq maneat memoria, statuum cs ponere. In c., memoris causa: in c. of, in memoriam cs (Suet. Dig.).—to raise monuments in c. of aby, memoriam nominis monumentis consecrare.

COMMEMORATIVE (see COMMEMORATION), quod cs rei memoriam revocat, renovat, reintegrat, repræsentat. quod memoriam nominis (cs) consecrat: a c. statue, statua, laudis atq maneat memoria, posita.

COMMENCE, v. INTR. || *To take its commencement, incipere (vid. TO BEGIN).—the combat c.'s, præ-*

lium committitur. hostes acie concurrunt: *the war c.s.*, bellum suscipitur: *daybreak c.s.*, dies appetit. luceat. dilucescit. illucescit: *evening c.s.*, advesperascit: *night c.s.*, nox appetit. *tr.*, incipere. coepisse. inchoare. ordiri. exordiri [*Syn. in BEGIN.*]. *to c. speaking*, initium dicendi facere, sumere; exordio: dicere: *to c. after aby*, qm exicipere: *he commenced (his speech) thus*, ingressus est sic loqui. See BEGIN.

COMMENCEMENT. See BEGINNING.

COMMEND, commendare. — *Re* commendare answers exactly to the English word in all its meanings. (1) *To recommend to protection, &c.*, or favorable notice, commendare qm or qd ci. (2) *To make an impression in favour of a thing*, (vox) quæ maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet (C.). (3) *Deliver over to notice*, e.g. commendare qd literis. commendare nomen tuum immortalitati. — *To c. aby to another strongly*, ci qm de meliore notâ commendare (Cur. ap. C. Ep. 7, 29: *the fig. taken fm the nota*, by *whc the quality of wine was marked*): *to c. aby very earnestly*, etiam atque etiam or magnopere or valde commendare; qm intime commendare: *very kindly*, *peramanter commendare. *To c. aby very strongly by letter*, ad qm de quo scribere diligentissime: *to have aby commended to one*, commendatum sibi qm habere: *to c. oneself to aby's love and protection*, se commendare cs amoret fidel: *to endeavour to c. oneself to aby*, querere sibi apud qm commendationem. *To c. oneself*, gratum esse; placere; probari (all of things): *to c. oneself by a thing*, se commendare qd re (of persons): *commendari qd re (of things)*: *to c. itself (with emphasis on the self)*; i. e. by its own good qualities, suapte naturâ gratum esse. — *Jx.* commendare et committere. *I c. this property of mine to your honour and safe-keeping*, bona nostra hæc tibi permitto et tue mando fidel. — *demurde* is 'to commit as a charge', e.g. unius magistri curæ plures liberos demandare. *For Commend = praise*, see PRAISE.

COMMENDABLE, commendandus. commendatione dignus. commendabilis (L. Col.). See PRAISEWORTHY.

COMMENDATION, commendatio (in all the senses of the English word). — *suasio* (act of commending, e.g. legis). *That he may know my c. was no ordinary one*, ut sciat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse (C.). *Aby's c. is of very great use to me with aby*, maximo adjumento est mihi cs commendatio apud qm. *Modesty is the best c. of youth*, prima commendatio proficiscitur ci a modestiâ: *to have received a strong c. from aby*, magnopere or diligentissime commendari a qo (to aby ci). See PRAISE.

COMMENDATORY, commendaticus (not commendatorius, *whc is late*, Sidor.). — *C.-letters*, commendaticie literæ or tabellæ. *To give aby c. letters to aby*, *qm commendare ci per literas. *A c. speech*, oratio commendaticia (ast. C. ad Div. 5, 5). — *suasio* (if it advises the adoption of the thing commended; e.g. of a law). See PANEGYRIC.

COMMENDER, commendator (Plin.). — *fem.* commendatrix (C. and Plin.).

COMMENSURABLE, || *Reducible to a commensurate*, || *mon measure*, Crcl. with metri, commetriti. *These things are not c.*, *harum rerum alteram cum alterâ commetriti non potes (ast. C. de Inv. 1, 26: negotium cum tempore commetriti). — *|| Adequate*, par. conveniens. congruens. qd satis esse videtur.

COMMENT on or upon, || *Annotate*, interpretari qd. esse interpretem cs rei. explanare. — *enarrare*, commentari (explain an author, poem, &c., the former verbally, the latter in writing: both *slv. age*). *To c. on a book*, commentarii librum (Suet. Gram. 2): *commentaria in librum componere* (Gell.). — *To make observations on*, *to censure*, notam ascribere ci rei (affix a mark of censure: prop. of the Rom. Censor: only of written c.s.). — *invehi in qm.* — *reprehendere et exagitare qd.* — *notare qd.* *To c. severely on aby*, notare or notare ac vituperare qm: *to c. playfully on aby*, notare qm joco (Suet.). *To c. unfavorably on every circumstance*, omnia in deterius trahere.

COMMENT, s. || *Annotation*, annotatio (Post-Aug.). — **scholion* — *explicatio*. Interpretatio. See ANNOTATION, NOTE. — *|| Remark*, censure, nota (a written rem., prop. of the Rom. Censor). — *a severe c.*, nota censoriæ severitatis. — *animadversio*. *To escape unpleasant c.s.*, effugere animadversionem (e.g. neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper fisdem pedibus uteremur. C.). — *to make c.s. on a thing*, notare qd; reprehendere et exagitare qd: *on aby*, notare ac vituperare qm. See COMMENT, v.

COMMENTARY, commentarius or commentarium, dim. commentariolum (Pl. commentarii; very seldom commentaria. But *Re* commentarius = liber, scriptum: not a 'series of explanatory notes': it was however used in this sense in Gellius's time, who speaks of a Grammarian's commentaria in Virgilium, though the nature of that work is unknown). — *interpretatio*. — *enotatio*. *To write a c. on Virgil*, commentarium in Virgilium componere (Gell.).

COMMENTATOR, interpres. explanator (who explains). — *enarrator* (who explains an author hermeneutically). — *calumniator* (who makes malicious comments).

COMMERCE, mercatura (reply of the merchant). — *mercatio* (commercial transaction, the buying and selling, Gell. 3, 3). — *negotium*, or pl. negotia (the business *whc aby carries on*, *as ply as corn-merchant and money-lender*). — *commercium* (c. a commercial intercourse, S. Jug. 18, 6. Plin. 33, 1, 3; with aly, cs rei, Plin. 12, 14, 30: then also = liberty of c.). — *wholesale business*, mercatura magna et copiosa: *in retail*, merc. tenuis. See TRADE. *The Roman merchants carry on a c. with Gaul*, mercatores Romani ad Gallos comment (i. e. they visit Gaul with their merchandise, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1). — *|| Societatis intercourse*, conversatio (Fell. Q.). *usus*, consuetudo (of his service, &c.). — *convictus* (in so far as one lives with aby). See INTERCOURSE.

COMMERCE, v. See the above art.

COMMERCIAL, || *Belonging to commerce*, e.g. c. agent, curator negotiorum publicus (off. S. Jug. 71, 1). — *to be the c. agent of a society*, *rem cs societatis agere: negotia cs societatis procurare (C. ad Div. 12, 24): c. *Ag.*, insignis navium mercatoriarum: c. *spiriti*, mercandi studium or cupiditas (c. S. de Rep. 2, 4, 7). — *c. law*, lex mercatoria; lex emendis ut vendendis rebus (C. Ferr. 1, 55, 143). — *c. town or place*, forum rerum venalium. — *commercium* (a place where commerce *as ply* barters, is carried on). — *emporium* (the place near the harbor, where c. was carried on). — *oppidum*, (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (a town where c. is carried on, v. S. Jug. 71, in.). — *forum*, oppidum nundinarium (a place where weekly markets are held): *a flourishing c. town*, urbs emporio florentissima: *the most frequented c. town of the whole empire*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

COMMINATION, minatio. comminatio. denunciatio. — *minæ*. *Syn. in THREATENING*.

COMMINATORY, minax. minitabundus (prop. of persons). — *Adm. minaciter*.

COMMINGLE, miscere (to mix). permiscere (mix together thoroughly); with aly, qd cum qd re or qd ci rei. — *admiscere ci rei* (to mix with; commonly in the passive voice, admisceri qd re, to become mixed with aly). — *confundere*, with aly, cum qd re (prop. to pour together; hence fig. mingle; e.g. the true with the false, vera cum falsis).

COMMINGUTE, conterere. — *fricare* (to crumble). — *pinisere* (pound in order to reduce aly). — *contundere* (crush, e.g. in a mortar, in pilâ).

COMMISSERATE, || *Have compassion on*, misereri, commisereri cs. miseret me cs. misericordiâ cs commotum or captum esse (to pity aby). — *misericordiâ qm or qd prosequi*. misericordiam ci impertire. miserari, commiserari qd (to pity, and show the pity at the same time, s. Bremi. Np. Ages. 5, 2). — *to pity aby's fate*, misfortune, cs fortunam commiserari; casum cs miserari.

COMMISSERATION, misericordia (pity). — *miseratio*. commiseratio (demonstration of pity). See COM-PASSION.

COMMISSARIAT, duumviri, &c. (according to the numb. of members) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandis (as a board).

COMMISSARIASHIP, *præfectura rei forumariæ. *præfectura annonæ (at Rome).

COMMISSARY, curator (he that takes care of aby's business in general, e.g. agent of the Adriatic maritime company, curator corporis maris Hadriatici. Inscr.). — *recuperator* (Judge to decide questions relating to property and pecuniary transactions, appointed by the prætor: to nominate such, dare recuperatores. — *Re* non cognitor, nor inquisitor. Dict. and Schutz. Lex. Cic. vv.). — *|| Commissary* (military), annonæ præfectus (at Rome, L. 4, 13). — *rei forumariæ præfectus* (in Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: forumariæ = qui frumentum in oppidum importat). — *qui res, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrat*. *A board of c.s.*, *duumviri (according to the number) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandis.

COMMISSION, || *Appointment of an officer in the army*, *præfectura militum. — *|| A trust or*

warrant, mandatum (c. or order to deliver any message; either verbally or by writing).—negotium (c. to perform *athg*; instead of *whc* provincia is its used); to give a c. to *aby*, ci negotium dare or mandare; mandare ci qd: to receive a c. mandatum datur mihi a qo. To execute a c. mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: execute a c. in the most exact manner, exhaustire mandatum; in a careless manner, negligenter rem mandatum gerere.—|| Act of committing a crime, prps patrato: (Vell., but of concluding a peace: commissio, e. g. piaculi, Arnob. late: perpetratio, Tertull.—better by Crcl. patrare. perpetrare. facere. committere, &c. see COMMIT. A sin of c., peccatum, quod in effectu est (opp. 'sin of omission', delictum: though Dōd. does not confine delict. to this notion). To issue a c. of bankruptcy agst *aby*, *recuperatores dare, qui bona cs in gratiam creditorum vendant. To have received, or to hold a c. (in the army), prps ordines ducere: or præfecturâ ornari (aff. C. Ep. ad Fam. 7, 5). A ship in c., prps. *navis omnibus rebus ornata atque instructa: to put a ship in c., navem expedire atque instruere (v. Hirt. B. Alex. 25).—|| A body of persons entrusted with an inquest or the decision of a matter, recuperatores; arbitri: to appoint such a c., recuperatores (arbitros) dare: to reject the c., recuperatores rejicere: the decision of a c., iudicium recuperatorium. To send to any place a c. of enquiry, mittere, qui præsentia spectent (T.): to order a c. of enquiry to be sent, de re præsentî cognosci iubere. See also COMMITTEE.

COMMISSION, v. mandata ci dare.—mandare ci, ut; negotium dare ci, ut (charge with the execution of *athg*). To be c'd with *athg*, jussus sum facere qd: by *aby*, mandatum habere a c. (s. also among COMMISSION, *subst.*)—ci cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 44, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—librum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37; both = to authorize *aby*, to perform *athg*: cs nomine, in *aby*'s name: qo auctore, under *aby*'s authority, e. g. to do *athg*, facere qd).—deferre, demandare ci qd (entrust *aby* with the execution of *athg*, e. g. curam cs rei).—delegare ci qd (gold, age, to c. *aby* with *athg* that one ought to perform oneself; in silo, age, to c., in a general sense, s. Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 22).

COMMISSIONER, procurator (agent, &c., C. Att. 4, 16, *extr.*—negotiorum curator (S. Jug. 71, 2); or sequester, interpres, confector negotiorum (all in C. Ferr. 2, 44, 108).—per quem agimus (our agent, C. Ferr. 3, 66, 155). C. in any matter, transactor et administrator cs rei (Ferr. 2, 28, 65). Custom-house c's, portitores; exatores portorii; ædumviri (triumviri, &c. according to numb.) portorii exigendi.—qui portoria exigunt.—telonarii (Cod. Just.). C's of taxes, qui vectigalia exigunt.—ædumviri (triumviri, &c. according to numb.) vectigalibus exigenda. C's of bankruptcy, *recuperatores bonis cs in gratiam creditorum vendendis, or *recuperatores, qui bona cs in gratiam creditorum vendant. To be *aby*'s c., cs rationes negotii procurare; negotia cs gerere.

COMMISSURE, commissura (= knot, tie).—coagmentum. coagmentatio (the joining of two bodies).—junctura (by what they are joined, Plin. 13, 15, 29).

COMMIT, || To entrust, committere (to leave it to a person, imposing on him a moral responsibility).—permittere (to leave a thing quite to another).—mandare. demandare (to c. to be kept or performed).—deponere qd apud qm (to give *athg* to *aby* to be kept safe).—credere (e. g. occulta sua ci credere):—to c. (as it were), oneself to *aby*'s protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in cs fidem: to c. to memory, mandare memorie qd.—|| To imprison, comprehendere (to arrest).—in custodiam dare, in vincula conjicere (put into custody).—|| To be guilty of: facere.—committere. admittere. In se admittere (the latter implying more of moral guilt).—suscipere in se.—patrare. perpetrare. To c. a crime, admittere scelus, maleficium, dedecus, flagitium.—flagitium committere (C).—facinus in se admittere (Cæs.); a foul crime, fœdum facinus in se consciscere (L.): a theft, furtum facere:—a murder, cædem facere (C), edere, perpetrare (L.): a fault or blunder, errare; in errore versari; errore capi or duci: in errorem induci (not, errorem committere).—ridiculous faults, *labi in jocularibus errores (Ruhnck.): to c. a breach of faith, perfidiosis esse.—fidem violare or frangere: adultery, adulterium committere: what fault has he committed? quid designavit? (Com.) *COMMIT* is often best transl. by agere with a suitable adverb: to c. a folly, stulte agere: to c. an act of imprudence, imprudenter, or temere et imprudenter agere. COMMITMENT, comprehensio.

COMMITTEE, || Men elected for a given purpose: *delecti*.—*apocleti* (in the Greek towns, chosen men who assembled to discuss state-matters; the sub-c., Liv. 35, 34, *pure Latin*, *delecti*, Liv. 38, 1, *del. Ætolorum*).—The *ancients*, however, generally express such a word by indicating at the same time the number of men who formed the c., e. g. a c. in financial matters, *triumviri mensarii* (since it consisted of three); a c. for drawing up laws, *decemviri legibus scribendis*.

COMMIX, see Commingle.

COMMIXTURE, permixtio (action and thing). admixtio (action).—admixtum. res admixta (thing).

COMMODOUS, || Fit and proper for the accomplishment of a purpose: commodus (proper: whatever has the proper measure, and fm its nature is suited to the purpose).—opportunus (convenient fm situation: prop. of place, then of time, age, &c.).—aptus (suitable, as the effect of nature and art).—idoneus (fit, whatever is c. by its natural qualities); JN. opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus.—very c., percommodus, peropportunus, peridoneus (for *athg*, ci rei or ad qd).—|| Affording convenience or comfort, commodus.—expeditus (without difficulty). bonus (well or conveniently arranged); a c. house, domicilium bonum.

COMMODOUSLY, opportune (conveniently for the purpose).—idonee (properly).—apte (in a manner to suit or to fit).—recte (becomingly).—commode; bene.—To dwell c., bene habitare.

COMMODITY, || What possesses the quality of ease, comfort: commoditas. commodum.—opportunitas (convenience).—|| Profit, commodum. emolumentum (advantage, opp. incommodum, detrimentum).—lucrum. fructus (gain: opp. damnum).—quæstus (gain, *whc* one seeks, profit).—utilitas (g. i. for the use or serviceableness of *athg*).—|| Ware or merchandise, merx. Commodities, merces.

COMMON, || That in which the persons spoken of participate alike: communis (in *whc* all have or may have a share, opp. proprius).—publicus (that *whc* belongs to or concerns the whole people or the state, opp. privatus). A c. fault, vitium commune: the c. sense of mankind, communis sensus (i. e. moral perception, tact, &c. e. g. in the intercourse between man and man: it afterwards came to have nearly the meaning of our 'c. sense': e. g. sensum communem auferre, sound human understanding, Phædr. 1, 7, 4. In this meaning, sensus alone was used: persona furere detenta sensum non habet, Ulp. Dig. Nearly so omnes eripere ci sensus, Catull.).—To speak according to the sense of the sentiment of men, ex communis hominum opinione dicere. The c. *well* or *good*, bonum publicum; salus communis or publica (the c. welfare)—res publica (the state in general): the c. *wealth*, publica res or res publica: this is common to free nations, hoc commune est liberorum populorum: to have a c. cause with *aby*, in eadem cum qo causâ esse: to make c. cause with *aby*, causam suam or consilia sua conjungere cum qo: c. interest, utilitatis communio: to have a c. interest with *aby*, utilitatis communione sociatum esse.

COM. Instead of 'c. to A and B,' the Romans often said 'c. to A with B.' Thus: these things are c. to rich and poor, communia ista locupletibus sunt cum pauperibus; this is c. to us and (or with) the brute creation, commune est nobis cum bestiis.—JN. common, communiter; in promiscuo; promiscue; publice: to have every thing in c. with *aby*, omnia cum qo communiter possidere (C.). To have *athg* in c. with *aby*, est mihi qd commune cum qo: hæc mihi cum qo conjuncta et communia sunt (C.). They have every thing in c., omnium rerum est inter eos communitas: between friends let every thing, without exception, be in c., inter amicos sit omnium rerum sine ullâ exceptione communitas (C.).—|| Common to the greater number of persons, to the multitude.—communis (but without the necessary notion of meanness).—|| Ordinary, mean, low, popular (usual among the people: hence, of inferior quality, &c. g. t.).—vulgaris. pervulgaris (c. to the multitude, to be found or met with every where; then, g. t. low, bad).—vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus. JN. communiter et pervagatus (spread every where = known). usitatus (habitual, usual).—quotidianus (met with every day).—plebejus (belonging to the c. people: uncivilized, low). A c. saying, proverbium vulgare or contritum or sermone tritum; proverbium, quod in omnium ore est or versatur: c. life, vita quotidiana: the language of c. life, genus sermonis usitatum: eloquence borrows or derives its materials fm c. life, dicendi ratio in communi quodam usu versatur. A c. beauty, forma vulgaris or quotidiana: c. salt, sal popularis (Cat.). no c.

*abilities, haud mediocre ingenium. A c. soldier, miles gregarius (more, however, as term of contempt, since miles by itself, designates the c. soldier, opp. officer).—The Commons; plebs (the c. people, opp. to patricii and equites).—vulgus (of low extraction and profession, stands for every c. and low multitude, e.g. of the people, soldiers, &c.).—lex, populi (the sum of the people); a c. man, homo vulgaris, unus e or de multis (one of the great multitude); homo de plebe, plebejus (a c. citizen); homo infimo or sordido loco natus, homo sordidus; homo obscurus (of low, obscure birth); homo rudis (an uneducated person); homo inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person); a quite c. person, homo ultimæ sortis (with respect to extraction); homo inhonestissimus (relative to character). A c. prostitute, puella or mulier vulgaris; mulier, quæ domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; prostibulum: the son of a c. prostitute, ex vulgato corpore genitus. To make oneself c. with aby, se abijcere ad ea usum ac consuetudinem (cf. C. Parad. 1, 3, 14; de Legg. 1, 9, 28): not to make oneself c. with aby, ea aditum sermonemque defugere: to raise oneself, or to be, above the c. level, plus sapere, quam ceteri: far above, &c., longe ab imperitiorum intelligentiâ sensuque sejunctum esse. Not to be raised above the c. level, in medio positum esse (C.): in intellect, mediocritas esse ingenii (C.). To become c., increbrescere (of a custom, &c.). To introduce alth into c. life, ad vitam communem adducere (of alth that was before confined to a higher sphere: e.g. philosophy).—|| General, universus.—generalis (relating to the whole).—communis (c., relating or belonging to all).—vulgaris, tritus (c. or habitual).—Jm. vulgaris communique (relating to the general use of a thing).—In some instances 'c. in this signification is expressed by omnis: this is the c. talk, hic sermo omnibus est in ore. This is a c. fault of singers, omnibus hoc vitium est cantantibus (H.). A c. term, *notio communis (vch is c. to more than one thing): c. law, jus civile (s. C. Cæcia. 26, 73): the c. weal or welfare, res publica, salus: to consult the c. good, in commune conferre, consulere or consultare.*

COMMON-COUNCIL, senatus civitatis (Plin.). *senatus municipalis. A member of the c.-c., *senator municipalis.—decurio (according to Rom. customs).

COMMON-CRIER, pronunciator.—præco (herald, also at auctions).

COMMON-GOOD, res publica.—salus: to consult for the c.-g., in commune conferre, consulere, or consultare.

COMMON-HALL, curia.

COMMON-LAW, jus consuetudinis (C. de Invent. 2, 22, 67).

COMMON-PLACE (= an ordinary topic in philosophy), locus communis or locus only (τόπος. C. N. D. 2, 24).

COMMON-PLACE (adj.), vulgaris, communis et contritus (C.). A c.-p. poet, poeta de populo (C.).

COMMON-PLACE-BOOKS, adversaria, pl.

COMMON-PRAYER-BOOK, sollemnia precationum carmina (aft. Liv.).—*liber liturgicus or ritualis.

COMMON-PROPERTY, res communis (e.g. pictor res communis terrarum erit, Plin.).

COMMON, s. ager publicus (C.).—ager compascuus (e. pasture, C. Top. 3, 12).

COMMONALTY, plebs (the common people in opp. partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobles); also the lower class of the people (in a depreciating sense).—vulgus (the common people, the multitude, as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c., fm the better class of the people).—multitudo (the multitude in general).

COMMONER. See **COMMON**.

COMMONS, see **COMMON**. House of C's, *evocati populi Britannici.—|| Daily fare or allowance, victus quotidianus. cena quotidiana.—or victus, cibus only.

COMMONLY, communiter (in such a manner as to be shared by all spoken of).—vulgo (by the great majority of men in general): often by Creli. with omnes: c. known, omnibus notus (of persons and things).—notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (that has come to every body's knowledge, of things only). To make alth c. known, vulgare: not to let alth be c. known, intra privatos parietes qd retinere: to become c. known, vulgar.—|| Usually: fere (almost always).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim (in many different places).—Not communiter. As he c. does, ut solet, ut assolet. As c. happens, ut fit: it is c. asked, quæri solet: a more than c. learned divine, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it c. happens so, sic fere fieri solet.

COMMONWEALTH, respublica libera. fm context, respublica only. The monarchy is transformed into a (138)

e., a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica.

COMMOTION, || In the state: tumultus (Roman name for any sudden outbreak agst them: e.g. of slaves, peasants, allies).—motus, motus concursusque (in the state).—seditio (mutiny agst the government).—vis repentina (sudden c.).—turba. C. among the citizens, seditio domestica; to excite a c., turbas dare or facere (Ter.).—tumultum facere (S.). concitare; seditioem facere, concitare, commovere, concire: to cause a violent c. in the camp, maximas in castris turbas efficere (C.): to cause fresh c's, novus tumultus movere (H.): cause c's in a state, tumultum injicere civitati (C.): turbas ac tumultus concitatore esse (C.): tumultum edere or præbere (L.): quell the c., tumultum sedare (L.). comprimere (T.): seditioem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a c. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: breaks out again, sed. recrudescit: it subsides, sed. languescit: it is appeased, sed. conticescit.—|| A violent motion: motus, jactatio, jactatus, agitatio (Syn. in AGITATION).—tumultus (of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis).—vehementer animi concitatio, animi permotio (of the mind). To put every thing in c., *miscere ac turbare or turbare ac miscere omnia. See also AGITATION.

COMMUNE, confabulari, fabulari (together, inter se: with aby, cum qo).—sermones cadere (Δόγμῳ κώμῳ, to carry on a pleasant and familiar conversation with aby, the object of wch tends more to entertainment than instruction). To c. together in a private and confidential manner, cum qo fabulari insuavissimè ac præbens invicem aures (Suet. Cal. 22).

COMMUNICABLE, quod communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, *ad mensam sacram accedens.

COMMUNICATE, impertire (less civilly impertiri) ci qd or qm qd re (to give aby his share, s. Zumpt. § 418).—communicare qd cum qo (to make alth, whether a material or mental object, common with another: the construction comm. ci qd is not classical, s. Heid. Cæs. B. G. 3, 18. Ruddim. Instit. Gramm. 2. p. 197).—participem facere qm qs rei (to allow aby to take a part or share in alth; espy of mental matters. Communicare conveys the notion of two persons receiving one whole in common; by part. fac., one of the two receives a portion only. Participare qd cum qo hardly belongs to sober prose).—infundere qd in, with accus. (diffuse, spread, e.g. evil to the state, mala in civitatem).—exponere ci qd (to c. alth, verbally).—perscribere qd ad qm or (more seldom) ci qd (to c. by writing).—effundere qd or ci qd (to pour out, as it were; hence, to c. amply or fully by speech or writing, s. C. de Or. 1, 34, extr; Att. 16, 7, 5; Flacc. 17, 41). To c. by friction (of things only), affricare qd rei. To c. alth to aby (i.e. inform him of it, ci impertire de re. To c. alth to aby verbally, in sermone exponere ci qd: to c. to aby any plan, consilium communicare cum qo; qm participem facere consilii: I c. to aby something of my plan, impertio ci qd consilii mei: I c. my thoughts to aby, cogitationes meas cum qo communico (I make no secret of what I am thinking about). expono ci, quid sentiam, dico, quid sentiam (I tell aby what I think of alth).—effundere ci omnia, quæ sentio (I c. to aby all my thoughts).—|| Reveal: aperire (to disclose).—patefacere (to discover).—in medium proferre, alio proferre only (to make alth generally known, in a good sense).—Jn. proferre et patefacere.—enunciare, evulgare. divulgare (to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential persons).—cum hominibus communicare (to reveal to men, fm God, Recl. revelare). See also COMMERCÉ.—INTR. to take the Lord's Supper, *ad mensam sacram accedere: *sumere cenam Domini: *ex sacrâ cenâ sumere cibum.—|| To have an internal communication: the houses c., *domus ita sunt inter se conjunctæ, ut ex alterâ in alteram transiri possit: or *domus, transiitione pervi inter se conjunctæ sunt (aft. P. pervium usum habere, &c.).

COMMUNICATION, communicatio.—Verbal c., communicatio sermonis (C. Att. 1, 17, 6).—Verbal or written c., consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti (i.e. the habit of c., &c.): to make a c. to aby, to make c's to aby on the most important subjects, maximis de rebus communicare cum qo. See to COMMUNICATE. I must make a c. to you, *habeo, quod tecum communicem necesse est (g. t.).—habeo, quod ad te perscribam necesse est (by writing).—|| Conversation (social meeting or conversation, &c., opp. digressus, digressio).—usus (fre-

quent c. or intercourse with *aby*, in so far as one makes use of him).—*consuetudo* (the habit of frequent intercourse).—*societas*. Any connexion or c. in general: *conjunctio* (conjunction).—*commercium*, see *COMMERCIO*.—|| *C. between places and troops in war*; e. g. to cut off the c.'s between two armies, *societatem mutui auxilii intersperare* or *dirimere*; to cut off *aby*'s c. with the army, *qm ab exercitu intercludere*; to cut a person off *fm* all c. with *aby*, *ci omnes aditus ad qm intercludere*; to cut off the enemy's c.'s by sea, *hostes marinis commeatibus intercludere*.—line of c. (i. e. of forts, walls, &c.), *brachium*.—to connect two places by a line of c., *brachium ab uno loco ad alterum dirigere* as *munire*; to carry a line of c. *fm the fort to the camp*, *castellum brachia cum opere castrorum conjungere*.—|| *Passage for c.*: *transitio*.—*transitus*.

COMMUNICATIVE, *affablis* (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending).—*linguâ* or *sermone promptus* (ready to talk).—*loquax*, *garrulus* (loquacious).—*apertus* (open, candid): to be c., *affabilem*, &c.; esse; se aperire or se patefacere ci: familiariter agere cum *qo* (to speak or act candidly with *aby*).

COMMUNION, *communio* (social connexion, by which *athg* becomes common to several individuals: fellowship: *com. sanguinis, consanguinitas*, C.).—*communitas* (as quality of what is common).—*consortio*. *consortium* (mutual participation in *athg*; then social connexion among persons).—*conjunctio*. *societas* (any connexion, union, esp. for the accomplishment of any object).—*usus*. *consuetudo* (intercourse, acquaintanceship).—*familiaritas* (intimate acc.).—*nexus* (connexion of several things among another). By c. (as in 'to praise God by c.', Raleigh), *communiter*. *conjunctum*. To have or maintain c. with *aby*, *cum qo conjunctum esse* (with each other, inter se): *societatem* or *commercium* cum *qo* habere: *societas* or *commercium* mihi est *cum qo*. In *Eccles.* sense, *prps.* *in rebus sacris *commercium* cum *qo* habere, or *rerum sacrarum *communione* cum *qo* conjunctum esse. [*com*] 'Communion' in an *Eccles.* sense, is *communio* in *St. August.* Thus; *privare qm communione sacri altaris*: *suspendere qm communione*: *imperatores nostræ communionis*, &c.] = *Lord's Supper*, **cena Domini*; **cena* or *mensa sacra*; *eucharistia* (*Eccles.*). *communio sancti altaris* (*August.*). To receive the c., *sumere cenam Domini*; **ex sacrâ conâ sumere cibum*: **celebrare eucharistiam*: *accedere ad mensam sacram* || *C. table*, *mensa sacra*.—*altare*. *C. cloth*, **tegmen altarium*.

COMMUNITY, || *The state*: *civitas*. *commune*. *respublica* (τὸ κοινόν).—*conventus* [*SYN.* IN *STATE*]. *the Christian c.*, *Christiani*. **populus Christianus* (the Christians, collectively taken).—**Christiana respublica* (the Christians, taken in the sense of forming or constituting one state).—|| *Common possession* of *athg*, *communitas* (as rei: e. g. vitæ et victiæ). To be connected with *aby* by c. of interests, *utilitatis communione* cum *qo* conjunctum esse.

COMMUTABILITY, || *Crcl.* by *cum qâ* re *commutabile*, } *tari posse*: inter se *permutari posse*.

COMMUTATION, *mutatio* (with *gen.* of the thing exchanged or of the person who changes, *T. Agr.* 28, 4).—*comutatio* (change, e. g. annuus *commutationes*).—*permutatio* (the exchange with *gen.* of the thing, e. g. *perm. mercium*).—[*com*] *commutatio*, in the sense of exchanging, is without any ancient authority. See also *TO CHANGE* and *EXCHANGE*.

COMMUTE, *mutare*, for *athg* (cum) *qâ* re (to change).—*permutare*, for *athg*, *qâ* re (exchange, esp. with regard to bills or barter).—*commutare* cum *qâ* re (to change, t. e. to put one thing in the place of the other); to c. things, *re inter se mutare* or *permutare*.

COMPACT, *densus*. *condensus* (consisting of compressed parts, opp. *rarus*).—*spissus* (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable, opp. *solutus*).—*solidus* (consisting of a firm mass, massive, opp. *casus*, *pervius*).—*confertus* (pressed together, crammed, as it were, opp. *rarus*).—*artior* or *artior* (compressed into a small space).—*pressus* (of an orator's style, concise, nervous).—*brevis* (also of style, &c.).—*creber* (whatever is found together in numbers or frequently).—*cibus* *plenus*. To make c. (according to the above distinctions), *densare*; *condensare*; *spissare*; *consolidare*; *solidare*; *become c.*, *densari*, &c. (the pass. of the above verbs): *spissescere*; *solidescere*.

COMPACT, v. *coagmentare* (to join closely).—*ungere*. *conjungere* (to join, to unite, a. *UNITA*).—*devincire* (to join firmly, unite indissolubly). See also the *vb.* *spissare*, *spissescere*, &c., in *COMPACT*, *adj.*

COMPACT, s. *pactio*. *pactum* (an agreement drawn in proper form, and which has become legal, the former as action).—*conventus*. *conventum*. *constitutum* (the subject agreed upon; also before it is made irrevocable, or formally binding). To enter into a c. with *aby*, *cum qo constitutum facere*; *pactionem facere* or *conferre* or *inire cum qo*: it was settled by c. that &c. *pacto* *convenit*, ut &c.: the c. was not concluded, *conditiones non conveniunt*: to abide by the terms of a c., *pacto stare*; *pactum servare*: not to abide by a c., *pacto non stare*; *pactionem perturbare*. To settle a matter by a c., *qd transigere*.—according to the terms of a c., *ex convento* (*C. Att.* 3, 7); *ex pacto*; *Jw.* *ex pacto* *convento*; ut erat *constitutum*. To make a c. with *aby*, *cum qo pacisci*.

COMPACTLY, *dense*. *confertim*. *spisse*. *arctius*. *brevis*. *presse* [*SYN.* IN *COMPACT*, *adj.*].

COMPACTNESS, *densitas*. *spissitas* (close coherence of the single parts, e. g. *densitas aeris*).—*soliditas* (*firmness*).

COMPANION, *socius* (who partakes in *athg*, e. g. in a journey, *itineris*).—comes (as a companion; one).—*sodalitas* (*comrade*).—*contubernalis* (c. in the same tent or room).—*commilito*. *quocum mihi est militia communis* (c. in arms).—*convector* (travelling c. in any vehicle, also on board a ship).—*collêga* (one of the same profession, a partner, a g. fellow-slave, fellow-actor, &c.).—*condiscipulus* (school-fellow).—*conservus* (one in the same service, fellow-slave).—*æqualis* (a person with whom one has been brought up).—*gregalis* (a person who belongs to our set: also in a bad sense).—*congerro* (one with whom one exchanges jokes and nonsense, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 3, 27).—re et *ratione* *conjunctus*. *consors*. *socius* (commercial partner, the latter in *H. Od.* 3, 24, 60).—*convictor* (who lives with *aby*: eats and drinks with him, &c.).—*conviva* (guest who is invited at table by *aby*): a good c., *homo jucundus et delectationis natus* (who possesses the talent of agreeable entertainment); *homo facilis* or *morum facillium* (a sociable and pleasant c. in general); *my usual and daily c.'s* are *learned people*, *utor familiaribus et quotidianis convictoribus hominibus doctis*. A c. in *athg*, *particeps* or *socius* *cs rei* (whoever takes a share in a matter, partaker). A jolly c., *comibyo*; *compôtor*. A female c., *socia*. comes. To become *aby*'s c., *præbere se comitem* *ci*: addere or *adjungere* se *comitem* *ci*: to have *aby* for a c., *habere qm comitem*.

COMPANIONABLE, *commodus* (who suits his manners to those of others, sociable).—*affabilis* (who is ready to speak to persons; condescending in conversation and intercourse).—*sociabilis* (inclined for intercourse with others).—*congregabilis* (easily to be united with a flock or society; sociable).—*facilis* (sociable, as quality of character).—not c., *insoциabilis*.—*rari aditus* (of persons to whom one has not easily access, inaccessible).—*morosus* (*sullen*). A c. character, *mores commodi*: to be a c. person, *moribus esse commodis*. See *SOCIAL*.

COMPANIONABLY, *socialiter*.

COMPANIONSHIP, || *Connexion among comrades*: *contubernium*. *commilitum*. *sodalitas* or *sodalitium*. *condiscipulatus* [*SYN.* IN *COMPANION*]. || *Body of companions*: *sodalitas*; *sodales*, &c., the pl. of the words under *COMPANION*. See also *SOCIETY*.

COMPANY, || *Society*, *connexion*: *societas* (e. g. *soc. Bithynica*, the c. of the farmers of the revenue in Bithynia).—*corpus* (e. g. *the Adriatic*, *maris Hadriatici*, *Inscr.*). To form a c., *societatem facere*: to enter into c. with *aby*, *qm sibi socium adjungere*; *voluntariam societatem coire cum qo*: to be in a c. (= partnership) with *aby*, *cs socium esse*; re ac *ratione cum qo conjunctum esse* (see *Cic. Ferr.* 2, 70, 172). || *Division of a regiment on foot*: *prps* *centuria*. To divide into c.'s, *centuriare*: to enlist in a c., *nomen dare*.

COMPARABLE, *comparabilis*; *quod comparari potest*. To be c., *comparationem habere*: not to be c. to or with *athg*, *nullo modo comparari posse cum re*.

COMPARATIVE, *comparatus* ad *qd* (compared with).—*comparativus* (*judicatio*, C. *genus causæ*; Q. *hence*, c. anatomy, **anatomia* or *anatomicæ comparativa*, with or without a *qm* dicitur).—ad *quod* *adjunctio* *quædam* *accedit* or *cum adjunctione* (opp. *simplex* et *absolutus*). *Necessity may be c. or absolute*, *sunt quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quædam simplices et absolute*. *Sis* by *Crcl.* with *videre* *quodammodo posse speciem qm ca rei videre, &c.* I think I see a c. revival of *athg*, *speciem qm videre videor quasi reviviscens cs rei* (*afst. C. 4, Fam. 4*). The c. degree, *gradus comparativus* (*Gramm.*).

COMPARATIVELY, *comparate* (comparative only)

Gell.).—ex comparatione (C.).—cum adjunctione (opp. simpliciter et absolute).

COMPARE. I To endeavour to detect the similitude or equality between two or several objects: comparare (c. two things which are quite similar to one another, i. e. stand in the relation of a pair).—componere (to place the one by the side of the other; of things which approximate to each other, and when the difference existing between them may be equalized).—conferre (to subject to comparison things which are very different from or opposed to each other).—contendere (to hold together things to discover whether they suit together, if that point is still doubtful), all: with athg, ci rei or cum qâ re.—c. between or among another, with another, compare or conferre inter se: to be compared with one another, in contentions iudicium vocari.

COMPARISON, comparatio. collatio. contentio. [Syn. in COMPARE, v.]. To admit of a c. comparationem habere: to admit of no c., nullo modo comparari posse cum re.

COMPARTMENT, loculus. loculamentum (any partition, i. e. separation in boxes, desks, &c.).—foruli (c.'s in bookcases, shelves).—*para, membrum, area (c. in garden-bed): divided into c.'s, loculatus (e. g. arcuatus).

COMPASS, ambitus (with regard to expansion in general, e. g. of heaven and earth, coeli et terrarum: of the camp, castrorum).—circuitus (with regard to width, extent, also that of any writing, voluminis, Suet. Vit.).—circumscriptio (a circle described, as it were, round athg, e. g. of the earth, terræ).—complexus (with regard to the space encompassed, e. g. coeli, mundi).—the great c., magnitudo circuitus: the wide c., latus ambitus; amplitudo: of great c., magnus (e. g. a book, liber): of wide c., lato ambitu; amplius: of enormous c., vastus (also of the voice): to have a great, or wide c., habere magnam or latum ambitum; late patere (emph. of a country; then also fig. = to be of extensive application): in c., in circuitu; also circuitu: the island is 25,000 paces in c., insula viginti quinque millia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque millibus passuum: the thing in its whole c., res tota or universa: to have studied, or to know the whole c. of athg, rem omnem didicisse or novisse; c. rei peritissimum esse; to be confined within a narrow c., to lie in a narrow c., exiguus finibus contineri (e. g. Latini suis finibus, exiguis sane, continetur).—cancelli (the boundary; fig. the line we ought not to be passed).—modus (the measure by means of which an object is limited according to space, time, and degree).—I The mariner's c.: *capula acula magnetica (the box of a c.).—*acus magnetica nautarum (the magnetic needle itself).

COMPASS, circumdare ci rei qd or rem qâ re.—cingere qâ re (to enclose with athg).—circumtare (to stand around).—circumsedere (to sit around, as it were of besiegers).—stipare (to surround in masses).—sepire. circumsepire (to surround with either a hedge or any work intended for a defence).—amplecti. complecti (to encompass, surround on all sides). circumplecti (to enclose all round).—complecti. comprehendere (physically and metaphysically to comprise).—II To go round: ambire (go all around athg).—obire (go round, in order to see, to inspect, &c.).—circumire (go round, not to go in, therefore improper: qd vitabundum circumire, to avoid athg in discourse, e. g. aby's name, cs nomen, post-Aug.).—III To attain: consequi. assequi (overtake).—adiplaci (to attain, reach an object, for which one had a desire or longing).—impetrare (effect or obtain what has been requested).—obtinere (place oneself in possession after obstinate resistance): by violence, expirime, extorquere: to c. the highest power, rerum potiri.

COMPASSION, misericordia (pity or feeling of sympathy for the unmerited misery of others, a. C. Trac. 4, 8, 18, misericordia est agnitiō ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis).—misericatio (act of pitying).—for or out of c., propter misericordiam; misericordiâ captus or permotus (seized or moved by c.): to excite c., misericordiam or miserationem commovere: it deserves or excites some c., habet qd misericordiam: to excite c. in aby, or aby's c., qm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere or allicere; cs mentem ad misericordiam revocare; misericordiam ci concitare, or cs misericordiam concitare (to excite aby's c.): misericordiâ flectere qm (to cause aby to desist fm athg by exciting his c.): mentem cs miseratione permovere (to move aby by exciting his c., e. g. the judge on the part of the advocate): to endeavour to excite aby's c., misericordiam cs captare: to implore aby's c., misericordiam cs requirere et efflagitare, or implorare et exposcere: to fly to aby's c., ad misericordiam cs confugere: to be moved, seized by c., misericordiâ moveri or commoveri or permoveri (140)

or capi: to be full of c., misericordiâ frangi: to have c. upon aby, misericordiam ci tribuere, impertire: to have (feel) c., misericordiem esse (to have a compassionate heart): se misericordem præbere (to show oneself compassionate in a single instance): misericordiâ moveri, capi: to have, feel c. for aby, miseri (in later writers also commiserari) cs: miseret me cs; tenet me misericordia cs (different fm miseri and commiserari qd, i. e. to display one's c. by words; lament, regret): I have c. on thee (pity thee), thou hast c. on me (pity me), miseret me tui, miseret te mei: to feel c. for athg, e. g. for aby's fate, misericordiam cs fortunâ adhibere; cs casum or fortunam miseri or commiserari (by displaying it aloud; a. the preceding instance): to have (feel) no c., misericordiam non recipere: to live on the c. of others, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: tear of c., misericordiâ lacrima; worthy of c., miserandus. commiserandus. miseratione dignus (of persons and things). ~~Non~~ miserabilis, in this signification, does not occur in the prose of the golden age).—dolendus, lugendus (of things only. All in the sense of deserving c.).

COMPASSIONATE, misericors, towards aby, in qm (g. t.).—ad misericordiam propensus (given or inclined to c.).—very c., misericordiâ singulari (vir)—to show oneself c. towards aby, misericordem esse or misericordiâ uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm: to render aby c., a. 'to excite aby's COMPASSION.'—misericordiam plenus (full of compassion).

COMPASSIONATE, v. see COMPASSION.

COMPASSIONATELY, misericordi animo (misericorditer is quite unclassical); cum misericordiâ, cum miseratione.—misericordiâ ductus, captus, permotus (fm compassion). To behave c., misericordem se præbere: misericordiâ uti (in qm).

COMPATIBILITY, convenientia (agreement: cum qâ re).

COMPATIBLE, consentaneus (ci rei). conveniens (ci rei or ad qd).—congruens ci rei. sociabilis (ci rei: capable of being united with it. Post-Aug. rare: Plin.). To be c., congruere, congruentem or convenientem esse ci rei.—aptum esse ci rei. non alienum esse a re. Not to be c. with athg, ci rei contrarium esse or adversari; a qâ re abhorrere qd recusat qd: a qâ re alienum esse. Sits by esse with gen. It is not c. with the character of a wise man, sapientis non est.

COMPATRIOT, popularis (properly, one of the same tribe; then also, of the same country, state, vicinity, or town, for wch Gell. only, 17, 18, has gentilis).—qui ejusdem est civitatis. qui in eadem civitate natus est (fm the same state, country; ~~Non~~ conterraneus, not found before Plin. præfat. § 1).—civis (fm the same town or city; concivis not Lat.).—municipis (citizen of the same municipium, the same municipal town).—our c., noster homo (C.); nostras; incola noster. popularis, civis, municipis noster: your c., vestras (c. Charis. 133. P.). our c's, populares nostri; homines nostri; also nostri only, or nostrates.

COMPEER, see EQUAL. COMPANION.

COMPEL, qm vi cogere (but cogere alone only, if = urge, press, necessitate).—c. aby to athg, qm vi cogere ad qd; or with a following Inf., or with ut and subj.; qm (per vim) adigere or qm subigere ad qd or with following ut and subj. (to drive, induce aby agt his will to athg, c. him); cs necessitatem imponere or injicere qd faciendū (to impose on aby the necessity of doing athg)—c. oneself, abii vim facere; naturæ repugnare (to oppose nature): to allow oneself to be compelled to athg, invitum facere qd: to see oneself compelled to c., necessario cogi with Inf. (On se coactum vidēre, vid. under T. SEX.).

COMPELLER, qui cogi potest.

COMPELLER, coactor.

COMPENDIOUS, brevis (short)—in angustum coactus (compressed, cut short). See BREV. C. methods of teaching, docendi compendia (Q.).

COMPENDIOUSLY, see BRIEFLY.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitas. See BRIEFNESS. COMPEND, or COMPENDIUM, epitōme.—summarium, brevium (a synopsis, sum. before, and brev. at the time of Seneca, s. Sen. Ep. 39, 1).—electa, n. pl. orum; excerpta, n. pl. (extracts, extracted passages): to make a c. of any work, a c., qd (librum) in angustum cogere; ad epitomen cogere (the later writers only have qd epitomare): to give a c. of a voluminous work, auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere.

COMPENSATE, pensare, compensare, by something, qd qâ re or cum re (equalize, make up)—explere. supplere (repair, restore). æquare, exæquare (make equal).

COMPENSATION, compensatio. pensatio. æquatio.

exæquatio [SYN. IN COMPENSAT], *impensæ pecuniæ restitutio (*for money spent*).—remuneratio.

COMPETE with, competitors, una petere qd (be a competitor).—certare or contendere or contendere cum qo. æmulari qm or cum qo: with *abyn* athg, qd re certare or contendere cum qo: (*of mutual competition*) qd re inter se certare. ¶ *Vie* with (*of things*), certare cum qd re: poet. ci rei (e. g. viridique certat bacca Venafro. H.).—æmulari qd (e. g. Balicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur. Plin.).

COMPETENCY, victus (*what one can live on*).—quod satis esse videtur (*what is probably enough*). To have a c., habere in sumptum (C.).—rem habere. *habere, unde commodè vivam. Not to have a c., deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus (Gell.). A c. of knowledge, satis idonea c. rei scientia.

COMPETENT, quod satis esse videtur or visum est.—par.—satis idoneus.—Also satis with gen. A c. knowledge of athg, *satis idonea c. rei scientia. A c. judge, iudex idoneus or locuples. To be c. to do athg, jus potestatemque habere (*to have the right*: qd faciendi); also facere qd possum (*to be able*).

COMPETENTLY, satis (sufficiently).—congruenter convenienter (*suitably*); congruenter convenienterque; recte; idonee.

COMPETITION, æmulatio (g. t.).—multorum petitio. There is a strong c., *multi idem petunt. ~~com~~ competitio occurs in later writers only, and in a quite different signification, s. Dict. Crcl. by: competere, una petere qd.

COMPETITOR, competitor (g. t.).—qui una petit munus (c. for an office).—qui competit eandem puellam (rival). fem. competitorix. Sis æmulus, fem. æmula (g. t.). rivalis (in love).

COMPILATION, compilatio (prop. a plundering: used playfully by C. ad Div. 2, 8, in. of a collection of records).—collectanea. dicta collectanea (*collected sentences*, Suet. Cæs. 5, 6).—electorum commentarius or commentarii (*collection of choice passages* fm any author, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17).—excerpta, coniectanea (*collected remarks or notes in general*, Gell. 4, 14, in.).

COMPILE, aliorum scriinia or sapientiam compilare (aft. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121: C. Mur. 11, 25).—excerpere (*to make an extract from a writing*).—exscribere (*to write out, e. g. passages fm a book*).—eligere (*choice passages*).—prps. *illorum e pluribus (scriptoribus) confundere (aft. C. oratio a pluribus confusa, C. Brut. 26, 100; to which several persons have contributed portions).

COMPLIER, compilator (*late in class. Lat. a plunderer*).—aliorum scriinia compilans (aft. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121).—qui librum ex aliorum scriptis, or e pluribus scriptoribus confundit. [~~com~~ *eclogarii s. 'a selected passage': eclogarii = loci electi. C. Att. 16, 2, 5, Orrell.]

COMPLACENCE or COMPLACENCY, delectatio (*delight*).—oblectatio (*amusement, entertainment*).—voluptas (*pleasure, the pleasurable feeling*).—amor sui (*self-love*). To regard oneself with c. sibi placere. ¶ Obliging disposition. See COMPLAISANT.

COMPLACENT, gratus, jucundus.—comis, benignus.—humanus.—officiosus. See COMPLAISANT.

COMPLACENTLY, comode; comiter; officiose; benigne; obsequenter (L.).

COMPLAIN, queri, conquiri: about athg, queri qd or de re, also with quod or Accusative and Infinitive.—conquiri qd or de re or with Accusative and Infinitive: to aby, cum qo.—querimoniam habere de re (*to make a c. about athg, &c.*).—expostulare de re (cum qo), of athg to aby, qm cum qo (*to call a person to an account, to c. of him in words*); Jn. expostulare et queri (*with following Accusative and Infinitive*).—accusare, incusare qm or qd (*to c. of aby or athg, accus. also of a judicial complaint: incus. not found in C.*).—~~com~~ queri ad or apud qm (Plaut.) and ci qd (O.) are rare. ¶ To utter sorrowful feelings.—lamentari, cum fletu et luctu queri (*lament, to c. with a loud voice*).—deplorare. desistere.—vagire (*to whimper, of young children*): to c. of indisposition, &c., de incommoda or adversa valetudine queri.—to c. of one's misfortune to aby, adversam fortunam conquiri cum qo: to c. of pain, dolorem suum ci impetire: de dolore quodam corporis queri.

COMPLAINANT, accusator. qui accusat (accuser, prosecutor in general, but esp. in criminal matters).

COMPLAINER, qui dolet, &c., see COMPLAIN.

COMPLAINT, ¶ Expression of sorrow, vexation, &c., at some untoward occurrence, &c.: questus (*the state of complaining*).—querimonia (c. of what one has really suffered: the object being redress or satisfaction).—querela (c. as an act of, often blamable, feeling, intended, for the most part, to ease the heart).—

lamentatio. lamentum (*as displayed by any loud utterance of grief or other signs of affliction, the first as action, the latter the c. itself*).—plangor. plancus (*the beating of the breast, arms, &c.*); Jn. plangor et lamentatio.—quiritatus (*loud lament*).—vagus (*that of children*).—gemitus (*a deep sigh*; groan); Jn. gemitus et lamentatio.—uacellæ c's, querelæ inertes; lamentatio inutilis: a letter full of c's. epistola querelaram plena: c's agat the times, querela temporum: to break out into c's, lamentari: about athg, queri qd (e. g. about one's fate, statum suum or fortunas suas): agat the gods, querimonias facere in deos: to utter c's incessantly, lamentis se dedere; lamentis vacare: to fill the forum with one's c's, plangore et lamentatione complere forum: not to be able to bear aby's c's, querimonias c. sustinere non posse: to die without uttering a c., non miserabiliter emori. ¶ C. agat a by or athg: a c. (in general): querela (expression or utterance of dissatisfaction about real or imaginary wrong).—querimonia (when one wishes a real injury to be redressed).—expostulatio (*a calling aby to an account*). C. about athg, querela (querimonia) c. rei or de re (e. g. about a crime, querimonia criminis: about injuries, querela or querimonia de injuriis): c. to aby, querela cum qo: to prefer a c. about athg, queri or conquiri qd or de re; to aby, cum qo (in C. neer apud qm); expostulare de re, to aby, cum qo (*call to an account*); Jn. expostulare et queri: with quod and Accus. and Inf. To bandy loud c's, querimonias ultro citroque jactare: to lodge a c. with aby, querimoniam or querelam deferre ad qm: no cause or ground of c. had ever arisen, nulla umquam (inter eos) querimonia intercessit: athg is a reasonable person for c., qd nonnullam habet querelam. ¶ C. before a court, magistrate, &c.: querimonia. querela (c. of injury suffered).—crimatio (c., as attributing the cause of athg to aby).—delatio nominis (the act of naming to the judge the person agat whom one is going to lodge a c.).—periculum (c. as to the danger in which the accused finds himself).—actio (the legal procedure in general, as well in criminal as civil matters; then also the usual speech of the complainant).—accusatio (c. as accusation, which is brought before the court, esp. in criminal cases; also the speech usual upon that occasion).—petitio. postulatio (the c. in civil matters, as legal claim agat aby).—vindictio (civil suit in any master).—condictio (civil suit agat aby; about both, s. Ulp. Dig. 44, 7, 24).—formula (the prescribed form of the c.).—libellus (the written accusation).—~~com~~ dica (dika), = actio, occurs only when a Greek word is spoken of. A malicious or unfounded c., calumnia. To lodge a c. with aby, querimoniam or querelam deferre ad qm: to lodge a c., actionem instituere. lege agere. in vos vocare (in general, empty, however, in civil matters); accusationem comparare constituereque. accusationem comparare et instruere (in criminal matters).—See ACTION. ¶ Disease, morbus, Vid. ILLNESS.

COMPLAISANCE, humanitas.—mores commodi or faciles. facilitas. comitas.—obsequium.—obsequentia (Cæs.). voluntas officiosa (O. Pont. 3, 2, 17). [SYN. IN OBLIGING.]

COMPLAISANT, humanus, commodus. facilis. comis. placendi studiosus (O. A. A. 3, 4, 23). officiosus. benignus [SYN. IN OBLIGING]. To be c., faciliem se præbere: officiosum, &c. esse (in qm).

COMPLEMENT, complementum.—reflectio (*making whole again or repairing*).—supplementum (*that which makes athg whole, e. g. supplementum scribere lectionibus*).

COMPLETE, plenus (g. t. having its full number, size, &c.).—integer (*whole, unmitigated, &c.*).—absolutus. perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus. perfectus atque absolutus. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumlatusque. perfectus completusque (*that has the highest perfection, c.*).—verus. germanus (*real, genuine*).—thoroughly c., absolutus omnibus numeris; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus.—totus (whole, opp. single parts).—totus integer (in the fullest manner or sense; Gell. 12, 1, in.): justus (*having the required quality or number, e. g. defeat, cædes: army, exercitus*).—a c. philosophus, philosophus absolutus: a c. orator, orator perfectus; homo perfectus in dicendo: a c. Stoic, perfectus Stoicus (*that cannot be found fault with*); germanissimus Stoicus (*deviating in nothing fm the Stoic school*): to make athg c., absolvere (*to accomplish athg, so that nothing is wanting in it, e. g. a benefaction, beneficium*); cumulare qd (*to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it, e. g. joy, gaudium*).

COMPLETE, v. complere. explere (*to fill up, e. g. a gap*);—supplere (*supply, restore, what was defective, e. g.*

the legions, legiones)—absolvere (place in such a state that nothing is wanting, e. g. a benefaction, beneficium). qd plene or plene cumulateque perficere (give to *aliquis* the highest degree of perfection).—ad exitum adducere. ad finem perducere (g. i. for to bring to an end).—conficere (finish, perform).—consummare (to consummate, bring to a point, accomplish; classical since the August. age, s. *Ruhnck. Vell.* 2, 89).—perpolire (give the last polish, with ref. to mental productions; also Jx., perpolire atque conficere).—extremam or summam manum imponere ei rei (to give *aliquis* the finishing stroke, *V. En.* 7, 573. *Sen. Ep.* 12, 4. *Q. I. procem.* 4).

COMPLETELY, perfecte. absolute (without want or fault).—plane. prorsus. omnino (entirely, thoroughly): plene. integre.—to accomplish *aliquis* c., qd plene perficere.

COMPLETENESS, absolutio (the finishing *aliquis* off. so as to make a whole).—plenitudo (fulness, e. g. syllabae, **Auct. ad Her.* 4, 20, 28).—integritas (integrity, indivisibility, an un mutilated, unbridged state).—perfectio.

COMPLETION, *¶* The state of perfection: absolutio, perfectio; Jx. absolutio perfectioque. *¶* A completing: confectio.—consummatio (consummation, post-Aug.).—fnis. exitus (end). See also the examples under COMPLETE.

COMPLEX, ex diversis partibus compositus.—complexus (term of logic). concretus (concrete, compounded).—multiplex (manifold).

COMPLEXION, *¶* Colour of the face: color-oris, fm context color only. A healthy c., color verus: a fine c., color suavis; coloris suavitatis: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a very pale c., color exsangui. *¶* Temperament of the body: ingenium (the peculiarities of the mind).—natura (natural qualities as well of the constituent parts of the body as of the mental faculties of every being: nature).—anims (mind, disposition of mind, character).—constitutio (the temper formed by education).—habitus (the internal and external condition or state of a matter, with all the objects of its existence).—temperatio (temper).

COMPLEXITY, implicatio.—perturbatio.—but *mihi* by *Crcl.* with turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus. confusus. Jx. perturbatus et confusus. Inconditus. impeditus. perplexus.

COMPLIANCE, propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—obsequium. obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others, the latter, *Ces. B. G.* 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to *aliquis*).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, *O. Pont.* 3, 2, 17). To force *aliquis* into c., *cogere qm, ut concedat de postulatis.—too great c., nimia obsequentia.—indulgentia (indulgence).

COMPLIANT, obsequens. obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in *Plaut.* *Capt.* 2, 3, 58).—facilis. officiosus (complaisant, ready to render a service).—c. in *aliquis*, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for *aliquis*); inclinatior or propensus ad qd (easily to be induced, inclined for *aliquis*).—indulgens (indulgent, opp. durus). To be c. to *aliquis*, ei or c. voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: know that thou art a great deal too c. (indulgent), to esse auriculā infimā molliorem scito (*C. Qu. Fr.* 2, 15, 4).

COMPLICATE, *¶* To join: jungere. conjungere (g. i.).—complicare (wind up).—conglomerare (like a ball of cotton, for instance, or a clot).—copulare (combine, copulate).—inter se jungere copulareque; copulando jungere. *¶* To involve, entangle: implicare or impendere.—perturbare. confundere.

COMPLICATED, e. g. a c. matter, res impedita, contorta, difficilis, contorta et difficilis: a difficult and c. undertaking, magnum et arduum opus: the matter is very c., res in magnis difficultatibus est.

COMPLICATION, congeries (mass, heap).—implicatio (act of entangling).—nodus (knot). Or by *Crcl.* with perturbatus. impeditus. perplexus; or by aliud super aliud acervatum or cumulatium.

COMPLICE, participes c. rei (e. g. conjurationis).—sceleris consocius (see ACCOMPLICE).

COMPLIMENT, *¶* Salutation, greeting: salutatio.—salus (salute).—also honor (the honour done by the c.). To make one's c. to *aliquis*, qm salutare; salutem ei dicere, impertire: to send one's c. to *aliquis*, valere qm jubeo: make my c. to Dionysius, Dionysium jube salvere: c.'s having been exchanged, salute datā invicem redditāque; salute acceptā redditāque; also functi mutua gratulatione (if the c.'s are combined with any congratulation): to present another person's c., salu-

tem nunciare.—*¶* A complimentary speech or demonstration of civility: verborum honos. verba honorifica.—laus (flattering praise).—blanda vanitas. also verba, pl. (polite but empty words). His words or conversation are nothing but mere c.'s, ejus sermones meri sunt honores (see *H. Ep.* 2, 2, 88). A speech or discourse full of c., oratio blanda: those are mere c.'s, verba isthæc sunt: a letter containing bare or empty c.'s, inanis sermo literarum: without any c., citra honorem verborum (i. e. without wishing to say mere c.'s); sine fūco ac fallaciis (without wishing to deceive, without disguise, guile). To make *aliquis* a c. of *aliquis*, donare ei qd or qm qd re: ei qd dono dare.

COMPLIMENT, v. honorificis verbis qm prosequi. To c. a person on *aliquis*, a) to congratulate him; gratulari ei qd (e. g. on his safe arrival, adventum); β) to praise him, e. g. on account of his measures, laudare c. instituta. He complimented me by saying &c., hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret &c.

COMPLIMENTAL, } honorarius.—urbanus (mem-
COMPLIMENTARY, } nerily, polite).—officiosus (full of zeal to render a service).—modestus (modest).—bene moratus (well mannered).

COMPLIMENTALLY, urbane. officiose.—verbis honorificis.—honorifice (C.).—belle.

COMPLIMENTER, *homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.

COMLOT, consensio. conspiratio. consensiois or conspirationis globus (g. i.).—conjuratio (conspiracy).—societas. sodalium (union, in a bad sense, a gang; all designating the secret union, as well as its members).—collo (a secret assembly or meeting). The c. is frustrated, consensiois globus qd re disjicitur. To make a c., see CONSPLOT.

COMLOT, v. consensiones or cotionem facere: conspire: societatem coire: agi *aliquis*, in qm conspire: contra qm conspire: ad qm opprimendum consentire (in order to crush *aliquis*).

COMLOTTER, see CONSPIRATOR.

COMPLY with *aliquis*, consentire ei rei or ad qd (to c. with a proposal, &c., e. g. ad indutas). To c. with the proposed conditions, conditiones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (c. with them, reply after long hesitation). To c. with the times (Middleton), tempori cedere or servire: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus: to c. with, or follow, *aliquis*'s commands, vigere, ei obsequi.—cedere ei in qd re: to c. with *aliquis*'s requests, c. precibus cedere: c. precibus locum dare or relinquere: ei roganti obsequi; precibus c. indulgere: to c. with *aliquis*'s will, or wishes, c. voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: too frequently, ei indulgere (to be too indulgent with *aliquis*): to refuse to c. with *aliquis*'s wishes, in sententia sua perstare or perseverare.

COMPONENT, e. g. c. parts of a thing: elementa c. rei.—res ex quibus conficitur et efficitur qd (*C. Off.* 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of *aliquis* *aliquis* consists, or on *aliquis* it rests, *C. Off.* 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): to settle the c. parts of *aliquis*, eas res constituit, quibus qd continetur (C.): the c. parts of a happy life, ea, in quibus vita beata consistit.

COMPORT, *¶* Agree with: convenire. congruere. concinere [*SYN. IN AGREE.*] *¶* To c. oneself: se gerere (with an adv., e. g. with propriety, honestly).—to c. oneself as, gerere or agere qm, agere pro qd (i. e. to present or show oneself; not se gerere or agere qm or se agere pro qd).—exhibere qm (to show oneself). To c. oneself according to one's rank, pro dignitate vivere: to c. oneself towards *aliquis* according to his rank, dignitati c. consuere: to c. oneself or behave kindly, &c. towards *aliquis*, qm liberaliter habere; unkindly, asper tractare.

COMPORTMENT, vivendi ratio. vita. mores.—*ratio, quā qd utitur adversus qm (c. with regard to others). See also CONDUCT.

COMPOSE, *¶* To bring into connexion: componere (to combine to one whole).—jungere, conjungere (g. i. for combine).—copulare (to join together); inter se jungere copulareque; or copulando jungere.—To c. as a musician: modos facere.—modos musicos componere (*Aust. Q. I.* 12, 14). To c. an air, cantum rescribere vocum sonis (*C. Tusc.* 4, 2, 3); musicis modis canticum excipere (*Q. and others*). *¶* To arrange: ordinare (g. i.).—In ordinem adducere or redigere.—disponere.—digerere. In ordinem digere, componere. collocare. constituere [*SYN. IN ARRANGE.*] *¶* To be composed of, or formed of, &c., constare: man is composed of soul and body, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore. *¶* To c. as an author: scribere. conscribere (to c.

by writing).—componere (to place together with order and art; all with reference to any writing, librum).—concipere, with or without verbis (to shape in words, for which there was a form existing previously, e. g. an oath, Jurandum: an edict, edictum: a petition, libellum). It is only in similar instances that concipere can be used; never in speaking of original productions of the mind) —to c. verses, versus facere or scribere; versus fundere (as an improvisus). —to c. extempore verses, extempore versus fundere: [Mechanically by types: *typis or literarum formis describere (e. g. a book, librum).] —To settle amicably, e. g. differences, &c.: componere.—dirimere, cum bonâ gratiâ componere. controversias componere, minuere (the latter in Cæs. B. G. 7, 23, Herz.). || To calm: tranquillare (e. g. animos).—sedare (to make quiet, to appease, e. g. anger, &c.).—placare (to assuage).—permulcare (to appease by caresses, &c.).—lenire (to cause to abate, e. g. anger, fear, &c.): to c. abj's mind by exhortations, remonstrances, &c., cs animum verbis confirmare: by consolations, qm solari; qm or animum cs consolatione lenire, permulcare.—to become composed, acquiescere; consolatione se lenire (by consoling oneself).

COMPOSEDLY, quieto animo: tranquille; placide; placato animo; sedate; sedato animo; Jx. tranquille et placide; sedate placidissime.

COMPOSEDNESS. See COMPOSURE.

COMPOSER, || Author: scriptor. Or by Crcl. qui librum scripsit or conscripsit or composuit.—auctor. || With regard to musical works: *modos musicos faciendi or componendi peritus. *Compositor, vid. || C. of disputes, &c., qui controversias componit, minuit, &c.

COMPOSITION, || The act: compositio (e. g. of ointments, unguentum).—or by Crcl. with verbs under COMPOSZ, e. g. the Greek language is more flexible in the c. of words, Græcus sermo ad duplicanda verba facilius (L. 27, 11, 5). || The thing composed:—mixtura. compositio.—epily: a) c. of metals: *aes mixtum; *compositio metallica. β) musical c.: *musica, quam vocant, compositio (in general); canticum modis musicis exceptum. cantus vocum sonis rescriptus (vocal c.). || The act of composing a work by writing: conscriptio, compositio, conceptio (Syn. in COMPOSZ). || The work so composed, liber, libellus (very small c., C. Arch. poet. 35, Math.). || Agreement: conventum (convention, which does not formally bind)—pactio. pactum (an agreement in the proper legal form). See AGREEMENT, COMPACT.

COMPOSITOR, || Is a printer's office: *typotheta.—in the pl. *operæ typographicæ (the assistants in general).—*typographus, a printer.

COMPOST, latamen (any manure).—stercus. fims (dung, as means of manuring).

COMPOST, v. tr. to manure with dung: stercorare.—stercorationem facere. See DUNG.

COMPOSURE, compositio (the proper combination or arrangement of words with regard to style).—|| Adjustment of a difference: compositio, see COMPOSITION. || Mental tranquillity: animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillus.—animi æquitas. animus æquus (c. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the c. or state in which the mind finds itself, see Cic. Parad. 1, 3, extr.).—to disturb abj's c. of mind, animum cs perturbare, perterrire; animum cs de statu or de sede suâ demovere; animum cs perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere: mentem e sede suâ et statu demovere: to lose one's c., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente incidere; perturbari; by athg, qâ re: to have lost one's c., sui or mentis or animi non compitem esse; minus compitem esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's c. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to keep one's c. in a matter, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed presenti animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 23, 80); also æquo animo ferre qd: with c., æquo animo; sedate (e. g. to endure pain, dolorem ferre).

COMPOUND, v. || To join together: componere.—jungere. conjungere.—copulare. Jx. inter se jungere copulareque: or copulando adjungere.—confundere qd cum qâ re (also fig.) to c. medicines, medicamenta parare (C.); componere (Col.); temperare (Scribon. Larg.); in poculo diluere (Curt.). To c. words, duplicare verba (L. 27, 11, 5, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Græco sermone).—Compounded words: see COMPOUND. To c. verbs with prepositions, voces præpositionibus subjungere (Q.). || Adjunct (differences, &c.), componere (controversiam, litem). || To be compounded of, constare (ex): man is compounded of body and soul, homo constat ex animo et corpore. || To c. a

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debt, *parte pecunie solutâ creditoribus satisfacere.—transactionem facere, componere (Dig. to have a settlement with one's creditors).

COMPOUND, 1. tr. || To compound for &c. Mly by Crcl. with mihi satis est or sufficit, or abunde est or sufficit, quod: mihi abunde est, si &c.: satis habeo with accus., and infin.—you should be glad to c. for my making no complaints about him to you, sat habebas, me nihil tecum de eo queri: they were glad to c. for his commitment to the Tower, *satis mihi esse dixerunt, quod in custodiam or carcerem esset coniectus. I shall be glad to c. for that reward, id modo si mercedis Datur mihi—satis mihi esse ducam (Plaut.). || Bargain, pacisci cum qo: transigere cum qo.

COMPOUND, adj. compositus. C. words, verba copulata or juncta or inter se conjuncta (opp. simplicia C.): verba composita. voces compositæ (Q.: but in C. verba compos. = words properly arranged). verba duplicata.

COMPOUND, s. mixtio. permixtio (as act and thing).—mixtura (the kind and nature of the mixture; also the mixture itself).—admixtum. res admixta. A c. (= c. word): verbum copulatum or junctum (see COMPOUND, adj.).

COMPOUNDER. Crcl. with verbs.

COMPREHEND, || To comprise: comprehendere. completi (as well of space as of mental comprehension).—continere (of things only).—the world c's every thing, mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet: to c. much, late patere: to be comprehended in athg, subesse ei rei; pertinere ad rem (belong to athg): to be comprehended in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero. || To master with one's intellect, &c.: comprehendere, completi with and without animo or mente.—cogitatione comprehendere (c. with one's intellect).—capere (mente). mente concipere, percipere. cognoscere et percipere (seize with one's intellect).—assequi (reach or seize, as it were, the meaning or sense of athg, to understand).—intelligere, also with the addition of animo ac ratione (C.).—Jx. intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere.—perspicere (see through a thing)—to have comprehended, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habere; animo comprehensum tenere; ratione et intelligentiâ tenere: to c. readily, celeriter comprehendere; arripere: to c. athg thoroughly, penitus perspicere planeque cognoscere; easy or difficult to c., see COMPREHENSIBLE.—what cannot at all be comprehended, quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest: not to be comprehended, fugere intelligentiâ nostrâ vim ac notationem; I cannot c. (I. e. I am at a loss), miror, admiror qd, also with quod or infin.: e. g. I cannot c. why your letter is so short, admiror brevitate epistolæ: it is difficult to c. what or of what nature the mind is, difficilis est animi, quid aut qualis sit, intelligentiâ; scarcely to be able to c. athg with the greatest meditation, qd vix summâ ingenii ratione comprehendere.—one who c's athg easily, docilis. in quo est ingenii docilitas (teachable); perspicax (having a quick eye); slow in comprehending, tardus (slow of comprehension).

COMPREHENSIBLE, || By the mind: comprehensibilis. quod in (sub) intelligentiam cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what may be embraced by the mental faculties, opp. quod fugit intelligentiâ nostrâ vim et notationem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facilis intellectu or ad intelligendum. accommodatus ad intelligentiam. expeditus. cogniti perfacilis (what may be easily comprehended). To be c., cognosci ac percipi posse: athg is not c., qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. C. to the people, ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (and adverbially accommodatê); ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodatus. || Capable of being comprised: qd comprehendî qâ re potest. comprehensibilis (late, Lactant.).

COMPREHENSIBLY, plane; perspicue; aperte.—ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodate.

COMPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seizing mentally).—captus (power of c.: e. g. ut captus hominum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65, Klotz.: or ut captus est Germanorum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3, Herz. But captus alone is never = ingenium, prudentia, &c.).—vis percipiendi.—intelligentia (the power of comprehending athg, = understanding, intellect, intelligence, insight, post-Aug. intellectus)—intelligentiâ prudentiâ, or prudentia only (the intellectual powers, as faculty of comprehending athg rightly, and the clear insight, acquired by them, into the essence or nature of things, see C. de

Or. 1, 20, 90, and Partis. Or. 8, 29).—*ingenium* (the mental capacities, mental powers in general, the faculties, the head).—*quick c.*, celeritas percipiendi: celeritas ingeni; adapted to common c., ad commune iudicium popularique sententiam accommodatus (or accommodate = in a manner adapted, &c.). To go beyond one's c., fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim.—to sharpen the c., or make it acute, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acueri: to adapt oneself to the c. of ordinary men, sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare: of one's hearers, ad intelligentiam auditorum descendere: se summittere ad mensuram discentium: not to be above the c. of ordinary men, intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse.

COMPREHENSIVE, late patens (e. g. præceptum: extending to many particulars, &c.): a c. memory, magna memoria: to possess a c. knowledge of althg, penitus cognovisse or intelligere qd.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, ambitus. — *comprehensio et ambitus ille multarum rerum.

COMPRESS, a. (in surgery) penicillus or penicillum.—to put a c. on, penicillum superimponere.

COMPRESS, v. comprimere.—condensare (to make tight). || To c. matter (in a book, speech, &c.), coartare (or coartare): coartare et peranguste referre (to c. in a narrow compass, c.: opp. dilatare atque explicare).—astringere (e. g. argumenta, Q.). To c. many subjects into one book, plura in unum librum coartare.

COMPRESSIBLE, quod comprimi potest.

COMPRESSION, compressio (as act).—compressus (as state, but only in abl. sing.).

COMPRISE, continere, complecti, comprehendere.—to be comprised in althg, qd re contineri: in qd re inesse.

—pertinere per or ad qd (to extend to): all lands wch the empire c. s., omnes terras, per quas regnum pertinet.

COMPROMISE, a. compromissum (a reciprocal promise, eply to abide by the decision of an umpire). To enter into a c. to do althg, compromittere qd facere (the conditions being expressed by ut). To make a c.; or enter into a c., *compromittere (de qd re), ut uterque aliquantum, or paulum, de jure suo decedat (if each is to make a concession): rem intra parietes peragere (to settle it without going into court), or inter se transigere ipsos, ut lubet (Ter.).

COMPROMISE, v. compromittere (e. g. qd facere; de qd re: also in arbitrum).—arbitrio se permittere, subicere; conferre ad arbitrium. arbitrium inter partes dare (to appoint arbiters).—dirimere or disceptare qd (to settle althg by arbitration or c.). See COMPROMISE, s. || To c. a person: qm traducere (to expose to the laughter, &c. of others, e. g. collusorem, Sen. de Benef. 2, 17, 5).—qm in invidiam adducere (bring him into odium).—qm ci rei implicare or illicare (L.—involve him unpleasantly).—a joke wch c. s. another person, focus invidiosus.—to c. oneself, i. e. to expose one's honour, lædere famam suam; famam suam in discrimen adducere.

COMPTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (Inscr.). to be a c., *rationes contra scribere.

COMPULSION, vis (force).—necessitas (constraint imposed by necessity).—without any c., voluntate (of one's own free will, opp. vi or invit et coactus); JN. iudicio et voluntate.—sponte. suâ (tuâ, &c.) sponte (of one's own accord, of one's free will, ex vivo); JN. suâ sponte et voluntate: I do althg by c., vi coactus qd facio: to oblige a person by c., qm vi cogere, qm per vim adigere.—ci necessitatem imponere or inficere: to resort to c., vim adhibere.

COMPULSORY, Crcl. by vi, per vim (cogere, &c.). C. measures, vis, coercitio. To use c. measures with aby, ci necessitatem imponere or inficere (qd faciendi).—vi cogere qm.—vi grassari in qm (L. 3, 44).

COMPUNCTION, conscientia angor or sollicitudo.—animus acerbissimâ conscientia afflictus.—to feel c., angore conscientia et sollicitudine agitari, vexari; conscientia animi ex cruciari (in a high degree); also conscientia animi terret qm: aby feels c., peccatorum ex conscientia timor ci exoritur. I feel c., conscientia animi me stimulat or terret; conscientia malefactorum meorum me stimulat.

COMPUTABLE, numerabilis.—to be c., numerari posse.

COMPUTATION, computatio. supputatio (a reckoning together).—ratio subducta or subduenda (the account or reckoning made, or to be made, up).—See CALCULATION. To make too minute and anxious a c., nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd.

COMPUTE, computare. supputare (to reckon together).—rationem c. s. rei inire, ducere, subducere. calculos ponere, subducere. vocare, revocare ad calculos (144)

(to calculate).—to have computed althg, subductum habere qd: to c. a thing minutely and anxiously, sollicitus qd supputare articulis (O. Pont. 2, 3, 18): to c. too closely and shingly, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd: digitis computare qd or c. rei rationem (on one's fingers): to c. one's gain, profit, &c., enumerare, quod ad me rediturum puto.

COMRADE. See COMPANION.

CON, ediscere; memorie mandare, tradere, committere, indigere (to learn by heart).

CON. Pro a d c. in, in utraque partem [See 'for and against' under ALEXER]. To state the pro's and con's, causarum contentioem facere (C. Off. 2, 2, 8). To argue pro and c., or to state the pro's and c. s., et pro re et contra rem disputare.

CON AMORE, cum libidine.—Nothing is done well, that is not done c. a., nihil quisquam, nisi quod libeat, præclare facere potest (C.).

CONCATENATE, uno vinculo copulare (aft. L. 28, 12, 4).—nectere inter se, conjungere. [concatenate, Lact.: Min. Fel.]

CONCATENATION, conjunctio. colligatio. copulatio (act of joining).—continuatio (the carrying on in an unbroken series: causarum, C.). (Fig. e. g. a c. of causes (prps.), causæ aliz ex aliis aptæ: a c. of calamities, concursus calamitatum;—or Crcl. with continuous. A c. of labours, continui labores (concatenati labores. Min. Fel.).

CONCAVE, concavus (opp. gibbus, i. e. convex, Cels. 8, 1, in.).

CONCAVITY, recessus cavus, cavum. See CAVITY.

CONCEAL, abdere (e. g. documents, tabulas).—abscondere.—recondere (e. g. numos aurumque).—occultare. occultare.—obscure (e. g. the greatness of the gain concealed the greatness of the danger, magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi).—abstrudere.

—dissimulare (e. g. one's grief, hatred, &c., egritudinem animi, odium); JN. tegere et dissimulare: dissimulare et occultare.—celare (one's opinion, sententiam: one's anger, iram). [SYN. in HIDE].—C. althg from aby, qm qd (by no means, ci qd: but in the passive one may say celatur mihi qd, see Oudend. Hirl. B. Alex. 7, 1).—to c. althg some where, abdere qd in locum or in loco; occultare qd loco or in loco (very seldom in locum, see Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 85, extr.): to c. althg under althg, abdere qd sub qd re or intra qd (e. g. a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultrum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem).—tegere qd qd re (fig., to cover with althg, to palliate, e. g. the name of tyrant with his affability, nomen tyranni humanitate suâ).—to c. one's self, delitescere (of persons and things).—se abdere in occultum (to c. oneself in a lurking-place).—occuli. occultari (to be removed or to be out of sight, of things, e. g. of stars, opp. apparere).—to c. oneself in any place, delitescere in qd loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco (see above)—the wild beasts c. themselves in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt.—to c. oneself before aby, se occultare ci or a conspectu c. s. to keep oneself concealed, abditum latere; in occulto se continere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be concealed, latere. || CONCEALED, occultus (in general).—abditus. absconditus. reconditus. JN. abditus atque reconditus (hidden).—clandestinus (clandestine. SYN. in SECRET).—incognitus (unknown).—to keep oneself concealed, delitescere: something is not concealed from me, qd me non fugit or me non præterit (qd mihi or me non latet, is un-clas.).

CONCEALABLE, see CONCEAL.

CONCEALMENT, occultatio.—dissimulatio.—or by Crcl. with verbs under CONCEAL.

CONCEDE, || Grant (in disputation), concedere (g. t.).—conferri (without conviction).—assentiri (with conviction).—dare (as a ground to argue upon).—Do you c. that &c. t. dasne? (with accord. and inf.). Who would not c. this? quis hoc non dederit? if you c. this, you must also c., dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being conceded, quo concessio; quibus concessis. || Grant: concedere.—largiri (liberally, fm kindness): to c. aby's demand, postulatiōi se concedere.

CONCEIT, || Notion: cogitatio.—cogitatum (that which is thought).—mens (mind, then = opinion, view).—sententia (opinion, whether as entertained only, or declared).—cogitatio (repentance).—inventum (invention).—consilium (a plan for anything).—dictum (pronounced sentence, a bon mot, &c.).—a clever c., callidum inventum; a strange c., mirum inventum; mire dictum; a choice c., acceusum dictum: witty conceits, facetiæ; sales, s. facete, s. alse, acuta dicta: I had a foolish c., ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: nugæ (absurdities).—|| Judgment, opinion, opinio

(any uncertain supposition, be it founded on *athg* or not).—existimatio (the opinion which one forms after having made an estimate of *aby* or *athg*).—judicium (the view or conviction which rests upon judgement).—

|| *Self-e.* (or 'a great c. of oneself'). *Bentl.* vana or arrogans de se persuasio: to have no little c. (of oneself), multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnus sibi sumere spiritus (to be conceited). To have a great deal of c., tumescere inani persuasione (Q. 1, 2, 18); sibi placere. Full of c., arrogantia plenus. To put *aby* out of conceit with *athg*, ci fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ci; fastidium or satietatem or tedium afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseam facere: to be out of c. with *athg*, pœnitet me cā rei; satietas or tedium cā rei me capit; venit mihi qd in tedium; fastidire qd; satietas or tedium cā rei me cepit or tenet: fastidium est mihi qd: to be out of c. with oneself, sibi displicere; quite, totum.

CONCEIT, v. qd cogitare || *To fancy* *athg*, e. g. nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, I fancied only rocks and mountains at this place).—qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to imagine).—qd conjecturā inferre (to presume). See TO FANCY, IMAGINE.

CONCEITED, arrogans (arrogant).—superbus (haughty). A c. person, homo opinionibus inflatus (C. Off. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (filled with too high a notion of himself, Q.).—putidus (affected, espy in speaking).—gesticulacionibus molestus (by making gestures).—ascitus (copied fm others, not natural, opp. natus).

CONCEITLEDLY, putide; inepte.

CONCEITEDNESS, nimia opinio ingenii et virtutis. vana or arrogans de se persuasio.—arrogantia (arrogance).—superbia (haughtiness).—ineptiæ (affectation). See also CONCEIT.

CONCEIVABLE, qd in (sub) intelligentiam cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus. quod cogitari potest. quod cogitatione comprehendere et percipi potest. quod in cogitationem cadit.—cogitabilis not met with before Sen. Ep. 58, 13, and Appul. Apol. 315, 4.

CONCEIVE, || *Comprehend*: comprehendere, compiecti with or without animo or mente.—cogitatione comprehendere.—capere (mente). mente concipere, percipere. cognoscere et percipere. assequi. intelligere. To have c.d., comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habere; animo comprehensum tenere; ratione et intelligentiā tenere [SYN. IN COMPREHEND]: what cannot be c.d., quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest.—|| To form an idea, or to represent to one's mind: qd cogitare; qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of *athg* in one's mind): fingere. effingere (to form). pingere. depingere. cogitare. animo cogitare. cogitatione sibi fingere animo sibi effingere. animo concipere (to represent to one's mind).—animo præcipere (to c. before or previously; to anticipate).—opinionem præcipere (to presume *athg*).—|| To become pregnant, concipere. gravidam or prægnantem fieri.—|| To form in the mind, concipere. To c. hopes, spem concipere: to c. suspicion fm *athg*, suspicionem ex re ducere, trahere; incidit mihi suspicio ex re: to c. a suspicion that &c., venit ci in suspicionem, with acc. and infm.: to c. hatred agst *aby*, odium in qm habere or gerere. odio in qm ferri. odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere. tenet qm odium cā rei. qd cā rei odium habet: I have c.d. a disgust agst *athg*, fastidire qd; satietas cā rei me cepit.—|| To plot: machinari (to design).—excoitare (to contrive).—comminisci (to invent).—coquere. concoquere (to brood, or to hatch).

CONCENT, concentus (also *fig.* = harmony).

CONCENTRATE, colligere. cogere. in unum conferre, contrahere. To c. troops, copias in unum contrahere or in unum locum contrahere (Cæs.) or cogere (C.): to c. one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (aft. C. Acad. 2, 20, 66). mentem advertere ad unam rem. continere mentem ac cogitationem, ne vagetur (aft. C.). To be c.d. (of troops), inter se coire (Cæs. L.).

CONCENTRIC, CONCENTRAL, *commune centrum habens.

CONCEPTION.—|| Act of conceiving (both of women and animals), conceptio. conceptus, ūs.—|| Act or power of comprehending, intelligentia (the faculty of comprehending or understanding *athg*, the understanding: intellectus, post-Aug.).—vis percipiendi (the faculty or power of comprehending any object presented to the mind): not to be above the c. of ordinary men, intelligentiā a vulgari non remotum esse:

not to be above his pupils' powers of c., ab intelligentiā discipulorum non remotum esse: to be beyond our c., fugere intelligentiā nostrā vim: to sharpen one's powers of c., ingenium or intelligentiā prudentiam acuere: adapted to *aby*'s powers of c., ad cā intelligentiā accommodatus: to develop a dark or confused c., obscuram intelligentiā enodare; animi complicatam notionem evolovere.—|| *Notion*, i. d. e., notio (the notion which one attaches to *athg*; hence also the signification or meaning of a word).—informatio (the image of *athg* that one forms in one's mind).—species. idea (the mental intuition of an object, idea, my transl. by species in C., e. g. Top. 7, in. and Tusc. 1, 24, 56). General c., notitiæ rerum: dark or obscure c.'s, intelligentiæ obscuræ, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagatiōis indigens: confused c.'s, animi complicatæ notiones: to form a c. of *athg*, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; cā rei notionem mente fingere; inferre in animo cā rei notionem; notionem cā rei animo concipere: to form some obscure c.'s, adumbratas concipere intelligentiā animo menteque: to have a clear and definite c. of *athg*, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque habere qd; probe or plane intelligere, perspectrum habere qd: to have no c. of *athg*, notionem cā rei nullam habere; qd ignorare.

CONCERN, v. || To interest, qd meā interest (something interests me).—qd ad me pertinet (relates to or affects me).—|| To concern (= interest) oneself about, qd ad me pertinere puto.—qd mihi curæ or cordi (not curæ cordique) est.—qd foveo (I interest myself for *athg*, or promote it, e. g. artes). I am concerned (= interested) for *aby*, i. e. endeavour to promote his cause, &c., cupio cā causā (s. C. ad Div. 13, 64, 1; Rosc. Am. 51, 149).—ci studeo. cū sum studiosus. ci faveo (I interest myself in his favour).—ci tribuo (I interest myself for him in an active manner, or take an active part in his interest; i. Cortie, C. ad Div. 13, 9, 2. &c.). All in the sense of concerning oneself about *athg*, or the interests of *aby*.—incumbere in or ad qd (to apply oneself to *athg* with diligence).—anniti de qā re or ad qd faciendum, eniti, ut &c. (to take pains about *athg*).—commendatum sibi habere qd (to take charge of *athg*, to commend it to oneself): to c. oneself very much about *athg*, incumbere toto animo et studio omni in qd; summo studio administrare qd; imprimis mihi qd curæ est; egregia est cā industria in qā re; eniti et contendere, quam maxime possis, ut &c.: omni ope anniti, ut &c.: to c. oneself (or to care) about nothing so much, as &c., nihil antiquius or prius habere, quam &c., nihil antiquius ci est qā re.—|| To come under one's province, to regard, &c., pertinere ad &c. (to c.).—attinere ad, &c. (to belong to, to regard *aby*).—spectare qd or ad qd (to tend towards).—attingere qm (to refer to *aby*).

Not pertinere, see Ochen. C. Ecl. p. 260). It c's a certain matter, agitur res or de qā re (it regards *athg*, i. e. *athg* is at stake), e. g. liberty, libertas or de libertate. It c's me, hoc ad me (sc. pertinet); hoc meā refert (that c's me); res mea agitur (it regards my cause = me). Concerning or regarding, however, &c., i. e. such or such a thing (in continuing a discourse), jam or autem (see Holting. C. Ecl. p. 65).—quod ad me attinet (with regard to myself, in which case quod pertinet ad me would be quite erroneous, s. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 25). It c's you, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat; de te fabula narratur (= we are speaking of you, or by any similar phrase) what does it c. me? quid ad me? quid mihi cum illā re? what c's us more? quod magis ad nos pertinet (H. Sat. 2, 6, 73) 1.—|| To be concerned (= disturbed), in sollicitudine esse; sollicitudine or ægritudine affectum esse. To be concerned about *athg*, qd ægre ferre: (much) cā rei sollicitudine vel maxime urgeri. I am much c.d. about your bad state of health, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuā valetudine.

CONCERN, CONCERNMENT, res.—negotium (business).—causa (law-suit; then, any business one may have undertaken).—cura (the care of any business, the administration, the office).—sollicitudo (solicitude). anxietas (anxiety). res important cā, res major: a c. of little importance, res minuta or parva. This affair caused me some c., sollicitus eram hac de re: nothing gave me more c. than &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam &c.

CONCERNING, e. g., c. me, quod attinet ad me; de me, a me; per me. See also CONCERN, v.

CONCERT, symphonia, or pure Latin, concentus (instrumental music).—certamen musicum (as musical contest). A c. given by an amateur, *symphonicum excellentis artificis acroama: to give a c., *concentum

edere.—concordia vocum (in music, harmony, unison, accord; pl. homotōni).—|| Agreement, consensio, consensus.—concordia (concord).—collusio (secret understanding, C. Ferr. 3, 13, 33; with aby, cum qd): with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia (C. Cal. Maj. 12, 40): to act in secret c. with aby, colludere cum qd (C. Ferr. 2, 24, 58).—conspiratio (concord, agreement).—consensus conspirans.—|| To be or to act in c. with, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare; qd probante, consentiente, or cs auctoritate, consensu facere qd.

CONCERT, v. || To agree upon or to settle, constituere qd, with aby, cum qd (to settle). To c. alth with aby, mihi convenit qd cum qd (not convenio cum qd de qd re): to c. (to fix upon) time and place, condicere tempus et locum. A c'd signal, signum, quod convenit. See TO AGREE, TO SETTLE.—|| To deliberate, take into consideration, deliberare (to take into consideration).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to deliberate).—consulere or consulere (to take counsel).—consilium inire or capere (to take counsel, de re). colloqui qd cum qd; mihi de re (to talk over with one).—conferre qd, consilia conferre de re. communicare cum qd de re.—agere or disceptare cum qd de re (to discuss what is to be done). To c. measures, quid agam, or agendum sit, consulere, &c.

CONCESSION, concessio (C. Fragn. Orat. in Togd cand.).—permissio (permission).—concessus and permissus (in the ablat. only).—potestas, copia (the given or granted power).

CONCILIATE, || Gain over: gain to oneself, conciliare (qm; cs animum: to oneself, sibi, alio amorem sibi ab omnibus: cs voluntatem sibi: cs benevolentiam sibi).—parare, comparare (q. it. for procure). To c. the favour of men, by alth, qd re hominum (plebs, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: to c. the hearts in favour of aby, animos (hominum, plebs, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga qm: the favour of the people, conciliare ci favorem ad vulgus: to c. a person by money, qm pecuniâ conciliare.

CONCILIATION, conciliatio.

CONCILIATOR, conciliator cs rei (e. g. nuptiarum).—(conciliatrix, fem.).

CONCILIATORY, ad conciliandum aptus.

CONCISE, pressus (Fig. of an author, orator, &c., and his manner of writing).—brevis (short, likewise of an author, &c., and his thoughts, &c.). sententia densus, creber (rich in thoughts).—in angustum coactus (compressed into a small space).

CONCISELY, brevis (g. t.).—paucis (sc. verbis).—brevis (in a few words).—strictim. carptim (only superficially, not at length, opp. copiose); brevis strictime.—precise (in few words, opp. plene et perfecte).—presse or pressius (briefly, but at the same time, exhausting the matter, e. g. definire: to speak c., brevis or paucis or precise dicere (opp. copiose, plene et perfecte dicere); brevi praeclidere; paucis or brevis scribere or perscribere: to develop one's ideas, &c. c. on a subject, brevis exponere or paucis absolvere qd; in pauca conferre qd; brevis attingere qd (to mention alth c., e. g. argumenta): very c., in verba conferram paucissimâ.

CONCISENESS, brevisitas (in a speech).—breviloquentia (C. Gell. 12, 2, 7): c. in speaking, brevisitas dicendi (g. t.): celeritas dicendi (quickness in speaking): the emphatical c. (with regard to style) of Thucydides, *astricta brevisitas Thucydidis: to study c., brevitate servire; brevitem adhibere, in alth, in qd re; brevitem sequi in qd re (e. g. in explaining, in interpreting): the time itself compels me to study c., breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit: with c., brevis; paucis (verbis); see CONCISELY: with the utmost possible c., quam brevissime: to say every thing with the utmost c., omnia brevis strictimque (not in transcursum) dicere.

CONCLAMATION, conclamatio. See the verb CONCLAMARE under TO CALL.

CONCLAVE, || Place for the election of the pope, *conclave.—|| The cardinals assembled there, *patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, || End, concludere (e. g. a letter).—finire (to end): finem facere ca or ci rei. finem ci rei imponere, constituere (to put an end to). To c. his speech, finem dicendi facere; perorare.—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring alth to a conclusion — to accomplish it).—conficere, transigere qd (to settle).—componere qd (to c. amicably).—terminare qd (to put a limit to alth, with regard to place).—finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere (146)

ci rei (to put an end to alth, with regard to duration): to c. a peace, pacem facere (not concludere): to c. a business, expedire negotium (to settle it); profligare negotium (c. it by a violent exertion). || To draw a conclusion, or to c. from alth, concludere; cogere.—efficere, colligere, from, ex qd re (to c. from).—hence, one may c., or it can be c'd, ex quo effici cogique potest. || To determine, decide: statuere, constituere. apud animum statuere, decernere.

CONCLUSION, conclusio (the closing or finishing point, C. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 16: in extremâ parte et conclusione numeris ac negotiis tul).—finis, exitus (the end, the ultimate result).—extrema pars (the last part of a matter). clausula (the c. of a letter, or any writing, consisting of a few words only, or a single sentence).—epilôgos (ἐπιλογος), pure Lat., conclusio or peroratio (the c. of a speech according to rules, in so far as it constitutes a definite and ultimate part of it): at the c. of the speech, in extremâ oratione (in the latter part, in fine orationis, quite at the end): a letter, in the c. of which &c., epistola, in quâ extremâ &c.: in c., ad extremum. To bring a thing to a c., qd ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to the c., ad finem venire: (with regard to a speech) perorare (see above peroratio).—|| C. of a syllogism, conclusio (C. de Invent. 1, 29, 45, also with addition of ratio).—ratiocinatio (the c. or proof deduced from the syllogism). An acute c., acute conclusum: a hypothetical c., conexum (C. Fal. 7, 14): to draw a c., see CONCLUDE. The whole c. is wrong, tota conclusio fact: is not this a logical c. ? satiane hoc conclusum est ?

CONCLUSIVE, ad pervincendum idoneus.—firmus ad probandum (fit or apt for proving, convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. C. Rost. Com. 12, 36: argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e. the most c. proof).—quod habet or facit momentum (the final or decisive point).—ultimus (the last, which required nothing after it, praelium, hora).

CONCOCT, || To digest, concoquere (rr. and intr., properly; then fig. both, to digest a matter, e. g. alth one has read, &c., as Sen. Ep. 84, 6, and to submit to, or to bear alth or aby, as in C. ad Div. 9, 4, med. L. 4, 15).—|| To contrive or to plot, invenire, reperire (to find out; the former accidentally; the latter, after reflection).—excogitare (to strike out by thinking, c.).—ingere. comminisci (to invent, to contrive, design).—coquere, concoquere (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were).—machinari (to contrive cunningly).—ementiri (to invent falsely).—dolos nectere, producere (to cabal). See CABAL.

CONCOCTION, concoctio.

CONCOMITANT, cum qd re junctus or alligatus (C.). Sis *que prioribus addenda sunt (additional).—adjuvans (e. g. concomitant, = secondary, causes, causæ adjuvantes).—qd subsequitur or consequitur qm rem.

CONCOMITANTLY, socialiter.

CONCORD, concordia.—consensus, conspiratio et consensus (agreement, harmony in the disposition of mind).—unanimitas (unanimity, fraternal c., fraterna, L. 40, 8). To establish c., concordiam constituere, facere; among &c., pacem et concordiam conciliare inter &c.: to re-establish c. among others, alios rursus in pristinam concordiam reducere: to disturb the c. that existed between several persons, concordiam grm turbare or disjungere; alio unanimis distinguere (L. 7, 21): to promote c., concordie consulere: to produce greater c., majorem (e. g. ordinum) concordiam facere: to live in the utmost c., mirâ concordia vivere (of consorts, T. Agr. 6, 1): with aby, concordissimâ vivere cum qd. || Harmony, concentus. concordia vocum (in music; pl. homotōni, harmonie).—IMPR. To stand or be in harmony, to accord, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare: with alth, convenire ci rei (e. g. sententiae).—|| Gram. Term, verborum constructio or structura (the former in Cicero = a skilful structure of a speech, but is found in later writers in the grammatical sense, construction).—convenientia (the agreement).

CONCORDANCE, *index biblicus. *indices biblici (Bau.).

CONCORDANT, consentiens (agreeing in judgement and opinion).—concoors. unanims (c. of one and the same disposition of mind: unan. in prose, Liv. 7, 21).—conclines (singing in harmony; then, as harmonizing, with regard to opinion, opp. discrepans).—conspirans (trop. agreeing, as well in general, with regard to things, as in sentiment, of persons).—consônus (harmonizing, opp. absonus, absurdus).—modulatus (properly thea-

sured according to time, as in music, in a speech, &c.). J.N. concors et congruens.

CONCORDATA, *concordatum; *pactio cum pontifice Romano facta.

CONCOURSE, concursus. concursatio.—concurso (a meeting together, as act, in general, e. g. of the stars, stellarum: the frequent c. of vowels, crebra conc. vocalium).—concurus (a coming into contact or clashing together, denoting a state, as well of bodily objects as of soldiers in combat, and in general of fatal accidents, calamitatum).—~~con~~ convenus, in this meaning, is only met with in Sen. N. Qu. 7, 12, 3 (conv. duarum stellarum); in gold. age it is = meeting (in concreto), i. e. assembly.

CONCRETE, v. concrecere. coire.—coalescere (to grow together, to be united).—coagmentari (to be joined or cemented together).

CONCRETĒ, adj. *concretus.—a c. notio, *notio concreta. *notio rei singularis.

CONCRETE, s. massa (g. f.).—moles (great mass with regard as well to size as circumference, with the additional notion of "too great" or huge, ill-shaped).—permixtio (mixture, as action and thing).

CONCRETELY, re (opp. cogitatione, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 24).

CONCRETION, concretio (a growing together).—permixtio (mixture, as thing).—mixture (the mixing, or thing mixed).

CONCUBINAGE, concubinus.—pellicatus (C. to live in c., in concubinato esse (of a woman, Ulp. Dig. 25, 7, in.). feminam habere in concubinato (of the man, id. § 1).

CONCUBINE, concubina. mulier, quæ cum qo vivere consuevit.—amica. amicaula (ἐραπίνα, mistress, term of contempt, scortum, as Tac. Hist. 1, 13, 4: principale scortum).—pellex (c. of a married man).—contubernalis (a female slave who cohabited with a slave, slaves not being allowed to contract a civil marriage).

CONCUPISCENCE, libido. libidines. corporis libidines. cupiditatis ardor or impetus. See Luss.

CONCUR, || To c. (= agree) with, consensire.—not to c. with, dissentire; dissidere; discrepare: to c. with aby, consensire or congruere cum qo; idem sentire cum qo (assentiri cī qd re, C. by no means adijcere cī). || To meet, convenire in unum locum (find themselves in the same place at the same time).—(Inter se) congruere (agree).—J.N. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere unum in locum atque quater se congruere videntur.—if two consonants, cōvels, c, si binæ consonantes colliduntur (Q.). *si binæ vocales inter se concurrunt (compare with Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 18). || To for ward or favour, cī rei favere (e.g. illius honori favent omnia, every thing c. i. towards his advancement).

CONCURRENCE, consensu. consensio. concensus. convenientia (agreement).—general c., consensus omnium or communis: omnium bonorum conspiratio (the c. of all patriots).—with your c., to consensiente, probante: without your c., to adversante, renuente, nolente; injussu tuo: with the perfect c. of Catulus, summā Catuli voluntate. A c. of causes, causæ aliz ex alijs alijs. || Concourse: vid.

CONCURRENT. To have a c. jurisdiction, *jurisdictionis utriusque est. *hujus rei potestas penes utrumque est. C. causas (= secondary causes), causæ adjvantes (opp. causæ proximæ).

CONCURRENTLY, una; simul; conjuncte.

CONCUSSION, concussus. collisus (post-Aug.).

CONDEMN, damnare or condemnare qm or qd (with either Gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and Abl.: the punishment, however, is generally put in the Gen., seldom in the Abl., or with ad or in with Accus., see Zumpt, § 446).—to c. aby to death, qm capite or capitis damnare or condemnare: qm pene capitalis damnare; qm morti adijcere: to c. aby to eightfold damages, qm octupli damnare: to c. aby to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to c. to pay the costs, damnare in expensis: to c. aby without trial, or unheard, qm indictā causā damnare or condemnare. || Censure, non probare. improbare. reprobare (express disapprobation: opp. probare. approbare).—damnare. condemnare (c. also opp. approbare).—dissuadere qd or de re (dissuade from a project one c.).—reprehendere; vituperare (opp. probare. laudare. SYN. in BLAME). J.N. reprehend-re et exagitare qd. To c. alth in passionale, or no measured terms, qd vehementer reprehendere; valde vituperare. To c. aby for alth, reprehendere qm de qā re, or in qā re; vituperare qm de qā re; objurare qm de qā re, or in qā re, or qā re; accu-

sare qm de qā re or in qā re. to be condemned, reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be greatly condemned, in varias reprehensiones incurrere.—to c. oneself, culpam or facinus in se admittere. See BLAME, CENSURE.

CONDEMNABLE, damnandus. condemnandus.—reprehendendus. vituperabilis. vituperandus. reprehensione or vituperatione dignus (blameworthy. SYN. between repr. and vit. under To BLAME). Not to be c., a reprehensione abesse (not blamable): nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).

CONDEMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (post-Aug.).—sentence of c., damnatorium judicium: *sententia, quā qs capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce sentence of c. on aby (i. e. of c. to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm. || Blame, censure, reprehensio (the censure wch tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future, opp. probatio).—vituperatio (the censure wch tends to exhort a confession and produce repentance, opp. laus). ~~con~~ vituperium is spurious Latin, introduced (C. de Legg. 3, 10, 23) by ignorant copyists.

CONDEMNATORY, damnatorius. A c. sentence, damnatorium judicium.

CONDENSATION, densatio.—spissatio (Sen. Ep. 86, 17).—[condensatio, Cæ. Aurel. Acut. 3, 18, extr.—conspissatio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.]

CONDENSE, densare. condensare.—spissare. conspissare (to make so dense, as hardly to admit of being penetrated).—to be condensed, densari; condensari; spissari; conspissari.—conscrescere (prop. to grow together, to become one mass, coagulate, e.g. of milk, &c.): condensed air, aer densatus. || To compress matter (in a book): see COMPRESS.

CONDESCEND, descendere, or suā voluntate descendere: to alth, ad qd (v. pr.). se demittere: to alth, ad or in qd.—se submittere: to alth, ad or in qd.—dignari qd facere (not Cic.—but Catull. Lucr. Virg. Col. Suet. both positively and negatively). To c. to play with young men, ad ludum adolescentium descendere (C.): to c. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to make money by dealing in slaves, descendere ad mangonicos quæstus (C.): to c. to use flattery, se demittere in adulationem: to servile endurance, se demittere usque ad servilem patientiam (T.): to c. to the abilities of one's pupils, se submittere ad mensuram discipulorum (Q.): in friendship, the superiors ought to c., qui superiores sunt submittere se debent in amicitia (C.): to c. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (L.).—~~con~~ Sta 'to c.' may be translated under a change of form by dignum habere, ducere, judicare qm qā re. To c. to invite aby to dinner, qm honore cenæ habere: not to c. even to look at aby, *qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere.

CONDESCENDING, comis. humanus.—affabilis (affable in conversation).—~~con~~ civilis, in this sense, is not classical: see AFFABLE.—facilis. officiosus (ready to render a service, complaisant).—to be c., se submittere (C.).

CONDESCENDINGLY, comiter; humane; humaniter; obsequenter; officiose.

CONDESCENSION, comitas (condescending manners).—humanitas (prepossessing demeanour or manners).—facilitas (obliging demeanour).—obsequium (compliance).

CONDIGN, debitus. meritis (due, deserved).—dignus (worthy).—condignus (Plaut.).—c. punishment, debita or merita pena.

CONDIMENT, condimentum (alth by which food is made palatable; then also fig. e. g. cond. amicitia).—aroma, atis, n. (foreign spices, as cinnamon, ginger, &c.).—See SEASONING.

CONDISCIPLE, condiscipulus.—to be aby's c., una cum qo literas discere or præceptorem audire. fem. condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15).

CONDITION, || State, status. conditio (cond. is lasting, status transient).—locus (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 26).—causa (any unusual, embarrassing c., of wch it is still uncertain how it may end).—res (circumstances in the widest sense).—a good or flourishing c., bonus status. bona conditio. bonus locus. res bonæ or secundæ or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar c., in eodem loco esse; in eadem causā esse; eadem est mea causa: imagine yourself in my c., eum te esse finge, qui ego sum: to find oneself in a better c., in meliore conditione or in meliore causā

esse; meliore loco res meae sunt: *to be in a wretched c.* in summa infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: *to be in a bad c. or state, deterior statu esse: to keep a thing in a good c. or state, qd integrum et incolume servare; qd tueri: to restore a thing to its former c.* in pristinum restitueret. in antiquum statum restituere (g. t.); in integrum restituere (*espely in juridical matters*); restituere. *restituere (to mend): to remain in its c., statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); integrum manere (to remain uninjured by another): a hopeless c., res pessime, perditæ: in their desperate c., in extremis suis rebus: my c. is not one of the best, res meae sunt minus secundæ; Plautus is in nearly the same c., eadem fere causa est Plauti: to be in an embarrassing c. on account of a thing, premi qd res (e. g. from want of corn, res frumentaria; see Müb. Cæs. B. G. 1, 52, p. 98): nobody is satisfied with his own c., suæ quemque fortunæ maxime penitet (C. ad Div. 6, 1, in.); to drive a body from his (adventitious) c., loco suo or gradu movere; statu suo or gradu dejicere: the c. of affairs, rerum status: the c. of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavourable c. of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the c. of affairs (circumstances), pro re: pro re natâ; pro rei conditione or statu; ut res e habet; ut res fert. || Rank, position in society, vitæ genus (g. t.).—conditio (with regard to occupation, e. g. infimæ generis conditio atque fortuna. C.).—ars (art, profession).—to choose one's c. in life, vitæ genus deligere or suscipere. || Natural disposition, indoles, natura, nascere habitus (innate capacities). || Stipulation, conditio.—lex (the prescribed rule or clause contained in a contract).—pactum. conventum (the agreement or compact itself).—conventus, ūs (Auct. ad Her. 2, 13, extr.).—exceptio (the exception, limitation: the c. of excluding a thing).—adjunctio (a restricting clause, C. de Inv. 2, 57, 171).—causa (as philo. t. i. the c. as that by which a thing becomes comprehensible or possible; as Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 5: qui voluptatibus dediti quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotidie finiunt).—Conditions (= terms): to offer or propose c's, condiciones ferre, proponere; leges proponere: to establish, to fix c's, cond. statuere, constituere: to prescribe c's to a body, condiciones ferre, dicere ci; astringere qm conditionibus: to accept the c's, condiciones accipere, recipere; ad condiciones accedere; ad condiciones venire (to come to terms) or descendere (to submit to them): not to accept the c's, to reject the c's, condiciones recusare, repudiare, respuere, aspernari, rejicere: to observe the c's, in conditione manere; conditionibus stare; conventis stare: not to observe the c's, condiciones omittre.—on this c., eâ conditione; sub eâ conditione; cum conditione; eâ lege; his conditionibus; his legibus: on c. that &c. (sub) eâ conditione, ut or ne &c. (eâ conditione ne quid postea scriberet, C.). [On the sub (not C.) see Stürenburg, i. p. 147].—cum eo, ut &c.; ita. . . . ut or si; sic. . . . si &c. (only in so far as or if): to make peace on the following c's, pacem facere (constituere) his conditionibus (legibus): the peace was established on the following c's, pax in eas condiciones venit: that he would not come on any other c., aliâ ratione se esse non venturum (Cæs. B. G. 1, 42, Herz.).*

CONDITION, v. || To provide with a c., circumscribere. || To stipulate, pacisci. depacisci.—qd convenit ci cum qd or inter aliquos (to agree with aq about a thing or among another): sibi depacisci (to reserve to oneself, to c. for oneself): sibi expicere (to exempt oneself): stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to oneself).

CONDITIONAL, conditionalis (accompanied or clogged by c., legal, t. t. post-Aug.).—conjuncte elatus (asserted hypothetically), opp. simpliciter elatus, categorice, C. de Or. 1, 38, 158; only later writers have hypotheticus)—c. necessitas, quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines (opp. quædam simplices et absolutæ, i. e. without any c. clause, C. Invent. 2, 57, 171): to receive c. gratis, cum exceptione laudari.

CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione. cum adjunctione (with a subjoined limitation or restriction, C. Invent. 2, 57, 171).—conjuncte (hypothetically), opp. simpliciter, categorice, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 158). To be granted c., cum exceptione laudari (C.): to affirm a thing c., conjuncte qd efferre et adjungere alia.

CONDITIONED, affectus (bodily or mentally constituted in such or such a manner, e. g. well, bene, probe; badly, male).—constitutus (arranged in such or such a manner, e. g. well, bene; badly, male).—comparatus (in such or such condition or state, generally in conjunction, e. g. sic comparatus esse, ut &c.).—well (148)

c., bene moratus (well disposed, mannerly: of persons only).

CONDOLE (with aq), casum luctumque cs dolere. cs vicem dolere. coram suum dolorem ci declarare.—Sis miserari, commiserari.—deplorare, deferre.

CONDOLENCE, doloris sui coram declaratio (afr. Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 8, in.): a letter of c., literæ consolatorie.

CONDUCE, conferre ad qd.—valere or vim habere ad qd (to have influence upon a thing).—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to be of use towards effecting an object: the latter also with ut).—facere or efficere (to effect: with ut). To c. much, more, to a thing, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre: this so far c's to it, that &c., qd hoc momenti facit, ut &c.—it c's much to his glory, that &c., magni interest ad laudem, with acc. and inf.

CONDUCTIVE, utilis (useful; conducive is unknown to good prose).—saluber, salutaris (salutary, the latter also with ad qd).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus, accommodatus. aptus (convenient, fit). For 'to be c.' see CONDUCT.

CONDUCT, ratio (behaviour in general).—mores (manners, outward demeanour).—vita (manner of living).—ratio, quæ utitur adversus qm (c. with regard to others).—modus, composed, moral c., modestia: becoming, gentle c., in intercourse, humanitas: condescending c. (espely towards an inferior), comitas: kind c., liberalitas: prepossessing, polite c. towards others, observantia: prudent c., prudentia: proud c., superbia: insolent, haughty c., insolentia: wild, rough c., ferocitas (as characteristic feature): indecent c., impudentia: illegal c., intemperantia. || Escort: vid. || Administration, ductio. ductus (command).—administratio (administration).—cura (superintendence, management: cs rei).—gubernatio. moderatio (government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicæ).—gestio (the managing, e. g. negotii).—curatio. procuratio (management, a taking care of a thing).—to commit the c. of a thing to aq, ci qd curandum tradere; curam cs rei ci demandare: under aq's c., qd ducere; cs ductu (of an army).—to commit the c. of a war to aq, ducem qm creare bello gerendo. || Safe-conduct. Vid.

CONDUCT, v. || Lead, ducere.—agere (g. t. to put in motion)—manu ducere (lead by the hand). || To lead, when the place, whither, through which, &c., is indicated, ducere.—abducere (to c. away).—deducere (to c. down from a place or away to some place).—educere (to c. out), from a place, land, ex, &c., or to some place, in, &c. (e. g. the troop into the battle).—adducere ad or in (to c. along with oneself to a place; then, in general, to lead, c., convey to some place).—perducere ad or in (to c. to the place of its destination).—inducere in &c. (to c. into, e. g. troops into battle).—producere ad or in &c. (to c. forth, to lead out to a place, e. g. cattle out of the town, jumenta, equos, &c.): to c. through a forest, traducere silvam: to c. aq to any person, qm deducere ad qm (for the sake of cultivating his acquaintance, cf. C. Læt. 1, 1); qm perducere ad qm (a prisoner, in order to deliver him up to aq, see Cæs. B. G. 7, 13); qm introducere ad qm (from the ante-chamber, &c. into aq's room for audience, see Curt. 6, 7, 17).—to c. aq home, ducere domum (g. t. of a leader or companion).—deducere domum (espely from the forum, on the part of the clients or a multitude): to c. to prison, to the scaffold, to death, ducere in carcerem (in vincula), ad mortem; in both cases also ducere into (see C. Verr. 2, 12, extr. Suet. Calig. p. 27, in.): to c. into the right path, ducere in viam: again, reducere in viam; erranti ci monstrare viam 'both proper and fig.).

INTR. a road c's to some place, via fert qd (i. e. leads to any place): via ducit qd (leads to a place, e. g. safely). my feet c. me involuntarily to your chamber, ad dictam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (Plin. Ep. 7, 5): the roads, the footsteps c. to a place, itinera, vestigia ferunt qd.—See LEAD.

ADMINISTER, qd administrare, gerere (e. g. war: see WAR).—qd regere (to direct aq).—ci rei præesse (to superintend aq).—qd procurare (for another in his absence).—to c. the domestic affairs, domus gerere, domesticam agere curam (in general). res domesticas dispensare (with regard to receipts and expenditure): to c. a government, rem publicam administrare; summæ rerum præesse: to c. aq's cause, causam cs defendere, orare, perorare; cs patronum esse: to c. the affairs of a province, provinciam administrare; provincie præesse; provinciam procurare (in the name of the Roman Emperor). || To attend, comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, præbere, adjungere (g. t. to accompany aq).—inter comites cs aspiçi (to be in aq's retinue).—prosequi qm or qd (to attend or c. solemnly, i. e. home,

on a journey, &c.).—deducere (to c. as a demonstration of respect, e. g. a patron by his client, a young Roman by his relations and friends to the capitolium, for the sake of relinquishing his tirocinium; a magistrate, when setting out for the province; a bride to the house of her consort).—to c. aby home, prosequi, deducere qm domum: to be conducted by a crowd, stipari (e. g. by an unusually numerous multitude, non usitata frequentia). || To attend aby as his escort, praesidio esse ci. custodiam esse ci (for the sake of protection, or as escort): to cause a person to be conducted to any place under a safe escort, praesidio dato or cum custodibus qm mittere qo.

CONDUCTOR, dux (leader).—principes (who does atq; first, and is followed by others); Jn. dux et principes.—ductor (the experienced leader, general; in a solemn discourse, not in simple prose).—rector, moderator, gubernator (the governor, episy of the state, republic: see To CONDUCT).—qui praest. ci rei (superintendent).—principes cs rei (leader of atq;).—auctor (the leader or president).

CONDUIT, ductus (a leading, conducting).—tubus (a hollow cylindrical body, also in aqueducts; and in the latter case usually of wood or clay).—fistula (a narrow tube, episy in aqueducts, through which the water is propelled by the pressure of the air, or spontaneously by its own pressure: usually of lead).—canalis (any pipe-like spout, gutter, canal).—cuniculus (properly, a mine or a subterranean passage; hence any tube or pipe, e. g. of an oven, fornace: Plin. 9, 38, 62).

CONĒ, (in geometry) conus. The axis of a c., *axis conĒ. In the form of a c., *cono similis, *conicus (κωνικός); conoides (κωνοειδής); in conĒ form redactus.—a tower in the form of a c., *turris in conĒ modum excitata (aft. Curt. 8, 11, 6): a hill in the form of a c., collis in conĒ modum erectus (aft. Curt. &c.); collis in modum conĒi fastigatus (aft. L. 37, 27): the apex of a c., acumen conĒi (Lucr. 4, 432).

CONIC, } A c. line, *linea conica. A c. section, CONICAL, } *sectio conica. See CONE.

CONFABULATE, fabulari, confabulari, fabulari inter se. sermones cedere (ἀόρους κότερεν, to carry on a cheerful and confidential conversation for amusement rather than instruction, episy in the comic writers).—to chat with aby (secretly), fabulari or confabulari cum qo (cum qo fabulari insuavis ac praebens invicem aures, Suet. Cal. 22).—garrire (to chat, gossip).—blatere (to chat without ceasing, also to say much about trifling matters).—harrolari (to speak incoherently, to talk nonsense).—alucinari (to speak without thought or pre-meditation).—nugari (to talk absurdly or to say absurd and ridiculous things; all mostly rr. with Accus.).

CONFABULATION, sermo, sermones (conversation of two or several persons in general).—fabulae (mere talk, which is founded on no facts).—ineptiae (absurd, silly talk). confabulatio (the confidential talking or conversation between two or among several persons: the two last ones in later writers only).

CONFECT, condire (fruit, &c.). See PRESERVE. CONFECTION, dulcia, lum, or dulciora, pl. (Apul. Met. 4, p. 115, 12).—bellaria (sweetmeats); also mensa secunda (dessert).—cuppedia (g. i. for any dainty morsel, Com. and late).

CONFECTIONARY, merces cuppediarum (aft. Plin. 6, 28, 32, where we also find merces odorum).

CONFECTIONER, prps pis or dulciarius (in later writers); cuppedinarum or cuppediarum (Comic and in later writers).—c.'s shop, taberna cuppedinaria (aft. Sym. Ep. 8, 19, who has forum pub.).

CONFEDERACY, foedus (a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the government; at Rome, by that of the senate and the people).—sponsio (between the chiefs of the hostile armies without being ratified by the senate and people of the belligerent parties; see Liv. 9, 5, in: non federe pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est). To enter into a c. with aby, foedus cum qo facere, icere, ferre, percutere; foedus jungere cum qo; fodere jungi ci; foedus inire cum qo: I am in a c. with aby, mihi cum qo foedus est ictum: to receive aby into a c., qm foederi ascribere: to observe the terms of a c., foedus servare; fodere stare; in fide manere: not to observe it, foedus negligere: to break the terms of a c., foedus violare, rumpere, frangere; Jn. foedus violare frangereque.

CONFEDERATE, see CONFEDERACY.

CONFERR, intr. To discourse with, rem conferre inter se (to c. with aby about atq;).—colligui qd cum qo, mihi coll. de re (see commentators on Nep. Them. 9, 4).—conferre qd, consilia conferre de re, communicare cum qo de re (to communicate atq;).—coram conferre qd: agere de qâ re or with ut (to speak about

atq;), with aby, cum qo.—loqui cum qo (to talk with aby).—colligui cum qo (to talk with aby, episy to settle atq;).—habere sermones de qâ re (to discourse about atq;).—consiliari; in consilium inire (to take counsel together: the latter of judges).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to enter into a deliberation).—consulere or consulare (to ask aby's advice).—deliberare or consulare cum qo; qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes: to c. with one another, consilia inter se communicare. TRANS.) To contribute, conferre ad qd (to co-operate, i. e. to contribute one's share).—vim habere, valere ad qd (to exercise an influence upon atq;).

—i To compare, comparare or conferre inter se.—|| To bestow upon, dare, tribuere (to give, to allot).—donare ci qd or qm qâ re (to present with; all of persons only).—afferre (of things only, as C. N. D. 2, 60, 151: quadrupedum celeritas et vis nobis ipsis affert celeritatem et vim): to c. a benefit upon aby, beneficium in qm conferre: to c. an office upon aby, munus ci deferre, mandare; assignare (to deferre signi-

fies 'to c. on aby else what another has hitherto managed or possessed'.—e. g. ad qm summam imperii, to c. upon aby the chief command: regnum ac diadema uni, H. Curm. 2, 2, 22): to c. advantage or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre: to c. a title on aby, titulum imponere ci: to c. a benefit, obligation, favour, &c. See those substantives.

CONFERENCE, consultatio, deliberatio (consultation).—colloquium (conversation, interview): to hold a c., see To CONFER: secret c.'s, consilia arcana: to have or hold private c.'s, secreto colloqui: to attend secret c.'s, consiliis arcanis interesse: to have a c. about atq;, rem conferre inter se.—|| Comparison: Vid.

CONFESS, fateri (g. i. and presumes that one is asked).—confiteri. profiteri (conf. to c. what one cannot conceal any longer, e. g. a crime, a fault, &c.; prof. to c. of one's own accord, to disclose without fear, &c., hence freq. combined with prae se ferre. Cf. C. Cæcilia. 9, 24: confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiti-ri videatur. Rab. Perd. 5, 17: fateri, atque etiam profiteor, et prae me fero).—not to c., celare (to conceal); negare (to deny); infitias ire. infitari (to deny a fact): to c. freely, openly, sincerely, aperte, ingenuè, aperte et ingenuè confiteri; libere profiteri: to c. to a priest, *peccata sua sacerdoti confiteri; *peccatorum suorum confessionem ad sacrum interpretem deferre: to c. Christ, *Christum sequi; *doctrinam Christianam profiteri. It is confessed, constat; omnes sciunt; nemo ignorat; inter omnes constat.

CONFESSEDLY, aperte. Often by Crcl. He is c. a good man, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat.

CONFESSION, confessio, professio (see To CONFESS). To bring aby to a c. of atq;, qm adducere ad confessionem cs rei (by persuasion); ci exprimere confessionem cs rei, or exprimere, ut qs confiteatur qd (by coercive or compulsory means): to extort a c. fm aby, exprimere or extorquere, ut fateatur, &c.; cogere, ut confiteatur or ut concedat (to compel aby to confess, whether a matter be such or such; see Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14, and 1, 8, 15 and 16). || Confession, in Eccl. sense: *confessio peccatorum, *mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum (as a holy act).—*ministerium peccatorum cum Deo conciliandum (as duty of the priest). To go to c., *obire confessionis mysterium sacrum: to hear c.'s, *confitentibus operam dare: the form of c., *confessionis (peccatorum) formula.

CONFESSORIAL, *bella audiendis confessionibus. CONFESSOR, *sacerdos a confessionibus; veniê divinæ interpres (the priest, who shrives). Aby's c., *sacerdos qui est ci a confessionibus (Sciopp.).—scribitur conscientia (Pontan.).—*qui animum cs regit et moderatur: to have aby as one's c., *ut qui veniê divini interprete.—|| C. of the Christian faith, *qui Christum sequitur.

CONFIDANT, familiaris. intimus (as friend, see INTIMATE).—consiliorum particeps or socius (as counsellor).—consciens (who is privy to atq;). He is the c. of the king, rex omnia consilia credit: he is my c. in all my plans, conjunctissimus est mecum consiliorum meorum sociatus: to become the c. of aby, in familiaritatem cs venire: to make aby one's c., qm in familiaritatem recipere; sibi conjungere qm familiaris amicitia. to have aby as a c., qo familiariter or intime uti: to be the c. of aby, in familiaritate cs versari.

CONFIDE, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei or qâ re (to place one's confidence in aby or atq;).—fretum esse qo or qâ re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qâ re (to rely upon).—aduciam habere cs rei (to have confidence in

athq: credere. fidem habere o tribuere o adungere (to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Divin. 2, 55, 113, 2, 59, 122): not to c. in aby, ci parum fidere; ci fidem non habere; ci parvam fidem habere: not to c. at all in aby, ci diffidere. *Confiding* in, fretus qā re; nixus qā re (trusting in athq, relying on it).—ferox qā re (confiding presumptuously, e. g. ea parte virium). || *To entrust*, credere. concedere. commendare et concedere.—committere. permittere (to leave to aby).—mandare. demandare (to give to aby to keep, or in charge).—deponere qd apud qm (to give athq to aby in trust).—to c. athq to the faith of aby, fidel es qd committere o permittere; tradere in cs fidem qd: to c. one's plans to aby, consilia sua ci credere: one's secrets, occulta sua ci credere: one's life, vitam suam ci credere o committere: to c. oneself to aby's protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in cs fidem: to c. every thing to aby, summam fidem rerum omnium ci habere: to c. several boys to the care of one master, unius magistri curā plures pueros demandare: to c. one's honour to aby, existimationem suam committere ci: to c. in aby's secrecy, taciturnitatē cs qd concedere: to c. an office, command, &c. to aby, munus, imperium ci dare o mandare: to c. a town to aby (in order to defend it), urbem ci tuendam dare: a person to whom one c.'s all one's secrets, secretorum omnium arbitri: a person to whom one may c. athq, or in whom one may entirely c., homo certus o fidus: a person who c.'s too easily in others, incautus fidel estimator.

CONFIDENCE, fiducia.—fides (faith in aby's integrity): spes firma o certa (firm hope).—c. in oneself, fiducia (sui). fidentia (self-c., boldness).—confidentia (a blind trust, especially in one's own strength).—audacia (boldness). To have o place c. in aby, fidere o confidere ci and ci rei; fretum esse qd o qā re (to rely upon athq); fiduciam habere cs rei (to have c. in athq): to have c. in oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much c. in oneself, nimis confidere: to place one's whole c. in aby, se totum ci committere; omnia consilia ci credere: to have no c. in a person, ci diffidere: to tell athq to aby in c., ci qd secreto dicere: I tell you this in c., hoc tibi soli dictum puta: hoc in aures tibi dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim; secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi (sub rosa tui hoc dixerim, not Latin): I wish to say a word o two to you in c., tribus verbis te volo. From c. in myself, yourself, fiducia mea, tuā. From c. in athq, qā re fretus (objectively; as being protected by it) o confusus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy, Dūd.). To feel some c. that &c., fiduciam habere with Accus. and Inf.: to have c. in oneself, sibi confidere (great c.), multum in se fiducie certā cum spe collocare: to have great c. in aby, multum ci tribuere (to think much of aby): to inspire c., fiduciam facere: to lose the c. of others, fidem aliorum amittere: he places too much c. in me, as to believe that I shall do nothing, &c., fides apud hunc est me nihil facturum, &c. To gain the c. of men, animos animos sibi conciliare: full c. firma animi confusio: with c., fidenter. fidenti animo (confidently): to speak with c., confidenter o asseveranter loqui: to assert with c., asseverare qd o de qā re; pro certo affirmare qd: full of c., fiducia plenus.

CONFIDENT, fiden (confiding).—confidens (with confidence, daring). To make aby c., ci fiduciam asserere. He feels c. that I shall do nothing, &c., fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, &c. I feel c. o entertain c. hope, certam spem habeo; magnam fiduciam habeo: a c. witness, testis certus o locuples. || *Bold*, confidens (confiding in oneself; in classic prose in a bad sense only, e. g. bold, impudent).—impavidus. intrepidus (without trembling, not pusillanimous).—protervus (pert, almost impudent): a c. face, os ferreum (in a bad sense).—audax (bold, in a good and bad sense.—audens is post-Aug.).

CONFIDENTLY, adv. fidenter; confidenter; fidenti animo.—impavide; intrepide;—certe; sine dubio. See more phrases under **CONFIDENCE**, **CONFIDENT**.

CONFIGURATION, || *In astrology*, positura stellarum (Gell. 14, 1).—positus ac spatia siderum (T. Ann. 6, 21, 3). || *External form*, forma externa.—species (the external look).

CONFINE, adj. finitimus.—confinis (having a common border o c.'s).—propinquus (g. t. near, all with Dat.).—conjunctus ci loco.—contigns ci loco o cum quo loco (adjacent).

CONFINE, INTR. To border upon, finitimum, vicinum, confinem ci esse (epithet of nations who dwell on the c.'s).—adjacere, imminere ci terrae; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (epithet of lands that border upon one another).—TR. To limit by boundaries,

finire, definire (to mark the limits o boundaries).—terminare. determinare. terminationibus finire (to determine the limits beyond which one ought not to pass; not to transgress).—includere (to shut in o enclose, e. g. of one district enclosing another, and so forming its boundaries).—cancellis circumscribere (improp. o c.). To be confined by, finiri qā re (to be bordered, e. g. by a promontory).—atingit, contingi qā re (to be bordered by, or to be contiguous, s. g. of a land).—contineri qā re (to be surrounded, e. g. by a river).—impediri qā re (to be obstructed by athq, e. g. the view by a mountain). || *To imprison*, to lock up, qm in custodiam includere. Includere. concludere. In custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere; in custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodiā o vincula mandare; in carcerem conjicere, detruhere; in ergastulum mittere: to c. for life, vincula aeternis mandare: to be confined in prison, in custodiā esse o servari; custodiā teneri; in carcere o in vinculis esse. || *To restrain*, terminis o cancellis circumscribere. finire. definire. terminis circumscribere et definire. also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were).—finire. definire (to keep between certain boundaries).—coerere (to keep within proper limits, to curb o bridle): to c. a thing within its proper limits, qd intra terminos coerere: to c. one's empire within its ancient limits, antiqua terminis regnum finire: to be confined within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguus contineri: to c. a thing within a narrow sphere, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g. friendship, C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Beier): to c. the view, definire aspectum (C.): to c. the orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70): to c. one's speech, orationem finire o in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exultare potest): to be confined for time, temporis angustia includi. To c. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possit: to c. oneself to athq, se continere re o in re (of things and persons). To be confined, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. See **RESTRAIN**. To be confined to one's bed, lecto detineri o teneri: lecto affixum esse. e. lecto surgere neque (fm illius). || *To be confined (i. e. in child-bed)*, puerperio cubare.

CONFINEMENT, inclusio (act of enclosing).—circumscriptio (limitation).—cohibitio (act of restraining: late: iree Lactant.).—coercitio (act of coercing, Liv. Sen.). || *Imprisonment*, in custodiā inclusio.—captivitas (captivity): to be in c., in custodiā haberi o servari; custodiā teneri o retineri: to keep aby in close c., qm clauso conclavi servare, qm clausum asseverare: to release aby fm c., qm e custodiā emittere: to deliver fm c. (by force), qm e custodiā eripere: not to bear c. to the house, durare in aedibus non posse. || *Child-bed*, puerperium: to die in one's c., ex partu perire (Aet. Suet. Collig. 12).

CONFINES, fines (pl. of finis, the limit of a thing as the end of its extension; in the pl. as above, the borders of a land, and the land itself).—terminus (the landmark, then fg. like finis, the point beyond which is not allowed to pass, with this difference, that term. indicates the exact point, finis is more general; therefore, fines et termini; fines et qual termini, never the reverse). To lie on the c. of two countries, finem sub utrumque habitare (H. Sat. 2, 1, 35): to determine the c.'s, fines terminare; fines constituere.

CONFIRM, || *Make o declare valid*, sancire (e. g. augurum, the choice of an augur pactum, legem, &c.).—cs rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and receive: e. g. of a law, legis; said of the senate).—ratum facere o efficere: ratum esse jubere (to declare something that has taken place, valid, &c.). || *Strengthen by arguments o witnesses*, confirmare, with or without rationibus o argumentis.—probare. comprobare (to declare to others as true, valid o fit): by athq, qā re: by examples, exemplis comprobare. firmare, affirmare. confirmare (to c. the truth of athq).—fidem ci rei addere (to add confirmation o faith to athq): to c. the truth of a saying, that &c., facere, ut vere dictum videatur, &c. (see Nep. Att. 11, 6): the result, the issue of the matter has confirmed it, exitus docuit (?). To c. by one's testimony, testimonio confirmare: to c. by one's oath, jurejurando obstringere (to asseverate with an oath, T. Ann. 4, 31, 3): to c. by oath, jurejurando firmare, sancire. To be c'd, probari; comprobari. || *To make firm; establish, stabilise (to give duration o stability, e. g. to liberty, government, &c.)*.—fundare (to found, e. g. the security of the state, one's power, &c.). || *As religious action*: to c. young Christians, adolescentibus

utriusque sexūs doctrinam Christianam professos com omnibus commendare Deo. — ~~con~~ sacris Christianis initiare (is according to the adopted idiom) *our baptizing*.

CONFIRMATION, confirmatio.—auctoritas (the consent, *empty of the senate*).—fides (certainty).—affirmatio (affirmation). This *neus* requires *c.* *fama nondum certa est: rem certis auctoribus non comperi of a person relating; *ast. C. Att. 14, 8, 1*: the *c.* by *auspices* is still required, *auspicio* adhuc fides exigitur. For the better *c.* of the matter, *ut res majorem vim habeat. — *As a religious act*, confirmatio (*Eccl.*); *sollemnis ritus, quo adolescentes utriusque sexūs doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab ineunte aetate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur.

CONFIRMATORY, ci rei fidem afferens. ad fidem valens. ci rei fidem faciens (all *Q.*).

CONFISCATE, confiscare. in fisco redigere (to *c.* for the benefit of the imperial treasury, property, &c.).—publicare. in publicum addicere. proscribere (to take away for the benefit of the state, proscr. if it is done by public notice).—commisso tollere. commissio vindicare (to declare forfeited to the treasury on account of arrears of taxes, *Scaevola. Dig. 19, 2, 61, extr. Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11*: in the same manner, to be *c'd.* in commissum cadere or venire, *Marcian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, in. Quint. Decl. 341*).

CONFISCATION, confiscatio (the *c.* of property for the benefit of the imperial treasury, regia, i. *e.* of his goods, *Flor. 3, 9, 3*).—publicatio (the *c.* of property for the benefit of the state).—commissum (the *c.* or appropriation of goods, &c., by the state for arrears, taxes, rates, &c., *Jurid. i. t.* in the times of the emperors).—proscriptio (the dooming to death and *c.*).—~~con~~ sectio was a sale by auction of booty or confiscated property.

CONFITURE, salgama, pi. (pickles or preserves).

CONFLAGRATION, incendium.—ignis (*fire = c.*).—confagratio (*Sen. conf. atque diluvium*). incendium commune (if it rages at many places at the same time, *see C. Phil. 10, 21. Lio. 28, 42, 10*: the *c.* increases, incendium crescit (opp. decrescit): the *c.* is extinguished or put out, incendium restingitur or extinguitur. To be consumed by *c.*, incendio or flammis conflagrare. *See FIRE.*

CONFLICT, v. *¶ Come into hostile collision*, confingere, with or without arms, manu, proelio (to fight, with ref. to the violence and not the nature of the arms; of any violent *c.*, with *aby*, cum *qo*, or with one another, inter *se*.—conflicari, with *aby*, cum *qo* (to fight about, also *fig.* to struggle with adversity, cum adversa fortuna).—luctari, with *aby*, cum *qo* (as a wrestler, for instance, also *fig.* *e. g.* cum fluctibus).—pugnare (to fight: *g. t.*).—certare.—concitare.—concendere (mly with addition of arms, proelio, acie, verbis).—decernere (mly with arms, ferro, proelio, acie).—dimicare (mly with proelio, acie).—digladiari (all these verbs also, with *aby*, cum *qo*, or with one another, together, inter *se*).—praeliari. proelium or pugnam facere or edere (*SYN. IN FIGHT, vid.*).—*¶ To be at variance or inconsistent with*, ci rei repugnare or adversari; cum *qā* re pugnare or discrepare: to be conflicting (of words, evidence, &c.), inter *se* pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. Conflicting, pugnans, repugnans (of things).

CONFLICT, v. *¶ Battle, engagement, pugna.* proelium. acies. proelii dimicatio. praeli concursus or congressus only, *see BATTLE.*—*¶ Act of contending, contest, certatio* (contest with *aby*, as action, as well in general as before a court).—concertatio (of two or several persons, the dispute).—certamen (as thing).—contentio (a dispute carried on with violence).—pugna (with regard to opinions; of literati, *C. de Div. 2, 51, in.*: hic quanta pugna est doctrinarum hominum).—discrepantia. repugnantia (conflicting nature of opinions, &c.). *See CONTRAST, STRUGGLE.*

CONFLUENCE, confluentia or confluentes (as the point of union of two rivers, *e. g.* of the Moselle and the Rhine, Mosæ et Rheni. If taking it as the act, it is to be expressed by the participle, confluentis, *e. g.* 'the *c.* of the Rhone,' confluentis Rhodanus).—*¶ Concurrence of people, concursus; concursatio.*—cortus (an assembly; *see ASSEMBLY*).—frequentia (a numerous concourse or assembly).—conventus (concourse in concreto, assembly for any purpose).

CONFLUENT, confluentis.

CONFORM, conesse; or c. INTRINS. *cs* rationem habere (to *c.* or regulate one's movements or actions according to those of another person).—*ci* or *cs* voluntati obtemperare or obsequi (to obey a person); *qm* auctorem sequi (to follow *aby* as the leader); *ad* *cs* voluntatem se conformare; *ad* *cs* arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to *c.* to the will and fancies of others): to *c. oneself entirely to the will* &c., totum se fingere et accommodare *ad* *cs* arbitrium et nutum; *se* fingere *ad* *cs* nutum et voluntatem convertere: *c. oneself to* (= regulate one's conduct by *abq*), *cs* rei rationem habere. *qd* spectare (to take into consideration, to regard).—*ci* rei obsequi (to regulate one's mode of acting according to *abq*).—*qd* sequi (to take *abq* as a pattern or model): to *c. oneself to the times*, or to the circumstances of the times, tempori or temporibus servire or inservire: to *c. oneself to time and circumstance*, tempori et rebus servire. **TRANS.** accommodare *qd* *ci* rei or *ad* rem (*e. g.* orationem *ad* intelligentiam auditorum accommodare; sumptus peregrinationis *ad* mercedes; orationem aurius auditorum, *ad* vulgarem populariorem sensum; suum consilium *ad* consilium alterius).—dirigere *qd* *ad* rem (to regulate, *e. g.* to *c. one's mode of living to a certain law*, vitam *ad* certam normam: one's opinion to the will of another person, sententiam suam *ad* voluntatem alterius).

CONFORMABLE, consentaneus.—conveniens or congruens (agreeable; all three *ci* rei).—accommodatus *ad* *qd* (suitable to *abq*, arranged accordingly).—aptus *ci* rei or *ad* *qd* (*fit for* *abq*); *Jx.* aptus consentaneusque *ci* rei. To be *c.* to or with *abq*, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse *ci* rei. ~~con~~ It may likewise be expressed by ease with *Gen.* of the quality, *e. g.* it is *c.* to Gallic custom that &c., est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not *c.* with the Greek custom, negavit, moris esse Græcorum. Not *c.* to or with *abq*, alienum esse re or a re: to be *c.* with (suitable to) the character one has assumed, and with circumstances, decere. quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (~~con~~ the latter as definition of the former, *C. Orat. 22, 74*).

CONFORMABLY, convenienter, congruenter *ci* rei; apte *ad* *qd*.—accommodate; apte; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque: to live *c.* with nature, congruenter nature convenienterque vivere. *C.* with nature, secundum naturam (*e. g.* vivere): *c.* with the laws, secundum leges (i. *e.* in conformity with, opp. contra leges): *c.* with the law, ex lege: *c.* with circumstances, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore.—or *Abi.* only, if it signifies according to or in conformity with, *e. g.* institutio suo; consuetudine Romanorum: or lastly, by ut or uti with a verb, *e. g.* uti doctus sum.

CONFORMATION, conformatio (*e. g.* of the features, lineamentorum: of words, verborum or vocum).—figura. species. forma (form); *Jx.* conformatio et figura (*e. g.* of the whole face and body, totius oris et corporis). The *c.* of the body, omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only (corporis structura is without ancient authority).

CONFORMITY, convenientia. consensus. consensio. concentus.—similitudo (similitude).—congruentia (so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts, the latter *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*).—congruentia morum (of manners, character, *Suet. Oib. 2*).—in *c.* with, *see CONFORMABLE.*

CONFOUND, v. *¶ Mix together in confusion or entanglement, implicare (prop. and *fig.*).*—turbare. conturbare. perturbare (to put into disorder, *g. t.*: cont. and pert. also = to perplex, to disturb).—miscere. permiscere (*fig.* to throw into disorder by entangling together).—confundere (to pour together; hence *fig.* to put into disorder; then to disturb; to perplex): to *c. aby's* project, rationes *ci* conturbare: to *c. every thing*, omnia perturbare or miscere. (*See CONTRUSSE.*)—*¶ To take in a wrong sense*, *qm* alium esse putare (to take *aby* for *aby* else).—*qd* confundere *qd* re (to *c.* with *abq*, to mix, *e. g.* vera falsi).—*¶ To a b a h*, pudorem *ci* inducere, incutere (i.).—ruborem *ci* afferre (to cause to blush, *T. Ann. 13, 15, 2*).—*I am confounded*, pudor suffunditur mihi: by *abq*, pudore afficitur *qā* re: *cs* mentem animamque perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (not percellere, *see above*).—*¶ To destroy; to overthrow* (plans, &c.), *ad* vanum, or *ad* irritum, or *ad* vanum et irritum redigere (avoid *ad* nihil redigere in this sense).—perimere (*See the examples*).—disturbare (*e. g.* nuptias, legem). To *c.* all a person's plans, disturbare *ci* omnes rationes: unless some accident or business had confounded his plan, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisit: all his hopes and plans were confounded by death, omnem spem atque omnia vite consilia mors pervertit: thus was their whole undertaking confounded, ita frustra id

inceptum iis fuit. *To be confounded, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere or venire: to c. one's hopes, spern fallere, ludere, or destituere: to see one's hopes confounded, spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe defici: spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur. See DESTROY, OVERTHROW. || To c. in argument, argumentis am vincere.*

CONFUNDENDO, confusus (*put into disorder, and then = perplexed*; -turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus; *put into disorder*; cont. and pert. also = *perplexed*); Jn. conturbatus et confusus, commotus, per-motus (*vigorously moved or agitated*); -percussus (*shaken*), non percussus (*such means deeply afflicted or dejected*, see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 11; Nep. Dion., 5, 2); -perterritus (*violently terrified*); Jns. obstupescit ac per-territus, -afflictus (*deprived of all courage and energy*); -attonitus (*as if struck by a thunder-bolt*); Jns. confusus et attonitus—*saepe defectus* (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*)—fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning*, Petron. 80, 7); -exanimatus (*entirely beyond oneself, annihilated*); to become c. obtupesce-re, and the passives of the verbs in TO CONFOUND. To be c., stupēre; ca animum stupor tenet: to be very much c. about althg. qā re exanimatum esse: he was c. to such a degree, as not to be able to utter a single word, torpuit vox spiritusque (L. 2, 25). A. c. rascal, homo emnei parte destitutus. You c. rascal. O hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!—|| Abashed, pudore suffusus.

CONFOUNDEDLY, fœde.—nefarie. *C. ugly, insignis ad deformitatem.*

CONFRATERNITY, collegium. corpus.—sodalitas. sodalium (*if for the real or ostensible purpose of feasting together*).—hetæria.

CONFORT. | *To stand opposite to* *aby* or *ath*. **exadversus qm stare. contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (q. it. the former of persons, the latter two of things).*—| *To place or hold together in order to compare, compare.* *conferre, contendere, among another, inter se, with* *ath*, *ci rel* or *qm* *qd re* (cont., however, in *poets only and with Dat.*). *To be confronted, in contentious judgment* *eari.*—| *To place opposite to* *aby*, *compare* *qm* *qm* (to match a person, to oppose a person, a prize-fighter; see *Suet. Catig. 35*); or *commit* *qm* *qm* *qo* (T. *Germ. 10, 10*) to *c. a criminal with* *aby else*, *componere am* *qm* *qo* (T. *Ann. 15. 51. 4*).

CONFRONTATION, compositio, *with aby*, cum qo
(*ast. T. Ann.* 15, 51, 4).

CONFUSE, *miscēre (to mix)*. *permiscēre (together thoroughly)*, with *alq*, *qd* cum *qā* re, *qd qā* re or *qd qā* ei. —*commiscēre (to mix together)*, with *alq*, *qd* cum *qā* re or *qd qā* rei. —*confundere*, with *alq*, cum *qā* re (prop. *to pour together*; hence, *fig. to mingle or confound*, e. g. *vera* cum *falsis*). —*turbare*. *conturbare*. *perturbare (to bring into confusion: g. it.; cont. and pert. also = to throw into consternation)*. *To c. a person by indefinite answers*, *qm incertis responsis implicare: to c. the minds*, *animos implicare* or *confundere: to c. the understanding*, *mentem turbare*; *mentem alienare (to render senseless)*. —|| *Abash*, *ruborem* *cilicere* or *aff-rrē*. See also **TO CONFOUND**.

CONFUSED, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (put or thrown into disorder; confound; and pert. also = confounded), confusus (to disorder or confound), confusum (confounded); **JX.** conturbatus et confusus inordinatus (not properly arranged), impeditus (difficult, not easily to be unswept), ut quæ, &c. perplexus (unintelligible, obscure, intricate): c. ranks march, ordines turbati or conturbati or perturbati or confusi: c. flight, fuga effusa: a c. cry, clamor inconfusus: a c. speech, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: a c. notion, notio complicata: c. in one's head (mind), mente turbata; my head is quite c., sum animo conturbato et incerto: to make aby c., cs mentem turbare (of the understanding); cs animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.); qm conturbare or perturbare (to confuse aby). To become c., mente turbari (to become c. in one's head); memoria turbari, memoria cs confunditur (aby's recollection becomes c.). A c. and intricate affair, res impedita or contorta or difficilis or contorta et difficilis. — *Th* thrown into confusion, perturbatus (animo), consternatus (besides oneself, put out of compassure) — (animo) confusus (c.), commotus, per-motus (agitated), — percussus (shaken), — perterritus (violently frightened). See TO CONFUSE.

CONFUSEDLY, confuse, perplexe (*e. g.* loqui).—
perturbate, permiste, obscure (SYN. in CONFUSE).

CONFUSION, perturbatio (*disturbance of the order of athg, as act, e. g. of an army, exercitus*).—pertur-

batio ordinis (*disturbance in the succession or order of things*).—Implicatio (e. g. rei familiaris, c. in one's accounts or circumstances).—mens turbata (c. of the understanding).—perturbatio (*absolute commotion*).—trepidatio (*trembling from fear of an approaching danger, &c.*).—turbida (the) *preceded when every thing is in wild c.*—tumulus (the) *impetuous or boisterous c. and noise in assembly, tumult, commotion*).—Genes placidæ, omniū rerum perturbatæ, a general c. takes place. —omnibus locis trepidatur: to cause, a general c., omnia miscere et turbare: to put into c., see To Confuse: to fall into c. turbati conturbati: perturbari. —|| *Blushing*: pudor (shame)—rubor (blushing).—verecundia (shame, in a good sense): to my c., *cum magno meo pudore—dedecus (disgrace): to our c., cum nostrâ ignominia; cum nostro dedecore: with much c., cum ummo probro; cum probro atque dedecore—cum ignominia et dedecore.—|| *Destruction*, disturbatio, eversio, see DESTRUCTION.—extinctio (*fig. extermination*).—ruinæ.—interitus. JN. occasus et ruinæ. occasus interitusque [See DESTRUCTION].

CONFUTATION, responsio (Q. 5, 7, 14).—confutatio. refutatio (*see* To CONFUTE).

CONFUTARE, refellere (to show by argument, that what has been said, is false; to c. ab'y's opinion or athg).—redarguere (to convince of falsehood, of persons and things). Jx. refellere et redarguere.—convincere (either to convince a person of his error, or establish the falsehood of athg triumphantly, e. g. errores).—vincere (to prove the contrary of an assertion by an irresistible argument; of persons and things; compare L. 6, 26, 7: crimina, revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet).—confutare (to make athg fall to the ground, a person or athg, e. g. arguments Stoicorum: the refutans acts on the defensive in refuting the arguments brought agst him; the confutans on the offensive in exposing their worthlessness and cutting them up).—refutare (see confutare: not to admit, to push back, repulse, as it were, = refute; often with the addition of oratione, a person or thing; e. g. the contrary, contraria: to refute athg more by deeds than by words, qd magis re, quam verbis).—diluere (to weaken the force, or to show the invalidity of athg, e. g. of an accusation, crimen: the arguments or proofs of the opposite party, confirmationem adversariorum). Jx. refutare ac diluere, or diluere ac refellere.—diluere qd et falsum esse docere (to make athg fall to the ground and show that it is false).—dissolvere (to dissolve or annihilate by proofs and explication, e. g. a sophism, mentientem: an accusation before the judge or in the court, criminatioem). To c. athg by evidence, qd testimoniis refutare: he has c. d' himself, sibi argumto confutatus est: to c. athg by his own words, suo sibi gladio qm jugulare (proverbially in Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34): to endeavour to c. athg with weak proofs, plumbeo gladio qm jugulare (C. Alt. 1, 16, 2).

(* CONGE, *||* *ab* *os*, corporis inclinatio [*of men*]. —
genuum flexio [*of women*]. *||* *Leave*, *discharge*,
dismissal (*dismissal* *fm* *service*, *of servants and sol-*
diers) — *missio* (*the discharge of soldiers*). *To give* *ab*
his c., *ci* *commenat* *dare* (*prop.*, *of soldiers*, *but also*
of other things). *To ask* *for* *his c.*, *commenat* *peter*.
See LEAVE. *FAREWELL*. — *||* *In architecture*, *apoph-*
ysis, *apothesis* (*apophysis* *is erroneous*; *see Schneider*,
Vitr. 4, 1, 11, and 4, 7, 3), *the inflected part on the roof*
of a column.

COŃGĖAL, ɔŋgelari; nive conŋerescere; frigoribus conŋlaciare; gelu consistere; *fm the context also du-rescere (almost all in C. N. D. 2, 10, init.)*—se con-gelare (to freeze, to congeal by getting cold)—coire (to run together, to curdle and thus congeal)—spissari (g. t. to grow thick, consistent). Jn. spissari et in densi-tatem coire (all of any liquid mass)—coaguari (to coagulate, of milk, and liquors of that nature, then coagula-tum, coagulatum, coagulum, a mass)—coagulare (by letting athg get cold); coaguare (by running, g. l.—lac gelatum, concretum [curd]).

967).—*lac gelatum, concretum* (L. 1757).

CONGENER, congener (*Plin.*).

CONGENIAT, congeniatus, *with ably or alth, cl or ci rei (bearing resemblance), affinis (in this signification, without classic authority).—accommodatus, rei or ad rem (adapted to, suitable).—aptus ci rei or ad rem (fit, proper).—congruus, consensiens, concors (congruous, agreeing).—jv. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consensitaneous; congruus et aptus; aptus et congruus.—c. with athg, consensitaneus ci rei; conjunctus cum qā re (compatible, suitable to its nature).—animo conjunctus cum eo (of a character with a person).*

Sis jucundus (*delightful*); or suavis. dulcis. pergratus. —to be *c. with*, congruere, convenire, respondere ci rei. *A c. temper*, *cognatio quædam animorum.

CONGER, conger, —congrus. *muræna conger (Linn.).

CONGERIES, congeries (lapidum, lignorum, &c.).

CONGEST, v. congerere. conferre. comportare. See HEAP UP.

CONGESTION, congestio (*as act, or thing heaped up, post-Aug.*)—congestus, ūs (C.).—C. (of blood, &c.), *congestio (t. *εὐφρόνης*), or by Crcl. with conglōbati: *if there is any c. of blood*, si conglōbatur sanguis (*aft. Plin. 23, 2, 28*; ob id conglōbato sanguine, *there being a c. of blood from this cause*).

CONGLOBATE, conglobare.—rotundare; corrotundare (*to make round*).—complicare (*to wind up, or together*).—glomerare, conglomerare (*wind into a ball*). See O. Met. 6, 19): *to be conglobated*, conglōbati (*to assume the form of a sphere*), also in speciem orbis glōbati.—se rotundare. rotundari (*to round itself, g. t.*); in rotunditatem glōbati.

CONGLOBATE, adj. conglōbatus.—ipse in se conglōbatus (C.). conglōbatus undique æqualiter (C.; of the sea).—globosus; Jn. solidus et globosus.

CONGLOMERATE, conglomerare (*to collect into a mass in the shape of a ball*; see CONGLOBATE).—complicare (*to wrap up*).—convolvere (*to roll together*).—circumvolvere qd ei rei (*to roll athg round athg*).

CONGLUTINATE, conglutinare (*to glue together*).—conferuminate (**Plin. 27, 3, 45*, to join with putty or cement).—agglutinare qd ei rei (*to stick athg to athg, or upon athg*).—glutinare (*to glue*).

CONGLUTINATION, conglutinatio. glutinatio. See CONGLUTINATE.

CONGRATULATE, congratulati (ci, absol.: ei rei).—gratulationem facere. gratulatione fungi (*to offer one's congratulations*; also: mutuâ gratulatione fungi, *i. e. to c. one another*).—gratulari: *on account of athg*, ei qd or de re (*that athg has taken a happy turn, e. g. on athg's arrival, as adventum or ci de adventu: also, with acc. and infn.*): to c. *aby* on the arrival of the new year, optare ci et ominari in proximum annum læta (*aft. Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5*); *one another*, primum incipientis anni diem lætis præcationibus invicem faustum ominari (*Plin. 28, 2, 5*; cf. O. Fast. 1, 175: cur læta tuis dicuntur verba Kalendis). *Subst. aft. 'to c.'* is often *transl. by a past particp.*, e. g., to c. *aby* on the recovery of his liberty, gratulati ci recuperatam libertatem. || *To c. oneself*, gaudere.—to c. *oneself* on athg, gaudere, lætari qd re, de qd re.—we c. ourselves (*rejoice*) that &c., bene nobiscum actum esse putamus, quod &c.

CONGRATULATION, gratulatio.—congratulatio (of several persons). To offer c's; see TO CONGRATULATE. A letter of c., epistola gratulatoria (Capitol. Maz. et Baib. 17).—from the context also, gratulatio: to send a letter of c. to *aby*, per literas gratulari ci: on account of athg, qd or de re (e. g. on a victory, devictos hostes or victoriam).

CONGRATULATORY, gratulabundus.—gratulatorius (post-Class.). A c. letter, epistola gratulatoria.

CONGREGATE, tr. cogere (prop. to drive together, to collect at one point in a heap).—congregare (*to bring together, to unite in one flock, as it were*).—convocare (*to call together, to convoke*).—conducere. contrahere (*to draw together, to concentrate, e. g. troops*).—INTR. || To assemble or form themselves into an assembly, cogi; se congregare; congregari: convenire. coire (*to come together*). confuere. frequentes convenire (*to flock together, to assemble in masses*).—convolare (*to assemble in great haste*).—concurrere (*to run together, in masses*).—concursare.

CONGREGATION, congregatio (act of assembling). convocatio.—conventus (an assembly).—cætus.—corona.—consensus.—|| C. = body assembled at church, *cætus sacer = Church, ecclesia, populus Christianus. Prps conventus the best word for the c., = 'members of any sect in a country,' e. g. *conventus Lutheranus.

CONGREGATIONAL, ad cætum, &c., pertinens. CONGRESS, || Meeting (esply that of plenipotentiaries): conventus; concilium.—congressio. congressus (any, esply friendly, meeting, interview, &c., the former as act, the latter as state, opp. digressio, digressus). The c. of the Greeks at Thermopyla, conventus Pylæicus; commune Græciæ concilium: to hold a c., conventum agere; in qm locum convenire. || The body of such plenipotentiaries, apocleti; legati.

CONGRUENCE, convenientia. congruentia (conformity).—congruentia morum (conformity of character, Suet. Oth. 2).—similitudo (similitude); sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore).—consensio. consensus. concentus (agreement).—cognatio quædam (a sort of relationship; fig.).

CONGRUITY, congruentia. See CONGRUENCE.

CONGRUOUS, conveniens, congruens (congruus is un-Class.).—consentaneus ci rei or cum re (conformable or agreeing with athg, suitable).—accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (adapted).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (fit for or appropriate).—decorus ci rei or ci rei (becoming to athg; appropriate to it): to be c., convenire, congruere, respondere ci rei.

CONGRUOUSLY, convenienter; congruenter; decore; accommodate. Also Jn. congruenter convenienterque; apte et quasi decore; apte congruenterque.

CONIC, } *cono similis; *conicus (κωνικός); conical, } noides (κωνοειδής); *in coni formam redactus. A c. tower, *turris in coni modum excitata (*aft. Curt. 8, 11, 6*). A c. hill, collis in coni modum erectus (*aft. Curt. and others*); collis in modum coni fastigatus (*aft. Liv. 37, 27*): c. shape, coni forma: c. section, *sectio conica: the apex of a cone, acumen coni (Lucr. 4, 432).

CONJECTURABLE, quod conjecturâ prospici or providi potest (what may be conjectured).—quod conjecturâ consequi possumus (whatever can be arrived at by conjecture).

CONJECTURAL, conjecturalis (e. g. causa, C.—ars, medicina, Cels.).—in conjecturâ positus. C. criticam, *critica conjecturalis. To be merely c., in conjecturâ positum esse.

CONJECTURALLY, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet. To judge of a thing c., conjecturâ judicare qd: to judge c. or conjectare or conjectare de re: to judge c. from athg; to infer c. from athg, ex qd re conjecturam facere de re.

CONJECTURE, conjicere. conjectare (to 'put things together,' to c. from reasons of probability).—conjecturâ prospicere or providere or augurari (to foresee conjecturally; to c.).—conjecturâ consequi (to arrive at by a c.).—opinione or animo præcipere (to anticipate conjecturally).—auspicari (properly 'to look under' to suspect, or, of good things, to hope).—opinari (to imagine; to think it most probable, though one cannot prove its possibility by valid reasons; not utamur, see TO BELIEVE).—as I c., ut opinor; ut mea fert opinio: as far as I can c., quantum opinione auguror; quantum ego conjecturâ augurare possum; quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum: to c. from athg, conjecturam facere or capere ex qd re (not conjecturare is bad).

CONJECTURE, conjectura.—opinio (opinion, presumption).—auspicio (suspicion).—divinatio (a secret foreboding). According to my c., quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum equidem judicare possum; meâ opinione: to form a c. about athg, conjicere or conjectare de re: to be very acute in forming c's about athg, callidissime conjicere de re: to be founded on a mere c., in conjecturâ positum esse; conjecturâ niti; conjecturâ contineri: to be decided in one's c's, falso suspicari: I find my c's confirmed, ea, quæ ferè suspicatus eram, facta cognosco.

CONJOIN, see JOIN.

CONJOINT, junctus. conjunctus. connexus.—universus (all parts of a mass united at one point).

CONJOINTLY, conjuncte.—una (together at one place, in conjunction with); hence, una cum (together, simultaneously with).—conjunctim (in conjunction, e. g. to ask for help, auxilia petere).—ad unum omnes (all, without a single exception).—cuncti (all together united somewhere, opp. dispersi).—universi (all taken together, wherever they may be, opp. singuli).

CONJUGAL, conjugalis (†) or conjugalis. connubialis (†). matrimonialis (concerning wedlock).—maritus (O.), maritalis (concerning married people).—the c. union, conjugium maritalis: c. rights, jura conjugalisa or connubialis (†): c. fidelity, conjugii fides; fides marita: c. love, conjugalis amor.

CONJUGALLY, conjugaliter, connubialiter.

CONJUGATE, flectere, declinare: the latter used by Varro, of all grammatical changes (e. g. derivation, comparison, &c.), as well as of conjugation and declension.

CONJUGATION, (verborum) flexura (in Gram.).—or declinatio (Varro. See on decline in the preceding word). || Union, conjunctio (the combination of several things, e. g. ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum urbem appellant).—concurus (a concurrence of things, e. g. honestissimorum studiorum).

CONJUNCTION, || *An connecting particle, conjunctio. particula conjunctiva.* || *C. of the heavenly bodies, astrorum concursio.* || *Association, conjunctio (g. t. also = friendly connexion).*—societas (existing union, alliance, association); JN. conjunctio et societas.

CONJUNCTIVE, modus conjunctivus or subjunctivus (in later writers and Gram.).

CONJUNCTURE, tempus; tempora, pl.; temporum ratio. There are often c.'s, &c., incidunt aetate tempora, quum &c. In such c. of affairs, in hoc or in tali tempore (of a bad state of things).—|| *Mode of joining, conjunctio.*

CONJURATION, || *An earnest entreaty, obtestatio. obsecratio* [SYN. IN TO CONJURE]. || *Form of enchantment, carmen, canticum (the prescribed form).*—canticum (c., as actually used).—fascinatio (by looks and words).—theurgia (late).—delenimenta, pl.—ars magica, magia (the art).—veneficia et cantiones (C.).—praestigiae (tricks of a juggler).—cantus magica, —to practise c., praestigias agere (play juggling tricks).—inferorum animas elicere, animas or mortuorum animas excitare (of raising spirits).

CONJURE, || *To entreat earnestly, obtestari.—obsecrare.—Implore and obtestari, by aby, per qm.—to c. aby with tears, &c., multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari: to c. by all that is holy, multis, omnibus, infimis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari qm.* || *To enchant, fascinare, efascinare (both of enchantment by looks, i. e. the fascinum, still called in Italy, 'malocchio chettatura,' then also, of oral enchantment; for wch reason the words, visu, lingua, voce atque lingua, are additionally joined, to determine the sort of enchantment).*—incantare (in the signification of enchanting by magic sentences: not mei with, in this sense, before Apul. Apol. p. 305; for incantata vincula, H. Sat. 1, 8, 49, does not apply): to c. up (spirits, fenda, &c.), animas or mortuorum imagines excitare (C.): inferorum animas elicere. infernas umbras carminibus elicere—jubere Manes exire ex sepulchris (O.). ellicere animulas noxias et praesagia sollicitare larvarum (make them tell the future).—carminibus pescopere (restrain by c.—e. g. ignes).—to c. away, *incantamentis fugare.—adjuratione divini nominis expellere (e. g. daemones, Lact.). || *To practise the arts of a conjurer, *colere artem magicam or artes magicas.*

CONJURER, magus (μαγος, g. t.).—praestigiator (who plays juggling tricks).—circulator, planus (who goes about conjuring for his bread, circ. often with serpents).—pilarius (with glasses, balls, &c.).—ventilator (who makes pebbles, dice, &c., disappear; changes them fm hand to hand, &c., ψηφοπαίκτης or ψηφοκλήτης). To play the c., praestigias agere.

CONNATE, inuitus, innatus, ingeneratus, ingentus. JN. inuitus et innatus (originally inherens).—naturalis, natus (natural, opp. assumptus, adventicius, ascitus, i. e. acquired by art, &c.).—congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus (inherited fm our parents).

CONNECT, conjungere (to combine, in general).—copulare (to couple, as it were; to combine closely).—connectere (to c., to unite, all three, with athg, cum qd re).—to be connected with athg, conjunctum esse ci rei or cum qd re. See JOIN.

CONNECTEDLY, conjunctim.—conjuncte (e. g. conjuncte cum qd re contexere, C.). See CONJOINTLY.

CONNECTION, conjunctio (g. t.; also = friendly c.).—colligatio, copulatio (copulation, a coupling together, fig. = firm c.).—societas (an existing union, alliance, &c.); JN. conjunctio et societas.—necessitudo (the reciprocal c. in wch a person stands as relation, colleague, friend, patron, or client, with another person). conjunctio affinitatis (by marriage). sodalitas (c. of companions, e. g. in Rome, of certain priests; then, in general, a society, in wch athg secret is carried on).—commercium (intercourse in general, proper and fig.). The c. of the soul with the body, societas et contagio corporis: intimata c. (= friendship), conjunctio et familiaritas: to enter into c.; to form a c. with, se conjungere; conjungi: Jungi: conociari: with aby, see TO CONNECT. To form an intimate c., arcte conjungi: a more intimate c., arctiora necessitudinis vincula cum qd contrahere: to bring into c., see TO CONNECT: to stand in c., conjunctum esse, with aby, cum qd (or, among one another, inter se): to stand in c. with athg, conjungi or conjunctum esse cum qd re (to be connected with athg): pertinere ad qd (to stand in c. with athg, to belong to it): to have great or extensive c.'s, cum multis hominibus usu or consuetudine conjunctum esse: in c. with aby, conjunctus cum qd;

also cum qd only (emph. if it means with the co-operation, or in the company of a person).—|| *Similitude, cognatio; conjunctio (e. g. cognatio studiorum, the mutual relationship of sciences).*—consensus (agreement of opinion: e. g. animorum).—To stand in c. with athg, cognationem habere cum qd re; propinquum or finitimum or propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is a c. between the human soul and the gods, animus tenetur cognatione deorum: not to have even the remotest c. with athg, remotissimum esse qd re. || *Cohærence; connected arrangements; cohærentia (coherence, e. g. of the world, mundi).*—contextus (the c., as state, e. g. of a speech, orationis, sermonis; of things and words, rerum et verborum. Comp. Ernesti Lex. Techn. Rom., p. 90).—systematic c., continuatio serieque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se apte colligataque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.).—being in c., continens, continuus.—|| *A c. (= person connected by marriage, &c.), affinis. Relations and c.'s, genere proximi, necessarii, propinqui et affines.*

CONNVIVANCE, venia, indulgentia.—Sts dissimulation (the pretending not to see).—or Crcl. by connivere in qd re [connivencia, Post-Class.].—by way of c., dissimulante.

CONNVIVE, connivere in re (to wink at it).—ci rei or ci qd ignoscere (to hold excused, to take no notice of)—ci or ci rei indulgere (to indulge aby in athg).—indulgentiâ tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence).—omittere, prætermittere (let athg pass, not punish it).

CONNOISSEUR, homo elegans; spectator elegans (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18): intelligens estimator; homo ingeniosus atque intelligens: doctus aestimator (e. g. of poetry, carminum).—doctus et intelligens estimator; homo doctus et prudens: to be a c. in athg, qd intelligere, callere, cognitum or perceptum habere; multum in qd re versatum esse: to be no c., ca rei ignarum or imperitum esse; in qd re peregrinum or hospitem esse: a c. in the fine arts, intelligens or sciens or peritus artis (in context, emph. in pl. without artis).—artium judex or subtilis artium judex et callidus (judge of the fine arts, aft. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 23). The judgement of a c., judicium intelligens; judicium eruditissimum: the eye of a c., eruditus oculi; acumen argutum judicis (H. A. P. 364). The ear of a c., aures eruditæ or teretes: c.'s (also) ii, qui intelligunt; docti atque prudentes: one who is no c., (homo) rudis (see Fell. 1, 13, 4: Mummulus tam rudis fuit, ut &c., i. e. was so little of a c. that &c.). homo imperitus, ignarus, of athg, ca rei.

CONNUBIAL, see CONJUGAL.

CONQUER, vincere (g. t.).—superare (to overcome; both prop. and impropr., e. g. the enemy, difficulties); JN. vincere et superare.—domare (to tame, stronger term than vincere, see Flor. 4, 12, 30: Germani victi magis quam domiti erant).—profligare (to overthrow a hostile army so completely, that it cannot be rallied again).—subigere (see SYN. under SUBDUCE).—frangere (fig. to break the power of athg, e. g. of a passion).—imperare (fig. to govern, command, have the empire of, &c., e. g. the passions, cupiditatibus). To c. entirely, devincere (in a general battle); perdomare (to tame entirely); prosternere (prop. 'to dash to the ground,' hence, to discomfit, defeat utterly). To be conquered, inferiorem discedere; victum or superatum recedere: to have never been c'd, semper superiorem or victorem discessisse: to confess oneself c'd, manus dare (also with addition, vincique se pati, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 31). To c. oneself, se ipsum or animum vincere; animum contunderi (if by very violent measures). To c. (towns or countries), capere, potiri (qd re), occupare, expugnare.

CONQUERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinci, domari, expugnari potest: superabilis (O. T.); vincibilis (Ter., easy to gain, causa).—expugnabilis (e. g. urbs, L.).

CONQUERED, formed by the past partic. of the verb in TO CONQUER.

CONQUEROR, victor.—expugnator with Gen. (o. of a town, urbis).—domitor (with Gen., vanquisher, e. g. of Spain, Hispaniæ).—Pompey's troops considered themselves already the c.'s, Pompeiani vicisse jam sibi videbantur: to come off c., victorem or superiorem discedere: to be the c. of aby or athg, see TO CONQUER.

CONQUEST, occupatio (the taking possession of).—expugnatio (the taking by storm).—victoria (victory). To make great c.'s, magnas terras expugnare: to consolidate one's c.'s, firmo ea, quæ bello subegi: to retain one's c.'s, *parta retinere. See VICTORY.

CONSANGUINEOUS, sanguine conjunctus, consanguineus (+).

CONSANGUINITY, consanguinitas; sanguinis conjunctio, communio, or by *Crcl.* with sanguine qm attinere; sanguine eum qd conjunctum esse.

CONSCIENCE, conscientia virtutis et vitiorum. conscientia factorum. conscientia animi or mentis (the consciousness of having done right or wrong, for which, in classic prose, conscientia never stands alone, unless the gen. of 'virtue' or 'guilt,' is implied by the context).

—religio (scruple); also conscientiousness, vid., —fides (conscientiousness). A good c., conscientia bona (Cels. Q. 2, 15, 32. Q. 6, 1, 33, and 9, 2, 93. T. Agr. 1, 2); conscientia recta (C. Att. 13, 20, 4); but more usually conscientia recte facti or recte factorum or pulcherrimi facti; conscientia recte voluntatis; conscientia optime mentis; mens bene sibi conscia; also bonæ mentis fiducia; but seldom conscientia (*C. Att. 12, 28, 2); a very good c., conscientia optima (Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3); but conscientia egregia sæpe repetit regni paterni is = 'a noble, lofty feeling of the mind, satisfied with itself; L. 29, 33, 9): to have a good c., nullius culpe sibi conscius esse; sustentari præclarâ conscientia sua: to console oneself with a good c., optime mentis conscientia se consolari: a person who has a good c., homo integer et bonus (integer vitæ scelerisque purus is poet.). A bad c., conscientia mala (S. Jug. 62, 8. Q. 12, 1, 3); but more usually conscientia delictorum or peccatorum or malefactorum or scelerum; also mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius; fm the context also conscientia only: to have a bad c., conscientia morderi (see RZMORSE). To read a bad c. in ab's face, conscientie notas in ipso ore c. deprehendere: with a good c., sine sollicitudine religionis (without scruple, Trajan. Plin. Ep. 10, 62); salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvâ legibus; bonâ mente or bono animo (but never bono or salvâ conscientia); also liquido (with perfect certainty, without scruple, e.g. to say, to maintain, to take an oath, dicere, affirmare, jurare, see Ruhn. Ter. And. 4, 3, 14): I swear with a good c., ex animi sententiâ juro: I can take my oath of it with a good c., liquet mihi dejerare (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40); or liquido possum jurare: as far as you can with a good c., quantum fides tua patietur: my c. does not allow me to pass over in silence, that &c., illud me tacere conscientia mea non patitur, quod &c. (see L. 5, 25, 6): I cannot do this with a good c., hoc sine scelere fieri nullo pacto potest: to attribute athg to an evil c., qd in conscientiam ducere (see Sall. Jug. 85, 26); aby feels the stings of c., conscientia mordetur qs; conscientia animi stimulat or terret qm; angore conscientie agitur; qm conscientie malefactorum suorum stimulant: the voice of c. is powerful, magna est vis conscientie: the stings of c., angor conscientie fraudis cruciatus: a man without a c., homo sine ullâ religione ac fide: to have no c., sine ullâ religione ac fide esse; nihil religioni sibi habere (aff. Cic. de Div. 1, 35, in.). To make a c. of not doing (or not to do) athg! (i. e. my conscientious scruples prevent my doing it), religio mihi est; subit animus religio, both with infn.: to make no c. of doing athg (e.g. to kill aby, &c.), religio ei non est, with following quo minus; non habet religionem, with infn.: the people make a c., res illa in religionem venit populo: I make no c. of doing it (feel no scruple about it), nulla mihi religio est (Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70): I will take that on my c., culpam in me transferas or transferas (aff. Ter. And. 2, 3, 5). Upon my c., I don't know, ne vivam, si scio: for upon my c., I did think so, nam, ita vivam, putavi (hoc, illud): I ask you on your c., have you a wife? ex tui animi sententiâ tu uxorem habes? (see C. de Or. 2, 64, extr.). Cases of c., vid. under CASE (end). —|| *Conscientiousness*, vid.

CONSCIENTIOUS, religious; sanctus; severus; justus (SYN. IN CONSCIENTIOUSNESS). To be c. in athg, religionem adhibere: to devote fm the c. performance of a duty, a religione officii declinare: in the most c. manner, optima fide (e.g. to pay aby athg, ci qd annuere); sanctissime (e.g. tueri religiones publicas).

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, religiose; sancte; severe; diligenter (exactly, punctually).

¹ The phrase 'to make a conscience,' appears to be used with some difference of meaning; thus, 'we must make a c. in keeping the just laws of superiors' (Jer. Taylor) = 'we must observe them religiously.' But L'Estrange uses: 'to make a c. of betraying for gold,' in the sense of not betraying for gold from a conscientious principle of duty. Locke says, 'we must make c. not to mislead children.' Hence we must consider whether the meaning of 'making a c.' is the making it a point of c. to do the thing in question, or not to do it.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, religio (c. towards the gods and all such concerns them, e.g. c. of a judge who acts faithfully to his oath, &c.). —sanctitas (severe integrity, as quality of one who, respecting the laws of God and man, shrinks fm avarice, rapacity, oppression, &c.). severitas (strict c., as quality of him who practices justice and right without partiality). —justitia (love of justice and equity). —fides (faith and honesty, in general, towards those with whom we deal); JN. religio ac fides. —diligentia (exactness, punctuality, in general): c. in giving advice, religio in consilio dando.

CONSCIOUS. To be c., conscius mihi esse cs rei, or with Accus. and Infin.: not to be c. of any guilt, not to be c. of athg, nullius sibi culpæ conscius esse; nihil conscire sibi (H. Ep. 1, 1, 61): I am perfectly c. of it, bene memini. I am c. how, that &c., scio (if it is a matter of knowledge); sentio (if it is a felt conviction, e.g. si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, C.). I am not c. that I was ever, &c., conscius mihi sum, numquam me fuisse, &c. (C.).

CONSCIOUSLY, sciens. prudens. JN. sciens ac prudens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, conscientia (also, in a more limited sense of the word = the c. of having acted rightly) —sensu (feeling). The c. of having acted rightly, conscientia recte factorum: the c. of having lived a holy life and done much good, is a pleasant feeling, conscientia bene actæ vitæ multorumque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est: I have the c. of having acted rightly, mihi conscius sum, recte me fecisse.

CONSCRIPT, conscriptus. —novus miles. —tiro miles, tiro (a newly levied soldier, opp. vetus miles, veteranus). The c.'s, milites triones, milites in supplementum lecti; also supplementum (as supplementary troops): to supply the army by c.'s, supplere; explere supplemento; delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere ci.

CONSCRIPTION, delectus (of soldiers). —conquisitio militum (stronger term). A strict c. is ordered, *acer delectus denunciatur: delectûs acerbitas (L.). To raise 30,000 troops by the c. rigidly enforced, intensissimâ conquisitione ad triginta millia peditum conficere.

CONSECRATE, || To make holy by ceremonies, dedicare. inaugurare (to c.); inaug. also in speaking of a person, e.g. of a priest. ² dedicare is only used of things wch relate immediately to the cultus of the gods, as statues, images, altars, temples, &c.: if it was performed by the augurium, it was termed inaugurare). —consecrare (to make holy or sacred, of athg, even of fields and animals: the consecratio might be performed by aby, the ded. only by a magistrate, to whom the pontifex, in that case, repeated or dictated the customary form of words). —cultui divino sacrare (to c. for purposes of worship, Ammian.). To c. an altar, aram dedicare, consecrare: to c. a temple to a god, deo delubrum dedicare or templum consecrare: to c. aby (as a god), qm deum consecrare. Consecrated, sacratus; consecratus; sacer (holy, as the quality of the gods); religiosus (sacred). —FIO.) to dedicate, dedicare. dicare. —offerre (to offer). —diis primitias offerre. To c. one's life to the service of one's country, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere.

CONSECRATION, consecratio, dedicatio [SYN. IN CONSECRATE]. C. also = apotheosis (T. Ann. 13, 2, extr. Suet. Dom. 2): the c. of a priest, consecratio (Inscr. Grut. 303, 2, see TO CONSECRATE). ³ inauguratio is without any classical authority. To receive c., consecrari: the feast of the c. of athg, *dies rei inaugurandæ or consecrandæ sacer.

CONSECUTIVE, continens, continuus (following immediately one after the other without interruption). —contextus (hanging one on the other, not interrupted). —ordine (according to order, in turn). —alter post alterum. alius post alium (one after the other, the former in speaking of two; the latter of several persons). During three c. days, triduum continuum; tres dies continuos: what have you been doing for so many c. days? quid tot continuos dies egisti?

CONSECUTIVELY, continenter (in one succession, in one continuance, continue and continuo, un-Class.). —deinceps (successively, one after another).

CONSENT, consensio, consensus. assensus. —Sts voluntas (the will): permissio (permission, e.g. that aby may remain where he is, mansio, C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3). —venia (indulgence in athg, c.). —auctoritas. jussus (c. of any superior, the former in Rome of the senate, the latter of the people). With your c., to consensiente, probante: with the c. of the people, secundo populo: with

out your c., to adversante, renuente, nolente; injussu tuo: with the full c. of *Calulus*, summā Catull voluntate: with *aby's* c., cs permissu (i. e. permission); cs voluntate (with his good will, e. g. to do alth, facere qd): without *aby's* c., injussu cs (prop. without any order): with the c. of all, consensu omnium (i. e. with the concurrence of all in one opinion): they gave their unanimous c. that &c., assensu omnes permiserunt, ut &c.

CONSENTANEOUS, consentaneus. conveniens or congruens (all three with ci rel). See also CONFORMABLE.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, see CONFORMABLY.

CONSEQUENCE, || *The following of one thing after another, consequentia* (e. g. eventorum consequentia, C.). || *Of cause and effect, consequutio* (the c., as effect; philo. t. t.). —exitus (issue). —eventus (effect): quod ex qā re evenit, evenit et eventum est, or quæ ex qā re eveniunt, eveniunt, eventura sunt (Auct. ad Her. 4, 55, in.): c's and circumstances, res consequentes et circumstantes: it is the unhappy c. of &c., culpa est in qā re. vitium est cs rei (e. g. you maintain it to be the unhappy c. of human error, in hominum vitis is esse culpam; C. N. D. 3, 31, in.): it is the lamentable c. of too great abundance, copiae vitium est (Q. 10, 1, 62. Herz., p. 110): to have such or such a c., consecutionem cs rei asserere, consequitur qd qam rem. manat qd ex re. (of errors, sins, &c., e. g. peccata ex vitis manant): what other c. can result fm the change of the camp, but &c.? castrorum mutatio quid habet, nisi &c.? (Ces. B. G. 2, 31, p. in.). The natural c. was that &c., id hujus modi erat, ut &c.: the c. of it was that &c., quo factum est, ut &c. To have important c's, magni esse momenti: to have bad c's, male evenire. secus cedit res, ac speraverat qd: to have good c's, bene evenire, for aby, ci evenire ex sententiā: the c's of alth last during one's whole life, omnis vita perturbatur qā re (e. g. errore, inscientiā, see C. Fin. 1, 14, in.): to judge of measures by their c's, consilia eventis ponderare: to fear the c's of alth, quorum qd casuum or evasuum or erup-turum sit, vereri: to dread the c's, quorum res erup-tura sit, horrere: to calculate the c's of alth, rationem habere cs rei (see Ces. B. G. 1, 13, Herz.), not to know the c's of alth, *nescire ea, quæ ex qā reventura sunt (of c's that will follow): not to know what the c's of alth will be, *nescire quid ex qā re eventum sit (of c's that may follow). In c. of, causā cs rei (e. g. timoris causā, Ces. B. C. 1, 33), —ex (e. g. ex divitiis juventutem luxuria atque avaritia invasere, S. Cat. 12, 2). —præ (of a preventive cause; aft. a neg., e. g. præ strepitu vix audiri): vid. 'on account of' under ACCOUNT. —|| *Moment, importance*; —momentum. pondus; discrimen (weight, importance). To be of much c., magni momenti esse; magni referre. A matter of great c., res gravissima or summa or maxima. res magni momenti or discriminis: to be of c., auctoritate valere or posse (of persons); vim habere or exercere (of persons and things). of c. (of things), gravis (opp. levis, of no c.) magnus. grandis. luculentus. A town of c., urbs magna, opulenta, florens: a state of c., civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opp. civ. exigua et infirma, of no c.): to be a person of c., gravem personam sustinere: to suffer a loss of some c., magnam facere jacturam: to be of no c., nullo esse numero. nullum numerum obtinere, nihil posse or valere (of persons); leve esse, nullius momenti esse (of things): that is of no c., hæc sunt levia or inania. That very thing is of great c., magni refert id ipsum: to know something of c., aliquid, quod referret, scire: it is of no c. to me, meā minime refert: to think alth a matter of no c., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere, in auctoritate gravis; auctoritate or dignitate præditus, nobilis, generis nobilitate clarus (by birth or rank). —vir potens (by power): a man of no c., homo neque honore neque nomine illustris (C.); homo ignobilis, obscurus. See also IMPOTANCE. || *In logic* (1), the last proposition of a syllogism, conclusio. complexio (2): conclusion fm premises, conclusio. Does not this c. necessarily follow? satisne hoc conclusum videtur? I deny the c.; or, that c. does not follow, id inde effici nequit: id inde non conficitur or sequitur. If the premise cannot be denied, the c. is necessary, si quod primum in connexo necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium (C.).

CONSEQUENT, consequens. (quod non est consequens, vituperandum est): —it is c., consequens est (it stands to reason).

CONSEQUENT, s. (in logic) conclusio. complexio. Vid. CONSEQUENCE.

CONSEQUENTIAL, || *Following by rational deduction, consequens, consentaneus* (Phil. t. t.). —ex necessariā conclusione confectus (following necessarily fm premises). —sibi constans (consistent). || *Pomposus*, magnificus.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, consequenter (Appul. Met. 10, in 238). —recte (C. according to correct deduction, de Divin. 2, 17, 40). constanter (consistently); very, constantissime. || *Pomposus*, magnificus, vid. AFFECT-EDLY.

CONSEQUENTLY, igitur, ergo, itaque. —proinde (in a sentence of exhortation). —Sis quod (= in reference to uch, i. e. Male metuo, ne Philumenæ morbus adgravescat; quod te, Æaculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sis hujus, oro. Ter.—vid. Pract. Intr. 2, 829). —Sis jam (of what a person knows after and fm a previous statement, e. g. Ego Appulum—valde diligo. —Jam me Pompeii totum esse scis, C.). —Sis fm a number of premises or observations an inference is drawn, quæ quum ita sint (this being so) is used. See THEREFORE.

CONSERVATION, conservatio. tutio (as act). —salus, incolumitas (the unimpaired condition or state). —sustentatio (maintenance; Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 8). Vid. PRESERVATION.

CONSERVATIVE, Crcl. by verbs, servare, conservare, tueri: Ss the substantives, servator, conservator, conservatrix (fem.) taken adjectively. A c. (member of a political party), qui optimatum causam agit. optimatum fautor (prop. aristocrat).

CONSERVATOR, servator. conservator. conserva-trix (fem.). || *Keeper of a public institution, custos, curator. To make aby the c. of alth, constituere or præficere qm curatorem ci rei.*

CONSERVATORY, plantarum hiberna, quibus ob-jecta sunt specularia, or quibus objectæ sunt vitæ (after Mart. 8, 14). —*hiberna plantarum, specularibus instructa.

CONSERVE. Vid. PRESERVE.

CONSERVES. SEE CONFITURES: PRESERVES.

CONSIDER, || *To look at alth carefully, spectare* (g. t.). —contemplari (impl. of examining objects of art or nature, generally implying a calm but attentive contemplation). —considerare (in order to judge of it; Cf. C. Off. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21). —intueri (to look upon alth); Jn. intueri et contemplari. —contueri (with great attention). —oculis collustrare or perlustrare (in a scrutinising way). —visere. invisere (to look upon near or close by, see Görrenz, C. Fin. 5, 11, p. 151). —perspicere (in all its parts, to examine); Jn. contueri perspicereque, circumspicere (all round). —oculis percurrere (superficially). —Intentis oculis contemplari (attentively). IMPR. —with the mind: contemplari animo or animo et cogitatione. considerare secum in animo; or contemplari, considerare only. Jn. contemplari et considerare.—referre animum ad qd. lustrare animo or ratione animoque. perlustrare animo or mente animoque. circumspicere mente (with all collateral circumstances attending alth). —expendere. perpendere (to weigh). —to c. alth as closely as possible, qd qam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contem-plari: to c. the matter in its proper light, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, considerare se ipsum cum animo; contemplatione sui frui. || *To look upon, to reckon, spectare, intueri*. —habere. du-cere. rationem cs rei habere or ducere. respicere qd *to weigh a matter*; they all considered Pompey as a messenger fm Heaven, omnes Pompejum sicut qm de cælo delapsum intuebantur: to c. aby as a father, qm in patris loco habere; observare qm et diligere ut alterum parentem: to c. aby as one's child, qm in liberorum numero habere: to c. alth (as) a fortunate circumstance, boni consulere qd (Cf. Q. 1, 6, 32): to be considered a good man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre; to c. alth an affront, ad or in contumeliam accipere qd: not to c., negligere (qd). To c. the person, discrimen personæ (discrimin. personarum) servare: the judge has to c. the cause, not the personarum, non hominum, sed causarum oportet iudicem totum esse: without considering the person, nullius ratione habita, selectus omni et discrimine omisso. omissis auctoritatibus. || *To take into account, e. g. not to c. the expense, money, &c., pecunie, sumptibus non parere: to c. oneself, suam rationem ducere, de se cogitare. —|| To reflect upon, commentari de re (to c. about alth); meditari; meditari (secum) de re or qd (to think over how alth is to be done). Jn. commentari atque medi-tari de re. considerare (secum in animo) qd or de re (to take into consideration). —perpendere qd (examine carefully). —qd reputare (secum), in or cum animo*

(calculate, e. g. the consequences of *athg*)—cogitare qd or de re (q. i. to think or meditate about): to c. maturely, diu multumque secum reputare. toto animo or toto pectore cogitare. intendere cogitationem in qd.—agitare mente or animo or in mente or cum animo. volutare secum animo, in animo, or (with *aby*) cum qo. volvere animo or secum. versare secum in animo (turn over in one's mind; not in C., in Liv. and Sall. frequently). To c. with one's friends, cum amicis volutare: to c. carefully, frequently, &c., multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid &c.; videre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid &c.: e. g. what is to be done, quid agendum: to c. every thing on all sides, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque rem; after having considered and calculated every thing, circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: to c. all that can be urged both for and against *athg*, omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere.—|| To esteem, respect, see these verbs.—|| To recompense, remunerari qm prämio. meritum prämium ci persolvere (according to merit). See TO RECOMPENSE.

CONSIDERABLE, haud spernendus, non contemnendus (not to be despised).—non mediocris (not middling).—magnus, grandis (great).—gravis (important).—luculentus (c. in value).—also by aliquidum (i. e. a c. quantity) with Gen. e. g. al. prædæ: pretty c. debts, al. æris alieni. Not c., tenuis, levis: a c. part, pars bona: c. in number or extent, amplius.—procerus (with regard to breadth, height):—a c. sum of money, magna or grandis pecunia: a c. patrimony, luculentum patrimonium: a c. edifice (building), opus conspiciendum: a c. territory, agri lati (Virg. Æn. 8, 8): a c. loss, damnum grave (opp. leve): to have a c. income, *luculentiore redditu uti. See also GREAT, LARGE.

CONSIDERABLY, ample, magnifice.—aliquanto (with comparatives), or aliquantum (Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 13).

CONSIDERATE, providus, cautus. Jn. cautus providusque. circumspectus. consideratus.—prudens (prudent). Jn. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus.—diligens (careful in the choice of means, &c.).—humanus (kind and attentive).—qui aliorum (or cs) rationem diligenter habet.

CONSIDERATELY, provide. caute. circumspecte. prudenter. considerate. diligenter. To go to work c., circumspectus facere qd; cautionem adhibere in qâ re: to act very c. in any matter, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qâ re: to act and speak c., circumspicere dicta factaque.—|| Kindly: vid.

CONSIDERATENESS, providentia (foresight; leading us to adopt such measures as will ward off a foreseen danger, *Liv. 30, 5, 5, compare with C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160).—circumspectio (circumspection).—circumspectum iudicium (instead of weh Gell. 14, 2, uses circumpicientia, sound, prudent judgement).—prudentia (that prudence weh acts in all cases with circumspection).—diligentia (careful choice of measures in *athg*): to act with much c. in *athg*, cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in qâ re. omne cautionis genus adhibere in qâ re. See PRUDENCE.

CONSIDERATION, || Reflection, examination, deliberatio (mature c. what resolution to take, see C. Ath. 8, 15, 2; Off. 1, 3, 9).—consultatio (with others).—cogitatio (meditation).—æstimatio (reflection, e. g. æstimatio in locum iræ successit, anger gave way to c., Justin. 12, 6, 5).—iudicium (e. g. iudicio facere qd, to do *athg* with c.): the matter requires c., res cadit in deliberationem; res est consili: we must take the matter into further c., rem amplius deliberandam esse censui. After mature or due c., re consultâ et exploratâ, re diligenter pensatâ or consideratâ. initâ subductâque ratione. circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subducta. With c., consilio, consulte (not consulto, weh means with a premeditated purpose).

—considerate, remotâ temeritate; after mature c., bono consilio (e. g. to do *athg*, facere qd) without c., sine consilio. inconsiderate, temere: a person who acts with c., homo consideratus; who acts without c., homo inconsideratus or inconsultus: to require a good deal of c., multæ cogitationis esse: to have no c., nullâ cogitatione esse. imprudentem or inconsideratum or inconultum or temerarium esse, nullus consilii esse: not to take *athg* into c., rationem cs rei nullam habere. to involve *athg* with the greatest c., exactissimo iudicio examinare qd. See also TO CONSIDER.—|| Moment, importance, magni momenti esse, magni referre: a c. of great importance, res gravissima or summa or

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maxima. res magni momenti or discriminis. See also IMPORTANCE.—|| Weight, authority, vis, gravitas: a person of great c., homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo (as testamentum); homo gravis (q. i. for one who is looked up to): to be of c., gravem esse (of persons and things): to be a person of some c., qo numero atque honore esse, qo loco et numero esse: it is a matter of c., res habet gravitatem: to be of no c., nullius ponderis esse. ponderis nihil habere (of things); tenui or nullâ auctoritate esse (of persons).—|| Regard, respectus (prop. a retrospective glance, hence retrospection with the mind, as it were).—ratio (in taking any measures). To take a person or thing into c., respectum habere ad qm. respicere qm or qd. rationem habere cs or cs rei. rationem ducere cs rei: to take one's own interests into c., suam rationem ducere. de se cogitare: to have particular c. for *aby* or *athg*, cs or cs rei rationem diligenter habere: to have no c. for &c., negligere qm or qd. nihil curare qd: out of c. for *aby* (this is freq. expressed in Latin by the mere dative of the person for whom one shows that c.): to pardon *aby*, out of c. for *aby*, condonare qd ci (e. g. animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in qm, remittere ci et condonare, Vatini. in C. ad Dio. 5, 10, 4): in c. of these circumstances the people preferred, &c., hæc respiciens populus maluit, &c.: fm the c., that the enemy might cross in few days, quod diebus quinque hostis transire posset: without c. for, sine respectu cs rei. nullâ cs rei ratione habitâ: without c. of persons, nullius ratione habitâ. delectu omni et discrimine omissis, auctoritatibus: to act without any c. for *aby*, omnia ad libidinem suam facere: in c. of this, ejus rei ratione habitâ; ejus rei respectu.—eo quod (because).—|| Motive, causa. ratio: to be induced by some c., qd or nonnihil sequi (in *athg*, in re, see C. Off. 1, 11, 35. Beier. p. 81, sq.; Rosc. Am. 3, 8, Matthis: fm for more than one c., aliquot de causis.—|| Compensation, remuneratio. prämium or pretium (the latter in gold. age for præm. honores. merces): to expect some c. for one's services fm *aby*, pretium meriti a qo desiderare.—|| Esteem, to treat *aby* with great c., vereri. revereri qm. qm colere. tribuere ci cultum. observare, honorare qm. reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or præstare.

CONSIDERING, || Taking it into consideration, qd respiciens or intuens.—cum câ ratione.—ratione habitâ (cs rei).—C. this, he &c., hæc respiciens: id ille intuens, &c.—|| When 'considering' is used restrictively in sentences that make a statement, not absolutely, but comparatively, it is trans. in various ways: the battle was a sharp one, c. the small number of the combatants, prælium atrocium, quam pro numero pugnantium: a wealthy man, c. the time he lived at, ut tum erant tempora, dives: ut temporibus illis, dives: a good speaker, c. that he was a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet: he was a learned man, c. that he was a Roman, multæ, ut in homine Romano, literæ: c. the manners of these times, (præsertim) ut nunc sunt mores. See also INASMUCH AS.

CONSIGN, || Deliver over, tradere qm or qd: to *aby* or *athg*, ci or ci rei.—demandare.—assignare (e. g. Eumenem custodibus, Jusk.): to c. one's boys to the care of a master, pueros magistro tradere (C.), or demandare (L.): to c. a person to the care of another, commendare et tradere qm ci (by a recommendation).—a business over to *aby*, permittere ci negotium: to c. to writing, (Addison) consignare literis (C.), vid. ENTRUST. To c. goods to *aby*, prps merces (vendas) mittere ad redemptorem qm or redemptori ci: to c. to the flames, in flammâs conjicere.

CONSIGNMENT, Crel. by verbs under CONSIGN.

CONSIST, || To be composed of, constare: of *athg*, in re, or ex re or re (q. i.). compositum esse (ex re). contineri qâ re; also esse with gen. e. man c's of body and soul, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore, or c corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore: the gods have not bodies consisting of veins, nerves, and bones, non venia et nervis et ossibus continentur dii: a part of his property consisted of ready money, partem rei familiaris in pecuniâ habebat: a dactyl c. of one long and two short syllables, dactylus est c longa et duabus brevibus: the army c's of 6000 men, exercitus est militum decem milium, numerus copiarum explet decem milia.—|| To be comprised or contained in *athg*, consistere in re. contineri re or in re (the latter, i. e. with 'in, seidem, although classic, see C. Off. 3, 15, 61; Ferr. 4, 27, 60, where we find, in qâ re contineri atque inesse).—versari. situm or positum esse (to be placed in, to

depend on).—cerni (to show or display itself) in re.—niti rei or in re (to lean on althg for support). Virtus c.'s in acting, virtus ornatur in agendo.—¶ To be consistent with, consentire ci rei or cum re. convenire. congruere. concordare: the former cannot c. with the latter, posterius priori non convenit: not to c. with, abhorrere a qâ re. dissentire. dissidere. discrepare. See To Agree.

CONSISTENCE, ¶ Degree of solidity; the nearest substantives are: soliditas. densitas. spissitas. crassitudo: till it is of the c. of honey, donec mellis crassitudinem habeat (Cels. 6, 6, 1).—¶ Suitableness, agreement with, consistentia (e. g. partium).—congruentia aequalitasque (of the proper proportions of the parts of any whole. see Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11).

CONSISTENCY, firmitas (of bodies, and impr. the c. of character, wch fits it to resist temptations, &c.).—firmitudo (innate c.).—rectitudo. constantia (consistency).—perseverantia (c. of one who does not allow himself to be deterred by difficulties).—ratio constans (equanimity; also of things that do not alter): to observe a rule with great c., regulam constantissime servare; in c. with althg, see CONSISTENTLY: for the sake of c., constantia causa: these assertions do not seem remarkable for their c., hæc non constantissime dici mihi videntur.—¶ Degree of denseness: see CONSISTENCE.

CONSISTENT, ¶ Harmonizing with, consentiens. congruens. concors. c. with althg, consentaneus ci rei. decursus ci or ci rei. conjunctus cum qâ re.—accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (fit, proper).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (becoming, suitable); Jn. aptus et accommodatus. aptus consentaneusque. congruens et aptus, aptus et congruens: c. with the circumstances or times, consentaneus temporis, ad tempus accommodatus: to be c. with althg, congruere. convenire. convenientem, aptum, consentaneumque esse ci rei; respondere ci rei.—also by esse with Gen., e. g. it is c. with the Gallic custom, that &c., est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not c. with the manners of the Greeks, negavit, moris esse Græcorum, &c.: to be c. with the character one has assumed, and the circumstances of the time, decere, quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (the latter as definition of the former, by C. Orat. 22, 74): not to be c. with, alienum esse re or a re. ¶ Observing consistency; a c. person, homo stabilis et constans; Jn. firmus et rectus (C. Fam. 12, 5, 2. et quis consideratior illo, quis rector, quis prudenter?). A c. mode of thinking, aptum: to be or remain c., sibi constare. secum consentire. se non deserere. sibi consentaneum esse. suis iudiciis stare: he would never say this if he cared to be c., numquam id diceret, si ipse se audiret (C. Tusc. 5, 10, 3): not to be c. (of persons), a se discedere.

CONSISTENTLY, convenienter. congruenter. decore. accommodate. apte; Jn. apte et quasi decore. apte congruenterque. congruenter convenienterque: to live c. with nature, accommodate (accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere. secundum naturam vivere: to act c., constanter facere (very c., constantissime). Ss expressed by the prepositions, ad, ex, pro; e. g. ad veritatem (c. with truth).—ex lege (c. with the law).—pro tempore et pro re. ex re et ex tempore (c. with the times and circumstances); or by abl. only, e. g. instituto suo, c. with his design.—c. with the customs of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum.

CONSISTORY, *senatus ecclesiasticus. *synedrium: the president of the c., *princeps senatus ecclesiastici: to be the president of the c., *senatus ecclesiastico præsidere: member or counsel of the c., *a consiliis ecclesiasticis: assessor of the c., *assessor senatus ecclesiastici. ¶ consistorium was the cabinet-council of a Roman Emperor, and the members of it, consistoriani, Cod. Just.

CONSOciate, consociare qd cum qo; or absol. consoc. qd or rem inter sese (C. L.). INTRANS. consociari cum qo. See ASSOCIATE, v.

CONSOciATE, see COMPANION, ASSOCIATE.

CONSOciATION, consociatio. See COMPANIONSHIP.

CONSOLABLE, consolabilis (C.).

CONSOLATION, solatium (c. wch althg affords and wch one feels).—consolatio (act of consoling).—confirmatio animi (stronger).—medicina (the consolatory means; remedy: solamen, poet.).—Ss fomentum (e. g. hæc sunt solatia, hæc fomena summorum dolorum, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 59): to be some c. (to ably), to afford c., solatium præbere or afferre. solatio or solatium esse: to afford some small degree of c., nonnullam consolationem or aliquid solatii habere: to afford no c., nihil (158)

habere consolationis: that is my c., eo solatio utor: this is my greatest c., consolator me maxime illo solatio: to be free fm guilt is a great c., vacare culpâ magnum est solatium: the misfortune of others is a poor c., levius est consolatio ex miseriis aliorum: this is the only c. that supports me, hæc una consolatio me sustentat: to find c. in misery, consolationem malorum invenire: to find c. in philosophy; or to apply to philosophy for c., medicinam petere a philosophiâ: to need no c., non egere medicinâ: a letter of c., literæ consolatorie. codicilli consolatorii (a note): a state that admits of no c., desperata res: a word of c., solatium: to look to one only source for c., omnia in unam consolationem conjicere: a good conscience is the best c., conscientia rectæ voluntatis maxima consolatio est (C.): a source of c., mihi, solatium; *solatii copia: unde solatium peti or repeti potest: it is a great c. that, magnus est solatium (followed by infn.): this is no trifling c. to me, hæc res mihi non modicorum consolationem affert: a recent sorrow will not admit of c., recens animi dolor consolationes rejicit ac refugit (Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11). It is often some c. to know one's fate, sæpe est calamitatis solatium, nosse sortem suam (Curt.). I have none of the c.'s wch others have had in similar circumstances, ea me solatia deficiunt quæ ceteris simili in fortunâ non defuerunt. ¶ Consolatio is the term used by Cicero for the discourse he composed for his own c. after the death of his daughter.

CONSOLATORY, consolatorius. *solatii plenus: to be c., solatio esse: very, magno solatio esse: it is very c. that &c., magnum est solatium, with following infn.

CONSOLE, consolari qm (in qâ re, as in miseriis; de qâ re: of persons and things).—solatium ci præbere or afferre.—ci solatio or solatium esse (to be of consolation to aby): to c. aby by letter, qm per literas consolari: on account of althg, consolari qm de qâ re: this c.'s me, hoc est mihi solatio: to go away c.'d, æquiere animo discedere. To c. oneself, se consolari (on account of althg, de qâ re: to c. oneself with althg, se consolari qd re (e. g. with vain hopes, spe inani); consolari qm qd or de qâ re. less commonly qd qâ re, as C. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur. Krebs. To c. oneself, se consolari (so memet, vos ipso).—I c. myself by thinking that &c., hoc solatio utor, quod &c. ¶ Consolari does not belong to the prose of gold. age): not to be able to c. oneself, *nihil consolationis admittere: nothing is able to c. me in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor: aby cannot be c.'d, cæ dolor or luctus nullo solatio levari potest. ¶ Stronger terms for to console are, erigere; excitare; firmare. confirmare (to inspire with courage).—relevare. recreare (comfort): to c. an afflicted person, qm confirmare, excitare. afflictus cæ animum recreare (comp. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans); animum cæ jacentem or qm abjectum et jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum; ad animi aequitatem extollere qm: to c. a dejected person, animum demissum et oppressum erigere: to be c.'d by a hope, spe infari.

CONSOLE, s. (in architecture): ancon or parotis (ἀγκών, ἄνκω, ἰ. ἄνκω, ἰδω, ἰ. Vitr. 4, 6, 4. Schneid.).

CONSOLIDATE, v. TR. firmare. confirmare (to make lasting, e. g. the reign, empire).—stabilire (to give firmness, e. g. of liberty, empire).—fundare (of power, security, liberty, dominion).—INTRA. solidescere (to become firm; to unite, to form one whole, Plin. 11, 37, 87; also spissescere).—[INTRA] consolidare is used by C. in the partic. consolidatus, of accounts that are settled: Vitr. uses it of a wall, &c., as t. t. Krebs.].—See To COALESCE, To UNITE.

CONSOLIDATION, confirmatio.—for the c. of the empire (or the power of the empire), ad munendas opes imperii.

CONSONANCE, } centenus. concordia. consensus. CONSONANCY, } consensus consprans. consensus centenusque. conspratio: to be in c., concinere. concordare. consentire. consentire atque concinere. consprare: with althg, convenire ci rei (e. g. sententiæ).—not to be in c. with, dissentire. dissidere. discrepare [consontantia only Vitr. and late writers]. See CONFORMITY.

CONSONANT, adj. concinens. concors. congruens; Jn. concors et congruens. consônus (opp. absonus).—modulatus (proper, harmonious). See also CONFORMABLE, CONSISTENT).

CONSONANT (litera) consônans. consôna (later): C.'s come together, cœuent: clash, rixantur (Q.). The clashing of c.'s, consonantium inter se concensus: to end in a c., in consonantem cadere or excidere.

CONSONANTLY, concorditer, congruenter, modulate. See also CONFORMABLY, CONSISTENTLY.

CONSORT, maritus (opp. cælebs).—conjux (spouse).—vir (man).—novus maritus (late married, Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36): fem. conjux; uxor (married according to the usual ceremonies; wife).—marita opp. vidua (widow).—materfamilias (opp. concubina). c. s. mariti (Papin. Dig. 24, 1, 52, extr.; so, of newly married persons, novi mariti, Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36).—conjuges (Catull. 64, 234). To become the c. of aby, nubere ei (of the female). See also HUSBAND, WIFE.

CONSORT, v. See To ASSOCIATE.

CONSPICUOUS, || Obvious to the sight, conspicuus. oculis subjectus (obvious to the sight).—expressus (clearly discernible, e. g. traces, vestiges, vestigia: marks, indicia).—apertus (lying openly before one's eyes, opp. occultus).—manifestus (plain, palpable, evident, opp. latens, occultus): to be c., ante oculos positum esse. apertum esse. apparere (g. t.). See also CLEAR.—|| Unusual, remarkable, notabilis or notandus.—insignis. insignitus. conspicuus or conspicendus (that will draw upon itself the eyes of people; See Bremi. Suet. Oct. 45).—mirus (strange, odd, extraordinary): a c. dress or costume, dissensitens a ceteris habitus: c. fm one's dress, cultu notabilis: to be c., esse notabilem (remarkable, of persons and things).—conspici conspicuum esse (to draw upon itself the eyes of the public, e. g. by its extravagant nature, of persons and things, see Bremi. Nep. At. 13, 5, and Suet. Oct. 45).—|| Eminent, insignis. prestant. clarus. nobilis. egregius. excellens. eximius [SYN. in DISTINGUISHED]. See EMINENT.

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifesto or manifeste. ita ut facile appareat. mirum in modum. aperte. dilucide. palam.—|| Eminently, egregie. eximie.

CONSPIRACY, conjuratio (v. pr.).—conspiratio (any association either for good or bad purposes). To form a c., see To CONSPIRE. To discover a c., conjunctionem invenire atque deprehendere. conjunctionem detegere (of a non-conspirator).—conjunctionem patefacere or prodere (on the part of a member): to suppress a c., conjunctionem opprimere; privy to a c., conjunctionis conscius, or (fm context) conscius only.

CONSPIRATOR, conjuratus.—conjunctionis particeps or socius: the c.'s, conjurati. conjunctionis globus.

CONSPIRE, conjurare. conjunctionem facere (v. pr.).—conspirare (to join for a certain purpose in general). To c. with aby, conjurare eum qd. to c. agi aby or athg, conjurare contra qm or qd. conspirare in qm or qd; for accomplishing a certain purpose, conjurare de qd. re faciendâ or in qd; conspirare in or ad qd: to c. agi aby's life, conjurare de quo interficiendo or in cs mortem. conspirare in cs cædem.

CONSTABLE, constabularius, qui dicitur (as t. t.), *discipline publicæ præpositus et custos,—inquisitor (who is employed in search of suspicious characters, see Bremi. Suet. Cas. 1).—apparitor (the officer of a court of justice who executes arrests).

CONSTANCY, || Perseverance, perseverantia (that c. which is not deterred by difficulties).—constantia (consistent conduct).—assiduitas (unremitting perseverance).—pertinacia (pertinacious adherence to athg, e. g. an opinion, design).—perveracia (firmness in endeavouring to attain one's end).—obstinatio. obstinata voluntas. obstinatus animus (obstinate persistence in, e. g. a resolution, decision).—stabilitas (in friendship).—animi firmitas (firmness of mind, or c. of sentiment).—of opinion, perpetua in sententiâ suâ permansio. obstinatio sententiæ: in faith, obstinatio fidel: aby does not possess c. in bearing adversities, minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens est: with c., perseveranter. obstinato animo. constanter. See also CONSTANTLY.—|| Patience, patientia (the will to endure sufferings and adversity without flinching; cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 163).—tolerantia (the energy and perseverance displayed in suffering, with collateral notion of the feeling but endurance of the misery; generally with Gen. e. g. tol. doloris).—æquus animus. æquitas animi (equanimity, calmness): to endure sufferings with c., pari ac ferre qd. perpeti, perferre qd. (see L. 28, 34. H. Ep. 1, 15, 17).—|| Continuance, perpetuitas (uninterrupted duration).—perennitas. diuturnitas (long duration).—stabilitas (immutability).—|| Faithfulness, fidelitas (erga amicum, erga patriam).—fides.—fidus amor (c. in love, but fidelitas erga conjugem, if conjugal fidelity is meant).

CONSTANT, || Firm, constans (remaining like itself).—stabilis (steady, unchanging).—firmus (firm, (159)

resisting external impressions; all these may be said, e. g. of a friend). A c. mind or courage, animus firmus. to be of a c. mind or courage, stare animo or (of several) stare animis (in circumstances of danger).—stabilis et firmo esse animo: to bear athg with a c. mind, æquo animo ferre qd.—|| To be c. to athg, in qâ re manere or permanere (e. g. in veritate; in sententiâ; in suâ erga qm voluntate perm.).—in qâ re perstare (e. g. in sententiâ suâ; in praviatâ suâ; in societate): not to be c. to athg, deficere a qâ re (e. g. a virtute).—decidere a re (e. g. a consuetudine parentum; a societate; a veritate): to be c. to a person, fidum manere ei. fidem servare or tenere; in fide or in officio cs manere or permanere.—|| Incessant, perennis (e. g. cursus stellarum).—perpetuus (continual, e. g. laughing, risus).—continens. continuus (uninterrupted, incommoda, labor, imber).—semperiternus (lasting, eternal, e. g. ignis Vestæ).—assiduus.

CONSTANTLY, || Firmly, constanter. perseveranter. firmiter. affirmato animo. pertinaciter. perveracius. obstinate. obstinato animo: to endure pain c., constanter ferre dolorem [See SYN. in CONSTANT].—|| Continually, perpetuo. continenter. sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (160) continue and continuo are un-Class.).—assidue (assiduo, un-Class.).—usque. semper: to study c., studia nunquam intermittere; totâ vitâ assidere literis; hæretæ in libris: to work c., nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be c. entreating aby, qm precibus fatigare.

CONSTELLATION, || Considered astrologically, the 'aspect' of the stars, astrorum or cæli affectio (C. Fat. 4, 8, de Divin. 2, 47, 99).—siderum significatio (Plin. Ep. 2, 20).—positus siderum (the relative position of the heavenly bodies; their 'aspects'). To be born under the same c., eodem statu cæli et stellarum natum esse: if it be of any consequence under what c. any living being is born, at ad rem pertineat, quomodo cælo affecto, compositisque sideribus, quodque animal oriatur (ibid. § 98). Born under a lucky c., dextro sidere editus or natus: born under an unlucky c., malo astro natus. See STAR.—|| Considered astronomically, as a group of stars; sidus.

CONSTERNATE, see, To throw into consternation, under CONSTERNATION.

CONSTERNATION, perturbatio. consternatio; trepidatio (state of agitation and consequent indecision).—res trepida (the state of things that produces c.). His countenance betrayed extreme c., ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferebat: to fill aby with c., cs mentem animique perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (161) nec percellere; by a speech, oratione differe (see Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5): to be in c., stupere. cs animus stupor tenet: to be in great c. about athg, qâ re exanimatum esse: he was in such c. that he could not utter a single word, torpetat vox spiritusque (L. 2, 25).

CONSTITUTE, || To condense, densare. condensare.—spissare. conspissare.—conferre. comprime. See COMPRESS.—|| To produce cohesiveness, alvum astringere, supprimere, comprimere, durare (Cels. 1), cohibere, firmare, sistere, inhibere.

CONSTIPATION, alvus asticta or restricta; alvus durata or suppressa; venter suppressus. I am suffering fm c., venter or alvus nihil reddit. nihil per se venter exernit (Cels. 2, 12, 2).—habeo alvum suppressam (Cels. 2, 12, 2). I have been suffering fm c. for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus.

CONSTITUTE, a. mandator (Gaj. Instit. 2, 9, 20).—elector (Auct. ad Herenn. p. 4). A person, c. s., either mandatoris mei (those who have commissioned me), or H. quorum ego vicarius sum (in senatu).

CONSTITUTE, adj. C. pars, elementa cs rei, res, ex quibus conflatur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch athg consists or is composed, C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126).

CONSTITUTE, statuere. constituere. designare (to order). Jx. constituere et designare.—dicere (say or indicate in general).—|| To appoint, constituere (establish, settle; set on a right footing).—instituire (institute; appoint; ordain a thing or person). See APPOINT.

CONSTITUTION, || State, status. conditio. Obs. cond. is lasting, status, transient.—|| Composition, compositio: structura (the manner in wch athg is composed).—|| Ordinance, law, lex. The c. s. (of a church, &c.), leges; instituta et leges.—constitutio (in silv. age).—|| Temperament, corporis constitutio, affectio: a good, strong c., firma corporis constitutio or

affectio. corpus bene constitutum. valetudinis prosperitas: *to have a strong c., corpore robusto esse.* ci corpus bene constitutum est: *a. bad, weak c., corporis* or valetudinis infirmitas, imbecillitas, valetudo tenuis, infirma or non firma: *to have a weak c., valetudine infirmā uti: to have a very bad or weak c., tenui aut nullā potius esse valetudine.* — *Form of government.* civitatis forma. — civitatis status (*state of the country*). — reipublicæ ratio or modus (*with reference to the nature of the government*). — reipublicæ genus (*considered as a species of the various c.'s*) — instituta et leges (*its laws and institutions collectively*). *A c. very judiciously established by our fathers*, descriptio civitatis a maioribus nostris sapientissime constituta: *to change the c., formam reipublicæ mutare: to give a c. to a state, reipublicam instituta temperare.* reipublicam or imperium constituere. reipublicam stabilire: *agst the c. of the country, *legibus civitatis repugnans.* non legitimus; non iustus.

CONSTITUTIONAL, legitimus. *legibus civitatis conveniens: *not c., *legibus civitatis repugnans.* — *Arising fm constitution of body, mly by innatus, insitus, ingeneratus, ingenuus or insitus et innatus (innate).* — naturalis, natus (*natural, opp. to what is artificial or assumed*). — congeneratus. a parentibus propagatus. — avitus (*e. g. hereditary*).

CONSTITUTIONALLY, legitime. *Not c., non legitime; non iuste.*

CONSTRAIN, qm vi cogere or cogere only (*if = necessitate: to ꝑc., ut with subj.*). — qm vi cogere ad qd (*or with following infn.*). ci necessitatem imponere or injicere qd faciendi: *to c. oneself, sibi vim facere.* naturæ repugnare: *to be constrained, necessario cogi (with following infn.).* Vid. **COMPEL**.

CONSTRAINED, by the past partic. of the verbs under **CONSTRAIN**, *if = compel.* — *Not natural, coactus, durus (hard).* — contortus (C.). *A c. style, oratio contorta: a c. look, vultus compositus, fictus: a c. laugh, risus invitus, coactus, fictus.* Vid. **FORCED**.

CONSTRAINT. See **COMPELSION**.

CONSTRUCT, or **CONSTRINGE**, *To contract, contrahere (opp. porrigere, tendere).* — *To bind, copulando jungere or conjungere.* constringere. — *astringere (to pull closely together; then of cold, also of medicines; opp. solvere).* — *coartare (to draw into a narrow compass).*

CONSTRUCTION, contractio (q. t.). — *constrictio (prop. the tying or lacing together, then of the inner parts of the body by medicines; late).*

CONSTRUCT, ædificare (v. pr. e. g. ships, towns, &c.). — *struere.* construere (e. g. a building, vessel, &c.). — *JN. construere atque ædificare.* — *extruere (erect, e. g. a tower).* — *condere (to found, e. g. a town).* — *excitare (erect, e. g. a monument, tower, &c.)* — *educere (to erect a lofty building, e. g. pyramids).* — *facere (to make, build in general).* — *architectari (to c. according to the rules of art, e. g. a temple, &c.).* — *præstruere ci rei (before any object).* — *astruere, adjungere qd ci rei (near or joining any object): to c. close together, e. g. houses, domos continuare (S. Cat. 20, 9, Herz.).* all around, circum struere: *of heven stone, saxo quadrato construere: to c. a house, extruere or ædificare domum: to c. a bridge over a river, pontem in flumine (not in flumen).* facere, efficere, injicere: *to c. fortifications, munimenta excitare: to c. (describe) on a given line an equilateral triangle, in datā lineā triangulum æquis lateribus constituere (Q. 1, 10, 3).* **GRAMM.**) componere.

CONSTRUCTION, *The act of constructing, ædificatio, exdificatio. exstructio: c. of a wall, ductus muri.* — *Grammatical c., verborum conformatio or compositio (the way in which one word follows another).* — *consecutio verborum (the logical order of the words according to Gramm.).* — *constructio (is used in C. for the artificial arrangement of a speech; but in grammarians = construction).* — *Meaning, sense, e. g. a word admits of various c.'s, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (Auct. ad Her. 4, 54, in.).* *this word does not admit of any other c., but ꝑc., neque ulla alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi ꝑc.: whenever a word admits of more than one c., quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi: to put a good or favorable c. on althg, qd in bonam partem accipere or bene interpretari; sine offensione accipere qd; to put the worst c. on althg, in malam partem accipere or male interpretari qd: to put a better or more favorable c. on althg, in miltiorem or in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari qd: a worse c., in pejorem partem accipere or deterius interpretari qd: a worse c. on every thing, omnia in deterius trahere.* — *[Hoc] these phrases with (160)*

the comparative are used where we should use the positive: 'to put a good, bad, &c., c. on althg'. — *To put a c. on althg that it was not intended to have, alter qd, ac dictum erat, accipere.*

CONSTRUCTOR, ædificator. — *conditor (founder).* **CONSTRUE**, interpretari qd. explanare (q. t.). — *to construe althg favorably, unfavorably, &c., see 'put a good, bad, &c. construction on,' under CONSTRUCTION.* — *In the technical sense of construing Latin, &c., *verba ita inter se jungere, ut nostra loquendi consuetudo fert.* — *To be construed with = to be followed by ꝑc., jungi or conjungi cum ꝑc. (e. g. hoc verbum conjungitur cum ablativo).* — *[Hoc] not construtur.*

CONSUBSTANTIAL, consubstantialis (Ter.). ejusdem naturæ.

CONSUL, consul (at Rome). *One who has been c., vir consularis: the c. of last year, qui proximo anno consulatum gererat: who is c. for the second time, his consul: for the third, fifth, &c. time, tertium, quintum consul: regarding the c., consularis: he was unanimously elected c., populi cunctis suffragiis consul factus or declaratus est.* — *Mercantile agent, procurator mercaturæ.* The Dutch c. at Livorno, *procurator mercaturæ Batavorum in Italiæ portu Liburno (Wytenb.).

CONSULATE, **CONSULSHIP**, dignitas consularis; fastigium consulare (the dignity). consulatulus (the office or duty).

CONSULT, *To ask advice, qm consulere (q. t. also to c. a physician): about althg, de re: by letter, per literas: petere consilium a qo. exquirere consilium cs (stronger terms). qm in consilium adhibere.* — *rogare.* quid ci videatur, quid censet (q. t.). *To c. the books of the Sibyl, adire libros Sibyllinos: to send to Delphi to c. the oracle, mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum: consulted, rogatus, interrogatus (asked one's opinion).* — *To take counsel with a by, consiliari.* in consilium ire (the latter of judges, &c.) — *deliberare (to take into consideration).* — *also habere deliberationem: consulere or consultare. consilium inire or capere (to take counsel).* — *about althg, de re: with a by, deliberare or consultare cum qo, qm in consilium vocare or assumere. consilium capere una cum qo, qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes: with a by about althg, qm (or qd) in consilium cs rei adhibere.* — *consilia inter se communicare: for the sake of consulting, consiliandi causâ: one must c. about althg, consilii res est, res in deliberationem cadit: to c. nobody, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest you had better c. yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Div. 12, 3, extr.).* — *Have regard to; to c. a by's interests, consulere ci: consulere or prospicere cs salutis or rationibus: to c. the interests of mankind, utilitati hominum consulere.*

CONSULTATION, consultatio. consilium (the taking counsel with oneself or with others; the former as action). — *deliberatio (the careful consideration of what is to be done, or what resolution is to be taken, C. Off. 1, 3, 9; Att. 8, 15, 2).* *JN. deliberatio et consultatio: to hold a c., consultare or deliberare. consilium habere de re; deliberationes habere de re (of several persons): to hold a c. with a by, deliberare, consultare cum qo (C.): to hold c.'s on the state of the republic, deliberationes habere de republicâ (C.): to require any c., aliquam in deliberationem or consultationem res venit: to call or invite a by to a c., qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes (C.).*

CONSUME, *To destroy, consumere, absumere; conficere (e. g. of care, &c.).* *JN. conficere et consumere.* — *haurire (of fire; of wch consumere, absumere, are also used): to be consumed by fire, flammis absumi.* *incendio consumi: fire c.'s all things, ignis consumptor or confector omnium: the fire c.'s every thing, ignis omnia disturbat ac dissipat: a by is consumed by grief, ægritudo exest cs animus: to be consumed by grief, morore consumi: to c. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere. Time c.'s all things, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: to c. oneself (itself), se conficere; tæbescere (see **CONSUME**, **INTR.**): consuming, tabificus (perturbationes, morbus): omnia hauriens (of fire).* — *To lavish, e. g. property, effundere, conficere; JN. effundere et consumere.* — *dissipare. obigirire. lacerare (e. g. patrimonium, patria bona).* — *perdere (c. unnecessarily, waste, e. g. tempus; or tempore abuti).* — *To use for the sustenance of the body, edere. comedere (eat up).* — *exedere (eat away or up; used also of grief).*

CONSUME, INTR.) se conficere. tabescere. contabescere (to waste away gradually; of persons; e. g. morbo, desiderio).

CONSUMER, consumer, confector (veterani consumidores sc. patrimonii, Sen.). See TO CONSUME. || The consumer (opp. to the seller) emptor, emptores.

CONSUMMATE, ad exitum adducere. ad finem perducere. conficere (finish).—consummare (Class. after the Aug. age: see Ruhnck. Vell. 2, 89).—absolvere.—perficere [SYN. IN PERFECT, v.].—ad effectum adducere (opp. spe concipere, C.).—ad effectum cs rei pervenire (e. g. consiliorum, C.).

CONSUMMATE, adj. summus.—perfectus. absolutus. Jn. perfectus atque absolutus. absolutus et perfectus. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumulatiusque. perfectus completusque (having the highest degree of perfection): also absolutus omnibus numeris. perfectus expletusque omnibus sui numeris et partibus (perfect in every part).—A c. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a c. orator, orator perfectus. homo perfectus in dicendo: a man of c. learning, homo or vir doctissimus. homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrina: a physician of c. skill, medicus arte insignis. For a c. rogue, rascal, fool, &c., see ARRANT.

CONSUMMATE, perfectae. absolute.—plane. prorsus. omnino.—summe (in the highest degree: officiosus, C.). Ss by superlative adj.—c. foolish, stolidissimus. stultissimus: c. impudent, impudentissimus.—bene et naviter impudens (C.).

CONSUMMATION, || The completing, confectio.—consummatio (post-Aug.).—effectio, effectus (the carrying into effect).—peractio. executio (execution).—finis. exitus (end).—|| State of completion, absolutio. perfectio.—Jn. absolutio perfectioque.—to bring one's plans to their., consiliorum suorum executionem esse: the work has not yet been brought to its c., operi nondum accessit ultima manus: to bring athy to its c., qd ad exitum or ad finem adducere.

CONSUMPTION, consumptio (a consuming; see TO CONSUME). || The disease, tabes (of which Cels. 3, 22, gives the different kinds in Greek: later writers in Latin; as, atrophía; cachexia; phthisis).—A slow c., lenta tabes: to fall into a c., corpus ad tabem venit, tabes qm invadit: to be dying of c., *tabe laborare [Sidon. Ep. 5, 14, uses phthisicare, to be suffering fm c.]: to die of a rapid c., subito male, et deinde morte corripit.—Oss. Phthisis is (according to Cels. 3, 22) the long periculossissima species; oritur fere e capite; inde in pulmonem destillat; huic exulceratio accedit; ex hac fibricula levis fit, quae etiam cum quievit, tamen repetit: frequens tussis est: pus excreatur; interdum cruentum aliquid. This is 'vera phthisis.'

CONSUMPTIVE, tabidus (g. l.).—phthisicus (φθισικός, phthisical, Vitr. Plin.): to be c., *tabe laborare [Sidon. phthisicare]. See also CONSUMPTION. || Descriptive. Vid.

CONTACT, tactio. tactus (a touching).—contactus (e. g. mulieris, viri: also impropr. cont. valentiorum; and = 'contagious example,' T.).—contagio (c., in a good or bad sense: contagium only in poets [in plur.], and in post-Aug. prose): not to come into c. with athy, ne minimā quidem cs rei societate contingi: point of c., *punctum contactus (propr. in Geometr.): angle of c. (where two lines cross each other), *angulus contactus.

CONTAGION, contactus (propr. and trop. as act).—contagio (contagium only in post-Aug. prose; in plur. in poets, lucrī, H.: the infection and the disease itself; propr. and trop.).—They keep their morals pure from c., mores sinceros integrosque a contagione servant (with gen. of the persons fm whom the infection proceeds: e. g. acolarum).—To infect a whole flock by c., universum gregem contagione proternerē: the disease propagates itself by c., contactu morbus in alios vulgatur: crime, like a plague, spreads amongst the well-disposed by c., licentia scelus, quasi tabes, ad integros contactu procedit (S. Fragm. 1, 19, p. 220). See CONTAGIOUSNESS.

CONTAGIOUS, pestilens. contagiosus (e. g. dominations, T.).—contagio (e. g. criminis; illius sceleris; turpitudinis).—contagiones (e. g. Graecum evexit contagionibus malorum, C.).—contagia, pl. (in poetry, and post-Aug. prose; e. g. lucrī, H. scelerum, Luc.).

CONTAIN, || To hold (as a vessel, &c.), continēre. (161)

complecti. comprehendere.—habēre (e. g. quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod, &c. what after all did the book c., which, &c., see C. Brut. 4, 14): to be contained in athy, qā re contineri; in qā re inesse: to be contained in philosophal works, philosophorum libris contineri, (C.). || Restrain; to c. oneself, se tenēre, cohēbere, coērcere or continēre, potētem sui or mentis esse. competem esse sui or mentis or animi. in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly able to c. oneself, vix se continēre posse, quin, &c., vix temperare sibi posse, quin, &c.: I can hardly c. myself, vix comprimor, quin, &c. (see Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 46): to be unable to c. oneself, sui non potētem or sui impotentem esse; sui non competem esse; also non apud se esse (to be beside oneself, e. g. prae iracundiā, not to c. one's anger): to c. one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, irā teneri: not to be able to c. one's anger, impotentem esse irae: to c. aby in his duty (Spenser), coērcere qm et in officio continēre; to c. one's tears, lacrimas tenēre. fletum reprimere. lacrimis temperare (C.): one's laughter, risum tenēre, continēre. Vid. RESTRAIN.

CONTAMINATE, contaminare. commaculare. inquinare.—polluere. spurcare. conspurcare [SYN. IN DEFILE].—oblinere (e. g. paricidio oblitus, C.).—fodere (to defile, to make foul).—violare (to dishonour, also to profane): to c. oneself, se inquinare sordibus; turpitudinis notam subire (to disgrace oneself): to c. one's hands with blood, contaminare se sanguine (C.): manus suas sanguine creanture. to c. one's character by debauchery, vitam oblinere libidine. libidinibus inquinari: to c. one's glory, gloriam fodere, infuscare: one's fame, famam inquinare: to c. the mind by all manner of wickedness, contaminare mentem omni scelere (L.): to be contaminated, contaminari (e. g. paricidio).—contaminated with crime, flagitiis commaculatus (T.): to be contaminated by crime, nullo crimine imbutus esse: not contaminated, involutus.

CONTAMINATION, contaminatio. pollutio (both late).—macula. labe (blot; stigma).—contagio. contactus (contagious infection): free from c., involutus (opp. pollutus).

CONTEMN, see DEPISE.

CONTEMPLATE, PROPR. spectare.—contemplari (only of contemplating natural objects or works of art).—considerare (to examine or consider with reference to forming a choice or decision: when applied to beauties of nature or art, consid., is an act of the understanding, contemplari, of the feeling or imagination, Cff. C. Off. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21).—intueri (to fix one's eyes upon).—Jn. intueri et contemplari—contueri (to c. with fixed attention).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to survey carefully).—visere. invisere (to take a close view; esp. of things that interest us, Görrenz, C. Fin. 5, 1, p. 531).—perspicere (to look through and through; examine carefully).—Jn. contueri perspicereque.—To c. eagerly, intently, &c., intentis oculis contemplari. IMPROPR. contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione. considerare secum in animo, or simply contemplari or considerare, and Jn. contemplari et considerare. referre animum ad qd (to direct one's mind to any object); lustrare animo, or ratione animoque.—perlustrare animo, or mente animoque. circumspicere mente.—perpendere, expendere (weigh).—to c. athy with the utmost care, qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut ajunt, acerrime contemplari: to c. the thing as it really is, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, considerare se ipsum cum animo: contemplatione sui frui.

CONTEMPLATION, contemplatio. consideratio. inspectio (as well with the eyes as with the mind): careful, minute c., conspectus (e. g. of nature, naturæ).—repeated or diligent, constant c., contemplationes (see Görrenz, C. Fin. 5, 19, 51): to be blind in the c. of things, cæcum esse in contemplandis rebus: a careful and accurate c., magna ac diligens contemplatio (C.): the c. of nature, consideratio contemplatioque naturæ. || Meditation [vid.], meditatio. commentatio.—to be wrapt in c., multa cum animo suo cogitare: wrapt in c., mente in qā re defixus. In cogitatione defixus: worthy of c., contemplatione dignus. contemplandus. considerandus. visendus.—See CONSIDERATION. || To have athy in c., agitare also with (in) mente or animo—cogitare [with following inf.].—parare (to be preparing).—moliri (a great and difficult work).—id agere, ut, &c.: the c. of great undertakings, magnarum rerum agitatio. vid. PURPOSE.

CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus (philosoph. t. t. Sen. Ep. 95, 10, philosophia contemplativa opp. activa). A c. life, degendae vitæ ratio in contemplatione et cognitione rerum (divinarum) posita (C. Fin. 5, 4, 11): c. philosophy, philosophia contemplativa (Sen.);

or quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur: to be a *c. philosopher*, or to lead a *c. life*, studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (in a *philos. sense*): *c. studies* or *pursuits*, studia cogitationis (*C. Off.* 1, 6, 19), or studia scientiæ cognitionisque.

CONTEMPLATOR, contemplator. *fem.* contemplatrix: animadversor (who watches *athg.* *C. Off.* 1, 41, 146:) *c. of nature*, speculator venatorque naturæ (*C. N. D.* 1, 30, in.). See also OBSERVER.

CONTEMPORARY, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore esse fit. To be *c.* eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri (of things).—|| Of persons, æqualis *ci* or *cs* (living about the same time), or æqualis illorum temporum. qui ejusdem ætatis est [*1865*] cœvus, cœtæneus and contemporaneus, belong to declining *Latinity*.—*aby's c.*, *cs* or *ci* æqualis: a man's *c.*, ejusdem ætatis or temporis homines. *cs* ætas: nearly *my c.*, meus fere æqualis: a celebrated *c.* of his was *Protagoras*, simul floruit *Protagoras*; *Alcibiades*, *Critias*, and *Theramenes*, were almost *c.*, eidem ætati suppare *Alcibiades*, *Critias*, *Theramenes*: *Socrates* was not understood by his *c.*, *Socratem* ætas sua parum intellexit; *Socrates* ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur. *C. history*, historia nostræ ætatis; or nostri (illius, sui, &c.) temporis (*v. Lamprid. Austr. Diadum.* &c.).—earum rerum historia, quæ nostrâ ætate, or ipsius ætate, or illâ ætate gestæ sunt (*v. C. Brut.* 83, 286): a writer of *c. history*, qui scribit (scriptis, &c.) historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (*C. Brut.* 83, 286), or historiam sui temporis.

CONTEMPT, contemptio. contemptus.—despicientia (a looking down with *c. upon aby*); *JN.* contemptio et despicientia.—apretio (a disdain, *L.* 40, 5) [*SYN.* in *DESPISE*].—A proud *c.* of others, fastidium: to fall into *c.*, in contemptum adduci (by *athg.* qâ re); in contemptum venire (with *aby*, *ci*): to be regarded with *c.*, contemni (by *aby*, a qo): to be an object of *c.* to *aby*, contemptui or despiciatui (not despectui) esse *ci*: to draw *c. upon aby*, *ci* contemptum or contemptuonem afferre: with *c.*, or in *c.*, contemptim. cum contemptu. cum fastidio: to speak of *aby* with *c.*, contemptim loqui de qo: to look down upon *aby* with *c.*, despiciere qm.—*Sis the particp. contemnens may serve* (*e. g.* transibat contemnens ossa (passed them by with *c.*, *Propert.* 3, 1, *extr.*). 'In *c.* of *athg.*, by contemptum or neglectum in *abl. absol.*—he returned to Rome in *c.* of all my entreaties, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis *Romam* rediit: one who shows *c.*, contemptor. *f.* contemptrix. spreto. See CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

CONTEMPTIBLE, contemnendus (to be despised).—contemptus. despectus (despised, *SYN.* in *DESPISE*).—abjectus (worthless); *JN.* contemptus et abjectus.—villa (mean, *e. g.* honour). [*1865*] Not contemptibilis, despiciabilis or aspernabilis].—*ci* in the eyes of all the rest, abjectus or contemptus or despectus a ceteris: a *c. fellow*, homo despiciatissimus. homo contemptissimus, or contemptissimus et despiciatissimus: to become *c.*, in contemptum venire or adduci: to render *c.*, in contemptum or contemptuonem afferre *ci*. in contemptuonem adducere qm: to render *aby* *c.* in *aby's* eyes, afferre *ci* contemptuonem apud qm: to be *c.*, contemptui or despiciatui (not despectui) esse.

CONTEMPTIBLY, abjecte.—humiliter. illiberaliter (meanly).—limide. ignave (in a cowardly manner).—serviliter. muliebriter (like a slave or woman: all *C.*). To behave *c.*, *humilem or illiberalem se præbere (meanly).

CONTEMPTUOUS, contemnens: *c. behaviour*, fastidium. superbia.—insolentia. See PROUD, HAUGHTY.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemptim: to speak *c.* of *aby*, contemptim loqui de qo: to look down *c. upon aby* or *athg.*, despiciere qm or qd, or despiciatui habere or despiciatui habere: he passed by the bones of the dead *c.*, transibat contemnens ossa (*Prop.* 3, 1, *extr.*): to think *c.* of *aby*, male de qo opinari (see *Bremi. Suet.* Oct. 51): to treat *aby* *c.*, *qm contemptim tractare. qm contemnere (or despiciere) et pro nihilo ducere.—despiciere et pro nihilo putare.

CONTEND, || *C.* with = fight; see TO COMBAT. || FIG. (in argument), impugnare. oppugnare. To *c. agst aby's* views, *cs* opinioni repugnare.—certare cum qo de qâ re (to endeavour to get the better of an antagonist in argument).—concertare (of two endeavouring to do so alternately, cum qo de qâ re).—contendere verbis or jurgio (*c. violently*, in a quarrelsome manner, cum qo).—decertare (to bring to a decision by argument or words).—altercari cum qo (to have an altercation with *aby*): controversiam habere (to have a dispute or difference, before a court or elsewhere), with *aby*, cum qo, about *athg.* de qâ re (*e. g.* de fundo, de hereditate).—litigare (to be

involved in a dispute, gen. and before a court, cum qo de qâ re).—disceptare, also with verbis (to have a dispute, discuss with a view to discover the truth, or ascertain what is right; with *aby*, cum qo, about *athg.* de qâ re).

—rixari (cum qo, to quarrel with *aby*).—jurgio contendere cum qo, jurgis certare, see TO QUARREL.—to *c. for* and *agst*, disputare in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem: to *c. neither for nor agst*, in nullam partem disputare: to *c. for* *athg.*, pro re pugnare. See also DISCUSE, DISPUTE. || Maintain, affirmare. [not assere]. confirmare. asseverare. velle. contendere. defendere. ajo.—To *c.* that *athg.* is not so, negare, with *acc.* and *inf.* (*e. g.* Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, *C.*). [*SYN.* in *ASSERT*]. || CONTENTED, vid. || To be *c.* (to do *athg.*), velle or paratum esse. facile pati. I am quite *c.* to let the balance of kind offices be in my favour, apud me plus officii residere facillius patior (*C.*).

CONTENT, v. Satisfy, vid.—|| Gratify, please, vid.

CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, tranquillitas animi. animus tranquillitas (mental tranquillity, absence of passions and desires. See *Sen. Trang.* 2, 3).—hilaritas. animus hilaris (serenity, cheerfulness): to live in *c.*, sorte sua contentum vivere. tranquille vivere: to my great *c.*, cum magnâ meâ voluptate. See also SATISFACTION.

CONTENTED, contentus; with *athg.* qâ re: to be *c.* with one's lot, sorte sua contentum vivere: to be *c.* with very little, minimo contentum esse (*C.*): to be, &c., qâ re contentum esse; acquiescere qâ re (not to require any more or *athg.* else); in qâ re acquiescere (to find contentment in *athg.* *f. Zumpt.* § 416); qd probare or approbare or accipere (to approve of; accept). || *Absol.* parvo or paucis contentus (with little)—sorte sua contentus (with his fate).—suis rebus contentus; *e. q.* quod adest, contentus.—tranquillus (in his mind): a *c. mind*, animus æquus or tranquillus. Vid. SATISFIED and CONTENT, adj.

CONTENTEDLY, tranquille. placide (calmly): to live very *c.*, sorte sua contentum vivere. See CONTENT, adj. [*1865*] Not contentus, *vehementer*!].

CONTENTS, quod qâ re continetur (that *wh.* is enclosed in a certain space).—summa (the principal heads of a letter, discourse, &c.).—sententia. sententiæ (principal or leading thought in a speech, writing, disquisition).—argumentum (the subject-matter of a speech, &c.; for *wh.* materia is not classical; see *Quint.* 5, 10, 9, *Spalding*).—epitome (short extract).—vid. PURPORT.—A table of contents, argumentum (will *my* do, from the context). *argumenti conspectus (aff. pecuniæ conspectus, *Gell.*).

CONTENTION, concertatio (the reciprocal exertions of two persons to conquer each other in argument).—certatio (dispute in general, as act; also before a court).—certamen (contest with words, as event).—contentio (carried on violently).—disceptatio (a discussion for the purpose of arriving, *e. g.* at the real truth of *athg.*; also before a court).—pugna (between literati in matters of opinion, as *C. de Divin.* 2, 51, in.: hic quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum).—controversia (the dispute, in as far as each believes himself in the right; also before a court; and, in general, a literary dispute).—altercatio (any violent discussion, but *esp.* a dispute arising from difference of opinion, and *wh.* at times, is carried on from mere obstinacy, and *my* with heat).—jurgium (dispute accompanied with abusive, insulting words).—rixia (violent dispute, on trifles *esp.*; attended by menaces and even acts of violence).—lis (in standard prose only of a suit before a court). To cause *c.*, controversiam facere (as well of the thing as of the person that causes it)—causam jurgi inferre (to get up a quarrel: of the author). See also DISPUTE, QUARREL. || Emulation, *z eal.* emulatio. studium. certamen. an honorable *c.*, honesta certatio: to enter into a *c.* with *aby*, in certamen cum qo descendere. Vid. ZEAL. || Contentiousness, vid.

CONTENTIOUS, certandi or concertationis cupidus.—litigiosus. cupidus litium (fond of law-suits, litigious).—cupidus rixe. ad rixam promptus (fond of quarrels). See also QUARRELSOME.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *litium cupiditas. certandi or concertationis studium. altercandi or rixandi studium. alacritas ad litigandum [*SYN.* in CONTENTION].

CONTENTMENT, see CONTENT.

CONTERMINOUS, confinis (having a common frontier).—conjunctus *ci* loco (see *Heid. Cæs. B. G.* 1, 64).—contiguus *ci* loco, or cum qo loco.—attingens qm

locum (C. Fam. 15, 4, 4). —~~¶~~ *affinis, in this sense, occurs in Cl. prose only in L. 28, 17, 5: conterminus and contiguus, Poet., and in later writers. See CONTIGUOUS.*

CONTEST, v. impugnare. oppugnare (to attack an opinion).—qd in controversiam vocare, adducere, or perducere (to call into controversy).—To c. a point with *aby*, contendere cum qd de qâ re: to c. every thing, contra omnia disserere: to c. *aby's* opinion, cs opinionem repugnare: to be contested, in contentione venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci; in disceptationem vocari. ¶ *Vie with, vid.*

CONTEST, s. ¶ *With weapons, vid. COMBAT.* ¶ *With words, vid. DISPUTE, CONTENTION.*—to enter into a c. with *aby*, certamen cum qd instituire: a c. arises, oritur certamen or controversia: to engage in a c., in certamen descendere, with *aby*, cum qd: to be involved in a c. with, &c., venire in certamen cum qd. I have a c. with *aby*, est mihi certamen or certatio or contentio or controversia cum qd. habeo contentionem or aliquid contentionis cum qd. habeo controversiam cum qd (g. t.). They are engaged in a c. with each other respecting some property, est inter eos de possessione contentio. I have a c. with *aby* about *athg*, est mihi controversia cs rei cum qd. habeo controversiam cum qd de qâ re. litigio cum qd de qâ re: to terminate a c. (by an arrangement, &c.), controversiam componere or dirimere or sedare: the interference of the *Consule* put an end to the c., intercursum consulum rixa sedata est: to decide a c., adjudicare controversiam. *IMPROPR.* certatio (e.g. virtutis cum voluptate): there can be no c. between the useful and the good, utilia cum honestis pugnare non possunt: a c. *agat* *luct* is no easy matter, cupiditatis resistere difficile est: the c. of the elements, pugna rerum naturæ secum.

CONTESTABLE, quod in controversiam cadit, or in controversiam vocari potest.—[~~¶~~ *disputabilis* (Sen. Ep. 88, 37) = a subject for and agut weh much may be said.]

CONTESTED, qd in controversiâ est or versatur. controversus. quod or de qo ambigitur (the object c., e.g. res, ager).—dubius (doubtful); Jn. dubius controversæque. [In L. 3, 12, and Sen. Ep. 85, 20, we find controversiosus: controversiosam sibi adjudicare rem, L.]—To be c., in controversiâ esse or versari. in controversiam deductum esse. in contentione esse or versari. in disceptatione versari. *Athg* is still a c. point, adhuc sub iudice lis est (H.).

CONTEXT, verba (scriptoris) contexta (opp. singula verba: *aff. Q. 9, 4, 23*, ejus [ordinis] observatio in verbis est singulis et contextis): *fm* the c., *ex contextis ipsis scriptoris verbis: or *ex ipsis scriptoris verbis, non singulis, sed contextis (e.g. judicare, intelligere qd).—Oss. contextus orationis, sermonis, &c., in the manner in wch it is put together, the mutual dependence of its parts, &c. *Sis* perhaps continuatio seriesque rerum or verborum may help.

TEXTURE, contextus (Lucr. and Ulp. Dig.).

CONTIGNATION, contignatio (Cæs.).

CONTIGUITY, *Crcly*, with adjectives or verbs under CONTIGUOUS. From the c. of their houses, *propter contiguas domos. [contentia, coherentia, are used in this sense by Macro. Sat. 5, 15, continentia regionum; coherentia regionum].

CONTIGUOUS, continuus (e.g. aer terræ, Sen.).—contiens c. loco or cum qo loco (e.g. per Cappadociæ partem eam, quæ cum Ciliciâ contiens est, C.); continentia atque adjuncta prædia huic fundo, C.). Jn. continens atque adjunctus (c. loco).—conjunctus c. loco (Cæs. Np.); *not* cum qo loco, *since* that would imply 'intermixture', 'internal connexion', Held. ad Cæs. B. C. 64).—confinis (having a common frontier).—contiguus (e.g. contiguas tenere domos, O. Poet. and later prose writers).—To be c., adiacere, imminere c. terræ, tangere, attingere, contingere terram (esp. of c. countries).—continentes or continuos (poët. contiguos) esse (of houses).—contingere inter se (of wch each touches the other): our houses are c., continuos habemus or tenemus domos (*aff. O. Met. 4, 57, see Gierig*).

CONTINENCE, ¶ *Self-restraint*, continentia (command over sensual desires: opp. libido; luxuria; incontinentia; vid. C. Invent. 2, 44, *¶* *ἐνκράτεια*).—temperantia (moderation in sensual enjoyments).—abstinentia (in the gold. age, is command over the desire of what belongs to another).—imperium sui (the mastery over one's own passions, Plin.).—Oss. animi continentia, integritas et continentia are in C. the integrity and c. of a good magistrate, &c. ¶ *Chastity*, castitas.—castimonia (as an abiding quality, and in a religious

point of view).—continentia (Eccl. 1, 1).—abstinentia veneris (Q.). To preserve c., castitatem tueri. castitatis gloriam tenere (both Lactant.).—continentiam servare (August): an example of c., exemplum continentiæ: to live a life of c. (of a nun), *sanctimoniam per omnem vitam servare.

CONTINENT, s. continens terra; but more commonly continens, f. only (Abi. e and i equally common, Freund). On the c., in continenti (Np.); to send ambassadors to the c., in continentem legatos mittere (Cæs.): to be brought to him on the c., in continentem adduci: to reach the c., ad continentem pervenire: to fetch *fm* the c., ex continenti comportare (things); ex continenti accessisse (persons; e.g. fabros, Cæs.): to leave *aby* on the c., qm in continente relinquere (Cæs. B. G. 5, 8): to spend the winter on the c., in continenti hiemem agere (ib. 22). [Politian is wrong in using it as masc.: uterque continens. adversus continens. Krebs.]

CONTINENT, adj.; continens (in qâ re).—abstinens [SYN. IN CONTINENCE].—castus continensque. abstinens rebus veneris (Col.). to lead a c. life, continenter vivere (C.); rebus veneris non uti (*aff. C.*); rebus veneris abstinere, Col.

CONTINENTAL, by gen. continentis: a c. town, *oppidum continentis (cf. L. 35, 43): the c. powers or states, *principes or civitates Europæ.

CONTINENTLY, continenter.—abstinenter [SYN. IN CONTINENCE]: to live c., continenter vivere (C.); abstinere rebus veneris (Col. 12, 4, 3).

CONTINGENCY, ¶ *The quality of being fortuitous; Crcly*, by in casu esse; fortuito accidere (C.); *casu non necessitate accidere, fieri, &c.; cæco casu fieri (C.). [Kraft gives *conditio fortuita, in casu posita; nulla necessitas]. To prove the c. of *athg*, *probare rem casu evenisse; probare rem non esse necessariam. ¶ *A contingency* (= a contingent event): casus.—quod casu fit.—quod non habet necessitatem. quod fortuito, or temere ac fortuito, fit (factum est, &c.). quod fortuito accidit. Contingencies, fortuita (pl.); res fortuitæ: casus.

CONTINGENT, fortuitus, forte oblatu. in casu positus, non necessarius, adventicius [SYN. IN ACCIDENTAL]: To be c., in casu esse (e.g. quod externum, id in casu est): if these things are governed by any necessary law of this kind, what in the world is there, that we can believe to be merely c. si hæc habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortunâ putemus? C. evenit, fortuita (pl.); res fortuitæ, or in fortuâ positæ (C.).—casus. These things are necessary, *not* c., hæc quædam ex necessitate eodem modo semper sunt (C.).

CONTINGENT (of troops), quantum militum quæque civitas militum debet (*aff. Np. Arist. 3, 1*): also auxilia only (if they are auxiliaries). To determine the c. of each state, quantum militum quæque civitas mittat, constituere. auxilia singularum civitatum describere (Just. 9, 5, 4). To bring one's c. into the field, suum numerum conferre (Cæs. B. G. 1, 75, extr.).

CONTINGENTLY, casu.—fortuito or fortuito.—forte fortunâ temere. Jn. casu et fortuito: temere ac fortuito [SYN. IN ACCIDENT].

CONTINUAL, continens (uninterrupted); bella, labor, itinera, febres).—continuus (same meaning; bella, L.; cursus præliorum, T.; incommoda, Cæs.; labor, Q.; itinera, Lepid. ap. C.).—assiduus (also uninterrupted; but of time only, not of place; constant; imbres, opera, æ; recordatio; febricula; otium; sterilitas; incurtus barbarorum; gemitus, O.).—perpetuus (continuing all through to the end; historia; risus, O.; defensio contra qm: amicitia; sumptus, voluntas). perennis (lasting the whole year: then lasting through many years; militia: cursus stellarum; aquæ; annis). Jn. continuus et perennis (r. g. motio); perennis atque perpetuus (e.g. cursus stellarum). Vid. CONSTANT.

CONTINUALLY, continenter (~~¶~~ in this sense continue is præ- and post- Class., continuo is found twice in Q. [2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11], but Hand entirely rejects it in this sense: "quod perpetuum est—id veteres scriptores adverbis continetum et continenter, non adverbio continuo expriment. Hoc enim non ponitur, nisi—pro 'statim', 'nullâ morâ interpositâ.' il. 104.).—uno tenore. perpetuo, assidue (~~¶~~ assidue, præ- and post- Class.; Plaut.; Plin. SYN. IN CONSTANT).—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (without intermission).—semper. usque (always: the former absolutely, the latter with a reference, expressed or implied, to a definite limit).—Jn. continenter usque ad qd (e.g. up to a certain point, e.g. ad ipsum negotium, C.).—to

rain c. for two days, continenter biduum—pluere (L.): to be c. at his books, studia nunquam intermittere; totā vitā assidue libris; hærere in libris: to be c. at work, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be c. beseeching *aby*, qm precibus fatigare.

CONTINUANCE, continuatio (s. g. imbrum, Cæs.; laborum, Suet.; causarum, C.).—diuturnitas (long c., belli, Np.; pugne, Cæs.; reipublicæ, C.).—tenor (equable course)—perpetuitas (s. g. voluntatis)—stabilitas (firmness: steady continuance; amicitie, fortune).—To be of long c., durare; manere; stare; stabilem, firmum, esse: to be of short c., non diu manere or stare; fragilem, caducum fluxum esse. *¶* A long c. of *abq* may often be translated by diuturnus with the word that in English follows 'of':—a long c. of peace, labour, &c., diuturna pax; diuturnus or diuturnus labor; a long c. of wretched health, diuturna perturbatio totius valetudinis.—This joy was not of long c., hæc lætitia non nimis diuturna fuit (Np.): this emotion is generally of no very long c., hæc perturbatio animi plerumque brevis est, et ad tempus (C.).—they maintain the c. of the human soul after death, aiunt animos post mortem manere or remanere.—For a c., diu: to please for a c., diu placere. *¶* Perseverance. Vid. *Abode*. Vid.

CONTINUATION. *¶* Act of continuing *abq*: Cret. by verbs under CONTINUE: for the c. of the species, ad genus faciendum (Just.). *¶* Continuance. Vid. *Continuation* (i. e. later portion) of a narrative, &c.: reliqua pars. "quod reliquum est" continuatio non Lat. in this sense; the c. is to follow, reliqua deinceps persequuntur (as promise of the author, C.).—plura, alia or quedam sequuntur, adduntur, subjiciuntur (Kraff.).—As a title or heading, 'Continuation' may be translated by *pars or particula altera, tertia, &c. (as the case may be; Krebs); or by *res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur. *porro or amplius tractatur eadem res, or de eadem res (Krebs).

CONTINUE, TR. *¶* To go on with *abq*: facere qd pergo.—exsequi, epi sequi qd (to carry it through till the proposed end is reached: e. g. an undertaking, incepta exs. or pers.: enmity, inimicitias persequi)—ci operi instare (to carry it on with activity and spirit)—perseverare in re or with inf. (to carry it on with pertinacity, perseverance: to c. the war, perseverare in bello, or perserv. bellare: the siege, perseverare in obsequio).—extendere (to lengthen: e. g. *abq* to midnight, qd ad medium noctem; the battle to night-fall, pugnam ad noctem, L.);—propagare (to prolong: e. g. *abq*'s command for another year, propag. ci imperium in annum, L.);—producere (to draw out; to lengthen: e. g. sermonem in multam noctem).—continuare non or non intermittere qd (to carry on without interruption: e. g. opus, Cæs.).—Never use continue unless the action has been uninterrupted: to c. after an interruption is pergere qd facere.—'to c. a journey' may be iter continuare (Cæs.), or iter non intermittere, if it is uninterrupted; but to c. it after a halt (= to resume it) must be pergere conficere iter reliquum (C.); iter persequi; to c. a drinking bout for two days and two nights, contin. perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus (Plin.); to c. one's studies, literarum studia tenere or persequi; to c. the war (vid. perseverare above), bellum persequi or (after an interruption) bellum renovare, instaurare (Krebs aff. Dietrich).—The work is continued without any intermission through the whole of the night, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur (Cæs.): that the work might be continued without the slightest interruption, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur (Id.).—*Abq* has been continued by *abq* up to this day, qd usque ad hoc tempus qd re continuatum permansit (C.): to c. a subject, ea, quæ restant, persequi (C.).—The same subject continued' (as the heading of an article in a review, &c.), *res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur (vid. CONTINUATION). *¶* To extend in an unbroken line (of extension in space), continuare (e. g. pontem, T.): so Milton: 'a bridge from Hell continued'. extendere (stretch out; e. g. of the lines of an army; cornua; aciem; agmen ad mare, Curt.).—*¶* To retain; to persevere in a custom, in the habitual performance of *abq*, &c., tenere; retinere.—servare (all opp. rejicere).—to c. a barbarous custom, retinere (illam) immanem ac barbaram consuetudinem (e. g. hominum immolandum, C.); you c. your old ways and character, morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines (Ter.); to c. one's kindness to *aby*, *pergere benigne or comiter qm tractare; *pergere beneficia in qm conferre; *pergere

benevolentiam ei præstare; *aby* c.'s his kindness to me, oblineo ca benevolentiam (gratiam, humanitatem, &c.); ca gratiam mihi retineo; ca benevolentiam tueor; to c. one's intimacy with *aby*, in consuetudine cum qo permanere.

CONTINUE, INTRA. *¶* To last; manere. permanere.—durare.—stare (to last long without being shaken or overthrown: regnum stetit, L.; qui si steterit idem, C.);—perstare (in the same sense as stare: nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe, O.).—Integram manere (to last without being injured, spoilt, &c.).—Tenere in the sense of 'lasting' occurs in L. only of the writers of the golden age: the rain continued all night, imber per totam noctem tenuit. I am your friend, and shall c. to be so, et sum et ego semper tibi amicus; *me semper tui studiosum habebis. If my health c.'s good, si sanitas constabit (Phadr.).—To c. long, diuturnum esse: the battle continued without any pause for five hours, horis quinque continenter pugnatum est. Oss. qd non intermittit may be followed by *inf.*—The weather c.'s, year after year, to be fine at the proper season, non intermittit suo tempore cælum nitescere (C.). *¶* A *bide*: manere (e. g. with *aby*, apud qm;—morari (e. g. hic; in provincia, Rome);—commorari (e. g. at Rome, Rome; with *aby*, apud qm; in those parts, circum, in hac loca).—sustinere se in qo loco (to stop there, *fm* thinking it dangerous to proceed, &c. till certain intelligence is obtained. Vid. C. Att. 10, 2, in.). *¶* To continue in *abq*: manere (e. g. in amicitia, voluntate, &c.).—stare (to remain unshaken: stare in sententiâ, L.; also with *abq* only; suis iudiciis stare, C.).—perstare (e. g. in sententiâ, Cæs.; in incepto, L.). perseverare.—constare (e. g. in sententiâ).—consistere. persistere (Vid. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 36).

CONTINUED, continuatus.—As adj. continuus, continens.—perpetuus, assiduus, perennis. [Syn. in CONTINUAL, vid. A c. stream (of persons), continens agmen (e. g. migrantium).—A c. fever, febris continens (Cels.). perpetua (Plin.); c. sleep, somnus continens; c. labour, labor continens (Cæs.). assiduus (C.). In consequence of the long-c. rains, continuatione imbrum (Cæs.).

CONTINUITY, continuatio.—continuitas (very rare: Varro; of the spine, spinæ, Plin.).—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuance in any course).

CONTINUOUS, continens, continuus.

CONTORT, contorquere (used esp. of whirling round, hurling, &c. weapons; but also of other bodies; globum, tantum corpus, currum, amnem).—distorquere. depravare (distort, twist in an unnatural, displeasing manner; with os, oculos, labra, &c.).—Contortus, contortus. Jx. contortus et deflexus.—distortus (e. g. vultus, crura). depravatus (oculi, crura).

CORTORTION, contortio (the swinging round; dextræ).—distortio. depravatio (both of the mouth: also distort. membrorum).—Jx. distortio et depravatio.

CONTOUR, extremitas lineæ; extremitas picturæ (Plin.): to draw a c., extrema corporum facere (or pingere), et desinientis picturæ modum includere (Plin. 35, 10, 36); primas lineas ducere; primis lineis designare qd (sketch, Q.).

CONTRABAND, vetitus. C. goods, *vetitæ merces.—To import c. goods, *clam importare or invehire; *merces vetitas importare; rempublicam fraudare portorio; a dealer in c. goods, *merces vetitas importans (of the importer). *qui mercaturam vetitam facit.

CONTRACT, locatio. conductio (the conductor stipulates to receive fm the locator a certain sum, merces, for the performance of some work, e. g. the erection of a building, or in consideration for the use and enjoyment of a thing to be returned. In the case of buildings, the contractor was called redemptor). redemptio (building-c., or c. for the performance of a work); redemptura (only L. 23, 48, redempturum augere patrimonium, and Ulp.).—conditio (the stipulated terms).—For the general terms, pactum, pactic; conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; conditio atque pactum, vid. COMPACT.—The contract, lex locationis or conductionis (the terms of it), tabulæ locationis (the c. itself, for wch locatio is used *meton*. Att. 1, 17, 3).—*tabulæ conductionis or conductio (for the conductor).—syngrapha (the deed, as signed by both parties): the portico was restored by c., porticus locatione reficiebatur (C.); they complained that the c. was too high, questi sunt, se nimium magno condidisse: to cancel a c., locationem inducere (C.). pactationem rescindere (C.): the c. was thrown up, renuntiata est tota conductio (C. Verr. 1, 6, 17, ed. Zumpt. al. conditio): to undertake the c., opus redimere (e. g. navem fabricandam, Ulp.), or

conducere (e. g. columnam faciendam, C., the person *from whom it is taken*, de qo).—By the terms of the c., ex conductione: ex lege locationis.—the amount of the c., the sum specified in the c., locarium (the sum which the lessor gives and receives; but *Varr.*, L. L. 5, 15, seems to confine it to the sum paid for a shop, stall, &c., quod datur, in stabulo et tabernâ ubi consistant, *Lib.* 5, 13).—merces, mercedula (the sum to be paid by a lessee, rent, &c.).—vectigal (as income, revenue, &c. of the lessor, &c.).—pretium conducti. The faithful observance of c.'s, rerum contractarum fides (C. Off. 1, 5, 2). In every c., in omni re contrahendâ (C. Off. 2, 18); in concluding c.'s, in contrahendis negotiis (C. Off. 2, 11); to enter into a c. with aby, contrahere cum qo (C. Tusc. 5, 36; and Off. 2, 18, 64). || MARRIAGE-CONTRACT; pactio nuptialis; pactio matrimonii (T.).—The m.-c., tabulae nuptiales; dotis tabellae.—To conclude a m.-c., pactionem nuptialem facere (L.; to enter into it); dotis tabellas consignare (to sign it, of the actual signing and sealing); to violate a m.-c., tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

CONTRACT, v. || Draw together into a smaller compass: contrahere (g. t.—the limbs; membra [opp. porrigere];—supercilla [opp. deducere]; collum [opp. tendere]; frontem [= to wrinkle it, C.]; a speech, orationem [opp. summittere] (into the space of a few books, in paucos libros);—constringere (to bind together, then fig. = to compress; a speech; chain of reasoning, &c.).—astringere (to compress tightly; opp. solvere; e. g. the hands: then of cold, medicines, and finally of compressing a speech);—coartare (to force into a narrow space; iter, viam);—colligere (e. g. orbem, of troops);—coangustare (rare: *Hist. Varr.*: to c. a pipe, tube, &c., fistulam, *Cels.*). || Draw together upon ourselves; hence form, incur, &c., contrahere, (g. t.—in nearly all the meanings of the Engl. verb: thus, contr. amicitiam, C.; morbum, *Plin.*; saginam corporis, *Jus.*; sâs alienum, C.; matrimonium, *Suet.*).—colligere (e. g. the habit of endurance, usum patiendi, O.). To c. an intimacy with aby, recipere qm in familiaritatem. consuetudinem facere cum qo [C.] not contrahere familiaritatem cum qo, *Krebs.*—to c. an illness, contrahere adversam valetudinem; fm or by athy, qâ re; contrahere causam valetudinis ex qâ re (e. g. ex profuvio alvi, *Suet.*). morbum nancisci: to c. debts, sâs alienum contrahere, facere, conficere: rusti, robiginem trahere (*Plin.*), fm any cause, qâ re; to c. a habit, facere sibi morem (qd faciendi: but this implies more exercise of will than to 'contract': vid. colligere above). To c. a marriage, in matrimonium ire, matrimonium contrahere.—More under the substantiv. with wch 'contract' is used. || To contract aby to another (in marriage); spondere or respondere ci qm [C.] desponsare, late)—to be contracted to aby, ci desponderi: contracted to aby, sponsa or desponsa ci. || To shorten syllables by abridgement. contrahere (contrahi duo verba dicuntur, quum in priore ultima vocalis eliditur, quia sequens verbum a vocali incipit, ad hiatum evitandum: item sine vocalibus brevitatis causâ; ut multi modis. Singula etiam verba contrahi dicuntur, ut quum bis dicitur pro duis, ala pro axilla, *Schütz.*, *Læz. Cic.*).—imminuere verbum (C. Or. 47, 157; e. g. nosse for novisse)—duas syllabas in unam cogere (to c. two syllables into one: *aff. Q.*)—executere syllabam (to throw out a syllable; as dixit for dixisti; deprehendere for deprehendere, *Q.*). || Render contracted (=narrow): to narrow; coangustare (prop. e. g. fistulam. See above).—angustum reddere. To c. the mind, "animum angustum parvum et exiguum reddere [C.] contrahere animum is to make it sad; to distress it).

CONTRACT, v. INTR. se contrahere (e. g. the lungs, pulmones: also of animals).—se astringere, astringere (of the intestines).

CONTRACTED (as adj.). contractus. contractus et angustus.—angustus (narrow). C. means or circumstances, angustie rei familiaris, tenuitas.—contracta paupertas (H.). || As an epithet of the mind: angustus (narrow); animus, C.; minutus et angustus (C.).—parvus (C.); parvus exiguusque (J. little)—tenuis (e. g. animus, ingenium).—imbecillus (weak).

CONTRACTEDNESS, of mind; angustus animus et parvus; pectoris angustia.

CONTRACTIBLE, CONTRACTIBILITY; *Crcl.* by verbs: se contrahere or se contrahere posse; contrahi posse; constringi, coartari, coangustari, &c., posse.

CONTRACTION, contractio (g. t. digitorum [opp. remissio or porrectio]; brachii [opp. projectio]; super-

ellorum [opp. remissio]; frontis [opp. remissio]).—contractio (the binding together; hence, of the intestines by medicine: late)—coartatio (of tubes, &c., opp. laxatio, *Vitr.*).—|| C. in words, writing, &c., verborum nota (scripturæ) compendium.—[Obs. note are any conventional marks or signs that stand for a word; thus, Augustus, when he wrote per notes, used b for a, c for b, &c., and as for z, *Suet.* Oct. 64.]—coitus syllabarum as vitasse for vitavisse, *Q.* 9, 4, 69).—[C.] correctio is 'the shortening a syllable: opp. productio.' To write with c's, "per compendia scribere.—notare (opp. nervare, cf. *Bremi, Suet.* Oct. 64).

CONTRACTOR, contrahens (g. t.).—paciscens (who makes a c. or agreement).—conductor. redemptor (who undertakes to supply articles, e. g. for an army, opp. locator, he who offers the c. to others: redemptor exply of c. for a building).—parochus. præbitor were persons who provided certain necessary articles for Roman citizens, travelling in an official character. This præb. (in C. Off. 2, 15, 53) is probably an attempt to translate the Greek *ωδοποιος*.

CONTRADICTION, obloqui, aby, cl.—contra dicere (absolute); to speak against athy; contradicere ci or ci rei, was not used before the silv. age).—adversari (to oppose: ci: to c. every body, adversari semper omnibus, C.).—impugnare qd (to assai, e. g. an opinion, sententiam).—repugnare (to fight against, oppose, e. g. ci rei or contra qd).—To c. in a noisy manner, obstrepere: to c. with a loud voice, reclamare: to c. one another, obloqui (of persons). inter se pugnare or repugnare or discrepare or dissidere (to differ, to be inconsistent with each other, &c.: of opinions: to c. oneself, secum pugnare (g. t.); pugnantis loqui (to say contradictory things); a se dissidere. sibi dissentire. sibi non constare (of persons who do not abide by a statement they have made: e. g. of a witness, &c.): they (the witnesses) contradict one another, non congruentia respondent.

CONTRADICTION, A) as action: contradictio (post-Aug.).—reclamatio (loud c. uttered).—the spirit of c., "obloquendi or obloquendi et repugnandi libido; concertationis studium (C. de Divin. 1, 30, 62).—without c., nullo obloquente (nobody contradicting); beyond (alf) c., sine dubio (C.); procul dubio (L.); haud dubie (S. L.). non dubie (C. rare: all, without doubt); sine (ullâ) controversiâ.—to meet with c., impugnari; non omnibus probati (of statements): to meet with no c., non impugnari; omnibus probati (also of statements): to meet with violent c., acriter or graviter impugnari: to bear no c., non pati sibi qm obloqui (of persons); to admit of no c., nihil dubitationis habere: infirmari non posse; certum, evidenter esse (opp. dubium esse, of things; e. g. evidence, &c.).—B) as state: discrepantia, inconsistency: repugnantia. pugna.—discrepantia (discrepancy, e. g. scripti et voluntatis)—diversitas (great diversity between things, as Tac. Germ. 15, 3: mira diversitas nature).—to stand in c. to athy, ci rei repugnare or adversari; cum qâ re pugnare or discrepare; abhorreere a qâ re (e. g. a vitâ hominum et a moribus): to stand in c. to each other, inter se pugnare or repugnare or discrepare or dissidere. See 'to be at variance with', under VARIANCE. There is a c. between these statements, hæc inter se repugnant, non coherent. A monster made up of c's, monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus nature studiis confiatum (C. *Cal.* 5, *cæir.*)

CONTRADICTIONOUS, cui mos est, adversari semper omnibus (C.).

CONTRADICTOR, obloquens [oblocutor, only *Plaut.* *Mit.* 3, 1, 48].—contra dicens [contradictor only in forensic Latin].

CONTRADICTORILY, repugnanter (C.; but opp. to patienter). contrarie, diverse.

CONTRADICTIONARY, contrarius.—pugnans, repugnans (of things).—diversus (quite different).—disparatus (in logic, vid. C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42).—obloquens (of persons contradicting). C. things, &c., quæ inter se pugnant, repugnant, sunt contraria (C.: c. assertions, statements, &c.). *verba, quæ inter se repugnant or non coherent. C. laws, leges contrariæ (Q.): to be c., inter se pugnare or repugnare.—in maximâ inconstantiâ versari (of opinions, C. N. D. 1, 16, 42).—To issue c. decrees, contrarium decernere atque paulo ante decreverat. See CONTRARY.

CONTRADISTINCTION, *Crcl.* by quod câ rei contrarium est; quod a qâ re toto genere disjungo, or disjunctum esse volo; or aliud enim [hoc]—aliud [illud] esse volo. Virtutes in c. to vices, vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (C.): the refinement of those who reside in towns, in c. to the rudeness of those who live in the

country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas [C. uses the gen. after contrarius]. National law in c. to civil law (jus gentium), aliud enim jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo. What is right in c. to what is expedient, honesta, quæ a commodis non volunt, sed genere toto disjungo or disjungenda sunt (cf. C. de Nat. l. 7, 16).

CONTRADISTINGUISH, non nomine, sed genere toto disjungere (qd a qd re, C. de Nat. l. 7, 15).—quod ex rei contrarium esse volo.—See CONTRADISTINGUITION.

CONTRARIETY, repugnancia, pugna.—discrepantia (want of agreement, inconsistency; e. g. scripti et voluntatis).—(mira) diversitas [C. contrarietas late; Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, Sid.].

CONTRARILY, c. to, contra (e. g. to the law, legem).—contrarie, in contrarias partes (in opposite directions): 'to be carried so contrarily' (Locke), distrahi in contrarias partes (C.); contra ea (on the other hand. Not C. but Cæs.).

CONTRARIWISE, ex or e contrario [not vice versâ]. Vid. 'ON THE CONTRARY'.

CONTRARY, contrarius, —adversus (prop. opp. to one who is looking at it; then *improp.* in rhetoric, of notions opposed to each other in the same species; as, sapientia et stultitia, C. Top. 11, 47; but also for contrarius, generally, vid. C. Or. 19, 56 [compared with 59, 135]; and Gell. 16, 8).—oppositus (placed opposite; opposed to; of the action; but not in the sense of 'contrary,' 'the opposite.'—C. contraria cum Cicerone appello, quæ barbari opposita, Muret. On the meaning of oppositum and antithesis, see OPPOSITE, s.).—diversus (the diversa will have nothing in common, and go different or even opposite ways from each other; whereas the contraria confront and stand directly opposite to each other; hence, diversa aut etiam contraria, Diod.).—St alienus (a qd re (inconsistent with).—disparatus (contradictory, vid. C. Inven. 1, 28, 42).—C. to each other, contrarii inter se.—To be of a c. opinion, dissidere, dissidere a go or inter se; even here some are of a c. opinion, id ipsum nonnullis secus videtur. On this subject, authors are of c. opinions, discrepat inter scriptores, or (if they are not merely writers, but the great supporters of an opinion) inter auctores. Obs. 'To be c. to alth,' is *my* contra qd esse (e. g. contra naturam, contra officium esse, to be c. to nature, to duty). A c. wind, ventus adversus: to have the wind c., vento adverso navigare; ventus (naviganti) c. adversum tenet: to have c. winds, ventis adversis uti. Every virtue has its c. vice, omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur (C.). In a c. direction, in contrarias partes (e. g. fluere, to flow back, of streams, C. Dio. 1, 35); contrarie (e. g. procedere, of the stars, C.).—C. Contrarius is often followed by ac [Pr. Intro. ii. 183, 206]: to move in a c. direction to that of the heavens, versari contrario motu atque cœlum. [Used as virtually an *adverb* [sm being referred to the subject, or to the whole affirmation]. My by præter. C. to the laws of God and man, præter jus fasque: c. to ab's wish, præter sc voluntatem: c. to expectation, præter opinionem: c. to one's hopes, præter spem, secus ac speravram [on contra, see next Obs.]: c. to my wishes, præter optatum meum (e. g. accidit qd).—[C. contra with spem, expectationem, consuetudinem is rare, for præter (Krebs); it is, however, quite Class.: contra opinionem, Cæs. 5; expectatorem, Hirk.; spem, S. L.]—To act c. to, negligere qd (e. g. legem, consuetudinem); migrare qd (e. g. jus civile); to a precept, directions, &c., extra præscriptum egredi; to one's promise, fidem non servare: fidem frangere. Contra is often used with atque or quæ and a verb: c. to his expectations, contra atque ratus erat: c. to the opinion he had himself delivered, contra quam ipse censuerat [Hand rejects Herzog's distinction, that contra ac compares, contra quam heights and excludes]: c. to what is the custom with us, contra atque apud nos.

CONTRARY, used as subst.—contrarium, pars contraria, contraria, pl. [C. diversum, in this sense, belongs to the age of T. On oppositum and antithesis, see 'THE OPPOSITE.']: my views are the very c. of these, mihi contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, 1, but Kritiz has contra ea).—(1) 'The contrary' is *my* translated by the adj. contrarius, in concord; st in the neut.—e. g. hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas; fideliæ contrarium est diffidentia: both C. (2) 'The contrary to what, &c.' is contrarium ac or atque: e. g. to decree the very c. of what he had decreed a little before, contrarium decernere, atque paulo ante decreverat, C.—To do the very c. of what, &c., contra facere ac (atque)

or quam. [C. As opposed to an adj., it must be translated by contra: whether he is happy or the c., utrum felix sit, an contra: some things seem probable, others the c., alie res probabiles videntur, alie contra. [On the c., ex contrario. e contrario [C. Görens and Bremi say, that contrario has no authority; that ex contrario is used by C.; e contrario by Np. and Q.; but e contrario is found C. de Fin. 2, 12, 36; ad Herenn. 1, 10, 17; 2, 11, 16. Hand thinks that ex contrario = ex alterâ parte contraria; e contrario = contra, vol. ii. 631]: contra (on the other hand; on the c.).—contra ea (Cæs. L., and esp. Np. who very seldom uses contra alone. Freund.) [C. In many cases, where the antithesis need not be so strongly marked, it is enough to use at, attemen, autem.—Far from—on the c., tantum abest, ut—ut, or (L.) ut contra: whereas on the c., quod contra; as—so on the c., ut—sic contra; ut—sic ex contrario (Cæs. B. G. 7, 30): for on the c., nam contra: but on the c., atque contra; sed contra; at contra; or contraque after a neg. (e. g. non enim tua ulla culpa—contraque summa laus, quod, &c.): not only not—but on the c., non modo non—sed contra: not that—but on the c., non quo—sed contra (e. g. non quo acui—ingenia adolescentium nollem, sed contra ingenia obtundi nolui, C.): and on the c., et contra, contraque, or on the c., vel contra: if on the c., si ex contrario (C.). [On the c. (in answers of dissent), imo. imo vero, imo enim vero. imo potius.

CONTRAST, [In painting, architecture, &c., asperitas (relief; sharp c., opp. monotonous smoothness; e. g. quum aspectus ejus scenæ propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, Vitruv. 7, 5; ut aspectus propter asperitatem intercolumniorum haberet auctoritatem, Id. 3, 3).—To form a pleasing c., propter asperitatem omnium visus eblandiri, or habere auctoritatem. *gratâ quadam asperitate placere [Kraft gives fm Doer. res inter se pugnant, contrarie invicem se excipiunt or mire occurrunt, uch is not very happy]. A c. of colours, colorum varietas. dispares colores (C. Fin. 2, 3, 10: varietas—proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur). There is too strong a c. of colours, colores nimis inter se discrepant. [Striking dissimilitudo, diversitas, discrepantia, dissimilitudo. mira quedam dissimilitudo, distantia (e. g. between characters, morum; pursuits, &c., studiorum). A striking c., mira diversitas (e. g. naturæ). To form a c. with alth, ci rei repugnare; cum qd re pugnare or discrepare or multum discrepare: a striking c., a qd re abhorrere. There is a striking c. between his actions and his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant: there is a strange c. between such and such things, hæc inter se discrepant. See DIFFERENCE.

CONTRAST, v. tr.—See COMPARE. INTR. differre (multum) discrepare (inter se; cum qd re, a qd re; also in re, in any respect).

CONTRAVALLATION. To form lines of c., *munimenta munimentis obijcere, opponere (Kraft).

CONTRAVENE, contra qd esse. contrarium sc rei or ci rei esse (lo contradicti it),—ad vanum or ad irritum or ad vanum et irritum redigere (make of no effect).—adversari, repugnare (oppose, contradict).

CONTRAVENTION, violatio [with gen. e. g. fœderis]: to be in direct c. of alth, qd migrare or transcendere (to transgress, jus gentium, morem, ordinem naturæ, &c.).—violare (e. g. fœdus, jus gentium). Jx. migrare et non servare.—adversari, repugnare (lo oppose, contradict): to act in c. of a law, legem migrare or violare or negligere.

CONTRIBUTE, [To give money jointly with others, &c., conferre, for any object, ad or in qd.—pecuniam stipem conferre. collationem facere (abool. to give a c.).—afferre qd (C.): to c. for a public purpose, for the common good, &c., in commune in publicum conferre: to c. to a feast, symbolam dare (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 61): to c. according to one's means, pro re suâ or pro facultatibus conferre [C. contribute pecuniam in C. Phil. 14, 14, extr. is now read tribuere, to give an order on the exchequer for payment; in the sense of 'contribute,' it is found in the poets of the Aug. age, but not of money: e. g. of rivers contributing their waters, O. Met. 7, 231; of contributing to another some years of one's own life, Tib. 1, 6, 64]. [To assist in effecting alth, conferre ad qd.—vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd or (stronger) multum valere ad qd.—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (the latter also with ut).—also adjumento esse ci rei, sc rei or in re adjuvatore or adjuticem esse (g. t. for affording any sort of help or assistance).—cs rei or ci rei esse ministrum or ministrum (to supply the means of effecting it, in a bad sense; to assist subordinately in

affecting it): to *c. much*, plurimum conferre or valere ad; magnum momentum afferre ad qd; to *c. more* to *athg*, plus momenti afferre ad qd (C.): *running brooks c. very much to the beauty of scenery*, ad amenitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (C.).

CONTRIBUTIO, collatio (act of contributing, *e. g.* coll. stipis aut decimae; and 'contribution', *as thing*; in *post-Aug. writers*, the *c.'s* paid to the emperors);—collatus, ūs (*late*; *Censor*, quum tuo collatu scirem me plura didicisse);—*pecunia ad rem juvandam collata, data.—stips, collecta, *as money collected or contributed*; the former *emply of what is begged*; the latter, *at places of entertainment, &c.*—symbola (*c. to a feast*, *Com.*)—[*162*] contributio *not used in this sense except in Dig. and Jctt.*, but collatio, or, if a forced *c.*, tributum, pecuniae imperatae or exactae, &c., see *Impost.*]—*To levy c.'s on the towns or states*, pecuniam a civitatibus cogere: to exact the payment of their *c.'s*, pecunias exigere (*with great strictness, &c.*, acerbissime): to demand a *c. from a guest*, collectam a convivā exigere (C.): to give a *c.*, stipem conferre; (*for a feast*) symbolam dare. A *c. to the expenses of a war*, tributum, unde belli impensae tolerantur (*aff. Plin.* 12, 14, 32): to pay *c.'s*, stipendium or tributum pendere: to refuse to pay their *c.*, stipendium or de stipendio recusare: to levy *c.'s on a country*, or put a country under *c.*, regioni stipendium imponere, pecunias imperare, argentum in stipendium imponere. || *Article contributed to a journal*; to send many *c.'s to the transactions of a literary society*, *acta eruditorum multis accessionibus augere (*Morus*).

CONTRIBUTOR, collator (*prae- and post-Class.*)—tributarius, stipendiarius (*who paid tribute, &c.*).

CONTRITE, *acerbissima penitentia afflictus.

CONTRITION, || *Act of rubbing to powder, &c.*, attritio, attritus, ūs (attritus, *Plin. Sen.*; attritio *prps only Lamprid. and Marc. Capella; Freund.*)—*To reduce athg to powder by c.*, quam minutissime commolere qd (*to a very fine powder*, *Col.* 12, 28, 1); qd contere in pulverem (*Plin.*). || *Deep sorrow for sin*, *animus acerbissimā penitentia afflictus [*163*] contritio *has the sufficient authority of Lactant.* for *Ecccl. Latin.* *As distinguished fm 'attrition', by Rom. Cath. writers*, *contritio, quam Pontifici vocant. *The Roman Catholics distinguish c. fm attrition*, *Pontifici aliud contritionem, aliud attritionem esse volunt. *So deep, or so sincere was his c.*, tanta vis erat penitendi (*Curt.*).

CONTRIVANCE, || *As act*, inventio.—excogitatio.

—|| *As thing*, inventum, res inventa (*invention*; see *C. Brut.* 56, 205).—ars, artificium, machina (*trick, artful means*; in *Com.* techna, strophā, fm τέχνη, τροπή)—machinatio (*c. agst aby, in a bad sense*).—*To apply c.'s*, adhibere machinas (ad qd faciendum, C.): *to devise some c.*, commoliri dolum et machinam qm; artificium quoddam excogitare: *to ruin aby by one's c.'s*, machinis labefactare or percellere qm (C.). *The Greeks are adepts in all c.'s for getting money*, Graeci omnes vias pecuniae norunt: a peculiar *c. of one's own*, quod qd per se inventi.—*By aby's c.*, cs machinis (*e. g. to be ruined, labefactari*): cs opēā (*by aby's means or exertions*); qd auctore. O cunning men! O clever c.'s! O callidos homines! O rem excogitatum (C.)! || *Scheme, plan, consilium*, ratio (*means, method*).

—machina, machinatio, conatus (*malicious, ill-natured c.*). *To adopt, have recourse to, &c. some c.*, consilium capere, inire, agst aby, in consequence of athg, contra qm, de qd re. *Vid. SCHEME, PLAN.*

CONTRIVE, invenire, reperire (*invent*); SYN. in FIND).—excogitare (*think out*; *c. as the result of thought*).—commolisci (*devise, c.*, *mly in a bad sense*; *not used of material objects*).—machinari (*to c. artificial means*; *if agst a person, in a bad sense*; but also *used of the contrivances of nature*).—moliri (*something requiring great exertion, extensive combinations, &c.*; *mly in a bad sense*, qd mali, insidias or periculum ci).—facere or efficere (*to c. to do athg*; *with ut, wch in short sentences* *facit* *he contrived to get a surplus revenue*, effecit, ut ex vectigalibus superasset pecunia, quae in erario reperiretur (*Np.*). *I contrived to get the first place in the affections of them both*, effeci, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior (C.): *to c. a plan for aby's destruction*, ad perniciem cs qd cogitare (*Np. Dat.* 6, 8): *to c. crafty devices, dolos necere* (L.), procurere (*Plaut.*).

CONTRIVER, inventor, excogitator, repertor (*Poet. and post-Class.*)—architectus et machinator (*the c. of* (167)

any bad business, troubles, confusion, danger, C.).—auctor. See *AUTHOR.*

CONTROL, a disciplina (*c. of those who are teachers, including the state*).—coercitio (*right of c. over aby, in qm*; see *Suet. Oct.* 45).—moderatio (*act of controlling, calming, e. g. mod. populi effrenati*).—potestas (*power*; *e. g. of parents*).—ditio (*power over one who is kept in subjection, or complete dependence*).—*To preserve or possess an absolute c. over aby, qm in meā potestate ac ditione teneo* (C. *Verr.* 1, 37; *of one who is the creature of another*).—continēre qm potestate suā (C.): *to be under the absolute c. of an individual, in unius potestate ac moderatione verti of things that depend on his will, C.*): *to have no c. over oneself or over one's mind*; *to have lost all self-c.*, exisise ex de potestate (*of those who, from lust or rage, non sunt in potestate mentis, are not under the c. of reason, C. Tusc.* 3, 5, 11). *Any one has the absolute c. of athg, cs est summa potestas cs rei (e. g. rerum omnium, C.)*; cs rei potestas omnis in qd sita est (C.): *to have the absolute c. of athg, cs rei (or cs rei faciendae) potestatem habere*; also, *over aby, cs (e. g. Pontifices potestatem habent iudicium, C.)*: *to be impatient of c.*, *alienae auctoritatis impatientem esse.—sibi indulgere: *parental c.*, potestas patris.—parentum disciplina: *to exercise severe c. over aby, qm severius coercere*; *tristiore disciplina continēre qm*: *to be under aby's c.*, esse in potestate cs or cs rei (*e. g. Pompeii, mentis, C.*): *to keep one's feelings and one's grief under strict c.*, motum animi et dolorem in suā potestate tenēre (C.): *to subject oneself or submit to aby's c.*, se sub cs potestatem subjicere (*Auct. ad Her.* 2, 31, in.). *to give up one's power or right of c. over aby, ex potestate qm dimittere*: *to another person, omnem suam potestatem de qd tradere ci (C.)*: *to be under nobody's c.*, in suā potestate esse (*emply of a Roman who is no longer under the c. of a father*). || *Counter-register*, *rationes contra scriptae (*aff. contrascriptor rationum, Inscr.*).

CONTROL, v. || *Keep in check*, inhibēre (*to c. a lifeless object*). *cobhibere*. *reprimere*. *comprimere*. *supprimere*.—coercere. continēre.—frenare. refrenare [*SYN. in RESTRAIN*].—moderari. temperare [*SYN. in GOVERN*].—modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qā re.—*To c. oneself*, se continēre; sibi temperare; sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; animo suo imperare: *not to be able to c. oneself*, intemperamentem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non competentem esse; animo suo imperare non posse: *to c. one's anger or wrath*, ire moderari or temperare; iram tenēre, continēre (*opp. ire indulgere*); iram reprimere: *one's passions, cupiditates continēre, coercere*; comprimere, frenare, domare cs frangere; cupiditatibus modum facere; appetitus contrahere; perturbationes in angustum deducere (C. *Aead.* 1, 16, 38): *to c. one's grief*, dolori imperare; dolorem in potestate tenēre: *to c. athg by strict laws*, vincere qd severis legibus: *not to be able to c. one's anger*, irā teneri; impotentem esse ire: *to c. one's tongue*, linguae (or orationi) moderari; linguam continēre; modum tenēre verbum: *not to bear to be controlled*, *alienae auctoritatis impatientem esse. || *To c. accounts*, *rationes contra scribere (*aff. contrascriptor rationum, Inscr.*).

CONTROLLER, || *One who keeps in check, governs, dominator cs rei (e. g. dom. rerum Deus, C.)*.—moderator, gubernator, rector. Jx. rector et gubernator (*ruler, guide, &c., emply of God*).—repressor (*one who represses, restrains*; *e. g. cædis quotidianæ, C.*; tributum, *Eutrop.*)—custos, curator (*overseer, inspector*). || *C. (or comptroller) of accounts*, contrascriptor rationum (*Inscr.*).

CONTRVERSIAL, controversus et plenus dissensionis (C., of a subject).—pugnax et quasi bellatorius (*Plin. Ep.* 7, 9, 7, pugnax hic et quasi bellatorius stilius).—contrroversus (*that wch is controverted*; *e. g. jus controversum, C.*, also *that is fond of c.*, quod esset acuta illa gens et contrroversa natura, C.) [*contraversialis only Sid.*: contrroversiosus, L. *contr. res, a thing in dispute*; *contr. res, Sen., a disputed point*].—C. theolōgy, *theolōgie æ pars, quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat (*Fr. Jacobs*).—*theologia contrroversa (*aff. jus controversum, C.*); or *theologia contrroversa et plena dissensionis (*aff. C.*).—*contrroversiæ theologicæ (*aff. contr. scholasticæ, Q.*).

CONTRVERSIALIST, *qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat: a stout c., homo per-pugnax in disputando (C.); qui pugnacissime defendit suam sententiam.

CONTROVERSY, *controversia* (*the point about which a contest takes place, the parties placing themselves in array on different sides*).—disceptatio (an amicable discussion, to arrive at what is true or right): to decide or put an end to a c., *controversiam tollere*, sedare, dirimere, distrahere, alio componere (*Cæs.*): to judge a c.'s, *controversiam dijudicare*: to leave a c. undecided, qd in *controversiâ* relinquere: a c. arises, *oritur*, exarsit, nascitur *controversia*: beyond all c., sine (ullâ) *controversiâ*: to carry on the c. till night, *controversiam usque ad noctem ducere*: to have a c. with alth, habere *controversiam cum qd* (de qâ re): the whole c. turns on this, de hac re omnis est *controversia*: I have no c. with him, *mihî cum eo controversiæ nihil est*: to keep a c. alive, *controversiam alere* (*Cæs.*, but of a dispute). [*Obs.* *Controversari* inter vos de qâ re, to have a c. about a matter, occurs once in *C. Pragm.*, but that is authority enough.] || *Subject of c.*, *questio*, *res controversa*.—Causa (*the subject proposed, &c.*), often *Crel.* quod cadit in *controversiam*. The c. is this, *agitur de, &c.*, to become a subject of c., in *controversiam venire*: to be a subject of c., in *cogroversiâ esse* or *versari*: to make alth a subject of c., *rem in (dicendi) controversiam vocare*; in *controversiam adducere* or (*Cæs.*) *deducere*.

CONVERT, *impugnare*, *opugnare*: to c. successfully, see *REFUTE*. To c. alth's opinion, ca opiniononi *repugnare* (*C.*); ca sententiam *impugnare* (*T.*).

CONVERTIBLE, quod in *controversiam* cadit or in *controversiam vocari* potest.—*controversus* (*that is controverted, and therefore disputable, opp. confusus*). Jn. dubius et *controversus* (e.g. *res C.*)—quod or de qd ambigitur (on *such people disagree*). A c. point, res dubia et *controversa* (*C.*); res de quâ in utramque partem disputari potest (*Sen. Ep. 88, who also uses, in utramque partem disputabili: quis admittit arguments for and agst.*). [On *controversiosus*, see *CONTROVERSIAL*.] Not c., see *INCONVERTIBLE*.

CONTOVERTIST, see *CONTOVERTALIST*.

CONTUMACIOUS, *contumax*, *pertinax* [*SYN.* in *OBSTINACY*; *contumax* is also the proper legal term for one who disobeys the peremptory order of a court, *Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53*].—*imperium detrectans* (*resisting authority; refractory*). [*Obs.* *refractoriolus, pugnaciolus*, once *C. Att. 2, 1, 3*; but *Orelli* thinks the passage doubtful: *refractorius* once *Sen.*; *præfractus* is (1) *rudded, of style*; *opp. rotundus*; (2) *harsh, unbending, præfractus et ferreus, C.*]

CONTUMACIOUSLY, *contumaciter*, *pertinaciter*. [*Obs.* not *præfractus* = 'in a harsh, unbending manner, stiffly': *vid. C. Off. 3, 22*].

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, } *contumacia* (also, in the } legal sense, of disobeying
CONTUMACY, } an order of the court, &c.).—*pertinacia* [*SYN.* in *OBSTINACY*]. To be guilty of a c. (= i. e. of disobedience to the orders of a court), *jus dicenti non obtemperare*: to condemn alth with costs for c., *contumaciâ ejus*, qui *jus dicenti non obtemperat*, *litis damno coercere* (*Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53*): to pronounce sentence agst alth, or nonsuit him, for c., *in *contumaciâ* *penam* or *contumaciâ* nomine absentem *damnare* (*Bau.*).

CONTUMELIOUS, *contumeliosus* (*of persons and things*; in qâ re: *adversus qm*).—*probrus* (*attacking one's moral character*).—*C. language*, *contum. dicta* (*S.*) or *verba* (*Q.*); *verborum contumeliæ* [*Obs.* *ignominiosa dicta, in connexion with imunda dicta, H. A. P. 247, not= 'contumelious language'*]. To assail alth with c. language, *contumelliam jacere in qm*; *verborum contumeliis* *lacerare qm*; *contumeliâ qm insequi*: to overwhelm alth with c. language, *contumeliis* *opirare* atque *opprimere qm*; *veaxare qm omnibus contumeliis*: to look upon alth as c. to me, in *meam contumelliam* *qd* *verto*.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, *contumeliose* (*C.*); also, -ius, -issime).

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, see *CONTUMELY*. *C. of language*, *contumeliosa dicta* or *verba*; *verborum contumeliæ*.

CONTUMELY, *contumelia* (a wrong done to alth's honour).—[For *kindred meanings*, see *INSULT*, *AF- FRONT*, &c.]. To suffer or bear c., *contumeliâ* *pati*. [*Obs.* *C. mocks M. Antonius for using contumeliam facere*; but *Freund* observes, that it is not very clear why; whether because it was an archaism, or because it is used in the sense of *contumeliâ* *affici*, *affl. analog. of jacturam facere*.—*Contumelliam facere ci*, is used by *Ter.*] To assail alth with c., see under *CONTUMELIOUS*.

CONTUSE, *elidere* (e.g. the foot, pedem).—*contun-*
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dere (e.g. *qm fustibus, pugnis*; *cs faciem palmâ, Juv.*). *obterere* (by trampling on it).—*sugillare* (to strike on the face, so as to leave a bruise; *Cf. Schneid. Gr. Lex. on ὑμῶνιον*).

CONTUSION, *compressio*, *contusio* (as act).—*contusum* (*Scrib. Comp. 209; Plin. 29, 6, 39, &c.*); **membrî pars alia* (as thing, the injured limb).

CONVALESCENCE, *sanitas restituta, or* (*Just.*) *recuperata*.—*inclinata in melius valetudo* (*incipient c.*, when the disease has taken a good turn).—*valetudo confirmata* or *a morbo confirmata*; but as these rather denote 'recovery', it is better to use *Crel.* with *convalescere*. [*Obs.* *convalescentia, late; Symmach.*] To assure alth of his speedy c., *dicere ci*, fore ut *perbrevis convalescat*.

CONVALESCENT, *Crel.*—To be c., *convalescere*.—*morbum* (e.g. *quartanâ*) *passum convalescere* (*viresque integras recuperare*); *recreari e* or *a morbo*; *sanitatem recipere*; *evadere e morbo*; *ex incommodâ valetudine emergere*; *sanum fieri e morbo*; *melius ci factum esse*; *qâ melius se habet (i. e. better)*. To be quite c., *plane convalescere*: to be slowly c., *tarde convalescere* or *paullatim sanitatem recipere* (*Just.*). [See *RECOVER*.] [*Obs.* *convalescere ex* or *de morbo*; not, with *Muretus*, *a morbo*: the simple abl. after it denotes the means by which the convalescence has been brought about]. To assure alth that he will very soon be c., *dicere ci*, fore, ut *perbrevis convalescat*. He is almost c. already, *inclinata jam in melius egri valetudo est*.

CONVENE, || *Convocare*; *convocare*.—to c. a meeting or assembly, *concilium convocare*; *qos ad concilium* (or ad *concionem, L.*) *convocare*; *concionem vocare*, *advocare*. || To summon judicially (*Alyffe*), *citare* (*summon to appear, e.g. before a court*).—*qm* *evocare*, *excire* (on the part of magistrates).—in *jus* *vocare*, in *judicium accessere* (*before a court of justice*).—*INTR.*) *SEE ASSEMBLE, INTR.*

CONVENIENCE, *commoditas*, *commodum*.—*opportunitas* (*convenient nature of alth with ref. to time and place*).—[In a house] *one must consider c. and beauty*, est *adhibenda commoditatis dignitasque diligentia* (*C. Off. 1, 39, 138*): with these faults it has this great c., in his vitis inest illa magna *commoditas* (*C. Rep. 2, 4*): the c.'s of life (*opp. to its necessities*), *commoditas vitæ*; *commoda*, *ornamenta vitæ*.—*vitæ cultus* (*of refined, civilized life*);—also *usus* only (see *Herzog. Cæs. B. G. 6, 24*).—*Conveniences*, *commoditates*; *commoda*; *opportunitates*. At your c., or, if it suits your c., si *commodum tibi erit*; *quod commodum tuo fiat*; *quum commodum tuum erit*: but only if it suits your c., *tuo tamen commodum*; or *sed tamen quod commodum tuo fiat*; *I would wish you to come as soon as ever it suits your c.*, tu, *quod commodum tuo fiat*, *quam primum velim venias*: from considerations of c., *commodi causâ*.—See *CONVENIENT*.

CONVENIENT, || *Pit, suitable*, *commodus*.—*opportunitus* (*emph. with ref. to situation*; then also *fm the time of its occurrence, its age, &c.*).—*aptus* (*fit*).—*accommodatus* (*ad qd*; or *ci rei, adapted to it*).—*idoneus* (*fit, c. fm its natural properties*). Jn. *opportunitus et idoneus*; *commodus et idoneus*; *habilis et aptus*.—*appositus* *ad qd* (e.g. *well adapted for*; *menses ad agendum maxime appositî, C.*). *Sis expeditus* (*offering no difficulties*; e.g. *via*).—*Very c.*, *percommodus*; *peridoneus*; *peropportunitus* (*ci rei* or *ad qd*): a c. dress for running in, *vestis commodata ad cursum*.—If it is c. to you, si *commodum tibi erit*: but only if it is c. to you, *tuo tamen commodum*; *sed tamen quod commodum tuo fiat*: I will not claim it till it is c. to you, non *exigam*, nisi *commodum tuo*: when it is c. to you, *quum tuum erit commodum*: come as soon as ever it is c. to you, tu, *quod commodum tuo fiat*, *quamprimum velim venias*: see him yourself (i. e. have an interview with him) as soon as it is c. to you, ipse, *quod commodum tuo fiat*, *cum eo colloquere*: a c. time, *tempus opportunum, idoneum, commodum*: for doing alth, *tempus ad agendum idoneum et appositum*: a c. house, **domus commodata* or **commoda instructa*; *domicilium bonum*: a c. opportunity, *occasio idonea*, or, *commoda et idonea*; *opportunitas*. || *Proper*, &c. (*vid.*), *utilis*.—It is c., *convenit* (is suitable with inf. *emph. Lucr.*; with ut, *C.*), *convenit*, ut *qui*—*fidem improbus* se *quam popularis esse malint*.—*utile est* (is useful).—*decet* (is becoming).

CONVENIENTLY, *commode*; *opportune*.—*bene*.—*idonee*, *apte*.—*recte*, *accommodate*, *apposite* [*SYN.* in *CONVENIENT*].

CONVENT, *monasterium*, *cenobium* (*Eccl.*): to go into a c., *in *cetum monachorum* or *monacharum* *recepti*.—more *Christiano cultui divino sacrari* (*of one who*

takes the vows, *Ammian. Marc.* 18, 10. *extr.*: of or belonging to a c., monasterialis (late), or by Gen. monachorum (monachorum), or cenobii, monasterii. The c. walls, *muri, qui cenobium, or monasterium, cingunt: the c.-rule, *lex cenobitica (or monachis) servanda: the c.-school, *scholae, in quibus a cenobitis, or a monachis, literæ traduntur; *scholæ, quæ in cenobio habentur.

CONVENTICLE, conventiculum (*conventicle*, used by T. for the place of meeting; so *Arnob.*).—*conventus eorum, qui patriam religionem, or patriam sacra, deseruerunt.

CONVENTION, || *An assembly; see ASSEMBLY, CONGREGATION.* || *Agreement, vid.*

CONVENTIONAL, quod fit (&c.) ex pacto, ex fœdere, ex conventu (*Auct. ad Her.* 2, 13, *extr.*), or ex convento (*C. Att.* 6, 3, 7); Jn. ex pacto et convento. [CONVENTIONALIS, founded on, or relating to, a convention; e. g. conv. stipulatio, Pomp. and Ulp. *Dig.* 45, 1, 5 and 52]. C. arrangements, pacta. pactiones. || *The word is sts used in a wider sense for what is arranged by a tacit agreement or understanding; prps usum receptus (Plin.).*—tralatitius (handed down fm father to son; a matter of routine).

CONVERGE, vergere (in or ad qd): to the centre, in medium (*C. N. D.* 2, 45, 116); to a point, ad unum idemque punctum vergere; *eodem vergere: to c. to that point, illic vergere (T. but in a fig. sense).

CONVERGENT, || *Cycl. with verbs under CONVERGENCY.* || *VERGE.* From the convergency of all its parts to the centre, *ex eo, quod omnes ejus partes in medium vergunt, &c.

CONVERSABLE, affabilis,—in omni sermone affabilis (C.).

CONVERSABLENESS, affabilitas,—affabilitas sermonis (C. who joins comitas affabilitas sermonis).

CONVERSABLY, affabiliter (*Maer.* -issime, *Gell.*).

CONVERSANT, exercitatus in re or in qâ re faciendâ.—versatus in re. Jn. exercitatus et paratus. versatus exercitatusque (who has been much engaged in athg, and thus has had much practice).—peritus cs rei (skilled in athg).—qâ re instructus (furnished with it, of some knowledge; e. g. dialectica, with logic, C.): to be c. with all the usual topics and common-places of philosophy, habere omnes philosophiæ notas et tractatos locos (*C. Or.* 33, 188).—Not c. with athg, in qâ re rudis (C.).—cs rei ignarus (see IGNORANT).—To be tolerably c. with athg, exercitationem modicam consecutum esse: I am c. with athg, in qâ re satis exercitatus sum; cs rei usau exercitatus sum: c. with Latin and Greek, Græce et Latine doctus; doctus Græcis et Latinis literis (espily with Lat. and Gr. literature): c. with the law, eruditus disciplinâ juris: to be c. with many subjects, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very c. with athg, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (to possess practical knowledge, e. g. of military matters, of politics, &c.): very c. with nautical affairs, in rebus maritimis exercitissimus paratissimusque (C.). || To be conversant about (e. g. Mathematics are c. about extension). See TREAT OR

CONVERSATION, sermo (mostly without definite or serious object)—colloquium. colloctio (agreed upon for any given purpose; a conference).—[= DIALOGUE, vid.]—a private c., sermonis cum quo communicatio: a familiar c., sermones familiares. confabulatio: a c., for the sake of passing the time, sermones ludicri: a c. (a tête-à-tête), præsens cum præsenti colloquium; præsens sermo: a learned c., sermo doctus: to enter into c. with aby, se dare in sermonem cum quo; sermonem cum quo instituire or ordiri or occipere: to have or hold a c. with aby, sermonem conferre cum quo; cum quo colloqui: to have or hold a secret c. with aby, arcano or secreto cum quo colloqui: to carry on a c., sermocinari; colloqui cum quo; confabulari; sermones exdere or serere cum quo (with the notion of a familiar or agreeable c., serm. cœd. espily Comic). I have a c. with aby, est mihi sermo cum quo, about athg, de re: to touch on such or such a subject in the course of c., in sermonem delabi or incidere: to turn the c. to some other subject, sermonem alio transferre: the c. flags, sermo friget: not to let the c. drop or flag, sermonem querere; fabulas accessere (by endeavouring to find subjects; see *Ruhn.* *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 10): to break off the c., sermonem incidere or (if suddenly) præcidere [medium sermonem abruptum, *V. Æn.* 4, 388]; inceptum sermonem abruptum (*T. Ann.* 4, 60, 2); sermonem, quem inchoavi, abruptum (*Q.* 4, 3, 13; hence abruptum sermonem is by no means unclassical: the usual topic of c. is, &c., sermo plerumque habetur de, &c.: to be the subject of general c. (of persons), in ore or in

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sermone omnium esse; in fabulis esse; omnium sermonibus vulpare: to become the subject of general c., fabulam fieri; in sermonem venire.—in sermonem incidere (*C. Fam.* 9, 3; tamen in sermonem incidemus): athg is the subject of every body's c. through one whole summer, qd unam æstatem aures referret sermonibus: to report to aby a person's c., cs sermonem ad qm deferre: I will send you a full and exact account of the c. I had with him, omnem illius meumque sermonem omnibus verbis expressum mittam: to say frequently in c., in sermonibus dicitare (*C. Fam.* 1, 9, *extr.*): to speak of athg frequently in c., qd crebris usurpare sermonibus: to take part in a c., sermoni interesse: a c. gets abroad or is reported by aby, sermo per qm emanat. There is some c. about, &c. (see TALK): in the course of c., in sermone: to mention athg to aby in the course of c., ci in sermone injicere, with Acc. and Inf. (*C. ad Div.* 12, 16, 2): a thing is said in the course of c., incidit mentio de qâ re; incidit sermo in qm rem.—Crassus began the c., Crassus princeps fuit sermonis ordiendi: to carry on a c. till a late hour (of the night), sermonem in multam noctem producere: he seized upon something that had fallen in c., and pretended that it was a commission, sermonem aliquo arrepto pro mandatis abusus est (C.). The language of common c., sermo (= oratio remissa et finitima quotidianæ locutioni, *Auct. ad Her.* Cf. 2, 9, 4, 19; soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis; and H. sermoni propria). || Criminal conversation, adulterium. To have a c. with aby, adulterio cognovisse cs uxorem. —VID. ADULTERY.

CONVERSE, s. || *Conversation, vid.* || *In Logic (the predicate becoming the subject, and the subject the predicate). Crcl. In some propositions the c. is also true, quædam et retrorsum idem valent (Q. who gives as the example, vivit homo, qui spirat; and aspirat, qui vivit; 5, 9, 6): of some propositions the c. is not true, quædam in contrarium non recurrit (Q. th.; his example is, movetur, qui ingreditur, uxor cannot be converted to: qui movetur, ingreditur).*

CONVERSE, loqui cum quo (q. t. = to speak).—sermocinare or sermonem conferre cum quo (to have a discourse).—cum quo colloqui (of a tête-à-tête, espily to settle some matter).—confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum quo (of familiar or intimate conversation): to c. very agreeably with aby, jucundissime loqui cum quo: to c. about athg, habere sermones de qâ re; disputare de qâ re (alleging reasons for and agst athg): here they conversed on literary, scientific subjects, *erant ibi sermones de literis or de artium studiis atque doctrinâ: Tiberius hardly ever conversed even with, &c., nullus Tiberio aut rarissimus etiam cum (proximis) sermo (*Suet. Tib.* 68).—To c. together, colloqui inter se or inter nos, vos, &c. [CONV. colloqui secum, = to c. oneself, to think over athg with oneself, &c.]—See also 'to have or hold a conversation', under CONVERSATION.

CONVERSELY, retrorsum (*C. N. D.* 2, 33, 84: ex terrâ aqua, ex aquâ oritur aer, ex aere æther; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex æthere aer, &c.—So too retro, *Lucr. N. D.* 1, 760).—To hold good c., retrorsum idem valere: not to hold good c., in contrarium non recurrere (both Q. vid. under 'the CONVERSE').

CONVERSION, || *Act of changing, change, conversio.—commutatio.* || *Moral change, *morum mutatio.*—ad bonam frugem revocatio (from vice).—mores emendationes.—vita emendatio (with reference to one's former mode of life, *Ulp. Dig.* 4, 3, 11).—*accessio ad Christi doctrinam (the embracing of Christianity).—|| *C. of a proposition (in Log.), Crcl. by (idem) retrorsum dicere (see the CONVERSE).*

CONVERT, a. *proselytus (*Eccl. Tertull.*).—*qui a patris sacris ad aliena transit. To make a c. of aby; see TO CONVERT.

CONVERT, || *To change; tr.* || mutare (into athg, in qd).—vertere (qd in qd)—convertere in qm or in qd (to c. athg or aby into something or somebody else; e. g. He cubam in canem; crimen in laudem; providentiæ munera in mutuum perniciem, Q.).—convertere in formam cs rei (e. g. terras in freti formam, O.).—figere or formare in qd; transformare or transfigurare in qd; figurare in habitum cs rei (to give it the shape of something else); figurare in naturam cs rei (to communicate to it the properties of something else).—transferre or traducere (in or ad qm or qd, or with adv. of motion to a place; huc, alio: to remove or change it from—(to).—To c. enemies into friendship, inimicitias in amicitiam traducere (C.): of the ground or consideration that wrought the change): to c. pain into joy, dolorem gaudio mutare: to c. aby's gravity into mirth, cs animum ad

hilaritatem risumque traducere (C.). || *To change the use or destination of athg.*—To c. athg to one's own use, qd suum facere.—qd in se transſerre (unjustly).—convertere qd in suam rem or ad suum commodum (C.: turn it to one's own advantage or profit): to c. another man's property to my own use, in meam rem aliena convertere (C. Off. 1, 14, 42).—convertere in aliam naturam (to change into another nature).—|| *To change beneficially; in a moral point of view, corrigere. emendare (to rectify).*—also mores cs emendare; qm ad virtutem revocare (with a qā re; e. g. a perditā luxuriā, *Np. Dion.* 6, 2); qm ad frugem corrigere or compellere (Comp. 3); qm in melius traducere (*Sen. de Irā.* 2, 13, extr.): one who is not capable of being converted, insanabilis. || *With reference to opinion, qm de sententiā deducere, demovere; in aliam mentem adducere; aliam mentem injicere; qm a consilio revocare (with ref. to a purpose): opinione qm deſicere (with ref. to a prejudice).* || *With reference to creed, ad verum Dei cultum cs animum convertere.* || *To convert a proposition (in Log.), idem, &c., retrorsum dicere.*

TO BE CONVERTED. || *To be changed into a different substance, converti in aliam naturam.* mutari in qd (e. g. in taurum).—se vertere or convertere (in qd).—transfigurari in qd (e. g. into a wolf, in lupum).—abire in qd (e. g. oppidum abiri in villam). || *In a moral point of view, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere; morum mutationem facere; ad sanitatem redire—in melius traduci (Sen.). he is quite a converted character, totus factus est alius; commutatus est totus; in melius mutatus est.* || *In a matter of opinion, sententiam mutare. sententiā suā decedere.* || *With reference to creed, *factorum deorum superstitionis purgari.* *Christum sequi. *ad Christianam fidem transire (to embrace the Christian religion: of a heathen).

CONVERT, INTR.) See TO BE CONVERTED, above.
CONVERTIBLE, commutabilis (C. and Q.): but *my* by Crcl. with verbs in CONVERT. || *A c. proposition (in Logic), quod retrorsum idem valet; quod in contrarium recurrit (Q.).*

CONVEX, convexus.—gibbus (opp. concāvus, *Cels.* 8, 1, in.).

CONVEXITY, convexitas (prob. only in the elder Plin.).—convexa (pl. of convexus, substantively used; e. g. convexa coeli).

CONVEY, || *To carry, portare.*—asportare (fm one place to another, as corn, effects, &c.).—vehere. vectare (eaply by animals, a vehicle, or by slaves, all three indicating the state of motion).—terre (to carry, e. g. a burden).—bajulare (on one's shoulders or back).—transportare. transvehere qd (to c. either by water or land to a place; of persons and things).—a loco transferre or deportare qd (to c. from any place to some other).—transvehere (to c. across by means of a vehicle, &c.).—abducere (to c. fm a place, eaply of persons, then of things also); Jn. auferre et abducere.—perferendum curare (to c. to the place of its destination).—comportare (to c. together, or to one place).—transferre (c. across).—devehere (fm a place, e. g. qm equo devehere qd, to c. aby fm a place to some place on horse-back): to c. provisions to the army, exercitui commeatum supportare: to c. food (the hand, &c.). to the mouth, cibum ad os ferre, admovere; manum ad os admovere: to c. across a river, traducere trans flumen: to c. aby under an escort to any place, qm cum custodibus mittere qd: not one of the transports, that conveyed the soldiers, was missing, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret, desiderabatur: to c. the troops back in two embarks, duobus comeatibus exercitum reportare (*Cæs. B. G.* 5, 23, in.). || *To transmit; see TO SEND.*—perferre (to carry to aby, e. g. literas, and impropr. commissions or commands, cs mandata).—perferendum curare (to have athg conveyed).—He had every thing conveyed to his own house, ad se omnia transtulit (i. e. fm another's, *Np.*).—deportare (to have a person conveyed under the care of guards to the place of his banishment). || *To convey oneself to any place, se conferre qd, in qm locum se conferre. ire, proficisci qd.* || *To make over (a right or property), cedere ci qd or qā re; concedere ci qd; transcribere ci qd (by a written document, Dig.): to c. a part of some property, cedere ci qd de qā re: of one's share in a thing, cedere parte suā; also cedere ci possessione cs rei (e. g. gardens, hortorum): to c. property to a mortgage, rem hypothecæ nomine obligare (*Jct.*). || *Convey away, amovere (e. g. nebulem illum ex istis locis, C.).—demovere.—removere (put it aside).*—portare. asportare (e. g. corn, effects, &c.).—amolliri*

(to remove a mass by violent exertion).—avehere. devehere (draw away by a vehicle or beast of burden); deveh. mly with mention of the place to which).—abducere (prop. to lead away a person; then also things). Jn. auferre et abducere.—To c. away secretly or by stealth, clam removere; furto subducere (of hostages, *L. 9, 11*).—subtrahere (e. g. the baggage, impedimenta).—|| *To convey oneself away, amovere se (e. g. he resolved to c. himself away at once, and to the greatest possible distance, statuit repente recedere, seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet.).—abire, &c. (See GO AWAY). IMPROPR.*—To c. a meaning, nly by vis subjecta est voci; hæc vis est verbi, &c. [See MEANING.] || *Communicate intelligence, &c. Vid. COMMUNICATE, IMPART.*

CONVEYANCE, || *As act, transvectio (c. across, or fm one side to the other; e. g. Acherontis).—portatio (act of carrying away; transporting goods, &c.).—asportatio (the conveying or carrying away; C. Ferr. 2, 4, 49, extr. eorum [alorum] asportatio difficilis videbatur).—vectura (the being conveyed by waggon or ship; pro vecturā solvere; sine vecturæ periculo; vect. merclum, *Paul. Dig.*).—exportatio (c. out of a country).—deportatio (the being conveyed to the place of one's banishment).—invectio (c. into a country).—subvectio. and (T.) subvectus (the c. of supplies to an army, &c., whether by land or sea).—|| *vecio occurs only in, efficere quadrumque vectiones, C.; vectatio is exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, Suet.]—|| A conveyance, see VEHICLE.—In the pl., conveyances, vecturæ (for corn, supplies, &c., *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32). || *The means of c., *ocasio vecturæ (of getting athg conveyed).—ocasio vehiculī (for a traveller).—casus navigandi (by sea).—I have hitherto been unable to find any means of c., *me adhuc vecturæ occasio frustrata est.* || *Conveyance of property, transcriptio (v. Gaj. Inst. 3, 130; fm aby to another, a qd ad qm).—cessio (the giving up one's rights over a property to another).***

CONVEYANCER, scriba publicus (g. t. for any scribe, notary, &c., authorized by the state).—signator (one who signs wills, deeds, &c., as a witness).—tabellio (who draws up deeds, wills, &c., *Ulp. Dig.*).

CONVINCE, convincere; a person, qm (also without any mention of the crime); of athg, cs rei, also in qā re, de qā re (in pari peccato, C., in homicidio, Plin., in affectione imperii, T.); or with inf. (e. g. to c. aby of utter ignorance, qm nihil scire convincere, C.).—coarguere qm cs rei (express generally only the hope of convicting; hence the perf. must be used of actually convicting; *Ulp. says 1, 192, de V. S. arguisse = accusasse et convincisse).—condemnare (to condemn, vid.).—|| To c. (a statement, &c., of falsehood, error), convincere.—redarguere; revincere (by establishing the contrary). || *Convicted, convictus cs rei and in rei; compertus cs rei.—of an assault, de vi; of a capital crime, rerum capitalium. C. by his own mouth or confession, convictus confessusque. See CONDEMNED.**

CONVICT, s. damnatus. condemnatus.

CONVICT, adj. see CONVICTED.

CONVICTION, || *The finding, or being found, guilty; Crcl. with convictus, compertus, &c. [182] convictio, in this sense, not Lat.]—If it is his second c., on a charge of this kind, si quo in pari ante peccato convictus sit (C.). [If it is not necessary to distinguish between conviction and condemnation, see CONDEMNATION.] || *Full persuasion, persuasio; but mly by Crcl. with persuasum habere, &c. [See I to be convinced, under CONVINCED]. To entertain a full or firm c., persuasissimum habere; plenum persuasione esse; mihi persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin; certe scio (abol. and with acc. and inf.).**

CONVINCE, convincere qm cs rei or de qā re (to make good one's position agat aby by irvincible arguments).—persuadere de re (persuade a man; induce him to believe it). [183] Instead of de re, persuadere takes the acc., but only of a neuter pronoun: id, illud, quidquam, or unum, multa, &c.—To c. aby that, &c., convincere or persuadere with acc. and infn. To be convinced, that, &c., persuadetur or persuasum est mihi, tibi, &c. [184] by no means persuasor, or persuasus sum.)—sibi persuadere (to c. oneself): I am convinced, mihi persuasi; mihi persuasum est, of athg, de qā re; persuasum habeo (C. Ferr. 45, 25, but Zumpt strikes out persuasum and reads habent only). [185] persuasum mihi habeo, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 2, being a somewhat doubtful reading, is better avoided; although Herzog seems to defend it satisfactorily: I am fully convinced; mihi persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin, &c.; certe scio, with acc. and infn.—Sts exploratum, per-

spectum, cognitum habere qd (to know it for certain). *I cannot be convinced, non possum adduci, ut credam: I would wish you to be convinced, that, &c.*; hoc tibi persuadeas velim; velim tibi ita persuadeas; sic volo te tibi persuadere: *I hope you feel convinced, that I shall do every thing, &c.* illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam. *Not to be easily convinced, non facile adduci ad credendum (Np.): you c. me that it is just as you say (in a letter),* prorsus ita esse, ut scribis, mihi persuades: *I earnestly wish to be convinced of the existence of the gods, deos esse persuaderi mihi—plane velim: I could never be convinced that the soul, &c., mihi numquam persuaderi potuit, animos, &c.* *All men are convinced, that you are as sound a lawyer as any man living, constat inter omnes neminem te juris peritiorem esse.* [Obs. *That hoc, sic, ita, are often used with persuadere, where to us they seem superfluous; e. g. having convinced himself that my letters, &c., quum sibi ita persuasisset, meas—litteras, &c.*]

CONVINCING, ad persuadendum accommodatus. ad persuasionem appositus.—firmus ad probandum (*cognat. e. g. argumentum*)—*gravis weighty, e. g. argumentum; comp. C. Rose. Com. 12, 36; a most c. proof, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum. [Q. uses persuasibilis = πειστικός, in three passages.]*

CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodatè; ad persuasionem appositè (*e. g. to speak, dicere*). manifeste.

CONVIVIAL, || *Pertaining to a banquet, convivalis (instead of convivalis, e. g. oblectamenta ludionum, L.)—epularis (e. g. accubitus, C.). || Fond of banquets, company, &c., qui conviviis delectatur. qui in conviviis versatur.—qui nullum convivium renuit.—qui cenas obit; ad cenas itat, &c. [epulo, late, Appul.]—|| One suited to be a pleasant guest. A c. person, conviva commodus, hilaris.—|| A convivial meeting, convivium.—compatiot (if there is much drinking).—commissatio (of a riotous kind).—accubitus epularis (in C. but rather as a definition of convivium, &c.).*

CONVIVIALITY, either Crcl. by lætum convivium agere (H.), &c., or by the general terms ΜΙΧΤΗ.

CONVOCATION, convocatio (the act of convoking, Pseudo-Cic.). || *Assembly, congregation; vid.*

CONVOKE, convocare.—to c. an assembly of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also convocare populum only: to c. the senate, senatum cogere or convocare: to c. the soldiers, milites in concionem convocare (to an assembly).

CONVOLVULUS, convolvulus (Plin. 21, 5, 11).

CONVOY, qm præsidii causâ comitari.—præsidio esse ci or ci rei (e. g. impedimentis)—qm comitari (g. t. for accompanying).

CONVOY, s. || *As protecting force, præsidium (g. t.).—milites præsidarii.—(of ships) *naves præsidariæ. To grant aby a c., præsidium ci dare; a strong c., firmo præsidio qm munire: to grant aby a c. to any place, præsidium dare, ut q's tuto perveniat qm locum (Np. Epam. 4, 4); efficere, ut tuto q's qm locum perveniat (Id. Timol. 2, 2).—To serve as a c., præsidio esse (cl, navibus, &c.). || Obs. S'ts 'convoy' includes both the protecting and protected fleets (Webst.), *naves mercatorie (firmo) præsidio or præsidariâ classe munitæ; or commæatus (body of persons sailing, travelling together; e. g. commæatus nostri Pontico mari ac Træpunte oppido adventantes, T.). To cut off our c's, commæatus nostros intercipere (if they were bringing in supplies).*

CONVULSE, PROP. || *Cause convulsions; spasmos facere (oft. spasmos fieri prohibet, Plin. 30, 12, 36), and, probably, convellere, as convulsus is so used. IMPROPR. || Shake violently, convellere (e. g. republicam, instituta, &c.). Jn. labefactare et convellere. quater. quassare. concutere. conquassare (to shake).—percutere. percellere (to make a violent impression on athg: percut. of a sudden, unexpected convulsion: percell. of one, the effects of wch are of long duration). To c. the state, republicam convellere, quassare, concutere, labefactare, dilacerare.—rempubl. atrociter agitare (Sall.): the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: to c. the earth (Thomson), terram ingenti motu concutere. To c. aby with laughter, magnum, maximum, mirum risum ci movere, concitare. To be convulsed with laughter, risu corrui (C.), emori (Ter.), rumpi (Afran. ap. Nonn.). caccinnum tollere; miros risus edere.*

CONVULSED, convulsus (med. t. s. Suet. Q.).—To be c., convelli, spasmo laborare. IMPROPR. See CONVULSE.

CONVULSION, spasmus. spasma (both Plin. σπασμός, σπάσμα), pure Latin, convulsio (Scrib. Comp. 165): to be seized with c's, convelli: one who is subject to c's, spasticus (σπαστικός). To prevent c's, spasmos fieri prohibere (Plin.). To be useful in c's, ad spasmos utile esse.

CONVULSIVE, spasticus.

CONVULSIVELY, quasi spasmo vexaretur.

COO (of doves), gemere (Virg. Ecl. 1, 58). Fig.) To be billing and cooing (of lovers, &c.), columballum labra consensere labris (Mælius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2).—labris columbari ci (Mæcen. ap. Sen. Ep. 114).—columballum dare basia (Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 3, 219).

COOING, gemitus. || *Billing and cooing, excoelatio.*

COOK, coquus, fem. coqua; coquula (dimin.): the head

c. in the house of a wealthy Roman, archimagirus (ἀρχιμαγειρος, Juven. 2, 109): to be one's own c., sibi manu suâ parare cibum: a c.'s boy, *puer culinaris; pl. cullinari (Scrib. Larg. 230): hunger is the best c., cibi condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90): malum panem tenerum tibi et siliigneum fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2): a c.'s shop, popina: one who keeps a c.'s shop, popinarius (late). A c.'s knife, culter coquarius (Var.).

COOK, v. coquere (to prepare food by heat).—mitigare. igne mollire (to make soft by heat): to c. athg in athg (e. g. in milk, oil, &c.), coquere in ore ex qâ re (e. g. in lacte; ex oleo, &c.); incoquere qâ re cum qâ re (e. g. aquâ ferventi, cum aquâ): to c. athg well, percoquere: to c. some food, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (g. t. for prepare): to c. one's own meat or dinner, sibi manu suâ parare cibum: cooked, coctus; igne mollitus.

COOK, v. INTR. coquinare (Poet.).

COOKERY, res coquinaria.—coctura (the manner in wch one cooks). A c.-book, liber, qui observationes coquendi continet (e. g. Plin. 18, 25): *liber, qui est de re coquinariâ, or de opsoniâ et condimentis. [Obs. Liber de re coquinariâ, would not be Lat.] (as title, de re coquinariâ or de opsoniâ et condimentis. See also 'the art of cookery,' in COOKING).

COOKING, coctura (the manner of c.); also Crcl. e. g. to make use of fire for c., ut igne ad mitigandum or ad molliendum cibum: meat for c., *caro coquenda: a vessel for c., vas coquinarium; pl. vasa coquinaria; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assolent or assolemus; vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent: the art of c., *ars coquinaria; *ars culinaria: wine used for c., vinum cibarium: wood used for c., ligna cocta, coctilia, acapna (dried wood wch burnt without smoke)—ligna, quibus ad coquenda cibaria uti assolent (off. Col. 12, 3, 2).

COOK-MAID, see Cook.

COOK-ROOM, *culina.

COOL, frigidus (that makes c.).—alsus (c. in itself, of houses, rooms, &c., it so happens that it is found only in the comparative, e. g. nihil alsius).—somewhat c., subfrigidus; frigidusculus (late): to make or render c., refrigerare. frigidum facere (refrigerare and frigatefactare not used in prose).—Fig. Lukewarm, see TEPID. || With ref. to temperament, tranquillus. quietus. pacatus. sedatus. placidus [Syn. in CALM].—lentus (indifferent)—sævus (c. agi a lover): c. in danger, impavidus; fortis (despising danger): to be c., quietum, &c., esse. || Impudent, vid.

COOL, s. frigus (the being cold, and so refreshing, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 10; fr. amabile).—algor (the being felt to be cold): the c. of the evening, *aër vespertinus. *aura spirans ab occidente.

COOL, v. TR. refrigerare; frigidum facere; see 'to make c.' in COOL.—dare ci frigus (t to afford coolness).—recreare (to refresh): to c. a person (who is in a perspiration) by fanning him, æstuantî lene frigus ventilare fiabellò (Mart. 3, 82): the winds c. the atmosphere, ventorum flatu nimii temperatur calores: to c. oneself in the shade, umbris refrigerari.

COOL, INTR. frigescere. refrigerescere. refrigerari (prop. and fig. of persons and things).—languescere. elanguescere (to grow languid; flag, e. g. industria).—deservescere (of the heat, æstus; and impropr. of passion, ira).—(sensim) residere (to subside, e. g. tumor animi, C.); cs impetus, L.; or animorum impetus ardorque, L.; mentes a superiore certamine, Cæs.).—remittere animum (opp. to a former state of intense exertion or excitement; a qâ re; e. g. a contentione pugne, L.).—Aby's zeal in a cause c's, languidior studio est in re: to allow one's zeal to c., studium rei deponere: to allow one's intimacy with aby to c., amicitiam sensim dissuere (C. Lat. 21, 76; where am. eluere is a doubtful reading).

COOLER, *alveus refrigeratorius.

COOLING, refrigerans, refrigeratrix (fem.). *C. medicinae, draughts, medicamentum refrigerantis. All lactuca have c. properties, est natura omnibus lactucæ generibus refrigeratrix: a c. potio, potio refrigeratoria (Pelag. Vet. 28, med.).* —potio refrigeratrix, potio nivata (cooled with snow). || *Subst.; the c. of athg, refrigeratio.*

COOLING-SALVE, *unguentum refrigeratorium.

COOLING-FURNACE, *fornix refrigeratoria.

COOLLY, frigide (fig. in a cold manner, *H. A. P. 171, has gelid in a bad sense*). —placide, lente (in a feeble, sluggish way). —placide, placate, sedate (in a calm, tranquil manner). —æquo animo (with undisturbed tranquillity). —lento pectore († Tib.). —To take athg c., æquo animo ferre qd. —placide or sedate ferre qd. qâ re non moveri, non laborare de re (e. g. de ca morte, to take his death very c.). —lento pectore ferre qd († Tib. 4, 11, 6). To look c. on (at an action one ought to prevent), qm qd facientem lentis specto (L. &c.). —To praise ably very c., frigide laudare qm (Gell.). to think a matter c. over, tranquillo animo qd conferre (C.), reputare. || *Bravely, vid. || Impudently, vid.*

COOLNESS, *frigus temperatius or (H.) amabile; also frigus only, vid. COOL, s. || *Impudence, vid. || Bravery, vid. || Indifference, pectus lentum († Tib.).* —lentitudo (indifference with which one looks on any wrong done to others). —frigus (want of interest that one displays towards others).

COOM, || *Soot over the mouth of an oven, &c., *fuligo fornacalis.*

COOP, || *Barrel, cupa. || Cage for poultry, saginarium (e. g. incident in saginario; in this instance, for geese, Varr. R. 3, 10, extr.).*

COOP UP. See to SHUT UP.

COOPER, viator (Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51). —doliarius (a doubtful reading, Plin. 3, 6, 12).

COOPERAGE, *victoris merces. || *Place where cooper's work is done (Webst.), dolearia officina (Inscr. Orell. 4888).*

CO-OPERATE, una agere; in athg, juvare or adjuvare qd. to c. very effectually to an end, multum valere ad qd (see C. Tusc. 3, 3, 5). —in partem ca rei venire; interesse ci rei (by personal attendance or influence). —attingere qd (to c. in the execution of athg): not to have co-operated in athg, ca rei expertem esse; non contulisse ad qd (not to have contributed one's share): to undertake to c., capessere partem ca rei (e. g. belli).

CO-OPERATION, opera, auxilium. With ably c., ca operâ or auxilio; qd juvante or adjuvante or adiutore: to promise ably one's faithful c. in athg, polliceri ci nec infidelem nec segnem operam in qâ re. See also PARTICIPATION.

CO-OPERATOR, socius, particeps or socius ca rei, affinis ca rei or ci rei, adiutor (assistant). —minister, administrator (who takes or has a subordinate character in the performance of athg, mostly in a bad sense). Jn. minister et adiutor; socius et particeps ca rei; servus et minister ca rei: to be ably c. in athg, ca socium esse in re: to give ably a person as his c., ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem.

COOT, fulvæ (V. and Plin.); fulex, Ycis, f. (C. Poet. de Div. 1, 8, in.).

CO-PARTNER, see PARTNER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP, see PARTNERSHIP.

COPE, *stola sacerdotalis. vestis lintea religiosaque (Suet. Oth. 12).

COPE, TRANS., fastigare (to terminate by a pointed top). —To c. a wall, prps *coronam muro imponere, or *summum murum opere tectorio (testaceo, &c.) loricare (aff. parietes—opere tectorio marmorato loricare, to coat them with, Varr. R. 3, 1, 57, 1).

COPE WITH, configere (g. t. when the stress is on the vehemence, spirit, &c. of the combatants, not on the kind of weapons; of two persons or whole armies). —obstistere, resistere ci (stand agst). —certare cum qd or cum qâ re (to contend agst, with a probability of success; vie with). To be able to c. with ably, parem ci esse posse (C. pro Font. 26). —Not to be able to c. with ably, ca potentiam sustinere non posse (C. Phil. 7, 6, 17). —parem ci esse non posse (e. g. distracti adversarii pares esse non possumus, C.): with ably or athg, non posse ci or ci rei resistere.—cum qd or cum qâ re certare non posse (C.).

COPIER, COPYIST, transcribens —librarius (see Schütz. Lex. C. s. v.). —librariolus (Dimin.). || *Compiler, vid.*

COPING, lorica (any defensive coat of stucco, bricks, &c., whether for walls or floors). —corona. fastigium (fastigium g. i. for top; corona, with ref. to its being (172)

set on with a projection or moulding; it was also used for other mouldings or fillets: angusta muri corona erat; non pinna fastigium ejus distinxerat, Curt. 9, 4). —To put a c. on a wall, prps *coronam muro imponere, or *summum murum or muri fastigium opere tectorio loricare: to put a brick c. on a wall, *murum opere latericio fastigare. *coronam operis latericii muro imponere.

COPIOUS, copiosus (also = copious in thought, opp. exilis). —abundans (opp. inops). —largus. *Sis dives, locuples (rich): a c. writer, scriptor creber rerum frequentia (C. de Or. 1, 13, 56): a c. language, lingua locuples (C. Fin. 1, 3, 10); lingua dives (Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9). A c. fountain, fons largus aquæ (†). —A c. flood of tears, largus fletus (†).*

COPIOUSLY, copiose, uberrime, ubertim, abundanter, large, abunde, prolixè, largiter: too c., effuse; Jn. large effusque. See ABUNDANTLY, PLENTIFULLY.

COPIOUSNESS, copia, —abundantia (abundance). —rerum frequentia (of matter, as C. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Thucydides creberet rerum frequentia). —C. of thought, crebritas sententiarum (C. Brut. 95, 325).

COPPER, || *The metal, æs cyprum (its sm context, æs only). —cuprum (whence our 'copper' and the German 'Küpf'er' are derived). —of c., cyprus; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late). —To engrave on c., in æs incidere: containing or abounding in c., ærosus. || A copper (= small piece of money), numus cyprus. as, assis (small piece of money). —numulus. —Coppers, rudera, pl. (al. raudera; a c. coins, æris acervi, quum rudera milites religione inducti facerent, post profectorem Hannibalis magni inventi, L. 26, 11, 9, Drakenb.). A few c.'s, numulorum aliquid. || A copper (= vessel), vas cyprum (any vessel made of c.). —cortina (round vessel for cooking, &c., it stood on three legs). —ahenum.*

COPPER, v. (= sheath with c.) *prps lamellis cypris or æneis loricare.

COPPER, as adj. cyprus; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late).

COPPER-BOTTOMED, C. a c-b. vessel, *navis, cujus carina lamellis cypris loricata est.

COPPER-COLOUR, *color cyprus.

COPPER-COLOURED, æri similis (e. g. capillus). —rubidus (e. g. rubidâ facie). —æneus (bronze-coloured, e. g. barba, Suet. Ner. 2).

COPPER-DROSS, æris recrementum.

COPPER-MINES, metalla æraria, pl.

COPPER-ORE, chalcitis (Plin.).

COPPER-PLATE, *pictura linearis per æneam laminam expressa (Ern.). —imago ære excusa (Wyt.). figura ænea; also fm context, imago only. A book with c-p. engravings, opus picturis linearibus per laminas æneas expressum (Ern.). —liber figuris æneis ornatus (the former, if it consists entirely of such engravings). The art of c-p. engraving, *chalcographia. A c-p. engraver, chalcographus. A c-p. press, prelium chalcographicum.

COPPER-RUST, ærugo cypris, ærugo æris.

COPPER-SHEATHINGS, Crct. with lamellæ cypris. A ship with c.-s., prps *navis lamellis cypris or æneis loricata.

COPPER-SMITH, ærarius.

COPPER-SNAKE, coluber chersæa (Linn.).

COPPER-WIRE, virgula ænea.

COPPER-WORM, teredo.

COPPERAS, chalcanthum or (pure Lat.) atramentum (Plin. 34, 12, 32).

COPPERY Y, ærosus.

COPPICE, || silva cœdua (Cat. Var. = silva, quæ in COPSE, hoc habetur, ut cœdatur; or, according to Servius, quæ succisa rursus ex stirpibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30). —In a less strict sense, frutices, virgulta, pl., fruticetum, frutetum, spinetum, viminetum [Syn. in THICKET]. —locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque locutus (aff. Cæs. B. G. 2, 17).

COPULA, *copula (f. t.) or *copula, quam grammatici vocant.

COPULATE, || *Couple; vid. || Sexually (of animals); coire (absol. or with cum). —inire, comprimere (coir. and comprim. also of men; comp. of the peacock, Col.). —iniri, maritari. marem pati (of the female).*

COPULATION, coitus, —inytus. The season of c., coitis tempus (g. t.). —admissura tempus (of quadrupeds). —tempus, quo aves coeunt (of birds). —The natural desire of c., coitis libido. —catulatio (of dogs and wolves): subatio (of swine). —The passionate desire tabies. coeundi ardor. —salacitas.

COPULATIVE, connexivus (*e. g.* conjunctio, *Gell.* 10, 29, 1).

COPY, *Of any written document, &c.*, exemplar. exemplum: *a. c. of a speech written out by the author, oratio enā manu transcripta; an exact c. of a will, tabula testamenti eodem exemplo. testamentum eodem exemplo (Cæs. B. G. 3, 108. Suet. Tib. 76, Bremi): a. c. of a letter, exemplar literarum or epistolæ: I have subjoined a c. of the letter, earum literarum exemplum infra scriptum est: I have received a letter fm Balbus, of wch I send you a copy, habeo a Balbo literas, quarum exemplum ad te misi. || Copy of a painting, exemplar (Plin.); imitatio; *tabula picta ad aliam expressa. To make or take a c. (of a picture, bust), &c. (imaginem) exscribere pingereque (Plin. Ep. 4, 28).—picturam ex altera exprimere (Plin.). the c. of a c., imitatio imitationis: to make a c., imaginem exscribere. || Of a book, exemplar; exemplum.—exemplar typis exscriptum (printed c.): before any c. was struck off, antequam liber typis exscribatur (—retur): to publish a thousand c's of a work, librum in exemplaria milia transcribere, or, of printed c's, describendum curare.—|| A copy (to be imitated by one who is learning to write), versus ad imitationem scribendi propositus (aft. Q. 1, 1, 35).—literæ præformate (of single letters). To set a boy a c., ci præformare literas (Q.; of single letters).—ci versus ad imitationem scribendi proponere (Q.).*

COPY, v. || *Imitate, imitari. imitando or imitatione* exprimere. imitando effingere (et exprimere). See **IMITATE**. || *Of writers, painters, &c.*: describere. exscribere (of a writer or painter).—exscribere pingereque (of a painter only): to c. after nature, or the life, similitudinem effingere ex vero.—rescribere (i. e. to write over again, make another c.): to c. atq. with one's own hand, qd suā manu transcribere: to c. the fifth book of abdy's work, a quo librum quintum describere: to c. a writer word for word without acknowledgement, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Plin. Hist. Nat. præf. § 22); furari qd a quo (stronger term). || Copied, descriptus; exscriptus; transcriptus.

COPY-BOOK, *liber ad imitationem scribendi paratus (aft. Quint. 1, 1, 35); versus ad imitationem scribendi propositi or proponendi (aft. Q. 1, 1, 35).

COPY-HOLD, emphyteusis (ἐμψυτεύσις: this is the nearest term of Roman law, being thus defined in Just. lib. 3, 25, 3: [prædia] quæ perpetuo quibusdam fruenta traduntur; id est, ut, quamdiu pensio sive redditus pro his domino præstetur, neque ipsi conductori, neque hæredi ejus, culve conductor hæresve ejus id prædium venderit ad donaverit, aut dotis nomine dederit, aliove quocunque modo alienaverit, auferre liceat).—A c.-h. estate, emphyteuma.—prædium emphyteuticarium or emphyteuticum.—ager beneficiarius or prædium beneficiarius (aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2).—To grant abdy a c.-h. lease, dare rem per emphyteusin (Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1); prædia ci perpetuo fruenta tradere (Just. Inst. 3, 25).—the law of c.-h., *æge leges, quæ ad prædia emphyteuticaria pertinent.—lex, quæ emphyteuseos contractus propriam statuit naturam (Just. Inst. lib. 3, 25).

COPY-HOLDER, emphyteuta.—emphyteuticarius (Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1).

COQUET, v. oculis venari viros.—in amorem pelli- cere (to allure to love).

COQUETRY, nimium studium placendi viris (cf. Plant. Pæn. 5, 4, 43)—immodica sui ostentatio (aft. Appul. Apol. 323, 11).

COQUETTE, *quæ, quum nimis sibi placeat, operam dat ut placeat viris, or quæ nimis dat operam, ut placeat viris (aft. Plant. Pæn. 45, 4, 43).—improba juvenum circumspexitrix (Appul. Apol. 323, 10).—immodica sui ostentatrix (with regard to manners).

CORAL, corallum or corallum (emply the red).—corallo-achates (κοραλλοαχάτης, agate of c.: Plin. 37, 10, 54): a c. necklace, *linum or linea corallorum (comp. Böttger's Sab. 2, p. 151).

CORAL-FISHER, *corallorum piscator.

CORAL-FISHERY, *e. g.* to carry on, &c., *corallia piscari.

CORAL-MOSS, *lichen corallinus (Linn.).

CORALINE, corallinus (κοράλλιον). Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651).

CORD, restis (thin, of different lengths, and for various purposes).—resticula; funiculus (Dimin.).—linum (emply for tying together documents, letters, &c., also for pearls or beads). || A measure for wood, *orgyia (ὀργυιά; the Romans had not this measure); *terni cubiti.

CORD-MAKER, restio.

CORD, v. constringere (*e. g.* sarcinam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 96).—colligare (*e. g.* vasa, of soldiers, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 3, 16; not to be confounded with colligere vasa, wch was afterwards a t. t.).—circumligare (qd qd re; *e. g.* chartam lino, *Plin.*).

CORDAGE; funes (cords or ropes in general).—rudentes (of a ship).

CORDIAL, s. potus jucundissimus; *potus vires reficiens: to give aby a c., potione firmare qm.

CORDIAL, adj.; verus (true).—sincerus (genuine, sincere).—suavis. dulcis (gratifying, agreeable).—reficiens. recreans (refreshing; with animus, if relating to the mind).—To meet with a c. reception, benigne, comiter, amice, honorifice excipi a quo (aft. C.): not to meet with a c. reception, male excipi a quo. A c. reception, *liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ qd excipitur or accipitur. To send aby one's c. salutations, ci plurimam salutem impertire, or qm plurimā salute impertire.—See **HEARTY**.

CORDIALITY, animus verus or sincerus (true, sincere mind).—liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, &c., quâ qm excipimus or accipimus (as shown in the manner of receiving a person).—With great c., animo libentissimo (very willingly).—benigno vultu (*e. g.* recipere qm, L.). To be received with equal c., pari humanitate accipi (T. Germ. 21).

CORDIALLY, ex animo (fm the heart; *e. g.* to love aby, opp. simulate).—animo libentissimo. libentissime (very willingly).—sincere (in a true, genuine manner). Jn. sincere et ex animo (Catull.).—benigno vultu (with looks of kindness; excipere qm, L.).—To receive aby c., qm benigne or benigno vultu excipere: libentissimo animo (or, of several, animis) recipere qm (Cæs.).—*summa humanitate (liberalitate, comitate) excipere qm.—læte accipere qm (aft. aut receptus est lætius, *Vell. P.* 2, 45, 3). To salute aby c., qm benigne salutare (C.), joined to comiterque appellare. See **HEARTLY**.

CORDON, milites limitanei (late): to surround with a c., *fines præsidii militum tueri. || In fortification, corona muralis.

CORDUROY, *pannus (xylinus) crassior.

CORDWAINER, see **SHOE-MAKER**.

CORE, *Of interior, medium.* || *Of fruit, volva* pomorum (Scrib. Larg. 104, extr.). || *Matter, pus*.

CORIACEOUS, corio-similis (resembling leather). *e corio factus (made of leather).—scorteus (fm a hide or skin).

CORIANDER, coriandrum (κοριάνδρον). Coriandrum sativum (Linn.).

CORK, *Of the tree, suber.*—*suberquercus (Linn.): of a c., subereus (late). || The bark of it, cortex (also metonym. = a c. for a bottle, *H. Od.* 3, 8, 10).—cortex suberea (late): made of c., subereus (late). A c.-jacket, cortex (H. nare sine cortice, *Prov.*).—scirpea ratilis (Plaut. Aut. 4, 1, 9; pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratilis).

CORK-SCREW, *instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.

CORK-SOLES, *solea e cortice facta.

CORK, v. *cortice obturare (aft. obturare dolla operculis, *Vitr.*).

CORMORANT, *pelecænus carbo (Linn.).

CORN, frumentum (g. t.).—fruges (as it stands ripe in the field, or is reaped).—annona (as brought into market and sold).—C. of this year, frumentum hornētum: an ear of c., spica frumentaria: the exporting of c., *frumenti exportatio: distribution of c., frumentatio: a heap of c., frumenti acervus: abounding in c., copiosus a frumento or a secali (g. t. where there is c. in abundance).—terra frumento or secali ferax (rich c. land). Relating to c., producing c., frumentarius (*e. g.* leges; ager): the price of c., annona.—frugum pretium or pretia (g. t. T. Ann. 2, 59, 1): the present price of c., hæc annona: the former price, vetus annona: the price of c. is altered, annona commutata (*e. g.* t.); is rising, annona incenditur; is falling, annona levatur: the fluctuations in the prices of c., annonæ varietas: to reduce the price of c., annonam levare or laxare; frugum pretia levare: to raise it, annonam incendere, excandefacere, excandefacere et incendere: annonam flagellare: a want of c., rei frumentariæ inopia or angustia; or difficultas; frumenti penuria; also Jn. annonæ difficultas et rei frumentariæ inopia: there is a scarcity of c., annonâ laboratur: to be in want of c., or to suffer from the want of it, rei frumentariâ angustâ uti, rem frum. laborare: to supply the want of c., rei frumentariæ mederi; rem frumentariam expedit: a supply of c., copia rei frumentariæ: to procure a large supply of c., maximam frumenti vim comparare: aby's supply

of *c.* is getting very low, re frumentaria q̄ anguste utitur; res frumentaria qm̄ defendere cepit (begins to run low). *C. felices* no price, annonæ pretium non habet: to keep back their *c.* frumentum (or annonam) comprime (for the purpose of raising prices). *A speculator* in *c.* qui annonam flagellat (incendit, excandefact); qui iniquo fenore frumentum vendit (all = one who tries unfairly to raise prices). The crops (of *c.*) were very good this year, magnum proventum frumenti hic annus attulit (aft. *Plin.* Ep. 1, 13, 7). The crops of *c.* had been very bad that year, anno frumentum angustius provenere (Cæs.). Sicily was a very rich *c.* country, **Sicilia erat frumento feracissima.* A *c.* field, ager frumentarius (*g. t.*)—ager secali, tritico, &c., consitus (with rye, wheat, &c.). Good *c.* land, terra, ager, &c., frumento ferax: the tilth of *c.*, decuma frumenti (see *C. Verr.* 3, 70, in.). — *Indian corn.* **zea mays* (Linn.). *Indian corn* on the foot, clavus pedis or clavus only (in clavus pedis, qui vulgo morticinum appellatur, *Plin.* 22, 23, 49, morticinum was, probably, a bad kind of *c.*)—thymium (a wart-like *c.*; that often splits at the top, and its bleeds; nascuntur—vel in palmis, vel in inferioribus pedum partibus, *Cels.* 5, 28, 14).—myrmecium (μυρμηκίων, lower, harder, more painful, and with deeper roots than the preceding; also in inferioribus partibus pedum, *Cels.* ib.).—To cure, extrahit, scrapes a *c.*, clavum sanare (*Plin.* *Cels.*); extrahere (*Plin.*), excidere (*Cels.*), supradere (*Plin.*; but the last only in partic. superassus: to remove a *c.*, clavum tollere (*Cels.*). To cure a *c.* with caustic, clavum medicamentis adurere (*Cels.*): a *c.* dies off, emoritur (*Cels.*). A *c.* should be kept well scraped, clavum subinde radere commodissimum est (*Cels.*; who also uses, circumpurare).

CORN-BIN, cumēra (*H.*).

CORN-BIND, *convolvulus arvensis (Linn.).

CORN-BLIGHT, *urēdo frumenti (Linn.).

CORN-BLUE-BOTTLE, *cyanus centaurea (Linn.).

CORN-CHANDLER, see CORN-MERCHANT.

CORN-CKLE, *agrostemma githago (Linn.).

CORN-CRAKE, *Rallus (*c.*) (*Linn.*).

CORN-CUTTER, *qui clavos pedum sanat, extrahit (aft. *Plin.*).

CORN-FACTOR, see CORN-MERCHANT.

CORN-FEVERFEW, *pyrethrum inodorum (Linn.).

CORN-FIELD, ager frumentarius.—solum frumentarium (for growing corn)—campus frumentarius (of greater size than ager).

CORN-MARKET, *forum frumentarium. An inspector of the *c.* m., qui rationibus frumentariis præest.

CORN-MARYGOLD, *chrysanthemum segetum (Linn.).

CORN-MEASURE (a modius) (see *Lucil.* *Non.* 18, 22. *Petr.* 37, 2).—modus frumentarius (*Pand.*).

CORN-MERCHANT, frumentarius (negotiator).

CORN-MILL, *mola frumentaria.

CORN-SALAD, *valeriana locusta (Linn.).

CORN-TRADE, quaestus frumentarius (*g. t.*). negotiatio frumentaria (the exportation of *c.* from the Provinces to Rome; Romans engaged in this traffic; they were then called negotiatores) to trade in *c.* (in this way), negotiari.

CORN, v. salem aspergere ci rei.

CORNEL, cornus (*cornus mascula, Linn.; called so fm̄ its hard horn-like wood). Also cornus, us; and cornum, i, n. (*Ovid.*) || The fruit, cornum (*Virg. Colum.* and others).

CORNELIAN, sarda.—sardachates (agate).

CORNER, A. PROPRI. versura. angulus: the corners of the gable, fastigiorum versura: having corners, angulatus; angularis: having three *c.*'s, triangulus: that has four *c.*'s, quadrangulus: having several *c.*'s, angulosus (poet. multangulus): that stands or is in a *c.* (e. g. windows, pillars), angularis (property of that which has *c.*'s; hence, it can only be used of what both stands at a *c.*, and is itself of an angular shape): in every *c.*, omnibus angulis. per omnes angulos (prop. then also impr. = all over, every where; *Sen. Qu. N.* 3, proem. 6. *Vell.* 2, 102, 3; ubique (every where): fm̄ all *c.*'s, undique: in no *c.* (i. e. no where), nusquam. The *c.*'s of the eye, anguli oculorum. To look at aby or athg out of the *c.*'s of one's eyes, limis oculis aspicere (*Plaut.*); limis spectare (*Ter.*); limis oculis intueri (*Plin.*). || A hiding-place, angulus. recessus.—latebra. latibulum (lurking-place): in a *c.* of Italy, in angulo Italiae: in every *c.*, in omnibus angulis: a small *c.*, angellus (*Lucr.* 2, 428, *Forbig.*). || *Angulus* is a wrong reading; *Arnob.* 7, p. 253. || To hide in a *c.* (intrins.), in occulto or occulte latere || *Angulus* latere, doubtful, *Krebs.*—(trans.) abdere (in qm̄ locum);

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occultare. To be done in a *c.*, in occulto, occulte, sine arbitrio, secreto, &c., factum esse; see SECRETLY. To hide himself in a *c.* of Cappadocia, see Cappadocim latebris occultare (*C.*; of *Mithridates*): good men should act, and not shut themselves up in a *c.* and give rules for others to act by, bonos facere oportet, potius quam inclusos in angulis faciendi præcipere, &c. (*Lactant.* 3, 16).

CORNER-HOUSE, *domus ultima plateæ.

CORNER-PILLAR, pila angularis.

CORNER-STONE, lapis angularis.

CORNER-TILE, *tegula angularis.—tegula colli clavis (for carrying of water fm̄ roots, corners, &c.).

CORNER-TOOTH, dens canicus.

CORNER-WINDOW, *fenestra extrema.

CORNERWISE, see DIAGONALLY.

CORNET, || A wind instrument, cornu. bucina: to blow a *c.*, cornu or buccinam inflare. || In the army, signifer. vexillarius (SYN. in COLOURS). aquilifer (who carried the Roman eagle). || A woman's head dress; see CAP.—|| Of paper, cucullus (e. g. piperis, *Mart.* 3, 2).—*capsula chartacea (*Bau.*).

CORNICE, sima (*Vitr.* 3, 3). corona.—hyperthyrium (ornament over doors).

CORNIGEROUS, cornitus (e. g. animalia, *Varr.*)—corniger (poet. and late prose: *Plin.*).

CORNUCOPIA, cornu copiae († e. g. aurea fruges Italiae pleno dititudo cornu cornu, *H. Ep.* 1, 12, 29).

COROLLARY, corollarium (late in this sense, *Boeth.* = 'douceur,' *Class.*)—addendum. addenda (*Krebs.*)—consectarium (conclusion drawn from a proposition; but esp. of a short striking argument, *C.*).

CORONAL, see CROWN.

CORONATION, || As act; Crcl. by the verbs under TO CROWN; for his *c.*, accipiendo diademati (e. g. in urbem venire). || The celebration, *sollemnia, quibus rex diadema accipit or regnum auspicatur: day of *c.*, dies, quo rex diadema accipit: the anniversary of the king's *c.*, dies, quo rex diadema accepit. pompa (fm̄ the context).

CORONER, *magistratus, qui de ambiguis mortibus cognoscit or inquirat (mors ambigua, *Plin.* Ep. 3, 9; inquirere de causis capitalibus, *Curt.*)—*magistratus, qui selectos iudices convocat, quoties suspicio est qm̄ præter naturam præterque fatum obisse: or *magistratus, quem nos coronarium vocamus (as *t. t.*; coronarius, *Plin.*—= a maker of coronae). A *c.*'s inquest, *cognitio de morte ambigua. A *c.*'s inquest will be held, data est inquisitio (*g. t.* for any formal investigation in a criminal case, censuit inquisitionem Bithynis dandam, *Plin.* Ep. 5, 20): to demand that a *c.*'s inquest should be held, postulare inquisitionem (*Plin.* Ep. 3, 19).

CORONET, vid. CROWN, GARLAND. || Peerage, vid.

CORPORAL, decurio.

CORPORAL, corporalis (*Sen.*; but only as a philosopher. *t. t.* opp. incorporealis)—It may be translated by gen. corporis. *C. pain*, dolor corporis.

CORPORAL, corporalis (post-Aug. belonging to the body; e. g. vitia, *Sen.* Ep. 53).—corporeus (e. g. corporeus—omne necesse est esse quod datum est, *C.*; corp. res, natura, vox, *Lucr.* Corporeus = that of which the substance is a body; corporalis, that of which the nature and qualities are those of a body)—in corpore situs. But *corpus* the gen. corporis is the usual term; e. g. a *c.* blemish, &c., corporis vitium; but also corporale vitium (*Sen.* Ep. 53): *c. pains*, corporis dolores (*C.*). *Sto corpus may be used; see CORPOREAL.* || Corporal punishment, fustium admonitio. flagellorum castigatio (both *Callistr.* Dig. 48, 19, 7).—verbera, pl. (this is mly the best substantive).—Often by Crcl.: to inflict *c.* punishment, verberibus coercere (*C. 3. Leg.* 3); verberibus castigare; verbera afferre ci (*L.*). To inflict *c.* punishment on citizens, verberibus animadvertere in cives (of the infliction by a magistrate, *S. Cat.* 51). || Corporal oath (= solemn oath, confirmed by touching the *c.* corporal, or cloth that covers the consecrated elements), *iurandum quasi deo teste juratum (aft. *C.*'s definitions of an oath, affirmatio religiosa; affirmare, quasi deo teste, promittere).—iurandum sanctum. To take a *c.* oath, sancte jurare, or sancte, quasi deo teste, jurare.

CORPORALLY, see BODILY.

CORPORATION, corpus. collegium.

CORPOREAL, corporeus [see CORPORA]; but mly by gen. corporis. *C. pleasures*, corporis voluptates.—The mind is not *c.*, animus non est corpus. *C. and visible*, corporeus et aspectabilis (*C.*)—see CORPORA.

CORPS, corpus. collegium.—the diplomatic *c.*, lega-

tlones. || *A division, manum; exercitus; pars exercitus: copiarum agmen (on the march, a detachment).*

CORPSE, corpus mortuum. corpus (hominis) mortui; also corpus only, or mortuus (we find corpus exanime and exanimus only in *Liv.* 8, 24, and *Curt.* 10, 12).—cadaver (in a state of decomposition, as *C. Mil.* 13, 33; Clodii cruentum cadaver canibus dilanandum relinquere; only in later writers = corpus mort. generally).—funus (the c., with ref. to the obsequies: *aby's c.*, corpus es; *qs mortuus*; funus es: to wash, lay out, embalm, &c. the c., corpus mortuum curare: to bury a c., corpus mortuum efferre or sepelire).

CORPULENCE, corpus amplum.—habitus corporis opimus (C.).—nitor corporis (of a sleek, shining habit of body, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 11).—obesitas (fm being full-fed; all opp. gracilitas). **Corpulentia**, *Plin.*; but not to be rejected: see *corpulentus*, under **CORPULENT**.

CORPULENT, corpore amplo.—opimus (fat, from plenty and good-living; *πικελής*).—obesus (fat and c. in a bad sense, as connected with unwieldiness; opp. gracilis).—corpulentus (in a good sense, as implying portliness).—**Corpulentus** is used by *Plaut.* *Ep.* 1, 1, 8; and by *Q. Col.* and *Plin.* It seems, therefore, hypercritical to reject it.—habitus (rare: *præ-class. Plaut.* *Ep.* 1, 1, 8: *corpulentior vidēre atque habitior*).—To be c., corpore esse amplo or obeso; nitere (*Phædr.*).—to grow c., corpus facere, pinguescere: on what food have you grown so c.? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? (*Phædr.*)

CORPUS CHRISTI-DAY, *dies per corpus Christi mortuum sacra.

CORPUSCLE, corpusculum (*espī of atoms, Lucr. C.*). **CORPUSCULAR**, *Crel.*—*Democritus, the inventor of the c. philosophy, Democritus, auctor atomorum (C.). The c. philosophy, *eorum ratio, qui docent ex atomis effectum esse cælum atque terram, nullā cogente naturā, sed concursu quodam fortuito, or *eorum ratio, qui ex individuis omnia agnunt affirmant.* *Democritus, attempts to explain the origin of the soul by the c. philosophy, Democritus lævisus et rotundis corpusculis efficit animum concursu quodam fortuito (C.).*

CORRADE, corrādere.

CORRECT, v. || *A mend, corrigere (g. i. for making athg right, by altering what is wrong, or supplying what is deficient; e. g. mendum, delictum, mores, errorem penitent).—emendare (to remove what is faulty; according to Dōd. after the manner of an experienced teacher, or sympathizing friend. To c. aby's writings, cs scripta emendare = to remove faults of a transcriber; cs scripta corrigere, would be to improve the author's words or thoughts).—Jn. corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere.—melius facere (to improve athg).—It has been doubted whether it is right to say, corrigere se or hominem = corrigere mores suos, mores, vitia, &c., hominis; but there is abundant authority for the acc. of the person: tu ut unquam te corrigas (*C. Cat.* 1, 9, 22)! Aliā ratione malevolens, aliā amator—corrigendus (*Tusc.* 4, 31, 65). Nearly so, tota civitas (= cives) emendari et corrigi solet continentia (*Leg.* 3, 13, 30), *Krebs*.—To c. the manners (= morals), mores corrigere or emendare: to c. mistakes, menda tollere (*espī errors in writing; and consequently the right expression for correcting errors of the press*): to c. (moral) faults, vitia emendare: to c. a bad habit or custom, emendare consuetudinem vitiosam (C.): to c. errors of the press, *menda typographica tollere. To c. the press, *plagulas de prelo corrigere; or librum, plagulas, &c., perspicere et corrigere (*Ast. C.*, eas [epistolae] ego, oportet, perspicam, corrigam; tum denique edentur, *Alt.* 16, 5, extr.). *prima specimina typographica corrigere (*Wytenb.*). *Ruhnken* used to c. the press himself, *Ruhnkenius ipse specimina typographica tractare solebat (*Wytt.*). || To correct by some mixture or other application, corrigere. emendare (both used as med. terms).—to c. the taste of athg, saporem cs rei lenire: the acidity of fruit, amaritudinem frugum mitigare. To c. acidity, lenire acrit (*Plin.*). || *Chastise*, vid.*

CORRECT, || *Not faulty; free from errors: ab omni vitio vacuus. vitio purus (free fm faults, whether physical or moral; of persons or things).—accuratus (made, prepared, &c., with care; that has been carefully attended to: of things only: sermo, dicendi genus, C.)—emendatus (freed fm faults; of compositions)—emendate descriptus (correctly written or printed).—a) With respect to the text of an author, or to an edition of his works, *Ruhnken* uses emendatus, castigatus, emaculatus. To print a very c. and beautiful edition, *librum nitidissime et accuratissime describere, typis exscribere. β) with respect to style,*

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purus. emendatus. rectus. bonus. accuratus (see above: sermo, dicendi genus, C.).—comptus (neat)—elegant (select in the choice of words; showing good taste: the two last, both of the speech and of the speaker). *A c. style, sermo purus, bonus, &c.; also, accuratus (C.).—oratio sana, recta, pura, emendata, &c. [see CORRECTNESS]: a c. Latin style, incorrupta quedam Latini sermonis integritas (C., as possessed by an orator): to speak c. Latin, pure et Latine dicere. || Morally right, probus.—honestus (of persons or things).—bene moratus (e. g. vir: also civitas, C.).—innocens. insons (innocent). *A c. life, recti mores. vita honesta or emendatior.—vita vitia carens et sine lae peracta (O. Pont.* 2, 7, 49; and 4, 8, 20): to be c., culpā carere.—sancte vivere (of persons).—sine vitii esse; vitia carere or vacare (also of things). || Conformable to truth; accurate, justus (according to right or law; then according to a rule or directions, complete; opp. non justus).—rectus (prop. straight; then, preserving the right mean between excess and defect; consistent with reason, prop.: opp. pravus, perversus. It is only in these senses that rectus = 'correct': hence, an oratio recta is not a 'correct', but a plain, sober, sensible speech, without rhetorical ornament: vox recta or sonus rectus, is one that is neither too high nor too low; see *Ern. Lex. Techn.*, p. 325).—verus (true). *A c. account (= bill), ratio, quæ convenit or constat: a c. measure, mensura justa.—mensura publice probata (stamped as such by public authority): this verus is not c., in hoc verus qd peccatum est, or qd claudicat (C.): a c. thought, vere dictum; sententia vera: a c. judgement, iudicium sincerum: to form a c. judgement, vere judicare; about athg, de qre: to draw a c. conclusion, vere concludere: that statement is not c. (= is inconsistent), non coherent (*Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 23): your statement is quite c., res ita est, ut dicis.**

CORRECTION, correctio. emendatio. *Jn. correctio et emendatio. SYN. in TO CORRECT, v. [see] correctio is also the rhetorical fig. ἐνσώφισμα, when an orator corrects himself, for the purpose of adding something stronger, &c.—[see] correctura = the office of a corrector, a sort of land-agent or steward in the time of the emperors).—The labour of c., *emendandi cura—*molestia corrigendi et emendandi (*Krebs*). The most careful c. of the press, *cura, quā nulla eruditior cogitari potest, in plagulis de prelo corrigendis: to employ a person in the c. of the press, *ci librum ab operum mendis (or erratis) liberandum tradere: to attend to the c. of the press, *curam tollendis operum erratis or mendis insumere: not to attend to the c's that have been made, *non inspicere, quæ emendata sunt (e. g. in an exercise). || Under correction, bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim (when offence is to be deprecated; e. g. 'points of view the Roman augurs, I am speaking under c., are now themselves ignorant', quæ quidem nunc a Romanis auguribus ignorantur; bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim, *C. Dio.* 1, 15, 25).—*salvo tamen tuo iudicio (with deference to your better judgement).—nisi tu aliter existimas, sentis, censes; nisi tibi aliter videtur (unless you think differently). But, to speak under c., you do not prove your assertion, sed da mihi nunc; satisne probas? (*C. Ac.* 1, 3, 9). || *Chastisement; vid.* || House of correction, ergastulum: to put aby into a house of c., qm in ergastulum ducere or dare: to be confined in a house of c., esse in ergastulo.*

CORRECTIVE, adj. *Crel. with verbs under CORRECT. C. medicines, temperativa medicamina (only in Cæl. Aur. Tard.* 4, 1). || *A corrective, temperamentum—temperatio (e. g. hujus vitii, C. Leg.* 3, 12, 28).—mitigatio (*C. and Auct. ad Herenn.*).

CORRECTLY, iuste. recte. vere.—pure. emendate.—accurate.—elegant (*SYN. in CORRECT, adj.*).—To conclude (= infer) c., recte concludere: to judge c., vere judicare: not to judge c., perperam judicare: to speak c., pure or emendate dicere; pure et Latine dicere: not c., vitiose. barbare. male (all of language). See **INCORRECTLY**.—You state it c., plane ita res est, ut dicis; res ita se habet (ut dicis): to discuss a subject c., accurate disputare (de qre, fully and particularly): printed c., emendate descriptus; *ab omnibus vitii purus: to print a book c., librum emendate describere: to revise c., emendate scribere.

CORRECTNESS, *justa ratio (proper order, proportion, or quality).—veritas (truth).—elegantia (in the choice of words and phrases)—accuratio (studied c., very rare; *C. Brut.* 67, 238).—often by *Crel.*: to doubt the c. of an account (= bill), *dubitare, num ratio constet or conveniat: to doubt the c. of a statement, *fidem narrationis in dubium vocare; *dubitare, num vera

narrentur. *C. of style, integritas sermonis (C.); oratio emendata, compita, &c. [see FUR.] sermo accuratus. || Correctness of life and conversation, recti mores; vita honesta; vita emendator [See under CORRECT, adj.].*

CORRECTOR, corrector. emendator (*f. emendatrix*). *JN.* corrector et emendator; *also* *qui (menda) corrigat. *A c. of the press, qui librum perspicit et corrigat (aft. C. Att. 16, 7, extr.).* *qui regere operas suscipit. *qui plagulas emendandis præmit; *also* *corrector only.

CORRELATIVES, quæ se mutuo respiciunt. *quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt (*Noti., correlata prps as t. t.*).

CORRESPOND. *A answer to althg, respondere ei rei or (less frequently) ad quam rem (g. t.).*—convenire ei rei (*to suit*).—non fallere qm or qd (*to answer, e.g. one's expectation*).—*ci rei quasi ex alterâ parte respondere (e.g. rhetoric to logic, C.); the words c., verba verbis respondent: there is no Latin expression such as nearly c.'s with the Greek ὁμοίω, as the word voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Græce ὁμοίω, quam declarat voluptas: the success does not c. with ab'y's expectations or hopes, eventus ci non respondent ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratu erat, or ac speraverat, evenit: corresponding words (in different languages), verba, quæ idem declarant or significant (quod, &c.).* [See To ANSWER = correspond.] *|| To be placed or situated opposite, *exadversus qm stare. contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (the first, of persons; the two last, of things). || To agree with, consentire. convenire. congruere. concordare [Syn. in AGREE].*—*Not to c. with, dissentire; dissidere; discrepare, abhorreere a qâ re. || Hold intercourse by letters, literas dare et accipere: to c. with ab'y, cum qo per literas colloqui. *epistolatum commercium habere cum qo.*

CORRESPONDENCE, *|| Epistolary c. epistolatum commercium. literæ remittendæ atq; accipiendæ (epistolary intercourse).—literatum secho (as the means by which absent friends converse): a brisk c., literatum crebrius: epistolatum frequentia: an interrupted c., assiduitas literarum: to carry on a c. with ab'y, *epistolatum commercium habere cum qo; colloqui cum qo per literas: our c. has been interrupted, *epistolatum commercium jacet: our c. has been dropt, literæ requiescunt. || Agreement, convenientia.—consensus. consensio. concentus [congruentia, post-Aug. and rare, Suet. Plin.]. || Friendly intercourse: 'To hold good c. with (Bacon), concorditer or familiariter vivere cum qo; in gratiâ esse cum qo; or by bene inter nos (vos, eos, &c.) convenit.*

CORRESPONDENT, s. *literatum commercio cum qo junctus—*to be a punctual or good c.,* *crebras literas ad qm dare: *to be a dilatory or bad c.,* cessatorem esse in literis: *he is a c. of mine, utor ejus literis. || Mercantile agent, cs procurator (C.); or negotiorum curator (S. J. 71, 2).*—per quem agimus.—*To be ab'y's c., cs rationes negotiæ procurare; cs res gerere.*

CORRESPONDENT, adj. **CORRESPONDING:** *By respondents or qui (quæ, quod) respondent.—consentaneous, conveniens or congruens ci rei. accommodatus ad qd.—JN. aptus consentaneousque (adapted to) compar (ci rei); so like, as to form a pair with it. To show a c. affection, ci in amore respondere; or amorî amore respondere (both C.).* *A c. portico, porticus, quæ ci rei (e.g. Palatio, C.) respondet or respondeat. A c. expression (in another language), verbum, quod idem declarat or significat, quod, &c.—To be c. to althg, respondere ci rei. See ANSWERABLE.*

CORRIDOR, prothyrum (*see FUR. 6, 7, 5*).

CORRIGIBLE, emendabilis (*Lit.*). qui corrigi or emendari potest.

CORRIVAL, corivalis (*once, Q.*).—*see COMPETITOR, RIVAL.*

CORROBORATE, confirmare qd (*strengthen a statement; e.g. testimonio, argumentis*).—fidem ci rei addere or afferre.—[*But* ad adjungere fidem ci rei, is to attach credit to it; to believe it.]—fidem cs or cs rei confirmare.—fidem facere ci rei (*to cause it to be believed*).—*Every witness has corroborated the statement about this money of Dion's, (quorum) omnium testimonio de hac Dionis pecuniâ confirmatum est (C.).* [*Not corroborare, which is 'to make strong, 'strengthen, 'confirm.'*]

CORROBORATIVE, quod confirmat qd or fidem cs rei. quod fidem ci rei affert or addit.

CORRODE, rodere.—corrodere (*C., very rare*).—*ero-*

dere (*stronger*): *rust c.'s iron, ferrum rubigine roditur (Ovid).*

CORRODIBLE, quod rodi, corrodî potest.

CORROSION, rosio (*Cels. and Plin.*).

CORROSIVE, rodens.

CORRUGATE, rugare. corrugare (*e.g. nares, H.*).—

Never corrugare frontem, but contrahere; rugare fr. iterum.—*See WRINKLE.*

CORRUPT, TRANS. corrumpere (*prop. to break to pieces; hence, to make althg utterly bad and unserviceable; also of internal and moral corruption. Also of falsifying writings, documents, &c.*).—depravare (*fm pravus, to pervert fm its right use, direction, &c.; hence, to make althg relatively bad; also of moral corruption: dep. mores; qm*).—*JN.* corrumpere ac depravare.—vitare (*to destroy the purity or genuineness of althg; e.g. auras; also to falsify writings*). *JN.* vitare et corrumpere. adulterare (*e.g. judicium veri, jus pecuniâ*).—infuscare (*prop. to make althg dark-coloured, destroy its transparency; hence, fig. to make althg impure by some addition, e.g. saporem vini*). *To c. a word (by bad pronunciation), nomen, verbum, &c., corrumpere (S.).* *To c. a person, qm depravare, or corrumpere; cs mores depravare or corrumpere; cs animum corrumpere; vitia sua inficere qm; vitia sua ci allinere, affricare (of one who c.'s by his own bad example, Sen.).*—qm ad nequitiam adducere (*Ter.*): *to c. by indulgence, indulgentia depravare. || Make dishonest by bribery, corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, largitione, &c.—pretio mercari qm; largitione cs voluntatem redimere (to buy him).*—donis qm ad suam causam perducere (*win his support by gifts*).—largitione cs mentem cæcare (*blind his eyes by a gift*).—*To try to c. ab'y, qm pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare; cs animum donis tentare; cs corruptelam moliri: to be, or, allow oneself to be corrupted, largitionibus moveri; pecuniâ accipere (e.g. ob dicendum falsum testimonium); pecuniâ accipere ac pretio fidem habere addictam; fidem pecuniâ mutare; by ab'y, pecuniâ accipere a qo; se vendere ci: not to allow oneself to be corrupted, largitioni resistere; adversum dona invictum animum gerere (habitually; S. J. 43, extr.). One who c.'s; see CORRUPTER. To c. the judge (in a cause), judicium corrumpere; jus pecuniâ adulterare.—One who cannot be corrupted, incorruptus, integer (opp. venalis pretio).*

CORRUPT, INTR. putrescere; putrefieri. corrumpti; depravari; vitari [Syn. in CORRUPT, TRANS.].—*pessum ire (to be ruined, destroyed): the corn c.'s, frumentum corrumptur.*

CORRUPT, *|| In a moral sense: impurus (impure).—incestus (unchaste).—inquinatus (polluted).—perditus (lost without hope).—profligatus (profligate).—turpis (vile); JN. perditus profligatusque.—C. manners, mores corrupti depravatique; mores turpes; mores perditus. See also VICIOUS. || Bribed, venalis pretio.—gratia depravatus (by personal or partly feeling). See To CORRUPT = bribe: a c. judge, numarius judex.—|| Spoiled, corruptus; vitatus. depravatus. [Syn. in To CORRUPT.] || In a state of decomposition, putrefactus. putridus.—C. blood, insincerus cruor (Virg.). || Falsified, adulterinus; subditus; vitatus. A c. passage, *locus librarij manu depravatus. To restore c. passages, *depravatis locis (veterum scriptorum) mederi (Ruhnck.). See FALSE.*

CORRUPTER, corruptor. fem. corruptrix.—*corruptela (abstr. pro concr.; ius moral point of view, e.g. liberorum nostrorum)—perditus, e.g. of the state, reipublicæ.—perniciës. pestis (the plague, ruin, &c. of youth, and of the state, adolescentium, reipublicæ). || Briber, corruptor, largitor.*

CORRUPTIBILITY, *Crcl. e. g. to deny the c. of althg, *negare qd corrumpti, depravari, vitari, &c. posse. || Willingness to receive a bribe, *animus venalis.*

CORRUPTIBLE, quod corrumpti, depravari, vitari potest [corruptibilis, Lact.]. *|| Willing to receive a bribe, venalis (pretio, that may be bought, opp. incorruptus, integer).*

CORRUPTION, *|| Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupted, corruptio (rare: prps only C. Tusc. 4, 13, 28, totius corporis corruptio as definition of morbus; and id. ib. 29, corruptio opinio).—depravatio (e.g. of mind). || Oas. corruptela is what contributes to the c. of althg; or c. as action, corruptela juvenutis (gen. obj.), Krebs. || State of decomposition, putor.—putredo (the state of putrefaction). || In a moral sense, corruptio; depravatio; pravitas; turpitude [Syn. in To CORRUPT].—C. of mind, depravatio et fœditas animi; of manners, mores corrupti depravatique. mores perditii.*

mores turpes.—mores corruptelâ depravati (C. Legg. 2, 15; *not corruptela morum*). || *Bribery*, corruptela (with ref. to the demoralization of the person bribed).—largitio (with ref. to the bribe itself).—ambitus (with ref. to the canvassing, e.g. for places under government).

CORRUPTLY, corrupte (e.g. judicare, C.).—vitiose; turpiter; depravate; flagitiose; mendose; improbe; impure; inceste; scelerate [SYN. in CORRUPT and Vicious].

CORRUPTNESS; see CORRUPTION.

CORSAIR, pirata (νεῖραρις), or pure Latin, prædo maritimus, or fm context, prædo only.—archipirata (ἀρχινεῖραρις, the chieftain).

CORSE; see CORPSE.

CORSET, *thorax linteus; or prps, mamillare (used for confining the bosom; Mart. 14, 66).

CORSLET, thorax (of brass, reaching from the neck down to the groin, Liv. 42, 61; lorice thoracesque).—lorica (of untanned leather).—cataphracta (iron or brass armour made in the shape of fish-scales, for men and animals): to cover aby with a c., lorica or thorace or cataphractâ induere qui. To put on a c., lorica or thorace or cataphractâ se tegere or se induere: covered with a c., ferratus, cataphractus (Tac. Ann. 3, 45, 3. Liv. 35, 48); loricator; cum lorica.

CORTEGE, comitatus, comites (g. ii. for companions, attendants on a journey, &c.).—cohors, associæ (suite; coh. esp. of a governor going out to his province).—stipatî stipatores corporis (for security). Also *Cretî*, qui eunt or proficiuntur cum qo; qui sunt cum qo; quos qs secum ducit, qui qs sequuntur, comitantur: to be seen in aby's c., inter comites ducis aspicî: to belong to the c. of a prætor, associam prætoris esse: to join aby's c., se comitem ci adjungere.

CORTICATED, corticosus (of trees, plants, &c.).—corticatus (that has a part of the rind or bark clinging to it, Pallad.). e.g. plex, resin that has been taken from a tree with a part of the bark, Colum.).

CORUSCANT, coruscus (V.). fulgens. nitens. micans. [SYN. in To SHINE.]

CORUSCATION, coruscatio (Solin.); fulgor; splendor; nitor [SYN. in SHINE].

CORVETTE, celox [Cot]. Not corbita. See SHIP.]

CORYMBUS, corymbus (epithy of the ivy).

CORYPHÆUS, coryphæus (κορυφαῖος; e.g. cor. Epiureorum Zeno, C.).—princeps.

COSMETIC, lenocinium. adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55; both as means of beautifying).

COSMOGONY, (prps) indagatio initiorum et tamquam seminum, unde sint omnia orta, generata, concreta (C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69).

COSMOGRAPHER, cosmographus (κοσμογράφος, Auct. de Progen. Aug. 2).

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *ad descriptionem mundi pertinens.

COSMOGRAPHY, descriptio mundi; *cosmographia (κοσμογραφία).

COSMOPOLITAN, *a totius mundi amore profectus.

COSMOPOLITE, mundanus (C. Tusc. 5, 37, 108, in wch passage he renders it by, qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat).—incola mundi. [Cot] Cosmicus, a, um, as subst., Mart. 7, 41; cosm. esse tibi, Sempromi Tucca, videris.

COSMOPOLITISM, *totius mundi amor, studium.

COST, s. || Price, pretium. See PRICE, or (if it is price of corn), see CORN. || Expense, sumptus; impensâ; impendium; arbitria, pl. n. [SYN. in EXPENSE].

—at aby's c., impendio cas: the c. of a funeral, arbitria funeris (propr. fees paid to the persons who assisted at it, and for fixing which an 'arbitrer' was employed): at one's own c., privato sumptu; impendio privato; suâ pecuniâ; de suo: at the public c., publico sumpto. de publico. publice; impensâ publicâ; impendio publico: at a great c., magnâ impensâ: without any c., nullâ impensâ: nullo sumpto. To my c., cum magno meo damno. See EXPENSE. || Costs = legal expenses, impensæ in litem factæ (Paul. Dig. 3, 3, 30): to condemn aby in the c's, damnare in expensâ: let him be compelled to pay both damages and c's, et damnum et impensâ litis adversario inferre cogatur (Jusl. Instit. 4, 16, 1).

COST, v. e. g. alth c's so and so much, qd stat or constat, my wch with ablat. of the price.—qd est, with gen. of the price.—qd venit or venditur (alth is sold at).—emitur (alth is bought at).—licet qd (to have such a price bid for it); all these generally with abl. of the price.—alth has c. me so much, emi qd (with abl. of the price); stat mihi qd (with abl.);

in qâ re consumo (with acc. of the sum spent, i. e. I spend so much in alth: e. g. The siege of Samos c. the Athenians twelve hundred talents, in Samo oppugnandâ Athenienses mcco talenta consumperunt): to c. but little, parvo stare or constare or venire or vendi or licere. [SYN. ABOVE.] To c. but half as much, dimidio minoris constare (C.).—to c. nothing, gratis or nihilo constare: to c. more, pluris stare, vendi or licere: not to c. more, qd non excedere (e. g. centenos numos). How much do these gardens c.? quanti licent hi horti?—[Cot] The question, 'what does such a thing c.?' is often expressed by quanti and a verb corresponding with the nature of the object, the price of which one wishes to know, e. g. how much did it c. him? quanti emit? what does your dinner c. you? quanti cenat? What does the passage c. you on board this vessel? quanti vehit navis?—It has c. me a good deal of money and labour, nec impensæ nec labori peperci: the victory c. many lives, victoria multo sanguine stetit: the victory c. the Romans, as well as their enemies, a good many lives, nec Romanis incurrenta victoria fuit: the victory c. no lives, victoria sine sanguine stetit: victoria haud creuita fuit: alth c's aby's life, qd morte cas stat or constat (i. e. it is obtained by the sacrifice of his life): qd causa est, quare qs necetur (is the cause of aby's death): the war has c. a great many lives, bellum multos homines absumpsit: it c's a great deal of trouble or labour, (res) est multi laboris: it has c. me a great struggle with my feelings, vix a me or ab animo meo impetare potui, ut, &c.

COST-PRICE, Crcl. To be selling at c.-p., *merces suas tanti vendit qs, quanti emit (emerunt, &c.).

COSTIVE, astrictus, restrictus, &c., e. g. to make or render c., alvum astringere, comprimere, durare (Cels.). I am never c., alvum mihi satis redit quotidie (Cels.); alvum bonam facere solet (aft. Cat. R. R. 114).—I am of a c. habit, sæpe fit, ut pluribus diebus non descendat alvus (aft. Cels. 2, 7).

COSTIVENESS, alvus astricta, restricta, suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

COSTLINESS, a) with ref. to what it c's; caritas.—β) with ref. to its excellence; excellentia. præstantia.

COSTLY, sumptuosus (requiring a great outlay; banquets, games, &c.).—pretiosus. magni pretii. multorum numorum (that has cost much money, as utensils, goods, a library, &c.).—carus (dear, g. t.).—lautus (equisitè, choice; of utensils, furniture, banquets, &c.).—magnificus (lordly, magnificent, e. g. furniture, games, banquets, &c.).—splendidus (splendid).—egregius. eximius (excellent in its kind).—pulcherrimus (very fine).—Jucundissimus. suavissimus. dulcissimus (esp. of what pleases the senses).—C. apparel, vestes majoris pretii or pretiosæ (C.): a c. present, donum eximium, magnificum; munus magnificentum, præclarum (C.): to prepare a c. banquet, convivium opipare apparare (C.): to furnish a house in a c. manner, domum opipare instruere (Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6).—in a c. manner, sumptuose. pretiose. egregie: to dress in a very c. manner, vestibus pretiosis uti.

COT, or COTTAGE, casa (inasmuch as it affords a shelter to its inmate and his property).—tugurium (inasmuch as it affords protection agst wind and weather: according to Voss. Virg. Ecl. 1, 68, a shelter, the roof of wch was made of straw, reed, branches or turf reaching down to the ground, and used by the shepherds in the fields).—mapale (of wch the plural, 'mapalia,' only occurs, was a c. of the African Nomades; the word itself is of Punic extraction).—umbraculum (made of foliage): a small c., casula. tuguriolum. || A sheep c. (or sheep-cote), dove-c. (or dove-cote), vitile.

COT (= a small bed): lectulus (litt. bed; bed).—lectus suspensus (hammock; with Cels. 3, 18).

COTEMPORARY, see CONTEMPORARY.

COTTAGER or COTTER, casarius (Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 7), or Crcl. If 'peasant' will do, vid.

COTTON, linum. xylum (Pin. 19, 1, 2, 3, § 14. The Greek, ἐλκεύλω only Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 9, where it is literally translated by lana lignea).—Ane c., bombyx; byssus (late).—made of c., xylinus.—bombycinus. byssinus (the latter late; both 'made of fine c.').—c. stuff, thread, byssus (late)—the c. plant, xylon.—gossypion. gossypinus (both, probably, Egyptian words).—[Cot] gossypium herbarum; *gossypium arborum. Linn.]

COTTON-GRASS, *eriphorum (Linn. aft. eriphorum, Pin.).

COUCH, cubile (g. t. also that of wild beasts in a forest). See BED.

COUCH, TRANS. sternere, prosternere. To c. oneself any where, se abdere in oculum (of persons).—To

be couched under athg, latère or abditum latère sub qâ re. See TO CONCEAL. || *To place in ambush, in insidiis locare, collocare, or disponere.* Vid. COUCH, INTRANS. || *To c. a lance, spear, &c., hastam porrigere, less cmly projicere (to extend it, e.g. as a bayonet, see Brem. on Np. Chabr. 1, 2).—hastam ad ictum parare. To receive an attack with their lances couched, projectâ hastâ impetum excipere hostium (Np. Chabr. 1, 2): to ride agst aby with couched lance, infesto spiculo petere qm (L. 2, 20), with lances couched, infestis hastis (e.g. concitare equos, L. 23, 47); infestis cuspidibus (e.g. ruere in medium agmen hostium, L. 10, 41).—|| To operate on the eye, "glaucomam oculis c. objectam solvere. || To couch in writing, literis consignare; literis et scriptis mandare; per scripturam completi; conscribere.*

COUCH, INTR. || *Lie down, throw oneself down; sternali se or corpus abjicere. decumbere, procumbere (g. it. as well of persons as animals).—subaldere (to sink down).—conquiescere (præ-class. Plaut. = caput inclinare, Prisc.). to c. in the grass, se abjicere in herbâ (Np. not in herbam, see Interpr. C. de Or. 1, 7, extr.).—cubare (to rest).—recubare. recumbere with accessory notion of leaning backward). To c. down when the enemy hurled their darts, subsidere adversus emissâ tela (L.): to c. down in the rear, subsidere in subsidis (C.). || To lie in secret or ambush, delitescere in qo loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco (hide oneself; SYN. in HIDE): latibulis se tegere (of wild beasts).—abditum latère; in occulto se continere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latère (to keep oneself hidden).—subsidiere in insidiis (of an ambush) to c., or be couched in ambush, in insidiis esse or subsistere.*

COUCHANT, to be formed by the past partic. of the verbs under TO COUCH.

COUCHER, medicus ocularius or oculus only.

COUCH-GRASS, *agropyron repens (Linn.).

COUGH, tussis. *A dry c., tussis sicca, quæ nihil emollit: a stight c., tussicula: inclined to a c., tussiculosis (late): to have a c., tussire: *tussi laborare: a bad c., male tussire (†): to alleviate, to relieve the c., tussim inhibere, levare, discutere, sanare. a tussi liberare (of the remedy).

COUGH, v. tussire.—Not to expectorate in coughing, in tussi nihil exscreare.

COULTER, dens or culter atrali.

COUNCIL, concilium or consilium (most regularly, concilium; but the MSS. vary much: 'the distinction given by Gronov., Liv. 44, 2, that concil. is a council in which one person addresses the rest, and says authoritatively what must be done; consil. (when used of the assembly), one in which the assembled body deliberate, seems to be unfounded. Comp. Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; and 1, 40, † Freund).—senatus (as supreme c. of a state or town).—decuriones (in a small town; of the town-c.): the supreme c., penes quos est summa consilii. A privy-c., consilium sanctius (L. 44, 35).—See 'cabinet-c.', under CABINET.—C. of state, consilium publicum (C. Mil. 33, 90); consilium republicæ (Flor.): a permanent c. of state, consilium republicæ sempiternum: the elders formed the supreme c. of state, respublica penes senes erat: to hold a c., consilium, senatum habere: to summon a c., consilium convocare (C.), advocare (L.); vocare, cogere († V.): to dismiss a c., concilium dimittere: to remove it (to another place), concilium transferre (e.g. Lutetiam): to take a part in their secret c.'s, consiliiis arcanis interesse (L. 35, 18): to be chosen member of a c., in consilium delectum esse (C.).—fieri publici consilii participem (of a state-c., C.). || Council of war, consilium militare or castrense, or fm context, consilium only.—prætorium (if assembled in or before the tent of the commander-in-chief).—duces or principes, quos sibi imperator ad consilium capendum deligit (Cæs. B. G. 7, 36); fm context, duces or principes only (if composed of the superior officers): to hold a c. of war, consilium habere; to summon one, cons. convocare; to dismiss or break up one, prætorium or duces dimittere: the c. meets or assemblies, duces conveniunt: to lay athg before a c. of war, rem deferre ad consilium (Cæs.); referre qd ad consilium (Np.). C.-chamber, curia. || Meeting of the heads of the Church, *concilium principum rei Christianæ, or concilium only.—synodus (Eccl.).

COUNCILLOR, consiliarius (as it. with the ancients it was one who gave advice in a particular case).—*a consiliis.—senator (member of the state council).—decurio (town-c. in a small town). Privy c., see Cabinet-c., under CABINET.

COUNSEL, || Deliberation, consultatio. consilium (178)

illum (the former, as act; the latter, as state).—deliberatio (a mature consideration of what is to be done, what resolution is to be taken, &c.): to take c., consultare or deliberare de re; in consilium ire, de re; consilium habere, de re (of several persons): to take c. with aby, consultare or deliberare cum qo; qm in consilium vocare or assumere or adhibere; consilium capere una cum qo: to take c. together, consilia inter se communicare: to take c. with oneself, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest, I had rather that you should take c. with yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Dio. 12, 3, extr.). || Advice, consilium (g. t.).—auctoritas (if pronounced by a person of weight): good c., consilium bonum or rectum: bad c., consilium malum; male consulta, pl. (bad c.'s): prudent, wise, salutary c., consilium prudens, sanum, sapiens: by my c., me auctore; me suatore or consuasore. Jn. me auctore et consuasore, or me suatore et auctore; me suatore et impulsore: to give aby c., ci consilium dare; consilii auctorem esse ci: to give aby good, faithful c., ci rectum, fidele consilium dare; maxime utilia ci suadere (very salutary c.): to ask for aby's c., qm consulere (if by writing, per literas); petere consilium a qo; exquirere consilium c.: to offer one's c. and advice, consilii copiam præbere (e.g. of a physician, Tac. Ann. 6, 50, 2): to follow aby's c., sequi c. consilium; c. consilio uti; c. consilio obtemperare. I follow aby's c. in athg, quod mihi dederit qd de qâ re consilium, id sequor: to act according to aby's c. and advice, facere de or ex c. consilio: to disregard aby's c., c. consilium spernere (†): to assist aby with good c., ci adesse; ci præsto adesse; ci non deesse. || = Counsellor, vid. || Purpose, consilium.—id quod volo, cupio (id, quod vult or cupit qd).—propositum.—quod spectro, sequor, peto (or quod spectat, &c. qd). Secret c.'s, consilia arcanâ, interiora. To declare, entrust, &c. one's c.'s to aby, consilia sua credere ci (Ter.). To keep one's own c. in any matter, qd tacitum tenere, habere; secum habere; tacere, reticere; celare; occultare; occultare ferre.—tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenere. || Prudence in planning, advising, &c., consilium (e.g. vir maximi consilii; est in qo satis consilii).

COUNSEL, v. consiliari (mly absol.; but H. A. P. 196; ille bonis faveat et consilietur amicis).—consilium dare.—To c. aby to do athg, auctorem esse c. rei, or with infin.; also with ut (e.g. milhi, ut abim, vehementer auctor est; C. Att. 15, 5, 2).—suasorem esse c. rei. suadere ci qd, or mly, with ut.—hortatorem esse c. rei. hortari qd. hortari (qm), ut.—Jn. suadere et hortari; auctorem et suasorem esse.—monere or admonere qm (ut, nē).—censere (id, or followed by subj., without ut).—SYN. IN ADVISE).—To c. peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere; ad pacem hortari: to c. unanimity, hortari ad concordiam. I c. go to leave off, censeo desistas. Those who will not be counselled, cannot be helped, *actum est de his, qui spernunt monentes or recte precipientes.

COUNSELLOR, || Adviser, consiliarius.—consiliorum c. socius et adiutor.—auctor consilii or consiliorum, or fm context, auctor only.—suasor. Impulsor. monitor. consiliorum minister or minister only. Jn. auctor et consuasor. suasor et auctor. auctor et impulsor. consiliarius et administrator. consiliarius et auctor (SYN. IN ADVISE).—A faithful, friendly, experienced c., consiliarius fidelis, benevolus, non Imperitus (or -lasmus; all C.). The king and his c.'s, rex ipse consiliariique ejus (C.): his friends and c.'s, amici et consiliarii ejus: to have aby for one's c., c. consilio or consiliis uti; qm consiliorum auctorem habere: to be aby's c., consilium ci dare; consilii auctorem esse ci.—consilio regere qm (of one who regularly influences another). || Advocate, causarum actor. causidicus. advocatus. actor. cognitor. [SYN. and phrases in ADVOCATE.]

COUNT, s. || Computation, vid. || Charge in an indictment, formula (the prescribed legal form; of which several might be used, but not 'in publicis judiciis,' in Quintilian's time, Cf. Q. 3, 10, 1; privata judicia unum judicem habere multis et diversis formulis solent). There are many c's in the indictment, *multis et diversis formulis accusatur qd or actio ci intenditur. There are two c's in the indictment; one charging the prisoner with sacrilege, another with manslaughter, qd sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusatur (Q. 3, 10, 1; where others read, simul et homicidii). || An action in which the indictment had different c's, was causa conjuncta (opp. causa simplex; Q. 3, 10, 1). COUNT (as title of honour), *comes; the title of c., *nomen comitis: the rank of c., *comitis dignitas: to

confer upon *aby* the title of c., *qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare: the seat, residence, &c. of a c., sedes or domicilium comitis.

COUNT, v. numerum inire.—To c. *algh*, qd numerare (g. i. also = to reckon amongst)—dinumerare (to c. the whole number, one by one; to c. all through).—numerum cs rei inire or exsequi or efficere (to c. over); computare (to reckon): enumerando percensere (to reckon them all through, naming each): to c. the stars, stellas dinumerare: to c. on one's fingers, numerare digitis or per digitos; computare digitis: to c. the number of troops, numerum copiarum inire: not to be able to c. up all a person's services, promerita enumerando percensere non posse: it is correctly counted, numerus convenit: to c. (= have) many friends, multos amicos numerare (O. Triest. 1, 9, 5), or habere: veterans who c. thirty years of service, veterani tricena stipendia numerantes (Tac. Ann. 1, 35, 2) or meriti: to c. *algh* by such or such a thing, qd numerare ex qâ re (as C. de Or. 2, 32, in.; ea, si ex reis numeres innumerabilia sunt, si ex rebus, &c.): the Gauls do not c. by days, but by nights, Galli non dierum numerum, sed noctium computant; or Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt. || *Esleem*, consider, look upon as, ducere. putare. ponere. numerare.—arbitrari. iudicare. existimare. || *Es* All these, except ponere, have two accusatives, when the person or thing really is, or is believed by us to be, what we consider him. But to express that we treat him like such or such a person, put him in the situation of such a person relatively to ourselves, then we use either qm pro (af. habere, putare; seld. af. ducere), or (in) numero, with gen. plur. (af. habere, ducere, existimare), or with 'in', and abl. sing. or plur. (af. putare, ponere, numerare; also af. habere).—If an adj. is used predicatively with 'count', it should be translated either by 'in', with abl. of subst. (af. ponere, ducere), or by dat. of subst. (af. habere, ducere); or by gen. of adj. used substantively with esse and habeo, &c. (see examples below).—To c. a person one's enemy, habere qm hostem (so far as he really is so); habere qm pro hoste, or in hostium numero (so far as one looks upon and treats him as such): to c. *aby* a god, habere qm deum. numerare qd (e. g. celum) deum: to c. *algh* a favour, ponere qd in beneficium. habere qd beneficii loco et gratiâ (C.): to c. *algh* an evil, habere qd in malis: to c. if an insult, ignominia loco ferre qd: to c. a man happy, qm beatum habere: to c. if honorable, qd honori habere or ducere; qd in laude ponere, or laudi ducere; qd in gloria ducere or ponere: it has ever been counted wise, semper sapientis est habitum (e. g. temporis cedere). To c. *aby* your friend, qm in tuum numerum ascribere: one's friend, numerare qm inter suos: to c. as or for nothing, qd pro nihilo ducere; nullo loco habere or numerare. || To reckon or depend upon, spem in qo ponere or collocare; auxilium or salutem a qo expectare: you may count upon me, tibi non deero: to c. on *algh*, qd pro certo expectare. I c. upon you, *spero fore ut venias (i. e. reckon on your coming); fac mihi non desias (i. e. your assistance): not to c. on *algh*, in qâ re nihil spem reponere posse. See also TO CONFIDE IN; RECKON ON. || To calculate, rationes or calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere; fm the context, subducere only (as C. Att. 5, 21, 12).

COUNTENANCE, vultus (v. pr.).—as (the whole face, as image of the inner man). A friendly c., vultus benignus: a cheerful c., vultus hilaris, serenus: a quiet or tranquil c., vultus tranquillus: a tranquil and serene c., frons tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31): a sad c., vultus mæstus: a sad or dull c., vultus tristis: a serious c., vultus severus; vultus adductus (wrinkled like that of one deep in thought): an important c., supercilium grande (Juvenal. 6, 169): a bold or impudent c., os durum or ferreum (as quality); fm c., context, os only, as C. Ferr. 4, 29, 66; os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite: a hypocritical c., vultus ficti, simulatio: to assume a calm c., frontem explicare or exporrigere (†); faciem or vultum diffundere; frontem remittere: to put on a sad c., vultum ad tristitiam adducere: to assume a serious c., severum vultum induere (†); vultum adducere (that of a person profoundly thinking): to assume an angry c., frontem contrahere: to assume a threatening c., supercilia tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46): to put on a different c., vultum mutare: novos capere vultus (poet.); vultum fingere (i. e. a c. not corresponding with one's feelings, e. g. a cheerful c. whilst one is mourning, see Cæs. B. G. 1, 39, med.). To have a cheerful, dull, sad, &c. c., hilari, mæsto, tristi, &c., vultu esse: to take *algh* with a cheerful c., benigno vultu qd excipere (af. O. Fast. 1, 3);

to invite *aby* with a friendly c., qm benigno vultu in hospitium invitare (L. 26, 28): stupidity is written on *aby*'s c., vicia prorsus inest in cs vultu: to change c., see TO CHANGE COLOUR.—to put out of c., qm differre (to put him out, so that he does not know what to say, see Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5); qm or cs animum conturbare or perturbare (to confuse *aby*); qm in angustias adducere (stronger): to keep one's c., risum tenere or continere. || Encouragement, tutela. || *Es* The nearest words are those that imply favour, protection, approval.—præsidium.—clientela (properly the relation of the protégé to his protector).—patrocinium (paternal protection wch a patron affords to his client): to give c., ci auxiliari or opem ferre; ci favere. See TO COUNTENANCE. To claim *aby*'s c. and protection, conferre se in fidem et clientelam cs (C.); commendare se ci in clientelam et fidem (Ter.).

COUNTENANCE, v. ci auxiliari or opem ferre (render assistance).—ci favere (to favour *aby*, or promote his interests by advice and assistance).—ci tribuere (to be favourably disposed towards *aby*, to interest oneself for him, e. g. quom ordini publicanorum libentissime tribuerim, C.). See also TO FAVOUR. You c. it, if you do not cry out against it, *rem, cum quiescis, probas (af. C.).

COUNTER, || Shop-table, *mensa tabernaria or mensa only. || An imitation of coin, calculus (a small stone, used by the ancients for computations).

COUNTER, adv. To run c. to *algh*, adversari or repugnare (be opposed to it).—qd negligere (legem, &c.).—qd non servare (e. g. legem, consuetudinem).—qd migrare (e. g. ius civile).—contra or secus facere (qd agst a rule, command, &c.).—To run c. to a direction, extra præscriptum egredi: to one's own interests, repugnare utilitati suæ: to run c. the one to the other, inter se contraria esse.

COUNTERACT, obviam ire ci rei; occurrere ci rei (to take preventive measures).—Jn. occurrere atque obistere (C.).—comprimere. reprimere. supprimere (to check it, keep it under): to c. *aby*'s designs, cs consiliis occurrere atque obistere (C.): the factious proceedings of our enemies, factioni inimicorum resistere (C.).—obniti, oblucriati (struggle agst).—To c. the symptoms of a disease, morbo opponere medicinam. See RESIST, OPPOSE.

COUNTERACTION, *vis contraria (force, acting in the opp. direction). || Purpose, act, &c. of resisting: Crcl. My plans for the c. of *aby*'s designs, consilia, quibus ci restiti (C. 2 de Orat. 48), or ci resisto, resistam, &c. (according to the time meant).

COUNTERBALANCE, s. *vis renitens (af. Plin. 2, 82, 84, e. g. altera vis alteri renititur).—æquilibrium (in so far as it establishes an equilibrium with another weight, Plin. 10, 3, 4).

COUNTERBALANCE, v. æquare. exæquare (to make equal).—pensare. compensare qd qâ re (to weigh, as it were, one thing agst the other, to establish an equilibrium).—parere calculum ponere cum qâ re (to give as good in return, e. g. a present, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, = remunerari qm quam similimo munere): the benefits received c. those conferred, par est ratio acceptorum et datorum: to c. the deficiency in the revenue by economy, quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate supplere.

COUNTER-BASS, *prps* vox gravissima.

COUNTERCHANGE, commutatio. See CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, v. See TO CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, *actio petitoris intenta.—For the meaning of actio contraria, see Gem. Thes. s. v. Actio, p. 221).

COUNTERCHARM, v. *incantatum or effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

COUNTERFEIT, || Make a (fraudulent) imitation of, imitari (g. i.).—imitando exprimere or effingere; Jn. effingere et exprimere. imitari et exprimere; also effingere or exprimere only.—assimulare (to make *algh* like another; then with accessory notion of deception; e. g. the human voice, sermonem humanum): to c. *aby*'s handwriting, cs chirographum imitari or assimulare: to c. money, numos adulterinos percutere (af. Suet. Ner. 25); monetam adulterinam exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1): to c. a will, testamentum subicere, supponere, subdere.—See FORGE. || To put on the appearance of, simulare or assimilare (e. g. sim. studium cs rei, zeal in a cause; mortem, metum, diffidentiam cs rei; adulterium; assimilare anum (†); se lætum): to c. sickness, simulare ægrum; assimilare se ægrum; simulare valetudinem: to c. learning, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: to c. cheerfulfulness, assimilare se lætum; or hilaritatem fingere: to c. piety, *se pium

erga deum simulare: the appearance of youth, mentiri juvenem († *Mar.*); *insaniti*, simulare se furere (*C.*).

COUNTERFEIT, COUNTERFEITED, ficticius (g. i. *not genuine*, e. g. *jewels*, *wine*, *Plin.* 37, 13, 76, and 15, 7, ed. *Hard.*); adulterinus (with accessory notion of deceit or falsification, opp. bonus, e. g. of coin, a false key, &c. opp. verus)—falsus (false in general, e. g. a letter)—fucusus, fucatus (that has only the external appearance of althg, opp. sincerus, probus, e. g. merchandise)—subditus, suppositus, subditicius, insitivus (e. g. of a book, a will, &c.)—simulatus, fictus, confectus (not natural, but produced by art; forced; e. g. lacrimae confectae: c. *piety*, pietas erga deum simulata. A man of c. *piety*, pietatis erga deum simulator: one c. *tear*, una falsa lacrimula: in a c. manner, simulate; simulatione; per simulationem; fectis; falso; fallaciter.

COUNTERFEIT, s. *Crci.* with the adjectives under COUNTERFEIT; e. g. to prove althg to be c., qd adulterinum (ficticius, &c.) esse probare (*af.* Q. 2, 17, 17).

COUNTERFEITER, falsarius (who commits forgery, see *Sael.* Tit. 3)—falsus signator (who affixes a false seal to althg, e. g. a will, *S. Cat.* 16, 2; cf. *C. Client.* 14, 41; testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare)—testamentarius (a forger of wills, *C. Off.* 3, 18, 73)—adulterator (who adulterates althg, *Pandectis*)—paracharacteres (παράχαράκτες, *Cod. Theod.* 9, 21, 9, a coiner of false money).

COUNTERMARCH, *alter or contra præcipere. — *alter, atque antea, præcipere.

COUNTERMARCH, s. imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMARCH, v. signa convertere.—signis conversis retro redire (*L.* 8, 11; in urbem, 8)—versis signis qm locum repetere (of countermarching to a particular place, *L.* 9, 35)—reducere (march back, e. g. exercitum, legiones, &c.)—castra retro movere (*L.* 2, 58): to be countermarched, retro repetere viam (to retrace their steps, *L.* 9, 2).

COUNTERMARCH, a. *iter conversum, oppositum, contrarium.—conversa signa or (L.) versa signa; or by iter retro (e. g. *Cæl.* in *C. ad Dio.* 8, 15; quodnam ob scelus iter mihi necessarium retro ad Alpes versus incidit? Cf. fuga retro, *Liv.* 8, 19; fugam magis retro quam proelium—spectante milite)—reditus (g. i. for return).—Or by *Crci.* with verbs under TO COUNTERMARCH. By a c., conversis signis.

COUNTERMARK, tessera (g. i. for any ticket).

COUNTERMINE, s. cuniculus transversus (*L.* 28, 8).—to make a c., see TO COUNTERMINE.

COUNTERMINE, v. transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere. *FIG.* obviam ire. occurrere (adopt preventive measures).—*fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPANE, or COUNTERPOINT, see COVELEET.

COUNTERPART, res ci rei simillima (exceedingly like it)—res ci rei compar (quite equal to it)—res ci rei ex altera parte respondens (corresponding to it).—To be the c. of althg, ci rei similem or simillimum esse (*vid.* *L.* 4, 54); ci rei comparem esse (*vid.* *L.* 28, 42); ci rei ex altera parte respondere (*vid.* *C. Or.* 32, 114).

COUNTERPLEA, *actio petitoris intenta (not actio contraria, *vid.* COUNTERCHARGE).

COUNTERPLOT, s. See the next word.

COUNTERPLOT, v. To c. p., *fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPOISE, v. pari pondere parem pensioem perficere (to produce an equilibrium by making the two weights equal)—examinare (*Vitr.* 10, 8, of the lever; caput vectis faciundo motus circinationis cogit presionibus examinare paucis manibus oneris maximi pondus)—tantumdem pendere (*Lucr.* 1, 360)—librare (*Plin.* huius [aeris] vi suspensum—librari medio spatio tellurem)—pari momento librare (*af.* *Col.* 3, 12, 3; temperamentum pari momento libratum).—*FIG.* || To make equal to, qd ci rei in æquo or parem ponere; qd ci rei par facere.—æquare or æquare qd cum qd re.—compensare qd cum qd re or qd re (e. g. bona cum vitis, *H. lætitiæ cum doloribus*, &c.).

COUNTERPOISE, s. sarcōma, stis, n. (the weight placed in the other scale, or appended to the other arm, &c., *Vitr.* 9, præf. 9, and 10)—æquilibrium (this weight, so far as it establishes an equilibrium agst another weight, *Vitr.* 10, 3, 4)—paria pondera.—See EQUILIBRIUM.

COUNTERPOISON, antidōtus or antidōtum (ἀντιδότης, ἀντιδότης), or, pure Latin, remedium adversus venenum.

COUNTERSCARP, *Exterior slope of the ditch, *præ* *fosse crepido. || The covered way, cuniculus (g. i. for mine) with or without tectus; or (180)

infernæ via (*af.* *Veg.* 4, 24; cavato specu in exitum urbis infer na queritur via), or as *L. I.* *via cæca, quæ dicitur.

COUNTERSIGN, *una subscribere, subnotare or subsignare.

COUNTERSIGN, s. || Private signal given to soldiers on guard, and to those whom they are to admit: tessera (if a ticket).—signum (g. i.). To give the c., tessera or signum dare: to obey, ci.

COUNTER-TENOR, vox ac acutè altera; 'alter ab acuto sonus.—To sing the c.-t., 'alterum ab acuto sonum modulari: one who sings the c.-t., 'secundæ vocis cantor.

COUNTER-TICKET, tessera (any ticket).

COUNTER-VAIL, *vid.* COUNTERBALANCE.

COUNTLESS, *domina comes (in her own right; *Voss.*)—*comitis uxor or conjux (by marriage).

COUNTLESS, see INNUMERABLE.

COUNTRY, || Region: terra, regio (the former more extensive; e. g. a land, geographically or politically; e. g. Italy, Sicily, &c.)—regio (any district)—tractus (a tract of c., with ref. to its length rather than its breadth).—[~~the~~] plagæ in the best ages denoted a quarter of the heavens, not of the earth's surface.]

—ager (the c. of a small people or tribe)—fines (with ref. to its boundaries; esp. when it is to be marked, that the action is done within the limits of a particular state)—pagus (a district consisting of several villages; e. g. the c. of the Helvetii)—locus, pl. (with demonstr. pronoun, ea locus, &c.= 'those parts,' 'that neighbourhood,' e. g. hi ea loca incolunt, *Cæs.*). An uninhabited c., terra inhabitabilis or quem nemo incolit: open c., loca patetia. In a c. of that kind, in ejusmodi regione: a rugged and mountainous c., aspera et montuosa regio (*C.*): a desert c., regio deserta, vasta; loca deserta (quæ nemo incolit, *Cæs.*).—[~~the~~] In the historians, when the name of a country is connected with the name of its inhabitants, the name of the inhabitants is often placed under the government of a preposition, the word country being omitted; thus, in the c. of the Etrusci, in Etruscia, or in Etruscorum finibus; also in agro Etrusco.—The c. of Italy, Spain, Africa, &c., terra Italia, Hispania, Africa, &c.: to remove to other c.'s, alias terras petere: c.'s that are blessed with pure air, terras eæ, in quibus sit aer purus ac tenuis (*C.*).—The enemy's c., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostilis (ancly, ager hosticus or hosticus only): to reside in a foreign c., peregrè habitare: to be staying or residing in a foreign c., peregrinari: in this c., in his regionibus.—apud nos (= with us, of habits, institutions, &c.).—To banish aboy from a c.: send him out of the c., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere; qm in exsilium pellere, expellere, ejicere, agere; exsilio afficere, multare; patriâ pellere. || Native country, patria.—patria nostra.—patriæ solum (the 'land,' esp. as an object of affection)—locus, quo qs genitus est, urbs, in quâ qs genitus est (*Just.*).—domus (home).—urbs patria. In one's c., domi: to remain in one's c., domi manere: to leave one's c. (for a time, = go or travel abroad), peregrè proficisci.—The love of c., patriæ caritas, amor patriæ, pietas erga patriam (See PATRIOTISM)—reipublicæ studium. A lover of his c., patriæ or reipublicæ amans.—civis bonus: to love one's c., amare patriam: to die for one's c., pro patriâ mori, or mortem oppetere: to devote oneself to one's c., patriæ se totum dedere (*C.*). Fidelity to one's c., erga patriam fidelitas. A betrayer of his c., patriæ proditor; civium or reipublicæ parricida (*C. S.*).—[~~the~~] locus or urbs natalis and solum natale are poet.; solum familiare, without authority.—His native c. is Athens, natus est Athenis: one's c.'s, &c., patrius: after the manner of one's c., patrio more. || In contradistinction to town; rus.—ager, esp. in pl. agri (the fields and what pertains to them, as a village, &c.): into the c., rus: in the c., ruri (seldom rure): to live in the c., ruri vivere, vitam agere (prop. as peasant); rusticari (for one's pleasure).—A c. life, vita rustica (c.-life, i. e. with all its occupations)—vita rusticana. rusticatio (residence in the c. for a time, or excursion from the town): to go into the c., ire rustica. abire rus habitatum (g. t. to spend one's time there); rus concedere (to retire there).—rus excurrere (for an excursion): to remain in the c., ruri se continere: the people from the c. hastened together, homines ex agris concurrunt.

COUNTRY-AIR, *aer ruris (opp. air of the towns).

COUNTRY-CHURCH, *ædes sacra vici.

COUNTRY-DANCE, see DANCE.

COUNTRY-DWELLING, domicilium agreste (g. t.).

See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-ESTATE, rusticum prædium. See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-GIRL, puella rustica (cf. *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 3).

COUNTRY-HOUSE, villa (with or without land).—a small c.-h., villula: a very small c.-h., villula pusilla: a fine c.-h., prætorium (in the time of Emperors; *Suet.*).
COUNTRY-LIFE. See COUNTRY.

COUNTRYMAN, ¶ *Fellow-countryman*, popularis (prop. fm the same nation or tribe; then also fm the same country, town, or place, instead of *vox* only *Gell.* 17, uses gentilis).—qui ejusdem est civitatis. qui in eadem civitate natus est (cf. *Plin. præfat.* § 1).—civis (fellow-citizen; concivis is *spurious Latin*).—municeps (from the same municipium): my or our c.-man, nostras; popularis, civis, municeps noster: your c.-man, vestras: our c.-men, populares nostros; homines nostri; also nostri, nostrates only. ¶ *Rustic*, vid.

COUNTRY-PARSON, *sacerdos rusticanus.

COUNTRY-PEOPLE, rustici, agrestes, pagani. [SYN. IN RUSTIC.]

COUNTRY-SCHOOL, *schola provincialis. *ludus vicanus.

COUNTRY-SCHOOL-MASTER, *ludi vicani magister.

COUNTRY-SEAT, see COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-SQUIRES, *nobilitas ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-SURGEON, *medicus ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-TOWN, municipium (a Roman town which enjoyed the citizenship).—oppidum (*g. t.* for any town, that is not the metropolis): a small c.-t., municipium (*Sidon. Ep.* 3, 1).—oppidulum (SYN. above).

COUNTRY, *comitatus.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL, morbus ex solis fervore contractus (*Just.*).

COUPLE, par (in a strict sense, of two persons or things belonging together, see *PAIR*).—Jugum (prop. of draught-cattle; then also of two persons who are joined for any bad purpose, as *C. Phil.* 11, 2, extr., Jugum Impiorum nefarium).—bini (two together, or at once; when two objects are viewed, that belong together, as binos [scyphos] habebam; jubeo promi utroque, *C. Terr.* 4, 14, 32).—utrique (the two that have been mentioned, in a looser sense *just* quoted from *C.*).—pauci, aliquot (in a looser sense a few, some): a c. of pigeons, par columbarum: a nice c. (ironic), par nobile fratum (*Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 243): a married c. conjuges, mariti.—nova nuptia et novus maritus (a young c. who are going to be married, or a young married-c.): a c. of days, biduum: a c. of years, biennium (if positively two): a c. of eggs, bina ova. ¶ *Band, link, c.*, copula (e. g. for dogs; copula duri canem tenet, *O.*, also vincula, vincla; e. g. vincla caribus demere).

COUPLE, v. tr. uno vinculo copulare (see *L.* 28, 12, 14).—connectere. Jungere. conjungere. copulare cum qâ re. miscere qâ re.—(SYN. IN TO COMBINE).—mixta jungi. conjungi. se conjungere. se conjungere. coire.

COUPLET, strophe (στροφή).

COURAGE, animus; also in pl. animi, if speaking of several persons.—[*Orig.*] Oms. Of one person, animi should not be used (unless he is speaking of himself in the pl.: e. g. stamus animis, *C. Att.* 5, 18), since its usual meaning is, 'a proud spirit', 'pride', &c.; of several, animi or animus may be used, e. g. nostris animus augeatur, *Cæs.*; but in some constructions the sing. should not be used; e. g. one would not say, animo cadere or excidere, of several.—animus fortis; fortitudo (manly c., ἀνδρεία).—virtus (moral c. that shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive).—ferocia, ferocitas (natural, wild c., of wch wild beasts and even barbarians are capable).—audacia (daring c.).—spiritus (energetic c.): a man of extraordinary c., vir ingentis spiritus: to possess or to have c., animo forti esse: for althg, satis boni animi afferre ad qd. A man has not c. to do althg, ci animus non suppetit, ut qd faciat (e. g. Vitruvius nec sana constare mens, nec, ut longius a castris dimicaret, animus suppetere, *L.*): not to have c. enough for althg, est parum animi ad qd; to take c., animum or (of several persons) animos capere or colligere: to take c. again, animum or se recipere: I take c. again, animus mihi reddit; animus redintegratur; animus me recipit: to inspire aby with c., to raise or kindle aby's c., ci animum facere or afferre or addere; cs animum incendere, erigere, augere; cs animum verbis confirmare (by exhortation); or simply, firmare or confirmare qm and cs animum: to be inspired with c., to have one's c. raised, ci animus accedit (*C.*), augeatur (*Cæs.*), accenditur (*S. Cat.* 20, 6): to

inspire aby with fresh c., animus es redintegrare; animus ci reddere. Be of good c., bono animo es; fac animo magno fortique sis: to be of good c., stare animo, or, of several, animis: aby's c. begins to fail, animus labat: is failing, animus cadit: to lose one's c., animo or (of several persons) animis cadere or concidere; animum demittere or despondere; se animo demittere (**Cæs. B. G.* 7, 29); animo deficere: to have lost one's c., animo abjecto or fracto esse: never lose your c. in adversities, in duris haud unquam defice (*Val. Fl.* 4, 35): now show your c., tu illum nunc adhibe animum.

COURAGEOUS, animosus (bold to act in dangerous circumstances fm an energetic spirit confident in its strength, opp. timidus).—fortis (brave, relating to a manly strength, both to act and to suffer; opp. ignavus); Jn. fortis et animosus.—ferox (possessing natural, wild courage to rush into battle or face danger; esply a v. pr. of savages and wild beasts).—animus promptus; also promptus only (ready to dare and do).—acer, alacer (active and spirited to face danger, or take measures to prevent it).—strenuus (resolute, opp. ignavus).—impavidus (intrepid, opp. pavidus).—audax (bold).—To be not so c. as another person, animo esse inferiori: to wax c., alacriorem fieri ad rem gerendam; animum erigere or tollere: he waxed c., accessit ci animus.

COURAGEOUSLY, animose; fortiter; forti animo; acri or alaci animo.—Intrepide (*L.*); impavide (*L.*). audacter. [SYN. IN COURAGEOUS].—To meet death c., se acriter morti offerre; animo fidenti gradi ad mortem.

COURIER, veredarius (who carries the post; late).—nuncius volucer. nuncius expeditus. nuncius trepidus.—cursor (a runner).—eques citus or citatus (on horse-back): to send c's in all directions, in omnes partes nuncios dimittere.

COURSE, PROPRI. cursus (*g. t.* also in the pl. if several things are spoken of, e. g. to observe the course of the stars, stellarum cursus notare).—curriculum (within a definite space, e. g. in the circus and of the regular motion of the heavenly bodies).—decursum (a running through a space; hence the c. in the circus).—lapsus (the quiet and equable motion, e. g. of water, the stars).—conversiones (the circular motions, revolutions, &c. e. g. of the stars, stellarum; also stellarum progressionem, their apparently forward c. in the heavens).—motus (*g. t.* for motion; e. g. of the stars).—maius est post. The regular c. of the stars, astrorum ordines.—With rapid c., contento cursu: to direct one's c. to any place, cursum dirigere qd (e. g. in a carriage or ship); cursum flectere ad qd (e. g. to the north, ad septentriones, also of the heavenly bodies): to direct one's c. to another place, or to take a different c., alium cursum petere (in a carriage or vessel).—flectere iter (of a traveller, army, &c.); in alium cursum contorqueri aut deflecti (e. g. of a river): to pursue different c's, diversos abire or discedere: to have a fixed c., certos et constantes cursus habere; constanter tenere eundem cursum: to take different c's (e. g. of rivers), in diversas partes (in contrarias partes, opp. directiones) fluere: to change the c. of a river, flumen avertere (i. e. to turn it); amnem in alium cursum deflectere: to have a gentle c. (of rivers or water in general), labi; a rapid one, ferri (see *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 40): to take its c. from &c., effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c.: to take its c. towards or to, e. g. to the sea, effundi in qd: to take its c. through althg, e. g. through a town, fluere per qd; medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfueri; medio loco fluere (if right through, see *Liv.* 24, 3): to take its c. along the very foot of the mountain, in imis radicibus montis ferri (*Hirt. B. G.* 8, 40). IMPROPR. ¶ *Progress*, iter. via. cursus. Jn. iter et cursus (e. g. natural quodam itinere et cursu, *C. Rep.* 2, 16).—tenor (the regular progress of althg).—progressus (e. g. rerum, *C.*). The c. of events, rerum cursus or progressus; rerum itinera flexusque (all *C.*); see *PROGRESS*.—To let aby take his own c., to leave aby a free c., qm non coercere, non impedire: to let althg take its c., qd non morari; ci rei non obistere; qd non impedire: to have its free c., non coerceri; non impediri: to interrupt the c. of the conversation, cursum orationis interpellare. In the c. of conversation, in sermone: to throw out the c. of conversation, that, &c., in sermone injicere, with acc. and inf. (e. g. quum mihi in sermone injecisset, se velle Asiam visere, *C.*) In the c. of the discussion or debate, inter disceptandum (e. g. cognitâ inter disceptandum iniquitate, sc. causæ, *Q. 12*, 3, 10): to observe the c. wch public affairs are taking, itinera flexusque rerum publicarum videre (*C. Rep.* 2, 25): that is the natural c. of almost all things, id natura fert in omnibus fere rebus: according to the natural c. of things or events, ut fieri solet: the c. of a conversation, iter sermonis

(C. de Legg. 1, 13, 37): the c. of an oration or speech, orationis ingressus, ingressus, cursus (all three with ref. to the manner of its progress, its force, spirit, &c., see C. Or. 59, 201; interduum cursus est in oratione incitator, interduum moderata ingressus; cf. de Or. 1, 35, 161; 2, 10, 39): *atq; takes a different c.*, tres aliter procedit. || *Manner of proceeding, ratio, consilium*—remedium (a corrective or preventive measure): to adopt a c., rationem inire; consilium capere: to shape one's c. according to the time, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere (act according to circumstances); temporibus servire (adapt myself to circumstances, &c., in a servile manner): to adopt a prudent c., bonis consiliis uti. I am enquiring what c. I should take in this state of my affairs, rogo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to pursue a c. of one's own, suum quoddam institutum consequi: to pursue a different c., diversam inire rationem: what c. is to be taken with this person? quid hoc homine facias? quid tu huic homini facias? (both C.) I am adopting the same c. in my proceedings, haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via (C. Verr. 5, 70, 81). || *Course = space of time*. A c. of years, multi anni (if the ref. is only to the whole space): annorum series (their succession, one after another, H. Od. 3, 50, 5)—inter multos, tot, &c. annos (= within so many years; e. g. all the crimes that have been committed in the c. of ten years, omnia quae inter decem annos— nefarie flagitiosaeque facta sunt, C.). The abl. of anni is less rare in this sense than is commonly supposed. The cities of Africa had seen no Roman army in the c. of almost fifty years, urbes Africæ annis prope quinquaginta nullum Romanum exercitum viderant (L. 29, 28): he died in the c. of a few days, paucis diebus moritur (S. Jug. 11, 1), intra paucos dies moritur (L.). In the c. of that year, in illo anno (C. Off. 3, 25, 95; and Hand. 3, p. 281): in the c. of the present year, in hoc anno (C. Fam. 15, 16, 5): the sun turns twice in the c. of a year, sol binas in singulis annis conversiones—facit: three times in the c. of a year, ter in anno: in the c. of ten months, in decem mensibus: in the c. of a short time, in brevi temporis spatio (Suet.). In paucis tempestatibus (e. g. solertissimi omniū factus est; S. Jug. 96, 1); in brevi (Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 61, 2). In the c. of the month, year, &c., is also anno or mense vertente. || The order of succession in atq; see ORDER. || *Naval term* (denoting the direction in which a ship is steering), cursus—the ships could not keep their c., naves cursum suum tenere non poterunt: to steer or keep the same c., cursum tenere: to get out of its c., a vi aberrare. || A number of lectures (collectively), *institutionis cursus, quem dicimus. To embrace too many subjects in one c., uno (e. g. semestri) cursu nimis multa complecti: to attend a c. of lectures, magistras auditiones obire: to attend the same c. of lectures, easdem auditiones eodemque doctores colere: to give or deliver a c. of lectures on atq;, scholam habere de re, e. g. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam habere Stoicam: on rhetorics, scholis præcipere artem oratoriam. || Of dishes, ferculum (that is served on the board at one and the same time, for which, much later, missus was used): to give a dinner of seven c.'s, cenam septem ferculis præbere (cf. Suet. Oct. 74): his dinners were of three, or, at the most, six c.'s, cenam ternis ferculis, aut, quum abundantissime, senis præbebat. || *Race, fig.* The c. of life, vitæ curriculum, spatium (but only with ref. to its duration, space, &c.; hence, with longum, exiguum). It must not be used to denote one's manner of living, &c.). To run one's c., vitæ spatium decurrere; ætatem decurrere: now that my c. is almost run or finished, prope actâ jam ætate decursâque: to finish one's c., cursum conficere (well, bene, C.); corpore solum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis ferri (see TO DIE). The whole c. of life (= the manner of its progress from beginning to end), totius vitæ cursus (not totus vitæ cursus, C. Off. 1, 4, 11, Kræb). In the whole c. of his life, in vitâ (e. g. nihil in vitâ vidit calamitatis, C. Cluent. 6, 18): in omni vitâ (p. Redit. ad Quir. 8), omni vitâ (L. 2, 33); in totâ vitâ (e. g. inconstans, C., where it = manner of living). || *Course = manner of life, vita, mores*: the whole c. of his life establishes his innocence, cæ innocentia perpetuâ vitâ est perspecta: a virtuous c. of life, vitâ honesta, sancta; vitâ honeste or sancte acta: a sinful c., vitâ omnibus flagitiis or libidinis dedita. || A c. of medicine, curatio. To be under a c. of medicine, curationem recipere: to prescribe a c. of medicine, curationem valetudinis præscribere. || Row (of bricks), ordo (e. g. lapidum).—See LAYER. || *Race-course*, a) propr. curriculum

(g. t.).—stadium (in the Olympic games).—circus (public place for the exhibition of races, &c.)—hippodrōmos (ἵπποδρόμος; for horses and chariots, Plant. &c.). || Of course, or as a matter of course, necessario (necessarily); manifestò (plainly); plane (entirely) &c.: of c. his wife could not be indifferent to all this, non mirum feci uxori, si hoc segre tulit; or si hoc segre tulit uxori, quid mirum? (see Ter. Heu. 4, 4, 87; Ovid. A. d. 3, 110). || Words of course, Verba: those are mere words of c., inanis sermo literarum. || ADDITION. Λ. ΠΡΑΞΑΙ. To let the law take its c., jure agere; summo jure experiri.—non impedit, quominus qd ad mortem ducatur or supplicio capitis afficiatur, &c. (not to stop an execution).—The law must take its c., supplicio capitis puniendus or afficiendus est q; morte multandus est q;.

COURSE, v. Chase, pursue, vid. || Hunt with greyhounds, *canibus vertigis lepores sectari. Wytenbach says of Ruken (p. 271, Ed. Bat.), unico eo genere [venationis] utebatur, mod longi canibus earumque velocitate capiendo lepore continetur.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, *pretium pecuniarum et numorum.—[ratio maris, C. Quint. 4, 17, is our 'standard of coinage'] the c. of exch. is unsteady, numus jacatur (C. Off. 3, 20, 80).

COURSEUR, equus pernix or velox.—|| Runner, cursor (post. equus bellator).

COURT, a) Any open place, in front or behind a house, area. The area in front of a Roman house, together with the adjoining halls, formed the vestibulum, where the clients assembled.—propatulum (a front-c.)—cavum ædium or (later) cavædium (the inner c., round which the rooms of the house were arranged). It was roofed in with the exception of an open space called the compluvium, through which the rain-water fell into the impluvium, i. e. the uncovered part of the c., see Plant. Mil. 2, 2, 319)—chora or cohors (a yard for cattle).—aula, an open place before the houses of the Greeks, where also cattle were kept, only occurs, in this meaning, in the Latin poets. || The residence of a sovereign, or the sovereign himself, and those by whom he is surrounded: aula (g. t. post-Aug.).—regia (the royal palace; then = royal family, see L. 24, 22, extr.: affinitate regiam contingere, 35, 19, mid.; hoc patriâ extorrem in tuam regiam adduxit)—palatium, domus palatina (the palace of the emperor; time of Empp.).—rex, princeps (the king, prince, himself).—auleici (the courtiers).—curia and curiales are very late. The royal, imperial c., aula regia; aula Augusta: to stand well at c., aulâ et rege potitum esse (T. Ann. 6, 43, 1): aby is a favorite by the c., aulæ favor inclinat in qm (aft. T. Ann. 2, 56, 2); *aula ci favet (instead of wch T. Hist. 1, 13, extr. has: aula in qm prona, wch, however, is to be rejected on account of pronus; see INCLINARE). Not to be fit for a c., non aulæ accommodatum esse ingenio (Curt. 8, 8, 21): to be the butt of the c., inter ludibria aulæ esse (Suet. Ner. 6): he subjected King Narseus, together with his children, his wives, and the whole court, Narseum regem in ditionem subegit, simul liberos conjugesque et aulam regiam (Aurel. Vict. de Cæs. 39, 35): an officer at c., purpuratus. *muneri aulico præfectus; famulus aulicus (a menial; late): c. intrigues, *fraus or fallacia aulæ; vafre aulicorum artes: persons who are initiated in c. intrigues, interiores aulici (Suet. Cal. 19, Ruhnk.): a lady about the c., *femina nobilis, quæ vivit cum reginâ (fm the context, fem. non. only; see Curt. 3, 11, 25): one who has been introduced at c., qui (quæ) ad aulam admittitur: the fashion or manners at c., or of the c., aulæ ingenium (i. e. the peculiar tone that prevails); consuetudo regia (with ref. to the sovereign himself, see Np. Dat. 5, 4); *mos aulicorum (with ref. to the courtiers): the splendour of the c., or at c., apparatus aulicus or regius. || Art of pleasing, civility. To pay one's c. to aby; to make c.—See TO COURT. || Court of justice, and the judges collectively, iudicium (the place where justice is administered and the judges).—judices (the judges; in Rome, the prætor)—tribunal (the tribunal or bench on which the judge and his assessors were seated).—subsella (the benches of the judges and advocates).—forum (the public place where the c. was held).—The king's (or queen's) c. of justice, *regis tribunal: to appear before the c., in iudicium venire (Np. Ep. 8); se sistere (at a fixed time, of the defendant and the bail): vadimonium sistere (of the bail, opp. vadimonium deserere): to appear for aby in c., ci adesse in iudicio (as counsel for the defendant): to surround the c. with armed men, iudicium claudere

militibus armatis (Q.). *In the three c's, in trino or triplici foro (i. e. the forum Romanum; for. Julii Caesaris; for. Augusti): to remove a cause fm the c's of law to the assembly of the people, judicium a subsellis in rostra deferre: to explain what the cause before the c. is, exponere, quæ causa in judicium deducta sit (C.): to sit in c., sedere iudicem: to bring a matter before the c., qd deferre ad iudices. To settle a matter out of c., rem intra parietes peragere. None of the c's sal, or, the c's were closed, for some days, iustitium per aliquot dies servatum esse (L.): to open the c's (after a vacation), iustitium remittere (L.): to proclaim or give notice that the c's will be shut, iustitium indicere: to hold a c., conventum agere; forum agere (i. e. quum is, qui provinciam præest, civitates vocat, et de controversiis eorum cognoscit, Fest.).—jus dicere (g. t.). To be put out of c., causâ cecidisse; causam perdidisse.*

COURT, v. || *Pay court* to, qm cultu quodam et honore prosequi (aft. C. de Invent. 2, 53, fin.).—se ci venditare (to insinuate oneself into his favour by flattery, &c.).—cs gratiam aucupari: to c. aby by flattery, blandiri ci [*not* ablandiri ci].—assentatiunculâ qâ cs gratiam aucupari: to c. the people, studium populi ac favorem aucupari (Flor.).—To c. a female, qm colere (Suet. Otho, 2); cs cultorem esse (O. A. A. 1, 722); amare qm or amorem esse cs (A cultor is not necessarily an amator, O.); cs amore teneri or captum esse (to be in love with).—Oss. nuptiis ambire is used of parents making proposals of marriage to a person: e. g. to one considered a good match (T. Germ. 18; cf. connubis ambire, V.): to c. avaricious widows, venari viduas avaras. || *Endeavour to obtain, aucupari (e. g. gratiam cs; studium ac favorem populi): captare (e. g. plausus, misericordiam, favorem populi).—venari (e. g. laudem).—querere.*

COURT-BARON, *cs leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; *jus feudale (t. t.).

COURT OF CHANCERY, *curatores rei pupillaris.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, *a sacris regis orator. *a sacris principis orator. || *Avoid concinator aulicus.*

COURT-CHAPLAINCY, *munus oratoris a sacris regis.

COURT-DAY, dies iudicii (L. 2, 54).

COURT-DRESS, vestis, quam aulici gerunt or gere consequuntur (aft. Np. Dat. 3, 1).

COURT-DRESSER (= *flatterer, Locke*), parasitus (*παράσιτος*).—adulator.

COURT-LIKE, see COURTEOUS.

COURT-LIVERY, vestis, quam famuli aulici gerunt (aft. Np. Dat. 3, 1).—*vestis famulorum aulicorum.

COURT-MARTIAL, *consilium castrense: fm the context, consilium only, as Np. Phoc. 3, 4: according to the sentence passed by a c.-m., ex consiliis sententiâ: those who are absent are condemned to death by a c.-m., exercitui suffragium ferente absentes capitâ damnantur.

COURT-MINION, principi or principis familiaris (see Suet. Ner. 10. Vit. 4); also apud principem graciosus; principi omnium amicorum carissimus.

COURTEOUS, comis (obliging to all, without regard to rank);—humanus (mild, fm principle and nobleness of character); Jn. comis et humanus.—bellus et humanus (C.).—urbanus (polite).—officiosus (ready to render a service).—benignus (kind, well-disposed).—liberalis (showing a friendly disposition, e. g. answer, invitation).—blandus (captivating, engaging in manner; polite in words).—affabilis (condescending or affable in conversation, or speaking to others).—mansuetus (sociable, in general). || [*not*] civilis, in the sense of 'affable or civil,' belongs to the post-classical prose: to give a c. refusal, belle negare qd (Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 12). C. persons, homines belli (C. Att. 1, 1); c. manners or behaviour, comitas; liberalitas: a c. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris. He is very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est. In a very c. and friendly manner, perhonorifice atque amice.

COURTEOUSLY, comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande (Syn. in COURTEOUS).—perhonorifice. To salute aby c., benigne qm salutare: to address aby c., comiter, blande appellare: to answer c., ci respondere liberaliter: to invite c., benigne qm invitare: to invite aby c. to remain (i. e. if he is going to take leave), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby c., qm comi hospitio accipere: to behave c. towards every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare: to address every body c., unumquemque comiter appellare. He behaves very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est.

COURTEOUSNESS, comitas; humanitas; urbanitas; benignitas; liberalitas; affabilitas (Syn. in (189)

COURTEOUS; voluntas officiosa (readiness to oblige aby, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17): C. in conversation, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: to combine c. with dignity, comitem cum severitate conjungere: with c., comiter, &c.—See COURTEOUSLY.

COURTESY, || *Courteousness*; vid. || *A kindness, officium, munus, beneficium. To do or show aby a c., ci officium præstare; beneficium qm afficere; gratum ci facere; gratificari ci: I shall esteem it a great c. if you will, &c., gratum or gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.; beneficium mihi feceris, si, &c. The common c's of life, officia urbana: to diamis a man with all possible c., dimittere qm cum bonâ gratia.*

COURTESY (= *kûrt-se*), *genium flexio.—To make a c., *Georges gives, genua flexa submittere* (aft. O. Met. 4, 340; but it is there = 'to fall down on her knees'); *præ* flexis poplitibus salutare; or fm context, salutare (qm) only.

COURTIER, aulicus (one who lives at court, in the strict sense of the word).—purpuratus (holding a high office at court, according to ancient notions).—homo aulic ingenio accommodatus (who knows how to adapt himself to the spirit prevailing at court).—*homo vafis aulicorum artibus imbutus (initiated in the intrigues of the court).—*homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus (always ready to do the civil thing in the most polished way).—*homo ad fraudem or ad fallendum compositus. —homo callidus (a courteous and prudent man, in general): like a c., *aulicorum more.

COURTINE, agger (g. t. for mound).

COURTLINESS. See COURTEOUSNESS.

COURTLY. See COURTEOUS, POLITE, ELEGANT.

|| *Flattering, vid.*

COURTSHIP, cs sollicitatio (but such an adj. as honesta should be added, to distinguish it fm an improper solicitation: e. g. Sen. Contr. 2, 15, tot sollicitationibus expugnari non potuit. Mly by Crcl. with verbs under TO COURT).

COURT-YARD, see COURT.

COUSIN, consobrinus (first c.).—sobrinus (second c.).—patruelis (child of a father's brother).—amitinus (child of a father's sister, or of a mother's brother).—propinquus. cognatus (g. t. for relation).—SYN. in RELATION.

COVE, sinus.—See BAY, SHELTER.

COVENANT, see COMPACT.

COVENANT, v. pacisci cum qo; pactiorem facere or conficere cum qo. See 'to make a compact or contract,' under either of the two substant.

COVENANTER, qui pactiorem facit or conficit cum qo. See CONFEDERATE, CONSOCIATE.

COVER, || *Any moveable thing which is placed on another, tegumen or tegimen or tegmen, tegumentum, integumentum, operimentum (that c's it all over).—involverum, velamentum (that c's it all round).—stragulum, stragula vestis, stramentum (that is spread over athg, the two former imply of costly c's over pillows or couches).—operculum (for any vessel. See also LID).—lodix (coverlet of a bed; prop. 'a small shaggy blanket').—opertorium was the upper bedding, opp. stragulum).—gausape (of thick woollen stuff, e. g. for a table).—cilicium (c. or cloth of goat's hair).—stora or storiâ (plaited of straw, cord, rushes, &c.).—matta, teges (thick c. made of rushes): the c. to a well, *putei operculum (but puteal is = νεροπόριον, which was generally made of marble with the acients, and of a circular form, C. Att. 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 14); the c. of a book, *tegumentum. —*involverum: to take off the c. of athg, ci rei tegumentum detrudere (draw off; e. g. scutis, C.): to put a c. on athg; see TO COVER. || *Cover for protection or concealment, perfigium (place of refuge).—præsidium (protection).—tuitio. munitio (defence).—tegumentum (Plaut. Trin. 2, 32).—Under c., in occulto (e. g. opus in occulto fiebat, Cæs. B. C. 1).—To finish the whole work under the c. of 'vineæ,' opus vineis tectum perficere (Cæs. B. C. 2, 10, and Herz. ad loc.); sub tecto (if covered over, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15): under c. of a wall, muro tectus (Cæs. B. C. 2, 15); mœnibus advorsum hostes munitus (L.). Under c. of a p. tuteus, plutei objectu (e. g. quæ usul sunt, supportare, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15). Under c. of the night, nocte.—multâ de nocte (= late at night, e. g. proficisci).—intempestâ nocte (in the dead of the night), clam noctu (e. g. ex præsidis effugere, Np. Eum. 2, estr.).—|| *At table, mappa (convivæ).—A table of twenty c's, *cœna viginti convivis instructa or apparata. || *Cover; vid. || *Pretext, involverum (e. g. simulationis, C. Quint. Pr. 1, 1, 5, & 15); integumentum; velamentum. obtentus, præscriptio, titulus. See PRETEXT, PARENCE.*****

COVER, v. *tegere* (g. t.).—*contegere. obtegere. intertegere. protegere* (to c. over; with *aliquis*, qd qd re).—*velare. operire. cooperire* (to envelope).—*sternere. consternere. insternere* (to spread over *aliquid*).—*occultare. abscondere* (to hide).—*vestire. convestire* (to clothe, of persons, also of the natural covering of animals, villis vestire; then also of things, e. g. a tomb covered with thorns, sepulchrum verpibus vestitum).—*sepelire et vestire* (e. g. oculos membranis). See also **HIDE FROM**.—*obducere* (to c. over; of what is drawn over as an outward coating or layer; e. g. arbores cortice obducuntur: to c. over with a hard skin, callum obducere ei rei: the sky is covered with clouds, coelum nubibus obducitur; also *fig.*: to c. the plainest things with a dark cloud, obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis).—*[25] Tegere is also used of water covering* (i. e. rising higher than) piles, &c.: of course not *tegere lectum, mensam, &c.*; of *sternere*.] Every thing was covered with snow, omnia nives opleverant: try c's every thing, hederam omnia convestit: to c. one's head, caput velare, operire (C.), adoperire (L.): with his head covered, capite operto (C.): to c. one's nakedness, vestibus ad verecundiam velatum esse: to c. the sea with fleets, the river with ships, maria classibus, amnem navibus consternere: to c. the earth with flowers, humum spargere floribus: a covered walk, cryptoporticus (having the sides closed); ambulatio tecta (for walking): covered with dust, pulvere sparsus: covered with wounds, vulneribus onustus, obrutus: a breast covered with scars, pectus insignis cicatricibus bello acceptis: to c. aby with garlands (to honour him), complere qm coronis ac floribus: with abuse, omnia maledicta in qm conferre: covered with glory, gloria circumfusus: covered with infamy, &c., infamia et dedecore opertus (C.); cooperitus flagitis et facinoribus (S.) or sceleribus (C.): to c. with thatch, stramento tegere (Cæs.), integere (Hirt.): to c. with shingles, scandulis contegere: with turf, cæspitibus consternere (e. g. tabernacula, Cæs.): to c. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus excolere: to c. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubili parietes vestire: cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare: to c. with festoons and roses, sertis redimere et rosâ: with festoons, sertis velare (e. g. a house, C., O. Trist. 4, 2, 3): covered with rags, pannis obustus: to c. with planks or boards, contabulare. A covered (=decked) boat, scapha, &c., tecta, or tecta et instructa: to c. much ground, raros constitisse (e. g. Samnites rari constitierant, were drawn up so as to c. much ground). || To c. protect, tegere (g. t.): also t. t. for covering the position of an army).—*protegere*: (to guard fm harm by preventive measures): fm *aliquid*, a qd re or contra qd.—*munire* (by a defence set up as a fortress; a qd re or contra qd; also *fig.* e. g. oculos membranis munire or sepelire, to c. the eyes with a membrane for their protection).—*obtegere* (e. g. partem castrorum vineis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 54).—*praesidio esse* (of troops; e. g. praes. esse impedimentis).—*ab incursionibus hostium tueri* (of covering a district). To c. the retreat, fugientem tegere (=to conceal his retreat; Cæs. B. 30).—*agmen claudere, et novissimis praesidio esse* (Cæs.); hostium (=inequum) impetum sustinere (Cæs.). He sent the cavalry to c. his retreat, equitatum, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit (Cæs. B. G. 1, 24): to be covered by mountains, montium altitudine tegi: the right wing of his army was covered by the brook, dextrum cornu ejus rivus muniebat: the second line was covered by the bridge, alter ordo ponte (ab incidentibus telis) tegebatur (Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4): to c. a wing by a strong body of cavalry, firmare cornu magnis equitum copijs: to be covered, tectum or tutum esse (i. e. to be safe): to c. oneself, corpus suum protegere (in fighting, e. g. with a shield).—|| To cover (=equal) the expense, qd sarci or resarci sumptum suum (brings back as much as it has cost, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 19).—quod impensae factum est in rem, efficere (Afr. L. 2, 18). The profit does not c. the outgoings, impendia exsuperant reditum (e. g. in the management of an estate). || To copulate, coire. inire. salire (of quadrupeds). **COVER**, s. See **LTD**.

COVERING, || Whatever is placed on or over any object; see **COVER**. || Dress, vestis, vestimentum. vestitus (g. tt.).—*amictus* (if intended to be wrapped round the body).—*velamen. velamentum. involucreum. integumentum* (husk, outer covering).

COVERLET, opertorium lecti (the upper covering, opp. stragulum, the under bedding, see **Sen. Ep. 87, 2**).—*peristroma*, atis (prob. large enough to hang over the sides of the bed or couch).—*[25] lodix* was a rough, shaggy blanket; two of which were sometimes sewed together for a c.—*Diet. of Antiqu.*

COVERT, tectum (place covered over agst wind and weather).—*perfugium* (shelter; as place of refuge).—*receptaculum* (the place wch affords shelter, and thus secures agst persecution).—*portus* (prop. port: fig., a safe shelter); *Jm. portus* et perfugium: to conceal oneself in a c., latebrâ se occultare: to frighten aby out of his c., qm excitare latibulo.—To be under c., tutum or munition esse: to put oneself under c., in tuto collocare: to put oneself under c. agst dangers, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula. || A thicket, locus crebris condensus arboribus (Afr. Hirt. B. Afr. 50). locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (Afr. Cæs. B. G. 2, 17).—|| For beasts, lustrum (lair of wild-beasts).—*latibulum* (lurking-place, the haunt of a wild beast): cubile (prop. a couch for men; then, also, of animals).

COVERT, || Sheltered: to be formed by the past part. of the corresponding verbs **TO COVER**. || Secret, clandestine; vid. || C.-way (in fortification), tectus cuniculus, or (as t. t.) *via caeca, quæ dictur*.

COVERTLY, see **SECRETLY**.

COVERT, appetere (to desire).—*cupere. concupiscere. cupidum, avidum esse rei* (to desire *aliquid* violently).—*desiderare* (to long after or for *aliquid*; esp. what one misses).—*optare* (to wish).—*expetere. affectare* (to strive to get; to be hankering after, opp. fugere, aspernari).—*gestire* (to express a longing for *aliquid* by gestures, with infm.).—ardenter cupere qd. cupiditate cs rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio cs rei magno teneri; sitire qd; sitienter expetere qd (stronger terms; to thirst after *aliquid*): to c. or abhor, appetere aut fugere (refugere). I am coveting *aliquid*, concupisco. appeto (both with acc. and infm.); cs rei desiderio capior. appetens sum cs rei; cupidus, avidus sum cs rei: to c. earnestly, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd: to lay one's hands on a coveted possession, exarsari in possessionem cs rei (L. 6, 5).

COVETABLE, see **DESIRABLE**.

COVETOUS, habendi cupidus (g. t.).—*aliquantum avidior ad rem. avarus* (endeavouring to enrich oneself at the expense of others).—*pecunie cupidus* or *avidus* (with regard to money).—fm the context also, cupidus only (as C. Sect. 43, 93, where we find: home castus ac non cupidus, and *Vitr.* 1, 1, 7); or avidus (as C. de Or. 2, 43, 183; and opp. liberalis, as C. Rosc. Com. 7, extr.).—*sordidus* (stilly c.).—*petens* (striving after). To be c. avaritiam ardere. *divitias cupido* or *avidus expetere*. See also **TO COVERT**.

COVETOUSLY, avide; avarus; studiosus; sordide; cupido; appetenter.—[Syn. in **COVETOUSNESS**.]

COVETOUSNESS, habendi cupiditas, or cupido (g. t.).—*avaritia* (the desire of enriching oneself by any means, at the expense of others, opp. abstinentia).—*pecunie studium* or *cupiditas* or *aviditas* (with regard to money). From the context also, cupiditas only (as C. Rosc. Am. 35, extr.; Quint. 7, 2, 30 [opp. pecunie contemptus], and Suet. Dom. 9 [opp. abstinentia], &c.) and *aviditas* (as *Plant. Merc. prol. 28*; C. Off. 2, 11, 58); *Jm. cupiditas* et *avaritia*.—*sordide* (stronger term, e. g. vile c.).—*avaritia ardens*; *avaritia hians* et *imminens* (a burning thirst, as it were, after *aliquid*).

COVEY. The best term is, probably, pullities (used of pigeons, Col. 8, 9, circa messum, cum jam confirmata est pullities [where, however, it may = 'the young broods' collectively]; cf. 9, 11, in eo vase nata est pullities, of bees).—*grex* (but this is too strong). See **BROOD**, s. || *Company*, set, grex, globus, caterva.

COW, vacca.—*bos femina*, or *bos* only (if it is not necessary to allude to the sex): a little c., vacuella (Catull.). a c.-calf, vitula: a young c., juvenca (g. t.); bucula (if it has not yet calved): fonda (that is in calf): a milch-c., vacca, quæ lac habet [25] lactarius means, that is still fed with the mother's milk; e. g. bos lactarius, Farr.). C's employed in husbandry, vaccæ operariæ (Col. 6, 24): a c. that gives no milk must be put to the plough, sterilis vacca aratro deputanda est (Pall.): to use c's in the plough, vaccis arare (Col.): to put or take a c. to the bull, vaccam tauro submittere, or vaccæ taurum admittere: of or from a c., vaccinus.—*bubulus* (if the sex is not important).—[25] *bovinus*, in L. (de bovino grege), is fm an old religious form.—*L's milk*, lac vaccinum or bubulum. A c's udder, uber vaccæ.

COW-BANE, cicuta.

COW-DUNG, fimus bubulus.

COW-HAIR, pilus vaccinus.

COW-HERD, armentarius (who has the care of the cattle).—*bubulcus* (= qui bobus arat; but afterwards = c.-h.).

COW-HIDE, corium vaccæ or bovis (cf. *Plin.* 11, 32, 47).

COW-HORN, *cornu vaccæ.

COW-HOUSE, bubile.

COW-LEATHER, see COW-HIDE.

COW-LEECH, veterinarius (g. t. Col.). *to be a skillful c.-l.*, veterinariæ medicinæ prudentem esse.

COW-PARSLEY, chærophyllyum.

COW-PARSNEP, *heracleum (the common, *arvense, Linn.).

COW-POX, *variola: the natural c.-p., v. naturales; if by vaccination, v. artificiales. *To have the c.-p.*, *varioli laborare, affici, affectum esse.

COW-WEED, cærefolium (Plin. 19, 8, 54, the Greek pæderos [παίδερος], aff. Plin. and others), and chærophyllyum (χαίρεφύλλον, wch is used by Col.).—*scandix cærefolium (Linn.).

COW, v. See TO INTIMIDATE.

COWARD, homo ignavus (see COWARDLY). *Do you take me for a c.?* adeone me ignavum putas? *I am not such a c., as to be frightened by the fear of death*, non is sum, qui mortis periculo terrear: *by* abey, ex qo. See TIMID.COWARDICE, ignavia (inaptitude for any noble deed, *esp. for a deed of valour*; opp. fortitudo).—timiditas (timidity, pusillanimity); Jn. timiditas et ignavia. See TIMIDITY.

COWARDLINESS, see COWARDICE.

COWARDLY, ignavus (*esp. of a soldier*, opp. fortis, strenuus).—timidus (fearful, pusillanimous); Jn. ignavus ac timidus; timidus atque ignavus; ignavus et imbecillus; imbecillus timidusque.—demissus. qui animo demisso or abjecto est *out of heart*, in despair).

—pavidus, trepidus (timid).—In a c. manner, ignave; timide; timido animo; pavidè; trepidè.

COWER, genus floccæ (g. t.), subside or in genus subside; se demittere.—conquiescere (pra-Class.).

COWL, cucullus: with a c. cucullatus, a travelling habit with a c. pænula (wch used in later times to be worn by the orators, see Dial. orat. 39, 2).

COWSLIP, *primula vera (Linn.).

COXCOMB, PROPRI. crista galli. || *Vain, empty* fop, &c., homo ineptus.—homo opinionibus inflatus (C. Off. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (too full of himself, Quint. 10, 1, 88).—homo ineptitudinis cumulat (Cæcil. ap. Non.). *An old amorous c.*, cana culex (as epithet in Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12): a beardless c., adolescentulus imberbis. *To play the c.*, inepte se gerere. || *Sort of flower*, *celosia cristata.

COXCOMBRY, ineptiæ (with such an adj. as putida, ridicula, pueriles).—*putida elegantia (affected style of an author).

COY, pudicus, pudens, modestus, verecundus, timidus [SYN. in MODEST]: rather c., subtimidus.

COYLY, pudice, modeste, pudenter, verecunde, timide [SYN. in MODEST].

COYNESS, modestia, pudor, verecundia, pudicitia, timiditas [SYN. in MODESTY].

COZEN, see TO CHEAT, TO TRICK.

COZENAGE, see TRICKERY.

COZENER, see CHEAT.

CRAB, || *A shell fish*, cancer, gen. cancri; seld. canceris (Cat. R. R. Lucr. Arnob.).—pagurus (πάγυρος, Plin. 9, 30, 51).—pagur (a species of crab, O.). || *A sign of the zodiac*, cancer (e. g. sol cancri signum transit). || *A peculiar sort of apple*, malum silvestre. || *An engine; the nearest words are capreoli* (Cæs. B. C. 2, 10).—machina tractoria; tetrapastos, pentapastos (according to the number of its rollers, see Vitr. 3, 1, in, and 3, 2, 3). || *A morose fellow*; see CRABBED.CRABBED, || *Morose*, morosus.—acerbus.—tristis.—male affectus.—tetricus.—intractabilis [SYN. in MOROSE]. || *Unpleasant, rough, ingrat, insuavus*; gravis; molestus; odiosus. || *Difficult or intricate*, obscurus.—abstrusus (e. g. disputatio).—perplexus (intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen).—durus (rough, inharmonious; of style, verses, &c.).—perplexus (intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen).—impeditus (difficult to understand).—implicatus (confused).

CRABBEDLY, acerbè; asperè; moleste; dure; duriter; obscure; implicite; perperlexe; abstruse. SYN. in CRABBED.

CRABBEDNESS, morositas; asperitas; tristitia; acerbitas [SYN. in MOROSE].

CRACK, s. || *The sound of ath crackling*, sonitus fragilis (Lucr. 6, 111).—crepitus, fragor (the noise produced by fire, thunder, houses, &c. that come down). || *A chink*, rima (g. t.).—fissura (of larger size): little c., rimula: little c.'s, parvulae rimulae (Cels. 3, 4). *Full of c.'s*, rimosus.—plenus rimarum (Ter.;but fig.): *to be full of c.'s*, fissuris dehiscere.—*plurimas rimas egisse or duxisse.CRACK, INTR. || *To produce a sound*, sonitum fragilem dare (cf. Lucr. 6, 110, sqq.).—fragorem dare (of a loud sound).—crepare (to rattle). || *To open in chinks*, rimas agere; rimas fieri pati (rimas ducere is poet.).—fundi (e. g. of the skin, the soil, &c.).—se findere.—dissilire (to burst asunder); displodi (to burst with an explosive sound).—rumpli dirumpi (burst by force).—dehiscere. discedere (gape open, of the earth); disc. magnis quibusdam imbribus. C. Off. 3, 9): *to c. fm the effect of frost*, rumpi gelu. || *To boast*; vid.CRACK, TR. findere (e. g. sol f. statuas, arva, &c.; also of the skin, and of a bone, opp. frangere, perfingere, to break it).—[diffindere (is to cleave, split, e. g. saxum).—displodere (to make it burst with an explosive sound).] *to c. nuts*, nuces frangere: *to c. a joke*, jocularia fundere. ridicula jactitare (both in L. 7, 7): *to c. dirty jokes*, crepare immunda dicta (H.): *to c. aby's skull with a stone*, cs caput saxo elidere, or (Plaut.) dirumpere: *to c. a whip*, flagello insonare (V.): (equos, boves, &c.) flagello admonere (to c. it for the purpose of urging on one's team); cracked lips, laborum fissuræ (e. g. efficax asini sevu laborum fissuris, Plin.).CRACK-BRAINED, vecors.—cerritus.—mente capus.—delirus [SYN. in MAD]: *to be c.*, cerritus esse (H., see MAD).

CRACK-HEMP, or CRACK-ROPE, fuscifer, crux, patibulum. carcer (Comic. See Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26).

CRACKLE, sonitus dare. crepare (e. g. laurei in the fire).—crepitum dare, crepitare (of a flame, and also of substances in it; e. g. folis salis in igne, Plin.); sternuere (of a candle).

CRACKLING, sonitus, crepitus.

CRACKNEL, spiræ, spirula (dimin. and later). *To bake c.'s*, spiras coquere.CRADLE, cuna (e. pr.: for children; then poet. meton. = birth, infancy).—cunabula, pl. (the bedding of a c.; then the c. itself; meton. as our 'cradle', a. early abode, β. = birth, origin).—incunabula, pl. (swaddling-clothes; then meton. [as our 'cradle', a. = native place, β. = very beginning of athg, e. g. of learning, doctrine] *to put into a c.*, in cunas condere: *fm the c.*, a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis: *to rock a c.*, *cunas movere: *to put a child into its c.*, puerum in cunas condere (Plaut.): *to sleep in a c.*, in cunis dormire: *to be in its c.*, in cunis esse.CRADLE, v. || *To rock in a cradle*, cunas infantis movere (ast. Mart. 11, 39, 1, who says: cunarium motor meaurum, i. e., who once rocked me in my c.); *infantem cunis motis opire (to rock to sleep). || *Put into a c.*, in cunas condere (Plaut.).CRAFT, || *A manual trade*; see a TRADE. || *Cunning*, vid. || *A small vessel*, navicula, navigiolum.—scapha, cymba, linter, ratis. [SYN. in VESSEL.]

CRAFTILY, see CUNNINGLY.

CRAFTINESS, see CUNNING.

CRAFTSMAN, see WORKMAN, TRADESMAN.

CRAFTY, see CUNNING.

CRAG, scopulus.—saxum (rock).—See ROCK, CLIFF. CRAGGED, or CRAGGY, saxosus. scopulosus (full of crags).—salebrosus (rough).—confragosus (of plains where holes, stones, &c. are met with, and wch are difficult to pass).—scaber (rough, opp. levis): a c. place, locus asper or salebrosus. aspretum (with ref. to soil), also solum asperum or horridum.

CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas (viarum, saxorum).

CRAM, TR. referre.—effere. inferre. differre, qd re facere or referre (to stuff quite full with athg).—stipare (crowd together; esp. of personal objects and in pass. particip.).—conferre (c. together; of persons or things; esp. in pass. particip.).—coartare (force into a very narrow compass; also of persons).—comprimere (press persons or things together): *to c. into athg*, stipare in qd re (e. g. asses in aliquâ cellâ, wch Varro defines, componere, quo minus loci occuparent).—conferre in qd; *to c. many subjects together into one book*, plura in unum librum coartare; *to c. poultry*, facere (e. g. gallinas, anseres); also optmare (to fatten, esp. of poultry); alere qd re (e. g. with bran, fufure): *to c. into athg*, facere in qd (e. g. handkerchiefs into aby's mouth, pannos in os): *crammed full of athg*, refertus qd re: *crammed full of people*, refertus hominibus.—stipatus (if one person stands close to the other): a theatre that is crammed full, theatrum celebratè refertissimum. || *To force into*, cogere introire.

CRAM, v. INTR. | heluari (prop. and fig.). largius se invitare.—se cibo invitare (S. Frag.).

CRAMP, s. || *Spasm*, *spasmus* (σπασμός, *Cels.* 2, 1, p. 54, ed. Bip., nervorum distentio; *Plin.* and later writers always use *spasmus*).—tetkinus (τρίτωνος, *Cels.* 8c.).—rigor nervorum.—See **SPASM** for phrases. || *Cramp-iron*, *fibula confibula* (*Cat.*): an iron c., fibula or ansa ferrea (*Vitr.*).

CRAMP, v. tr. || *spasmo vexare* (*Scrib. Larg.* 171). || *To fasten together with a cramp*, *fibulare*.—|| *To confine*, *coangustare*. *coartare*. *circumscindere*. *coercere*. *reprimere*. *contrahere*. in angustum deducere.—in exiguum angustumque concludere. *To c. a person*, qm circumscribere, coercere (in his actions, &c., *C. Mil.* 88, sq.); in breve tempus concludere qm (to confine him as to time; *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 2): to be cramped for room, anguste sedere (*C. Frag.*; recepissimè te nisi anguste sederem, of room in his house).—angustus fines habere (of a nation or tribe). *Cramped circumstances*, (verum) angustiae; res angusta (*H.*). *To write a cramped hand*, "anguste scribere: a c. style, oratio contorta; contortum dicendi genus: to be cramped, angustus se habere.

CRAMP-FISH, torpèdo.

CRAMP-IRON, see **CRAMP**.

CRANBERRY, *oxycoccus. *The common European c.*, *oxycoccus palustris (*Linna.*).

CRANE, grus.—*ardea grus (*L.*).—vipio (a young c., *Plin.* 10, 49, 69). || *A machine for raising weights*, *carchesium versatile* (*carch.* = a structure surrounding the mast above the yard, antenna; here the sails were managed, &c.). 'The carch. was sometimes made to turn upon its axis [*carch. versatile*], so that with its apparatus of pulleys it served the purposes of a c.' *Dict. of Antiq.*; and *Index to Rod's Vitr.*—trochlea (τροχλία).—tympanum (*Lucr.* 4, 903; Multaque per trochleas et tympana pondere magno Commovet, atque levi sustollit machina aliu. See *Vitr.* 10, 2.—*Rode translates trochlea, "a sheaf of pulleys."* Tympanum was probably "a windlass."—prehensio (*Cæs. B. C.* 2, 9; turre tectum per se ipsum prehensionibus—suspendere ac tollere; see *Her.*: others read, pressionibus): to raise by a c., machinam in carchesio versatili constitutâ corrèpere qd ac tollere (*Aff. Vitr.* 10, 22).—per trochleas sustollere; prehensionibus elevare or suspendere ac tollere. *Another machine for lifting weights* was *sucula*. || *A instrument used to draw liquor out of a cask*, siphon or siphon (σίφων, *C. de Vin.* 2, 8, in.).

CRANE-BILL, *geranium (*Linna.*).

CRANK, || *Of a machine*; the nearest is *uncus*, *hook*. || *A winding passage*, *deverticulum*.—*deverticulum flexioque* (*C.*).—*circuitus*.—*circuitio*.

CRANNIED, rimosus, plenus rimarum.

CRANNY, rima.—*fissura* (of larger size).—*foramen* (*hole in general*).—*rimula* (*Dimin.*).

CRAPE, *textus suberisopus, quod nostri vocant 'crape'.—pannus *Cous* (see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101): a c. dress, or a dress made of c., vestis *coa* (see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101).

CRAPULENCE, crapula. *To sleep off one's c.*, *crapulam edormire*, *edormiscere*, *obdormire*, *exhalare*, or *edormire* et *exhalare*; *crapulam excutere* or *discutere*.

CRAPULOUS, *crapulus plenus*.—*bene potus*, *temulentus*, *ebrius* (*stronger terms*).—[*crapularius*, *Plaut.*; *crapulentes*, *Amian.*]

CRASH, v. in tr. *fragorem dare* (†). *strepere*. *strepitum edere*. *sonitum dare*. *crepare*. *crepitare*.—*concrepare* (of the c. of arms, &c.).

CRASH, s. *fragor*.—*fragores* (if the noise it produces is continued for some time). *To cause or produce a c.*, *fragorem dare* (†): there is a c., fit, exoritur, fragor (†): *To fall down with a tremendous c.*, cum ingenti fragore procedere (e.g. of a tower, &c.): there was a c. of horns, cornua streperunt rauco cantu (*poet. V.*): with the c. of pipes and drums, tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu (e.g. strepere, *Plin.*).

CRASSITUDE, *crassitudo*.—*densitas*.—*splissitas*.—*obesitas* (with ref. to the human body). See **THICKNESS**.

CRATCH, *præsepe*, *præsepis*, *præsepium*.

CRATVAT, *focale* (for = *faucale*, *fm faux*, c. *lntum* or *vinculum*, worn accord. to *Heind. H. Sat.* 2, 3, 255, only by sick and effeminate persons).

CRAYE, || *Ask, beg for*, *flagitare*; *efflagitare*; *poscere*; *exposcere*; *expetere* [*SYN. in DEMAND*]; *Jn. poscere* et *flagitare*. || *Desire, long for, require*, *vid.* *To be ever craving for food*, *cibi plurimè esse*. *nimum gulosum esse* (*Mart.*); *cibi avidum esse*; *voracem esse*.

CRAVEN, see **COWARD**.

CRAWING, *contentio*, *cs rei* (e.g. *honorum, palmæ*).—

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—*appetitio*, *cs rei* (e.g. *alieni*; *principatûs*).—*impetus* (a violent longing, e.g. for praise, *animorum ad laudem*).—*desiderium cs rei*.—*sitis cs rei* (thirst for it): an insatiable c., *sitis importuna, immensa*, **inexplebilis*.

CRAUNCH, *morsu divellere* (*O. Met.* 8, 877).—*morsu dividere* (e.g. food, *escas*).—*morsu lacerare* (to tear into pieces with one's teeth).—*corrodere* (to bite into pieces).—*morsu frangere* (e.g. nuts).—*conterere*, *obterere* (to crush).

CRAW, *ingluvies*.—*guttur* (the throat, as the seat of the 'ingluvies').

CRAWFISH, or **CRAYFISH**, *astacus* (αστακός), *Plin.*

CRAWL, s. *ostrearium*. *ostrearum vivarium* (an artificial oyster-bed, see *Plin.* 9, 54, 79. *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 11).

CRAWL, v. *reperere*. *reptare* (as well of animals, with or without legs, as of persons who move on their hands and feet).—*serpere* (in this meaning of serpents only; of worms, snails, &c., *reperere* must be used): to c. on one's hands and feet, *reptare* per manus et genua; quadrupede gradu *reperere*; to any place, qd: *crawling on hands and feet*, *quadrupes*; more bestiarum quadrupes: to c. forth *fm* or out of *algh*, *erepere*, *prorepere* *ex* qd: to c. into *algh*, *reperere* in qd; *irrepere* *ei rei* or *in qd* (in order merely to get into it); *abdere* *se* in qd, *not* in qd *re* (for the sake of concealment): to c. into all corners, *perpetrare* in omnibus latebris: to c. underneath the stairs or the stair-case, *abdere* *se* in *scalarum latebras*: to come crawling along, *arrepere*; *arrepere*: to c. forth, *prorepere* (e.g. ad solarium proximum; *Suet. Claud.* 10): to c. *fm* their holes, *prerepere* *e cavis* *terrm* (e.g. *cochleæ*, *Plin.*).—*erepere* (*Plaut. Varr.*)—*errepere* (*Sen.*). *To c. up*, *erepere* (per aspera et devia ad qm, *Suet.*; in puppim, *Lucan.*); *surrepere* (*for fm* beneath): to c. behind, *subrepere* (e.g. *murum*, *Varr.*): to c. under, *subrepere* (e.g. sub tabulas, *C.*): to c. down, *derepere* (e.g. *fm* a tree, *Phædr.*): to c. down trees backward, *arborum aversum* (*am*, *os*, *as*, &c.) *derepere* (*Plin.*). || *To move slowly*, *reperere* (to move, *traect*, *cs* slowly, *Hor. Np.*); *gradi lente*, *tarde ire* or *ingredi*, *tardo pede* or *gradu incedere*, *lente incedere*, *tarde moveri* (to move on slowly).—*fessa ægre trahere membra* (*fm fatigue*): to c. along on the road, *reperere*. *iter facere* *tarde*, *tarde procedere* (to move on, or get on very slowly); *lente* et *paulatim procedere* (slowly and by degrees): to c. through the town, the streets, *perpetrare oppidum, plateas* (*Plaut.*). *To c. up hills*, *montes erepere* (i. e. in travelling; *H.* 1, 5, 79).

CRAWLER, *animal repens. *serpens* (g. i. for any creeping animal). See **REPTILE**.

CRAWLING, *reptatio* (on hands and feet, per manus et genua).

CRAYON, || *Pencil*, *atilus cerussatus.—*creta* (*chalk*). *To draw in c.*, *cretâ pingere* qd; *λενογραφειν*; *monochromata pingere* (with c. or chalk of one colour, see *Hard. Plin.* 35, 9, 36, No. 2); *red c.*, *rubrica* (*of one terra*): a drawing in c., *monochromata pictura* (if of one colour only, *Plin.* 35, 3, 5); in the pl., *monochromata*, *orum*, m. (*μονοχρωματα*, *τά*, see *Hard. Plin.* 35, 9, 36, No. 2), or, if in the sense of the kind of drawing, i. e. the style of colouring, *monochromata genera picturae*. **Plin.* 35, 5, 11).

CRAZE, || *To break*, *vid.* || *To pulverize*, in pulverem redigere (*to break pulverare is spurious*). || *To turn the brain*, qm *turbare* de mente et sanitate, ad insanitatem adigere. in rabiem agere. qm omnibus orbare sensibus (gradually stronger terms).

CRAZINESS or **CRAZEDNESS**, || *Of the body*, *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas*. || *Of the mind*, *imbecillitas animi* (to be but animi infirmitas means, 'want of character')—*mentis alienatio* (*Cels.* 4, 2); or *alienata mens* (absence of mind in general)—*vesania*, *insania*, *vecordia*, *delirium*, *furor* (*madness*). *SYN. in MADNESS*.

CRAZY, || *Weak*, *imbecillus* (*imbecillus is a later form; deficient in proper strength, as well with ref. to the body as the mind, opp. fortis, valens, firmus*).—*fragilis* (*not durable*).—*caducus* (*that is inclined to fall or to give way*). See also **WEAK**.—*A c. head*, *ingenium imbecillum*, *homo imbecillus*: *algh* that is c., e.g. a house, *ruinosus*, *pronus in ruinam*; *vitiosus* (*damaged*); *delabens* (*tumbling to pieces*): to be c., *ruinosum esse*, *ruinam minari*; *labare* (*tottering*): a c. house, *ædes ruinosa*. || *With reference to the mind*: *ingenii imbecillitas* (*mentally weak*).—*mente captus*, *mente alienatus*, *demens*, *amens*, *vesanus*, *insanus*, *vecors*, *delirus*. [*SYN. in MAD.*].—*to be c.*, *mente captum*; *mente alienatum esse*; *insanire*; *delirare*: to become c., *mente*

alienari; in insaniam incidere: to turn or make *aby* c., ad insaniam adigere qm.

CREAK, crepare, concrappare (e. g. doors, fores, ostium, &c.).—stridre or stridere (e. g. of hinges; foribuscum stridebat aenis, V.; also of waggons, plaustrum, &c.).—sonare (e. g. to produce a sound or noise): the doors c., fores crepare; ostium concrappare: the hinge c., cardo sonat or stridet: the hinge does not c., non mittit or mittit cardo (Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94; but apparently personifying it).

CREAKING, s. crepitus (of hinges; also of the feet, C. Top. 12).—streptus (e. g. of doors, wheels, &c.).—stridor (Janus, O.; pennarum, Plin.).—sonitus (g. t.).

CREAKING, adj., stridulus (e. g. of waggons, O. Trist. 3, 12, 33).

CREAM, v. INTR. *colligere florem (of milk). See TO FROTH.

CREAM, s. flos lactis (Virg. 8, 3, 6): to skim off the c., *flore lactis tollere. | Fia. flos, flosculi, robur.—capere (pl.): to skim off the c. of alth, cs rei flosculi capere et delibare.

CREAM-OF-TARTAR, *sal tartari (t. t.).—fæculum (a sort of burnt sulphate of potass. v. Schneid. Col. 12, 30, 2).

CREASE, ruga (prop. a wrinkle; then also, fm its likeness, of the c. of a garment).—[Not sinus, wch is a larger space between the folds of a garment, as produced by the manner in wch the ancients took up their toga, see Macrobi. Sat. 2, 9]: sitting in c.'s, rugosus (Mar.); to take the c.'s out of alth, rugare qd (Plin.): to sit in c.'s, rugare (Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32, vide pallium ut rugat): a c. in a book, plicatura (dog's ear).

CREASE, *ra.* rugare; corrugare.—artare in rugas. qd replicare in rugas (Afin. Plin. 17, 14, 24).

CREATE, *v.* To call into existence, creare. procreare.—figere (to bring forth)—figere (to shape, to form).—facere, efficere (to make, to frame): to c. the world, mundum creare, condere, figere, fingere, edificare, fabricari. || Elect, appoint: to c. consuls, praetors, &c., consules, praetores, &c., creare. || To cause; to c. a sensation, admirationem movere: to c. admiration, admirationem efficere: to c. confusion in alth, turbare, perturbare, miscere, confundere qd: to c. uneasiness, sollicitudinis qd afferre: to c. disturbances in a country, terram turbare novis consiliis; seditio-nem movere, excitare: to c. a suspicion, suspitionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, praebere. See TO CAUSE, and the *subit.* with wch 'create' is used. || To invent, vid.

CREATION, origo (origin).—principium, initium (beginning): the c. of the world, *mundus conditus: before the c. of the world, ante primordia rerum, mundi: since the c., inde ab hominum memoria; post hominum memoriam; post homines natos: at the c. of man, quum primum fingeretur homines: the day of the c., dies, quo procreatus est mundus. || The sum of things created, mundus (the world).—universitas rerum (the universe). || Production; the c.'s (i. e. works) of men, quae ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt. || Election to an office, creatio.

CREATIVE, effectivus (Q.).—sollers, ingeniosus (of an inventive mind). A c. mind, sollertia: c. power, effectio (C. Acad. 1, 2, 6): c. nature, rerum natura creatrix († Lucr.): every thing was brought into being by the c. power of nature, omnia sunt opera sollertis naturae: nature seems here to have taxed her c. powers to the utmost, in hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta.

CREATOR, procreator.—fabricator (he who produces or brings alth to light).—(quasi) parens (founder).—auctor (author): the c. of so great a work, fabricator tanti operis: the c. of a national literature, Latinarum (Anglicarum, &c.) literarum parens: the c. (= founder) of alth, cs rei parens (e. g. of a national literature, Latinarum literarum); a quo initium cs rei profectio est: the c. of the world, procreator, effector or fabricator mundi; opifex edificatorque mundi; genitor mundi or universi; ille quasi parens hujus universalitatis: every one is the c. of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortunae suae (S. ad Cæs. de Rep. Ord. 1); sui cuique morum fingunt fortunam (Np. Att. 11, 6); ut quisque fortunâ utitur, ita praecellet (Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 13).

CREATURE, || Created being or thing, res. res creata. natura.—animal (animated being, living on the earth, whether man or beast; often also in contradistinction to man, as a rational being; and likewise of man, as term of contempt).—animans (though used sometimes by C. in his philosophical writings for animal,

properly denotes any being that exists by a power within itself; hence, also used of the deity, and of plants).—homo (man, *emph.* in the case in wch we should use the word 'creature' as term of compassion or contempt).—negotium (being or thing; as term of contempt for a man, a woman, &c., e. g. 'that Teucris, a tedious creature indeed,' Teucris illa, lentum sane negotium, C. Att. 1, 12, in.; cf. p. redit. in Sem. 6, 14): a rational c., or a c. gifted with reason, animal intelligens or rationis particeps or ratione praeditum: an irrational c., animal brutum (in pl. also bruta only). || ~~Cre~~ creatura belongs to Eccl. latinity. Fia.) We are all the c.'s of circumstances, omnibus nobis, ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus (Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 20). a vile c., nequam mulier.—scelestus; scelus: there is not in the whole universe a more detestable c. than a tyrant, tyranno neque tetrius neque foedius animal ullum cogitari potest: that pestilent c. Clodius, Clodius illud funestum animal. Sometimes 'creature' is used in English as a term of endearment for girl or woman, in wch case it is to be turned by puella, virgo, mulier, e. g. 'that Teucris is an amiable c.' Teucris illa suavisissima puella (virgo, mulier); also by 'anima,' e. g. 'O thou dear c., O tu carissima anima. || An absolute dependent on the will of another, cs proprius (Np. Lys. 1, 5: se illius fore proprium fide confirmat).—qui omnibus in rebus est in potestate cs; qui ex cs arbitrio pendet.—qui ad cs arbitrium, non ad suum vivit: Lentulus is the mere c. of Pompey, Lentulus est totus in potestate Pompeii (C.).—~~Cre~~ The meaning of beneficiarii sui, Cæs. B. C. 1, 75, is not certain: they were, probably, soldiers who, having served their time and received rewards, &c. fm the general, were afterwards serving voluntarily with peculiar privileges. Herz. thinks them the veteres fideique clientes cs, S. Cat. 19, 5. || *Abys*'s c.'s, assclae cs (C. Yerr. 3, 12, 30; coll. Dio. 2, 37, 79): centuriones who were his c.'s, sui beneficii centuriones (Suet. Tib. 12).

CREDENCE, fides.—auctoritas (authority): Jx. auctoritas et fides: to procure c. to alth, ci rei fidem facere or afferre or addere: alth gains or obtains c., addit ci rei fides: to lose c., fidem amittere. See also FAITH. || A letter of c., see CREDENTIALS.

CREDENTIALS, publicae auctoritates (e. g. legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, C.); civitatis auctoritates ac literae (C.); *regiae auctoritates or auctoritates ac literae (fm a king).—literae ad fidem faciendam datae (g. t. for 'letters of credence'): to deliver his c.'s (of an ambassador), *legationi fidem facere literis redditis.

CREDIBILITY, fides.—auctoritas (the c. it derives fm a sufficient voucher)—probabilitas (C. 4 Acad. 75 = verisimilitudo): to establish the c. of alth, credibile qd facere; fidem ci rei facere, addere, or afferre (of things that cause alth to be believed): to prove the c. of alth to *aby*'s satisfaction, ci qd or de qâ re probare. || ~~Cre~~ not credible qd ci facere, though credible qd facere is correct, Krebs: the supposed c. of dreams is done away with, tollitur auctoritas somniorum (C.): not to overstep the bounds of c. in alth, veritatis fidem servare in re: to lose their c., fidem amittere (of words, &c.).

CREDIBLE, credibilis, facilis ad credendum (that is easily believed)—probabilis (that deserves belief).—verisimilis (probable, likely).—a fide non abhorrens (L.).—fidem non excedens (Curt.): c. (of witnesses, evidence, &c.), fide dignus, fidus, certus.—bonus, luculentus: if is scarcely c., vix credibile dictu (Curt.): to render alth c., probabilis facere qd qd probare (to cause it to be believed); qd confirmare (if by proofs or facts); fidem facere or addere ci rei (to gain credit or acceptance for it): it seems hardly c. to me, that, &c., illuc vix adduci possum, ut, &c.: it seems more c. to me, magis adducor, ut credam: not to be c., a fide abhorre; fidem excedere.

CREDIBLY, credibiliter. To be c. informed, certo auctore (or certis auctoribus) compertisse qd (Cæs.).

CREDIT, || Belief; the deserving of belief, fides.—[~~Cre~~ A man dat fidem, 'promises,' a thing dat fidem, 'adds credit'; a man habet fidem, 'believes'; a thing habet fidem, 'is credible.' Copleston.]—auctoritas (arising from the weight of testimony, character, &c.). Jx. auctoritas et fides. To give c. to; see TO CREDIT.—we must consider what c. is to be attached to his assertion, considerandum est, quanta fides ei habenda sit: *aby*'s c. stands very low with *aby*, parva ci est apud qm fides; parvam ci habet qs fidem: to be deserving of c., auctoritatem or fidem or auctoritatem et fidem habere (of letters, documents, &c.), dignum esse, cui fides habeatur (of a person): not to deserve c., indignum esse, cui credatur (of per-

some); fidem nullam habere (of letters, documents, &c.): the c. of the document is gone, tabulae fides resignatur; see BELIEF, CREDIBILITY. — || Reputation, auctoritas. — gratia (influence, favour). — opinio (opinion of a person, whether good or bad). — existimatio (good opinion): to support aby by one's c., gratiā qm juvare: to gain c., auctoritatem sibi comparare: aby's or one's c. increases, gliscit auctoritas: aby is losing c., cadit auctoritas. gratia minuitur: one who injures aby's c., dignitatis et auctoritatis afflictor et perditur: to keep up or preserve one's c., gratiam tuere: to be in high c., magnā esse auctoritatem; auctoritate florere or vigere: with aby, gratus esse apud qm; gratiā cs florere; gratiā multum valere apud qm (to be high in his favour). || To do credit to, &c.: altho does no c. to aby, qd ci est dedecori or turpitudini: to do no c. (of a thing), pudori esse: it does me great c. that, &c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: your behaviour does you no c., non te dignum facis (Comic.): what does aby c., honestus. honorificus: it does us no c. at all, est dedecus nostrum: to do great c., magnae esse gloriae. || In a commercial sense; fides (faith, trust, in general). — existimatio (opinion entertained of a man's solvency, honesty, &c.). Public c., populi fides, or fides only: aby's c. does not stand so high as it did, fides cecidit, concidit: aby's c. has begun to fail, fides qm deficere cepit: public c. has received a blow in every part of Italy, fides totā Italiā angustior est: public c. is gone, fides de foro sublata est: to endeavour to injure aby's c., fidem cs moliri: to ruin a person's c., fiduciam arcē conturbare: to take away one's c., fidem tollere: to reestablish one's c., fidem revocare: to maintain one's c., existimationem tuere: to uphold the public c., fidem populi retinere: to raise one's c., ad fidem aliquid acquirere: for my own part, both my money and my c. is gone, ego non rem familiarem modo, sed etiam fidem consumpsi (Pomp. ap. S. Frag.): to assist aby with one's c., fide sustentare qm (C.): to borrow money on aby's c., pecuniam cs fide mutuum sumere: one's c. remaining good, fide incolumi: to let aby have altho on c., credere ci qd: to sell one's c., vendere in diem (if the day for payment is fixed); vendere pecuniā non praesenti (q. t. for selling without ready money, aff. Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97): to buy on c., emere in diem (see the remark above, as to in diem); emere pecuniā non praesenti (in general). — A letter of credit (prps), diploma, n.: the c.-side of an account, acceptum: to set down or place to aby's c., in acceptum referre ci (C. Verr. 1, 36, 37).

CREDIT, v. || To believe, ci rei or ci credere (of a thing), qd credere (= to believe it true; the acc. being a new pronoun, id, quid, &c. e. g. quid jam credas, aut cui credas, Ter.). — qd esse credere (to believe altho to be true, or the case, opp. negare qd esse); ci rei or ci fidem habere, tribuere: rei fidem adungere (Syn. in BELIEVE; ~~not~~ fidem dare or adhibere): to c. altho without examination, or (as is often incorrectly said) implicitly, ci rei servire (q. incertis rumoribus, Cae.): to cause altho to be credited, ci rei fidem facere, afferre or addere: altho not be credited, qd excedit fidem (Curt.); abhorret a fide (L.). To c. altho on aby's authority, credo tibi de ista (Plaut.); or by qd auctor: to deserve, or not to deserve to be credited; see 'to deserve (or) not to deserve credit'; in CREDIT. See TO BELIEVE. || In a mercantile sense: To c. aby with a sum, in acceptum referre ci. CREDITABLE, || Respectable, honestus (morally good, opp. inhonestus and turpis). — liberalis (worthy of a free-born man, opp. illiberalis). Jn. honestus et liberalis. — || Laudabile, honorabile, honorificus, laudabilis. laude dignus, praedicabilis, laudandus. — (Syn. in PRAISEWORTHY, vid.) To be c., laudi esse: to be considered c., laude dignum duce; laudi duce: to be c. to aby, honestum or decorum esse ci; qm decere; ci laudi esse: to be highly c., gloriæ esse: not to be c. to aby, qm dedecore: it is very far fm c. to us, est dedecus nostrum: in a c. manner, see CREDITABLY.

CREDITABLY, honeste, honorifice, decore. — laudabiliter, cum laude, — ut decet. — bene. To live c., decore, honeste vivere.

CREDITOR, creditor. — fem. creditrix (Paul. Dig.). To deceive or cheat one's c.'s, fraudare creditores.

CREDULITY, credulitas (Planc. ad C. Epp.: afterwards common). C. is quite innate to this class of people, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta.

CREDULOUS, credulus, or Crel. qui facile ad credendum impellitur; qui temere incognita pro cognitis habet, hisque temere assentitur (aff. C. Off. 1, 6, 18):

to be c., credulum esse; facile ad credendum impelli or induci (see C. de Rep. 2, 10, 18. Np. Con. 3, 1, in wch passage, however, modern editors substitute adduci): to show oneself c. in alth, credulum es praebere in qā re, levem auditionem pro re comperta habere (in believing rumours, &c.).

CREED, || Confession of faith, * professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (any profession of one's faith). — * formula Christiana. lex Christiana (the established law, by wch the Christian is to regulate his life, the latter according to Amman. 2, 5, 10). — fides (in a subjective sense; cf. V. Æn. 4, 12). — doctrina. formula. lex (in an objective sense, profession, law). — ~~It is obvious, that such an attributive as Christi or Christianus (a, um) or Christianorum (and thus in a similar manner, Mahumedi, &c., as the case may be,) ought to be added, unless it is sufficiently implied by the context. — To desert or apostatize fm the c. of one's fathers, sacra patria deserere: to change one's c., * mutare sacrorum formulam: article of the c., * caput doctrinae sacrae~~ caput or articulus fidei is barbarous). See RELIGION. || In a narrower sense; * professio, quid sentias de qā re (e. g. de republica, one's political c.): a philosophical c., ratio. — disciplina. — auctoritas or cs disciplinae auctoritas (as laid down by the founders, and deriving importance fm their authority). — dogmata. — praecepta or (post-Aug.) placita; scita (all n. pl., with gen. of the philosopher's name, or of a school): to change one's c., animi judicium mutare: to adopt aby's c., cs rationem auctoritatemque auspicere (C. Acad. 1, 9, 34): to explain the philosophical c. of the Peripatetics, explicare Peripateticorum auctoritatem (Ac. 1, 9, 34). I incline rather to their c., who, &c., eorum magis sum sententia, qui, &c. — See OPINION.

CREEK, sinus. — sinus maris or maritimus. || A turning, flexus.

CREEKY, flexuosus, tortuosus, sinuosus.

CREEP, repere, reptare (in all the proper meanings of our 'to creep': of animals; of men moving on their hands and feet; of plants wch trail along the ground).

— serpere (of animals that move on their belly, e. g. serpents, but repere must be used of worms, snails, &c.; serpere is also used fig. of an evil that spreads itself). — obrepere (with the accessory notion of gradual, imperceptible approach; of death, sleep, &c.; mors, somnus, senectus). — perrepere (to c. along or through): to c. through a grating, clathris subrepere (Col., of hares). — Oss. For creep on all fours; creep forth, into, up, down, &c., see CRAWL. || Move along slowly; see CRAWL = 'move slowly.' — || (Frg.) a) To travel slowly, repere, reptare. β) To move stealthily, obrepere (see above). To c. into aby's friendship, es insinuare in cs familiaritatem. ad cs amicitiam arripere: into aby's affection, favour, &c., irrepere in cs mentem. arripere cs animo, influere in cs animum: into aby's friendship, by flattery, or (Prov.) to c. up aby's sleeve, blanditis et assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere, or in cs consuetudinem se immergere: to endeavour to c. into aby's favour by flattery, assentationibus aucupari cs gratiam; also, humiliter servire or servire only (of mean subservience; v. L. 24, 25; C. Parad. 5, 2, 39): vice cs into the heart of men under the appearance of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep. 45, 6).

CREEPER, a) One who creeps; Crel. qui reptat, reptat, &c. || A creeping plant, a) Trailing on the ground, herba, quae jacet atque serpit humis (Id. 22, 11, 74); herba, quae serpit or reptat in terrā (Id. 22, 18, 21; and 22, 22, 39). — herba, quae humi reptat (Id. 19, 24). — β) Climbing, herba, &c., quae serpit multiplici lapsu et erratico (C. of the vine, or quae claviculis suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid est nacta, apprehendit (C.). — herba, quae repantibus flagellis scandit parietum aspers (climbs up walls, cucurbitae, &c., Plin. 19, 24). || Creepers, a genus of birds: the genus * Cethia (of many species). || Instrument with hooks; drag for rivers, &c., harpago, uncus (fm ὄγκος, Enn. Gell. 4, 17, extr. || A sort of patten or clog; vid. || An iron sliding on a kitchen grate, prps * subex coquiliaris (subex, quoted by Gellius fm Ennius, = any 'support').

CREEPING, s. reptatio (e. g. infantum per manus et genua, Q.). — reptatus (post-Aug.; only in abl. sing. e. g. of plantis, vitium, Plin.).

CREEPINGLY, see SLOWLY.

CREPITATE, crepitare. crepitum dare.

CREPUSCULE, see TWILIGHT.

CREPUSCULAR, sublucanus (towards day-break). — sublustris (somewhat bright). — subobscurus (somewhat dark).

CRESCENT, s. luna crescens (*waxing*).—luna decrescens or senescens (*waning*).—cornua lunæ (*the horns of the c. moon*): in the shape of a c., lunatus; semicircundus. semicircular (*Cels.*, *semicircular*).—|| *The crescent* (as opp. to 'the cross'). *res Turcica or Mahumedana (*politically or historically considered*; opp. *res Christiana).—doctrina Mahumedi or Mahumedana (as opp. doctrina Christi or Christiana).—*superstitio Mahumedana (opp. religio Christiana).—*signum militare Turcarum (*their standard*).

CRESS, *epidium (*Lin.*).—*epidium sativum (*garden-c.*, *Lin.*).—*sisymbrium nasturtium (*water-c.*, *Lin.*).

CRESETT, || *Beacon*, &c., ignis significatio (e. g. ignibus facere significationem, *Cæs. B. C. 2*, 33). See **BEACON**. || *Lamp*, vid.

CREST, || *Of animals*, crista (galli, of a cock; Dim. cristula. *Col. 8*, 2, 8).—Juba (of the cock). || *The crest of a helmet*, crista (the plume); conus galeæ (the apex in wch the plume was inserted). || *On a coat of arms*, insigne generis.

CREST-FALLEN, fractus. demissus. JN. fractus et demissus; demissus fractusque. humilis atque demissus.—abjectus or abjectior.—jacens.—afflictus. perculsus. profligatus. To be c.-f., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, abjecto, fracto, fracto et demisso, or demisso fractoque; animo deficere or cecidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo.

CRESTED, cristatus. See also **CREST**.

CRETIC, pes Creticus (*Diom.*); the foot).

CREVICE, see **CRACK**; **CRANNY**.

CREW, || *Multi-tudo*, multitudo.—cœtus (*society*): a vile c., perdit homines or (stronger) perdit homines latronesque: a seditious c., conjurationis globus (an assembled body of conspirators). || *Of a ship*, nautici; nautæ (g. l.).—classarii. classici (those belonging to a fleet).—socii navales (mariners, sailors as a class; sst soldiers serving on ship-board, &c.).—remiges (the c., i. e. rowers, of a galley): the whole c., remigum classicique milites (both those who manage the vessel and those who fight).

CRÉWEL, glomus (lanæ, *Lucr. and H.*; lini, *Plin.*).

CRIB, præsepe, præsepi. præsepium. || *The stall of an ox*, bubile. || *An infant's couch*, see **CRADLE**.

CRIBBAGE, *ille lusum paginarum, qui apud nos 'Cribbage' dicitur.

CRIBBLE, || *Sieve* (vid.), cribrum.—|| *Coarse ground corn*, (prps) farina crassior.

CRIBBLE, v. cribro cernere, see **SIEVE**.

CRICK, || *Of door-hinges*, see **TO CREAK**, **CREAKING**. || *A pain in the neck*, cervicis rigor or dolor (both *Plin.* 28, 12, 52): to have a c. in one's neck, torpentibus rigore membris, vix flectere cervicem posse (*aff. L.* 21, 58).

CRICKET, || *An insect*, gryllus.—cicāda (a species, that live on trees). || *A game*, *pilæ lusus ille, qui apud nos 'cricket' dicitur. || *A stool*, or low seat; see **SEAT**.

CRIER, præco (*herald*, also the c. at a public sale).—pronunciator (one that proclaims alth: g. t.). To be a c., præconium facere; prædicare (at an auction).

CRIME, a) *The lighter terms*; delictum. peccatum (del. rather the transgression of positive laws fm levity and thoughtlessness; pecc. that of the laws of nature and reason fm ignorance, or want of judgement).—malefactum (a misdeed, at once a synonyme and a description of the preceding words).—|| *β) The stronger terms*: maleficium (as visible effect of malicious intention).—facinus (a daring action manifesting strength of character and will; sometimes in a good sense, but more only in a bad one: = δεινόν τ., *Diod.*).—scelus (a c. wch manifests contempt of law, religion, and character); JN. scelus et maleficium; scelus et facinus.—nefas (an unnatural, impious, execrable deed, espily agst what is holy or sacred).—injuria (any action contrary to law).—crimen (c., inasmuch as one may accuse aby of it, accusation, reproach; see *Obs.* below).—seclustum ac nefarium facinus; scelus nefarium (i. e. an abominable deed; an impious, atrocious outrage).—impietas (a deed that violates love and gratitude towards the Deity, our country, sovereign, neighbour, &c.).—dedecus (a deed that will cause the loss of honour and esteem to the person that commits it).—flagitium (disgraceful to oneself, disgusting; e. g. gluttony, sensuality, cowardice, and other c's proceeding not fm strength of character, but weakness of principle); JN. dedecus et flagitium.—Cicero uses pec. and del. in the same sense, e. g. pro Muren. 30, 62: fatetur aliquis se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit. *A capital c.*, (189)

res capitalis; facinus capitale (C.); capitalis noxa (L.): to accuse aby of a capital c., qm rei capitalis accusare or reum facere: to find a man guilty of a capital c., qm rei capitalis damnare, condemnare.—|| *γ) Culpa*, in a juridical sense, stands only for 'unpremeditated c.'; opp. dolus, wch conveys the notion of premeditation and bad intent. [*δ) Crimen* is hardly ever, except in poetry and post-Class. prose, used for 'crime', except where 'charge', 'accusation' might be substituted; thus, crimini dare, = 'to throw it in one's teeth as an accusation', = 'to impute it as crime'. Hence, the crime imputed will be in the gen., not in the same case; e. g. crimen paricidii summum erat (really 'the charge of paricide was the heaviest that could be brought agst a man'); not summum crimen erat paricidium, or summum erat crimen paricidium; but scelus maximum erat paricidium would be correct; Krebs aff. Weber and Grotefend.]—C.'s of no serious nature, leviora delicta: the principal in a c., sceleris auctor or architectus or molitor: to commit a c., delictum committere; maleficium or facinus admittere or committere or in se admittere; scelus facere or committere; also flagitium committere; dedecus or scelus admittere; scelus perficere; scelere se devincire or se obstringere or alligare [see the SYN. of the subst. above]: to commit all manner of c.'s, facere scelera et flagitia; in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum or in omni dedecore volutari: to commit c. after c., in flagitia se ingurgitare: to disgrace oneself by c.'s, flagitiis se dedecare or se inquinare: to commit a disgraceful or atrocious c., scelere astringi or se astringere; aliquid nefarie facere or committere; aliquid secluste or impie or impie nefarieque or proterve agere or facere; to be guilty of many c.'s agst both gods and men, multa impie nefarieque in deos hominesque committere; to commit a c. with one's eyes open, scientem se contaminare scelere; what an atrocious c. ! O indignum facinus! to clear oneself of a c., crimen amoliri or propulsare: to be guilty of a great c., magno crimine se astringere: to impute alth: as a crime to aby, ei qd crimini dare: ei qd in crimine ponere: to paint his c. (to the judge) in the darkest colours, crimen atrociter deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, extr.: stained with c., scelere contaminatus (of persons only).

—|| *Perduellio* is a c. agst the state, a treasonable c.; high-treason.

CRIMINAL, adj. facinorosus; seclustus; sceleratus; scelerosus (of persons only); nefarius (of persons and things); JN. seclustus et nefarius (e. g. action); impius; protervus [SYN. in CRIME].—pena or supplicio dignus. animadvertendus (deserving punishment; the latter of things only).—capitalis (with ref. to capital offence, i. e., in Justinian's time, not only those of wch the punishment was death, but some of wch the punishment was condemnation to banishment, or the mines, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 2). It is only in forensic Latin that 'criminalis' is used (Cod. Just. 3, 35, 3, and 9, 41, 15); and the adv. 'criminaliter' (Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, extr.—C. l. i. v. publicum. A treatise on c. law, *de jure publico; *de causis publicis (as title of a book): a c. judge, or judge in c. cases, qui judicium publicum or capitæ exercet; quæstor ac judex. Aby's treatise or work on c. law, is liber (cs), qui est de iudiciis publicis: one that has studied c. law, *juris publici or causarum publicarum peritus: c. court, *forum rerum capitalium, or *forum, ubi judicia publica fiunt. A c. cause, judicium publicum.—causa publica.—questio (C. distinguishes judicia puniendorum maleficiorum causâ reperta = 'criminal causes', fm judicia distrahendarum controversiarum causâ reperta, 'civil causes').—causa capitalis; res capitalis; iis capitæ (if the punishment was death, banishment, or the mines).

—|| *γ) Causa criminalis*, not before Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15.] To commence c. proceedings, publicum judicium instituere (Inst. Just. 4, 18, 1): to commence c. proceedings agst aby, item capitæ in qm inferre: to defend oneself in a c. court, causam capitæ or publicam dicere: c. acts, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria, pl. (the two last stronger terms): to lead a c. life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere. || *γ) Criminal conversation*; see **ADULTERY**.

CRIMINAL, s. sons (e. g. punire sones, C.).—nocens.—maleficus.—qui scelus fecit or commisit. —|| *reus*, in this meaning, is not Latin, since it conveys only the notion of 'being accused.' A c. condemned to hard labour, ad opus damnatus.

CRIMINALITY, improbitas; but mly by Crcl. Who does not see the c. of this action? quis non videt hoc facinus penâ dignum, or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CRIMINALLY, || *Wickedly*, secluste; scelerate;

nefarie; imple; proterve; turpiter; flagitiose. [SYN. in CRIME.] JN. imple nefarieque.—See WICKEDLY.—
 ¶ With reference to criminal law, capitaliter: to prosecute c., item capitis in qm inferre: to proceed c. in any matter, causam ad capitis iudicium revocare: agere abq., qm capitis accusare (the punishment being death, banishment, or the mines).—qm in ius vocare, ca nomen deferre (according to the Rom. forms of criminal proceedings).—publico iudicio quempiam accessere (aft. C. Fiacc. 6).—vocare qm in publicum iudicium (aft. C. Balb. 28). ¶ 'criminaliter' only in later forensic Latin (Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, extr.).

CRIMINATE, see ACCUSE.

CRIMINATION, see ACCUSATION, CHARGE.

CRIMINATORY, accusatorius (e. g. lex, C. vitam accusatoriam vivere, Q. 12, 7, 3): in a c. manner, accusatorie (e. g. dicere; agere cum qo, C.); accusatorio more et iure.

CRIMP, ¶ Friable, vid. ¶ Inconsistent, vid.

CRIMP, s. (= one who deceys and catches up reverts) ¶ qui milites in supplementum (exercitus) scribit, cogit (g. t. for recruiting officer); ¶ qui (homines) ad militiam illicit or inescat illicitque.

CRIMPLE, ¶ Contract; vid. ¶ Curl; vid.

CRIMSON, a) ¶ Adj., coccineus, malochinus. β) ¶ Subst., color coccineus, malochinus.

CRINGE, ¶ To contract; vid. ¶ To bow or fawn, se submittere.—adulari qm (seid. and never in C. cl.).—demittere se or demitti in adulationem (T.).—A cringing fellow, homo summissus et abjectus; homo in adulationem demissus: a cringing, servile fellow; homo usque ad servilem patientiam demissus (T.): with a cringing manner and whining voice, demisso vultu, voce supplic. In a cringing manner, demisso, subjecte. demississime atque subjectissime (Cæs.).

CRINGER, see under TO CRINGE.

CRINGEROUS, see HATRY.

CRIPPLE, s. homo debilis (weak; the part being added, e. g. coxâ, manibus pedibusque).—claudus (lame).—mancus (emply with ref. to the right hand).—homo mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis (with ref. to all his limbs and extreme infirmity).—homo mancus ac debilis (with ref. to the right hand and general infirmity).—homo claudus ac debilis (with ref. to the feet and general infirmity).—homo omnibus membris extortus et fractus (with all his limbs contracted).—homo pravus et extortus (bent and crippled, t.). To become a c., mancum et debilem or claudum ac debilem fieri: to make any a c.: see TO CRIPPLE.

CRIPPLE, v. qm claudum, mancum or debilem facere. [SYN. in CRIPPLE.]—mancum ac debilem or claudum ac debilem facere.—qm omnibus membris debilem facere (aft. Sen. Ep. 101, 11).—claudum et or claudicationem asserere (to lame). ¶ Fig.) debilitare (to weaken).—accidere (by curtailing, &c., e. g. accisare res hostium, their power was crippled).—frangere (to break down; courage, strength, &c.).—JN. frangere et comprimere, frangere et debilitare.—delumbare (deprive of nerve, spirit, &c., e. g. the expression of a thought, sentimentality).

CRISIS, ¶ Decisive or turning point of affairs, discrimen (g. t.).—momentum (the point at which a matter is decided, point). A c. of affairs, inclinatio temporis, rerum, &c. (the change effected by a c.) In this alarming c. of our affairs, in ipso discrimine periculi (C.). In extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortune (C.): to be brought to a c., (summu) in periculo ac discrimine vocari or venire (of a thing; salus a. C.): the c. of our affairs is come, in summo res est discrimine (Cæs.): when the c. comes, quum in discrimine ventum est; quum ultimi discriminis tempus adventat: the c. is over, discrimen sublatum est. See CRITICAL (state). ¶ In medicine, the height of a disorder, when a favorable or unfavorable turn may be expected, dies potens, gravis or quo de agro iudicatur (Cels.). crisis occurs Sen. Ep. 83; eandem [cum qo] crisis habere).—dies crisisus (Cels. Aur. Tard.). these expressions = the critical day) —(morbi) accessio, quam critica medicus vocat (Aug. Confess. 6, 1, extr., of its occurrence). See CRITICAL (day).

CRISP, adj. ¶ Curled, crispus (opp. rectus or directus, i. e. straight, plain; propr. of hair, also of leaves, &c.): rather c., suberipus; crispulus; also leniter inflexus: to render or make c., crispate, concrispare. ¶ Brittle, friable, vid. ¶ friabile (that may be reduced to powder or dust by rubbing, Plin.).

CRISP, v. crispare. concrispare. See TO CURL.
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CRISPATION, crispitudo (very late, Arnob.). See CURLING.

CRISPING-IRON, or CRISPING-PIN, see CURLING-IRONS.

CRISPNESS, Crel.—crispitudo (very late, Arnob.).

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, litterarum nomina et contextus. See ALPHABET.

CRITERION, signum (g. t.).—insigne (the characteristic mark of althg).—nota (the mark impressed on althg, to distinguish it by).—Indicium (that which indicates its nature); JN. indicium atque insigne; also (es rei) insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium es rei: to use althg as a c., adhibere qd tamquam obrusum (C.): to serve as a c., signo esse: that is the c. of such or such a thing, hec est es rei obrussa (Sen. Ep. 13, 1): to try althg by a c., qd ab obrussa exigere (Sen. Qu. 4, 5, 1): the c. of true and false, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri; ¶ veri quasi obrussa.

CRITIC, ¶ A judge of any literary or artistic object, criticus (C. Fam. 9, 10. Q. 2, 1, 4).—Iudex criticus.—¶ artie criticus studiosus (who takes up criticism as a profession).—¶ corrector (verbal c., who occupies himself with the emendation of writings, manuscripts, &c.).—¶ censor. ¶ Iudex doctus (an able judge of literary productions, e. g. in periodicals, &c.).—¶ librorum censor (before the printing).—¶ Iudex criticus. ¶ censor literatus (after the printing).—Intelligens or sciens or peritus artie (also fm the context, emply in pl. without artie; a critical judge of artistic objects; also artium iudex): an able c., subtilis (artium) iudex et callidus (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101); also homo callidus only (see H. Sat. 2, 3, 23). ¶ A severe censor, iudex iniquus or inimicus.—homo minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus.—obtricator (who censures or stigmatizes actions fm a spirit of envy): a severe c., Aristarchus (C.); pl. Aristarchei (propr. the disciples of 'Aristarchos, a c. from Alexandria; then improper. = severe c.; Varr. L.L. 8, 34, 119); patruus (with ref. to morals, proverbially used; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 2, 97); censor castigatiorque (H. A.P., 174, of an old man, who severely censures the morals, &c. of youth, minorum).

CRITICAL, ¶ Belonging or referring to criticism: criticus.—¶ ad criticism rationem emendatus (critically correct; of an edition, &c., F. A. Wolf). A c. edition, ¶ editio ad criticism rationem correctâ.—¶ editio ad optimas membranas castigata. A work of which there is hardly a single c. edition, liber criticism manum vix semel expertus: c. writings, ¶ libri, qui sunt de critico genere; ¶ libri critici argumenti: c. exactness or precision, critica subtilitas: c. talenta, ¶ facultates critica: c. mind or faculty, ingenium acutum (¶ not subactum): to cultivate one's c. powers, ¶ ingenium ad criticism facultatem formare: according to, or consistently with, c. rules, critica ratione; ad criticism rationem: to write a c. commentary on a work, or on an author, ¶ critica grammaticâque ratione interpretari: to publish a c. edition, ¶ ad criticism rationem corrigere. ¶ A corruptelarium sordibus iudicando purgare (by correcting errors): an extensive acquaintance with c. investigations, ¶ magnus totius rei critica usus: with no sufficient knowledge of c. matters, ¶ nullo critica usus: to possess no c. knowledge or talent whatever, ¶ artis critica expertem esse: to be engaged in (or to occupy oneself with) a c. review of the writings of Velleius, ¶ in recensendo Vellejo elaborare. ¶ Censorious, censorius, morosus, malevolus. SYN. in CRITIC.—mordax (liter. that is biting; bitter; mortifying in words, e. g. carmen, Ovid.). ¶ Belonging to a crisis, and thus dangerous, anceps.—dubius (doubtful).—Incertus (uncertain): a c. situation, res dubia; discrimen: to be brought into a c. situation or position, in discrimen adduci: in this c. situation, rebus ita suspensus; In hoc tempore (Np. Milt. 5, 1, where Bremi says, that the proposition denotes a continued, and emply a c. time): public matters have come to, or are in a c. state, res publica in ancipiti est; res publica in discrimen adducta est: c. times, tempora periculosa or dubia: the c. turns and changes of affairs, inclinationes et momenta rerum, tempus, &c.: it was c., anceps erat. See CRISIS.—a c. day (e. g. of an illness), dies crisisus (epicrisus; Cels. Aurel. Acut. 1, 14); dies potens, gravis, or quo de agro iudicatur (Cels.). The c. point of disease, critica morbi accessio (Cels.) (illa)—anceps morbi fluctuatio (Id. Conf. 6, 1, extr. where, as fluctuatio has the authority of L., may be safely used).

CRITICALLY, critica ratione; ad criticism rationem.—accurate (carefully, e. g. perscribere): c. correct, ¶ ad criticism rationem emendatus (F. A. Wolf): to correct c., ¶ ad criticism rationem corrigere; ¶ a corruptelarium sordibus iudicando purgare: to treat (althg) c. (e. g. his-

tory, &c.), *criticā ratione tractare: to explain c. and grammatically, criticā grammaticā ratione interpretari. || *Dangerously, e. g. the state is very c. situated, res publica in discrimen adducta est; in ancipiti est res publica.*

CRITICISM, or CRITIQUE, || Examination (espely according to the rules of art); censura.—judicium (the judgement itself): beneath all c., *non dignus, de quo iudicium feratur; praviissimus; pessimus (the two last stronger terms): too severe a c. agest oneself, nimia contra se calumnia (Q. 10, 1, 115): without ref. to the conventional laws of c., non aurificis statēra, sed quadam populari trutinā (e. g. examinare qd., C.): to undertake the c. of a work, *libri censuram scribere: to subject one's rulers to c., censuram agere regnantium: to submit athg to the c. of one's friends, qd amicorum iudicio examinare. || *Examination of different readings; or examination of the sense of a literary work (espely of the Classics);* fars critica. critique (as art).—*critica ratio (as theory; rules of c.).—*critica studia (as occupation; critical studies).—*exendi iudicandique munus (as office or duty incumbent on the critic).—criticum genus, res critica (as scientific employment, in contradistinction to the other branches of philology): an extensive acquaintance with the rules of c., *magnus totius rei criticae usus: by the aid of c., iudicando (e. g. to correct spurious passages in ancient writers, *veteres scriptores a corruptelarum sordibus iudicando purgare): without any acquaintance with the rules of c., *nullo criticae usu: to pursue c. as a profession, *artis criticae studiosum esse; *criticam artem exercere: to devote oneself to the higher branches of c., altioris criticae studio duci: to be quite ignorant of the art of c., artis criticae expertum esse.

CRITICIZE, iudicare.—notare qm (ex. verbis, to point abt out, and thus c. him).—reprehendere (to blame).—vituperare (to blame as false or wrong, opp. laudare).—improbare (to reprove).—castigare (to c. with words, to reprehend).—obtrectare (to c. fm a feeling of envy). To c. athg or aby, censuram agere cs rei or cs (e. g. the kings, regnantium); inquire in qd (stronger term, e. g. in vitia cs, the faults of aby).—carpere. vellicare. destringere (maliciously, &c.): to c. severely, corripere: to c. ironically, cavillari. To c. every thing too minutely, minutius et scrupulosius omnia scrutari (Q. 5, 14, 28): to c. athg in a popular way, not according to the rules of art, qd not aurificis statēra, sed quadam populari trutinā examinare (C.): the act or deed was not criticized, factum reprehensore caruit: to c. a literary production, *libri censuram scribere; argumentum libri recensere: to be severely criticized, reprehendi; vituperari: in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be criticized on many points, in varias reprehensiones incurere.

CROAK, || As a frog, coaxare: he ordered the frogs to cease croaking, obstrepentes ranas silere iussit (Suet. Oct. 94). || *As a raven, crocicare, crocitare (as the natural voice of the raven)—canere. occinere (g. t. also of a raven, &c.; occ. inamquam as its croaking is taken as an omen): a raven croaked before the consul with a loud voice, corvus clarā voce ante-consulem occinuit. || Complain; vid.*

CROAKER (= Complainer; colloq.), *qui reipublicae male ominatur; *qui desperare solet de republicā (a political c.). *qui de adversā or incommodā valetudine queri solet (about his health).

CROAKING, or CROAK, || Off frogs, *ranarum voces. || *Of ravens, crocitus (as natural sound, Non. 45, 48).—cantus (the emission of sound in general like that of the raven, of the owl).*

CROCEOUS, croceus (e. g. colour, croceus tinctus, Plin.).

CROCK (obsolet.), see Pot.

CROCKERY, vasa, pl.—vasa fictilia; also fictilia, fūm, n. only. See EARTHENWARE.

CROCODILE, crocodilus. C's tears, lacrima or lacrimula falsa (Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22).—lacrima dolo conficta (Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26): to shed c's tears, lacrimas dolo confingere.

CROFT, septum. See also ENCLOSURE.

CROISADE, see CRUSADE.

CROISER, see CRUSADE.

CRONE, vetula (as term of contempt for an old woman or maid).—anus. anicula (both as a term of respect and of contempt): like an old crone, aniliter.

CRONY, amicus. familiaris. See FRIEND, ACQUAINTANCE.

CROOK, || Curve, bend; vid. || Hook; vid.

*By hook or by c., jure an injuriā.—*saltem aliquo modo.*

|| A shepherd's c., pedum.

CROOK, v. curvare. incurvare (inward).—flectere. inflectere (to bend inward). See TO BEND.

CROOK-BACKED, gibber (hump-backed).—pandus

homo (Q. 5, 58).

CROOK-SHANKED, varus. valvus. vatus. cruribus varia, valgis, vatis (Syn. at end of CROOKED).

CROOK-SHOULDERED, qui est obstipa service.

CROOKED, || Bent (185). For the convenience of

giving the synonyms together, several words are given

here, that we should never construe 'crooked', curvus

(g. t. = καμπύλος, bent in any degree; espely circularly;

as quality, opp. rectus).—curvatus (bent in any degree;

e. g. as a hook, in hamum; more common in prose than

curvus).—incurvus. leniter inflexus (bent inwards; inc.

also of persons who stoop in their gait).—aduncus (bent

inwards, in the shape of a hook, as the beak of a hawk,

also of an aquiline nose).—reducus (bent outwards in

the same shape).—pandus (in the shape of an arch; Vir.

2, 9, 12, of timber that is warp; hence, pandus homo,

according to Quint. 6, 5, 58, signifies a crook-backed

man, or one with a slouching, stooping gait).—repandus

(bent backwards, as in C., calcoli repandi, i. e. shoes

with a sort of twisted heel in front).—falcatus (scythe-

shaped, sickle-shaped).—lanatus (like the horns of the cres-

cent moon).—obliquus (slanting, λοξός).—pravus (σκολ-

ιός, denotes as a fault, what obliq. and curv. represent

as a property; all three opp. rectus, ὀρθός).—Procru-

vus is poet. (e. g. litore, falx, V.).—intortus (opp.

surrectus et patulus, e. g. the horns of a sheep, cornua

ovium).—tortuosus (full of windings).—flexuosus (full

of bendings).—sinuosus (full of cavities or folds).

distorto corpore (of persons only). || *Perversus, pravus*

(σκολιός; deviating fm the right direction, purpose, &c., e. g. mens, opinio, iudicium, opp. rectus, ὀρθός).—perversus (prop. that has been placed out

of its natural position into a wrong one; hence, fig.

not as it ought to be, e. g. sententia).—praepostere (done, or, of persons, acting, in the wrong order; begin-

ning at the end, &c.). || *Bent in different ways*

or directions, distortus (διαστραμμένος).—C. legs or

thighs, crura distorta or vara (straddling, σκέλη σκαυδά;

one who has c. legs, varus); crura valga (bent outwards

like a badger's, σκέλη βαυδά; that has such, valvus);

crura vata (bent inwards, σκέλη παῖδα; one who has

them, vatus).—pedibus distortis (διαστραμμένους τοὺς

πόδας, with or having c. feet).

CROOKEDLY, torte (Lucr. 4, 308).—intorte (Plin.).

|| Perversely, prave; perperam; praepostere; per-

verse. SYN. IN CROOKED. || Unlawfully; vid.

CROOKEDNESS, curvitas. aduncitas (the being

crooked; ad. the c. that assumes the shape of a hook bent

inwards, e. g. of the beak, rostri).—curvatura (as prop-

erty; g. t.).—pravitas (as fault). || *Perverseness,*

perversitas (e. g. hominum: e. g. of opinions, opinionum:

of manners, or aby's ways, morum); pravitas (i. e. per-

versely wrong direction, e. g. hominis).—consillii, of a

project).

CROP, s. || The craw of a bird, ingluvies.

|| Fruits of the earth, trees, &c., messis (prop.

the time of the harvest and the fruits, &c. that are

gathered).—fructus (the produce; impropr. the profit).—

sæges (the standing corn; also green crops, before they

are cut; also fig.; but poet. and rare in this sense).—

fructus arborum. poma, pl.; arborum baccae; and baccae

only (produce of trees; opp. terræ fruges); quæ ex

arboribus gignuntur. An abundant c., messis optima;

sæges grandissima atque optima (Var.). ubertas in

fructibus percipiendis: to gather the c's, messem facere

(of harvest).—fructus demetere et percipere; fructus

percipere: the c's have been very fine this year, magnum

frugum fructuumque proventum annus hic attulit (ast.

Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1); hic annus copiam frugum fructuumque

effudit (ast. C. Brut. 9, 36): abundant c's, uberrimi

lætissimique fructus (C. of vineyards and oliveyards):

the gathering of the c's, frugum perceptio: to sow c's,

fruges or fructus serere: to store or house c's,

fructus comportare et condere: vines with a large

c. of grapes, graves fructu vitæ: to yield a good c.,

fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se: vineyards yield a

very profitable c., uberrimus est vinearum redditus: to

gather an abundant c., large condere: this field pro-

duces a good c., hic ager efficit plurimum: this estate

produces abundant c's, hic fundus est fructuosissimus.

|| A crop (= hair cut close), capilli detonsi, præ-

cisi, &c.

CROP, v. || Cut short, decurtare (to shorten by

cutting).—curtare (to shorten, to diminish).—decurtare

(to mutilate by cutting).—recidere (mily poet. and post-

Aug. prose; pilos, barbam, capillos). præcidere (e. g. capillos) : to c. the hair or head, præcidere or detondere capillos or crines : to c. the hair very short, caput attondere (Cels. 4, 3; of cutting it away in illness) : to c. a man's ears, aures decidere (T.). || To pluck or cut off (produce), metere. demetere (to mow, to cut off) —legere (of fruit); sublegere (in case of too great an abundance on the trees); —detrahere ci qd (to take off or down) —carpere. decerpere (of flowers and g. l.); —destringere ci qd (of berries and leaves together). avellere (to pluck off). || Of cattle, depascere. depascere herbas : —derodere (to nibble or gnaw off; vites). —tondère (gramina, pabula, dumeta). —attondere († e. g. virgulta, F.). —detondère (e. g. salices, gramina, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6).

CROP-FULL, satur.—plenus.—cibo satiatu. ex-satiatus cibo vinoque.

CROP-SICK, epulis obrütus (Np.). —vino ciboque pregravis.—qui quum ad prandium crudior venerit, et sibi tum non pepercerit, ægrotat (C.).

CROSER, lituus. *lituus episcopi.

CROSS, s. || The figure; crux (+; or a St. Anthony's c., T.). —decussis (in the shape of a St. Andrew's c., X). —diæsis (diæsis, in music, with the ancients, answering to our *crochet*, f.). —to divide in the shape of a X, decussare—in the shape of a c., *in cruce formam reductus or factus; in cruce apicem.—In decussum or in decussis; decussatim (in the shape of a St. Andrew's c., X). A church built in the shape of a c., *ædes sacra opere arcuato exstructa (opus arc. Plin. Ep. 10, 47, [46], Q. in a different but similar sense). —ædes in cruce formam exstructa.—|| A c. object made of some material, crux (the material of which it is made, is to be expressed by an adjective, e. g. of gold, aurea). —crux or insignis honoris (c. of honour, aff. Np. Thras. 4, 1); to decorate abys with the c. of honour, *honoris cruce[m] ci dare. || For malefactors, crux; to erect a c., cruce[m] constituere or figere; at a place, cruce[m] deligere in quo loco : to nail aby to the c., cruce[m] qm affigere or suffigere; in nail aby to the c., cruce[m] qm agere or tollere (C. uses cruce affigere, Verr. 1, 14, 9; but only in connexion with morte, cruciati, cruce aff.): to die on the c., in cruce[m] agi : to hang upon a c., pendere in cruce : to take aby down from the c., qs corpus refigere (Jusi. 9, 7, 11); also detrahere qm ex cruce : the death on the c., crux (fm the context would be sufficient). —supplicium servile (none but slaves being executed in this way at Rome, L. 24, 14) : to threaten aby with the c., cruce[m] ci minari or minitari (C. Tusc. I, 43, in.): to punish aby with the c., supplicio servi animadvertere in qm : the banner of the c., *vexillum, in quo cruce[m] figura picta est : a soldier of the c., *miles (if knight, eques) rei Christianæ propugnator; *miles (or eques), qui Dei signa sequitur : to preach the c. (i. e. exhort men to undertake a crusade), hortari homines, ut rei Christianæ causâ arma capiant (aff. Cæs. B. G. 7, 4). —|| Cross is sta used for 'the doctrine of Christ crucified'; *doctrina Christi or Christiana; sta for the 'Christian body politic' (opp. to 'the crescent'), res Christiana, &c. || meton. The sign of the cross (made with the hand), *cruis figura : to make the sign of the c., *digito cruce[m] figuram imitari. || Fig.) adversity or suffering, mala, pl. (evil of any kind). —calamitas (misfortune that befalls us). —miseria (misery). —crux, in this signification, is poet., and therefore not to be recommended. To take up the c., or one's c., *Christo auctore mala et incommoda non subterfugere : to have many c's., *multis malis vexari or conflictari : he that carries a c., or a c.-bearer, *qui cruce[m] fert (prop.); ærummosus et calamitosus (improp.). || On coins, signum. nota (see L. 44, 27, 8. Suet. Oct. 75. Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 35, 6. See also COINAGE).

CROSS, adj. || Transverse; transversus.—transversarius (lying across). —|| not obliquus, which denotes an oblique direction. —|| A c. line, linea transversa; versiculus transversus (written across another line) : c. lines, lineæ in decussis oblique (thus X) : the c. piece of athg, pars transversa; (if of wood) lignum transversarium : c. furrows, sulcus transversus (cf. Col. 44, extr.; in arando est observandum, ut transversus mons sulcetur . . . that on a hill c. furrows should be drawn with the plough) : c. wall, *paries transversus. ONS. The words in which 'cross' is joined by a hyphen to the following substantive, as CROSS-BOW, are to be looked for in their alphabetical order. || Contrary: e. g. cross accident, incommodum. incommodus.—adversus. See UN-TOWARD. || Angry, sullen: difficilis. naturâ difficilis.—morusus. Jn. difficilis et morosus (instead of

woh Gell. 18, 7, init. has, naturâ intractabilior et morosior).—tristis. [SYN. in ILL-TEMPERED.] To make aby c., stomachum ci movere; qm irritare or exacerbare : to pretend to be c., iratum simulare (aff. Sen. Herc. Oct. 429); with aby, se simulare ci iratum or (stronger) ci inimicum (aff. Np. Dion. 8, 2); to a c. wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna (Comic.): a c. humor or character, natura difficilis. morositas, asperitas (the latter, as far as it displays itself against inferiors, S. Np. Att. 5, init.): to be in a c. humor, male affectum esse : to be c. (habitually), difficilem ac morosum esse. difficile esse naturâ : to be very c., difficillimâ esse naturâ : to be c. with aby, ci irasci, succensere; with or about athg, graviter or moleste ferre qd.

CROSS, see ACROSS.

CROSS, tr.) to lay crosswise, decussare (in the shape of X).—cancellare (like lattice-work, Col. Plin.): to c. each other (of lines), decussari.—Two roads c. each other, *via altera huc fert, altera illuc : lines that c. each other, lineæ in decussis oblique : to c. one's legs, poplites alternis genibus imponere (so that one knee rests upon the other, Plin. 28, 6, 17). || Fig.) To c. the breed (for the purpose of improving it), e. g. viginti milia nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum in Macedonia missa, twenty thousand full-bred mares were sent into Macedonia, for the purpose of crossing the breed. || To go across, (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (pen. = penetrare). per locum iter facere.—transgredi. trajicere. transmittere (all three of a mountain or a river).—transcendere. superare (by ascending).—supervadere (to pass beyond).—transmigra-re (to c. to any place for the purpose of settling).—transvahi. vehi per locum (to c. in a carriage, in a ship).—A army that is crossing or in the act of crossing, exercitus transiens : to c. on foot, pedibus obire (e. g. regionem).—percurrere (to c. a country hastily).—per locum penetrare (with fatigue and exertion).—agere, agere per locum (at full speed).—to c. the forum (= walk across it), transverso foro ambulare.—to c. (a letter, &c.) transversâ chartâ scribere.—easy to c., pervius, penetrabilis, apertus, opp. impervius, impenetrabilis : to let aby c. (through a country), transitum dare ci or iter per agros urbesque. qm per fines suos ire pati (speaking of an army or a general); dare ci viam (a single person, e. g. one's premises or estate, per fundum) : to refuse to let aby c., qm ab transitu prohibere or arcere : he must c., transeat necesse est : to c. a river on horseback, equum (per flumen) transmittere : to c. a sea, a river, pernavigare. enavigare (e. g. the bay in twelve days and nights, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, Plin. 9, 3, 2); to c. a river by a bridge, transmittere amnem ponte : to c. by swimming, transare or transnare or transnare; from the context also transmittere only : to c. (of birds), transvolare (g. t.); also transmittere (the sea, mare, e. g. of cranes, &c.): to c. the sea to Italy, in Italian trans mare advolare (of birds of passage); || transmare fretum belongs to later Latinity.—to c. back again (over the sea) from Italy, ex Italiâ trans mare revolare (also of birds of passage) : to c. with the rapidity of a bird, transgredi pennis sublime elatum, (L. 21, 30 : legatos non pennis sublime elatos Alpes transgressos, i. e. the ambassadors had not crossed the Alps by flight, or on the wings of a bird) : to prepare or take the necessary measures for crossing, *transitum parare; *transire conari (to venture the passage) : to c. the Alps, Alpes transcendere or transire or superare : to c. a river, flumen transire or transjicere or transmittere : to make the troops c. a river, copias flumen or trans flumen trajicere. || Of inanimate objects, secare or qd medium secare (e. g. a field, agrum : of streams, hedges, roads, &c.).—fluere per qd (of a stream. || not perfluere) : a white streak crosses the centre of a jewel, gemma per transversum lineâ albâ media præcingitur (Plin.).—|| To thwart, obstare.—repugnare.—obniti. reniti. adversari qm, not ci. Jn. adversari et repugnare.—obstare or officere ci and ci rei cs (with this difference, that obst. means merely to be in aby's way, off. to be opposed to him in a hostile manner, e. g. to c. aby's plans, cs consiliis obstare or officere, observing however the difference of meaning just alluded to) : retardare qm, in athg, ad qd faciendum or a qd re faciendâ, in qd re (to c. aby in athg or in the execution of athg, e. g. in his privileges, in suo jure) : to c. aby's designs, cs consilia pervertere : to see one's hope crossed, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur : to c. all aby's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes : if accidents and engagements had not crossed his projects, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premisset : to c. aby in every thing, omnia adver-

sus qm facere: to o. one another's designs, obtricate interest (of two rivals): to c. one's own interest, repugnare utilitati sum. || *Fro.* to c. a b'y's mind, e. g. it crosses or is crossing my mind, or the thought crosses my mind, ad cogitationem deducor. subit cogitatio animum. succurrit mihi res. venit mihi in mentem or in opinionem (see *Bremi Np. Mith.* 7, 3); adducor in suspicionem (*I am led to the supposition*; venit mihi in susp. is unusual, vid. *Bremi*, §c.). || *To cross out, or over* (of a writing): cancellare (prop. to make in the shape of lattice-work; then to c. over in that shape, thus X; to cancel, late; *Dig.*)—delere. exstinguere (g. ti. for blotting out or over).—inducere (to obliterate any thing on the way, or to smear over by using the other end of the stilus).—eradere (to erase, scratch out): to c. out a name in a book, nomen tollere ex libro: to c. a b'y's name out in the lists, cs nomen eximere de tabulis: to c. out in the lists of senators, eradere qm abo senatorio (*T. Ann.* 4, 42, fin.). to c. out a line, versui atrum signum traverso calamo allinere (poet.). || *To c. oneself*: *digito crucis figuram imitari. *qd crucis figuram imitando abominari.—*crucis signum amoliri qd (if done to avert an evil).

CROSS-BAR, pl. cancelli (in the courts of justice, fori, C.; also in the circus).—transstrum. See CROSS-BEAM.

CROSS-BEAM, tignum transversum or transversarium; transstrum (Vitr.; derived from θράσος, dimin. θράσος: sc. lignum).—a small c.-beam, transstilla: to join by a c.-beam, qd materia iugumentare (Vitr. 2, 1, 3, ed. Schneid.).

CROSS-BEAKER, *qui crucem fert (in a Rom. Cath. procession).

CROSS-BILL || *bird*, *Loxia curvirostra. || *Action filed by defendant agst plaintiff*; *actio petitori intentia.

CROSS-BOW, arcuballista (Veget. Mil. 2, 15, and 4, 22).

CROSS-BOWMAN, arcuballistarius (Veget. 4, 21).

CROSS-EXAMINE, *contra rogare or interrogare; but fm the context testem rogare vult mly do (e. g. C. pro Flac. 10: bene testem rogavit; callide accessit; reprehendit; quo voluit, adduxit; convicit et elingum reddidit).—*testem inimicum (Q.) interrogare; *testem ab adversario, or ab advocato diversae partis, prolatum or excitatum interrogare. See CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, percontationes ab adversario habite (aft. Q. 5, 7, 11, variis percontationibus, quales ab adversario haberi solent, &c.).—He must be subjected to a very severe c.-e., interrogandus est quam infestissime ac premendus (Q.).—The witness becomes confused, and his evidence is shaken by an artful c.-e., turbatus est testis, et a patrono diversae partis induitur in laqueum (Q. 5, 7, 11: Zumpt, but Codd. Inducitur). To re-examine a witness, whose evidence has been somewhat shaken by his c.-e., testem, si quid titubavit, opportunâ rursus interrogatione velut in gradum reponere (Q.).

CROSS-GRAINED, see PERVERSE, MOROSE.

CROSS-LEGGED, Crcl. with poplites alternis genibus imponere (Plin.).

CROSS-PURPOSE. To be at c.-p.'s, to be translated by Crcl.—*ambo errore quodam contrario ducuntur. *uterque utrumque parum, male, or non recte, &c. intelligit.—*alter alteri, summam questionis non intuens, male respondet or non ad proposita respondet (of disputants: aft. Q. 5, 13, 35).

CROSS-STREET, via transversa; a small c.-street, angipostus.

CROSS-WAY, via transversa (g. t.).—trames transversus (a by-way).—limes transversus (a field-path).

CROSS-WISE, *in crucis speciem (g. t.).—in decussim or in decussibus. decussim (in the shape of a X).—to divide atq. c.-wise, decussare qd.

CROSS-WORT, *galium cruciatum (Linn.).

CROSSING, || *Act of crossing over*; transitus (g. t.; also of a c. over to a party, e. g. ad hostem). transmissio. transvectio. trajectio (over the sea, &c.: traj. also of the motions of the stars).—transgressio (e. g. over the Alps, Alpium, C.).—transitio (e. g. of going over to a party, the enemy, &c.). || *Space to be crossed over*, transmissus (Cæs.). || *A crossing* (in the street), prps *vitae or plateae transitus (after fossae transitus, Cæs.) or transitus only.

CROSSLY, || *Peevishly*; stomachose. morose. [*SYN.* in ILL-TEMPERED.] || *Athwart*; vid. || *Unfortunately*; vid.

CROSSNESS, morositas. natura difficilis. asperitas. [*SYN.* in ILL-TEMPERED.]—iniquitas (inasmuch as it

displays itself in unjust proceedings agst others).—tristitia (e. combined with gloom).

CROTCH, see CROOK.

CROTCHET (in music), diksis (dicors). See Obs. in Cross, subst. || *A whim*; vid. || *In printing*, *uncinus.

CROUCH, se demittere. caput demittere.—*To c. in a place*, delitescere in qo loco; se adhibere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco: the wild beasts, c. in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt: to c. at a b'y's feet, supplicem esse ci ad pedes; cs or ci ad pedes se abijcere, projicere, provolvere [*cs* ci ad pedes was formerly objected to by Krebs, §c. erroneously]; ad pedes cs jacere or ci ad pedes jacere (C. Verr. 5, 149, 129) or stratum esse or stratum jacere (to lie at a b'y's feet): to c. before any, i. e. to salute him in a servile manner, qm adorare; se venditare ci. adulari qm (the two last are stronger terms); also in humiles preces demitti or se demittere (e. Claudian, Rapt. Pros. 3, 295); or *ad infimas preces descendere: crouching, humilis, humillimus; summissus et abjectus (displaying a servile mind).

CROW, || *The bird*; cornix.—*A young crow*, cornicula (Prov. cornix cornici nunquam oculos effodit; Macrob. Sat. 7, 5).—to pluck or pull a c., de lanâ caprinâ rixari (quarrel about a trifle)—causam jurgii inferre (Phaed., try to pick a quarrel). Prov. the c. thinks her own bird the fairest, *asinus asino, sus sui pulchre, et suum culque pulchrum (Ray). || *An instrument to lift things or weights with*: vectis; *vectis ligneus (of wood); *vectis ferreus (of iron).

CROW, v. || *Of a cock*; canere. cantare. cantum edere. [*cs*] *cucurire is not the natural crowing of this bird, but the loud boastful crowing of the cock: opp. to the 'clucking' of the hen, gracillare.]—as soon as the cock crows, at cock-crowing, sub galli cantu: the crowing of the cock, cantus. || *To boast*, se efferre, se jactare. jactare se et ostentare. sublatius de se dicere. gloriosius de se prædicare. gloriâ et prædicatione se efferre: to c. about atq. qd jactare or ostentare. insolenter qd jactare (stronger term). [*SYN.* in To Boast.] || *To triumph* (fig.), triumphare. exsultare et triumphare; over abq. triumphare de qo († Prop. O.).

CROW'S-FOOT, || *Cattrop*: stimulus (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, where it is defined thus, talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixa, quæ tota in terram infodiatur, &c. The same is 'stulus cæcus,' according to Hirt. B. Afr. 31).—murex ferreus (a square iron instrument, which, when thrown, always presented the points or iron spikes uppermost, Curt. 4, 15, 36).

CROW-FOOT, ranunculus.

CROWD, turba (an unorganized mass of people, espily of low rank, hence J. v. vulgus et turba; then also of things).—caterva (any body of men who form one irregular whole, s. Np. Chabr. 1, 2: conducticiae catervæ, in opposition to the well-disciplined phalanx).—grex (liter. a herd, then of a number of persons; also used as a term of contempt, as in C. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer).—frequentia (more in the sense of an assembled body, as thronging a place; also of things).—multitudo (any multitude).—vis (a great number, e. g. of animals).—concurus (a running together of people, e. g. hominum in forum).—A great c., magna frequentia; magna multitudo: to be attended home by an immense c., domum reduci cum maximâ frequentia ac multitudine (C.).—a dense c., turba conferta: to get into a dense c., turbâ confertâ premi: to find oneself in the c., in turbâ consistere: to press through a thick c., penetrare per densam turbam: a noisy, tumultuous c., tumultuosa turba: he stood in the thickest c., in confertissimâ turbâ stetit: to throw oneself into the midst of the c., in mediam turbam se conficere: to struggle with or against the c., luctari in turbâ (H.); keep the c. back! submove turbam! (i. e. to make room, espily as order given to the lictors to make room for the consul): the tribunes ordered the c. to keep back or to make room, tribuni submoverunt populum (sc. per lictores, L.): to be raised above the c., longe ab imperitorum intelligentiâ sensuque sejunctum esse (in an intellectual point of view); also plus sapere, quam ceteri: an uneducated or ignorant c., multitudo imperita or imperitorum. || *Of inanimate objects*: acervus. cumulus (SYN. in HEAP).—frequentia (e. g. sepulcrorum).—silva (e. g. rerum et sententiarum; silva observationum; it can, however, only be used of intellectual objects).—nubes (cloud; but not to be used unless the image of a 'cloud' can be kept up; hence not nubes exemplorum, but multa exempla, or magna copia exemplorum, esp. if to be used for a purpose): in the c. of laws that fill our statute-book, in

hoc immenso aliarum super alias accervatarum legum cumulo. *¶* If a large, but at the same time indefinite number of things is to be expressed, 'sexcenti' (lit. six hundred) is sometimes used in Latin, e. g. I received at once a whole crowd of letters, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi, meaning an unusual number of letters.

CROWD, v. *TR.* coartare. coangustare (*Hirt.*)—conferre (*of both men and things*).—constipare (*C.*)—condensare (*e. g. his ranks, aciem, Hirt.*).—constringere (*to bind together, that it may take up little room*).—perangustare referre (*in qd re; c. subjects, arguments, &c. into a small compass*).—comprimere (*to press together; persons and things; e. g. ordines; versus ordinibus, O.*).—astringere (*in a speech*).—To *c. so many men together*, tantum numerum hominum constipare (*e. g. in agrum campanum, C.*): *so crowded that they cannot turn round, its coartati, ut ne versari quidem possint (nft. Col. 8, 7, 2): to c. one another, urgere se; coangustari (Hirt.): they were crowding each other, sese ipsi premebant (L.). To crowd sail, plenis velis navigare; passis velis vhl. To c. many subjects into one book, plura coartare in unum librum; also contrahere (*e. g. in paucos libros*): crowded, confertus: a very crowded theatre, theatrum celebratè refertissimum.*

CROWD, v. *INTR.* confuere (*to c. together in a mass*).—concurrere (*to run together hastily*).—cogi.—se congregare or congregari (*to assemble, to meet*).—artius coire or cogi. frequentes convenire (*if in great masses*).—accervari. cumulari. crescere (*to increase, to wax, of a mass of persons and things*): *to c. together to one place, se congregare ac condensare in locum unum (Parr.)*.—*fresh business is perpetually crowding upon me, negotiis veteribus nova accrescent*: majus in dies occupationum agmen extenditur (*Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3*): *misfortunes are crowding upon me, malum malo additur (aft. L. 1, 3)*. *¶* **PROPR.** To crowd in or into; influere. infundi (*to pour in, of a multitude*).—irruere. irrumpere (*burst in*)—percurrere (*violently burst through all obstacles*).—invadere (*prop. of an enemy into a town, harbour, &c. and impr. of evils, &c.*). *¶* **IMPROPR.** Crowd upon (*of things crowding on aby*): *se offerre. objici (e. g. animo); se inculcare (e. g. oculis. All three of imaginations, recollections, thoughts that crowd upon us or press themselves upon our mind; se incul. of imaginary objects that present themselves, as it were, to our eyes). Many thoughts are crowding upon me, multa simul cogito. To crowd through, penetrare (g. t. per locum.—ad locum, ad locum usque).—penetrare per (densam) turbam.—percurrere (burst through).—The enemy were crowding through the narrow gates, hostes angusto exitu portarum sese ipsi premebant.*

CROWDER, see **FIDDLER**.

CROWN, s. *¶* As ornament of the head (*empty of heroes, poets, &c., given as a reward*): corona (*in the shape of a wreath, given by the ancients as a token of gratitude; e. g. for having saved the life of a Roman citizen, corona civica; for him who had been the first to scale a wall or enter the enemy's camp, corona vallaris, muralis, castrensis; for him who had delivered Romans, fm a blockade, cor. obdionalis*).—*to present aby with a c., qm coronare; qm coronâ donare. ¶* **Regal crown**: insigne capitâ. insigne regium (*with the ancients = diadema, fascia, v. Sen. Ep. 80, 9. C. Sest. 27, 58. T. Ann. 2, 56, 3*).—diadema, atis, n. (διάδημα) (*or seld. pure Latin fascia (a tie of blue and white, studded with diamonds, as sign of imperial dignity amongst oriental princes; afterwards adopted by the Romans [c. Phil. 2, 34, 85; 3, 5, 12; 10, 3, 7. H. Od. 2, 22. Curt. 3, 3, 9. T. Ann. 15, 24, 2], fm wch, in course of time, the crown of our princes took its origin, whence 'diadema' is likewise to be used for that, since 'corona' never conveyed that meaning with the ancients, and Ammian. 21, 1, distinguishes diadema lapidum fulgore distinctum [i. e. the brilliant crown] from villis corona [a simple wreath]*).—*To place the c. on aby or aby's head, insigne regium or diadema ci or capitâ se imponere: to accept the c., diadema accipere: with a brilliant c. on his head, insigne capitâ decorus: like a c., *coronâ similis. ¶* **Empire**: summâ rerum; regnum; imperium; e. g. to succeed to the c., the c. is placed on aby's head, summa rerum or regnum ac diadema defertur ci or ad qm: to deprive to the c., regnum ci auferre or eripere: a pretender to the c., remulus regni: the pretenders to the c., qui de regno inter se contendunt (*Caes.*): the heir to the c., heres regni (*L.*). *¶* See **CROWN-PRINCE**. *¶* **State, kingdom**: regnum, rex.—*The c. of England, *regnum Britannicum, *rex Britan-*

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norum: estates of the c., c.-lands, prædia publica. *¶* **The highest point; vertex** (*fm vertere: also 'c. of the head,' propter flexum capillorum = pars summa capitis: ex hoc, id, quod in montibus eminentissimum, Q.*).—*¶* **Greatest ornament; decus, ornamentum**. Jn. decus et ornamentum. insigne atque ornamentum.—*This is the glory and c. of athg, hoc ci rei tamquam ornamentum accedit. Athg is the c. of virtue, qd primus est virtutis honos (H. Sat. 1, 8, 83): this was the c. of his prosperity, supremus felicitatis ejus cumulus accessit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1): to place the c. on athg, *ci rei qd tamquam fastigium imponere. ¶ **Crown-piece, prps numus regius** (*with Suet. Oct. 7*).*

CROWN, v. *¶* To reward with an honorary crown; coronare (*g. t. as coronare comediam, to c. the comedy, instead of 'to crown its author,' see Suet. Claud. 11*).—coronare lauro (*with laurel*).—premio ornare (*to reward with the offered price, e. g. a writing or its author*).—*a poet or orator that has been crowned, coronatus de oratoribus, de poetis (see Suet. Dom. 13)*.—hence *¶* **PRO.** To perfect athg; cumulare qd re (*e. g. he crowned his military glory by eloquence, eloquentia cumulatâ bellicam gloriam*): magno cumulo augere qd (*e. g. beneficium, C.*): cumulum ca rei ci afferre (*e. g. athg has crowned my joy, qd cumulum mihi gaudii attulit. C.*).—accedit ad qd quam maximus cumulus (*C.*).—absolvere qd (*e. g. beneficium, L. 2, 2*).—*The end crowns the work or labour, *exitus causa probat: the undertaking was crowned with happy success, res prospere successit or event; fortuna in eâ re prospere usque est (aft. Sall. Jug. 93, 1): may heaven c. your wishes with success, dil dent, quæ velis; dil tibi dent, quæ (or quæcumque) optes; dil tibi dent, quæcumque commoda preceris.—to be crowned with success, felicem exitum habere, bonos exitus habere (to turn out well). ¶* **To crown a sovereign; insigne regium or diadema ci or capitâ se imponere (prop.)**.—qm purpurâ et sceptro et illis insignibus regis exornare (*to invest him with the insignia of royalty, aft. C. Sest. 26, 57*): regnum ac diadema ci or ad qm deferre (*H. Od. 2, 22*).—rerum summam ad qm deferre.—*To be crowned, diadema accipere.—a crowned head, princeps (prince, in general); rex (king); imperator, Cæsar (emperor)*.

CROWN-GLASS, vitrum purum or candidum (*Plin.*).—vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine (*Plin.*).

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *fittillaria imperatoris (*L.*).

CROWN-PRINCE, filius regis (*principia*) in spem imperit genitus (*Curt. 4, 14, 22, cf. 3, 11, 24*).—filius regis tamquam haud dubius regni heres (*L. 42, 16, ezir.*).—filius regis summam ad fastigium genitus (*aft. T. Ann. 13, 17, 3*).—heres regni (*g. t. for heir of the empire, L. 1, 48*). *¶* **NOT** 'principes hereditarius.'—the wife of the c.-p., *conjux heredis regni.

CROWN-SCAB (*i. e. a cutaneous disease of the head*): porrigio, ynis (*also of animals, according to Juven. 2, 79*).

CRUCIATE (*obsolet*), see **EXCRUCIATE**.

CRUCIBLE, catinus. (*Plin. 33, 6, 35: it appears to have had two divisions, called superior and inferior catinus*.)

CRUCIFIX, *Christus cruci affixus.

CRUCIFIXION, cruz (*fm contexti vlt mly do*).—supplicium servile (*fm its being inflicted on slaves only*).—*To threaten aby with c., crucem ci minari or minitari: to put aby to death by c., vid. To CRUCIFY. The c. of CRISTUS, *supplicium summum or servile a Christo sumptum. The day of our Lord's c., dies, quo Christi cruz constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis celebrandus or celebratus (aft. Plin. Ep. 10, 103).*

CRUCIFY, cruci qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce qm suffigere (†); qm in cruce agere or tollere (*C. uses cruce affigere, but only in connexion with other abl. morte, cruciati, cruce affigere, 2 Ferr. 1, 4, 9*).—supplicio servili animadvertere in qm (*g. t.*).—*To be crucified, in cruce agi.—pendere in cruce (to hang on the cross).—To threaten to c. aby, cruceam ci minari or minitari (C.).*

CRUDE, *¶* **Raw**; vid.—*¶* **Unwrought; rudis** (*without any preparation by art, such as nature produces it*).—incultus (*not properly wrought or refined*).—infectus (*e. g. of gold, silver, &c., opus, factus*). *¶* **Unripe**; vid. *¶* **Unfinished**: imperfectus (*imperfect*).—inchoatus (*a fav. word of C.: only begun, not brought to perfection; opp. perfectus*). Jn. inchoatus ac rudis, mancus quodammodo et inchoatus. inchoatus quidam et conatus. inchoatus quidam, non perfectus (*alt. C.*).—adumbratus (*only traced, superficial, e. g. intelligentia opinio*).—vitiosus (*incorrect*).—mancus (*that has defects or wants*).—informis (*that has not the proper shape or*

form).—Indoctus (e., with reference to *aby's* notions).—*to leave a thing in a c. state*, inchoatum relinquere qd: c. notions or ideas, intelligentias inchoatas (so far as they are in a c. state, not fully developed; e. g. rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, C.).

CRUDELY, inculte; dure; imperfecte; vitiose; indocte. [SYN. in CRUDE.]

CRUDENESS, Crcl. by adj. under CRUDE.

CRUDITY, cruditas (indigestion; overloading of the stomach; also pl. cruditates = undigested food, Plin.).

|| *Crudeness*; vid.

CRUEL, crudelis (cruelly disposed, acting with cruelty, opp. clemens).—sævus (blood-thirsty, c.; aivós).—ferus (wild by nature, opp. mitis; different fm ferrox, i. e. untamed, haughty, &c.).—immanis (producing terror fm its unnatural savageness; hence wild, c., opp. mansuetus). These four, also of whatever shows or proceeds fm cruelty. Jn. dirus (dreadful; as a property of things or persons); et immanis; ferus et immanis; immanis et crudelis.—durus (hard, inexorable, of persons, as well as their character, opp. misericors).—atrox (fearful; likely to make an impression of terror on *aby*, of things, e. g. deed, act); Jn. sævus et atrox.—inhumanus (inhuman).—barbarus (cruel by nature, e. g. neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu naturâ et moribus, C.). A c. character or disposition, immanis natura (C.). A c. stepmother, dira noverca.—very c., crudelissimus (of persons and things).—a most c. punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

CRUELLY, crudeliter; dure; atrociter; inhumane. [SYN. in CRUEL.]—very or most c., crudelissime.—*to treat or use *aby* c.*, crudelitatem suam in qo exercere; crudelitatem adhibere in qm;—most cruelly, ultimâ crudelitâ seivire (in qm).

CRUELNESS or CRUELTY, crudelitas; sævitia; feritas; immanitas; duritas; atrocitas. [SYN. in CRUEL.] Jn. diritas et immanitas; feritas et immanitas; immanitas et crudelitas.—*To treat *aby* with c.*, crudelitatem suam in qo exercere; crudelitatem adhibere in qm (when other means are of no effect, e. g. of the master against his slave): *to exercise or indulge in all manner of cruelties*, in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere; nullum genus crudelitatis intermittere: *to exercise the greatest cruelty*, ultimâ crudelitâ seivire; *against *aby**, crudelitatem suam in qo expromere; crudelitatem explere in qo: *to display a ferocious c.*, sanguine et cæde seivire (by bloodshed and murder): *to exhibit unexampled c.*, ultra humanarum irarum fidem seivire (L. 8. 14): Sulla after the victory indulged in unexampled c., Sulla post victoriam auditio fuit crudelior: *to exercise and suffer unheard-of c.*, facere et pati infanda: *with the greatest c.*, crudelissime.

CRUENTATE, see BLOODY.

CRUET, uceolus (Col. 12, 16, 4. Jucen. 3, 203).—guttus (with a narrow neck for ointments and oil, as used in the bath-rooms or at a sacrifice, σπῆχος, H. and Plin.).—urceus olearius (an oil-cruet).—acetabulum (a vinegar-c.).

CRUISE, s. || Cruet, vid. || *Of a vessel, expeditio (g. t.). To send a vessel on a c., navem in expeditionem mittere* (aft. milites equitesque in exp. mitt. Cæs.). A piratical c., *expeditio prædandi gratia facta.

CRUISE, v. mari vagari; pervagari mare (L.): *to c. along the coast, præter oram vagari* (L. 12, 14; but not oram legere, *which means merely to sail close in by the shore*): *to c. (of a pirate), piraticam facere or exercere*; latrocinio maris vitam tolerare (inasmuch as the cruiser makes a living by it).

CRUISER, prædo (maritimus, piratical c.). || Meton. the ship itself: *navis armata in expeditionem missa; navis prædonis or prædatoria (piratical).—*to make the sea unsafe by their (piratical) cruisers*, mare infestum facere navibus piraticis; latrocinii et prædationibus infestare mare.

CRUM or CRUMB, mollis pars panis. panis mollia pl. (the soft part of the loaf, opp. to 'the crust').—interior pars panis (the inner part of a loaf, in general).—mica (a bit, a particle of bread).—frustula (small pieces of bread that have been broken from the loaf).—reliquiæ (remnants, pieces of bread that have been left, or not been eaten at any given meal).—A few c's of bread, panis uncia: a person who picks up the crumbs that fall from the table, analecta (ἀναέτω; Mart.).—a small c., micula.—I have not a single c. of bread to eat, in summâ inopiâ vivo. || *To pick up one's crumbs* (i. e. to recover from illness), see TO RECOVER.

CRUM or CRUMBLE, v. tr. a) friare.—*to comminute (to break into small pieces, in general)*.—conterere (to

rub to dust).—*To c. bread into milk*, panem interere in lacte. || v. INTR. a) friari, se friare, in micas friare. in micas friari. || *To c. into dust*, a) tr. in pulverem resolvere. ß) INTR. in pulverem resolvî.—*commute (of houses, &c., falling down)*.

CRUMMY, Crcl. the c. part of a loaf, mollia panis (Plin.).—friabilis (that will crumble away). || Soft; vid. CRUMP, see CROOKED.

CRUMPLET, crustulum (dim. of crustum, H. Sen. &c.).

CRUMPLE, v. tr. a) rugare, corrugare.—Crumpled, rugosus.—INTR. a) corrugari.—rugare (Plaut. C. 2, 3, 30; palliolum—rugat).

CRUMPLING, *pomum degener (aft. arundo degener, Col.).—c's, poma priores succos oblita (aft. V. pomaque degenerant, succos oblita priores).

CRUPPER, postilena (*Plaut. C. 1, 37).

CRUSADE, *bellum rei Christianæ causâ susceptum; *bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum.—~~to~~ expeditio cruciata or sacra is barbarous.

CRUSH, a. compressio.—contusio. Sic pulsus, ictus, percussio, collisus, collisio, attritus may serve. || A dense crowd, turba confertissima.

CRUSH, tr. a) contundere (g. t. both propr. [as caput; colla, pectus; oleas; florem aratro, Catull.], and fig., qm, as animum, audaciam, opes, &c.).—elidere (propr. *to strike or thrust out, or violently*; talos, caput saxo).—

illidere (to strike into; injure by a crushing blow: e. g. serpens illisa, C.).—premere (to press).—comprimere (to press together).—deprimere. opprimere (crush down: propr. and fig.).—confringere (to beat to pieces).—comminuere (to break or beat into bits).—conculecare (to c. by treading on it).—perfringere (to break thoroughly).—

diminuere (to reduce to small pieces or atoms, e. g. *aby's* head, or brains, caput, cerebrum).—deterere (to reduce by rubbing, to bruise, e. g. frumenta).—pinsere (to pound).—conterere. obtterere (to reduce to atoms by rubbing, to pulverize).—in pulverem redigere or conterere (to reduce to dust, to pulverize—~~to~~ but not pulverare).—oblidere (to mangle, to mangle; C. 2, grapes, torcular late); prelo premere; calcare (Col. 12, 39, 2).

—to c. olives, oleas contundere: to c. in a mortar, contundere in pila (e. g., thymum).—to c. *aby* with a weight, qd elidere pondere (Jn. draconem).—|| *To be crushed*, frangi; contundi; elidi. [SYN. above.]—*To be crushed between rocks*, contundi ac debilitari inter saxa rupeque (L.): *to have been nearly crushed by the fall of a tree*, prope funeratum esse ictu arboris (t. H.): *to be crushed by the fall of a room*, ruinâ clavis opprimi (C.). || Fig. a) contundere (see above).—affigere (to dash to the ground: opp. erigere).—opprimere (to quell, e. g. a commotion, tumultum): to oppress, destroy violently, libertatem; cf. C. Lat. 4, 78: ut extinctæ potius amicitie, quam oppressæ esse videantur).—comprimere (to stop or quell by main force, e. g. tumultum, seditionem).—obruere (to cover over with a mass that c's or overwhelms one).—obtundere (to beat on *aby* and thus deprive it of its power: e. g. to dull the mental powers, mentem, ingenia).—To c. *aby's* pride, mentaliam cs retundere (Phædr. 4, 23, 21): a manly character is not to be crushed by pain, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere: to be crushed (e. g. under deep affliction), ægritudine afflictum debilitatque esse; by a burden, onere opprimi, deprimi: to be crushed by the magnitude of debts, an affair, &c., obrui ære alieno, negotii magnitudine: to be almost crushed by one's own greatness, magnitudine suâ laborare: by the power of fate, impetum fortunæ superare non posse: to c. *aby*, qm obruere (t. Propert. Deus me obruit).—qm or cs opes contundere (c. his power).—qm conterere or contempitum conterere (Plaut.).—qm frangere (break his spirit: opp. erigere).—qm deprimere (sink him or his scale: opp. extollere).—tyrannicâ crudelitâ impertune vexare (of a tyrant, e. g. speaking of a nation, see Justin 42, 1, 3).—tyrannum esse in qm; superbe crudeliterque tractare qm (of a single individual; see C. Phil. 13, 8, 17. Justin 42, 1, 3).—to c. *aby's* hopes, cs spem extinguere, incidere or infringere: *aby's* power, cs opes contundere; cs potentiam extinguere: to c. the enemy, hostes profragare.

CRUSH, INTR. a) densari; condensari; spissari; conspissari; conrescere.—compressione coactum esse (Vitr.).

CRUST, s. crusta (any natural rind or coating, e. g. of bread, a wound, &c.).—*To cover with a c.*, crustare. crustâ obducere.—covered with a c., crustatus. crustosus—the c. of bread, crusta panis.—A c. (= morsel) of bread, frustum (dim. frustulum). I have not a c. of bread to eat, see CRUMB.

CRUST, tr. a) crustare; crustâ obducere. INTR. a) crustari.

CRUSTACEOUS, crustatus. crustosus, *a. g.* crustata, *pl. c.* animalia, *c. animalia*, *Plin.* 11, 37, 62).

CRUSTILE, *see* **CROSTLY**.

CRUSTINESS, *see* **CRABBEDNESS**, **CROSSNESS**.

CRUSTY, *covered with a c.* *see* **CRUST**. *Mo-rose*. *See* **CROSS**, **CRABBED**.

CRUTCH, *s.* baculum *with the ancients althg that would serve as a support in walking*.—To lean on a c., baculo inniti (*O. Met.* 14, 655): to walk with a c., baculo levare membra (*ibid.* 8, 693).

CRUTCH, *v.* baculo levare. firmare.

CRY, *v.* *Shout out, clamare (g. i. to raise one's voice, also to cry out, g. for sale, &c.).*—conclamare (*of several persons, but its meaning the same as that of clamare*).—proclamare (*to c. aloud; but in prose generally used in speaking of the 'præco' or crier*).—vociferari (*to c. violently, passionately, on account of pain, dissatisfaction, anger, and the like*).—exclamare (*to scream*).—clamorem edere or tollere (*to raise a cry*).—plorare (*to bewail, to weep*).—quiritare (*to c. pitiably*).—voce mittere (*to raise one's voice, opp. vocem remittere*): to c. out (*in a murmuring, threatening manner*), fremere (*with acc., or acc. and inf.*: *e. g.* *Arrius ereptum sibi consulatum fremit*).—clamare de qâ re (*to utter cries about althg*).—To c. out for aby, clamare or inclamare qm: to c. out after a person, clamorem qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari: to c. out to aby for help, vocare qm in auxilium: to c. with all one's might, maximâ voce clamare; altum clamorem tollere; or clamitare only: clamando aures cs fatigare (*af. L. 9, 20*) or obtundere (*af. Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 89): to c. or shout althg into aby's ear, aures cs personare (*H. Ep.* 1, 1, 7). *See* **TO SHOUT**.—To c. out 'fire' ignem conclamare (*Sen. de ira*, 3, 43, 3): they cried out, 'robbers!' conclamant latrones. *||* To complain loudly: gemitus edere. suspirare (*to sigh loudly*); also ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (*Ov. Met.* 2, 156). *See* **TO SIGH**. *||* To cry fm pain, grief, &c.: plorare (*to weep aloud with passionate expression of grief, eply of children; cf. Sen. Ep.* 63, 1: lacrimandum est, non plorandum).—lacrimare (*to shed tears, uelher fm joy or sorrow*).—flere (*to weep: between the passionate lacrimare and plorare*).—ejulare (*to wail with cries and sobb*).—vagire (*of young children*).—lamentari (*of a long-continued wailing*). *To make aby c.*, lacrimas or fletum ci movere; lacrimas ci elicere or excutere; qm ad fletum adducere; qm plorantem facere: *he cries for joy like a child, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puer, gaudio* (*Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 20): *I cannot help crying, neque, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenere non possum: do not c.!* ne lacrima; ne plora: to c. about althg, lacrimare qd, or casum cs; flere de qâ re (*qd is poet. only*): to c. one's eyes out, efflere oculos; lacrimis confici. *See also* **TO WEEP**. *||* To proclaim publicly: pronciare, renunciare (*to make known, by crying out, the latter eply at the election of magistrates. See* *Bremi* *Sci. Cæ.* 41. *Schütz Lex. Cic.* sub *vo.*).—predicare (*if by a herald, g. a victory, an auction*).—indicare (*to proclaim a solemnity*).—declare (*to declare publicly*).—clamitare (*to cry out in the streets for sale, e. g. fig. caueas*): to have althg cried, qd per præconem pronciare, qd præconi or sub præcone or præconi voci subijcere. *||* To cry out, eply of sale, e. g. *fig. caueas*: qd præconi or sub præcone vendere (*e. g. with regard to althg offered for sale*). *||* To promulgate, proclama. *||* To cry down (*to depreciate*): de qd detrahendi causâ dicere. detrahere de qd.—obtrahere ci.—vituperando affligere qd.—(verbo) elevare qm or qd (*e. g. cs facta or res gestas; cs auctoritatem*).—detrahere qd (*e. g. aby's advantages, cs virtutes*).—ci infamiam movere; qm infamare; qm diffamare or qm variis rumoribus differe (*stronger terms*). *[Syn. in DECRY.]*—To cry up: *see* **TO INVOKE**. *||* To cry up: qm pleniore ore or utroque pollice laudare; plenâ manu cs laudes in astra tollere. qm honorificentissime laudare; dilaudare (*to praise beyond measure*): *see also* **TO PRAISE**. *||* To cry out AGAINST, fremere adversus qd. *For* **CRY OUT**, *see* beginning of article.

CRY, *s.* *Clamour*: clamor (*e. g. to raise a c., clamorem edere or tollere*).—exclamatio. acclamatio (exclamation): accl. also the rhetorical figure ἐκφώνημα, *Q. 8, 5, 11*).—pronunciatio. promulgatio (proclamation).—præconium (*if by a herald or crier, e. g. proclamation respecting a public sale*).—vox (*the sound of the voice, e. g. vox lugubris, a plaintive cry; also ejulatio. ejulatus*).—quiritatus (*a whimpering c.*).—To utter a c. of pain or anguish, quiritationem facere or ejulare (*if uttered with a plaintive voice*).—c. of children, vagitus.—a c. of joy, clamor et gaudium (*T. Hist.* 2, 70, 3); clamor lætus (*V. Æn.* 3, 524): to receive aby with a c. of

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joy, *clamore et gaudio or clamore læto qm excipere: the c. of hounds, latratus canum. *||* A battle-cry, clamor prælium inchoatum (*af. L. 38, 17*); shouting their battle-c., clamore sublato: to raise the battle-c., clamorem tollere [*not classicum canere, i. e. to give the signal of attack by sound of trumpet*].—baritus (barritus or barditus is spurious) means the battle-c. of the Germans, uch Tac. Germ. 3, 2, mistakes for the usual warlike hymn that was sung before the commencement of battle. *See* *Interpp.* on those passages.

CRYSTAL, *s.* crystallus. Glass that is as clear as c., vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine.—made of c., crystallinus: a goblet of c., poculum crystallinum: like c., vitreus (*i. e. transparent like glass*).—Rock-c., crystallus or crystallum.

CRYSTAL or **CRYSTALLINE**, crystallinus.—vitreus (*transparent, like glass*).—A c. cup, poculum crystallinum: c. glasses, crystallina, *pl.*: a c. globe, pila crystallina (*Plin.* 37, 2, 10): a c. mirror, *speculum crystallinum: c. glass (*i. e. the material itself*), vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine. *||* Clear; transparent: crystallinus; pellucidus; translucidus; clarus; lucidus; translucent; pellucens. *[Syn. in TRANSPARENT.]* The crystalline lens (in the eye), *humor translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine (*af. Plin.* 36, 25, 67).

CRYSTALLIZATION, *formatio crystalli.

CRYSTALLIZE, *tr.* *in crystallos formare.

|| *INTR.* *in crystallos abire.

CUB, *s.* catulus (*dimin. of canis, but also applied in Latin to the young of other animals, e. g. lions, cats, sheep, hogs, wolves, tigers, foxes, apes, weasels, itazards, serpents, &c.*): c. of a fox, also vulpecula (*C. N. D.* 1, 31, 88; *H. Ep.* 1, 7, 29. *Schmid. Auct. Carm. de Philom.* 59).—c. of a whale (*Waller*), vitulus from the context (*Plin.*).

CUB, *v.* parère. fetum ponere or procreare. catulos parere. fetus edere or procreare.

CUBE, cubus (κύβος, *a geometrical body; pure Latin, quadrantal, *Gell.* 1, 20).—figura ex omni latere quadrata (*as figure, ibid*): corpus ex sex lateribus æquali latitudine planititer perquadratum (*Vitr.* 5 *Præf.*): in the form of a c., *cubo similis. A c. (= cubic number), cubus (*Gell.* 1, 20). *||* *As adj.*—The c.-root, *radix cubica.

CUBIC or **CUBICAL**, cubicus.—A c. number, cubus (*Gell.* 1, 10): c. proportion, ratio cubica (*Vitr.* 5, *præf.* 3): c. measure, *mensura cubica: c. mite, *mille passus cubici: c. inch, *digitus cubicus: c. foot, *pes cubicus.

CUBIT, cubitus and cubitum (*Plaut. &c.*)—sesquipedes (*ibid*).

CUBITAL, cubitalis (*Lte. &c.*). sesquipedalis *e. g.* latitudo (*Vitr.*). sesquipedaneus (*Plin.* 9, 27, 28).

CUCKOLD, currica (*Juv.* 6, 276, *Rupert.*—Called by the Greeks, κευκαλίας, κευκαλίων).—To make a man a c., cum cs uxore rem habere; cs uxorem adulterare.

CUCKOO, cuculus (cuculus, *Auct. Carm. Phil.* 35); also as epithet with the ancients, e. g. qm cuculum compellare (*see H. Sat.* 1, 1, 31; *cf. with Plin.* 18, 26, 66, 2).

CUCKOO-FLOWER, *Lychnis flos-cuculi (*Ragged Robin, Linn.*).

CUCKOO-PINT, *Arum maculatum (*Linn.*).

CUCUMBER, cucumis.—A c. pickled *e. g.*, *cucumis aceto maceratus: c. seed, *cucumeris semen.

CUCURBITE, *cucurbita.

CUD, ruma, rumen. *To chew the c.*, ruminare or ruminari (*tr. and intr.*).—remandere (*tr. and intr., post-Aug.*).—*||* *Fia.* *To chew the c. of one's thoughts*, iustare qd animo (C.); reputare qd cum animo (S.); versare qd in animo (L.); agitare qd in mente (C.), mente (L.), animo (S.); revocare se ad qd (C.).

CUD-BEAR, *Lecanora tartarea (*Bot.*).

CUD-WEED, *gnaphalium (*Bot.*; gnaphallion, *Plin.*).

CUDGEL, *s.* baculum (*any stick; baculus is post-class.*).—fustis (*for beating*).—scipio (κύκων, *κύκων, for walking; but occasionally used as a c. Plaut.*). *To strike aby on the head with a c.*, cs caput baculo percutere.

CUDGEL, *v.* qm fusti verberare; fusti in qm animadvertere; qm petere baculo (*to hit him or strike at him with a c. or stick*).

CUDGELLING, *e. g. to get a good c. or beating, male mulcari: to give aby a good c.* male mulcare qm (*Comic. only, probe percutere; bene depexum dare, verberibus or fustibus irrigare qm*).

CUE, *||* A hint, signum (*g. l.*) nutus. *To give aby his c.*, ci innuere (*if with finger, digito*); capite nutare

(with the head), nictare (with the eyes); ci signum dare nutu (all of them of signifying by a sign what one wishes a man to do): to give a man his c. secretly, ci furtim nutu signum dare (prop. O. Fast. 1, 418).—summonēre qm, on any subject, de qā re (of a private warning).—To take one's c. fm aby, ad nutum es qd facere; nutu quod vult, volet, &c. qs, conficere: it would have been done in a moment, if I had but given him his c., si inuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset. || Humour, temper; vid. —temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28). [Syn. in Humour.]—|| The last word of a speech, on hearing which the other actor is to begin, verbum, quod alterius orationem excipit. || Straight rod, used by billiard-players, *clava lusoria.

CUFF, s. || A blow, pugnis.—colaphus (κόλαφος), i. e. blow with the fist in aby's face).—alapa (with the flat hand). To deal or give aby a c.; see To CUFF.—to come to fisty-c's, res venit ad manus, ad manum accedere. || The end of a sleeve, (prps) limbus. || Hand-cuffs, manica.

CUFF, v. tr. —pugnum or colaphum ci impingere.—qm pugnis cadere, qm colaphis pulsare, pugneo hospitio accipere qm (Com.). || v. intr. pugnis certare or inter se contendere.

CUIRASS, thorax.—cataphracta [see ARMOUR].—Covered with a c., thoracatus (Plin.); cataphractus (covered with defensive armour).

CUIRASSIER, *eques thoracatus (aft. navarca thoracatus, Plin.); eques cataphractus; eques gravis armaturæ: a regiment of c's, or c.-regiment, *chilias equitum thoracatorum or cataphractorum or equitum gravis armaturæ. Cuirassiers, thoracati or equites thoracati.

CUSH (i. e. the armour that protects the thighs), *tegumenta ferrea femorum, or *aquamæ ferreæ, quæ lorice modo femora tegunt.

CULINARY, coquinarium (belonging to the kitchen, e. g. vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49).—coquinaris is another form (e. g. culter, Varr. in Non. 195, 17).—coquinatorius (e. g. instrumentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 2): c. materia, *res culinaria: the c. art, *ars coquinaria. *ars culinaria: c. utensil, instrumentum coquinariorum: a c. utensil, vas coquinarium (any vessel): c. vessels, vasa coquinaria; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assulent or assolentur; vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent.—See COOKERY.

CULL, eligere; deligere; seligere; delectum habēre, facere [Syn. in To CHOOSE]: to c. fine passages wherever one meets with them, omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare: to c. fine passages out of a book, e libro excerpte.

CULLION. A rascally c., homo deterrimus—scelus viri.

CULM, culmus (of corn, fm the root to the ear inclusive)—calamus (prop. of a reed, then also of corn).

CULMINATE, in summo fastigio esse.—ad amplissimos gradus promoveri or promotum esse (to reach or have reached the highest honours). The culminating point, summum fastigium. He has reached his culminating point, summus ejus felicitati cumulus accessit.

CULMINATION, summum fastigium (the highest point; impropr.).

CULPABLE, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus. reprehensione or vituperatione dignus (deserving reproach; Syn. of vit. and repr. in To BLAME).—malus (bad)—penā dignus (deserving punishment).—animadvertendus (only of actions deserving severe notice or punishment; e. g. facinus). To be c., in vitio esse (of persons and things); in culpā esse (of persons). He who does not prevent the commission of an injury, when he can, is as c. as, &c., qui non obstitit, si potest, injuriæ, tam in vitio est, quam si, &c.

CULPABLENESS, or CULPABILITY, culpa (the guilt itself). Crcl.—I deny my c., non sum reprehendendus. I deny the c. of this, hoc nihil in se habet, quod reprehendi possit. Who does not see at once the c. of this act? quis non videt, hoc facinus penā dignum or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CULPABLY, male (badly). Crcl.—To have acted c., in culpā esse: not to have acted c., a reprehensione abesse: sine vitio esse. He who suffers a wrong he might have prevented, acts as c. as, &c., qui non obstitit, si potest injuriæ, tam in vitio est, quam si, &c.: to consider aby to have acted c., qm nocentem habēre.

CULPRIT, noxius, nocens.—sons [Syn. in CRIMINAL]. *reus = an accused person; a defendant.

CULTIVATE, agrum colere. agrum arare, colere (the latter also of growing vines).—facere agrum (to turn into a field, in general, Col. 2, 2, 8).—semen facere (to put the seed into the ground): to c. a woody district, or a forest, silvestrem regionem in arvorum formam (197)

redigere (Col. 2, 2, 8): a piece or tract of land that has never been cultivated, ager nullā ex parte cultus: to leave the care of cultivating one's fields to somebody else, agros ci colendos dare: the land is not cultivated, *terra non habet cultores; *terra jacet inculta: soil that is fit to be cultivated, campus or terra arabilis; ager culturæ facilis: a soil that is not easy to c., terra vix ullā culturā vinebilis: the Gauls considered it degrading to c. their own fields, Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu querere. || Of intellectual cultivation, fingere. formare. conformare (to shape).—colere, excolere (to train and develop).—expolire (to polish).—institute (to instruct in any given branch of learning): to c. one's mind, or mental powers, animum, mentem fingere or conformare: animum colere, excolere (doctrinā): to c. one's manners, or those of others, mores conformare; expolire hominemque reddere; omni vitā atque cultu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informare or effingere: to c. the minds of youth, puerilem ætatem ad humanitatem informare; juventutem ad honestatem fingere; juventutis mentem ad virtutem fingere: to c. aby's mind, or taste for the arts and sciences, artibus et literis qm erudire or institute: to c. an art or science, ad qd se applicare (e. g. ad philosophiam, ad eloquentiam, ad scribendam historiam, &c., C.).—ad aliquod studium se applicare (Ter. Heaut. Prol. 23).—ci rei studere (e. g. arti scientiæ, literis, virtuti; Cat. ap. Gell. in qā re poetici artis non erat, si quis in eā re studebat, &c.).—[?] artem colere, exercere, facitare, in qā arte versari = to practise it.—doctrinā (or disciplinā) imbui or erudiri: to c. a taste for literature, literis studere; literis se tradere or se dedere; literarum studio se dedere; animum ad studia referre: to c. the higher branches of the arts and sciences, altioribus studiis artibusque se dedere: to have cultivated the sciences, literis imbutum esse (see C. Ecl. p. 23), in literis aliquid proficisci (to have cultivated them to some considerable degree): to cease or give over cultivating an art, desinere artem: to be no longer cultivated (of an art), cessare.—Cultivated nations, populi eruditi (see C. Rep. 2, 10).—|| To cultivate aby's acquaintance, cs appetere cs familiaritatem; aby's friendship, cs amicitiam sequi; ad cs familiaritatem or amicitiam se applicare (C.): to c. the friendship of the Athenians, ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare (Np.).

CULTIVATION, culturā, cultus (both propr. and impropr.).—C. of the soil, agri cultura; or cultura only, or agriculturæ or agri cultio or agrorum cultus (g. t.).—arat (the ploughing).—arandi ratio (the mode or manner in wch this is done).—See also To PLOUGH; PLOUGHING. || Intellectual cultivation, animi cultus.—cura (the care itself bestowed on the c. of an object).—humanitas (physical and mental elevation, espily with ref. to manners and morals); Jx. cultus atque humanitas: the c. of literature, literarum studia, pt.: the c. of all the arts and sciences, omnes bonarum rerum discipline: the c. of the liberal arts, cultus honestarum artium, studia liberalia.

CULTIVATOR, || With ref. to agriculture, cultor, agricola, agricultor, colonus.—[?] rucicola is poet. only [Syn. in PEASANT].—sator, qui serit (who plants; [?] plantator or qui plantat is not classic); the c's of the soil in Sicily, ii, qui in Sicilia arant. || In an intellectual point of view, cultor, curator (who takes care of aby in general).—educator et altor (aft. C. de N. D. 2, 34, in one that nourishes and altor).—fautor (one who protects or patronizes aby, or atq; to be a c. of an art, arti ci studere.—See To CULTIVATE.

CULVERIN, *colubrīnum (sc. tormentum).

CUMBER, impide. obstruere [Syn. in To OBSTRUCT].—gravare, pręgravare.—molestiam ci afferre or exhibere (to become troublesome to a person).—obstare or impedimento esse ci (to be in aby's way).—onerare qm or qd qā re.—onera ci imponere. To c. with cares, curis impide (Ter.).—See OBSTRUCT, LOAD, IMPEDE.

CUMBERSOME, or CUMBROUS, gravis (heavy; burthensome).—onerous (poet. and post-Class. prose).—molestus. incommodus. iniquus (inconvenient, incommodious).—inhabilis prope magnitudinis (so large as to be almost unmanageable, L.; so inhabilis pondere, Curt.): the c. bulk of their huge bodies, inhabilis vastorum corporum moles (of elephants; Curt.).—durus (heavy in expression; of a verse, &c.).—operosus. laboriosus (laborious; troublesome).—difficilis; Jx. gravis et incommodus; laboriosus molestusque.

CUMBERSOMELY, graviter; incommode. —onerose (very late, Paul. Nol.).

CUMBERSOMENESS, inhabilis moles (*Curt.*). — corpus vastum (*huge body*). — onerositas (*very late, Ter-tul.*). Sits onus, impedimentum, &c., may serve, or (of a verse or passage), duritas.

CUMBRANCE, see ENCUMBRANCE.

CUMIN, cuminum (*if grown in a garden*). — *carum carvi (*if grown in the fields, common c., L.*): seasoned with c., cuminatus (*late*). — c.-bread, panis cuminatus (*late*): c.-bread, cuminatum (*see Jus, in Apic. 1, 29*): c.-cheese, caseus cuminatus.

CUMULATE, v. tr. See **HEAP UP**, or **ACCUMULATE**.

CUMULATION, see **ACCUMULATION**.

CUNCIATION, see **DELAY**.

CUNNING, n. astutia. — calliditas (*clever c., astut. as natural quality*; callidus, *as acquired by practice*). — verutia (*the c. that is fertile in expedients*). — valitrities (*trickiness; eply in legal affairs*). — consiliium. callidum inventum (*a shrewd or subtle design, c., as single act*; astutus *happily belongs to the prose of the gold. age*). — dolum (*a subtle or c. design or plot, for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving obj.*). — ars. artificium (*a trick*): to allow oneself to be deceived by *abys c.*, arte uti, eget atq; capiti, falli: to have recourse to c., arte uti, eget atq; adversus qd (*e. g. vim*); dolum commoliri: to have recourse to c. in deceiving obj, dolum intendere ad qd fallendum. — See **DECEIT**, **FRAUD**. || **Art**; **skill**, **ars**. dexteritas. — solertia. — ingenii dexteritas. — peritia cs rei. — See **SKILL**.

CUNNING, adj. || **Crafty**, astutus; callidus; verutus; vafer; dolosus [**SYN.** in **CUNNING**, *subst.*]. — veterator (*of a person who, fm practice, is versed in all sorts of trickery*). Jx. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; verutus et callidus; veterator et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem. — subdolum (*deceitful, with c.*). — See **DECEITFUL**. || **Knowing**, peritus (*usu*). usu atque exercitatione praeclitus (*having experience*). — expertus; callidus; peritus cs rei. gnarus cs rei; exercitatus, versatus in qâ rei; instructus; solers; habilis; dexter [**SYN.** in **SKILLFUL**]. || **A cunning woman**, hariola. vates (*fortune-teller*).

CUNNINGLY, || **Craftily**, astute; callide; verute; vafre; subdole; dolose; fraudulentur [**SYN.** in **CUNNING**, *subst.*]. || **Skilfully**, perite; acienter; solerter; prudenter; dextere or dextre; callide; ingeniose: most c., solertissime.

CUP, vas potorium. poculum (*g. t.*). — poculum majus (*of a larger size*). — calix (κύλιξ, *beaker, of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more pointed spouts to it, Juven. 5, 47*; calix quatuor nasorum). — scyphus (σκύφος, *a larger drinking vessel, without legs and ears*; this was also used at sacrifices, and was either of wood or metal). — calathus (κάλαθος, *like the expanded c. of a lily*; see *Voss. Virg. Ecl. 5, 71*). — cantharus (κάνθαρος, *a sort of jug, of a largish size, swelling out in the middle, and with ears. made of clay, stone, or metal*; it was particularly consecrated to Bacchus, although it was also made use of on common occasions). — capis. capēdo. capula (*a small c. with ears to it, made of clay, wood, metal, for sacred and profane use, although in the latter case considered as a rarity or article of luxury*). — phiala (φιάλη, *a vessel with a broad, flat bottom, artistically wrought of fine metal or stone*). — patēra (*a c. with a still flatter bottom than the phiala, like wch it was made of some precious metal, &c.*). — ciborium (κισβόριον, *in the shape of the pericarp of the Egyptian laburnum*). — carchesium (καρχήσιον, *a tall c., diminishing in circumference towards the middle, with ears, reaching down fm the brim to the foot*). — scaphium (*in the shape of a boat*). — cymbrium (*also in the shape of a boat, though somewhat different fm the scaphium*). — batiola (*a larger vessel, made of gold*). — ctilulus (*a clay goblet used by the pontifices and vestals at their sacred services*; then, also, *a small jug of gold, used by the wealthy*). — scutula or scutella (*a flat square plate in the shape of a rhombus, also used as a drinking-vessel*). — cyathus (*a small vessel used for pouring wine fm the 'crater', in wch it was mixed, into the c.'s of the guests*; see *H. Od. 3, 19, 12*). A small c., pocillum (*Cat. and L.*): to empty a c. at one draught or full, poculum, &c., uno impetu epotare: cups, pocula, pl.; vasa potoria, pl.: silver c.'s, argentum potorium; potoria gentes: gold c.'s, potoria aurea. Prov. 'There's many a slip 'twixt the c. and the lip.' see **SLIP**, s. || **Tea-cup**, pocillum ansatum in scutella positum (*c. and saucer*); fm the context, pocillum ansatum only. || **Caliz** of a flower, dololum floris (*Plin.*); calathus (*later and poet. only*). || **Calix** is not found in this sense. || **Fig.** The c. of sorrows, e. g. to empty the c. of sorrows to the dryg, exanclare omnes labores (*'less correctly exaltare'*). (198)

Freund.) — || **Melon**, for **WINE**. — to like a c., vinum de-ditum esse. vinum indulgere: over his c.'s, in pocula. in mediâ potione. inter scyphos or pocula. ad vinum. A stirrup-c., or parting-c., prps. poculum vitiaticum (*ast. cena vitiatica, Plaut. wch was given to a friend about to set out on a journey*). To have had a c. too much, bene potum esse; vino gravem, or vini (*not vni*) plenum esse.

CUP, v. per cucurbitulas ci sanguinem detrudere (*by means of cupping*); also cucurbitulas admovere or imponere or accommodare or aptare or agglutinare corpori (= to apply cupping-glasses).

CUPPING, scarificatio (*g. t.*). — detractio sanguinis per cucurbitulas.

CUP-BEAKER, minister or ministrator vini. — a cyathos or a potione (*sc. servus or puer, inscript. of the time of the emperors, whence it may be inferred, that they were known as early as the gold. age*; cf. *H. Od. 1, 29, 7*). — prægustator. prægustans (*inasmuch as he tasted the wine before handing it*). — pincerna [*Ascon. ad C. II. Verr. 1, 26 extr. and quite late*] and pocillator [*only in Appul. Met. lib. p. 179, 16, &c.*] should be avoided as later forms, very little used. — The royal or imperial c.-b., c.-b. to a or the king, &c., regis, Casaris a cyathos or a potione: to fill the office of c.-b., pocula ministrare; stare a cyathos; prægustare potum or pocula: to be abys c.-b., ci pocula ministrare; ci bibere ministrare: esse a cyathos ca.

CUPBOARD, a. armariata parieti insertum (*Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8*). — to make or to contrive a c. (*in the wall*), armarium parieti inserere: to shut a c., armarium obcludere (*Plaut.*): to open a c., armarium recludere (*Plaut.*): to steal atq; out of a c., ex armario subripere qd (*Plaut.*): to cut out the bottom of a c., armarii fundum exsecare: to place or put atq; in a c., in armario reponere qd (*Plaut.*). A meal-c., or c. in store-room, &c., armarium promptuarium: a c. for books, clothes, &c., armarium librorum or vestium gratiâ paratum (*Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3*): for books also, armarium parieti in bibliothecâ speciem insertum (*Plin. 2. Ep. 17, 8*).

CUPBOARD, v. in armario reponere (*Plaut.*). — in armario condere, recondere.

CUPIDITY, cupiditas. cupido. (*not* Cupido, *for the most part, only occurs in the poets and historians; never in C.*) — cupiditatis ardor, impetus, sitis. — aviditas. — libido. [**SYN.** in **DESIRE**, s.] Insatiabilis, unrestrained, &c., indomita atq; effrenata cupiditas: cupiditas insatiabilis: to tempt the c. of abys, ci cupiditatem dare, or (stronger) injicere; qm cupiditatem impellere; qm cupiditate incendere, inflammare. For more phrases, see **DESIRE**, s.

CUPOLA, thölus.

CUPPING-GLASS, cucurbitula. To apply c.-g.'s; see **TO CUR**.

CUR, see **DOG**.

CURABLE, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. — *not* Medicabilis is poet. only; and curabilis, in this meaning, not Latin.

CURACY, *sacerdotis vicarii munus.

CURATE, *vicarius or vicarianus (*ast. vicaria præfectura, Ammian.*; vicariani apparitores, *Cod. Theod.*) — *vicarius sacerdotis: or *qui successit vicarius sacerdotis cs muneris (*ast. C. succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri*).

CURATOR, curator (*g. t. for one on whom the care of atq; devolves*; e. g. ædiles curatores urbis, annonæ, ludorumque solemnium, C., but eply as t. t. the guardian of a person of age, until his twenty-fifth year [see *Heinecc. Antiqq. Rom. Synt. 1, 23, 6, p. 226, sq.*], while tutor designates the guardian of abys under fourteen and thus, according to Roman law, not of age: also the guardian of a spendthrift or one labouring under mental debility, &c.) — custos cs rei (*e. g. hortorum, fani*).

CURB, s. || **Propr.** prps. catenula maxillaris; see **BIT**. || **Fig. Restrains**: frenum. coercitio. — to use the c., ci frenos adhibere (*opp. calcaria adhibere, to use the spur*) or injicere, or (*Curt.*) imponere.

CURB, v. || **PROPR.** for curbing a horse: oreum ori (equal) inserte (*to bit*). habenam adducere. frenos adhibere or dare. equo frenos injicere. infrenare equum. frenare (*to bridle*). || **Fig. To restrain, hold in check**: frenare. ci frenos adhibere or injicere. qm vinculo alligare et constringere (C.). — coercere or cohibere qm. — domare. reprimere. — to c. one's passions, &c., refrrenare or coercere or comprimere or continere cupiditates (or libidines); moderari cupiditibus. frangere cupiditates. cupiditibus impere; abys's wrath, frenare cs furorem: not to c. one's passions, &c., cupiditatum suarum licentiam non ob-

tinere: to c. the licentiousness of youth, or young men, juvenutem refrénare or coercere: uncurbed, effrenatus (both prop. and fig.); dissolutus (fig. only).

CURD or CURDLE, coire.—spissari. Jn. spissari et in densitate coire.—congelari. se congelare.—coagulari (prop. to curdle by means of rennet; of milk, &c., then also to curdle in general, of any liquid mass).—to cause to c., congelare (by cooling); coagulare (by rennet, &c.).—Milk that has curdled, lac gelatum, concretum. See COAGULATE.—Milk curdles, lac coit; lac coagulatur (if by rennet); lac rescit; lac appissatur (grows thick or thickens).

CURDS, coagulum (lactis), lac concretum. oxygála (sour milk).

CURDY or CURDLED: by the past partcyp. of the verbs under To CURD.

CURE, s. || Of a disease, curatio (cura never occurs in C., and but seldom in Cels.).—sanatio (act of healing, C., prop. and fig.; e. g. malorum).—medendi facultas (the means of curing a thing).—medicina (the remedy as prepared for a thing, &c. rei).—A certain c. for a thing, sanatio certa et propria c. rei (e. g. perturbationis animi, C.): a dangerous method of c., curatio periculosa et anceps.—to employ a method of c., curationem adhibere morbo (in an illness); curationem admoovere ad qm (to apply it to a thing); this method of c. may be adopted in the case of young people, and whenever the evil is not of a serious nature, hanc curationem puerilis ætas et modicum malum recipit. A c. for evils, sanatio malorum (C.): to follow a prescribed method of c., curationem recipere: to undertake a thing's c., curationem auspicere: the method of c. promises to be successful, bene procedit curatio: to be called on to undertake the c. of a disease, ad curationem c. morbi adhiberi: method of c., curandi ratio, via. curatio. medendi ratio: without a c., insanabilis. qui &c. sanari non potest: a thing is without a c., non est in qd re medicinis faciendæ locus: a thing is the only c. for a thing, c. rei in unâ qd re posita sanatio est: to attempt a thing's c. by a different mode of treatment, aliam quandam curationem adhibere ad qm: to look about for a c., medicinam ci rei querere (prop. and fig.). || CURE of souls, cura animarum. Livings with c. of souls, beneficia, quibus animarum cura subest (Conc. Trid. Sess. 24, c. 12); beneficia curam animarum habentia (ib.): livings without c. of souls, beneficia, quibus animarum cura nulla subest (ib.): one who has a c. of souls, qui animos regit or moderatur. Animarum servator (not pastor).—qui beneficium obtinet, cui animarum cura subest (aff. Conc. Trid.).

CURE, v. sanare. sanum facere qm or qd. sanitatem ci restituere (to cure a thing, or a disease, a wound, &c.).—mederi ci or ci rei (to assist or help a thing by remedies; all three as well of the physician as of the medicines or remedies, and also improper. for to restore to a former healthy state or condition).—curare qm or qd (to bestow the necessary attention and care on a person or disease; = 'treat a thing' or 'a thing,' but never in the sense of 'effectually curing').—Medicari or medicare do not belong to class. prose.—To c. a thing effectually or radically, qd persanare or percurare (post-Aug.): to c. a thing perfectly, veram sanitatem ci reddere: to c. oneself by a thing, mederi sibi qd re (e. g. canceros edendo): to be cured of a disease, sanum fieri ex morbo: to c. a thing mentally, sanare qm or c. sanium; qm ad sanitatem reducere or perducere or revocare: sanitatem c. animo afferre: to be cured mentally, ad sanitatem reverti or redire or se convertere: what cannot be cured, insanabilis (insanabilem is post.). || To preserve, sale indurare. sale condire. sale macerare.—salire. sale conspergere. sale aspergere ci rei (to strew salt over or on a thing, to salt it): sale obruere (to put a great deal of salt on a thing).—Cured meat, caro sale indurata: the curing of meat, fish, &c., salura.

CURELESS, see INCURABLE.

CURER, see PHYSICIAN.

CURIOSITY, || The desire of seeing something novel, &c., curiositas (very rare: C. Att. 2, 12). nova noscendi studium. nova videndi studium. ignara visundi cupiditas (desire to see something novel; see L. 1, 9. S. Gell. 9, 12, extr.).—spectandi studium (desire of viewing or beholding objects in general, Hirt. B. Alex. 20).—audiendi et cognoscendi studium (Cæc.).—audiendi cupiditas (c. to hear, &c.).—expectatio (the long-ling anxiety about things to come).—Fm c., spectandi studium: fm c. to see the new town, studio videndæ novæ urbis (L. 1, 9).—Aby is possessed by an insatiable c., est qs in curiositate deſœvor (C. Att. 2, 12, 2): to gratify or satisfy one's c., studio spectandi indulgere: after having satisfied his c., omnibus perspectis: some of them were induced or led by curiosity to go there; or, (199)

went there from c., pars eorum spectandi studio ferebatur. || A thing not seen or met with every day, raritas. res rara. res rara visu or inventu. res raritate notabilis.—res visenda (a thing worth seeing). Her ears were really a c., gerebat auribus cum maximo singulari et vere unicuique opus naturæ (Plin. 9, 35, 58): to be no longer a c., novitatis gratiam exuere: a thing that is quite a c., monstrum.

CURIQUS, || Inquisitive, curiosus (fond of learning or finding out news or new things).—nova videndi or ignara visundi cupidus (anxious to see new sights).—spectandi studiosus (fond of seeing, hearing, at, &c.).—audiendi cupidus (c. to hear). To be c. to hear, audiendi cupiditate incensum esse.—(I am) c. to see him, ejus videndi cupidus: to be c., esse curiosum, &c.: I am curious to learn, expecto (am anxious); miror (our vulgar 'I wonder'; see interpp. to Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 11), e. g. I am c. to know (I wonder) what you want, expecto, quid velis: I am c. to hear (I wonder) what cause or reason they will have to allege, quam causam reperient, miror. || Not common, rarus (not frequently met with; but if = singularis and eximius, it is only poet.).—singularis (unique in its kind).—eximius (distinguished by its peculiar features or advantages, rare).—insolitus. insolens (uncommon, unusual, of things, e. g. word, precept).—mirus (strange, of things).—novus (new, of things).—monstruosus (extraordinary, with ref. to the nature of things; also of persons, with regard to their manners or conduct).—A c. person or sort of person, mirum caput (Com.). a c. chance, mirus quidam casus: a c. dress, dissentiens a ceteris habitus: it seems to me a c. thing, perimur mihi videtur: that sounds c., hoc dictu est difficilium (see C. Ecl. p. 199); hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 47): it is c. how, &c., mirabile est, quam (with subj.): how c. mira narras or memoras! (t. e. you are relating c. or strange things). || Worthy of being seen: spectatu dignus, spectandus. || Eager to obtain knowledge, discendi cupidus or studiosus; propensus ad discendum: to be of a c. turn of mind, discendi studio or audiendi cupiditate incensum esse (stronger). See INQUISITIVE.

CURIOUSLY, curiose, raro (rarely is not good Latin); perraro; perquam raro; rarissime (very c.).—mirum in modum; mire (strangely).—unice (in a unique manner).—C. dressed, cultu notabilis.—to enquire too c., curiosus, quam necesse est, qd requirere: very c. wrongly, precipue artem (1); summo artificio factus; summa or singulari arte factus; singulari opere artificio perfectus; politissima arte perfectus; callidissimo artificio fabricatus. || In an enquiring manner, &c.; studiose; cupide; accurate; diligenter; eximie; exquisitè; exacte; subtiliter. [Syn. in CURIQUS.] Jn. diligenter et accurate. accurate et exquisitè.

CURL, v. tr. torquere. convolvere. involvere. See To TWIST.—crispare. concrispare (to make curly, in general).—To c. one's hair, calamistro intorquere or convertere. calamistro ornare. calamistro inungere; also inungere only (with a curling-iron, e. g. comam, crines, capillos).—Curled hair, capillus crispus: curled locks, concrispati capilli (Fitr.): curled (with an iron), calamistratus (also of one who has his hair curled in that way).

CURL, intr. || To twist itself, curvari. se curvare. incurvari (to round itself, or assume a circular form, of things); also crispari; leniter inflecti; se crispare or concrispare. se vertere or vertere only; se convertere; converti; se torquere; se versare; circumagi; ferri; se convertere et torquere circum qd; ambire qd; versari, volvi, ferri circa qd. [Syn. in To TWIST].—one whose hair curls naturally, cirratus: hair that curls naturally, cirrus (generally used in the plural). Curling (of vapours), se concrispans (Fitr.).

CURL, s. cirrus (a natural c.).—having natural c's, cirratus.—cincinnus (an artificial c.); he who wears them (cincinnatus).—annulus (a ringlet)—the ends of c's, cincinnorum fimbrie. || Undulation, fluctus (a curling of the waves, as well as the wave itself).

CURLEW, *scolopax arquata.

CURLING-IRON or TONGS, calamister. calamistrum; also ferrum only. To curl one's hair with the c.-i., crines calamistro inungere. comam calamistrare.

CUR The stove who heated the c.4. was cinifio or cinerarius (Heind. ad H. Sat. 1, 2, 98).

CURLY, crispus (e. g. capillus). A man with c. hair, cincinnatus (naturally). calamistratus (with the curling-iron).

CURMUDGEON, homo tenax; homo sordidus; homo illiberalis, &c.

CURRENT, ribes (Linn.). || fructus ribium (the fruit). The red c., *ribes rubrum; black c., *ribes nigrum. || (Dried) currants; *uvæ passæ Corinthiacæ.

CURRENCY, || Fluency: vid. || Course of things, cursus (rerum). || Current coin, numi circumforanei (aft. C. ad Alt. 2, 1, 11), or numi only: lausful c., numi boni: copper c., æs signatum: silver c., argentum signatum or (fm context) argentum only; see COIN.

CURRENT, vulgaris. usitatus (usual)—more or usu receptus. In usu or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).—Tritus (that has been and is still in use).—obsoletus (that has become common).—quotidianus (occurring every day). JN. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vulgaris communique.—bonus (good, of money; opp. malus or adulterinus).—To be c., in usu esse (usual); valere (that has currency, e. g. a coin); atq; is c., at a place, in quo loco versari (see C. Manil. 7, 19); to become c., more or usu recipi (to become an adopted custom).—a c. opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (with ref. to atq;); omnium opinio de re: the c. opinion, that, &c., opinio vulgata, quæ creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29): according to the c. opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a word c. by frequent use, tractando facere usitatus verbum et tritius; verbum usu molliore: a c. expression, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi; see also COMMON: this is not a c. expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum.—a c. saying, proverbium sermone tritum: to become c., in vulgus probari: to make c., probare (also of money, T. Germ. 5). A thing passes c., qd sumitur, putatur, or habetur pro certo: ci rei fides tribuitur: res fidem habet.—qd in vulgus probatur. For c. payment, præsentii pecuniæ. || The c. year, annus vertens or hic annus: the c. month, hic mensis.

CURRENT, s. || Stream; vid. || Course; vid.

CURRENTLY, vulgo (commonly; publicly). It was c. reported, that, &c., vulgo loquebantur (with acc. and inf.). || Fluently; vid.

CURRENTNESS, see CURRENCY.

CURRICLE, see CHARIOT.

CURIER, coriarius; coriorum confector (late).

CURISH, mordax.—morusus.—acerbus.—rixosus.

rixus cupidus.

CURRY, || To dress leather, subigere. depersere.—conficere. perficere (to prepare, e. g. aluta tenuiter confecta). || To beat, qm verberibus cedere or in qm verberibus animadvertere (with leather thongs or a whip).—qm cedere virgis (with a rod). See TO BEAT. || To curry favour with one, venditare se ci.—blandiri et suppliciter insinuare ci (C.).—blanditiis et assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere or in cs consuetudinem se immergere; blanditiis et assentationibus cs benevolentiam sibi adjungere (aft. C. Muren. 20, 41); blanditiis influere in aures cs, insinuare se in cs familiaritatem; gratiam sibi parere apud qm: to endeavour or to c. favour with alibi, assentationem acupari cs gratiam; locum gratiæ apud qm querere.

CURRY (a horse), strigilli radere: subradere.

CURRY-COMB, strigilis.

CURSE, v. execratione uti. To c. aby, execrari qm or in qm.—devovère qm, also with the addition of diris (to devote aby with execrations to the infernal gods).—detestari in caput cs minas et pericula (to call down on aby's head terrible dangers, L. 39, 10, 2).—detestari in caput cs iram deorum (to call on him the wrath of the gods, Plin. 20, 2, 6).—ci pestem exoptare (C.). Whenever they see you, they c. you, te—quum viderunt, tamquam auspicium malum detestantur. || detestari qm, by itself, means merely to detest aby, but necari 'to c. him'—male precari ci (to wish him evil), diras (poenas) imprecari ci. SYN. in Curse, a. || To utter impious words, *impias voces lactare, emitte. diras voces addere.

CURSE, s. || Malediction, execratio (by wch the wrath of the gods is called down on aby).—devotio (by wch aby is excluded from every thing holy, and devoted to the infernal gods).—imprecatio (by wch the wrath of the gods, and evil generally, is called down on aby): the

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c. of the gods (inasmuch as it rests upon aby), ira coelestis (see L. 9, 1). || An imprecator, execrator, execratio, diras.—malediction (malediction). || Meton. cause of mischief, pestis; perniciis; JN. pestis ac perniciis. || 'luce' and 'vomica' have not this meaning of 'causing destruction or ruin'.

CURSED, devotus (that has been c.)—execrabilis, execrandus (that is or ought to be c.).—nefarius, nefandus (that is impious; sinning agst what is holy or sacred; the latter of things only).—detestabilis (to be abominated).

CURSEDELY, pessime.

CURSER, qui execratur, &c. [detestator, very late, Tertull.]

CURSING, execratio.

CURSITOR, magister scriniorum (later only).

CURSILY, brevis (briefly).—leviter (lightly).—cursum (in running over atq;)—strictim (superficially, briefly).—negligenter, parum diligenter (with little attention bestowed on it, inaccurately, opp. diligenter, e. g. to work, to do atq; to write, &c.). To go through atq; or read atq; over c., percurrere (also with the addition of oculo veloci).—pervolvere, pervolvere (i. e. merely to turn the leaves over); also ad extremum revolvere or strictim attingere (to skim atq; over, or to run through it, e. g. librum, a book): to read the annals over (or go through them) c. only, paginas in annalibus percurrere (L. 9, 18, med.). to look at papers c., scripta lectione transcurrere (Q. 10, 5, 3): to look over some books (or examine them) c., libros cursim transire (i. e. at the bookseller's, Gell. 9, 4, p. in.).

CURTAIN, curtare. decurtare (to shorten by cutting off a part).—detruncare (to cut off and so mutilate).—subsecare (to cut off below, or a small part).—abscedere (not abscondere: to shorten by heaving off a part).—præcidere (to cut off hew off a piece in front).—recidere; also præcidere (to cut fm off the ends, to clip, e. g. pilos, the hair).—resicare (to cut off what is too long). || Fig. to c. aby's power, pinnae cs or nervos cs incidere: to c. aby's atq; præcidere ci qd (e. g. his liberty): to c. one's expenses, parce vivere. sumptus circumcidere. modum facere sumptibus. impensas corripere (with regard to luxury, the last in Suet. Tib. 34); se cohîbere (to restrain oneself in one's manner of living, in general): to c. atq; that one has written, e. g. commentarios, commentaries, writings, &c., in angustum cogere (Sen. Ep. 39, 1).—injuriâ detrudere aliquid de qâ re (to c. or diminish in an unjust manner, e. g. aby's wages or salary, de cs mercede, aft. C. Verr. 3, 18, 182).—deminuere partem cs rei, or qd de qâ re. detrudere de re (to lessen atq; by the abstraction of a part).—fraudare qm parte cs rei (e. g. servitia parte cibi diurni). To c. aby of his rights, deminuere partem juris or qd de jure; detrudere de jure.

CURTAIN, s. velum (g. t. for any piece of cloth or stuff, that is hung or spread before atq; e. g. bed-c., c. before a door).—plagula (c. spread over a bed, a sedan-chair, &c.).—aulæum (ἡ αὐλαία, a splendidly wrought c., esply to draw before or to spread over a bed, e. g. lectus aulaeis obductus [aft. Curt. 8, 5, 21] then = c. before the stage in the theatre, wch was let down at the beginning of the piece [mittitur, premittitur aulaeum]; and drawn up at the end of it [tollitur aulaeum]; compare Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 189): to draw the c.'s round atq; velis qd obtendere: to draw or pull down the c.'s, vela obducere: to open or draw the c.'s, vela reducere. || Term in fortification, murus intergerinus. || A curtain lecture, *uxoria admonitio or oburgatio. *uxoris nocturna oburgatio: to read a husband a c.-lecture, maritum graviter monere.

CURTAIN, v. See CURTAIN, subst.

CURULE, curulis.

CURVATED, curvatus; incurvus; leniter inflexus; incurvatus (SYN. in CROOKED).

CURVATION, curvatio. incurvatio. flexio. inflexio. CURVATURE, curvamen (curved direction, as permanent and existing appearance).—curvitas. aduncitas (as quality in abstracto, e. g. of the beak, rostr).—curvatura. flexura (c., in relation to other local objects).—flexus (a bending).—anfractus (the bending or winding of, esply of a road; hence, fm the context = winding of a road, in general).—tortus (a winding).—sinus (any winding, in the shape of a bay).

CURVE, curvus. curvatus. incurvus.

CURVE, v. See CURVATION, CURVATURE.

CURVE, v. curvare. incurvare.—flectere. inflectere (to bend inward). See also TO BEND.

CURVED, see CROOKED.

CURVET, v. See TO JUMP.

CURVET, s. saltus.

CURVILINEAR, *lineis curvis or obliquis or pravis [SYN. in CROOKED].

CUSHION, pulvinus (g. t.).—pulvinar. pulvinarium (only of the c's for the images of the gods; see Ramah. SYN. No. 391).—culcita (a mattress, to repose on, stuffed with some soft or compact substance).—culcita, quod corpori resistit or in qua vestigium apparere non potest (a c. or bolster, well stuffed): a couch with c's, lectus. —A small c., pulvillus. ¹⁸³⁵ torus is hardly used except by the poets; for sofa, &c.

CUSP, see CRESCENT.

CUSPATED, or **CUSPIDATED**, cuspidatus; acutus; mucronatus; apiculatus; acuminatus; cacuminatus; fastigatus [SYN. in POINTED].

CUSTARD, *prps* ovorum puls. *puls e lacte facta. **CUSTODY**, *il* imprisonment, custodia (g. t.). carcer. vincula, pl. —To keep aby in c., qm custodiā asservare: to take aby into c., qm in custodiam dare or includere or condere; comprehendere: to be in c., in custodia esse. in custodia haberi or servari. custodia teneri or retineri. ¹⁸³⁵ For custodia libera, and the different degrees of c., see IMPRISONMENT. || Charge, cura. custodia; also JN. cura custodiæque tutela. præsidium [SYN. in CHARGE]: to have in one's c., curare, regere, moderari qd: to give into aby's c., credere ci ea rei custodiam; qd in custodiam ca concedere or committere: to give aby into aby's c., qm ea curæ custodiæque mandare; qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for the sake of being taken care of and brought up). || Defence, præsidium. custodia (the latter, safe-guard). See DEFENCE, PROTECTION.

CUSTOM, *il* Habit, mos. consuetudo; JN. mos atque consuetudo.—institutum (a c. now sanctioned either by formal or tacit agreement); JN. mos atque institutum or mos institutumque or institutum ac mos.—ritus (the external form observed in any holy or profane act); JN. mos ac ritus.—cærimonía (the form in sacred things). ¹⁸³⁵ Utus (= the constant use of althg or practice of althg) always requires an object either expressed or understood, and can never stand for mos, &c. An old c., vetus mos. vetus consuetudo. receptus inter veteres mos (i. e. a custom practised by the ancients); mos ab antiquis ad nostram ætatem traditus. mos a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus. mos institutumque majorum. ritus patrius (a c. handed down to us from our ancestors): it is the c., mos est; moris est: it is an old or ancient c., a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus est mos; a majoribus institutum est: it is a c. with the Greeks, that, &c., est moris Græcorum, ut, &c.: it has thus become the c., that, &c., est hoc in more positum, ut, &c.: this used to be his c., sic ejus erat mos: it happens to be my c., sic meus est mos: it is a c. among them, illi illius mos est: c. requires that it should be so, consuetudo ita fert: agat or contrary to c., contra morem; præter morem: according to c., e or de more; more; institutio ac more: according to an old or ancient c., recepto inter veteres more; veteri consuetudine; more institutioque majorum; receptâ jam pridem consuetudine: to be received as a c., in morem venire: to follow the same c., eodem instituto uti: to introduce a new c., novum morem inducere: sacred by c., sollemnis (L. 4, 53). || Habit of purchasing; Crcl. —To give aby one's c., *a qo (multa) emere; *cs tabernam frequentare.—uti cs operâ (to employ a workman). || Customers, emptores (of a merchant).—*qui cs operâ utuntur (of a mechanic): to have a good c., *multos emptores habere (of a merchant); *multis operam suam præbere or præstare (of a mechanic). He is losing his c., *discedunt a qo emptores pristini. || Duty, vectigal (g. t.).—portorium (for imports and transit): to pay the c., vectigal pendere, portorium dare. See also DUTY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, telonium or teloneum (τελώνιον, τελωνεῖον. late). A c.-h. officer, portitor. telonarius (Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, extr.); exactor portorii (the receiver); pl. qui vectigalia exercent atque exigunt.

CUSTOMABLE, see CUSTOMARY.

CUSTOMABLY, consuetudine (aff. the fashion or usage, e. g. Romanorum).—ut solet. ut assolet. See also CUSTOMARILY.

CUSTOMARILY, usitato more; tralatitio more; more suo; moribus suis; (ex) consuetudine. See USUALLY.

CUSTOMARY, usitatus; in usu or more positus; usu receptus. consuetus (e. g. verba consuetissima, O.). To be c., in usu or more positum esse; usitatum or morem or moris esse, with Inf., or Acc. and Inf., or ut: communi in usu esse: to be very c., vigere: it was c. among the Greeks, to, &c., moris erat Græcorum, (201)

ut, &c.: to become c., in usum or morem venire; usu or in usum recipi, in consuetudinem or morem venire. more recipi [See also CUSTOM]; ab omnibus recipi. inveterascere (stronger terms): to render althg c., in morem perducere; celebrare qd: althg that is c., solitum. ¹⁸³⁵ Customary may also be translated by solere or (of persons) assuevisse, consuevisse: these are the c. signs of althg, hæc cs rei indicia esse solent.

CUSTOMER, emptor; emens (g. t., = buyer).—*qui opificis cs operâ utitur (of an employer).—emens qd. qui emit qd (who purchases). empturus qd. qui emere vult qd (who is going to purchase). a good c. of aby's, *qui multa or sæpe a qo emit (of a purchaser).—*qui sæpe cs operâ utitur; *qui operam cs exercet, alit, juvat (Bau.: of an employer). bonum nomen (of one who pays punctually; opp. malum nomen). He is a good c. of mine, *multum pecunias ab eo aufero. magnum fructum ex eo capio (Bau.). to drive away c's, *emptores detertere, depellere (Bau.). to take away aby's c's, *emptores a qo avocare, abducere (Bau.). To be losing one's c., *emptores a qo discedunt.

CUT, v. TR. secare (g. t., also with a surgical instrument).—scalpulum admovere or adhibere ei rei (with a surgical instrument).—scalpere (to shape or frame by cutting, to carve, e. g. wood, alone; see To CARVE).—metere. demetere (to cut with the scythe).—castrare (to castrate, of men and beasts; then also = to c. off a part).—temperare (to give althg a point by cutting, e. g. a pen). To c. out of althg, exscacare qd ei rei: to c. to pieces, secare, consecare: to cut up a tree into boards, arborem in laminas secare: to c. into pieces, minutum or minutim incidere: to c. to the bone, consecare usque ad ossa: to c. aby's throat, jugulum ci præcidere; jugulare qm: to c. aby for the stone, ci calculos excidere: to c. oneself, cultro se vulnerare: the morning air cuts one's face, matutinum frigus mordet os: to c. wood, lignum cedere (by hewing): to c. stones out of a quarry, lapides ex lapidicinâ, or merely lapides cedere (which is different fm 'lapides secare', i. e. to c. stones to serve as parts for any given work); also saxa de lapidicinâ eximere (to take them out): to c. poles, palos cedere: to c. (= prune) trees, putare; amputare; deputare. See also under To CUT down: to c. (hedges), tondere; detondere: to c. meat, carnes considere: to c. the hair, pilos recidere, tondere: to c. glass, vitrum tornare; vitrum torno terere (on a lathe); vitrum cælare (to c. figures in alto-rilievo into it): to c. the meadows, prata secare or desecare: to c. with an axe, (asciâ) dolare. dedolare. edolare (to shape roughly; asciare = to shape or chip away with a trowel, see Vitr. 7, 2, 2; exasciare is only used in the partic. exasciatus, see Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 93, and used tropic. for 'to prepare'); asciâ polire (to make smooth with an axe); circumdolare (to c. or make smooth all round with the axe): to c. wood (to serve as timber), materiari; materiari cedere (Ces. B. G. 7, 73); lignari (if for burning): a forest in wch the wood may be c., silva cædua (opp. incædua): to c. and carry (e. g. corn), frumentum in horrea invehere. || Engrave; or cut into, scalpere in qâ re (e. g. qm in gemmâ); incidere ci rei. describere in qâ re (to c. into or write with a sharp instrument on althg); insculpere (with a chisel); exsculpere qd ci rei (exsculp. if in alto-rilievo, 'insculp.' if in basso-rilievo). || Of sharp instruments, e. g. the teeth of a saw, &c., incidere (O. Met. 8, 245).—atterere, stringere (e. g. cutem, the skin; e. g. speaking of a cord, &c.): a knife or instrument that does not c.; see BLUNT. || Fig. To cut a figure in the state, in administratione reipublice florere; principis personam tueri in civitate: he did not c. a very splendid figure, 'minus splendide se gessit.' || To c. aby, ignorare qm (i. e. to pretend not to know him, eadem nunc, quom est melius, me, cujus operâ est, ignoras mala, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 18).—ab amicitia cs se removere; amicitiam cs dimittere (of giving up his acquaintance). Every body c's you, nemo te agnoscit (C.); omnes te oculis fugiunt (C.). || To cut (run away), vid. || To cut capers, exsultare (Np. Eum. 5, 5, of a horse). See To CAPER. || To cut on; See To RUN.—|| To cut away; see To CUT off and ALONG. || To be cutting one's teeth, dentire.

To CUT DOWN, a) To fell, arbores collucare or interlucare (to c. down trees on different spots, to clear, i. e. of trees); arbores intervellere (to c. off the branches); silvam excidere (to clear the forest): to c. down the forests, silvas sternere dolabrâs (Ces. 8, 4, 11). ß) To kill, trucidare. trucidando occidere (to slaughter); obtruncare (to massacre): c. down every thing, omnia sternite ferro (L. 24, 38): a great number of the fugitives were c. down, magna cædes fugientium.

tium est facta: a great number were c. down on both sides, pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque: to c. *aby* down (who has hanged himself), præcidere ci laqueum (Sen. *Contror.* 5, 1, *extr.*).

To CUT INTO: incidere. accidere (to c. *algh* so nearly through, that the least touch will cause it to fall, e. g. arborem, *Cæs.* B. G. 6, 27): to c. into small pieces, minutum or minutatim concidere: to c. pieces of bread into soup, mollia panis incoquere (*oft.* *Plin.* 29, 4, 23): to c. bacon into small squares, spatulam porcinam testellatim concidere (*Apic.* 4, 3, p. 133. *ed. List.*).

To CUT OFF, a) To separate *algh* by cutting off a part *fm* its whole; secare. desecare. rescare (e. *it.*).—subsecare (to c. off a small part; e. g. of one's nails, ungues).—abscidere (not abscindere, to *hew* off).—præcidere (to c. off in front): to c. off *aby*'s head, amputare ci caput: *aby*'s tongue, excsecare ci linguam: ears, nose, lips, &c., præcidere or decidere or abscidere ci aures, nasum, labiaque: *aby*'s hair, pilos recidere; præcidere capillos: to c. off one's beard, barbam ponere (see *Bremi Suet.* *Cal.* 10): to c. off grapes, detrahare uvas arboribus; uvas legere. ß) To disturb or interrupt *algh* in its course by cutting or digging: to c. off their supply of water, fumen avertere (by turning a river; *Cæs.* *often* in a hostile sense); also præcidere fistulas, quibus urbi aqua suppediatur (to c. the water-pipes): to c. off all access to a place, intercludere viam (by ditches). || IMPROPR. a) To impede *algh* or *aby* in any course: to c. off *fm* *algh*, intercludere *qm* re or a re (e. g. the enemy *fm* a town, their magazines, the main body, &c.; to c. off the enemy's proposed line of march).—excludere *qm* re or a re (e. g. the enemy *fm* the harbour, the sea-coast, &c.). ß) Of things or circumstances that impede or break off *algh*, præcidere ci qd (to c. off *aby*'s return, hope, &c.).—excludere or intercludere *qm* qd re (e. g. the retreat): the enemy *fm* their supply of water, prohibere hostem aquâ or aquatione (i. e. prevent them *fm* fetching water): to c. off supplies, commeatu *qm* intercludere or prohibere; re frumentariâ *qm* intercludere; frumento commeatuque *qm* prohibere; urbem omni commeatu privare (if a town): to c. off all approach or access to *aby*, ci omnes aditus ad *qm* intercludere: all opportunities, præcidere ci omnes causas (*Ter.* *Hec.* 4, 2, 22): to c. off short, præcidere. γ) To destroy, funditus tollere or evertere; delere; extinguere; exterminare: extirpare; excidere [*Syn.* in *To DESTROY*]; Jn. extirpare et funditus tollere. δ) To shorten, curtare, decurtare.—contrahere (e. g. orationem).—To take away, demere; auferre; tollere; eripere; detrahare; surripere; amovere; removere; adimere [*Syn.* in *To TAKE AWAY*]. ζ) To interrupt (a speaker, &c.), interpellare (to interrupt an orator or speaker).—intercipere (to interrupt a conversation abruptly, sermonem medium).—dirimere (to cause to cease entirely, e. g. sermonem).—interrumpere (to cause *algh* to cease in its course or the midst of its progress).—η) To intercept, deprehendere (to take or seize in its course e. g. cs tabellarios, a messenger; literas, letters; naves, vessels).—intercipere (messengers, letters, &c., if secretly or by lying in ambush).—intercludere (to obstruct, e. g. ci fugam; aditum ci ad *qm*). θ) To deprive of an inheritance, exheredare. hereditate excludere. exheredem facere or scribere: to c. one's son off with a shilling, filium exheredare (i. e. in one's will); filium abdicare; however, is used in the case of the son being disowned by his father during the life-time of the latter, and thus losing his inheritance.

To CUT OPEN, incidere (i. e. to open *aby* by cutting).—insecare (to make an incision in *algh*, in order to open it, e. g. of an anatomist opening a body, corpus mortuum).

To CUT UP, || To shape, e. g. pannum in habitum vestis consecare (to c. out a coat, or any garment or dress).—formare (to give *algh* the shape or form *wh* it requires).—conformare (to shape so as to produce symmetry in the various or different parts of the whole).—figere; configere; figurare; formam cs rei facere; imaginem cs rei ducere; sculperre; scalpere [*Syn.* in *To FORM*]. Jn. fingere et formare: to c. out *algh* *oft.* a certain pattern, qd in formam cs rei redigere. || To contrive, excogitare; cogitatione assequi; invenire; comminisci; coquere; concoquere (the two latter in a bad sense); machinari (stronger term). || To adapt; natus ad qd: c. out for *algh*, for an (orator), unus ex omnibus ad (dicendum) maxime natus aptusque: he is quite c. out for a philosopher, inest naturâ philosophia in hujus viri mente quedam; also ad qd factus; ci rei or ad qd natus factusque (opp. ad qd doctus or institutus): to be c. out for *algh*, idoneum esse ad qd: (202)

not to be c. out for *algh*, alienum esse ci rei. non utilem or inutilem esse ad qd. || To out-do, superare or exsuperare *qm* (in) qd re; vincere *qm* qd re; antecedere or præcedere or anteire or præstare *qm* or ci qd re; priorem esse qd re; esse ante *qm* qd re; excellere (in) qd re, e. g. all others, aliis [*Syn.* in *To EXCEL*]. || To debar, excludere; segregare; removere [*Syn.* in *To EXCLUDE*].—To c. *aby* out *fm* *algh*, *qm* a re excludere, segregare; excludere *qm* re (e. g. honore magistratû). || To cut out with a sharp instrument (e. g. with a knife, scissors, &c.), excsecare. exculpere. See *To CUT, init.*—excidere (with an axe, pick-axe, &c., e. g. lapides e terrâ; columnas rupibus, &): to c. out a road between the mountains, viam inter montes excidere: to c. out an obelisk, obeliscum excidere: to c. out the leaves (of a book), librum intercidere (if for the purpose of falsifying it, *Plin.* *Ep.* 6, 22, 4, *Glerig.*).

To CUT SHORT, || To abridge, contrahere (e. g. orationem); in angustum cogere; amputare; imminuere; notare. *Syn.* in *To ABRIDGE*. See also *TO ABBREVIATE*. || To interrupt suddenly, interpellare (to interrupt a speaker, or one who speaks); also obloqui ci (if for the purpose of contradicting him).—intercipere (to check or interrupt suddenly or abruptly, e. g. sermonem medium).—intervenire ci rei (to step, as it were, between and interfere, e. g. deliberationi).—dirimere (to cause to stop entirely, e. g. sermonem).—moram facere ci rei. moram afferre cs or ci rei. cohêrere.

To CUT THROUGH, secare. intersecare.—dissecare (to c. asunder, into pieces, and thus mutilate).—persecare (to c. through entirely).—concidere. præcidere (to separate, c. or *hew* into pieces, præc. in front).—consecare (to c. through and into small pieces).—scindere, discindere (to c. or cleave through forcibly).—decussare (to c. through crosswise, e. g. a line): to c. through in the middle, medium secare: to c. through with an axe, ictu findere: to c. through with a knife, a sword, &c., ferro dividere: to c. one's way through the enemy, viam ferro facere or patefacere (inter, &c., see *S. Cal.* *Ann.* 1, 32, 2); iter ferro aperire or patefacere (*see S. Cal.* *Ann.* 7, *Herz.*); erumpere ad *qm* (to *aby*); per medios or per medium hostium aciem percurrere (through the midst or the thickest of the enemy): to c. through the snow, nivem secare (*L.* 21, 36).

To CUT UP, || To carve or c. into small pieces, consecare; persecare; concidere; dissecare. *Syn.* in *To CUT THROUGH*.—to c. up [a dead body], secare. incidere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (*Cels.* *præf.* p. 16. *Bip.* p. 7, *ed. Kraus.*); rescindere artus cadaveris (*Sen. Contror.* 5, 34); insequare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist, *Gell.* 10, 10). To c. up by the roots, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere. radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere, avellere et extrahere. || FIG.) Satisfice, acerbis facilius irridere.—destringere. perstringere. carpere (vocibus or sinistris sermonibus).—vexare. peragere.

CUT, INTRA. (but only *fm* omission of object). || To be sharp, acutum esse.—It is a cutting wind, frigus mordet os: a cutting wind, ventus perfrigidus. ventus nivalis (bringing snow). A cutting witicism, facetia acerbæ.

CUT, s. sectio (espily of a surgical incision).—ductus falcis (the c. with a vintager's knife, as cat, opp. ictus falcis, i. e. when used for hewing).—ictus (a blow that reaches *algh* and thus wounds it, whether with a stick, a cudgel, or a weapon, &c.).—incisio. incisura. fissum (e. g. jecoris or jecorum), see *INCISION*.—sectura (a cutting, *Varr.* *L.L.* 5, 23, § 115. *Plin.* 37, 8, 33).—concisura (the division itself made by a c., split; *Plin.* 34, 8, 19).—fissura (a cleft).—plaga (the stroke that falls upon the person that is hit, either with a weapon or a blunt instrument, as a stick, &c.).—verber (a c. or strike with a whip, rod, &c.; compare *T. Ann.* 13, 57, 5; 'ictu fustium aliusque verberibus ut feras absterrebant.') In the pl. sometimes Jn. verbera et plagæ. See *STRIKE*. A slight c., plaga levis (i. e. if received): to make a c. at, cum ictu cadere (e. g. with a scythe): at *aby*, ictum ci inferre; plagam ci inferre or injicere or infigere.—ictu *qm* vulnerare. plagâ *qm* sauciare (to wound with a c.; the former, however, only if a wound is actually inflicted; the latter, only if blood appears): a c. in the face, cicatrix (i. e. a healed wound): a c. with a sword, gladii ictus: a c. that disfigures the face, stigma, stis, n. (*Strippa*, *Mart.* 11, 85, 13, speaking of a c. in the face made by an unskilful barber). || IMPROPR. A sarcastic remark, facetia acerbæ (e. g. omnes acerbis facetiis irridere, to have a c. at every body in his turn). || A channel (made by art); canalis (g. t.).—

specus (if a subterranean one; see *Cas. B. G. 3, 49*).—
fistula (if serving as an aqueduct).—fossa (as junction
of two rivers, &c.). a small c., canalicula. canaliculus:
to make a c. in order to effect a junction (e. g. of a river
with the lake); fossam percute ad committendum
flumini lacum (Plin. *Ep. 10, 70, 4*). || *A part* (c.
off fm a whole), segmen or segmentum. resegment
(g. t.).—presegment (that wch has been c. off in front).
—particula (a small part, c. off). See also PART.

FRAGMENT.—|| *A nearer way, frames; a short c.*
trames compendiosus.—via proxima et quasi compendi-
daria (Jg. e. g. ad gloriam, &c.).—rectissima via (Jg.
e. g. laudis, &c.). ~~the~~ semita is a narrow path, that runs
along but distinct fm the main road, and is intended for
foot-passengers). || *The shape of a garment or*
dress; fashion observed in its style, habitus
vestis: a new c., habitus novus: a coat or dress of a
quite new c., vestis nova: to wear a dress of a quite new
c., nove vestitus esse (Plaut. *Epid. 2, 2, 40*). || *Print,*
stampa, «figura ligno incisa (a wood-c.)»—«pictura linearis
or imago per æneam laminam expressa (if engraved
on copper)».—«lamina cypria or menea (the plate itself).»
|| CUTS = lots (e. g. to draw c.'s): vid. LORA.

CUTANEOUS, e. g. a c. disease, scabies (g. t.); por-
rigo (if on the head); pustulae (on the whole body); men-
tigra, mentigo (on the chin).

CUTICLE, cuticula. membranula. pellicula [SYN. in
SKIN].

CUTICULAR (belonging to the skin). See CUTA-
NEOUS.

CUTLASS, culter venatorius (a forester's knife).—
ferrum (melon. for any sword).—αἰκίνη (αἰκίνας, the
short sword of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; wch,
however, can only be used, when we are speaking of those
nations).

CUTLER, cultarius (Inscr.).

CUTLERY, || *The business of making knives*
and edged tools, «fabrica ferrea (g. t. art of working
in iron, Plin. 7, 56, 57). || *Cutler's wares, cultri*
(knives).—præ «vasa ferrea (for ligones, falces, &c. are
vassa; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8).

CUTLET, «caro frixa. caruncula (any small piece of
meat, a chop).

CUT-PURSE, sector zonarius (Plaut. *Trin. 4, 2,*
20).—«crumenica is without any classic autho-
rity.

CUTTER, sector (g. t. for one who cuts athg, cuts off
or into pieces, &c., e. g. hay, feni, Col.). a glass-c.,
vitri cælator; vitri toro terendi artifex [SYN. in 'to
cut glass,' in TO CUT]: a stone-c., lapidarius (post-Aug.
165). quadratarius is one who cuts stone out of a quarry;
(late). || *A cutting instrument, culter; dolabra*
(= a butcher's chopper, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18). || *A*
sort of small vessel (præp), cæcurus (κέκκουρος).
|| *Cutlers (teeth), dentes, qui digerunt cibum lati*
acutique (Plin.).—dentes, qui secant (Cels.).

CUT-THROAT, s. sciaricus; fm the context insidi-
ary only (C. Mil. 7, 29): to hire a c., percussorem ci
subornare. See ASSASSIN, MURDERER.

CUT-THROAT, adj. cruentus. sanguinarius (of men,
thoughts).

CUTTING, s. segmen (a piece cut off fm a whole).—
resegment (e. g. chartæ, aft. Plin. 13, 12, 23, res. papyri,
of paper).—acobis or scobis (of wood, metal, by sawing,
filing, boring, &c.).—reclamentum. ramentum. pl.
ramenta (chips, see CHIP).—assula (for burning, e. g.
of a pine-tree, schidia or assula tædæ).—propago. tra-
dus. mergus (layers of a vine).—armentum (any thin
branch of a tree or plant, that has been cut, either
green or dry, C. Cat. Maj. 15, 52; pl. sarmenia, are
dry c.'s of wch fagots are made, e. g. ligna et
sarmenia circumdare. C.; sarmenia arida, L.; fascies
sarmenorum, id.).—talha. taleola (c. of trees, i. e.
pieces that are cut at both ends to be planted in the
ground).—malleolus (new shoot, e. g. of the vine, cut off
for planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it,
in the shape of a mallet).—clava—clavula or clavula
(Dimin. of clava, a slip or twig for planting, Varr. R. R.
1, 40, 4).

CUTTING, adj. acutus (sharp, or that makes a painful
impression).—acer (penetrating).—acerbus (Fig. bitter,
of words, &c.).—mordens. mordax (biting).—aculeatus
(liter. pricking; mortifying).—C. cold, gelu acutum
(if of cold weather; also prægelidum frigus): a c. wind,
ventus perfrigidus; ventus nivalls (inasmuch as it
brings snow): a c. or intense pain, dolor acer or acerrim-
us: c. words, verborum aculei: a c. verse, carmen
mordax: a c. letter, or a letter containing c. or bitter
remarks or words, literæ aculeate: c. jests, asperiores
facetie: wittily in a c. manner, cum aculeo aliquo face-

tus: the c. nature of wit or humour, acerbitas salis: in
a c. manner, mordaciter (late); acerbe (impr. bit-
terly, e. g. dicere).

CUTTLE, sepia (Linn.). Two species were known
to the ancients, namely, the sepia («sepia officinalis,
Linn.), and the loligo («sepia loligo, Linn.), see Plin. 9,
28, 44, and 29, 45. || Fig. A stander; vid.

CYCLE, see CIRCLE, ORB.

CYCLOPEDIA, see ENCYCLOPEDIA.

CYCLOPS, cyclops, ôpis (κύκλωψ), in the singular
espig the c., Polyphemus (H. and Ovid.).

CYGNET, «pullus olorinus.

CYLINDER, cylindrus (κύλινδρος).

CYLINDRIC, or CYLINDRICAL, cylindratus (Plin.
18, 12, 33, ad. Hard.).

CYMBAL, cymbidium (κύμβαλον, generally in pl., as
two were always beaten together).—«a. to play the c.,
cymbalisare (Cass. *Hemina* with Non. 90, 25); sera
concupare (Petron. 22, extr.); cymbala quater (Virg.
Georg. 4, 64).

CYMBAL-PLAYER, cymbalista (Appul. de Deo
Socr. 49, 18); fem. cymbalistris (Petron. 22, extr.).

CYNIC, s. cynicus (κυνικός, a c. philosopher).

CYNIC, or CYNICAL, adj. cynicus (e. g. sect, gens).
—severus; rigidus. asper.—mordax (biting).—satyri-
cus (satiric): a teacher of the c. philosophy, cynicæ
institutionis doctor.

CYNOSURE, ura minor; parvula Cynosura (see C.
Acad. 2, 20, 66); if speaking of both the constellations
(the bears), «septentriones is used, hence, in Vir. the
great bear is called 'septentrio major,' and the little
bear, 'sept. minor.'

CYPRESS-TREE, cupressus: made of a c.-tree,
cupressæus; cupressinus.—cupressifer (bearing c. is
post. only): a c.-grove, cupressetum.

CZAR, «imperator Russorum.

CZARINA, «imperatorix Russorum.

D.

DAB, || *To strike gently, leviter attingere qm*
or qd: to d. a sore with lint, vulneri linamenta appli-
care.

DAB, || *A spot, punctum, punctulum, or punc-*
tillum (if very small; late).—macula (if larger). || *A*
gentle blow, alapa (with the flat hand).—aspersio
(with something). || *An adept, rerum intelligens;*
sciens; peritus, in athg, es rei: to be d. at athg, bene
or probe versatum esse in re; instructum or eruditum
qd re. || *A small flat fish, «pleuronectes rhombus*
(Linn.). || *A dab-chick, fulica.*—«fulica chloropus
(Linn.).

DABBLE, || *To play in water, in aquâ ludere;*
like a duck, «conum rostro fodere. || *To besprinkle,*
aspergere; conspergere. See BEDABBLE. || *To do*
athg superficially, &c., inscienter facere qd: to d.
in an art, &c., «inscite opificum qd or artem qm ex-
ercere: to d. in athg; see 'to be a DABBLER in athg.'

DABBLER, || *One who dips slightly in athg,*
without fully understanding it, homo imperitus;
non satis versatus in qâ arte (aft. C.).—offensor
(a stumbler; a wrec d.; see Spald. ad Q. 10, 3, 20). «Impe-
ritus artifex. d. d. in litteratura, qui leviter, qui pri-
mariis, ut alunt, labris gustavit literas. parum versatus
in literis artibusque (aft. C.). To be d. in athg, vix
imbutum esse qd re. Imperitum, rerum peritum esse
ce rei; leviter attingisse qd: to be d. in music, male or
impeperit tractare fides (but all these expressions fail in
expressing that the person is fond of meddling with
the subject, though he does it unskillfully). || *A super-*
ficial meddler, ardello (Phædr.).

DACE, a sort of fish, alburnus («Auson. Mos. 126).—
«cyprinus leuciscus (Linn.).

DACTYL, dactylus (ῥ. δάκτυλος, a finger).

DAD, or DADDY, see PAPA.

DÆDAL = ingeniously VARIEGATED; vid.

DAFF (provincial), to thrust away, or off, protur-
bare; propulsare; aspernari.

DAFFODIL, or DAFFODILLY, a plant of the genus
Narcissus. «Asphodellus ramosus (Linn. ἀσφόδελλος).

DAGGER, pugio (g. t. for d. as a weapon; not regu-
larly employed for murder); sica (the secret weapon of
bandits, sicarii). To draw one's d., sicam vibrare;
agst aby, sicam intentare ei; pugione petere qm: to stab
aby with a d., qm pugione percute: at d.'s-drawing,
rixantes inter se. ad depugnandum instructi et parati:

to be at d.'s drawing, jurgils certare inter se. accerrime rixari inter se: *with aby*, certare cum quo pugnaciter; summā contentionē cum quo pugnare; tantā contentionē cum quo pugnare, ut res ad manus atque ad pugnam ventura videatur.

DAGGLE, || *To trail*, trahere; vertere terram (*to sweep the ground*, *Claud. Stilich. 2, 248*). || *To dirty with athy*, inquinare qd qd re: *to daggle oneself*, se inquinare (qd re, e. g. ceno o sordibus).

DAGGLETAIL, luteus; crenosus; squalore sordidus: ceno oblitus *with ref. to that part of the dress that comes in contact with the mud*.

DAHLIA, *Georgia variabilis (Botan.).

DAILY, quotidianus (happening every day, customary; but not necessarily taking up the whole day).—diurnus (recurring every day, and having some ref. to the whole day). *D. food*, victus quotidianus (*one's usual d. food*); *cena quotidiana* (*one's usual dinner*, opp. *cena magnifica*); *victus diurnus*; *cibus diurnus* (*d. rations, the rations prepared for the whole day*; e. g. *of the slaves*): *to seek their d. bread*, victum diurnum querere.

DAILY, adv. quotidie; in dies singulos (quotidie applies to things that are d. repeated; in singulis dies, to things that, from day to day, increase or decrease; *C. Att. 5, 7*. Quotidie, vel potius in singulis dies breviores literas ad te mitto, Dd.).

DAINTILY, adv. delicate; mollier; belle; venuste; eleganter; nitide; laute; fastidiose.

DAINTINESS, || *Fondness for dainties*, *cuppedia, m, f.—ligurito (*both C. Tusc. 4, 11, extr.*). || *Equisite taste*, elegancia. || *Fastidiousness*, fastidium.

DAINTY, adj. || *Fond of dainties*, *cuppediorum studiosus (*ast. Suet. Cam. 46*).—fastidii delicati. *I am not at all, nihil moror cuppedia*: *to be d.*, ligurire (*Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14*). || *Possessing exquisite taste*, nitidus; elegans. || *Fastidious*, fastidiosus.

DAINTY, s. cibus delicatus; in the pl. cuppedia, or cuppedia, cibuli deliciores; res ad epulandum exquisitissimae; bonae res (*Np. Ages. 8, 5, τὰ ἀγαθὰ*);—guis irritamenta (inasmuch as they tickle the palate, or make the mouth water). Such expressions as *escæ mollicule*, *scitamenta*, *belong to Comedy*, and *lautitia betokens a magnificent style of living*: *to live on the choicest d.'s*, unum quidque, quod est bellissimum, edere (*ast. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51*): *this bird is a d. seldom to be met with*, hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: *this, too, is one of Gaster's d.'s*, est hoc quoque inter opera ganeæ: *don't talk to me of d.'s*, nihil moror cuppedia.

DAIRY, lactaria cella: *d.-maid*, *mulier, or puella quæ lac curat, or quæ lac vendit or venditat.

DAISY, *bellis minor (Linn.).

DALE, vallis. See VALLEY.

DALLANCE, || *Caresses*, blanditiæ; blandimenta: *to lavish many acts of d. upon aby*, multa blandimenta ci dare. || *To dally*, dilatio; prolatio (*putting off*): *fm one day to another*, procrastinatio.

DALLER, cunctator; cessator (*the cunctans delays to begin an action*; the cessans, *to go on with an action already begun*; Dd.).

DALLY, || *To caress*, blandiri ci (*with words or gestures*).—permulcere qm, also with the word manu, expressed or understood.—amplexari et osculari qm (*to clasp and kiss*). || *To trifle with*, nugari cum quo; nugas agere. || *To dally*, morari; remorari; qd procrastinare; qd differre quotidie et procrastinare: *to d. with athy till the winter*, qd in hiemem producere.

DALMATIC, dalmatica, *with vestis understood* (*Isid. Orig.*); *vestis liturgica.

DAM, || *Of a person*, mater; *of a beast*, matrix; procreatrix; genitrix (*poet.*). || *For confining water*, moles; agger; moles fluctibus opposita: *to make a d.*, molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem jacere.

DAM UP, moles atque aggeres objicere ci rei: *a river*, fluvium extra ripas diffuentem coercere; moles atque aggeres objicere fluctibus; molis crepidinibus fluvium coercere; or merely fluvium coercere.

DAMAGE, incommodum (*any adverse and prejudicial accident*, opp. commodum)—dammum (*loss, especially by wrong*, opp. lucrum)—detrimentum (*detriment, opp. emolumentum*): *without d. to your health*, sine incommodo valetudinis tuæ: *to inflict d.*, incommodum ci ferre, or afferre; detrimento ci afficere: *to suffer d.*, incommodum or detrimentum capere or accipere: *to suffer some d.*, aliquid damni contrahere. See DETRIMENT, HURT. || *Damages*; *to get costs* (204)

and d.'s, item cum impensis obtinere. *To sue aby for d.'s*, qm judicio recuperatorio persequi.

DAMAGE, v. nocere; damno or detrimento esse.—dammum inferre; detrimentum afferre, inferre, or apportare: *the storm d.'s the ships*, tempestas affligit or afflicta naves. See INJURE.

DAMAGEABLE, || *That may be damaged*, quod damnum accipere potest; quod corrumpi potest. || *That may damage*, noxius; nociturus; damnosus.

DAMASK (*linen, or silk woven in flowers*), *pannus Damascenus.—linteum Damascenum (*if of linen*): *d. blade*, *ferrum Damascenum: *d. plum* or *damsun*, prunum Damascenum (*Mart.*): *d. rose*, *rosa Damascena.

DAMASK, v. auro or argento distinguere atque ornare.

DAME, matrona (*with ref. to her rank*).—domina (*with ref. to her title*).—femina (*with ref. to her sex*).—mater familias (*with ref. to her family*, opp. concubina).—hera (*with ref. to her slaves*).—magistra (*with ref. to her school*).

DAMN, || *To condemn*; vid. || *To consign to eternal torments*, qm æternis suppliciis addicere. || *To hiss*, sibilare; exsibilare; sibilis consecrari (*ἐκσπῖρειν*, in order to convey to the speaker or player displeasure).—e scenâ sibilis explodere (*to hiss off the stage*, actorem, the player).—ejicere; exigere (*ἐκβάλλειν*, ἐκπῖρειν, oratorem, actorem, or poetam, or fabulam): *to be damned*, ejici; exigi: *one who has never been damned*, intactus a sibilis: *to fear being damned*, sibilum meture: *that ought to be damned*, exigendus.

DAMNABLE, adj. damnandus; condemnandus; sceleratus; scelestus; impius.

DAMNABLY, nefarie; scelestè.

DAMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (*post-Aug.*).—*pœna, quâ quis post mortem afficitur; pœnæ, quæ improbos manent.

DAMNATORY (*containing a sentence of condemnation*), damnans, or condemnans qm or qd.

DAMNED, || *Condemned*, damnatus; condemnatus; æternis suppliciis addictus. || *Hissed off the stage*, sibilis explosus.

DAMNIFIC, nocens; noxius; nociturus: *things that are thought d.*, ea quæ nocitura videantur.

DAMNIFY, damno or detrimento esse; obesse; officere. officere et obstatè.—dammum inferre; detrimentum afferre, inferre, or importare.

DAMP, adj. || *vaporis plenus*.—vaporosus (*Appul. Met. 8, p. 222, 31, &c.*); humidus; humore vitatus (*if the dampness is perceptible by the smell*).—laxus (*not well strung, hanging loosely*, opp. astrictus). || *Fig.* (*Milton*) demissus; tristis; abjectus.

DAMP, s. || *vapor*; exhalatio; nebula (*mist*); humor. || *Fig.* animi demissio; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jacens: *don't let him perceive that there is a d. upon your spirits*, cave te esse tristem sentiat (*Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29*): *to dispel the d. that is upon aby's spirits*, animum cs jacentem excitare.

DAMP, v. || *humectare* (e. g. *the cheeks with tears*, *genas lacrimis*): *to be damped*, humescere: *the eyes are damped with tears*, oculus humectat. || *Fig.* *to depress*, deprimere; comprimere; restinguere; sedare: *to d. the fire*, ignem, incendium restinguere: *to d. the impetuosity*, impetum comprimere or sedare: *to d. aby's courage*, cs animum, or qm frangere (*opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere*); cs animum infringere, or affligere, or percellere.

DAMPISH, subhumidus.—poet. humidulus.

DAMSEL, puella; virgo (*a young maiden, with nobilis added, & of noble birth*).—See 'young lady' under LADY.

DAMSON, *prunum Damascenum.

DANCE, saltare (g. t.).—se movere or moveri (t.).—se ad numerum movere (*to move the limbs in accordance with time, as in the stately minuet*).—tripudare (*of a religious d.*; and *fig. for joy*): *to know how to d.*, saltare scire: *to learn to d.*, or dancing, saltare discere: *to be taught to d. by aby*, a qd saltare doceri: *to d. well*, comode or eleganter saltare: *to d. in a ring*, orbem saltatorium verare: *to d. to music*, ad symphonias cantum saltare; ad symphonias cantum saltatione quadam moveri (*but only of balanced motions like dancing*; e. g. *of dancers on horseback*, *Plin. 8, 42, 64*). *To d. on the tight rope*, per funem extentum ire (*H.*). See ROPE. *To d. to aby's pipe*, se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere (C.); totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum (C.). *To d. attendance*; vid. ATTENDANCE.—*To d. for joy*, exsul-

tare ac tripudiare (C.); gaudio exsillire; gaudio or lætitiā exsultare: a *dancing-bear*, *ursus, qui ad tibiarum cantum saltatione quadam moveri solet (Plin. 8, 42, 64).

DANCE, TR. To *d. a child in one's arms*, *puerum, infantem, &c. in manus acceptum iactare; *on one's knees*, *puerum genibus impositum iactare.

DANCE, saltatio; saltatus; saltandi ars.—chorēa (χορεία, a *d. in a row with singing*)—orbis saltatorius (in a circle).

DANCEER, saltans (g. t. one who is now dancing)—saltator (one who understands the art; if a female, saltatrix): a good or scientific *d.*, saltationis artifex: to be a good *d.*; vid. 'To *DANCE well*.'—a rope-d., funambulus (Ter.)—schoenobites (σχοηοβίται, Juv.).

DANCING, saltatio; saltatus: the art of d., ars saltandi: a d.-master, *saltandi magister: a partner in d., *saltationis socius, or socia: a d.-room, *locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltandi causā veniunt (Afr. Cic. Lat. 15, 36): a d.-school, ludus saltatorius (Scip. Afr. 6. ap. Macrobr. Sat. 2, 10).

DANDELION, a plant, *leondōton taraxaceum (Linn.).

DANDIPRAT, homo pusillus.—frustum hominis (a hit of a man, or an apology for a man).

DANDLE, see DANCE, TR.

DANDRUFF, furfures (scurf on the head).—porrigo (diseased scurf on the head): affected with the *d.*, porriginosus (caput porriginosum, Plin.).

DANDY, homo elegans or elegantior (nice in his dress).—bellus homunculus (a spruce little fellow, Varr. Gell.).—homo pumicatus (who smooths his skin with pumice stone, Plin. Ep. 2, 11).—homo vulsus (who has the hairs of his face pulled out; see Spald. on Q. 2, 5, 12).—juvenis barbā et comā nitidus, de capsulā totus (who struts along trimmed and curried just as if he came out of a band-box, Sen. Ep. 115, 2).—homo putidus (affected in manner or speech).—trossulus (in ancient times, eques Romanus; about the end of the republic, a nickname for a coxcomb; see Ruhnke. Sen. Ep. 76, 1).—delicatus adolescens (C. Brut. 53).

DANGER, periculum (a dangerous situation).—discrimen (the critical moment of danger; hence, sometimes opp. to periculum, as Phil. 7, 1, adducta est res in maximum periculum, et extremum pæne discrimen; also L. 8, 24; quid in discrimine periculi cunctaretur, interrogans; still oftener, however, combined; allatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ, C. Off. 1, 43, 154; discrimina periculaque).—dimicatio fortunæ (or fortunarum), vitæ or capitis (when one's fortune, one's life is at stake). *D.'s and toils*, pericula ac labores (e. g. obire): the toils and d.'s of life, vitæ pericula laboresque (the usual order; vid. C. Arch. 12, 30; Off. 1, 10, 29). *D. and difficulty*, periculum negotiaque: to rush into certain *d.* under the influence of uncertain hopes, dubiā spe impulsus certum in periculum se committere: don't foolishly court *d.*, minime sis canterius in fossam (Prov. L. 23, 47; see Lat. Dict. canterius): to expose oneself to *d.*, periculum adire, obire, subire, suscipere: to rush into *d.*, in periculum se offerre or inferre [not periculo se exponere], in discrimen se conferre, se inferre, se obijcere. *Aby is in d. of not, &c.*, qm in periculum venit, i. e. &c. (C.). To be in no *d. of falling*, a periculo decedendi abesse (Plin.). To encounter *d.*, periculum adire, ingredi: certain *d.*, manifestò periculo corpus obijcere, or caput offerre; ad pectus ante oculos posita proficisci; or needlessly, periculo temere or sine causā se offerre; for *aby*, subire pro quo periculum; for *aby's safety*, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro ea salute (if one's life is risked): to bring *aby* into *d.*, qm in periculum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare. To lead or bring *aby* into great *d.*, multum periculi ci inferre; magnum in periculum qm adducere: to bring into extreme *d.*, qm or qd in præcepta dare (e. g. rempublicam): to try to place *aby* in circumstantiis of *d.*, periculum ci intendere, moliri: to change *aby's* peaceful condition into one of extreme *d.*, qm ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre; qm in scopulum (e. tranquillo) inferre (v. Ter. Phorm. 4, 48; L. 38, 10): to be in *d.*, in periculo or discrimine esse, versari, in dubio esse (of life).—in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (of things): to be in very great *d.*, in summo (ingenti) periculo esse; in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (of things): in extreme *d.*, in præcipiti esse; in extremo situm esse (of things); Prov. inter sacrum et saxum stare (to be between the victim and the knife; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84): to be in *d. of losing athg*, decernere, dimicare de re (see Intersp. (205)

on Np. Timothy. 4, 3. C. Off. 1, 24, 83): to be in *d. of losing one's life*, de vitā dimicare; vitæ periculum additum esse: you are in the same *d.* yourself, in eadem es navi (Prov. C.): *athg is in d.*, agitur qd (= is at stake); Jn. res agitur, in discrimenque ventum est. to be in *d. on every side*, undique imminet discrimina; lupum, id quod auid, auribus teneo: to be exposed to two *d.'s*, periculo accipiti premi: to be out of *d.*, extra periculum esse; in tuto esse; a periculo abesse, vacare, periculo vacuum esse; in portu esse or navigare (Prov. to be safe in port; the first, of persons and things; the last, of things only): to pass through a *d.* safely, periculo perfungi: to be threatened with a *d.*, periculum ci impendit, instat: to avoid a *d.*, periculum declinare (C.), vitare (Cæs.): to escape from a *d.*, periculum effugere, subterfugere: to exaggerate the *d.* of *athg*, *periculum es rei verbis augere or exaggerare: to get out of *d.*, tutum præstare, in tuto collocare qd or qm: to avert *d.*, periculum depellere, propulsare; fm *aby*, a qo: to avert *d.* that threatens every body, periculum, quod omnibus intenditur, propulsare.—|| Danger of one's life, vitæ or mortis periculum (g. tt.).—vitæ or salutis discrimen (critical state of things, when one's life is at stake).—capitis periculum or discrimen (d. of losing one's head).—To be or stand in *d. of one's life*, in capitis or vitæ periculum vocatum esse; ad mortis periculum adductum esse (of an accused person); in præcipiti esse (of a sick person). He says that *aby's* life (= his neck) is in no *d.*, a securi negat ci periculum esse (C.). See 'Risk one's life,' under To Risk. To bring *aby's* life into *d.*, qm in capitis periculum inferre, inducere, accrescere. || Of a sick man. To be in *d.*, in præcipiti esse, in periculo mortis esse (Cels.). qm vix illa medicina periculo subtrahit, or qv vix sanescit (of a case that is always one of great *d.*): to be out of *d.* (of a sick person), omni periculo vacare; tutum esse: to be almost out of *d.*, in bonā spe esse; potest ci secunda valetudo contingere (he may recover): to be quite out of *d.*, ex toto tutum esse (all, Cels. 2, 8); sine ullo metu esse (ib.): he is in some *d.* of his life, salus ejus infestior est (C.).

DANGEROUS, periculosus (g. t.).—periculi plenus. (Kos) alea plenus is poet.).—anceps, dubius; Jn. periculosus et anceps.—perniciosus (leading to destruction or ruin)—capitalis (threatening a man's life or temporal well-being with danger).—gravis (far fm inconsiderable or unimportant: e. g. a war, an opponent; then, also, d. to one's health, &c.). Jn. gravis et periculosus.—A *d. person*, homo periculosus, perniciosus, capitalis: a very *d. affair*, res magni periculi: a *d. situation*, res dubiæ; angustæ (state of doubt and difficulty).—discrimen (the critical point in a *d. question* or affair). In this *d. state* of affairs, hoc in tempore (see Intersp. on Np. Mitt. 5, 1): to be in a *d. situation*, in discrimine (in angustis) esse or versari: in a very *d. situation*, in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (of a state, &c.): our country is in a very *d. state*, allatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ: to bring *aby* into an exceedingly *d. position* (where life or property, &c. may be lost), qm in summo capitis periculum accrescere; qm in discrimen omnium fortunarum vocare. It will be very *d. for you* to do, &c., summo periculo facies, &c. (C.): *d. times*, tempora periculosa, periculi plena; tempora dubia: *d. places in the sea*, *loca maris periculosa, or incerta (poet. brevia or vada brevia).—[Kos] 'It is dangerous,' is often translated by ado. periculose; thus, —it is *d.* to sail in the winter, periculose navigatur hieme.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose. To be *d. ill*, periculose agrotare.—in periculo mortis esse, in præcipiti esse.

DANGEROUSNESS, see DANGER.

DANGLE, || To hang loose, pendere. suspensum ex qo loco pendere (C.).—fluctuare (of any thing hanging loose; vcl., vestes, &c.).—'to dangle on a gibbet', in furcā suspensum esse (Ulp. Dig.): to *d. by* a rope, reste suspensum esse (L.). || To dangle after (= cleave to) *aby*, associari qm; associam or sectatorem esse cs; quasi umbra qm sequitur qs; se agglutinare (Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 63).

DANGLER, aseclia, sectator or associator; ci deditus: to be a *d. aft.* *aby*, studiosum esse cs; cs esse studiosissimum; valde observare qm.

DANK, see DAMP.

DAPPER, pernix; agilis; promptus; versatilis; dexter.

DAPPERLING, homunculus, or adolescentulus, pernix, agilis, &c.

DAPPLE, adj. varius.—varii coloris.—coloris maculosi; maculosus; maculis sparsus: *d.-grey*, scutula-

tus (of horses): a *d.-grey horse*, equus scutulatus (*Pall. Ital.*).

DAPPLE, maculis spargere; maculas facere in qâ re.

DARE, || *To possess courage to do a thing*, audere; non vereri, both followed by inf. — hoc sibi sumere, ut, &c. (to take upon oneself): he dared to ask him, ausus est cum rogare. *I d. not take the liberty of reproving you*, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut te vituperem (*C.*): they dared not stay, non ausi sunt manere: to dare to do a thing, audere qd.; periculum facere ei rei (to venture upon it); all things, ultima or extrema audere. || *To challenge*; vid.

DARING, animosus, fidens (confident), — confidens (in a bad sense), — strenuus (resolute), opp. ignavus. — audens (with ref. to a present occasion; only in a good sense; opp. ignavus). — Impudens (shameless). See **BOLD**, **COURAGEOUS**. — *audax* (in good or bad sense; and as an abiding quality). — *cordatus* in this sense is not Lat.

DARINGLY, animose; fidenter; animo fidenter vel præsentî; impavide; audacter or audacius; impudenter (-lus, -issime).

DARINGNESS, audacia (sometimes a laudable boldness, sometimes fool-hardiness). — confidentia (blind trust in one's own strength). — temeritas (recklessness of danger); temeritas et audacia; confidentia et temeritas. — *audentia* is always a laudable daring or spirit of enterprise. See **BOLDNESS**, **COURAGE**.

DARK, || *Void of light*, obscurus (*dark, obscure*; not sufficiently illuminated; opp. illustris). — tenebri-cosus (veiled in darkness; *esp. of shameful things and places*; libidines; popina; tempus ineuntis ætatis). — caliginosus (quite without light; tenebr. stronger than obs.; calig. than tenebr.). — *tenebricus* [very rare], and tenebrosus, are poetical words. — cæcus (when it is impossible to see; e. g. night, a house). — opacus (*shady*; with ref. to pleasant coolness; opp. apertus, apricus, like εὐκλιος). — umbrosus (stronger than opacus, with an approximation to darkness; = *shadowy*). — nubilus (cloudy; of a day, &c.): somewhat d., subobscurus. — subnubilus (fm clouds): a d. night, nox obscura (in which the sky is cloudy): nox caliginosa (a very d. night): nox cæca or obducta (in which one can't see two steps before one): it is d., tenebræ sunt: it grows d., tenebræ oboriuntur; caligo offunditur; vesperascit; advesperascit: when it was already d., jam obscurâ luce; tenebris obortis: when it was, or it being, still d., obscurò etiam tum lumine: when it was just beginning to grow d., primis se intenditibus tenebris; primo vespere; primâ nocte: to make a thing d., obscurum facere, obscurare (both, e. g. of a room, cubiculum, conclave); ei rei lucem eripere (to deprive it of light). — *A d. lantern*, lâterna furtiva or surda: to see as it were in the d., quasi per caliginem cernere (obscurely; *C. Fin.* 5, 15, 43). || *Difficult to understand*, obscurus; cæcus; involutus (obscure, dark). — non apertus ad intelligendum (not clear). — abstrusus (e. g. insidie, disputatio). — perplexus, impeditus, incertus, &c. — *Somewhat d.*, subobscurus: to make a thing d., ei rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre; tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ei rei offundere (*C. N. D.* 1, 3, 6): to make a speech d., orationem occæcare: to be so d. as to be unintelligible, in tenebris latere; obscuritate involutus latere: to be as d. as possible, crassis occultatum et circumfusus tenebris latere; omni intellectu carere. || *With ref. to colour*; fuscus (*d.-brown*, opp. candidus). — austerus (= nigricans; opp. to a gay colour). — niger (opp. albus). — pullus (of a dirty black; e. g. like the wool of a black sheep). — rævus (of a yellowish grey): to be somewhat d., nigricare (of a colour). — colore nigricare (of a stuff, &c.).

DARK, or **DARKNESS**, obscuritas; obscurum. — tenebræ (opp. lux). — caligo (complete d.). **SYN. of adj.** under **DARK**. *To strengthen the notion*, JN. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ: d. of the sky, cœlum caliginosum. || *Abstruseness, &c. of a subject*, obscuritas. — || *Want of knowledge*; see **IGNORANCE**. In that state of d. and uncertainty, in eâ obscuritate et dubitatione: a thing about which we are in the dark, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta. *To be in the dark about a thing*, ignorare qd. (once de go, *C.* ignorat etiam de filio, *Att.* 8, 14, 8). *We are still in the dark about a thing*, qd. res nondum d. liquidum perducta or explorata est: to be involved in d., obscuritate involutus jacere: to dispel d. fm the mind as fm the eyes, caliginem ab animo tanquam ab oculis dispellere. || *The prince of darkness*; see **DEVIL**.

DARKEN, obscurare. — tenebras offundere, or obducere ei rei, or ei (to wrap in darkness, so that it can no longer be seen in a clear light; *prop. and fig.*): noctem offundere ei rei (*prop.*). — denigrare (to make black; rare, *Varr.* lanam, capillum, *Plin.*). — colorare (to d. the complexion, &c.). — *[Obs.]* inficere, poet.; as inf. diem, O.] *aby's eyes are darkened*, oculi caligant; tenebræ oboriuntur; tenebræ mihi sunt; caligo oculis offunditur: *aby's joy is darkened*, oculi cs tristitie quoddam nubilum ducunt (*Q. 11*, 3, 73). *It is natural that my walking in the sun should d. my complexion*, quam in sole ambulem, natura fit, at colorer (*C.*): no forgetfulness shall d. the remembrance of you, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to d. a subject, ei rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre or tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ei rei offundere (*C.*): to d. *aby's doors* (colloq.), cs limen intrare or transire: not to let *aby's door*, prohibere qm limine tectoque.

DARKISH, subobscurus; subnubilus: a d. night, nox subnubila: it gets d., nubilare crepit.

DARKLING, in tenebris latens.

DARKLY, obscure; perplex: to speak d., obscure dicere; abscondite dissaserere: to see, as through a glass, d., quasi per caliginem cernere.

DARKNESS, see **DARK**, s.

DARKSOME, || *Dark*; vid. || *Darkish*; vid.

DARLING, delicias; amores: *aby is my d.*, est mihi qs in deliciis, or in amoribus, or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qs in sinu et complexu meo; est mihi qs longe omnium amicorum (if a friend), liberorum (if a child), carissimus: my d., anime mi; dulcissime rerum.

DARN. Either the general terms for repairing, mending; as reconcinnare (e. g. pallam); resarcire (e. g. vestem); sarcire (e. g. vestimentum), or *suendo reficere, sarcire. *acu sarcire.

DARNEL, lollum.

DARNER, sarcinator, sarcinatrix (of one who patches and repairs, *Lucii. Varr. Inscript.*). A good d., *tibialium callida sarcinatrix.

DARNING-NEEDLE, *prop.* acus grandior.

DART, telum missile; also missile (g. tt.). — jaculum (g. t. including the hunting-d.); pilum (a short d., used by the Roman infantry). — verutum, tragulum (military d.). — lancea (a long d., used by the Prætorian guard). — *[Obs.]* hasta and lancea serve both for thrusting and hurling; pilum, jaculum, more for hurling (*Didd.*): to hurl a d., missile (jaculum, &c.) mittere. See **SPEAR**.

DART, || *To hurl*, mittere; jaculari; conicere. [*SYN. &c. in HURL*, vid.] — to d. a thing at *aby's* head, in caput cs qd jaculari: to d. lightning, fulmina jaculari; fulminare. || *To dart upon* (= fly at; attack), se conicere in qd or qm; involare in qm or qd; also, ad qm (*B. Alex.* 52): to fly at: to d. suddenly upon *aby*, incurrere or irrumpere in qm. || *To rush*; to d. into a place, involare in locum. — conicere se in locum. — raptim intrare locum. — præcipientem ire (to d. headlong, in qd). — *[Emit (of beams, &c.)]*, mittere (e. g. lucem mittere). The moon d. its her beams to the earth, luna lucem mittit in terram. *[Obs.]* jactare lucem (e. g. proprio de corpore, *Lucr.*) is poetical. — jaculari lucem (*Plin.*). || *Fio.* To d. a look at *aby*, oculos or os in qm conicere. To d. an angry or threatening look at *aby*, *infestos, truces or minaces oculos ad qm conicere.

DASH, TR. || *Strike or knock agst*, offendere qd ad qd (unintentionally; e. g. one's head agst the door, caput ad fores; one's foot agst a stone, pedem ad lapidem). — qd illidere or impingere ei rei (purposely; illud. referring to the injury received; imp. to the violence of the shock; one's head agst the door, caput fortibus illidere; one's head violently agst the wall, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere). — alidere (to d. a thing agst a thing; rare, but *Class.* pars ad scopolos alisa, *Cæs.*). — affigere (to strike down; *prop. and fig.*; opp. excitare; also to d. agst; e. g. affigere navem ad scopolos, *C.*): to d. oneself agst a thing, impingere se in qd (e. g. in columnas, *Sen.*). — offendere qd; illidi or impingi ei rei. — incutere qd ei rei (to strike it agst it; e. g. pedem terræ [to stamp on it], qd, pollicem limini cubuli, *Plaut.*). — To d. one's fist into *aby*, impingere pugnum ei rei. — To d. *aby's brains out*, caput elidere (e. g. saxo, *Q. 1*, 21, 45): cs cerebrum or caput comminere (*prop. Class.*); excutere cerebrum ei rei (*Plaut.*). — cerebrum effringere (cf. *V.*). — *[Obs.]* Obs. L. 8, 6; lapsus per gradus capite graviter offensus, its impactus est saxo, ut soporitur, shows that imping. may be used in the passive without implying intention. — To d.

the ships one agst another, inter se navigia collidere (Curt.): *to d. a cup fm aby's hands, excutere poculum e manibus* (Pers.). *To dash to pieces, confringere. effringere* (break to pieces).—discutere (by a violent blow, separating the parts of a structure; e. g. columnam; lateritium; aliquantum muri).—contundere (to pound to pieces, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, L. 21, 40). *To be dashed to pieces* (of ships), elidi et naufragio interire (Cæs. B. C. 3, 27, very rare).—

|| *To sprinkle with athg, e. g. water, aspergere; conspergere*: respergere. || *To mingle athg with athg, miscere qd cum qâ re, qd qâ re, or qd ci rei; admiscere ci rei; or, in the passive, admisceri qâ re.* || *To dash, or put out of countenance, pudorem ci injicere, incutere* (†).—ruborem ci afferre (to put to the blush, T. Ann. 13, 15, 2).—*To be dashed, pudor suffunditur mihi; pudore afficior qâ re; dashed, pudore suffusus.* || *To frustrate* (vid.) ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere; ad nihil redigere; disturbare (e. g. nuptias; legem): *to d. all aby's projects, conturbare ci omnes rationes; cs consilia discutere* (Just. 2, estr.). *death d.'s all one's hopes and projects, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit.* || *Dash out; see ERASE.* || *To beat down; to d. aby's pride, cs spiritus reprimere: to d. aby's hopes or confidence, cs spem infringere, debilitare; spem ci præcidere.* || *Sketch hastily* (Pope), primis velut lineis qd designare.

DASH, INTR., impingi, illidi, allicidi ci rei (e. g. saxo). offendere ci rei and in qo (e. g. offendere solido, H.; puppis offendit in scopulo, O.).—affligi (e. g. nave saxo). || *Rush; vid.: to d. (= rush) into; see TO DART into.* *The waves d. violently agst the shore, fluctus se illidunt maximo cum sonitu in litus. The waves d. over the ships, naves fluctibus complentur* (Cæs. B. G. 4, 28).

DASH, s. || *Collision, collisus* (post-Aug.).—concurso.—illiusus (only in abl.; illiusi augurum, Sil.).—ictus levis (a light stroke).—|| *Violent and sudden onset, incurso. incursum.—impetus. To make a d. agst the enemy, equum or se immittere in hostes; incurere, invehi in hostem.* || *A sprinkling, respercio.* || *A small portion, or admixture of athg, paululum.—exiguum* (L., and post-Class; e. g. aquæ, mellis).—nescio quid. aliquid.—*A d. of literature, literarum nescio quid* (C. Att. 7, 2, 7).—*A man with a d. of impudence, paulum impudens. It may often be translated by non sine (with or without quidam): not without a d. of envy, non sine invidia: to have a d. of (any colour, e. g.) violet, in violam vergere; violam sentire, in violam desinere.* || *A mark in writing, *signum orationis præcise* (unknown to the ancients). *By a single d. of his pen, unâ literarum significatione* (of an order given by a single letter).

DASHING, see DASH, s.

DASTARD, see COWARD.

DATA, concessæ res (C.). concessa (points, &c. that are granted). Jn. certa atque concessa.—*Sic indicia, argumenta may serve, or initia* (necessary first principles, e. g. in geometry, C.).

DATE, dies. *Without d., sine die et consule* (aft. Roman custom); **sine die.*—*His third letter bears d. the 12th of November, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data* (C.). *Your letters were of an earlier d. than Cæsar's, antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, quam in Cæsaria.* || *End; vid.* || *Duration; vid.* || *To grow out of date, obsolescere: out of d., obsoletus; desuetus.* || *The fruit of the palm-tree, palma; palmæ pomum.* || *The tree itself, palma* (*phenix dactylifera, Linn.). *A d.-grove, palm-tree. D.-vine, vinum palmeum. 'Date,' as adj. palmeus.*

DATE, v. *To d. a letter, diem in epistolâ ascribere: to neglect to d. it, diem in epistolâ non ascribere: the third letter is dated November 12, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data* (C. Att. 3, 23, 1, 5); *not dated, sine die et consule* (since the ancients reckoned by consuls; Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1, § 1).—*Obs. In a wider sense, 'to date' may be translated by dare, scribere. His letter was dated the first of January, epistola Calendis Januariis data or scripta est* (aft. C.). || *To refer the beginning or origin of athg to athg or aby, repetere initia cs rei ex qâ re* (C. Fam. 6, 16). *To d. athg too far back, qd longius repetere: further back than is necessary, qd longius repetere, quam res postulat.*

DATE, INTR., initium capere. incipere. cõpisse: *athg will d. from to-day, hodiernus dies initium cs rei erit* (T. Agric. 30): *athg d.'s fm such a time or* (207)

erent, duco initia cs rei ex qâ re: fables do not d. fm Æsop, fabulæ originem non ab Æsopo accipiunt (Q.).

DATIVE, casus dativus, or dativus only (Q.); dandi casus (Farr.).

DAUB, linere; oblinere (qd qâ re).—illinere (qd qâ re).—perlinere (Col.).—ungere; perungere (with athg greasy).—**male pingere* (of a painter).—|| *Defile, inquinare qd qâ re: oneself, se inquinare qâ re* (e. g. cœno, or sordibus). || *To coat over, inducere qd ci rei or super qd; inducere qd qâ re* (e. g. to d. the walls with wax, inducere ceram parieti, or parietem cerâ).—circumlinere qd qâ re (if coated all round). || *To cover with something specious, honestâ præscriptione qd tegere. rei deformi dare colorem.* || *To flatter grossly; see FLATTER.*

DAUB, s. **tabula male picta* (aft. C. tabulæ bene pictæ).

DAUBER, opus negligenter faciens (generally).—**male pingens* (of a painter). || Fig.) *Flatterer; vid. adulator.—assentator.—homo blandus.*

DAUGHTER, filia (opp. filius).—puella; virgo (opp. puer, juvenis): *the d. of aby, ex qo nata* (165) *but not mea, tua nata): the master's d., filia herilis* (with ref. to the servants); *filia familias* (with ref. to her being still under age, and, therefore, under her father's power). *little d., filiola or (if very little) filiola admodum parva: d.'s son, ex filiâ nepos: d.'s d., ex filiâ nepotus: my, thy, his, ex filiâ meâ, tuâ, suâ nepos or neptis: d.'s children, ex filiâ nepotes: d.'s husband, gener.—d.-in-law, nurus.* || Fig.) *quasi alumna quædam: the Latin language is the d. of the Greek, *lingua Latina e Græcâ nata est.*

DAUNT, see TO FRIGHTEN.

DAUNTLESS, see FEARLESS.

DAUNTLESSNESS, see FEARLESSNESS.

DAUPHIN, **Delphinus.*—**filius regis Francogallicæ in spem regni gentis.—regni Francogallici heres* (see CROWN-PRINCE).

DAW, monedilla (*corvus monedilla, Linn.).

DAWDLE, cessare.—tempus perdere.—tempore abuti.

DAWDLER, cessator.—homo ignavus et cessator.

DAWN, v. *The day or morning d.'s, lucecit; illucescit; dilucescit* (165) *but not elucescit*; lux oritur: *the day has dawned, lucet: before the day d.'s, antequam lucet: as soon as ever the morning d.'s, ubi primum illucescit: as soon as it has dawned, simulatque lucet (or luceat); the morning had not yet dawned, when, &c., nondum lucebat, quum, &c.* || Fig.) *To unfold itself, adolescere* (advance towards maturity, e. g. ratio, ingenium).—ostendere se (show itself)—*elucere* (shine forth).—*His genius is beginning to d., scintilla ingenii jam elucet in puero* (aft. C. Rep. 2, 21).—**ingenium ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur.*

DAWN, s. prima lux; diluculum: *at d., diluculo; primâ luce.*—ubi primum illuxit.—ad lucem; luce oriente: *called up at the first streak of the d., ad primam Auroram excitus.*

DAY, dies (opp. nox).—lux (opp. tenebræ or nox): *the longest d., dies solstitialis; solstitium* (the whole time when the d.'s are longest): *the shortest d., dies brumalis; bruma* (the whole time when the d.'s are shortest): *the d.'s are longer than with us, diernum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram* (T. Agr. 12, 3): *before d., ante lucem: at break of d., (cum) primâ luce; luo oriente: by d., die. Interdum by d.-tight, luce: night and day, diem noctemque; dies noctesque; noctes diesque; noctes et dies; noctes atque dies* (all equally common; but *noctes precedes, when the notion of 'night' is to be made prominent. Noctesque et dies is poet.*).—die ac nocte; nocte ac die; die nocteque; nocte et interdum (by night and by d.): *they worked at it night and d., nocturnum diurno continuatus labor est: the d. breaks, lucecit; illucescit; dilucescit; lux oritur: for many months there is no d., multis mensibus dies non cernitur: it is broad d., clara dies est: the d. is far advanced, multus dies est: when it was already broad d., or when the d. was already far advanced, multo die: it is eight d.'s to-d., hic est octavus dies: to the d. (= at or by any appointed d.), in or ad diem; ad diem dictum, statutum or constitutum; in diem certum: to sleep till it is broad d., ad lucem dormire; in medios dies dormire: to wish aby good d., qm saluum esse jubere; qm salutare: good d., salve or (if several are addressed) salve: to make a d. (= a merry d.) of it, diem festum agere: a good d. (in a fever), dies intermissionis: a bad d. (in a fever), dies accessions febris: a lucky d., dies albus or candidus: an unlucky d., dies ater or omi-*

notus: a space of two, three, four d.'s, bīdium; trīdium; quadrīdium: three whole d.'s, totum or univēsum trīdium: every other d., alternis diebus: fm d. (605) not die in diem: every d. quotidie (occurring every d.)—in dies singulos or in dies (when there is daily increase or decrease). To be waiting or expecting d. after d., diem ex die expectare: to put off d. after d., diem de die differre; qd in diem ex die differre: the evil is gone by for to-d., or deferred to another d., malum abiit in diem: to ask for alms for a d., qd rogare in diem: promised by such a d., in diem promissus (e. g. pecunia): to make but one meal a d., in dies singulas escas edere (Plaut.): but for a d. (= for a very short time), in diem (e. g. natura flores in diem gignit, C.): fœe times a d., quinquies in die (Plin.): several times a d., sæpius in die (Plin.): to make very few verses a d., paucissimos dies versus facere (Q.).—605 Dies is also used for 'the events, &c. of a d.:' e. g. pœnas ejus diei dare (C.); totum diem mecum scrutari (Sen.). Within a few d.'s, paucis diebus: within the last few d.'s, his diebus; per hos dies (C.): after a few d.'s, a few d.'s afterwards, post paucos diebus (L.); paucis post diebus (Sulp. ap. C.); paucis diebus interpositis (L.): after nearly 40 d., poepe xx. diebus interpositis: to pay on the d., in diem solvere: every d. (= upon every d.), in omnes dies: the d. before, pridie: the d. after, postridie; postridie ejus diei: the d. before his arrival, pridie adventum. || Space of time in which persons are living. Up to our own d.'s, usque ad hoc tempus: adhuc; usque adhuc; hodie (e. g. we have retained it up to our own d.'s, retinemus id hodie (C.): now-a-d.'s, hodie; hoc tempore; his temporibus; nunc: even at the present d., hodie (when then generally stands first in its clause, unless an emphatic verb precedes, as, in id quod retinemus hodie, C. Rep. 2, 9, 15); hodie quoque; hodie etiam (605) hodieque does not occur, in this sense, in C. or even in L.; but it occurs in C. at the beginning of a clause where que = 'and.' In Vell. and later writers, it is found = hodie quoque.—hodie-nūm and hodie-nūm are barbarous. Hand. Turs. 3, 100. &c.): this very d. (= immediately), hodie (C. Fragm. Or. pro Tull. 53, p. 66, Beier.): and this very d., hodieque (Hirt. B. Afr. 54). Our own d.'s, nostra ætas: the men of our own d.'s, homines nostræ ætatis; homines, qui nunc vivunt: in our (own) d.'s, nostræ ætate; nostro tempore; nostris temporibus: in abys's latter d.'s, in senectute: to spend one's d.'s in ease, in want, vitam degere in otio, in egestate: to end one's d.'s, diem supremum obire. || Order of the day, prœdictum: to publish an order of the d., edictum proponere: that, &c., edicere, ut or nē. || FIG. To be the order of the d., vigîre (e. g. pro pudore, pro virtute audacia, avaritia vîgebant).

DAY-BED, lecticula lucubratoria (a couch, on which the ancients lay in the day-time, to meditate and study).

DAY-BOOK, ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίς) or pure Lat., commentarii diurni.—adversaria, pl.—to enter alth into a d.-b., qd in commentarios diurnos referre; qd in libellum memoriæ causâ referre: to keep a d.-b. (= journal), facta dictaque describere per dies.

DAY-BREAK, lucis ortus; prima lux; diluculum: before d.-b., ante lucem; antequam luceat (lucere): about or towards d.-b., sub ortum lucis; ad lucem; lucis appetente: at d.-b., primâ lux; simulatque luceat (lucere); ubi primum illicescit (illuxit).

DAY-LABOURER, in diem se locans.—mercenarius.—operarius, in pl. operæ mercenariæ; or merely operæ: to hire d.-l.'s, operas (mercenarias) conducere: to be a d.-l., operas præbere: he was a d.-l., ei opera vita erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16).

DAY-LIGHT, lux.—605 lux diurna only Lucr. 6, 848, and lumen diurnum (the sun, or morning star) only, O. Fast. 4, 450. Lucr. 4, 450:—to see d.-l., in lucem edî: suscipi; nasci: to shun d.-l., lumen fugere.

DAY-STAR, stella diurna (Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 26).—Lucifer.

DAZZLE, oculos, or oculorum aciem præstringere (605) not perstringere.—The sun's rays d. the eyes, solis radii vires præstringunt nostras. || IMPROPR. To blind the eyes of the mind, &c., cæcare, excæcare, occæcare qm or cs mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos cs præstringere: by beauty, &c., capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere: the dignity and splendour of Domitius dazzled the eyes of Valinius, Domitii dignitas et splendor præstringebat oculos Vatinii. He is dazzled by the splendour of his own name, illius animi aciem præstringit (not perstringit) splendor (208)

sui nominis (C.): my eyes are dazzled, oculi fulgore stupent.

DEACON, diaconus (Eccl.).

DEACONESS, diaconissa (Eccl.).

DEACONRY, diaconatus (as an office; Eccl.).—*munus diaconi.

DEAD, mortuus (605) in classical prose never defunctus).—exanimis; exanimus (when life is gone).—inanimus, inanimis (without life; inanimate, opp. animate; animal).—vitâ et sensu carens (naturally without life and feeling).—exsanguis (without blood; the blood having ceased to circulate; also fig. e. g. genus orationis).—A d. body, mortuus, funus (a corpse).

—Almost d., prope exsanguis; intermortuus: the kingdom of the d., inferi: to rise from the d., ab inferis exsistere: to raise from the d., ab inferis excitare, or revocare: a morte ad vitam revocare: to strike d., plagam mortiferam infligere ci (C. in Pat. 8, 20; where it is fig.): to be struck d. by lightning, lectu fulminis deflagare (C.). It is said that such a person is d., mortuus esse qd dicitur or nunciatur.—He is a d. man, actum est de q. I am a d. man, perit, occidit, nullus sum: to be half d. with laughing, risu pæne emori: the city is like a city of the d., ingens solitudo est in urbe; vastum in totâ urbe silentium est (a d. silence). || ΙΜΠΡΟΠ. mortuus (that has died away; e. g. carbonēs; natura; also mare; and = no longer in use; e. g. leges, lingua, C.).—linguidus (feeble; unimpressive; e. g. imago, colores).—emortuus (guile d.; e. g. membrum, carbo).

—præmortuus (before its time; e. g. limba; also fig. vires).—intermortuus (of what has lost its brilliancy; opp. exardescere: also of what has wholly disappeared, Catiline reliquæ; memoria generis). d. capital, pecuniæ otiosæ, vacuæ, or steriles: his capital lies d., pecuniæ otiosæ jacent.—vapidus; saporis expers; infirmi aporis (of liquors): d. sleep, *somnia morti similis; *sopor morti similis. I lay in a d. sleep, somnus artissimus me complexus est (C. Somn. Scip. 1).—tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (Plin. 8, 36, 54. § 127): d. water, aqua stagnans; aqua pigra; stagnum: d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colours, colores languidi, fuscî, non leti: a d. silence, altum silentium. The ears are d., frigidiæ languidæque aures (Cels.). A d. language, lingua mortua (Afr. leges mortuæ, C.) or *lingua, quæ ex vitâ et consuetudine communi abiit; *lingua ex usu communi remota; *lingua solis literarum monumentis servata (Wyttenb.). A d. calm, tanta malacia ac tranquillitas, ut ex se loco movere non possint (sc. naves. Cæs.): d.-drunk, vino sepultus (†): a d.-lift, res desperatæ or perditæ or desperatæ desperatæ rerum: to help a man at a d.-lift, (hæ rentem) qm expedire. || In the dead of the night, nocte intempestâ.

DEAD-NETTLE, galeopsis (γαλιόψις, Plin.; also Linn.); pure Lat. lamium.

DEADEN, || To weaken, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (e. g. stomachum).—debilitare; delumbare (e. g. sententias); enervare (e. g. rationem; corpus orationis, Petr.).—infirmare (to take away its strength, force, validity, e. g. fidem testis).—attenuare; extenuare (prop. to make thin; atten. vires, curas; ext. spem, curas, molestias, mala, vires).—minuere; imminuere; comminuere (to abate).—frangere; infringere; refringere (to break the force of alth).—hebetare; obtundere (to make dull; eply the senses): the sight, hebetare aciem oculorum, oculos; the sense of hearing, hebetare aures; obtundere auditum; the mind, animum, or ingenium, or ingenii vires comminuere; the mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere; hope, spem debilitare or extenuare; courage, animum frangere or infringere; their violence, impetum comprimere, or sedare.

DEADLY, adj. mortifer (death-bringing, e. g. a cut, thrust, wound, sickness; 605) Not to be used fig. poet. letalis or letifer).—exitialis (bringing ruin and destruction).—capitalis (even to death): a d. enemy, inimicus (hostis, adversarius) capitalis: to show oneself abys's d. enemy, se ci implacabilem inexplicabilemque præbere. A d. hatred, odium capitale or implacabile, or inexplicable (605) not odium mortiferum): a d. feud, inimicitia gravissima: to harbour a d. hatred agst aby, capitali odio a qo dissidere; implacabile odium in qm suscepisse. A d. poison, venenum dirum, malum or extiale (aft. Plin.; animalia venenata magis exitialis, si, &c.).—(a cup of) d. poison, poculum mortis: d. sin, (grande) nefas: to think it a d. sin to, &c., nefas habere or credere (with inf.).

DEADLY, adv. mortifere: to fall d. wounded, mor-

tifero vulnere ictum cadere. *D. pale*, cadaverosus. luridus (in a bad sense).—perpallidus.—exsanguis.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, **Atropa Belladonna* (Linn.).

DEADNESS, rigor (numbness, rigidity *fm* cold).—torpor (insensibility, as a state).—torpore (numbness, as an accident only: *fig. for* sloth).—stupor (*fig. the stunning caused by fright*).—languor (sometimes applied to colour).—lassitudo (caused by fatigue).—hebetatio (*Plin.*: the blunting or bluntness, hebetudo, very late; sensuum, *Macrob.*), imbecillitas, infirmitas, debilitas, (weakness; all three, also *fig. of the mind*).—virium defectio (the loss or failing of strength).—resolutio (relaxed state, e. g. nervorum, *Cels.*).—inertia (want of activity).—frigus (coldness, inactivity, C.).—saporis rei nullus; insinuitas (d. with ref. to inequities and beauty, e. g. villae): d. (of the flesh), caro hebes: d. to the world. *animus ab omni rerum humanarum curâ alienus: d. of the eye, hebetatio oculorum.—resolutio oculorum (*Cels.*): d. of the stomach, imbecillitas or infirmitas stomachi; resolutio stomachi: d. of the pulse, venarum exigui imbecillique pulsus: d. of the mental faculties, animi imbecillitas; animi debilitas; animi vigor obtusus; animi acies or vis obtusa: d. of the limbs, vires corporis affectae.

DEAF, surdus (both of one who cannot, and of one who will not, hear).—auribus captus (whether naturally, or through illness): somewhat d., surdaster (*C. Tusc.* 5, 40, 116): naturally d., ci auditus negatus est: to grow d., obsurdescere: to make aby almost d. with *athg*, qm or cs aures obtundere qâ re: the ears of aby are d. to *athg*, aures cs ad qd surdæ, or ad qd clausæ sunt; surdus est qâ in qâ re; qd in aures non recipit or accipit: to be d. to advice, qm (momentem) non audire: to preach to d. ears, surdo or surdis auribus canere (*V. L.* 40, 4); frustra surdas aures fatigare (*Curt.*); surdo narrare fabulam (*Ter.*); verba fiunt mortuo (*Ter.*): d. and dumb, naturaliter surdus idemque mutus—cui et auditus negatus est, et sermonis usus ablati (both *off.* *Plin.* 10, 69, 88). To turn a d. ear to aby, respuere qm auribus, or aures qm respuunt (to refuse to listen to a person one dislikes).

DEAFEN, exsurdare (v. pr. e. g. aures).—obtundere (to stun with clamour, aures; or aby with entreaties, qm rogitando).

DEAFISH, surdaster (*C. Tusc.* 5, 40, 116): to be d., gravior audire (*Ex* not male audire, *veh* means to have a bad character).—gravitate auditûs laborare; aures hebetiores habere.

DEAFNESS, surditas.

DEAL, || *A considerable quantity; stb* by copia, via, multitudo (e. g. copia argenti; infinita via marmoris; copia rugum); but *my* by the neut. adjectives of quantity: a great d. of *athg*, multum; plurimum (and less *athg*) aliquantum (= a considerable d.; e. g. argenti): a d. of trouble, plurimum laboris et operæ. A great d. (= by a great d.), multo, longe, stb multo partibus. | *Deal at cards*, *paginarum partitio or distributio. *It is your d.*, *tuum est paginas dispartire. || *Fit wood*, lignum abiegnum. abies.

DEAL, tr. dividere; dispartire; distribuere; dispensare (to d. out in shares).—largiri; dilargiri; elargiri (to d. out or spend with liberality: elargiri, *Pers.* 3, 70): to d. out corn, frumentum metiri; meat, viscerationem dare; among the soldiers, militibus; the tablets used in voting, tabellas diribere: to d. aby hard words, verbis castigare qm; blows, pugnos obereere ci (*Comic.*): to d. cards, *paginas dispartire, *chartas or scidas distribuere.

DEAL, intr. || *Behave (absol. or towards a person; followed by 'with' or 'by')*.—tractare qm (to treat him; e. g. liberaliter, injuriosus, honorificentius, benignius).—habere qm (e. g. bene, male, liberaliter).—agere; qm esse in qm (e. g. who did not d. with you quite fairly, qui in te injuriosus fuit; se præbere erga or in qm: to d. honorably in *athg*, in qâ re bene, or optimâ fide versari, or probe agere; to d. liberally with aby, liberaliter qm habere; to d. harshly with aby, asperere or male qm tractare; qd deuti (*Np. Eum.* 11, 3): to d. indulgently with aby, indulgentiâ or indulgenter tractare qm. Indulgere ci (*s. Her.* *Cæs.* B. G. 1, 40): to d. with aby exactly as with every body else, qm eodem loco habere, quo alium: to d. with aby as with an enemy, (in) hostium numero habere; pro hoste habere or ducere: he dealt kindly with me, benigne se mihi præbuit; benignum eum expertus sum; benigne me exceperit, or mecum egit. *Stb* 'to d. with,' = 'to do with,' facere ci, qo, or (seld.) de qo. How would you d. with this fellow? quid tibi homini facias? || *Manage a person*, tractare qm.—cs animum flectere.—ex volun-

tate uti qo (to do what one pleases with him): one who knows how to d. with aby, artifex or cs animum tractandi: easy to d. with, tractabilis (e. g. homo; Ingenium): a temper that is easy to d. with, mite ac tractabile Ingenium. || *Manage or handle* (subjects, affairs, &c.), tractare (to handle; e. g. questionem, res turbidas): to d. with a subject, tractare rem (g. i.).—dicere de qâ re (by word of mouth).—scribere de qâ re; scripturâ persequi qd; dissere, disputare de qâ re: to d. briefly with *athg*, paucis absolere qd: to d. awkwardly with *athg*, rem perperam incipere or aggredi: how would he d. with this conclusion? quid faceret huc conclusioni? (C.).—|| To deal in, or drive a trade in, *athg*, rem gerere; rem gerere et lucrum facere (if profitably); mercaturam (mercaturas, if in several things) facere (as a merchant, especially a wholesale dealer).—negotari; vendere, or venditare; commercium cs rei facere (e. g. thuris, *Plin.*): the Roman merchants d. with the Gauls, mercatores Romani ad Gallos commentant (that is, go with their merchandize backwards and forwards, *Cæs.* B. G. 1, 1).

DEALER, a d. in *athg*, mercator cs rei (e. g. thuris Arabicorumque odorum, *Plin.* 6, 24, 26).—qui commercium exercet cs rei (of articles of commerce; e. g. Hi primi commercium thuris fecere maximeque exercant, *Plin.* 12, 14, 30).—qui venditat, &c. qd.—A d. in leather, *qui coria vendit or venditat; in dry goods, *qui merces ad unum vendit.—A retail d.; wholesale d.; vid. RETAIL, WHOLESALE. || *Absol.*; institor (a retailer, or d. in trifles going from house to house).—mercator; negotiator (a merchant).—tabernarius (if he keeps a shop).—propola; caupo (both mere vendors of different articles).—nundinator (one who frequents the weekly markets).—|| A dealer at cards, *qui paginas dispartit: a careful d. at cards, *qui paginas studiosè dispartit. || To be a plain dealer with aby, *sine fraude agere cum qo: a plain d., homo sine fuco et fallaciis, a double-d., fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; quadruplator.—bilinguis (double-tongued).—homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuco et fallaciis): to be a double-d., totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare, or (with ref. to aby), ci fucum facere; qm fraude or dolo capere. || *Fig.* A dealer in *athg* (e. g. 'these small dealers in wit and learning,' *Swift*), velut institor quidam cs rei (e. g. eloquentiæ, Q. 9, 3, 12); or institor cs rei only (e. g. ambigiosus institor eloquentiæ: Q. = ostentator, jactor).

DEALING, || *Intercourse*, commercium (proper for trade, then also of connexion generally).—negotii, pl. (business).—conversatio (familiar intercourse in daily life).—usus (intercourse with a person *fm* whom one derives benefit).—consuetudo (habits of intercourse or intimacy).—convictus (as for as one, more or less, lives with another).—To have d.'s with aby, commercium habere cum qo; commercio cs frui; est mihi commercium or consuetudo cum qo: to break off all d.'s with aby, consuetudinem intermittere: to order one's slaves to have no d.'s with strangers, servis vetare quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse: to have no d.'s with, commercium cum qo non est; in *athg*, cs rei; cum qo or qâ re commercii nihil est (*Plaut.*). || *Treatment*, tractatio (e. g. of questions, affairs, &c., rerum, questionum).—rei tractandæ modus.—(agendi) ratio.—agendi modus.—Harsh d., severitas (opp. indulgentia).—Gentle d., lenitas. To be harsh in one's d. with aby, severitatem adhibere ci, or in qm: to be too indulgent in one's d. with aby, qm nimia indulgentiâ tractare. || *Behaviour*; plain or upright d., fides, integritas et fides. probitas.—Double-d., fallacia.—doli atque fallacie. To be guilty of double-d. in *athg*, fallaciam in re facere; towards aby, fraudem ci facere; dolum ci struere, necitere, confingere: there is some double-d., qd doli subest: there is no double-d., nihil doli subest. || *At cards*, *paginarum dispartitio: careful d., *paginarum studiosa dispartitio (so as to avoid a misdeal).

DEAN, *decānus.

DEANERY, || *Dean's house*, *Decāni domicilium.—domus, que ad habitandum semper datur ei, qui Decāni munus obtinet (*off.* *Fitr.* 2, 8, 9). || *Dean's office*; see next word.

DEANSHIP, *decāni munus;

DEAR, || *Beloved*, carus; *decanatus, ßs, m. boy or girl, puer, puella suavis, dulcis: s. d. man (ironically), suavis homo (*T. Phorm.* 2, 3, 64): my d. fellow (in accosting!) O bone! i. v. bone! also (in parenthetical amabo, or sodes: by whatever is most d. to you, have compassion upon us, per ea, que tibi dulcissima sunt in vitâ, miserere nostri.—I hold aby d., or aby is

d. to me, qm mihi carus, gratus, gratus acceptusque est; qm carum habeo; qm diligo, amo: very d., qm unice diligo: to be d. to aby, ei cordi esse; a qo amari, diligi: to hold aby as d. to a son, qm haud acceus diligere ac filium: he is as d. to me as my own brother, ne frater quidem mihi carior est: his life is dearer to him than his fame, illi maior vitæ quam gloriæ cupido. || Costly, carus (opp. vilis).—magni pretii; pretiosus (opp. parvi pretii).—Corn is d., annona cara est; in much dearer thing, rebus carioribus multo (Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 8): what you do not want is d. at any price, quod non opus est, asse carum est: to buy aby d., qd emere care, or magno, or male: comparare qd magno pretio: very d. (used adverbially), carissime; impenso pretio, or impenso only: however d., it may be, quanti quanti: how d., quanti: to make things d., annonam incendere, or flagellare, or exandefacere (of persons; e.g. by buying up corn); caritatem annonæ inferre (of things, e.g. of hail-storms): every thing was remarkably d. that year, annus in summâ caritate fuit: to sell d., vendere care, or magno, or bene: to sell dearer, plus vendere: to be sold exceedingly d., impenso pretio venire: as d. as possible, quam plurimo vendere: to pay very d. for aby, qd carissime emere (prop.).—maximas cæ rei pœnas dare (to smart for it): to be d., care constare; plus stare: non sine magnâ mercede contingere (not to be had for a small sum): to be much dearer than, &c., multo plus esse, quam, &c. || Dear (expressing astonishment); prohi Jupiter; prohi deum atque hominum fidem.

DEARLING, see DARLING.

DEARLY, adv. blande; amanter; pie: to love aby dearly, intimo amore prosequi qm; pie colere qm. || At a high price; see DEAR.

DEARNESS, || High price, or value, caritas (opp. vilitas).—magnum pretium (opp. parvum pretium): d. of corn, caritas annonæ, or rei frumentariæ: excessive d., or dearth, inopia rei frumentariæ; inopia frumentaria; inopia et caritas rei frumentariæ. || Quality of being dear, caritas.

DEARTH, inopia et fames; of corn, inopia et caritas rei frumentariæ: to suffer fm d., fame or inopia et fame premi. || IMPROPR. Want; deficiency, penuria.—inopia.—d. of friends, penuria amicorum; of arguments, inopia argumentorum: to be suffering fm a d. of aby, cæ rei inopia laborare or premi; a qâ re laborare.

DEARTICULATE, see DISLOCATE.

DEATH, mors (extinction of life, or the separation of the soul fm the body).—letum (as the lot of man, poetical).—nec (violent death, and confined to this sense in classical prose).—There are also many euphemistic expressions for d., such as obitus; excessus vitæ or e vitâ; discessus a vitâ.—fnis or exitus vitæ.—dissolutio nature, &c.—interitus; exitium (violent d., the former usually, the latter always): after d., post-mortem: after the d. of aby, post mortem cæ; qo mortuo: near his d., moriens or moribundus. || The forms in bundus strengthen the notion of the present participle, moribundus = when the hand of d. was laid violently upon him.—d. for one's country, mors pro patriâ opetita: to die a violent d., violentâ morte perire: to die a natural d., naturæ concedere or satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: a sudden d., mors subita: to be cut off by a sudden d., repentino mori; subitâ morte extingui or corripri: a voluntary, a premature d., mors voluntaria or opetita; mors immatura: to condemn to d. and execute, qm capitis damnatum morte multare: to have an easy d., facilem exitum habere: to put aby to d., mortem ei afferre; morte qm afficere; morte multare (espily of a judge, sovereign, &c.; but also of a person himself, of nature, &c.): to suffer d., mortem subire or opetere (opp. implying, if not actually courting it, yet bravely encountering it); for aby, emori, or mortem (seld. morte, L.) occumbere pro qo: to meet d. bravely, æquo animo mortem opetere; fidenti animo ad mortem gradi: to shun d., mortem fugere: to seek d., mortem expetere: to find an honorable d., honeste occumbere: to punish with d., morte multare; supplicio afficere (persons only).—supplicio vindicare qd (a crime): the punishment of aby is d., ei rei supplicium constitutum est: aby's sorrow will be the d. of him, qz inærore consumitur: to dread aby as much as d. itself, qd mortis instar putare: to meet one's d. on the field of battle, (in) prælio or acie cadere: to pass sentence of d., to condemn to d., capitis or capite damnare or condemnare: to beat aby to d., qm ad mortem mulcare: to starve oneself to d., per inediâ a vitâ discedere. I (210)

was tormented with the fear of d., metu mortis cruciabar: to let aby choose his own d., ei liberum mortis arbitrium indulgere: to drink off the cup of d., poculum mortis exhaurire: the hour of d., hora suprema; tempus mortis or moriendi: when the hour of d. was nigh, quam jam moriendi tempus urgeret: sentence of d., sententia, quâ qz capitis condemnatur. The punishment of d., pœna vitæ, capitis, or mortis; ultima pœna; supplicium ultimum, extremum, or summum; fm context also supplicium, a crime of such the punishment is d.; see CAPITAS, adl.: to pronounce sentence of d., constituere in qm supplicium; decernere ei supplicium: to make it d. to do so and so, capite sancire, si quis, &c.; sacrare caput ejus, qui, &c. (L. 2, 8): it was d. to, &c., or, if any one did so and so, the punishment was d., capitale fuit or capital fuit, &c.: sick unto d., morbo gravi et mortifero affectus: to be sick unto d., mortifere egrotare (Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3); morbo mortifero corruptum esse; morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse: the sleep of d., sopor æternus (Lucr. 3, 467): a d.-blow, plaga extrema (see C. SEXT. 37, 80): to give aby his d.-blow, plagam extremam infligere: the news of aby's d., nuntius mortis: to receive a false report of aby's d., de morte cæ falsus nuntius venit: the pains of d., mortis cruciatus. *discrimen mortis: a d.-sweat, *sudor, quem mors elicit or evocat: the certificate of aby's d., *litteræ mortis testes: to be at d.'s door, animam agere (to be breathing one's last); mortifere egrotare (Plin.).—|| DEATH-WATCH (insect), *termes pulsatorius (Linn.).—THE DEATH'S-HEAD SPHINX, Sphinx Atropos (Linn.).—|| DEATH-BED, lectus vitalis (Petr.). *lectus fatalis (Ern.). On his d.-bed, moriens (as he was dying).—moribundus (visibly dying; the hand of d. being upon him).

DEATHLESS, see IMMORTAL.

DEATH-LIKE, indicium mortis præs se ferens: a d.-i. silence, silentium summum: a d.-i. countenance, cadaverosa facies. A d.-i. sleep, *somnia mortis similis; *sopor mortis similis: to lie in a d.-i. sleep, somnus artissimus me complexus est (C.): tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (Aft. Plin. 8, 36, 54).

DEBAR, excludere (prop. and fig.; qm qâ re or a qâ re).—prohibere qm or qd qâ re; or with quominus, ne, or (espily pass.) inf. (prohibere qâ re = to hold back fm; prohibere a qâ re = to protect agst, Freund.; but this is doubtful).—denegare ci qd (refuse him; e.g. gaudia, O.): to d. fm magistratû offices, qm honore magistratûs: fm a share in the government, qm a republica excludere or prohibere; fm being a citizen, qm a civium numero sejungere; qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excludere: to d. aby fm entering a town, qm mœnibus excludere. See EXCLUDE.

DEBARCATION, see DISSEMBARCATION.

DEBARCK, see DISSEMBARK.

DEBASE, || To lower, minuire; imminuere; oneself, se denitire, se submittere: to atq, prolabi ad qd; se prolicere in qd (e.g. to effeminate lamentations, in mullebris ætus); descendere ad qd (e.g. ad gravissimas verborum contumelias): one's rank, minuire suam dignitatem: to d. oneself to the lowest degree, se abjicere or se abjicere et prosternere: to d. an art by practising it for money or gain, artem ad mercedem atque questum abducere: to such an extent did Perillus d. his art, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. || To disgrace, dedecorare; dedecore afficere: to d. oneself by atq, se dedecorare qâ re (e.g. flagitiis); dedecus concipere qâ re (e.g. libidinum intemperantiâ): atq d's me, qd mihi est dedecori, or turpitudini.—|| To adulterate, corrumpere (to spoil).—vitare (e.g. pecunias; merces).—adulterare (e.g. numos; gemmas): money thus debased, numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonus). || Debasing, indecorus.

DEBASEMENT, humilitas (debasing conduct, C. de Invent. 1, 56, 109); ignominia (disgrace); adulteratio (of coin, numorum).

DEBATABLE, quod or de quo ambigitur; ambiguis; dubius; dubius et controversus.—quod in controversiam vocari, or adduci, or deduci potest; quod in controversiâ relinquatur. See CONTROVERTIBLE.

DEBATE, v. disputare (not = 'to dispute' in our sense of the word; but either to discuss a question, or to think it over in one's own mind; it does not relate to contest, but to deliberation and discussion: to d. a point, or subject, is not rem, but de qâ re, with the exception of id, hoc, hæc, quæ, multa, &c.).—disceptare verbis (to weigh the grounds of any disputed point, with a view to its decision; de qâ re, except hæc, &c.; also absol.).—verbis contendere, concertare (of a vehement controversial d.): the question is debated,

causa in disceptatione versatur : *to d. the point wisely and justly*, hæc juste sapienterque disceptare; *pro and con*, de re in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem disputare. || *To debate in one's own mind upon althg*, cogitare or meditari de qâ re; secum in animo versare (unamquamque) rem; omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere; exactissimo judicio examinare qd.

DEBATE, s. disceptatio (*a quiet consideration of the arguments on both sides, truth being the object*).—*contentio* (*a contest in words, to make good one's own cause*).—*A stormy d.*, prps magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio (*affl. L. 38, 32*; magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit): *there was an animated or violent d. in the senate*, magna in senatu disceptatio fuit (*L. 38, 32*).—*If = strife*; *vid.*

DEBATEFUL, || *Breeding debates*, controversus et plenus dissenisionis (C.). || *Contentious*, certandi studiosus.—*concentrationis studiosus*—pugnax et quasi bellatorius.

DEBATER, *Crel.*—*If = fond of debating*, certandi or concentrationis studiosus; concentrationis cupidus; ad concentrationem promptus. ~~NOT~~ *Not* disceptor, *whc is a legal umpire, &c.*

DEBAUCH, v. || *Corrupt, vitiate*, a rectâ viâ abducere (*prop.*).—qm transversum agere (*fig. to d. or seduce fm the path of right or virtue*; *S. Jug. 14, 20. Sen. Ep. 8, 3*).—*corruptere* ca animum et mores; *also corruptere qm only (aby's moral principles)*.—a bono honestoque in pravam abstrahere (*S. Jug. 29, 2*). qm ad nequitiam adducere; *ci fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (to d. or lead into debauchery*; *Ter. Ad. 3, 3. Heaut. 3, 1, 72*).—qm in stuprum illicere.—*Seduce fm duty or allegiance*, *corruptere (g. t. to try to d. aby, tentare qm (Np. Ep. 4, 1)*.—qm (pecuniâ) corrumpendum suscipere (*to undertake to d.*)—*solicitare (Cæs.)* or tentare (*affl. quod me tentasti, Np. Epam. 4, 1*): *to try to d. the soldiers, milites or militum animos tentare (Afr. 57): to undertake to d. the soldiers, milites corruptendos (pecuniâ) suscipere: an opportunity of debauching the soldiers, milites solicitandi occasio (Cæs. B. C. 2, 33, fin.)*. || *Debauch a woman*, (per vim) stuprare; stuprum inferre ci; stuprum cum qâ facere; *corruptere (seduce)*.

DEBAUCH, heluatio (*as an act*)—*luxuria (as a habit)*.—*commissatio (carousing)*.

DEBAUCHEE, homo or vir libidinosus (C.).—*heluo (glutton, &c; also one who squanders his property in excesses)*.—*gurgies*; *nepos (a spendthrift)*. In gurgies atque heluo.—*commissator (a pot-companion)*.—*scurtator (of dissolute habits)*.

DEBAUCHER, corruptor; corruptela (*Ter.*). stuprator.—*alienæ pudicitie insidiator (Auct. ad Herenn.)*.—*solicitor (Sen.)*.

DEBAUCHERY, mores dissoluti; vita dissoluta; vita libidinosâ, or libidinis dedita: *the companion of his d.*, libidinum socius (T.): *a youth spent in d.*, adolescentia libidinosâ et intemperans: *to tempt to d.*, illicere qm in stuprum; *corruptere qm; corruptelarum illecebris irretire qm; facem præferre ci ad libidinem*. || *Corruption of fidelity*, sollicitatio (*attempt to seduce; e. g. soldiers*).—*corruptela (e. g. servi, C. Dejos. 11, 30)*.

DEBELLATE, *chirotopuz*.

DEBENTURE, chirographum (*note of hand*).—*syngrapha (a formal contract subscribed by both parties)*.

DEBILE, *see WEAK*.

DEBILITATE, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (*prop. e. g. stomachum*).—*debilitare (prop. and fig.)*.—*enervare*; *infirmare*; *vires debilitare, or attenuare, or afficere*. *See WEAKEN*.

DEBILITY, imbecillitas; infirmitas: *d. of body, valetudo infirma; valetudinis infirmitas or imbecillitas*. *See WEAKNESS*.

DEBIT, v. Inducere ci qd (*e. g. sumpsum ci, C.*).—*qd expensum ferre (to set it down as paid to him)*.—in tabulas or in codicem referre (*to set down a debt*).—*nomina facere (see Obs. at the end of 'DEBT')*.

DEBONAIRE, *see ELEGANT*; *WELL-BRED*.

DEBONAIRLY, comiter; hilariter; blande; hilari vultu.

DEBT, debitum (*g. t. for every sort of obligation; also a money-d.*).—*pecunia debita (money owed)*.—*pecunia credita (money lent)*.—*nomén (the debtor's name as entered in the account-book)*: *the whole d.*, solidum: *debts, æs alienum (with grande, novum, tantum, &c.)*.—*pecuniæ debite (sums owed)*; *pecuniæ creditæ (sums lent)*.—*nomina (sums set down as owed by particular persons)*.

sons: *bad v.'s*, nomina impedita (*opp. nom. expedita*): *a little d.*, raudusculum (C.); *de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, Att. 7, 2, 7*): *also parvum nomen: the extent of his d.'s*, æris alieni magnitudo: *to contract d.'s*, æs alienum facere, contrahere (C.), *confiare (S.)*: *to fall into d.*, in æs alienum incidere: *to be, or be involved, in d.*, æs alienum habere; in ære alieno esse; debère (*opp. in sula numia versari*): *to be quite out of d.*, *to be in d. to nobody*, debère nullum numum nemini: *to be deep in d.*, ære alieno laborare, or premi; obæratum esse: *to be over head and ears in d.*, ære alieno demersum, or obrütum esse; animam debère (*Prov. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56*): *to involve aby in d.*, qm ære alieno obstringere; *deeply*, ære alieno obruere qm: *he is in my d.*, in ære meo est (*also = he is under obligations to me; vid. C. Div. 13, 62, 1, 15, 14, 1*): *he has been many years in my d.*, multi sunt anni, quum ille in meo ære est: *to exact, or call in a d.*, nomen exigere: *the whole d.*, in solidum appellare (*Ter. Ann. 6, 17, 1*): *to discharge or pay d.'s*, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, or expédire: *to free aby fm d.*, liberare qm ære alieno, or (*to free partially*) levare qm ære alieno: *to forgive aby his d.'s*, pecuniâ creditâ condonare ci (C.).—*donare ci æs alienum (Brut. ap. C.)*: *to make oneself liable for the d.'s of one's friends*, æs alienum amicorum suscipere (C. Off. 2, 15, 56).—*Aby's property consists of outstanding d.'s*, pecuniâ in nominibus habere (C.): *to apply to aby for the payment of a d.*, debitorem admonere, or *de pecuniâ debitâ appellare: to set down a d. (due to one)*, nomen referre in adversaria (*in a day-book*): *to take measures for recovering a d.*, pecuniâ persequi; *syngraphas suas persequi (d.'s for wch one has a note of hand)*: *to cancel a d.*, nomen inducere; *pecuniâ creditâ condonare ci: to get out of d.*, æs alienum solvere, or dissolvere; *ære alieno exire: to be unable to pay one's old d.'s*, in veteræ ære alieno vacillare: *to pay old d.'s by contracting new; or, take up money to pay one's d.'s*, versurâ solvere or dissolvere (*see Np. Att. 2, 4*): *the calling in of d.'s*, exactio nominum or pecuniarum: *d.-book*, tabulæ codex.—*calendarium (showing the interest due on the Calends of each month)*.—*Free from d.*, ære alieno vacuus (*having no d.'s*).—*ære alieno solutus or liberatus (whose d.'s have been discharged)*: *to pay the d. of nature (fig. for to die)*, debitum naturæ reddere (*Np. de Regg. 1, 4*): *to discharge one's d. to one's country*, solvo patriâ, quod debeo. ~~NOT~~ *Oss. nomina facere (is on the part of the creditor) to set down a d. to be considered due on some future day [cf. C. Fam. 7, 23; nomina se facturum, quâ ego vellem die]*, but probably also on the part of the debtor to engage to pay at some future time (*see Schütz Lex. Cic. nomen*).—~~NOT~~ *When 'd. ebt' is used fig. it is not debitum (except in the phrase 'debt of nature'), but officium, or quod debeo, quod meum est*.

DEBTOR, debitor; debens; qui debet (*in ref. to the creditor*).—*obæratum (with ref. to oneself; deeply in debt)*.—~~NOT~~ *nomen, prop. 'the debt, also stands for 'the debtor', but only relatively; as, a d. who pays punctually, bonum nomen: a d. who cannot pay, or is backward in paying, malum, lentum nomen: —to be aby's d.*, ci debère; *to a great extent, ci grandem debère pecuniâ (prop. for to owe much money to aby)*; in cs ære alieno esse (*both prop. and fig.*); ci multa debère (*fig. for to be much beholden to aby*).

DEBUT, initium, principium, introitus (*Suet.*), auspiciâ (*Just.*), *with gen. of the thing (e. g. initium regni; introitus sacerdotii)*: *to make one's d. (of an actor)*, initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari (*Suet. Cal. 54*).

DECADE, decas, kdís (*late*); *used by L. for a period of ten years*);—*pure Lat. numerus denarius*.

DECADENCY, *see DECLINE*.

DECALOGUE, Decalogus (*eccl. term*).—**præcepta or leges decem tabularum*.

DECAMP, || *PROP.*, castra movère or promovère; *in the historians often movère only (to break up the camp, and march further)*; or signa movère or ferre (*the standard*); or tabernacula tendere (*to take down the tents*). || *To set off; depart*, se dare in viam; se committere viæ or itineri; se commovère; abire; discedere; contendere qd (*see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 1*).

DECAMPMENT, profectio; abitus; discessus (*of the soldiers, e. castris*): *to give the signal for d.*, vasa conclamare; signum dare, ut milites vasa colligant: *to order it to be given, (vassa) conclamari jubère; to give the signal for d.*, and *for battle at the same time*, signum simul itineris pugneque proponere.

DECANT, vinum diffundere (*with or without de dolo*); diffundere sc. de doliis in cados, *is to be distinguished fm defundere, to pour into glasses, &c., see*

Inipp. on H. Ep. 1, 5, 4).—transfundere, transferre.—transfundere in aliud vas.

DECANTER, *lagena*.—ampulla (*big-bellied, such as is used for claret, champagne*): a small d., laguncula, ampullula (*Sulpic. Scv. Dial. 3, 3, in.*): a glass d., lagena crystallina; with a wide neck, lagena patensissimi oris: to empty a d., lagenam exsiccare, scintillasi, furtim (a jocular expression of Q. C., see *Ep. 16, 26, 2*). || One who decants, capulator (*Cat. Col.*).

DECAPITATE, caput cs praeicere (with a sword, when the person is not previously strangled).—caput cervicibus abscondere, or cervicibus fractis caput abscondere (when the person is previously strangled; *C. Phil. 11, 2, 5*).—aerari ferire or percutere (with the axe, by the executioner).—decollare (*post-Aug.*, and in the less elevated style).

DECAY, v. || INTRANS. in ruinam pronum esse (*prop. to be near falling*).—labi (*prop. to fall in, e. g. of a house, of the cheeks, then, to sink, to become worse, e. g. of a breed or race, of manners, of sciences*).—collabi = to falling to ruins, *prop. of buildings; fig. of the state*.—dilabi (*prop. to separate fm each other, e. g. of the parts of buildings, of walls; then, fig. to be going downwards, e. g. of the state*).—macrescere (*to fall away, of living beings*).—tabescere (*to waste away, of living beings*).—marcescere (*fade away; hence, languish, grow weak; e. g. marcescentes senio vires, Plin.; marcescere desidia, L.*).—demiui (*of the moon, also of strength; it would be wrong to use diminui, see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 13*).—minui; minuire (*to be lessened; e. g. of the memory*): my strength d.'s or fails me, viribus senesco, or deficio; vires extenuantur, deficient: my memory d.'s, memoria labat, minuitur; deficio memoria: zeal and hope d. together, studium cum spe senescit: the power of the Athenians d.'s, opes Atheniensium senescunt: to d. or be reduced to poverty, ad inopiam or egestatem or paupertatem redigi. || TRANS. imbecillum or infirmum reddere; attenuare; vitilare (*see WEAKEN*). A decayed tooth, dens exesus.—dens cavus or cavatus (*hollow*): decayed (= reduced to poverty), ad inopiam, egestatem or paupertatem reductus: beams that are decayed, asseres marcidii (*Vitr.*).

DECAY, deminutio.—defectio virtum; vires corporis affectae: of the understanding, deminutio mentis. To fall to d., to go to d.—see DECAY, v. INTRA.

DECEASE, obitus; excessus vite or e vitâ; discessus a vitâ; exitus (*SYN. in DEATH, vid.*).

DECEASE, v. e vitâ discedere, exire de or e vitâ; mortem or diem supremum obire (*SYN. in DIE, vid.*).

DECEIT, fraus (*fraudulent action*).—fraudatio (*dishonesty, opp. fides, honesty*).—dolus malus, or dolus only (*artifice*).—fallacia (*specy when the d. is carried on by words*); doli atque fallaciae.—ars; artes; machinae (*artful means to attain one's end*): without d., sine fraude: full of d. (*of men*), fraudulentus; qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (*opp. homo sine fide et fallaciis*): to practise d., fraudem inferre; fraudem moliri; agst aby, dolum ci struere, necetere, confingere; fallaciam in qm intendere *there is, or is not, any d. in it*, aliquid or nihil doli subest. Self-d., error, also fraus.

DECEITFUL, ad fallendum instructus; fraudulentus.—fallax (*prone to deceive craftily*).—dolosus (*full of deceit, all both of persons and things*).—vafer (*slg.*).—veterator (*grown old in deceit*).—vanus (*empty; of things; e. g. hopes, spes*): d. words, verba ad fallendum instructa.

DECEITFULLY, fraudulententer; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum: to deal d., dolose, or mala fide agere.

DECEITFULNESS, fraudatio (*opp. fides*).—fallendi studium (*propensity to deceive*).—vanitas. Inanitas (*emptiness*).

DECEITLESS, sincerus. verus. Jx. sincerus atque verus.—incurruptus.—candidus.—apertus. simplex; Jx. apertus et simplex.

DECEIVABLE, Crel. qui facile decipi, &c. potest.

DECEIVE, fraudare (*verb. propr.*).—fallere (*also with fraude; to make aby take falsehood for truth without being aware of it, socios induxit, deceptit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, C.*).—decipere (*to out-wit by a suddenly executed plot* [*Död.*]: to d. by false appearances, and take advantage of aby's folly, or want of caution).—In errorem inducere, or inducere only (*to lead into error by deceitful counsel; to take in; see fallere above*).—deludere (*to play upon aby's credulity*).—imponere ci aliquid, or merely imponere ci (*under the pretext of giving information*).—verba dare ci (*to pass words for current coin*).—frustrari (*to d. by false hopes; to d. one's expectation*).—destituere (*to leave in the lurch*).—mentiri (*fig. of things, e. g. frons, oculi, vultus mentiuntur*).—circumscribere (*ensnare*).—fallaciam or (212)

fraudem ci facere; dolum ci necetere or confingere (*play him a trick; practise deceit agst him*).—circumvenire (*lit. 'come round a man'; take him in by an artfully laid plot*).—fraude or dolo capere, eludere (*get a fraudulent advantage over him*).—ci fucum facere (*to throw dust in his eyes*).—circumducere (*Com.*): to lead by the nose): to d. his creditors, fraudare creditores: to try to d. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm: it was this that deceived me, hoc mihi fraudi fuit: to d. aby's expectation, spem cs fallere, or destituere; expectationem cs decipere: my eyes have deceived me, visus (me) frustratus est. I am deceived, me fallo; fallor; animus me fallit: I am much deceived, vehementer erro: I am deceived in atq, qd me fallit: I am deceived in my expectation, a spe destituor; spes me fallit, destituit, or frustratur: being deceived in this expectation, hac spe lapsus (*Cæs.*): unless I am deceived, nisi quid me fefellerit; nisi fallor: I am completely deceived, if, &c., omnia me fallunt, nisi, &c.

DECEIVER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—homo ad fraudem acutus.—veterator (a d. who has grown old in the service).—~~DECE~~ Deceptor only *Sen. Thyst.* 40.

DECEMBER, December, bris (the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoning fm March; sometimes put for the year that is ended, hic tertius December, ex quo, &c., H.).

DECEMPEDAL, *decem pedes habens.

DECEMVIRATE, decemviratus, 'tis (government of ten persons; C. and L.): of or belonging to the d., decemviralis (e. g. collegium, C. leges, the twelve tables, L., potestas, L. and T.).

DECENCY, || Fitness, decentia. || Propriety, decor.—decorum.—modestia (modest, well-bred behaviour, opp. immodestia): to observe the rules of d., decorum sequi, servare, tenere or custodire: to study the rules of d. in atq, in qâ re quid decet, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid decet, sentire: atq, is agst the rules of d., turpe est qd: to forget the rules of d., decoris oblivisci.

DECENNIAL, decem annorum (in general).—decennis (lasting ten years).—decennalia, ium, pl. a festival, celebrated every tenth year fm its institution by Augustus; a d. period, decennium (late); duo lustra, pl.

DECENT, || Fit, aptus ci (of persons); ci rei or ad qd (of things). || Becoming, quod decet qm (~~DECE~~ decens only by the poets, and in prose-writers of the silver age, caply Q.; e. g. decentior amicitus).—decorus (only applies to words and actions): words that are not over-d., verba parum verecunda.

DECENTLY, decore; rectè.—decenter (decentius).—honeste; modeste; verecunde; ut decet. D. clad, honeste vestitus (*Varr.*).

DECEPTION, fraudatio, fallacia. circumscriptio, fraus. [~~DECE~~ Deceptio, wch used to stand, *Vitr.* 2, 8, is very late.] See DECEIT.

DECHARM, *incantatum or effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

DECIDE, disceptare qd (to d. a question of right, aft. weighing the arguments on both sides; then = to d. generally, and also to d. by arms).—decernere qd or de re, or absol. (to determine judicially aft. deliberation, &c., then to determine generally; also with the sword).—dijudicare qd (to give judgement in a cause, and so settle the question; also generally, or with the sword).—judicare qd or de re (to d. or pass sentence as judge, or generally).—arbitri partes suscipere (absol. to d. a controversy as arbiter).—decidere qd or de re (to cut off, as it were, all further litigation; also decidere cum qo, to settle a matter with a person, and absol.).—statuere, constituere (to d. or settle a controverted point); Jn. decidere statuereque (to d. and determine, &c., what, quid).—momentum facere ci rei or in qâ re; momentum afferre ad qd (of a circumstance wch gives the decisive turn to atq).—pronunciare (to pronounce sentence, as a judge; and of atq, that pronounces judicially; e. g. reason will d. the point equitably, æquum pronuntiabit sententiam ratio, C.): to d. a point, affirmare de re (i. e. to state one's decided opinion about it): to d. a cause, pronunciare de causa, re, &c. (Q.): to d. a controversy, controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare (all three also by arms, ferro).—controversiam dirimere (*C. Off. 3, 33, 119; dirimere litem, O.*).—de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere. [~~DECE~~ Oss. secare, lites, res, &c. is poet. (*H. Ep. 1, 16, 42. and Sal. 1, 10, 15.*)—controversiam componere (to arrange it; to bring parties to an agreement): to d. a question, questionem solvere; also decidere (*Ulp.*): a law-suit, dijudicare litem (t); in favour of the accused, secundum reum

dare litem or iudicare (opp. contra reum dare litem): matters not to be decided by mere opinion, res ab opinionis arbitrio junctas: to d. the battle, pugnam decernere; the victory, momentum afferre ad victoriam: arma must d., omnia arma agenda sunt: when circumstances require it, the sword must decide, quom tempus postulat, manu decertandum est: the sword has already decided, jam decretum est (C. ad Div. 10, 10, 2): the fate of the republic will be decided by a single battle, in uno praelio omnia fortuna reipublicae disceptat (ibid.): to d. the affair by arms, ferro inter se decernere.—I am to d. it, res penes me posita est: I alone am to d. it, cui res potestas omnis in me est posita: not to d. athg, integrum or injudicatum relinquere qd: a thing not yet decided, res integra: the matter is not yet decided, adhuc sub iudice lis est (H. A. P. 78); adhuc de hac re apud iudicem lis est (Ascon. ad C. Verr. 1, 45, p. 335, ed. Schütz.): it will soon be decided, *brevis patebit, manifestum fiet (i. e. it will soon be generally known). Whether the passions are also a part of it, is a question that is not yet decided, perturbationes sintne ejusdem partes, questio est: his fate is not yet decided, non habet exploratam rationem salutis suae.

DECIDE, INTRANS. || Determine, resolve, decernere. consilium capere.—apud animum statuere, constituere.—destinare. animo proponere. censere. placet ci.—sciscere. jubere. Jn. sciscere et jubere (of the assembly of the people; scisc. esp. of the plebs; jub. of the whole populus): to d. upon athg, pronunciare, constituere de re: to d. upon athg, decernere qd faciendum (S. Cat. 4, 1): to d. (= declare oneself) for aby, cs partes sequi.—OBS. To 'decide', absol. = 'to decide a cause' (e. g. in favour of aby) will be found under DECIDE, TRANS.—I have decided, certum mihi est: as soon as I have decided, simul ac constituero. I have quite decided, statum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum; deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est; mihi certum est; certum est deliberatumque; mihi iudicatum est; all with inf.—To d. unanimously, omnium consensu constituere.

DECIDED, dijudicatus (by a judicial sentence).—decisus (e. g. quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, C.—decisa negotia, H.: jam decisa questio, Ulp.). Also, of course, by the particp. of the other verbs under DECIDE.—certus, exploratus (certain, ascertained, e. g. a d. victory, victoria certa or explorata)—destinatus (defined, fixed; e. g. opinio, sententia): a d. opinion, stabili certaque sententia (opp. errans et vaga sent. C.); certa destinataque sententia (C.): destinata opinio (L.): to give a d. opinion, *certam sententiam expromere: never to give a d. opinion, nullam rem aperte iudicare. || As adj. firm, resolute, firmus, stabilis, constans. Jn. firmus et stabilis et constans.—promptus (also with animi, or animo in T.: ready; hence, vigorous, &c.). A d. character, animus promptus, certus. A person of a d. character, qui nunquam inops est consilii (L.): *cui, quicquid consilii capiat, or quid faciat, semper promptum est (aff. C.): to be of a d. character, in rebus excogitandis promptum esse; in ipso negotio or ex tempore consilium capere (of the decision of character we can see what is to be done, and carry it out firmly).—|| Clear, unequivocal, clarus.—certus.—manifestus, perspicuus, evidens. The most d. proofs of his guilt, indicia atque argumenta certissima (C.): to be a d. proof, indicia esse (with subord. clause; how, what, quam, qualis, &c.): to announce atque to aby as d., pro certo perscribere qd ad qm: a d. likeness, expressa effigies or imago.

DECIDEDLY, || In answers of unhesitating assent, certe, vero.—recte.—ita.—ita est.—sic est.—ita plane.—ita scilicet.—etiam, sane.—san quidem; or by repetition of a word in the question: *will you come? veniesne? Decidedly, veniam: do you want me? mene vis? tel [SYN. in CERTAINLY.—|| In a fixed determinate manner, definite (in a fixed, express, positive manner).—Jn. aperte atque definite.—diserte (in express terms).—certe, certo (certainly.—SYN. in CERTAINLY).

DECIDENCE, delapsus (e. g. aequae, Varr.).

DECIDER, arbitri (one who decides a dispute only by the rules of equity).—iudex (who decides according to strict justice); or Crel. with qui decernit, &c.

DECIDUOUS, caducus; deciduus (not perennial).

DECIMATE, || To take the tenths, decumas exigere. || To take one in ten out of a cohort, &c., to be punished with death (among the ancients by casting lots), decimare cohortem (post-Aug. militar. l. i. see Bremi Suet. Oct. 24).—sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere (L. 2, 59, estr.).—decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti (213)

necare, or merely decimum quemque fusti ferire (T. Ann. 3, 21, 1, and 14, 44, estr.).

DECIMATION, || A titling, decimarum exactio. || The punishing one in ten, decuratio (Capitol. Macr. 12).

DECIPHER, || To make out what is written in cipher, investigare et persequi (what is written in cipher, notas, Suet. Cæs. 56, Wolf.). || Unfold what is intricate or obscure, explicare; explanare; interpretari; enodare (to free from knots = difficulties).

DECIPHERING, || Art of making out what is written in cipher, res investigandi et persequendi notas (Suet. Cæs. 56).—|| Explanation of what is obscure, explicatio; explanatio; interpretatio; enodatio.

DECISION, dijudicatio; disceptatio (as an act).—judicium; sententia (as a sentence pronounced).—arbitrium (the d. of an empire).—momentum (poen., a decisive turn): to leave to aby, d., cs arbitrio permittere: to bring to a d., momentum afferre ad qd; momentum facere ci rei, or in qd re (of things that have an important bearing on the result).—|| U suae ering firmness, animi fortitudo. constantia. animus certus or confirmatus (firmness).—animi praesentia. animus praesens (quickness in deciding). See TO DECIDE.

DECISIVE, decretorius (post-Aug.).—quod habet or facit momentum (what gives a d. turn).—ultimus (what is d., as being last; e. g. a battle, a cause): the d. hour, hora decretoria; ultimi discriminis tempus (approaches, advent): a d. moment, *momentum, quo fortuna in discrimen vocatur; temporis discrimen: a d. battle, pugna decretoria (Q. 6, 4, 6); praelium, in quo omnia fortuna reipublicae disceptat (on the result of which the fate of the republic depends, C. ad Div. 10, 10, 2); also ultima, or universae rei dimicatio (L. 1, 15, and 38): an engagement, weh is not d., praelium anceps: to hazard a d. battle, summis cum hoste copis contendere (Hera. Cæs. B. G. 5, 17); de summâ rerum decernere: it comes to a d. battle, venit res ad ultimum dimicationis; venit in caum universae dimicationis: no d. battle was fought, nusquam ad universae rei dimicationem ventum est.

DECISIVELY, modo decretorio.

DECK, || To cover, tegere (e. g. t.).—contegere; obtegere; integrere (athg with athg, qd re qd).—sternere; consternere; internere [SYN. in COVER; weh see for phrases]: to d. a horse with trappings, equum sternere, internere. || To adorn, ornare (e. g. t.).—exornare, distinguere [SYN. in ADORN].—comere: to d. with athg, ornare, or exornare, or distinguere, or distinguere et ornare qd re; excolere qd re, or ornatu cs rei (e. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturam ornatu): to d. oneself, se exornare (e. g. I d. myself out to please you, me exorno, tibi ut placeam). || To cover with a deck; vid. next word.

DECK, s. constratum navis (*Petr. 100, 3 and 6). To cover with a d., consternere (but only found in the past particp.; L. 21, 28 being in a different sense). A vessel with a d., constrata navis (C. L.); tecta navis (Cæs. L. T.): ships wch have d.'s, naves tectae, or constratae (opp. naves apertae).

DECLAIM, pronunciare (to deliver a speech artistically, e. g. of an actor).—*cum putidâ gravitate dicere (to d. with an affected solemnity; in an inflated style, &c.).—declamare; declamitare (to d. for practice, as was customary in the ancient schools of rhetoric): to d. in a striking and graceful manner, graviter et venuste pronunciare.

DECLAIMER, declamator (one who delivered declamations in a school of rhetoric).—*putidus pronunciator or *qui cum putidâ gravitate dicit or pronunciat, or (with ref. to the style) cuius oratio turget atque inflata est.

DECLAMATION, || Style of delivery, pronuntiatio (according to the rules of art: C. Invent. 1, 7, uses Crel.; ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio, Auct. ad Her. 1, 2, estr. vocis, vultus, gestus moderatio cum venustate).—actio (C. de Or. 2, 17, estr.).—pronunciandi ratio (e. g. t. for delivery, Q. 10, 1, 17).—pronunciatio vocis mutationibus resultans (with ref. to affected changes of tone, Q. 11, 3, 183).—|| An oration composed for practice on a given subject, declamatio.—in ostentationem comparata declamatio (aff. Q. 2, 9, 10).

DECLAMATORY, declamatorius (pertaining to declamation; i. e. rhetorical exercises in the schools).—tumidus; turgidus; inflatus (inflated). His style is d., oratio turget atque inflata est: their delivery is refined without being unnatural or d.; neque ita prorsus, ut nos vulgo

loquimur, pronuntiant [or, neque sine arte pronuntiant], neque procul tamen a naturâ recedunt (Q. 2, 10, 13).—*A vehemens and d. mode of delivery should be avoided, actio ita temperanda est, ne, dum actoris captamus elegantiam, perdamus viri boni et gravis auctoritatem* (Q. lib. 11, extr.).

DECLARABLE, probabilis (*capable of proof*); quod probari, doceri potest.

DECLARATION, declaratio (e. g. amoris sui).—pronuntiatio (*proclamation by word of mouth, Cæs.*). *Sto vox, sententia, oratio, may serve.*—denuntiatio (*a threatening d.; e. g. belli*).—proscriptio (*d. of outlawry*).—*After this d., hac pronuntiatione factâ* (Cæs. B. C. 2, 25): for 'to make a d.,' see DECLARE.

DECLARATIVE, or DECLARATORY, Crcl. by quod declarat or declarationem habet *cs rei* (e. g. liber iste)—quantam habet declarationem amoris tui, C.).—~~DECL.~~ declarativus *quale labe*: Appul. *Mari. Capell.*

DECLARE, ¶ *To make known, declare* (to make the existence of althg perceived, whether a sensible object or a feeling; also with acc. and inf. or dependent interrog. clause).—exponere, or expromere e. g. one's opinion, quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; clearly about althg, accuratius exponere de re; fully, pluribus verbis disserere de re.—¶ *To proclaim, prode* (of the response of an oracle).—indicare (e. g. bellum).—denunciare (in a threatening manner, e. g. bellum).—[~~DECL.~~ declare bellum *is barbarous*].—pronunciare (*by word of mouth*). Curio pronunciare—jubeat—se in hostium habiturum loco, qui, &c., Cæs. B. C. 2, 25): to d. aby althg, declare, appellare, with a double acc. following (e. g. qm regem): to d. or pronounce aby althg, judicare (e. g. qm hostem, proditorum patriæ): aby consilii, qm dicere or declarare or renunciare consilium; imperor, qm imperatorem salutare (*post-Aug.*); aby king, qm regem appellare (Cæs.); declarare (*Aug.*); aby one's heir, heredem qm scribere or instituire; an outlaw, proscribere qm: to d. himself a candidate, ostendere se candidatum (Suet.): to d. null and void, infirmare; irritum facere; abolere (*supra law*): to d. oneself conquered, victum se profiteri; manus dare: to d. one's opinion in favour of althg, qd accipere, probare; agere althg, rem recusare, or detractare; rem improbare: to d. on oath, ¶juratum qd affirmare: to d. in writing, literis or per literas significare: the victory d.'s itself by the omens, victoria se ostendit omnibus.

DECLARE, INTRANS. ¶ *Assert, affirm, affirmare.* confirmare. contendere. dicere. asseverare. profiteri [SYN. IN ASSERT, AFFIRM]. To d. for aby, cs partes sequi; in cs partes transire (to join aby's party): to d. agere aby, inimicum se ci ostendere: to d. off, renunciare qd (e. g. conductionem, &c., also qd ci: e. g. societatem ci, L. 38, 31): victory d.'s for, &c., victoria penes qui est (e. g. penes patres, L.).—victoria ad qm venit (e. g. ad meliores, C.).—victoria cs est; or qs victoriam obtinet; victoria potitur.

DECLENSION, ¶ *Declining state, ruina* (proper of a building; fig. of a state, republic): d. of manners, mores corrupti; d. of bodily strength, defectio virium; vires corporis affectæ: d. of one's mental powers, deminutio mentis. ¶ *Inflexion of words, declinatio; flexus; flexura.*

DECLINE, s. deminutio. imminutio.—extenuatio. remissio.—mitigatio.—See LESSENING.—To be on the d.; see TO DECLINE.—The d. of life, ingravescentia ætas (C.). In the d. of life, provecione ætate (in advanced years); vergente jam senectâ (T.); vergens ætas (T.): to be in the d. of life, longitus ætate provecum esse. ¶ *Consumption, tabes.*—phthisis (gæci, Cels. 3, 22): aby is in a d., corpus cs ad tabem venit; tabes qm invadit: to be in a d., *tabe laborare.

DECLINE, ¶ *To lean downwards, inclinare*—proclivem or declivem esse.—labi; delabi (*to sink gradually*); inclinari, se inclinare (of the day, fortune, &c.). ¶ *To grow weaker, or to decrease, deminui* (to be lessened; of bodily strength, &c.—~~DECL.~~ not diminui).—minui, imminui (of prices, influence, &c.).—remittere (of what is diminished in intensity).—defervescere (of heat, desires, passions).—senescere (to be weakened by age or time; of strength; also of memory, hope, zeal, &c.).—deficere (of strength, &c.): my strength d.'s, viribus senesco, or deficio; vires extenuantur, deficient: the price of corn d.'s, annona laxat, levatur: the price of althg d.'s, *pretium mercis imminuitur; *res fit vilior: public credit d.'s, fides (totâ qd terrâ [e. g. Italiâ, Cæs.] est angustior: aby's health is declining, qs valetudinem amittit—cs valetudo decrevit (Plaut. Eurr. 2, 1, 4): qs tenui, infirmâ, minus commodâ est valetudine: eloquence has declined from its Attic purity of diction, eloquentia omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ (214)

dictionis quasi sanitatem perdidit (C.): the day d.'s, dies se inclinat or inclinat, but probably better, *in vespertinum tempus inclinat (afli. inclinato in post-meridianum tempus die, C.); dies vergit (Suet. Otho, 7; Plin.): aby's influence, popularity, &c. d.'s, cs auctoritas, existimatio, &c. imminuta est: the power of the Athenians d.'s, opes Atheniensium senescunt. ¶ *To refuse, declinare qd* (by getting out of its way; frequent in C.).—renuere qd (by a shake of the head): to d. complying with aby's entreaties, petenti ci qd denegare; preces cs repudiare: to d. faintly, subnegare qd; courtiously, belle negare; flatly, præclae negare; sine ullâ exceptione or plane prædicere.—¶ *Deviate fm*; see DEVIATE.—¶ *To decline a word, verbum immutare casibus; verbum declinare* (used in the old Grammarians of every kind of gramm. inflection).

DECLIVITY, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (sloping positions).—locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis, ascensus (with ref. to a person ascending it): a gentle d., collis leniter editus or clementer assurgens.

DECLIVOUS, declivis; acclivis; proclivis.

DECOCT, defervescere.—decoquere.

DECOCTION, decoctio (Cæs. *Aug. Tard.* 2, 13).—decoctum (that wch is decocted = medicinal drink; Plin.).—potio medicata.

DECOLLATE, caput cs prædicere (with the word; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscedere, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5, unless the person be previously strangled; cervicibus fractis caput abscedit).—securi ferre or percutere (with the axe of the executioner).—decollare (post-Aug. and to be rejected in its more elevated style).

DECOLLATION, Crcl. with phrases under DECOLATE, or caput reclusum (O.); or totâ cerice decetâ divinum a corpore caput (L. 31, 34).—~~DECL.~~ Decollatio, Vat. Gloss.

DECOMPOSE, ¶ *To resolve into component parts, solvere; dissolvere; resolve.*—diluere (dissolve it).—See DISSOLVE.

DECOMPOSITE, solutus; dissolutus.

DECOMPOSITION, solutio; dissolutio.

DECOMPOUND, see DECOMPOSE.

DECORATE, ornare; exornare.—decori or ornamento esse.—decus afferre (all three applicable to persons or things, ci or ci rei): to d. with althg, ornare or exornare qd re.—vestire (clothe or cover, e. g. walls): to d. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubuli parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturatum adornare; with garlands, sertis redimire et rosâ; sertis velare (quite cover it; e. g. a house).—See ORNAMENT, v.

DECORATION, ornatio; exornatio (as acts): as the ornaments themselves, cultus (taken collectively).—ornatus; ornamentum (taken separately; e. g. of theatrical d.).—apparatus (the whole supply of objects with wch to decorate althg): to change the d.'s (of a theatre), mutare speciem ornationis (Vitr. 5, 6, 8).

DECORATOR, qui ornât, &c.

DECOROUS, ¶ *Suitable, aptus; accommodatus* ci rei or ad qd.—conveniens, consentaneus: to be d. or suitable, aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire. ¶ *Becoming, quod decet qm* (in general; ~~DECL.~~ never decens, except in poetry and in the elder age).—decorus (only of words and actions).

DECOROUSLY, decore. recte. honeste. ut decet.

—apte. convenienter. accommodate (suitably).

DECORTICATE, to d. a tree, corticem arbori in orbem detrahare; decorticare arborem.—delibrare arborem (the inner bark).—summare corticem desquamare (the outer bark; by mistake).

DECORTICATION, decorticiatio (no Dictionary produces authority for delibratio).

DECORUM, decorum (τὸ πρῶτον; for wch Q. uses decor): to observe d., decorum sequi, or servare, or custodire: to observe d. in althg, in qâ re, quid decet, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid decet, sentire: althg is agsti d., turpe est qd: it was not then inconsistent with d., decorum erat tum (with inf. L.). With d., decore, non indecore.

DECOY, allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare, or allectare et invitare, all qm ad qd.—illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—inescere (with a bait): to d. in many ways, multa habere invitamenta. See ALLURE.

DECOY, ¶ *As an act, allectatio.* ¶ *As a thing, invitamentum.*—Incitamentum.—illicere: a d.-bird, allector.—illex (Plaut. *Asin.* 1, 3, 68).—¶ *The place where wild ducks are decoyed, *locus anatis capiens factus, idoneus.*

DECREASE, TRANS. ¶ *Minuere* (to make less in number, magnitude, weight, and importance, opp. augere, e. g. vectigalia; cs gloriam; molestias; potentiam et auctoritatem senatûs).—imminuere (also opp. augere,

e. g. the number of the senate, numerum patrum; troops, copias; abys's renown, cs laudem.—*deminuere* qd or de qā re (to make less by taking away fm athg, *e. g. vectigalia; vires; aliquid de potestate*).—*extenuare* (to d. by abating, *e. g. sumptus; molestias; spem*).—*levare*; *sublevare* (to d. by making lighter, *e. g. pretium, annonam; inopiam; pericula*).—*elevare* (to d. both in a good sense and in a bad, *e. g. ægritudinem; sollicitudinem; auctoritatem; fidem cs rei*).—*lenire* (to d. by lessening the sensation of athg; *e. g. dolores; febrem quiete; morbum temperantia*).—*deminuere* qd de qā re (by deducting, *e. g. a Grecian mina by deducting five drachmæ, de minā una quinque numos*; *de* diminueri and comminueri cannot be used in this sense).—*detrahere* qd de qā re (*e. g. de totā pecuniā quinquagesimam partem*).

DECREASE, INTRANS. *decrescere* (to grow less, shorter, &c., opp. *crescere*; *e. g. dies, pondus, admiratio; flumina, &c.*).—*minui*; *se minuere*; also *minuere only* (to become less).—*imminui* (to d. inwardly).—*remitti*; *se remittere*; also *remittere only* (to d. or abate, *e. g. of rain, cold, fever, &c.*).—*levari*; *sublevari* (to become lighter).—*leniri*; *mitigari* (to become milder).—*defervescere* (to become less hot, *e. g. æstus, ira, &c. defervescit*). **SEE LESSEN, INTRANS.**

DECREASE, s. diminutio; imminutio.—*extenuatio*.—*remissio*.—*mitigatio*.—*levatio* [*SYN. in LESSEN*].—(1857) *Pitt. 9, 14, has quotidiana decrescencia lunæ; for wch he uses diminutio e little before*.—*defectio* (*e. g. virium*).—*Comp. the subst. with the verbs fm wch they are derived, under TO DECREASE.*

DECEE, v. edicere (to issue a d. of magistrates and persons in authority).—*sciscere* (to d. by vote, eply of the people in a free state).—*JN. aciscere jubereque* (the former, rather of the plebs; the latter, of the whole assembled people).—*sancire* (to d. or ratify by a d., of lawgivers, the people, &c.).—*decernere* (to decide aft. weighing the reasons, &c.).—*censere*, *placet ci* (to be of opinion; to pronounce that the thing should be so; of the senate).—*cavere* (to d. that for the future something should [if followed by ut], or should not [if followed by nē], be observed, or take place).—*constituere* (*g. t. for to determine or fix*).—*præscribere* (to d. or lay down beforehand, as a direction and rule of conduct): to d. on penalty of death, capite sancire.—*There is a law wch d. s. that, &c. lege cautum est, ut, &c.; that not, ne; in qā lege cavetur or cautum est, ut (ne), &c. There was also a public edict wch decreed that, &c., decretum etiam publicum exstabat, quo cavebatur, ut: it is not decreed (by law) that—not, &c., nulla lex sancit, quo minus.* || *To fix or appoint by a decree, &c., decernere; athg to aby, qd ci.*—*constituere* (to fix).—*To decree a triumph, &c. to aby, decernere ci triumphum, honores, pecuniam: to d. a punishment, constituere ci poenam: to d. a fine, dicere ci multam.*

DECEE, s. decretum (the d. of a magistrate or superior court, of the senate, consul, prætor, &c.).—*edictum* (the regularly published d. of a sovereign power or superior magistrate).—*consultum* (the conclusion come to by a deliberative body; hence also the d. in wch such resolution is embodied); *JN. consultum et decretum.*—*lex* (law).—*præscriptum* (laid down beforehand as a direction and rule). A d. of the senate, *senatus auctoritas* (so far as a decision of theirs has weight fm the authority of their body and position in the state; hence, of a d. either not yet sanctioned by the tribunes, or formally opposed by the interposition of their veto).—*senatus* or *patrum consultum* (with ref. to the deliberation that has preceded its adoption, and so far as it is formally sanctioned by the tribunes, and has the force of a law).—*senatus* or *patrum decretum* (a resolution of the senate either empowering magistrates to do any important act, or confirming the acts of the assembly of the people and giving them the force of laws).—A d. of the people, *populiscitum* (adopted by the assembly of the people legally convened).—*plebiscitum* (so far as proposed to the plebs [as opp. the senate] by a presiding magistrate, and adopted by a majority of votes).—*populi jussum* (as far as the people had the right to require the senate to confirm a d. of theirs, aft. wch it had full legal validity). *JN. populi scitum jussumque: by a d. of the sovereign, jussu regis or principis: legal d. s. præscripta legum; quæ legibus sancta sunt: to issue a d., edictum pronovere.*

DECREMENT, s. DECREASE.

DECREPIT, decrepitus, ætate decrepitā (C.).—*confectus senectute* (enfeebled by age).—*enervatus*.—*annis defectus* (Phadr.).

DECREPITUDE, defectio virium; decrepita ætas (C.).

DECRESCENT, decrescens (decreasing).—*senescens* (growing old).—*luna tum senescens, tum crescens*.

DECRETAL, adj., see DECRETORY.

DECRETAL, s. *codex or corpus juris Romani or Pontificii.

DECRETORY, decretorius (post-Aug.).—*See JUDICIAL.*—A d., *decretum Papæ.

DECRIAL, vituperatio.—*reprehensio* [*SYN. in BLAME*]; *calumnia* (*e. g. ingenii calumnia, C.*).

DECRY, vituperare (to blame, rail at; *e. g. rhetoric, rhetoricam, C.*).—*infamare* (to bring into evil report, qd or qm).—*diffamare* (seld. and post-Aug.; to spread evil reports of a person so as to make him notorious).—*cs famam dehonestare* (by spreading bad reports of him).—*rem suspectam infamemque criminando facere* (L. 8, 23).—*criminari*. *invidiose criminari* (C.; *e. g. cs potentiam, auctoritatem, res gestas, &c.*).—*cs laudi obstreper* (post-Aug., Sen.). *de famā or existimatione cs detrahere* (to slander him; try to lessen his reputation).—*calumniari qm or qd* (to censure maliciously).—*To d. the art of rhetoric, vituperare rhetoricam* (C.); *criminari rhetoricon vitas* (Q.); *to d. aby's achievements, criminari cs res gestas argumentando* (C.).

DECEMBENCE, DECEMBENCY, cubitus, us (very rare; *e. g. promi; supint*; in latera, Plin.).

DECEMBENT, *decumbens (as Bot. t. t.).

DECUPE, see TEN-FOLD.

DECURION, decurio, onis, m.

DECURSION, decursus (*e. g. aquæ, amnium*); *lapis; delapsus aquæ* (the d. of water on a field; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6).

DECURTATION. The nearest subst. are *amputatio* (act of cutting off; *e. g. sarmentorum, C.*); *contractio* (act of contracting, shortening; *e. g. paginæ, orationis, C.*).

DECUSSATE, decussare (C.).—*in speciem Græcæ literæ X decussare* (Col.). *Decussated lines, lineæ in decusses obliquæ* (Plin.).

DEDECORATE, dedecorare; dedecore afficere.

DEDECORATION, ignominia (whether inflicted on others, or brought upon oneself).—*labes aliqua decoris.*

DEDECOROUS, inhonestus.—*turpis.*—*infamia.*—*dedecorus* (pra-Class. and Silv. age; T.).

DEDICATE, || Consecrate, dicare; dedicare (whether to a god or a man).—*sacrare; consecrare* (to a god; see *SYN. in CONSECRATE*).—*inaugurare* (to d. aft. consulting the augurs): to d. an altar to Jupiter, *Jovi aram dicare* (also aram dedicare, consecrare); a temple to a god, *deo templum sacrare or consecrare; deo delubrum dedicare.*—|| *Inscribe a book with aby's name; a book to aby, ci librum dicare or dedicare* (used aft. Aug. age; Q. Phadr. Plin.). *librum ad qm mittere* (to send a book to aby, wch C. uses as the customary phrase in his time for dicare and dedicare; see Cat. Maj. 1, 3. N. D. 1, 7, 16: so librum mittere ci. *e. g. libros, quos Septimio misi, Var.*); *librum ci despondere* (to intend to d. it to; C. Att. 13, 12, 3). *'Dedicated to M. Brutus'* [on the title page of a book], ad M. Brutum (without any participle). || *Give up to; devote to; dicare* (*e. g. hunc totum diem tibi, C.*; *tuum studium meæ ludæ, C.*); to d. oneself to athg, ci rei se tradere, or se dedere; ci rei operam dare: to d. oneself to the service of the state, *patræ se dedere, or se devovere*; rei publicæ se tradere: to d. oneself wholly to the service of the gods, *totum se vertere in cultum deorum: to d. one's time to athg, tempus consumere in qā re; one's talents to athg, ingenium conferre ad qd.* *See DEVOTE.*

DEDICATE, or DEDICATED, dicatus.—*dedicatus.*—*sacratus; consecratus; sacer* (holy, as belonging to the gods).—|| *Devoted to, deditus ci rei.*

DEDICATION, dedicatio (d. of a thing).—*consecratio* (d. of a person, *e. g. of a priest; see INSCRIPT. Grut. 303, 2.* On the distinction between ded. and consecr., see *CONSECRATE*).—(1857) *inauguratio* is without Class. authority.—*dicatio* (C.; not in this sense). || *Dedication of a book, dedicatio.*

DEDICATOR, qui dicat; qui consecrat, &c.

DEDITION, traditio.—*deditio* (the act of yielding up).

DEDUCE, ducere, or deducere a ex, &c.; *one's race, one's origin fm aby, gennere a deducere a quo; originem ducere or trahere a quo; originem sul qm referre: to d. athg fm God, Deum facere cs rei effectorem.* || *Infer, vid.*

DEDUCEMENT, s. INFERENCE.

DEDUCIBLE, s. INFERRABLE.

DEDUCT, || To take away; e. g. to d. athg fm a sum total, detrahere, deducere qd de summā.—*detra-*

here qd de totâ pecuniâ (e. g. quinquagesimam partem). deductionem, de recessionem de pecuniâ facere. To d. 10 per cent., *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. If = subtract, deducere only (C. Off. 1, 8, 59; in this sense, detrahere would not be Lat.); to d. a thing fm weight, subtrahere qd e pondere: not to d. a farthing for aby, nullum numm cuiquam deducere. Not a single farthing can be deducted, non potest triobolium hinc abesse (Plaut.).

DEDUCTION, ¶ *Abatement*, deductio: without any d., sine ullâ deductione: to make a d., deductionem, recessionem de pecuniâ facere: to pay without d., solidum solvere. ¶ *Syllogistic inference*, conclusio: is not this a right d.? satisne hoc conclusum videtur?

DEED, ¶ *Thing done*; see ACT, a.—in very d., re; revera, reapse; re et veritate (not in words merely); sane; profecto (forms of assurance): not in word, but in d., non verbis, sed re. ¶ *Writing containing a contract*, syngrapha (Plaut. syngraphus: as signed by both parties); tabula (also with the gen. of what the d. referred to; e. g. locationis).—See CONTRACT. To draw up a d. or contract, syngrapham conscribere (aft. syngraphum conscribere, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1); tabulas conficere (g. i.).

DEEM, ¶ *Think*; to judge, opinari. putare. arbitrari. censere. existimare. æstimare.—rer. iudicare. sentire et iudicare. See THINK for SYN. and phrases.

DEEP, altus (what recedes fm a surface by height or depth; hence, relatively 'high' or 'deep': e. g., d. water, aqua; a river, flumen; roots, radices; wound caused by a thrust, plaga. The fig. translation of 'deep' by altus for magnus, summus, is foreign to class. prose).—profundus (entering d. into the ground, e. g. the sea, mare [whereas mare altum means both the d. sea, and the high sea]; a whirlpool, gurgis. In its fig. meaning, profundus means what is 'unlimited', 'unridied', and therefore does not belong to 'deep').—depressus; demissus (lying low, e. g. country, loca).—in altitudinem depressus (e. g. vallis, opp. late patens, Hrv.).—latus (of horizontal depth; e. g. of the depth of a house).—gravis (of sound; base, opp. acutus, e. g. tone, sonus; vox; vocis genus).—arctus or (rather) artus (fast; of sleep).—magnus (great, e. g. affliction, luctus).—summus (very great, calm, quies; tranquillitas; silence, silentium; learning, eruditio).—~~deep~~ The measure of the depth is expressed by altus with the acc. (later with abl.) or in altitudinem with gen.; but the latter only when the statement is that a thing is made or becomes of that depth, consequently only with verb or particip. So with latus or in latitudinem, of horizontal depth.—three feet d., tres pedes altus, latus: a place ten feet d., locus in altitudinem pedum decem depressus: a house ten feet d., domus, quæ in latitudinem pedum decem exstructa est: verò d., præaltus, infinitâ altitudine; in mirandam altitudinem depressus: d. pace, placidissima pace; in the deepest peace, in intimo sinu pacis (Plin. Paneg. 56, 4, in such relations as gerere consulatum): to live in the deepest peace, placidissimâ pace uti or frui (later, profundissimâ pace florere); being in a state of the deepest peace, pacatissimus (e. g. of a town, or province): to be lying in a d. sleep, arte (arte) dormire: to be in d. affliction, in summo esse luctu: to be d. in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse: to have a d. insight into a thing, accuratam cs rei cogitationem habere: to draw a d. sigh, alte suspiria petere (Plaut.); ab imo pectore aspirare or suspiria ducere (O.): to pierce d. into the body, alte in corpus descendere (of a spear, &c.): a d. furrow, sulcus altius impressus (C.): to make a d. furrow, sulcum alte imprimere: to make a ditch three feet d., fossam tres pedes altum deprimere; scrobem trium in altitudinem pedum defodere: to dip one's nose d. into one's drink, nares in bibendo altius mergere: to penetrate deeper, penitus penetrare (e. g. of a wound): to lie d., in loco depresso, or demisso altum esse (of a country); penitus additum esse (to be deeply hidden, e. g. in the earth, of gold, silver, &c.); in profundo demersum or abstrusum esse (fig. of truth): d. sunk eyes, oculi conditi: to strike d. root, altius radices agere.—capere radices (Cat. Plin. propr.); penitus immittere radices (Q. fig.): to have struck d. root; see DEEPLY.—they spring up quickly because they have no d. root, ut quæ summo solo sparsa sunt semina, celerius se effundunt (Q. 1, 3, 5, fig.): d.-rooted; see DEEPLY.—d.-rooted vice, vitium penitus defixum et hærens (C.); vitium adultum et præaidium (T.): d.-rooted affection, amor penitus insinitus. A d. bed (of a river), pressus in solum alveus (Curt.): a very d. cavern, vasto recessu submotâ spelunca († P.): to dig d., altius terram effodere (C.): to dig d. ditches, scrobes

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in profundum agere (Plin.): to dig d., depressius pastinare (Col.); e. g. the soil for vines: to penetrate d. into a country, interiores regiones petere; ad interiores regiones penetrare. ¶ *Cunning* (e. g. not easily fathomed), astutus; callidus; verutus; veterator; vafer; subdûlus, &c. Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; verutus et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem; veterator et callidus.—See CUNNING. ¶ *Profound*, deeply learned, subtilis (of persons and things).—ingenii acumine valens; acerrimo or acutissimo ingenio (of persons).—obscurus. occultus. involutus. absconditus. reconditus. abstrusus. Jn. occultus et quasi involutus. reconditus et abstrusus (hard to understand; of things).—A d. discussion, disputatio subtilis or abstrusa. disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.): without entering upon any d. discussion, remotâ subtilitate disserendi: d. learning, summa or præclara eruditio; literæ non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et reconditæ: a d. thinker, homo subtilis: to be a d. thinker, acute, subtiliter cogitare; subtilem or acutum esse in cogitando (aft. C.); subtilem esse disputatorem (C.). ¶ *Dark* (of colour), nigrans or nigricans (blackish); austerus (opp. bright, floridus).—adstrictus (opp. excitatus, Plin.).—nubilus et pressus (Solin.).

DEEP, a. altum (the high sea, opp. coast or haven).—salum (the open sea, ὁ ἄλος, opp. haven).—mare (g. i. ~~the~~ pelagus and pontus are used by the poets only).—Oceanus; mare oceanus (the main, of which seas are parts): to commit oneself to the d., navigationi se committere: to launch into the d., navem solvere; also merely solve; altum petere; in altum prohi. —See SEA.

DEPEN, deprimere (to fix deeper in the ground, opp. tollere, allevare; e. g. a building, ædem).—*majorem in altitudinem deprimere (aft. mirandam in altitud. depressus, &c.).—altius imprimere (e. g. a furrow, sulcum).—excavare (to hollow out, e. g. the shores).—depressus fodere (Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9; e. g. specus).—¶ To make darker; to d. the darkness, densare tenebras († aft. V. obtentâ densantur nocte tenebræ): to d. a colour, color, austeritatem dare (Plin.).—colorem adstringere or astringere (opp. excitare, to make it brighter; Plin.): to d. colours that are too bright, nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare (Plin. 35, 10). ¶ *Increase* (e. g. sorrow, &c.), augere (dolorem, molestiam, &c.).

DEEPLY, alte; profunde; penitus (inwardly).—valde; vehementer (e. g. to feel pain or affliction): d.-afflicted, gravior afflictus; mærore profligatus (C.): d.-rooted, altis radicibus defixus (prop. and fig. e. g. virtus, C.); inveteratus (fig. of habits, hæret, &c.): very d. rooted, altissimis delixâ radicibus (e. g. virtus, C.): d. rooted in aby, penitus defixus in eo (e. g. fault): a d.-rooted opinion, penitus peditus insinit: d.-rooted evils, mala inveterata, fixa (C.): to be d.-rooted, altis radices agere (prop.); inveterare (fig. of habits, &c.): to be very d. rooted, penitus immissis radicibus niti (Q. 1, 3, fig.).—More under DEEP.—to impress d. on one's heart, animo suo penitus mandare qd. ¶ *Cunningly*, astute; callide; versute; vafre; subdole. ¶ *Profoundly*, subtiliter. abscondite (e. g. disserere).

DEEPNESS, ¶ *Depth*; vid. ¶ *Craft*, cunning; vid.

DEER, dama (follow d.; Plin. V. H., &c.—as masc. only V. and Stat. comp. Q. 9, 3, 6).—cervus (g. i. fem. cervæ). d.-hunting, venatio or venatus cervorum. A d.-stealer, *predo cervorum: to practise d.-stealing, *furtum cervos interciperi: d.-skin, *pellis damæ or cervi, capræ, &c.

DEFACE, deformare (to disfigure).—turpare (to make ugly).—Sto corrumpere.—depravare.—in pejus mutare, vertere, or (H.) fingere.

DEFACED, deformatus; deformis; depravatus: d. by errors, mendosus (as a book, &c.).

DEFACEMENT, deformatio (e. g. tantæ majestatis, L.).—depravatio (both as act).—deformitas; turpitudô (as a state).

DEFALCATE, injuriâ detrahere qd de qâ re (wrongfully to make a deduction fm a thing, e. g. fm aby's wages or salary, de cs mercede, C. Ferr. 3, 78, 182).—fraudare or defraudare qm qâ re (g. i., to cheat aby of a thing).

DEFALCATION, deductio (fm a sum total): without any d., sine ullâ deductione: to pay without d., solidum solvere.

DEFAMATION, calumnia (false accusation).—criminatio (slander; the blackening of a man's character).—obtretractio (malicious disparaging; often in pl.).

DEFAMATORY, calumniosus (defaming others; late).—falsas criminationes continens (containing slander).—probrus (T.). A d. poem, carmen probrosum

(T.). *A d. libel*, libellus famosus.—~~See~~ *The libels of the ancients were mostly in verse; hence carmen probrosum (T.) or famosum (H.).*—carmen, quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (C.).—elogium (*written on a person's door; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74.*)—carmen refertum contumeliis cs (T.). *To compose a d. libel agst aby*, carmen probrosum facere in qm (oft. T.); carmine probroso diffamare qm (T.); carmen ad infamiam cs edere (Suet. Oct. 55); malum in qm carmen condere (H.): *to publish a d. libel*, 'carmen probrosum or famosum vulgare (*all these suppose that it is in poetry.*)'—libellum ad infamiam cs edere (Suet. Oct. 55); qm scriptis procacibus diffamare.

DEFAME, ci infamiam movère; qm infamare (*to bring aby into ill repute*)—qm varis rumoribus differre; qm diffamare (*to spread reports agst aby; diffam. post-Aug. T.*)—calumniari (*to accuse falsely, and fm base motives*)—criminari (*to blacken, and render suspected by false accusations*); aby to aby, qm apud qm.—de famâ or existimatione cs detrudere (*to detract fm aby's good name*)—maledicere ci (*to speak ill of aby.*)—probrum inferre (e. g. castis, C.): *behind the back, de quo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumeliosque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134); ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am defamed, detrahitur de meâ famâ.*

DEFAMER, homo maledicus (*one who speaks ill of aby fm malice*)—maledicus conviciator (*when done with clamour and vulgar abuse*)—calumniator (*a malignant slanderer*).

DEFATIGATE, see FATIGUE, v.

DEFATIGATION, fatigatio; defatigatio.—lassitudo.

DEFAULT, defectio; defectus (*with the gen.: both express omission, or defect; the first, as an act; the latter as a condition*). || *Default, as a law-term, vadimonium desertum: to let judgement go by d., ad diem, or ad vadimonium non venire; vadimonium deserere.*—se non sistere.—|| *Failure (vid.).* || *'In d. of'* by Crcl. *with verbs deesse, deficere, &c.: in d. of arms, quum tela deficient or deficient (Cæs.): in d. of arms they seized upon sticks and stones, 'arma quum deessent (or deficient, if they had before had some), saxa et ligna corripuerunt: to have recourse to lies in d. of argument, 'idoneo argumento deficiente, ad mendacia confugere.*

DEFAULTER, || *One who lets judgement go by default, qui ad diem non venit; qui vadimonium deserit.*—qui se non sistit. || *Pecuniary d., peculator (who peculates, C.).*—qui pecuniam publicam avertit. qui peculatum facit or fecit. *To be brought to trial as a d., peculatus accusari: to be a convicted d., damnari peculatus, damnari pecuniaz publicæ.*

DEFEASANCE, *conditio pactum (or testamentum, &c.). irritum faciens, tollens, &c.—*Sic exceptio may do (whc is the g. t. for the plea by whc the defendant endeavours to meet a charge; hence, also, 'a plea in d. of ath'');* or adjunctio (*a condition by whc any thing is limited*).

DEFEASIBLE, quod abolèri, rescindi, abrogari, irritum fieri potest.

DEFEAT, v. || *Conquer (vid.)*, vincere; superare; the enemy, hostem fundere fugareque; ci cladem afferre, or inferre; qm prosternere, ci detrimentum inferre. || *To frustrate, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere.*—disturbare (e. g. a marriage, nuptias)—disjicere (e. g. an affair, rem; plans, consilia, L.).—discutere (e. g. rem, C.; consilia, &c.). Jn. discutere et comprimere: *to completely d. aby's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes: to d. aby's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, destituere: one's hopes are defeated, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur, or by spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe delicti: if my hopes are defeated, si spes destitut: to be defeated, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, or recidere, or venire: unless some accident had defeated his plans, nisi aliqui casus ejus consilium peremisset: death d.'s all one's hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia, mors pervertit. || Resist with success: to d. an attack, impetum ferre (to stand it)—impetum (hostium) propulare (to stand it, and also drive the enemy back). || To defeat or annul, qd rescindere (e. g. a will, contract, verdict, &c.); qd irritum facere. —See ANNUL.*

DEFEAT, t. || *Overthrow, the state of an army completely routed, clades (g. t.).*—strages (*the d. of the enemy, when heaps are slain*)—internecio (*a d., in whc all are slain to a man, no quarter being given*).—~~See~~ *when the Romans speak of a d. whc they themselves have suffered, they employ euphemistic expressions, such as adversa pugna, or adversum proelium (see L. 8, 31; 7, 29), or incommodum (see C. Læi*

3, 10. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3), or detrimentum (see Cæs. B. G. 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.), or calamitas (see C. Brut. 3, 12. Cæs. B. G. 1, 30. L. 2, 12): *to inflict a d., stragem dare, or edere, or facere; on aby; see To DEFEAT.*—a great d., qm ingenti cladē prosternere: *to inflict a complete d. on aby, qm ad interfectionem cadere: to suffer a d., cladem pugnæ, or merely cladem, or calamitatem, or incommodum, or detrimentum accipere: a complete d., ad interfectionem cæli, or deleri; ad interfectionem venire: if we should suffer a d., si adversa pugna evenierit.* || *Defeat, or complete frustration, frustratio cs rei (e. g. legis, L. [the making it practically of no effect]; and abol. Not C. —Planc. ap. C. —Varr.)*—deletio; extinctio; eversio.

DEFECCATE, defecare (e. g. vinum, Colum.); purgare; expurgare; purum facere; all used both propr. and fig. || *Purify; vid.*

DEFECATION, purgatio (g. t. ~~See~~ purificatio is a bad word).—lustratio (d. by expiatory sacrifice).—defecatio (very late, Lustr. Anim. 27).

DEFECT, vitium (*vacua, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not deserving of punishment, but of censure; also any natural defect, to whc no blame is attached, e. g. of the body, of the organ of speech, oris*).—quod deest (*what is wanting; opp. quod abundat atque affluit; or to excess, quod superest, superat or redundat: full of d.'s (= faults), mendosus; free fm d.'s, ab omni vitio vacuus, vitio purus (free fm physical and moral d.'s: of persons and things)—emendatus (of writings): to be without d.'s, sine vitiiis esse; vitiiis carere or vacare (of persons and things): if there is no d. in athg, si nihil est in qâ rei vitii C.: e. g. in tecto, parietibus, C.): to perceive d.'s in aby, in quo vitia vidère: if athg is suffering fm any d., si deest ci rei quippiam (C.). I have two d.'s whc prevent me, &c., dux mihi res, quominus, &c., desunt (e. g. duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, C.): to supply a d., quod deest ci, or ci rei, explère (C. Brut. 42, 154): to supply the d.'s of athg, supplère qd (e. g. of your library, bibliothecam tuam, C.); or imperfectum qd supplère (Suet. Cæs. 56); partem relictam explère (*to supply a portion that the thing has not yet had*): excess is better than d., satius est qd superesse (ci rei) quam deesse: to see the d.'s of others, and to forget one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (C. Tusc. 3, 30, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquunt (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de irâ, 2, 28, 6).—The d. of athg in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other, quanti alteri deest cs rei, tantum alteri superest. —~~See~~ defectus (= 'the ceasing,' 'failing,' &c. Plin. e. g. lactis) is rare, except in the elder Plin.—defectio (= d. caused by the ceasing or failing of athg) is classical in this sense, but must not be used of any other kind of d.—See FAULT.*

DEFECTION, || *A falling away, defectio; fm aby, a qo.—rebellio; rebellum (both mean a renewal of war on the side of a people reduced to peace, the last occurs in L. 42, 21).*—transfugium; transitio ad hostem (*a going over of soldiers to the enemy*): a d. fm one's religion, *defectio a sacris: to try to bring aby about aby's d., cs animam ad defectionem sollicitare: to drive aby to d., qm in societatem defectionis impellere.—See REVOLT.

DEFECTIVE, mancus; non integer (*not complete*).—non perfectus; imperfectus; suis numeris non absolutus (*unfinished*).—non commodus (*not good of its sort*).—vitiosus (*blemished*): it is better for a narrative to be redundant than d., satius est, aliquid narrationi superesse, quam deesse. The gram. term d. is defective (e. g., a d. verb, verbum defectivum).

DEFECTIVELY, imperfecte; haud commode.—vitiose.

DEFENCE, || *Protection, tutâla (d. in as far as it has aby under careful inspection, and averts fm it whatever may be hurtful, for whc meaning protectio is late Latin)*—præsidium (d., in as far as through it one is sheltered, and can fly to it for refuge, when in need of help).—defensio (the d. or act by whc one wards off damage or danger whencesoever proceeding).—tutamentum (L.; means of defence).—patrocinium (the d. or fatherly protection, whc a patron affords to his client, or protégé): to undertake aby's d., qm in fidem recipere (as a superior, general, &c.).—cs patrocinium suscipere (as a patron or advocate): to look to or fly to aby for d., se in fidem cs committere; se in fidem et tutelam cs conferre; se ci in clientelam et fidem dare; cs fidem sequi (vid. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 4): that the d. of the city should be committed to the old men, seniores ad urbis

custodiam ut presto essent (L.).—¶ *Vindication*, excusatio (apology)—purgatio (justification)—responsio—cause dictio, or actio (d. before a court by a speech, &c.). to call upon *aby* for his d., rationem qm reddere iubere (call him to account): to undertake the d. of a cause, patrocinium causae suscipere: to decline the d., patrocinium ca rei repudiare: to conduct one's own d., ipsum pro se dicere: to write one's d., or draw up a d. in writing, defensionem suae causae scribere. ¶ *Resistance*, defensio; means of d., tutamen (g. l.); arma (arms); *quae ad qm tuendum or ad locum tuendum parantur: to prepare for d., ad resistendum or ad vim propulsandam se parare (of a person); muros instruere (of a besieged general or force putting the walls in a state of d.; see *Hern.* ad B. G. 7, 18): to put a fortress in a state of d., castellum munire ac rebus necessariis instruere: to make a stout d., fortiter repugnare or resistere: without any means of d.; see DEFENCELESS.—¶ *Defensive works*; fortification, operis munitio; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only, or munimenta, pl.; opera, um, n.—propugnaculum (fig.): the art of d. or fortification, *ars muniendi; *architectura militaris: the natural means of d. (of a city), nativa praesidia (urbis, C.).

DEFENCELESS, inermis (without arms).—armis exutus (disarmed).—impeditus (prevented fm using arms); Intutus (unprotected).—defensoribus nudatus (deprived of defenders; both of places).—indensus (L. undefended).—sine praesidio; non tutus; non munitus (of a town, &c.).

DEFEND, defendere; defensare (to d. *aby* or *athg* fm an actual attack, whether with arms or words: defensare has the accessory notion of great activity and perseverance; agst or fm *aby* or *athg*, a qo and a qā re, and contra qm).—tueri; tutari (protect; to d. fm possible attacks, fm dangers: whether with arms or words; agst or fm *aby* or *athg*, a qo or a qā re, or contra qm or qd).—tegere; protegere (to d. with arms, or other means of defence; proteg. also with words; to d. *aby* in *athg*, tegere qm in qā re). Jx. defendere et protegere a qā re or contra qd.—propugnare pro qā re (be its champion; to fight for with arms or words); Jx. defendere et propugnare.—ci praesidio esse (to be a bulwark, a protector).—prohibere qd (to keep a thing afar off; to ward it off; of things, e. g. medicines: to d. *athg* or *aby* fm *athg* or *aby*, prohibere qd a qo or qm a qā re: e. g. agros populationibus prohibere, L.; qm contumeliis militum conviciisque, Cael., injurias a qo, Cael.).—dicere pro qo, or pro qā re (to make a speech in defence, to plead his cause; *aby* in a court of justice).—patrocinium ca or ca rei suscipere; ci or ci rei patrocinari (to d. or take *aby* or *athg* under one's patronage, and speak for): to d. *aby* (in a court of justice), causam ca defendere or dicere (to plead his cause); ci in jure cavere (C. of a jurist giving his client the necessary forms and precautions): to d. people (in a court of justice, as an advocate), causas defenditare or tueri; *aby* before the prator, defendere qm apud praetorem; *aby* agst unjust accusers, defendere qm contra iniquos; *aby*'s innocence, defendere innocentiam ca; *aby*'s reputation, propugnare pro ca fama: to d. oneself, defendere ipsum sese (in a general sense); dicere ipsum pro se (in a court of justice).—se purgare (to d. oneself successfully in a court of justice); vim vi repellere (fm violence): to d. oneself fm *aby*'s anger, se tutari a ca ira: to d. *aby* fm cold, a frigore defendere (V.). munit (Col.). fire the heat, tutari a calore (C.). one's life, defendere vitam: to d. one's life and reputation, defendere caput et famam (C.): to permit *aby* to d. himself, defensionem ci dare (C.): to d. the frontiers, tueri fines ab incursionibus hostium (C.); *athg* agst fire, qd contra ignem firmare; agst frost and storm, a frigore et tempestate munire; *aby* carefully agst wind, cold, and rain, qm diligenter munire a vento, frigore, pluvia. ¶ To fortify, firmare (to make secure); agst *athg*, contra qd.—munire (to fortify); agst *athg*, a qā re, contra or adversus qd.—sperire (to d. by a trench, or fence of any sort).—custodire (to d. or guard agst detriment by vigilant inspection): to d. (by surrounding), circummunire: to d. a garden agst the forcible entry of men, hortum munire ab incursum hominum: to d. the pass by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento sperire: defended by the nature of the ground, loci naturā munitus; situ naturali munitus; both by nature and art, et naturā loci et manu, or operibus et loco munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturā loci: nature has defended Italy by the Alps, Alpibus muniti Italiam natura.

DEFENDANT, reus (in a criminal process, opp. (218)

accusator).—Is unde petitur; also possessor (in a civil process about meum and tuum, opp. petitur): to be counsel for the d., pro reo dicere; ci adesse (in judicio).

DEFENDER, defensor (one who wards off hostile attacks).—propugnator (the champion, who with arms in his hand defends *athg*).—K2 assertor only Q. and Suet.—tutor (the d. who takes *athg* under his protection).—patronus (the patron, who defends the rights of his clients): the d. or advocate in a court of law; see ADVOCATE.—to have *aby* for one's d., esse in ca tutelā; esse in ca tutelā et fide; esse in ca clientela.

DEFENSIBLE, quod defendi potest, &c.

DEFENSIVE, Crel.—d. preparations, *quae ad qm tuendum, or ad locum tuendum parantur: a d. alliance, *foedus ad bellum defendendum initum: a d. and offensive alliance, *foedus ad bella et repellenda et inferenda initum or factum: a d. war, bellum, quod defendendo geritur: d. arms, arma, quae sunt ad tegendum (opp. arma, quae sunt ad nocendum, offensive arms): on the d., defendende: to act on the d., ad vim propulsandam se parare.

DEFENSIVELY, defendendo.

DEFER, ¶ To put off to another time, differre; proferre; conferre (with the distinction, that by diff. the time of putting off may either be fixed or not; whereas prof. and conf., for wch transferre seld. stands, intimate that the time of putting off is fixed).—procrastinare; differre et procrastinare (to put off to the following day, *aby* in a dilatory manner).—producere. prolatre (e. g. comitia; diem).—rejicere in or ad (with acc.; to put off what should be done now; also reservare).—protrudere (to thrust off; e. g. comitia in mensem Januarium): to d. from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatre; *athg* fm day to day, rem in dies proferre ac procrastinare (C.): to d. the payment of a debt, solutionem nominis sustinere (C.): to d. it to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre or rejicere; to the next day, qd differre in crastinum; qd in posterum diem conferre: to d. for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovere; a wedding, proderi nuptiis aliquot dies (Ter.): to d. passing sentence on a person accused (till the third day aft. his trial, or later), comperdinare reum: to d. the sentence (in order to afford the accused ampler means of defence), ampliare reum. ¶ To defer to or pay deference to, ci obsequi or morigerari; ci or ca voluntati morem gerere; ci obtemperare.

DEFERENCE, observantia (easily the d. wch one actually pays to *aby*; see C. Invenit. 2, 22, 66).—reverentia (d., or due respect accompanied with something of a reverential awe).—veneratio. reverentia (a d. that is stronger than rev.; a heart-felt respect for the high worth of a person): d. is due to parents, reverentia debetur parentibus: to show or pay d. to *aby*, qm observare; qm colere et observare, or vereri et colere; qm revereri; reverentiam adversus qm adhibere; reverentiam ci habere or praestare: to pay the greatest d. to *aby*, qm summā observantiā colere; qm colere et observare diligenter; perhonorificum esse no d. qm; veneratione qm prosequi: he pays me no d., nihil mihi tribuit (C.). I have never been wanting in d. to you, mihi in te nunquam observantiā defuit (C.): we should pay d. to the old, sequum est senibus obsequi (Ter.): to pay no d. to *aby*, negligere qm.

DEFERENTIAL, qm observans (towards *aby*, &c.).—reversus, venerabundus (Syn. of sublt. in DEFERENCE).—I hope that he will always show you a d. respect, cum semper spero tui fore observantem.

DEFERENTIALLY, reverenter: to accost *aby* d., qm reverenter (issime) alloqui.

DEFIANCE, provocatio: to take arms in answer to a d., adversus qm provocantem arma capere (see L. 4, 3): to bid d. to *aby*, provocare or lacerare qm ad pugnam (see To CHALLENGE): to set *aby* at d., contumacem esse in qm. contumaciā parere ci (to oppose a person whom one should obey, in an obstinate, refractory manner)—(confidenter) resistere ci (to resist a person); confidenter resistentem respondere (to answer with daring resistance): to set *athg* at d., contumacem esse adversus qd (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (to set at nought in the spirit of d.; e. g. imperia validiorum); contumaciter resistere ci rei (e. g. sculpturae, Piin.: speaking of an extremely hard stone); contemnere qd (to despise what it might be thought dangerous to overlook; e. g. omnia jura humana); obviam ire ci rei, se offerre ci rei (to encounter it; e. g. periculis): in d. of *aby*, adversus ca voluntatem, qd invito (agst his will); adversus (agst; e. g., in d. of that decree (of the senate), adversus id senatus consultum); oft. by abl. absol. with neglectus, contemptus; in d. of my

entreaties, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis [see 'in SPIRE of'].

DEFICIENCY, defectio; defectus (*with the gen.*; expresses *d.*, as the want of *athq*; the first as casual, the last as a condition; in the sense of intellectual and moral imperfection, they are used in modern Lat. only without ancient authority).—vitium (includes *d.* of any sort, and therefore imperfection, intellectual and moral).—*quod deest* or desideratur (*what is wanting to make a thing complete*).—*pars relicta* (*the part left undone*) to complete *d.* of every thing, omnium rerum inopia; summa angustia rerum necessarium: *d.* of money, pecuniae or argenti penuria [*defectus pecuniae, late*]; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numariae, or diff. numaria; angustia rei familiaris: *d.* of water, penuria aquarum: *d.* of water in the brooks, defectus aquarum circa rivos: *d.* of friends, penuria amicorum: *to suffer from d. of athq*, qā re carere (*not to have it*); qā re egere, indigere (*to be sorry that one has not got it*); *cs rei inopia laborare, premi: also merely a qā re laborare; qā re premi; cs rei inopia affici (*e. g. consilli, C.*): *fm d. of arguments*, inopia argumentorum: *there is a great d. of athq*, magna est cs rei penuria: *d. of provisions* (corn), rei frumentariae inopia or angustia; or difficultas: *to supply the d. of corn*, rei frumentariae mederi; rei frumentarium expedire: *to supply a d.*, partem relictam explere (*it being a part left undone*); inopiam cs rei lenire, levare (*to supply it partially*).—qā re anguste uti (*to be obliged to use it sparingly*): the *d.'s of athq* (*faultiness*), mendosa cs rei natura (*H. Sat. 1, 6, 66*).—See DEFECT.

DEFICIENT, see DEFECTIVE.

DEFIER, provocator (*Just. and Gell.*; a peculiar kind of gladiator: *C. Sect. 64, 134*).

DEFILE, TR. maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere (*aply to stain what is white*).—contaminare (*to sully the purity of athq*).—inquinare (*to pollute, with the accessory notion of destroying the beauty of athq*).—polluere (*implies a desecration of what is holy and pure*).—spurare; conspurcare (*to make dirty, with the accessory notion of disgust; scarcely ever used in the elevated style*).—violare (*to dishonour, to defour, and also to profane*): *to d. one's hands with blood*, manus suas sanguine cruentare: *to be defiled with the blood of kinsmen*, parricidio contaminari: *to be d. with lust*, vitam oblinere libidine; libidinis inquinari.—See STAIN, POLLUTE.

DEFILE, INTR. *prps* in acie procedere: *to d.*, or march through a narrow pass, per angustias iter habere: the army *d.'s* through a mountain-pass covered with woods, agmen per saltum porrigitur (*T. Ann. 1, 51, 3*).

DEFILE, angustia (*a narrow pass, through a chain of mountains*).—fauces (*a narrow pass, opening into a wider space*).

DEFILEMENT, contaminatio. pollutio (*both of a later age*).—macula. lahes (*the stain itself*): free *fm d.*, involutus (*opp. pollutus*): *d. of a maid*, vitiatio (*the act*); vitium virgini oblatum (*as thing done*): moral *d.*, lahes aliqua decoris. See POLLUTION.

DEFILER (*of a female*), stuprator; constuprator.

DEFINABLE, quod definiri potest.

DEFINE. *|| To give a logical definition of*, definire (*to fix the limits, so that the thing may be accurately distinguished fm other things*).—circumscribere (*to limit the meaning, so that too much may not be comprehended under it, &c.*).—JN. circumscribere et definire. dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis.—definitione declarare.—constituere, qui sint in qā re fines (*to limit a moral problem, &c., C.*): *to d. the notion of duty*, definire, quid sit officium; the general notion of *duty*, universam et propriam cs rei vim definire completeque; propriam cs rei vim definitione declarare: *to d. in a few words*, brevi circumscribere et definire; definire rem verbis et breviter describere: *to d. the term man*, dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis, quid homo sit (*C.*): *it is of great importance, how you d. the office of a tribune*, plurimum interest, quid esse tribunum putes. Fortitudo is correctly defined by the Stoics to be, &c., probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam—esse dicunt, &c. (*C.*): *uch they d. to be, &c.*, quod sic definiunt, ut (id) velit esse, &c.: the former term is usually defined thus, illud superius sic fere definiunt solet: *to d. the proper limits of friendship*, constituere, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi (*C.*). *|| To determine the extent of athq with precision*, definire.—circumscribere.—terminare (*e. g. fines imperii; regiones, &c.*).—limitare (*very rare*; questionem, Varr.).—See TO LIMIT.

DEFINER, qui definit, &c.

DEFINITE, *|| Fixed, status; constitutus*.—finitus (*219*)

tus; definitus (*d. or closely defined*).—certus destinatusque (*e. g. opinions, sententiae, C.*; persons, personae, Q.).—certus (*certain, decided*): JN. certus et definitus.—præstitus (*fixed beforehand*): *d. a day*, dies dictus, constitutus, præstitutus; certus: *d. expensae*, *expensæ state (*opp. sumptus fortuiti*): *d. income*, reditus stat: *to express a d. opinion*, *certam sententiam expromere: *to have or entertain a d. opinion on no subject whatever*, nullam rem aperte judicare.

DEFINITELY, certo or certa (STX. IN CERTAINLY).—definite (*with a statement of all the peculiarities, &c., opp. generatim*).—diserte (*in express terms*).—*not disertis verbis*.—ex destinato. destinato (*post-Aug. Suet.*: with deliberate intention).

DEFINITION, finitio; definitio (*a strict d.*).—explicatio (*an explanation*).—To give a *d.* of; see TO DEFINE.

DEFINITIVE, and DEFINITIVELY, see DEFINITE and DEFINITELY.—To answer *d.*, sine ullâ dubitatione respondere: *a d. sentence*, sententia, quâ omnis controversia dirimitur; or, quâ lis judicatur.—sententia terminalis (*late t. i. Cod. Just.*): *to pronounce a d. sentence*, item judicare (*H.*).

DEFLAGRABLE, see COMBUSTIBLE.

DEFLAGRATION, deflagratio; conflagratio; see COMBUSTION.

DEFLECT, deflectere (*both trans. and intrans.*; *prop. and fig.*; de qā re, of a local relation; e. g. de rectâ regione, viâ, spatio; ab qā re, fig.; e. g. a veritate, proposito, amicitia; intr. deflecti or deflectere).—declinare. degressi (*these three all imply the consent of the will, and are used both prop. and fig.*).—aberrare (*to d. without consciousness, and the consent of the will, prop. and fig.*).—See 'TURN aside.'

DEFLECTION; *d.*, or deviation fm the straight path, declinatio [*deflexio, Macrobi.*; deflexus, Val. Max.]: *to make a d.*, deflectere, &c. See TO DEFLECT.

DEFLOURATION. *|| Act of deflouring, a female, vitatio*.—vitium or stuprum per vim mulieri allatum. *β* a thing, deformatio. *|| Selection of the best, flos*.—optima (*n. pl.*).

DEFLOUR, stuprare or constuprare qam; cs pudicitiae vim atque vitium afferre; per vim stuprare qam; per vim vitium or stuprum offerre ci.—stuprum inferre ci (*C.*). *|| Fig.* corrumpere. deformare. depravare.—turbare (*T.*).

DEFLUOUS, defluens (*defluus, post-Aug.*)—delabens (*gliding downwards*).—decurrens (*running down*).

DEFLUXION, delapsus (*the gliding down*).—fluxio; rheumatismus (*of the humours of the body, fluxiones omnes, quas rheumatismos vocant, see Plin. 28, 8, 24*).—destillatio (*a d. or running, e. g. of the nose, naris*).—*I am suffering fm d.'s*, *rheumatismis laboro: destillationes male me habent (*fm colds, catarrh*).—[*defluxio, Firm. Math.*: Cæl. Aur.—defluxus, Appul.].

DEFORM, deformare (*to d. or disfigure*).—turbare (*to d. or make ugly*; *T.*).—in pejus fingere (*to make a caricature of*; *H. Ep. 2, 1, 265*).—corrumpere (*to d., spoil, or mar*).—corrumpere formam et pulchritudinem cs rei (*e. g. honestatis, C.*).—depravare (*to d., distort, or pervert*; *improp. = to interpret falsely; purposely, industriâ*).—in pejus mutare or vertere (*improp. to interpret incorrectly*).

DEFORMATION, deformatio (*L.*); depravatio (*us an act*; def. = disfigurement; depr. = perversion, distortion).

DEFORMED, deformatus; deformis (*ugly*).—depravatus (*corrupted; made worse than it should be*).—pravus (*disproportioned; not such as it should be, membra, crura, &c.*).—distortus (*absol. of a person; C.*).—pravus extortusque (*Juv.*).—omnibus membris extortus et fractus (*fm the dislocation and fracture of limbs; Plin.*).—*D. limbs*, prava membra.—in pravum elapsi artus (*T.*): *d. by mistake*, mendosus (*like a book*): terribly *d.*, distortissimus (*C.*).—insignis ad deformitatem.

DEFORMITY, deformitas; turpitude (*mean deformity, as a state, the result of deformation*).—corpora pravitata or pravitata.—membrorum pravitata (*misshapen limbs*).—distortio membrorum; distortio et depravatio (quædam) in qā re. *A d.*, res deformis.—monstrum (*e. g. monstr. hominis*).—Moral or mental *d.*, animi deformitas (*C.*); depravatio et fœditas animi (*C.*).

DEFRAUD, fraudare (*v. pr.*).—defraudare (*rare; twice in C.*; not in Cæs.).—fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci necare, confingere; (fraude) decipere.—fallere, also with fraude.—frustrari.—imponere ci.—circumvenire: *to d. aby of athq*, fraudare, defraudare qm qā re; of money, qm circumducere, or circumver-

ters argento; qm emungere argento; perfabricare qm (the two last expressions = to trick him out of his money; to take him in; all are confined to Comedy): d. one's creditors, fraudare creditores: to attempt to d. aby. fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm.—[625] The fallens deceives by imparting erroneous views; the frustrans, by false hopes; the imponens, by practising on the credulity of another. Decipere and circumvenire mean to outwit, and obtain an unfair advantage; the decipiens by a suddenly executed; the circumveniens by an artfully laid plot. Fraudare means to injure and rob aby. by an abuse of his confidence; Dōd. [see DECEIVER.]

DEFRAUDER, fraudator.—[625] defraudator, very late; *Gaj. Inst.* 4, 65.]—homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus (one who delights in defrauding).—See DECEIVER.—circumscripser (empty one who takes advantage of the young and inexperienced).—quadruplator (empty one who tries to get the property of others by chicanery, &c.).—veterator (an old hand at defrauding, &c.).—[625] deceptor only Sen. *Thyest.* 144. See DECEIVER.

DEFRAY, suppeditare (e. g. the expense, charge, cost, &c., sumptus or sumptum): to d. part of the cost, in partem impensæ venire: to be able to d. the expense, sumptus sustinere; sumptibus subsistere: not to be able to d. the expense, sumptibus sufficere or subsistere non posse; sumptus tolerare non posse: to d. the first cost, &c., sarcire or resarcire sumptum suum (Ter.).—quod impensæ factum est in rem efficere: the profits do not d. the expenses of management, impendia superant reditum: to d. household expenses, usibus rei familiaris satisfacere. I have enough to d. my expenses, habeo, unde utar.

DEFRAYER, qui sumptus suppeditat, &c.

DEFRAYMENT, see PAYMENT.

DEFT. || Apt at athg, habilis, aptus, idoneus ad qd (sometimes, but seldom, with dat.; see Grotef. § 197. Zumpt. § 409). || Elegant in mien and gesture, bellus.—venustus; elegans.—|| With alacrity, hilaris; (less commonly) hilarus; alacer.

DEFTLY, apte; idonee; apposite;—belle; festive; elegantior or commodior.—hilariter; lute, &c.: he who does athg d., qui qd commodio facit (e. g. commodio saltare).—qui qd scilicet facit (e. g. he plays on the pipe d., scilicet tibia cantat).

DEFUNCT, mortuus ([625] defunctus, unclass.).

DEFY, || Challenge; vid. || Set at defiance; see under DEFIANCE.

DEGENERACY, || Natural degeneracy; Crcl. with degener or degenerare; or degenerare in feritatem. || Moral degeneracy, degener animus (V. degenerare animos timor arguit).—depravatō animi.—L. uses the neut. part. degeneratum (1, 53; n. degeneratum in aliis huius quoque decori officisset, if his having degenerated in other respects had not, &c.).—The gods bear me witness, that I cannot justly be charged with d., di mihi sunt testes non degenerasse propinquos (sc. me, Propert.). d. of manners, mores corrupti, depravatique; mores perdit; mores turpes.

DEGENERATE, v. degenerare.—degenerare in feritatem (to grow wild again, of trees).—degenerare a parentibus (d. fm ancestors, of children).

DEGENERATE, indignus parentibus or majoribus.—degener (post. and post-Class. prose; [625] degeneratus, *Val. Max.*)—A d. age, ætas pater parentibus or avis (ast. H.). If 'degenerate' is used vaguely to denote 'corruption,' see CORRUPT.

DEGLUTINATE, deglutinare (e. g. palpebras, *Plin.* 25, 13, 103).—reglutinare (*Catull.* 25, 9. *Mar. Cap.* 6, p. 191).

DEGLUTITION, Crcl. with glutire; haurire.

DEGRADATION. || Formal act of degrading or deposing, gradus dejectio (*Modest.* in *Dig.* 49, 16, 3).—ab ordine motio (*Ulp.* 37, 20, 3).—depositio dignitatis (*Ulp.* *Dig.* 48, 19, 8). || In a wider sense, imminuta cs auctoritas or dignitas.—ignominia. dedecus (*disgrace*).—It is thought a d. to have one's name removed to the city tribes, in urbanas tribus transferri, ignominie est (*Plin.*)—to think athg a d., qd infra se positum arbitrari. See 'to think degrading' in TO DEGRADE.

DEGRADE. || Remove to a lower rank, loco movere (of soldiers; *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 74; coupled with ignominia notare, to disgrace).—ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere qm (cf. *Suet. Cæs.* 29, in.).—gradu deficiere qm (ast. *Modest.* in *Dig.* 49, 16, 3).—ab ordine movere qm (ast. *Ulp.* *Dig.* 37, 20, 30).—militandi ordinem ci mutare (of a soldier; cf. *L.* 25, 6, 15).—removere, amovere or submovere qm munere (to remove

him fm his office; empty fm an office of state).—To d. a senator, qm a or de senatu movere; qm senatu or senatorio loco movere (*L.* 39, 42): to d. aby fm his office, abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (both in the Rom. sense; abol. implying that the degradation is for ever): to d. the governor of a province, qm provincia demovere. || In a wider sense; to disgrace, &c., dignitate sua privare or spoliare.—imminuere cs auctoritatem.—qm ignominia afficere or notare (the latter, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 74).—ignominiam ci injungere or inungere (to disgrace).—To d. oneself, se abicere.—se abicere et prosternere.—minuere suam dignitatem.—dignitatis suæ immemore esse.—se dedecore (e. g. flagitiis).—se ipsum in ordinem cogere (L.; to forget what is due to oneself; *fig.* expression fm the notion of reducing an officer to the ranks (!)).—In pejorem partem rapere: to d. art to a gainful trade, artem ad mercedem atque questum abducere: to such a degree was art degraded by Perillus, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. To d. oneself to athg, probati ad qd. descendere ad qd. se projicere in qd: to d. athg, qd abicere et prosternere (Ter.). || Degrading; see DISGRACEFUL. To think athg d., qd infra se positum arbitrari; athg is d. to aby, est infra cs dignitatem. Thinking it degrading to, inferiori majestate sua rati, si, &c. (*T. Ann.* 3, 3).

DEGREE, gradus (strictly applicable only to things that are susceptible of gradations, such as relationship, rank, honours, age, &c.; also applied to d's of perfection; see *C. Ecl.* p. 181; and in *Mathem.* of the d's of a circle, &c.).—[625] gradus also stands for 'degree' of relationship; e. g.—not to stand in any d. of relationship to aby, nullo gradu contingere cs domum (*Suet. Ner. Galb.* 2; whence we may form the expressions, 'to be related in the second or third degree,' &c.): to stand in a near d. of relationship to aby, arcto propinquitatis vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse: to stand in a near d. of relationship to aby on the mother's side, a matre artissimo gradu contingere qm. To reach a high d. (of perfection), ad altum gradum pervenire: not yet to have reached so high a d. of wisdom, nondum pervenisse ad litem gradum sapientie: to bring a work to the highest d. of perfection, operi fastidium imponere.—[625] 'In a high degree' is mly translated by summus, &c., without gradus; e. g. you possess that faculty in a high d., ea facultas in te summa est: those faculties have been granted to you in a less d., tibi ea minora data sunt (*C. Or.* 1, 29, 132): to possess athg in a higher d., qd majus habere (v. *C. N. D.* 2, 81, 79): to possess athg in a very high d., qd in te summum est; qd re cumulatum esse.—When 'degree' means a quality, it is expressed in Lat. not by gradus, but by some other term of expression, e. g. a slight d. of cold, frigus leve: a high d. of cold, frigus immodicus: an intolerable d. of cold, frigus intolerabile. To have reached the highest d., venisse ad summum (e. g. of aby's glory): in a high d., valde; magnopere; in a higher d., magis; in the highest d., maximopere; summopere: in an equal d., æque; pariter: to love in the same d., pares in amore esse et æquales: in the same d. as, ita . . . ut (*C. Off.* 1, 15, extr.); quantum . . . tantum (*Plin.* *Ep.* 2, 1, 7): to such a d. of boldness, eo audacius: to such a d. that, &c., usque eo or adeo . . . ut, &c.—|| Class, classis (v. pr.).—ordo (d. or rank): men of the lowest d., hominis infimi ordinis or generis: people of all d's, omnium ordinum homines: of the same d., ejusdem ordinis homines. || By degrees, paulatim (gradually).—sensus (by imperceptible d's, opp. subito or repente).—pedetentim; gradatim (step by step, ped. opp. curru, equo, &c.; grad. opp. concitato gradu).—sensus et paulatim; sensim et pedetentim; pedetentim et gradatim.—minutatim (in separate small portions; e. g. to retreat, &c.).—[625] the combination so frequent in modern Lat., sensum sensimque is false Lat.: a hill rising by gentle d's, collis mollior assurgens; also leniter editus, placide or leniter acclivis (opp. leniter declivis): a chain of mountains, ascending by gentle d's, molle et clementer editum montis jugum: to go forwards by d's, placide progredi: to go backwards by d's, paulatim labi.—|| An academic degree, *gradus honoris academici or dignitatis academicæ.

DEHORT, see TO DISSUADE; and for its derivatives, see the corresponding derivatives of DISSUADE

DEIFICATION, apotheosis (ἀποθεωσις; *Ecclesi.*)—pure Lat. consecratio (*T. Ann.* 13, 2, extr.).

DEIFY, qm ex homine deum facere (to make aby a god).—qm in celum tollere (to raise aby to heaven).—qm inter deos, or in deorum numerum referre; qm in deorum numero collocare (to place aby amongst the gods).—deorum numero consecrare; or merely consecrare (to d. a man, beast, or thing).—qm ut deum

colere (to d. or worship as a god).—deorum honores ci tribuere (to d. or pay divine honours to aby).—ad cœlium or ad astra tollere. laudes cs in astra tollere; qm ad cœlium laudibus efferre (fig. to exalt him to the skies).

DEIGN, || To condescend or vouchsafe, velle.—non gravari (with acc. and inf.); he has deigned, ipsi placuit, collibuit, or visum est.—D. to, &c., rogo, ut ne graveris, &c. (C. with inf.).—often by Crcl. with dignum habere, ducere or iudicare qm qd re, or qui, followed by a subjunctive (see only the poets and writers of the six. age say dignari qm qd re) to d. to have intercourse with aby, qm congressione dignum iudicare; qm dignum iudicare, quicumq; congrederi: to d. to speak to aby, qm sermone dignum iudicare (C.): to d. to converse with aby, *dignum habere qm, quicum colloquamur or sermonem conferamus: to d. to invite aby to dinner, qm dignum honore cœnæ habere (Suet. Vesp. 2, extr. says dignari qm honore cœnæ): not to d. to look at aby, qm oculis fugere; *qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere.—|| Tr. (obsol.) dignum habere, ducere, iudicare qm qd re.

DEISM, *deismus.

DEIST, *deista or *qui ita deum esse concedit, ut Christianorum deum non agnoscat; or *qui deum quidem esse concedit, sed factum et commettit; or *qui ita deum esse concedit, ut in ejus opinione turpissime labatur (cf. C. N. D. 1, 29).

DEITY, Deus (God).—numen divinum (the divine power, &c.).—divinitas, natura divina (the nature and essence of God).—[DE] deitas quite late; Augustin.] See God, GODHEAD.

DEJECT, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fig.).—frangere (fig. to make spiritless, opp. erigere; see Bremi Np. Them. 1, 3): to be dejected by the consciousness of one's crimes, conscientia acclerum opprimi.—cs animum or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere).—cs animum infringere, or affligere, or percellere.—'With dejected face' Crcl. with dejicere vultum or oculos (e. g. deiecit vultum et submissâ voce locuta est, V.).—dejectus vultum (Stat.).

DEJECTED, humilis; demissus; humilis atque demissus (saint-hearted).—abjectus or abjectior; afflictus; fractus; demissus fractusque; fractus et demissus; jacens (d., or broken in spirit).—perculsus; profligatus (deeply d.); perculsus et abjectus.—tristis.—a spe alienus (void of all hope; all these epithets are applied to men, and the state of their minds).—[DE] Dejectus, in this sense, belongs to poetry and post-class. prose [rare]: haud dejectus equum duci jubet; dejecti et infracti, qd.—somewhat d., subtristis: grievously d., gravissime afflictus: to be d., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, or abjecto, or fracto, &c.; animo deficere; animo cecidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo; jacere (see C. Tusc. 3, 17, in.; quid jaces? quid mæres?): to become d., animo demitti, or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abjicere; animum despondere: to be d. by no danger, nulli periculo animum submittere.

DEJECTEDLY, humili animo; demisse; demisso animo; humili atque demisso animo (d., or saint-heartedly).—abjecte; abjecto or fracto or afflicto animo; demisso fractoque animo (with a broken spirit).—tristi animo (sadly).

DEJECTEDNESS, or DEJECTION, animi demissio, contractio, or infractio; animus demissus.—animi debilitatio et abjectio (C.).—recessus quidam animi et fuga.—animus a spe alienus.—Sis tristitia.—animus abjectus, afflictus, debilitatus, or jacens: don't let him see your d., cave te tristem esse sentiat (Ter. And. 2, 3, 29): to rouse aby from his d., animum cs jacentem excitare.

DELACERATION, see DILACERATION.

DELACTATION, see WEANING.

DELATE, || Convey; vid. || Accuse; vid.

DELATION, || Conveyance; vid. || Accusation; vid.

DELATOR, see ACCUSER.

DELAY, tr.) || Put off; see DEFER. || To delay or hinder sm going on, morari; remorari; moram facere ci rei; moram afferre ci rei rei; moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (to cause d. in athg).—tardare; retardare (to d. or retard athg, e. g. the pursuit of the enemy, &c.): to d. aby (i. e. prevent his setting out on a journey), profecturum detinere; cs protectionem tardare: aby on his journey, retardare qm in viâ; remorari cs iter: unless he has been delayed (on his road), nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est (C.): to d. aby in pursuit of the enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a bog, wch lay in the way): the attack of the

enemy, morari, tardare, or retardare hostium impetum: to be delayed by athg, tardari qd re. I am delayed by the winds, ventis detineor in loco; venti me tardant.

DELAY, INTR. or ABSOL. To linger, loiter, be slow, cessare (to d. sm laziness when a task is to be performed: absol. or with inf.; also in qd re and its ad qd; e. g. ad arma, and poet. in qd; in vota precesque, V.).—cunctari (to d. doing athg fm irresolution; seld. with inf. [e. g. profiteri, C.] or rel. clause [quid faciatis, S.]);—morari; moram facere (to d. when aby ought to be getting on; morari may be followed by inf.).—tardare (sm ennuï or want of will).—tergiversari (to seek an escape fm the necessity of doing or saying what one dislikes).—Jx. cunctari et tergiversari (with ut, nē, C.).—hesitare (to d. from not knowing what to do or say): to d. fm day to day, diem ex die ducere or prolatere. To punish those who d., tardantes punire (of bees; Plin.).

DELAY, s. mora.—retardatio. Jx. retardatio et mora (d. that makes one late, hinder, one, &c.).—sustentatio (the being suspended, as to its execution, &c. for a time). Jx. mora et sustentatio.—commoratio (time one stops at a place).—cessatio (sm laziness when work is to be done).—dilatio; prolatio (the putting off).—procrastinatio (d. fm one day to another).—tarditas (slowness); Jx. tarditas et procrastinatio (C.).—cunctatio (d. fm irresolution): to grant d., dare dilationem: to grant a few days d. (with ref. to payment), paucos dies ad solvendum ci prorogare: to ask for d., petere dilationem: to admit of d., habere qm moram et sustentationem (opp. necessity of being done at once, statim): to endure no d., dilationem non pati; dilationem non pati or recipere; cunctationem non recipere: without d., sine dilatione; sine morâ; nullâ interpositâ morâ.—protinus, statim, continuo (immediately).—abjectâ omni cunctatione (without any d. fm irresolution): to do athg without d., representare qd (esp. of a payment; but also of other actions): it is no time for d., nulla mora est; maturato opus est: to cause d., tarditatem or moram et tarditatem afferre (ci rei); impedimentum afferre (ci rei, T.); moram atque impedimentum (ci rei) inferre (C.); (ci rei) moram facere, afferre, inferre, obijcere.

DELAVER, cunctator (a d. or irresolute person).—cessator (d., or person who sits with his hands before him, when he has work to do).—cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans: if a female, mulier cunctans; mulier cessans: a terrible d., lentum sane negotium (C.).

DELECTABLE, see DELIGHTFUL.

DELECTABLENESS, DELECTION, delectatio.—oblectatio. See DELIGHT.

DELEGATE, || Send with power to transact business, legare; allegare (to d. or depute).—legatum mittere (to d. or send as an ambassador, esp. in affairs of state).—mandata ci dare (to give him a commission).

It would be wrong to employ amandare and ablegare in this sense (as is frequently done in modern Lat.); those words mean 'to send aby away under a pretext in order to get rid of him': to d. aby to do athg, ci mandare, ut, &c.; negotium ci dare, ut, &c.: to be delegated to do athg, jussus sum facere qd re or permittere (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37): to be delegated by aby, mandata habere a qo; cs nomine, or go auctore facere qd (to do athg in consequence of being delegated by aby). || To deliver or entrust athg to the care of another on whom one confers a authority to manage it, &c., mandare ci qd (commission him to do it; e. g. negotium).—demandare ci qd (give it up entirely to another, so as to think no more about it oneself; e. g. funeris curam; bellum).—delegare ci qd (to shove off upon another what one should do oneself; e. g. curam cs rei ci; officium ci).

DELEGATE, s. legatus; cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (d. with full powers; cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet a qo (commissioned).—*publicâ auctoritate missus; also merely legatus (a d. with authority fm the state).—Here ablegatus would be false Lat.: d's come from Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DELEGATION, delegatio (C.; but in the sense of assigning a debt to another; in the usual sense of 'delegation,' Sen.: delegationem ista res non recipit, that cannot be performed by d.; i. e. must be done by oneself).—mandatus, ūs (but only in the abl.; C.—cujus emptorem istum demonstravi fuisse mandatū Cæsennæ, Cæc. 7, 19).—res mandata (the affair delegated; C.).—potestas qd faciendi; auctoritas, &c. will sit help, or procuratio negotii, muneri, &c. (management of an affair, office, committed to a person): by d. from the

senate, auctoritate senatus. § *Body of delegates, allegati (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 5. Client. 13, 39).* —*delecti.* apocleti (*chosen counsellors, &c.; a more select committee, &c.; L.*) —*legatio (an embassy).*

DELETE, see To BLOT OUT.

DELETERIOUS, perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis (*the first of an injurious; the two next, of a destructive nature*) —*nocens, noxius, nociturus (hurtful; d. substances, ea, quae nocitura videntur).* —*veneno imbutus, or infectus, or tinctus.* —*tabidus.* tabificus (*e. g. venenum, &c., causing substances to waste away, &c.*) —*virulentus (imbued with poison; or of a poisonous nature): who does not know that this substance is of a d. nature? quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere? to be d., nocere; nociturum esse.*

DELETERIOUSNESS, via nocendi.

DELETION, see ERASURE.

DELF, || Mine; fodina (a mine). —*See MINZ.* —*Earthenware, fictilia in lapidis duritiem efficta, n. pl. (Delft-ware).* —*See EARTHENWARE.*

DELIBERATE, v. deliberare (to weigh, as it were, in a balance; about or on a subject, de q̄ re; also with utrum—an; with abq, cum q; also used absol.) —*expendere; pendere; pensare.* —*ponderare; examinare (to examine and weigh the reasons for and against althq).* —*considerare, esply with cum animo, or in animo, or secum (to take althq into consideration, in order to make one's choice, or come to a decision).* —*reputare (to calculate in the mind, what will be the probable result of althq, esply with secum, animo, or cum animo).* —*agitare mente, or animo, or in mente, or cum animo (to sift althq in one's mind; to think it over repeatedly).* —*volutare, in one's mind, secum animo, in animo; or with abq, cum q; with one's friends, cum amicis volutare.* —*volvere animo or secum; versare secum in animo (to turn every way in one's mind: this expression never occurs in C., but frequently in L. and S.): maturely, multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, &c.; videre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid, &c. (e. g. what is to be done, quid agendum); most carefully and maturely, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque rem: after I had maturely deliberated, and weighed every particular, circumspiculis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; the reasons on both sides, omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere: to d. upon or examine althq most accurately, exactissimo iudicio examinare qd. || To deliberate or take counsel with others, deliberare or consultare cum q; qm adhibere in consilium, or ad deliberationes: to meet in order to d., in deliberationem, or in consultationem venire; in order to d., consulendi causa: it is a thing upon which one must d., consilii res est; res in deliberationem cadit.*

DELIBERATE, deliberatus (adopted as a fixed purpose, aff. deliberation; e. g. more H. poet. in this sense). —*consideratus (maturely weighed; e. g. iudicium mentis, C.; also impr. of persons who act with deliberation).* JN. (*of things*) consideratus ac provius (e. g. via vivendi, C.); consideratus ac diligens (e. g. exco-gitatio faciendi qd) —*circumspectus (e. g. iudicium; moderatio animi; prps not prae-Aug. Freund; also impr. of persons).* —*meditatus or meditatus et prae-paratus inferuntur, C. Off. 1, 8, 27).* —*cogitatus (e. g. facinus).* —*JN. meditatus et cogitatus (e. g. a crime, scelus, C.); or diu consideratus et multo ante deliberatus (C.). It is my d. resolution, certum ac deliberatum est; deliberatum et constitutum est; habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberatum (with inf.; all C.): he had no more d. purpose, than, &c., neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit, quam, &c.: to take althq into more d. consideration, consideratus consulere ei rei (C.): a d. opinion (= decision of the mind) or resolution, consideratum iudicium mentis (C.): a d. resolve (of a moral nature), quædam inductio animi ac voluntas (C. ad Q. F. 1, 11): not by any d. and wise choice, but by a sudden impulse, non delectu aliquo aut sapientiâ, sed impetu et quâdam temeritate (e. g. ducl, C.). *Deliberate may often be translated by ('deliberately') prudens sciensque or sciens only; e. g. to utter a d. calumny, calumniari sciens.**

DELIBERATELY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate); caute (opp. incaute). —*circumspecte (opp. temere et nullo consilio).* —*consulto (to consulte is prae and post-Class.).* —*cogitato, or cogitate; consilio; iudicio (opp. inconsiderate; inconsulto, or inconsulte; sine consilio; sine iudicio); caute or circumspectus (opp. incaute; temere; imprudenter; temere atque impru-*

denter). —*de industria.* —*datâ or deditâ operâ (of deliberate purpose).* —*voluntate et iudicio (C. Tusc. 3, 28, 66; by a deliberate act of the will): to do althq d., consulto et cogitatum facio qd; qd prudens sciensque facio: a method d. chosen, deliberata ac provisa via (e. g. vivendi, C.): a word d. chosen, verbum meditatum, cogitatum (C.): a wrong d. committed, injuria, quae consulto et cogitata fit (C.), or quae meditata et prae-parata infertur (C.). —*Slowly (vid.), lente, cunctanter; not d. and wisely, non delectu aliquo aut sapientiâ (C.).**

DELIBERATENESS, Sits consideratio. —*cautio.* circumspectio. prudentia (*caution, &c.*) —*considerantia only Vitr. 6, 1.*

DELIBERATION, deliberatio. —*consultatio.* JN. deliberatio et consultatio. —*consideratio.* —*reputatio [SYN. of verbs in To DELIBERATE]: the affair requires d., habet res deliberationem; ea res venit or cadit in deliberationem (C.): to have time for d., spatium deliberandi habere (C.): work requires further d., quod maioris consilii est (C.): time for d., deliberandi or consulendi spatium: to demand or ask for time for d., tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: to ask a single day for d., deliberandi sibi unum diem postulare: to take time for d., consulendi or deliberandi spatium sumere: after mature d., re consultâ et exploratâ; initâ subductâque ratione; circumspiculis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; re deliberatâ (Cæc.). || To weigh a point with the most careful d., exactissimo iudicio examinare qd: without althq of due care and d., temere et nullo consilio: temere ac nullâ ratione: to speak and act with d., circumspicere dicta factaque; to act with great d., circumspectus facere qd. See also DELIBERATELY. —*If = HESITATION or SLOWNESS, vid. those words.**

DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus. A d. body (publicum) consilium: the president of a d. assembly (publicorum) consiliorum moderator.

DELICACY, || Softness, fineness (proper and improper), mollitia, mollietas, molitudo (softness). —*teneritas (tenderness).* JN. mollietas et teneritas. —*tenuitas (thinness, fineness; e. g. of limbs, lines, and improper. of style).* —*subtilitas (finesness; e. g. of lines, of the touches of a graving tool, &c., post-Aug. in this sense; Class. in the sense of acuteness, refined accuracy of style, &c.).* —*elegantia (refinement and taste in selection).* —*venustas (loveliness).* —*D. of feeling, molitudo humanitatis (C.); verecundia (C. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3): natural d., mollietas naturæ (natural susceptibility).* —*naturale tenerum quiddam atque molle. Attic d. (of style), ea subtilitas, quam Atticum vocant: fm d. (of feeling), verecundia, pudore: an absurd or exaggerated d. of taste, fastidium delicatum or insolens: d. of ear, or of taste (with ref. to style), aures teretes et religiosae: aures teretes, intelligentiae iudicium (C.); delicate aures (C. 3, 1, 3); the last implying something of over-fastidiousness: a person of extreme d. of taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (C.). || Weakness; e. g. of health, imbecillitas or infirmitas valetudinis, valetudo infirma. *Infirma corporis constitutio (natural d. of constitution; aff. firma corporis constitutio, C.). —*A delicacy, cibus lautus or suavisissimus (see a Dainty).* —*Delicacies, cibi exquisitissimi or suavisissimi; cibi delicatiores.* —*cupedia, pl. or cupidia (al. cupp.).* || Niceness and tact in action; mly by difficultas or difficultas referred to the thing: to be a master of great d., magnam difficultatem habere: of great d., difficultis (C.); lubricus or anceps et lubricus (Plin. cf. Ep. 1, 86). With d., delicate (post-Aug.; e. g. delicatus tractare iracundos, Sen.; with gentleness, tact, &c.).*

DELICATE, A) Of persons; a) tender, soft, tener, mollis. —*delicatus (mly in a bad sense; over-nice, luxurious).* —*b) not easily satisfied, delicati fastidii (fastidious, whether in eating, or in any other respect).* —*subtilis palati (nice in his eating, cf. H. S. 2, 8, 38).* —*lautitiarum studiosus.* —*c) Weak, imbecillus, infirmus (see under a).* —*B) Of things; a) Agreeable, suavis (agreeable to the taste).* —*delicatus (mly in a bad sense, of what is too luxurious).* —*b) Soft, fine, &c. (proper and improper. tender (tender).* —*molliis (soft).* JN. tener et mollis. —*tenuis (fine, thin).* —*subtilis (acute; of judgement, taste, &c.).* —*teres.* fastidiosus (of d. taste in style, &c.; fast. mly of what is over-d.). —*elegans (easily distinguishing differences; therefore, nice in selection, &c.).* —*D. feeling, verecundia. A d. ear, aures teretes, elegantes (see DELICACY): a d. taste, iudicium subtile: a person of the most d. taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (C.).* —*c) Difficult to manage, difficultis, lubricus, anceps et lubricus (cf.*

Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6. || *Weak (in health), imbecillus.*—*infirmus.*—*parum firmus.* *D. health, tenuis valetudo (C.). valetudo imbecilla or infirma: to be in d. health, tenuis esse valetudine; imbecilliorum esse valetudine: in very d. health, tenui, aut nulla potius esse valetudine.* || *Endowed with quickness of feeling, facile sentiens. The eye is a very d. organ, oculi facillime laeduntur.*

DELICATELY, || *Tenderly, softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.).*—*molliter.*—*delicate.* *JN. molliter et delicate: delicate ac molliter: to live d., molliter se curare (Ter.); delicate ac molliter vivere (C.). I have brought you up too d., nimum te habui delicatum (Plaut.).* || *Finely, elegantly, exquisite.*—*mirabili opere (C.).*—*elegant.*—*subtiliter.* [SYN. of *adji.* *under DELICATE.*]

DELICIOUS, suavissimus, dulcissimus. *Jucundissimus.*—*pergratus; jucundus; perjucundus; delectabilis (post-Aug. e. g. avus. T.).*—*mirifica suavitatis (C.; of a villa): to be very d., habere multum suavitatis; suavitatem referunt esse: to be exquisitely d., sensus titillare or fovere, or voluptate permulcere: to be of d. taste, jucunde sapere: to give a d. taste or flavour to athg, suavitatem facere ei rei; condire qd.*

DELICIOUSLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amene, or ameniter.

DELICIOUSNESS, dulcedo, dulcitus (*the first as a momentary sensation; the last as a quality*).—*suavitas (e. g. cibi; odorum).*—*jucunditas; jucunditas et suavitatis.*—*deliciae (the delights; es rei).*—*amenitas (esp. of visible objects; countries, villas, gardens, &c.).*

DELIGHT, delectatio (*real positive pleasure or enjoyment*).—*JN. delectatio jucunditasque; suavitatis et delectatio; delectatio et voluptas.*—*oblectatio (relative pleasure, fm conversation, amusement, &c.).*—*delectamentum (rare; C. Pis. 25, 60; inania sunt ista delectamenta pene puerorum).*—*deliciae (objectively; as conferring d.).*—*oblectamentum (that which amuses; with gen. of object or subject, e. g. senectutis; rerum rusticarum).*—*amenitas (beauty of country, &c., amenitates orarum et litorum): to take d. in athg, magnam voluptatem capere or percipere ex qâ re; qd in deliciis habere; delectari qâ re; cs rei studio captum esse: to take no d. in athg, abhorrere, alienum esse a qâ re (see PLEASURE).*

DELIGHT, v. tr. delectare (*to give a high degree of positive pleasure*).—*oblectare (to confer a relative pleasure; amuse, dispel wearisomeness and unpleasant feelings).*—*laetitia afficere; laetitia et voluptate afficere; voluptate afficere, perfundere (to d. or fill with pleasure).*—*permulcere (to d. or affect with pleasurable sensations, e. g. the ears or the hearing): to d. the eyes with athg, pascere oculos qâ re; fructum capere oculis ex qâ re faciendâ (to find extreme pleasure in doing athg; e. g. in corpore lacerando, C. Phil. 11, 8, 8); dare oculis epulas (Com.): to have one's mind as much delighted as one's palate, non minus animo quam ventre delectari (at a feast).*—*|| To d. oneself, or to be delighted with athg (see 'to DELIGHT in,' INTRANS.).* se delectare; se oblectare; delectari, oblectari qâ re; gaudere qâ re; letari qâ re; voluptatem capere or percipere ex re; gaudium, laetitiam capere ex re; pascere animum, or merely pasci qâ re (to d. one's eyes with an object; e. g. a picture, picturâ); cs rei voluptate animum explere (to satiate the mind, as it were, with athg, e. g. with a very pleasant reading, jucundissimè lectionis). *To be excessively delighted, valde gaudere; gaudere vehementerque letari. I am delighted, that, &c., gaudeo with acc. and inf. or quod, &c.—in hoc delector, quod, &c. I am excessively (beyond measure, &c.) delighted, that, &c., sane gaudeo, quod, &c.; in hoc admodum delector, quod, &c. I am (excessively) delighted to hear, that Cæsar loquies you better every day, quod scribis te a Cæsare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo (C. Ep.): athg or aby delights me, gratum, jucundum est mihi qd; probatur mihi qd, or qs; aridet mihi qd; est qd or qs in deliciis meis; est qd stomachi mei (according to the vulgar saying, it is meat and drink to me): this place d.'s me, hic locus mihi aridet: d.'s me exceedingly, hic mihi præter omnes locus aridet (H. Od. 2, 6, 13): to be highly delighted, maximâ laetitiâ perfusum esse; laetitiâ exsultare or efferi.*

DELIGHT, INTR. *To d. in athg, gaudere qâ re (of the inward feeling of d. in moderation; whether habitual, or in a single instance; e. g. æquitate.—equis, pictis tabellis).*—*delectari qâ re (to take pleasure in habitually; e. g. honore, vestitu cultuque corporis, &c.).*—*gestire qâ re (to feel d. one cannot conceal; to be elevated by it; e. g. apricitate diei, Col.; otio, L.;*

secundis rebus, L.).—exsultare (to leap, as it were, for joy; to exult in: equi ferocitate exsultantes, C.).—laetari (to rejoice in; e. g. equus, quo maxime letabatur, Suet.; also impropr. of plants, &c. liking a particular soil; Col.).—oblectare se in qâ re (to amuse oneself with a pursuit; e. g. in agri cultione, C.).—cs rei studiosum esse (to be fond of a pursuit; e. g. venandi, C.).—cs rei studio captum esse or teneri (in the same sense).—|| Delectari with inf. is post.; e. g. delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem (Phædr.) for bibendo humano sanguine. [See 'to be delighted with,' under TO DELIGHT, TRANS.]

DELIGHTFUL, suavis, dulcis. *jucundus (or superl. of these adjectives).*—*acceptus; gratus.—amenus (SYN. in AGREEABLE): very d., pergratus; gratus acceptusque; jucundus; perjucundus; oblectationis plenus (C.): d. weather, tempestas læta: a d. life, vita amœna: to be exceedingly d., habere multum suavitatis, jucunditatis; suavitatem referunt esse: to be d. to the eyes, delectare oculos; to the ears, aures mulcere or permulcere; auribus blandiri; to the senses, sensus titillare, fovere, voluptate permulcere.*

DELIGHTFULLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amene, or ameniter.

DELIGHTFULNESS, delectatio; oblectatio; deliciae; voluptas; amenitas [SYN. IN DELIGHT].

DELINEATE, || *PROPR.* *To draw the outline of athg, describere (in all the meanings of the Engl. word).*—*cs rei primas lineas ducere (impropr. in Q. of the first sketch of a subject).*—*primis lineis designare qd (Q.; impropr.; but both may be used propr.).*—*exprimere imaginem cs rei (esp. in order to give an exact representation of athg).*—*formam cs describere (to d. the whole form).*—*speciem or imaginem operis cs deformare (Vitruv.).*—*delineare imaginem cs (post-Class. Plin.; to draw a sketch).*—*exscribere imaginem cs (to copy).*—*qm or qd depingere (to d. or depict).*—*|| Draw; paint; vid.—to d. the river Himera like a woman, both in form and dress, Himëram in muliebrem formam habitumque formare: to d. the gods like men, deos in humani oris speciem assimilare (T.).*—*|| FIG.* *To give a lively representation of athg in words, dicendo effingere cs rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (to make visible, as it were, by words, expr. also with the addition of oratione).*—*adumbrare qd or speciem et formam cs rei (to shadow out, and place athg in its proper light; of painters and orators).*—*describere (to d. characteristically, χαρακτιρίζειν).*—*deformare qm (is sometimes used in a bad sense: see C. Cael. 2, init.).*—*to d. badly, male narrare rem.—If there exists such a woman, as I have just delineated, si qua mulier sit hujusmodi, qualem ego paulo ante descripsi (C.).*

DELINEATION, PROP. *forma (of an architectural object; cf. C. Fr. 2, 6, 2; and Vitruv. visum est mihi forma, sive uti Graeci exprocaro dicunt, duo explicare, of an illustrative figure).*—*deformatio (Vitruv.).*—*adumbratio (a slightly shaded sketch; Vitruv.).*—*impropr. C.)*—*designatio (the marking out, e. g. cellarum, Vitruv.).*—*descriptio (e. g. volutarum, Vitruv.).*—*ichnographia (the first, a representation in drawing; the latter, a ground-plan or design).*—*Sis figura, species, imago: to make a d. of athg, speciem operis deformare; imaginem or formam operis delineare (late; Plin.): to make a d. of a building, imaginem operis deformare lineis. The arts of delineation, artes, quas in effectu posuit species; artes effectivæ (Q. 2, 18, 2 and 5).*—*|| FIG.* *By words, &c., descriptio (d. of places, characters, &c.).*—*designatio; imago; forma; figura; species et figura; *operis ratio. *primæ velut lineæ cs rei (a first sketch of it; aft. velut primas lineas ducere, Q.).*—*to give a d. of athg, cs rei speciem et formam adumbrare: to give a short d. of athg, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare, Np. Pk. 1, 1).*

DELINQUENCY, see GUILT, CRIME.

DELINQUENT, nocens.—*maleficus.*—*qui scelus fecit or commisit.*—*[Not reus. See CRIMINAL.]*

DELIQUATE, deliquare. See MELT, DISSOLVE.

DELIQUATION, liquatio; conflatura (of metals).

DELIQUESCE, deliquescere.

DELIQUUM, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Cal. 50; fainting;—animi deliquitum not Lat.; animi defectus doubtful. No distinction of the kinds or degrees, such as deliquium, syncope, occur in Cels.; they may be retained as it is.).

DELIRIOUS, delirius.—*mente alienatus: to be d., mente alienum esse (g. t.).*—*mente alienatâ or perturbatâ loqui: to become d., mente alienari.*

DELIRIUM, delirium (med. term. Cels. 2, 8; cui calor et tremor, saluti delirium est).—*mentis alienatio (g. t. as temporary d.; Cels. 4, 2, init.).*

DELIVER. *Set free, &c.* liberare re or a re.—
 exsolvere re (to set free fm bonds; propr. and *fig.* fm
 debt, anxiety, punishment, &c.).—*eximere* re, or *ex* or
 de re (to release by taking out of, &c. fm fear, slavery,
 punishment, &c. with de re, when it means 'to exempt',
 e. g. agrum de vectigalibus.—*post-Aug.* with dat.).—
 levare re (to d. fm a weight = an unpleasant state, such
 as that of fear, care, trouble)—*expedire* ex re, re (dis-
 entangle fm; Cic. has ex iniqua, but molestia without
 prep.; also ab omni occupatione; Ter. has molestia,
 ærumnis, crimine, curâ, but ex turbâ).—In liberatam
 vindicare (to set free, rempublicam, patriam, populum;
 fm atq, ex re, e. g. ex dominatu ca, C.).—*extrahere*
 ex re (to drag out of atq).—*eripere* ex or a re (to
 snatch fm atq; the two last mean to d. out of dan-
 gers or unpleasant states); fm slavery, servitute libe-
 rare or *exipere*; servitio *eximere*; e servitute in libe-
 ratam restituere or vindicare; servile jugum e cervi-
 cibus ca deicere; a qo servituti jugum depellere; ci
 conditionem servilem *eripere*; fm a blockade, liberare
 obsidione; *eximere* obsidione or ex obsidione; fm
 debt, sere alieno liberare or *exsolvere*; fm pecuniary
 difficulties, difficultate pecuniarum *exuere*. See To
 FREE; and the particular subtt. TROUBLE, SORROW,
 CARE, &c.—|| To deliver (without express mention
 of 'fm what'). To d. one's country, patriam e servitute
 in liberatam vindicare; patriam *eripere* ex hostium
 manibus: to d. a prisoner, qm liberare custodiis, *ex*
 mure vinctulis: to d. a city, urbem obsidione liberare
 (fm a blockade). || To save, servare; conservare.—
 salutem ci dare; salutis auctorem esse ci (to d. aby, or
 save aby's life, or civil existence): to d. a city fm the
 enemy, urbem ab hostibus recuperare (to recover it):
 to d. aby fm destruction, ab interitu vindicare or retra-
 here; ab exitio ad salutem revocare; a morte *eripere*,
 (C.): to be delivered fm the very jaws of death, a limine
 ipso mortis revocari. || To deliver: (in child-birth),
 mulieri parienti adesse or opem ferre: to be delivered,
 partum edere: parere of a child, partui edere
 infantem: to be delivered of twins, geminum par-
 tum edere (L. 1, 4).—*enliti* (enitus, L.: enixus,
 Q.) is not found in this sense before Liv.; e. g. 40, 4.—
 || To hand over to aby, tradere (to d. atq to the
 care of aby, ci qd).—*reddere* (to d. or restore atq
 received to its proper owner, ci qd).—*deferre* (to d. atq
 to the charge of aby, qd ad qm).—*perferre* (to convey atq
 to aby and d. it to him, qd ad qm; all these apply to a
 letter, literas; epistolam).—*scribere* but dare literas ad qm
 means to write to aby). To d. with one's own hand,
 rem de manu in manum tradere. || To DELIVER OVER;
 see DELIVER UP. || To DELIVER DOWN, tradere (by
 writing; and of traditional customs, &c., consuetudo
 a majoribus tradita).—|| To DELIVER UP, dedere
 (g. t., to aby, ci; to atq, ad qd; to something to be suf-
 fered, ci rei; to something it is to serve, patrie, libidini
 cs; and *fig.* to a pursuit, studio, literis).—*prodere* (treach-
 erously).—*tradere* (to hand over to: d. over to: e. g.
 urbem, arma, thesaurum), &c.—*cedere* (to yield up a
 possession; curram, regnum, possessionem; all, ci):
 to d. up to be tortured, qm ad cruciatum dedere:
 to d. atq into a person's own hands, qd ci ipsi (coram)
 tradere in manum (Plaut.): to d. up deserters, dare or
 reddere transfugas; perfugas restituere (e. g. according
 to compact, ex federe): to d. up arma, beasts of draught,
 &c. (of a city to the enemy), arma proferre; jumenta
 producere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 11): to d. aby up to be killed,
 dedere qm ad supplicium, necem, or (T.) exitium;
 exhibere qm ad ferrum; qm ad supplicium; tradere
 qm supplicio (Suet. Vitell. 14): to demand that aby
 should be delivered up, exposcere qm (e. g. of a state,
 publice).—*deposcere* qm, with or without in pœnam,
 ad supplicium: to deliver a city up to the enemy.
 urbem tradere hostibus in manum; urbem dedere;
 urbis conditionem facere. || To utter, speak, &c.
 pronunciare (to d. a speech).—*recitare* (to d. with appro-
 priate expression): to d. atq from memory, qd memo-
 riter pronunciare or proferre (prof. applies to recitation
 before an audience): to d. a speech, orationem habere,
 agere or dicere (g. t.).—*conciari*, concionem habere
 (to harangue a multitude; the people, soldiers, &c.);
 before aby, verba facere apud qm; to the people, verba
 facere apud populum (g. t.).—*ad* or apud populum
 agere (as a public accuser; the proposer of a law, &c.):
 he delivered a speech to this effect, verba ita fecit: to
 d. atq verbatim, or word for word, isidem verbis qd
 reddere: to d. atq in a mechanical, or sing-song manner,
 qd decantare: to d. aby's message to aby, mandata cs ad
 qm perferre (de aby atq, de qâ re): to d. one's opinion,
 sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere,
 prodere, aperire; quid velim, or sentiam, dicere, osten-

dere, profiteri: by deputy, sententiam suam per alium
 ostendere; with freedom, libere dicere or loqui; before
 aby about atq, libere qd profiteri apud qm.

DELIVERANCE, see DELIVERY.

DELIVERER. *Preserver, servator; conservator*
 (g. t.).—*salutis auctor* (preserver of life and civil exist-
 ence).—*liberator*; is qui liberat (deliverer).—*vindex*
 (d. or rescuer, e. g. fm danger, periculi).—*salvator*
 (for servator) belonged to the country dialect of
 the Romans, but *sospitator* is defended by Lindemann.
 ad Vit. Duumv. p. 6.: a female d., servatrix; con-
 servatrix.—|| One who communicates; Crcl. [traditor,
 very late; Arnob.] : the d. of a message, nuntius.

DELIVERY. *Act of setting free, liberatio*
 (setting free).—|| *Act of bringing forth children*,
 partus (child-birth).—*enixus*, late. Plin.—un-
 timely d., abortio.—|| *Act of delivering up*, tradi-
 tio (d. or surrender to the enemy).—*deditio* (full sur-
 render into the power and disposal of the enemy).—*prodi-
 tio* (when accompanied with treachery).—|| *Manner*
 in which aby delivers himself (= speaks), genus
 dicendi; dictio (epley the manner of expressing thoughts
 by speech).—*actio* (rhetorical d. in ref. to the proper
 modulation of the voice, the holding and motions of the
 body, epley in the representation of a theatrical piece).—
 pronuntiatio (including both speech and action, as far as
 the expression of the thoughts is concerned).—*elocutio*
 (rhetorical d. with ref. to pronunciation, diction, and
 style, *opiores*): a popular d., popularis dictio: a full
 of life or spirit, actio plena animi or spiritus: a good
 d., facili et profuens in dicendo celeritas [of the readi-
 ness with which words are found; the absence of hesi-
 tation, &c.]: to have a good d., bene or comode dicere:
 a fluent or ready d., faciliem esse in dicendo; facilem
 et expeditum esse ad dicendum.

DELL, vallis.—*convallis* (= planities ex omni parte
 comprehensa montibus collibusve, Fest.).

DELTA, Delta (æ, or indecl. neut.). Also of 'the
 Delta' in Egypt (Auct. Bell. Alex. 27; Plin. &c.).

DELUDE, see DECEIVE, DISAPPOINT.

DELUDER, see DECEIVER.

DELUGE, a. PROPRI. = *see FLOOD*. || *FIG.* magna
 vis ca rei; *superflua cs rei copia (cf. Q. 1, 2, 28; but
 not in this sense); or by particp. superfluous. A d. of
 enemies, hostes superflui; of the Albanian race, Albani
 gens superflua (e. g. montibus Caucasii, Plin.).

DELUGE, v., inundare (propr. and *fig.*).—*irri-
 gare*, in this sense, is poet. in L. 7, 3.—*superfundere* (with
 dat. propr. and *fig.*—in *fig.* sense also superfundere see
 with dat. or acc. with in; e. g. causa superfundendi see
 Italix; superfudit delinde see in Asiam. T. joins nube
 ipsâ operire ac superfundere, of overwhelming troops
 irresistibly; Hist. 3, 2, 3m.).—The Tiber deluged the
 fields, Tiberis agros inundavit; continued rain deluging
 the whole country, imbres continui campis omnibus in-
 undantes (L. 8, 24): the Cimbrî deluged Italy, Cimbrî
 Italiam inundabant (Justin. 38, 4, 15): that the
 Thracians and Illyrians would d. Macedonia, Thracæ
 et Illyrios in Macedoniam se effusuros (L. 38, 12): to
 d. Europe with his armies, Europam inundare exerci-
 tibus.

DELUSION, *Act of deluding; see DECEPTION*.
 || *Delusive representation; false notion, &c.*,
 opinio falsa.—*error*.—*vana spes* (delusive hope): a plea-
 sant d., error felicissimus or gratissimus: to be under a
 happy d., errore felicissimo duci: an optical d., men-
 dacium oculorum (a false report made by the sense of
 sight): ludibrium oculorum (Curt.): superstitio, a d.,
 by which the human mind is enslaved, mentium huma-
 narum ludibrium superstitio (L.): to make aby believe
 a d., in fraudem qm impellere.

DELUSIVE, falsus, fallax; Jn. falsus atque fallax.
 —*vanus* (empty). A d. hope, fallax spes; spes falsa
 atque fallax: a d. image of atq, falsa imitatio simula-
 tioque cs rei.

DELUSIVELY, fraudulenter; fallaciter; dolose;
 per dolum (fraudulently).—*simulate*: to act d., dolose,
 malâ fide, fallaciter, simulate, &c. agere.

DELVE, see To DIG; and for *fig.* meaning, To
 FATHOM.

DELVE, a. See PIT, DITCH, &c.

DELVER, see DIGGER.

DEMACOGUE, conclinator (C. Cat. 5, 5, 9; an har-
 ranger of the people).—*homo popularis ac turbulentus*
 (C.): homo seditiosus; seditious auctor; homo ever-
 tendarum rerum cupidus; homo rerum novarum (or
 commutandarum) or rerum mutationis cupidus; prin-
 cepts novandarum rerum; rerum novarum molitor (an
 innovator, a man of revolutionary principles; Suet.
 Domit. 10).—*turbator plebis, or vulgi* (an agitator); to

be a d., popularem hominem esse ac turbulentum; rebus novis studere; res novas quaerere, agere, moliri; novis consiliis rem publicam turbare: *to play the d.*, populariter agere: *the spirit of a d.*, ingenium ad res novandas proclive.

DEMAND, v. || *Claim*, poscere.—deposcere; exposcere.—postulare; exposulare.—flagitare; efflagitare.—petere; expetere: Jn. deposcere atque expetere [SYN. IN CLAIM].—exigere (*to d. the payment of a debt*): *to d. athg of sm aby*, rem a quo petere, postulare, poscere; (*as a due*) rem exigere a quo: *to d. for or on behalf of aby*, petere pro altero (C.).—petere alteri (V.): *to d. by letter*, per literas flagitare: *to have a right to d.*, jure quodam suo postulare posse; justam postulandi causam habere.—|| *To d. so much (for goods, &c.)*, poscere (e. g. quanti poscit,—tanti, &c., *Plaut.*)—indicare (opp. promittere, *to offer*: *to d. 100 sesterces*, indicare centum numis).—|| *Require, as needed*, poscere. postulare [see REQUIRE, NEED].—*the time d.'s athg*, tempus poscit: *when circumstances d.*, quum res postulabit: *what both time and circumstances d.*, quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat: *when necessity d.'s it*, quum necessitas postulat: *truth d.'s*, veritas clamat: *my interest d.'s it*, ita ferunt rationes nostræ: *do what your honour and the public interests d.*, fac ex tua dignitate et e republica (C.): *necessity d.'s it*, id postulat necessitas (C.); id poscit usus (Cæ.).: *it d.'s prudence*, est prudentis: *friendship d.'s*, est amici: *those subjects d. a long discourse*, multi sermonis sunt ista.

DEMAND, s. || *Claim*, preces (d.'s or solicitations). postulatū (act of claiming; claim. It has no pt. in good prose, except in sense of 'an expiatory sacrifice').—postulatū (thing demanded): *at aby's d.*, quo petente; postulante: *what is your d.?* quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? *to refuse aby's d.*, ei petenti negare: *a d. not to be put up with*, postulatū intolerabile: *a shameless d.*, postulatū impudens: *very fair or moderate d.'s*, postulatū lenissima: *a just d.*, æqua et honesta postulatū: *to resist a d.*, postulatū resistere (C.): *to comply with a d.*, postulatū concedere; postulatū facere (Np.): *to take aby's d. into consideration*, de postulatū cognoscere (Cæ. B. G. 4, 11): *to make an unjust d.*, iniquum postulare: *I grant aby's d.*, quod qs postulat, concedo: *not to comply with a d. for athg*, postulatū neminem se rei abjicere: *an urgent d.*, flagitatio; efflagitatio: *an unreasonable d.*, efflagitatio impetitiva.—|| *The inquiring the price of athg; there is a great d. for athg* (= it has a large sale), quæ a multis expetitur. *To be in d.*, facile vendi; facile emptorem reperire (*Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 128*). *Goods that are in d.*, merces vendibiles.—|| *Claim for payment; To pay athg on d.*, pecuniam representare; pecuniam præsentem solvere (to aby, ci). *The bill is payable on d.*, *pecunia ex syngraphâ statim solvenda est; *pecunia ex syngraphâ representanda est. *I will give you a bill on such a person, payable on d.*, pecuniam a quo [qui mihi debet] representabo (C. Att. 12, 25). *I will give you a bill on Faberius payable on d.*, pecuniam a Faberio representabimus (C. Att. 12, 25).—*To make no further d.*, amplius non petere: *to give a security that no further d.'s will be made*, satisfacere amplius eo nomine non peti (a technical form of Rom. law; C. Fam. 13, 28). || *Legal claim*, Jus (a d. or right)—petitio (an action in a court of justice to establish a claim).—vindicta (a judicial claim to athg or person): *an unjust d. or claim*, injusta vindicta: *the suit or process for establishing a d.*, iis vindictam: *to make a d. of athg*, rem sibi vindicare, or ad se (whether in a court of justice, or otherwise): *to enforce a d. agst aby*, expetere jus a quo. See CLAIM, v.

DEMANDANT, postulator.—flagitator (an urgent d.).—accusator; actor; actor accusatorque (esp. in a criminal process).—petitor; qui petit (in a civil process with regard to meum and tuum); if a female, accusatrix; quæ accusat, quæ petit.

DEMANDER, qui postulat; qui petit (g. t. for one who demands).—See DEMANDANT.

DEMARICATION. *Point of d.*, terminus: *lines of d.*, fines et termini (order never reversed).—termini constituti.—fines terminati.

DEMEAN, || *To d. oneself*, se gerere (with an adv. [not adj.], e. g. as an honest man, honeste); as aby, also pro quo; in athg, in re: *to d. oneself suitably to one's rank*, pro dignitate vivere: *to d. oneself towards aby suitably to his rank*, dignitati cs consulere; see TO BEHAVE.—|| *To d. oneself liberally, harshly towards aby*, qm liberaliter habere; aspere tractare. *To act in a manner beneath oneself*, se demittere; se submittere.—se abjicere. se abjicere et prosternere; (225)

minuere suam dignitatem: *to d. oneself to athg*, probabi ad qd; se projicere in qd (by shedding tears, like a woman, in muliebres fletus).—descendere ad qd (e. g. the most violent abuse, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias).

DEMEANOUR, *ratio, quæ qs utitur adversus qm (d. in ref. to others).—mores (moral or external d.).—vita (d., or manner of living).—|| *Demeanour* and its adj. are often expressed together by a substantivum; thus:—*unassuming d.*, modestia: *courteous d.*, humanitas (in our intercourse with others): *friendly, condescending, affable d.* (esp.ly towards inferiors and dependents), comitas: *liberal d.*, liberalitas: *engaging d.*, dulcedo et suavis morum. *exceedingly engaging d.*, suavissimi mores: *obliging, courteous, respectful d. towards others*, observantia: *prudent d.*, prudentia: *haughty d.*, superbia: *insolent, presumptuous d.*, insolentia: *savage, brutal d.*, ferocitas (as a characteristic): *unseemly d.*, impudentia: *lawless d.*, intemperantia: *to assume a very different d.*, novum gestum capere (Comic.): *to make aby assume a new d.*, cs mores mutare (under particular circumstances or events). || *Deportment, carriage, gestus*, gestus motusque.—incessus (gai).

DEMENTATE, in rabiem agere (of beasts and men, when brought into a rabid state); ad insanitatem adigere (of men, when brought into a state of infatuation); efferare (to provoke into a fury).—|| *dementate* = dementire, 'to be mad,' is a doubtful reading; Appul. Apol. p. 527.

DEMENTATION (= Act of making frantic); Crcel. with in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; efferare, &c.

DEMERIT, v. in culpa ease.

DEMERIT, s. See FAULT, BLAME, s.

DEMI-, semi-; sem- (before vowels); sē- (before libra and metris fm mensis. —|| *Most of these compounds are post-Aug.*).—hemi- (the Greek, ημι-).

DEMIGOD, heros (poet. semi-deus).

DEMIGRATE, see EMIGRATE.

DEMISE, s. || *Decease*, the d. of aby, decessus cs; decessus cs e vitâ; excessus e vitâ; obitus cs: *on the day of his d.*, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ: *on the evening before his d.*, ad vesperum pridie quam excessit e vitâ. || *Conveyance by lease or will, &c.*, locatio (by lease).—legatum (properly demised).—testamentum (will); or Crcel. by legare, legatum scribere: legatum habere in testamento, &c.

DEMISE, v. || *To lease, &c.*, locare. elocare. || *To bequeath*, legare ci qd.—ci legatum scribere: *to have athg demised to one*, legatum habere in testamento: *athg is demised to aby*, qs legatum habet in cs testamento (Petron. 141, 2): *to d. the greatest part of his estate to aby*, qm heredem ex asse instituire: *to d. the whole of his property to aby*, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituire: *to d. half, the third part of his property to aby*, qm heredem ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte, or ex tercio instituire. See 'to LEAVE by will'.

DEMISSION, see DEPRESSION or DEGRADATION.

DEMIT, see DEPRESS, DEGRADE.

DEMI-TONE, hemitonum.

DEMOCRACY, ea imperii forma, quæ vis omnis penes populum est (L. 1, 43): ratio popularis; populi potentia or imperium; populi potestas omnium rerum (as a form of government).—civitas (res publica) popularis (opp. ci regia); civitas, in quâ in populo sunt omnia, civitas, quæ a populo tenetur; civitas in quâ omnia per populum geruntur; civitas, in quâ populi potestas summa est; res publica, in quâ per populum aguntur, et sunt in populi potestate omnia; resp. in quâ populus plurimum potest, omniaque ejus arbitrio geruntur; resp. quo populo, or populi potestate, regitur (all as states. For most of these expressions, see C. de Rep. 1, 26—28; 3, 14, 33 and 35).—For 'a pure d.', take the strongest of these terms.—*To have an antipathy to a d.*, aversum esse a ratione populari.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentie amicus.—homo popularis.—homo popularis ac turbulentus (as term of reproach).

DEMOCRATICAL, popularis (e. g. a d. constitution, ratio popularis): *to restore the d. form of government*, populo reddere procuracionem reipublicæ (Np.).

DEMOLISH, demoliri (pull down from an exertion of strength; e. g. a roof, part of a wall, temple; partem muri)—evertere (to d., or turn topsey-turvy, e. g. urbem, statuum; thence fig. to annihilate, e. g. the state; virtute; friendship; rem publicam; virtutem; amicitiam).—disjicere (e. g. mœnia, arcem, munitiones, statuas, &c.).—discutere (to shake to pieces; e. g. column

nam, aliquantum muri).—desire (destroy utterly; e. g. urbem); to d. utterly, funditus destruere; a. or o fundamētis disjicere; funditus evertere (prop.).—solo square, or adquare; desirere et solo adquare (e. g. urbem); to d. fortifications, mœnia a fundamētis disjicere: there is nothing, which time cannot d., nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas.

DEMOLISHER; the d. of athg, evorsor cs rei (he who overthrows athg; e. g. Corinth, Corinth; a kingdom, or city, imperii, urbis).—extinctior cs rei (fig.; he who extinguishes what may be fig. considered a fire; e. g. a conspiracy, conjuration).

DEMOLITION, demolitio (rare; C. Vitr.). disturbance.—eversio.—excisio; excidium.—extinctio (fig. annihilation).—SYN. IN DESTRUCTION.—deletio (only Lucil.; the total d. of our army, deletio nostri ad unum exercitū, Lucil.).—destructio is not classical. At the d. of Corinth, in Corinth disturbances: before the d. of Troy, Trojā incolūm.

DEMON, ¶ Evis spirit, dæmon (Lact. 2, 44, sqq.). diabolus (a devit; διάβολος, Eccl.): one who expels d's, *qui diablos expellit ac fugat.—(if by exorcism) exorcista (Eccl.).—A good or bad spirit, Genius, or genius comes (H.).

DEMONIAC, dæmoniacus (Firm. Math.—Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Martini, 18).—*a malis dæmonibus actus. lymphaticus. lymphatus (possessed).

DEMONIACAL, dæmoniacus (Lact.). dæmoniacus (Tert.); diabolicus (Eccl.).—defandus (fig. e. g., d. malignity, nefanda malitia).—foedus (e. g. foeda consilia).

DEMONSTRABLE, quod argumentis, or rationibus, firmari. quod argumentis doceri potest; quod probari potest; probabilis.

DEMONSTRABLY, probabiliter.

DEMONSTRATE, docere. gravissimis argumentis docere.—demonstrare (to prove fully, and by incontrovertible arguments).—firmare; confirmare; *esply with argumentis (to confirm by weighty arguments)*.—probare ci qd (to convince aby of the possibility of athg; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 3).—efficere (to make out by force of logical demonstration).—vincere; vincere argumentis; evincere (to evince by irrefragable arguments, evincere rare; cf. C. Ep. 2, 28, 4; vincere with acc. and inf.; scilicet hoc, ut, H.: convincere, by irrefragable arguments; athg, qd. e. errores Epicuri; te nihil scire).—coarguere (e. g. errore, &c.).—demonstrare does not, like the Eng. 'demonstrate,' imply irresistible force of argument.—This is demonstrated by the fact, that, &c., ejus rei testimonium est, quod, &c.: this is difficult to d., hoc difficile est probatu: to be demonstrated, effectum esse: to consider it demonstrated, habere pro re competā.

DEMONSTRATION, probatio (in the Dig. it is used for the proof of an allegation in a court of justice).—demonstratio (proving by bringing strong arguments; Vitr. 9, prof. 4, also mathematical d.).—argumentatio (clear and rigorous d. by arguments).—via, ratio probandi.—The force may often be given by firmissima argumenta: to prove to d., firmissimis argumentis docere.

DEMONSTRATIVE, firmus ad probandum (adapted to prove, e. g. argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thence conclusive, e. g. argumentum, C. Roec. Com. 12, 36): a d. argument, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum.—demonstrativus is a rhetorical t. t. 'containing praise or dispraise,' &c.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, ad persuadendum accomodate; ad persuasionem apposite (e. g. dicere).—manifeste or manifeste; evidenter; oculorum judicio.—demonstrative, = demonstrando, pointing out the object; very late; Macrobr.

DEMONSTRATOR, qui docet, *esply with argumentis*.—qui demonstrat.—qui probat ci qd.—qui interpretatur qd: qui diligentius explicat qd; qui naturam cs rei evolvit; qui notionem rei involutam aperit.—demonstrator (one who points out athg; C. and Col. very rare; in Col. opus inventor).

DEMORALIZATION, mores corrupti or perdit. —vita vitia flagitiosque omnibus dedita (of an individual): our d. is on the increase, mores magis magisque lapsi sunt.

DEMORALIZE, mores corrumpere or depravare.—morbis nocere: the age grows more and more demoralized every d., mores magis magisque labuntur: having a demoralizing effect, mores corrumpens; morbus nocens: the frequenting of taverns has a demoralizing effect, cauponē morbus nocent; in cauponis mores corrumpunt (Q. 1, 2, 3 and 4): in this demoralized age, tam perditis moribus; in this demoralized state, in tam corruptā civitate.

DEMULCENT, dolorem leniens, mitigans (assuaging

pain).—A d., levamen; levamentum; allevamentum; for athg, cs rei (possessing the quality of assuaging pain).—medicina, for athg, cs rei (possessing healing qualities).—fomentum, for athg, cs rei (possessing soothing qualities; all both prop. and fig.)

DEMUR, ¶ Hesitate, &c., dubitare.—dubium esse; in dubio esse (to be undetermined).—dubitatio mature (to d. so as to be completely unguided, fm not knowing how to make up one's mind; see C. Ferr. 2, 30, 74); animo or animi pendere (to d. or remain irresolute).—about athg, dubitare de qā re (with the acc., in Class. Lat., only if a pronoun is used): to d. a little, subdubitare.—To plead a point of law, &c.; to d. agi aby or algi, ci rei or ci rei exceptione uti; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus qm (Ulp. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 2, and 20; Africani. Dig. 16, 1, 17, § 1).

DEMUR, s. ¶ Hesitation, dubitatio.—hesitatio.—scrupulus.—religio (a scruple of conscience).—See HESITATION.—there will be no d. on my part, nihil impedio; non repugnabo: without any d., non dubitante; nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ullā dubitatione.

DEMURE, severus; gravis; verecundus; modestus: affectedly d., qui vultum ad severitatem componit.

DEMURELY, vultu ad severitatem composito; or modeste; pudice; decore, &c.

DEMURENESS. No exact expression: vultus ad severitatem compositus.—modestia simulata.—*quædam vultus modestia (vultus modestia, Q. 4, 1, 55; though not in this sense): to put on a look of d., vultum ad severitatem componere.

DEMURRAGE, *stipendium pro morā datum.

DEMURRER, dilatio; prolatio (delay).—exceptio (d. as legal plea).—quod excipitur: he who demurs should prove his d., qui excipit, probare debet, quod excipitur (Cels. Dig. 22): to put in a d., exceptione uti; excipere: the case admits of a d., datur exceptio.

DEN, cavum (g. t. for any hole).—caverna. spelunca. specus. and (poet.) speleum (SYN. IN CAVERN).—latibulum (hiding-place of wild-beasts, &c.).—lustra, pl. (d.'s of wild-beasts, ferarum in the poets; in prose-writers, 'dens' for debauchery and other deeds of darkness).—cubile (g. t. for sleeping-place; d., lair, &c.): to hide themselves in d.'s, latibulis se tegere; in cubilibus delitescere.

DENIABLE, quod negari potest; quod non satis constat: to be d., incertum or dubium esse.

DENIAL, ¶ Assertion that the thing is not so, negatio (an answer in the negative).—infinitatio (a d. of some statement or charge that affects one's personal interest; *esply with ref. to pecuniary transactions*): to persist in his d., pernegare. —¶ Refusal, recusatio.—repudiatio (SYN. of verbs under DENY).—detractatio (d. or refusal to do athg, e. g. of military service, militiam): to meet with a d. from aby, repulsam ferre a qo.—¶ Repulsam pati, poet. O.—I give aby a d. of athg, qd cs rei a me repulsam ferri: he gave me a direct d., negativæ se hoc esse facturum.—¶ Denial of oneself, dolorum et laborum contemptio (contempt of pain and hardship). animi moderatio (self-d., evincens in self-control).

DENIER, qui negat, recusat, &c.—qui infatias it; infatior (esply one who denies a debt).—repudiator and negator, very late: a d. of his Maker, repudiator Creatoris (Tertull.), negator (Tertull. Prudent. &c.).

DENIER, numus: not a d., ne numum quidem.

DENIGRATE, denigrare (to make black; Varr. Plin.).—infuscare (to make blackish).—See BLACKEN.

DENIGRATION, denigratio (late).

DENIZATION, civitas (or, of a small state, civitula).—jus civitatis. See CITIZENSHIP.—civitas sine suffragio (of imperfect citizenship without the right of voting).—FIG.—To give d. to a word, verbo civitatem dare (Suet. Gramm. 22): this word has obtained d. in the Lat. language, hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est.

DENIZEN, v. civitatem ci dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitate qm donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet. Ner. 12); qm in civitatem accipere, recipere, or suscipere; qm ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium asciicere.—¶ If the notion of 'imperfect citizenship' is to be intimated, civitas must receive some modifying addition; e. g. sine suffragio.

DENIZEN, non optimo jure civis.—civis iniquinus (applied contemptuously to Catiline by C.).—civitali ascriptus (if inferiority of right need not be intimated).—qui jus civitatis accipit, &c.

DENOMINATE, nominare.—¶ denominare is post-Class., chiefly in Q., and of derivative words; so H.

-hine [a Lamio] *Lamias ferunt Denominatos*, C. *esse nominare (ex) in this sense; e. g. qd ex majore parte nominare*.—See NAME, CALL.

DENOMINATION, nominatio (*tr. and intr.*)—appellatio, nomen, vocabulum (*intr.*): to bring fractions to the same d., *fracturas diversorum indicum ad alias ejusdem potestatis, esse eundem indicem, or idem nomen habentes, revocare.—*Metonymy*.

DENOMINATIVE, qui nomen dat, &c.

DENOMINATOR (of a fraction), *index.—*qui nomen dat numero fracto, or fracturae.

DENOTATION, notatio (*denoting or pointing out, whether as an act, or by means of words*).—denotatio late, Q. Decl. 19, 3.—nota; signum (as a sign).—designatio (*the marking out; hence, the sketch or plan of a thing*).

DENOTE, notare; denotare; signare; designare (*to mark; to make knowable by a mark*).—indicare (*to be a sign of; to intimate; e. g. supercilium maxime indicant fastum, Plin.*).—ostendere. significare (*to convey a meaning; of words; e. g. multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, C.*).—To 'denote', in this sense, may also be translated by esse; e. g. ut sciat, quid sit error (*what the word 'error' d.*).—declaro (*to make clear to the understanding; hence, to convey a meaning whether as a word or conventional mark; e. g. quae [litera, C.] conversa mulierem declarat*).—denotare must not be used in the sense of 'expressing'; not, hoc vocabulum denotat, &c. for ostendit, significat. These things are better denoted in the Latin language than in the Greek, melius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis quam Græcis: to d. the tones of the voice by musical notes, vocis sonos notis signare et exprimeret: to d. by words, verbis describere, declarare, designare.

DENOUEMENT, exitus (*e. g. of a dramatic piece*).

—See CATASTROPHE.

DENOUNCE, || Inform agere, accusare qm.—qm in jus vocare, or in iudicium adducere (to d. in a court of justice).—citare qm reum (to d. or summon in a court of justice); for SYN., see TO ACCUSE, &c.—notare (to mark, i. e. as guilty, blamable, &c., e. g. rem, qm, improbatum es, &c.).—deferre nomen cs (de qd re; post-Aug. deferre qm; propr. to give in a person's name to the Prætor as being guilty of such and such a crime: 'to d. a person as a parricide', nomen cs de parricidio deferre, C.; the person to whom the denouncement is made, may be in the dat., or in the acc. with ad; the crime may stand in the gen. abs. nomen; but more usually takes de). || To declare openly, &c., nunciare; renunciare (to d. or declare openly).—denunciare (to d. or declare in a very positive, often in a threatening manner).—testari. testificari (to call the gods, &c. to witness one's assertion).—confirmare (to make a strong assertion).—I d. to you that (e. g. ye shall perish, Deut. xxx.) testor (Np.), or denuncio (C.), or testificor, denuncio atque prædico (C.—all with acc. and inf.): to d. war, bellum indicere or (if in a threatening manner) denunciare.

DENOUNCEMENT, accusatio (g. t.).—denunciatio (e. g. accusatorum, Suet. 66).—delatio (secret d., as that of an informer).

DENOUNCER, accusator; qui accusat (*propr. in a criminal process, then as a general term*): a secret d., delator (silv. age).—Index (g. t. for informant, informer; Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulat).

DENSE, densus; condensus (*consisting of parts closely compacted together, opp. rarus*).—spissus (*consisting of parts so closely compacted, that there is scarcely any perceptible space between them; almost impenetrable, almost opaque, opp. solutus*).—solidus (*consisting of solid masses, opp. cassus, pervius*).—confertus (*completely filled up, opp. rarus*).—arctior or artior (*consisting of parts tightly braced together*): a d. wood, silva densa; silva artior: a d. fog, nebula densa: d. air, aer crassus or crassior: a d. battle-array, acies condensæ, conferta: to fight in d. masses, confertim pugnare; to make d. dense; condensare; spissare; conspissare; solidare: to become d. densari (and the passives of the other verbs, given above); spissescere; solidescere.—|| Stupid; vid.

DENSELY, dense; spisse; solide; confertim; artius: d. planted with trees, condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: to draw up the soldiers in dense masses, milites conspissare, condensare; artius collocare.—See THICK.

DENSITY, soliditas; densitas; spissitas: d. of the

air, densitas aeris. Cf. SYN. of adj. under DENSE.—|| Stupidity; vid.

DENT, see INDENT.

DENT, s. crena (v. pr.; also the notch in the arrow, whereby it is fixed on the string; Gr. γλῶφίς, Onomast. Vet. Plin. 11, 37, 68, Sillig.).—incisio; incisura (g. t. for incision; the former only as an act; the latter also as a thing; e. g. in the hand, in insecta, on leaves, &c.).—Not atria, wch is the channel or flute of a pillar.

To make a d. in a thing, incidere qd.

DENTAL, dentarius (*very late*: Appul.); ad dentes pertinens: a letter of the alphabet, belonging to the class of d.'s, litera dentalis.

DENTICLE, denticulus.

DENTICULATED, dentatus; denticulatus.—serratus (d., or jagged like a saw): leaves broad with their edges d., folia lata serrato ambitu.

DENTIFRICE, dentifricum (post-Aug.).—fm context, pulvisculus only (Appul. Apol. p. 277, 5).—mundicia dentium is a vile expression in Appul. Apol. p. 277, 4.

DENTIST, *medicus dentium.

DENTITION, dentitio: to make d. easy, facilem præstare dentitionem infantibus.

DENUDATE, or DENUDE, nudare. denudare (*prop. and fig.*): reterege; aperire (*uncover, open*).—privare; spoliare (to rob, or plunder).—See TO STRIP.

DENUDATION, nudatio.—privatio.—spoliatio; expilatio.—oratio.

DENUNCIATION, see DENOUNCEMENT

DENUNCIATOR, see DENOUNCER.

DENY, || Affirm that the thing is not so, negare (*reply to make a neg. assertion; opp. dicere, to make an affirmative assertion, or say that a thing is so*).—abnuere (to d. by signs, opp. annuere).—infatias ire; infatiri (to d. a fact; *reply in wch one's personal interest is concerned; such as being in debt to aby, opp. confiteri, to acknowledge a debt*).—diffiteri (*very rare; opp. profiteri, confiteri*). I will never d., numquam diffitebor (*with acc. and inf. Planc. ap. C. Epp. 10, 8, 4*): to d. utterly, denegare: to d. steadfastly, pernegare. || To refuse to grant, negare qd.—recusare qd and de re (to d. or refuse for certain reasons).—renuere qd (to d. or refuse by a shake of the head): to d. a thing to aby, petenti ci qd denegare; petenti ci deesse; proees ca repudiare: to d. a thing faintly, subnegare qd: to d. in a courteous manner, belle negare: to d. plainly, or flatly, præcise negare; sine ullâ exceptione, or plane negare: neither nature nor learning appears to have denied him a thing, ei nihil a naturâ denegatum, neque a doctrinâ non delatum videtur: the gods have denied them silver and gold, argentum et aurum dii his negaverunt: to d. the rites of burial to aby, qm sepulcrâ prohibere: to d. oneself a thing, qd re se abstinere: strength is denied me, vires deficiunt. || To d. aby (= say that he is not at home), negare qm domi esse: to order oneself to be denied, negare (Mart. 2, 5, 5). || To d. a person (= say one does not know him) [as Peter denied our Lord], negare se qm novisse, infatiri notitiam cs († O. Pont. 4, 6, 42).—deserere (to desert him).—|| To be faithless to [as in 'to deny the faith']], prodere [e. g. fidem, officium].—deserere or deserere ca prodere: to d. the faith, *sacra Christiana deserere. —|| To d. oneself (= exert self-denial), haud ullum sui respectum habere (L. 42, 9); abstrahere se respectu rerum suarum (L. 31, 46, &c.): to d. oneself in all things, semper omnia, quæ juvenda videtur, ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare (Afr. C. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 55): to d. oneself (pleasures), voluptates repudiare (C.).

DEOBSTRUCT, alvum astrictam solvere.

DEOBSTRUENT, alvum astrictam solvens (of a medicine).

DEODAND, *res, quæ, quum mortis fuerit causa, quasi Deo sacra, confiscatur.

DEPART, || Leave a place or person; set out from, &c., abire (g. t. for going away; from, a or ex: very seld. with the abl. of place alone).—abscedere (to withdraw, *reply fm some one who orders or wishes the departure; hence, also, of sorrow, anger, &c.*; quitting a person: from, &c., a or ex).—cedere qd loco or ex qd loco (to withdraw fm a place in consequence of some cause compelling us).—decedere qd loco, de or ex qd loco (to d. fm a place where one has had business, &c.).—discedere a qd or loco, a or e loco (to d., and so separate oneself fm a person or place; decessit, is absent, disced. relative [Herzog.], hence, disced. of persons departing fm each other different ways; but 'he departed' is, ille discessit, according to Bremi, because decessit, has obtained a different meaning, but more probably,

because separation fm a person is implied).—excedere loco or e loco (to go out of a place and quit its neighbourhood).—digredi a qo (to quit a person; also de qā re).—egredi loco, a or ex loco, less commonly loco (to come out of a place; leave the space it enclosed).—devertere a qo (to quit a person by taking a road that leads one in a different direction).—proficisci (to set out).—facerere (to take oneself off; used in commands, &c.).—ex loco; loco; a re).—*Not digredi, wch is to come down (e. g. ex arce; monte, colle, &c.). D. fm my sight, e. conspectu meo abscedite (Plant.); depart, procul este (addressed to the profane, &c.): d. hence! facessite hinc! to d. fm a province, see PROVINCIA. || To depart fm the way (= deviate), degredi de viā; devertere with and without viā; deflectere, declinare de viā; avertere se itinere, or ab itinere (all these with the will); aberrare, deerrare viā or a viā (to d. fm the way agst the will, to lose one's way): to d. fm the high road into a by-path, de viā in semitam degredi: to d. fm the truth, deflectere a veritate; fm a custom, recedere a consuetudine: not to d. fm one's custom, institutum suum tenere: to d. fm an ancient custom, a pristina consuetudine deflectere; fm one's duty, ab officio discedere, or decedere; fm what is right, abire a iure (C. Verr. 1, 44, 114): fm what one has undertaken, incepto abscedere (L. 26, 7): fm what one intended, declinare a proposito (L. 26, 7) not digredi, see Ellendt. C. Brut. 21, 82): declinare ab eo, quod propositurus: one may not d. a nail's breadth fm althg, as the saying is, a qā re non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere; a qā re transversum unguem non oportet discedere. || As euphemism for to die, decedere with or without viā, de or ex viā; exire e, or de, viā; excedere viā or ex viā (Görzen says, not de viā; but Hand thinks him wrong).—vitam deserere and (V.) vitam relinquere; ex hominum viā demigrare. —*discedere ex viā is seldom used by C., and only for the sake of the metaphor; Cat. Maj. 23, 84. The departed, mortui; qui ex viā excesserunt or emigraverunt.**

DEPART, or DEPARTURE. || *The act of going away, profectio (the setting out).—discessus, seld. abitus, a or de loco: at the moment of, proficiscens; sub ipsā profectioe: just before his d. he said, abiturus jam dixit: to prepare for d., iter parare, comparare. He resolved not to put off his d. for Greece any longer, non ultra differre profectioem in Græciam constituit (L.). || Decease; see DECEASE, or DEMISE.*

DEPARTMENT. || *Sphere of business, provincia; munus; cura; munia, pl. (functions, duties, public or private).—officium (duty).—curatio (proper the managing, but also the business to be managed by aby; also of public offices; me sinas curare ancillas; qua mea est curatio, Plant. Cas. 2, 3, 43; see L. 4, 12, 13).—ministerium (e. g., the management of his d., curatio ministerii sui, L. 4, 12): that does not belong to my d., munus meum hoc non est: to manage a (public) d., negotium publicum obire: the naval d., provincia maritima (L. 37, 2); provincia classis (L. 41, 1; cf. 42, 48): the naval d. belongs to aby, ci provincia maritima est, or ci classis provincia evenit (ibid.): the foreign d., *cura, or administratio rerum externarum (Bau).—|| The department of a country; district, pars.—regio (district).—*not provincia. To divide the country into four d.'s, terram in quatuor regiones or partes describere, dividere: in d.'s, regionatim (L. 45, 30, 4n.).—|| Branch of literature, genus.—certum qd literarum genus: admirabile in his own d. (of literature), admirabilis in suo genere: to confine himself exclusively to a single d. of literature, in unā re (e. g. in unā philosophiā) quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocasse (C. de I. 3, 20, 77).**

DEPAUPERATE, see IMPOVERISH.

DEPAUPERATION, see IMPOVERISHMENT.

DEPEND. || *Hang down from, dependere (not common till post-Aug. period; L., not C. or Cæz.): to d. fm, dependere qā re, a qā re; ex qā re (e. g. ex humeris, V.).—pendere, fm althg, a (de, ex) qā re.—|| To be dependent on; to d. on aby or althg, pendere ex qo or qā re (less commonly qo; in a gen. sense).—pendere ex cs arbitrio, cs indigere.—esse in cs manu, or potestate; in qo esse positum (situm) esse (of things, &c. that are in the power of aby).—in cs potestate verti (e. g. omnia in unius potestate vertuntur, C.).—in qā re verti (e. g. in iure illa causa vertetur).—contineri qā re (to be contained or involved in althg).—penes qm constare or consistere (to d. on aby's will, Cæs. B. G. 7, 21; Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 5, 7): this d.'s entirely upon you, huiusce rei potestas omnia in te sita est: (228)*

*what part we play, d.'s upon our own will, or upon ourselves, Ipse quam personam gerere velimus, a nostra potestate proficiscitur: to d. on fortune, fortunam subiectum esse; fortunatum esse (to d. on chance): to d. upon another or others, ex alieno arbitrio pendere (opp. suis viribus stare, L. 35, 32): to d. upon himself, non aliunde pendere (to have need of nobody).—suis viribus stare (L.): it does not d. upon me, non est or non situm est in meā manu or potestate; non potestas mihi est (with gerund). Great events often d. upon trifling circumstances, ex parvis rebus saepe magna momenta pendunt: if it had depended upon me, *si res mei arbitrii fuisset (Ruhnk.): this d.'s entirely upon you, potestas tota huius rei tua est: my safety d.'s on yours, tuā salutē contineatur mea: all d.'s upon you, in te omnia sunt: all d.'s on the good or bad luck of others, omnia suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere ex alterius eventis coguntur: their fate d.'s on the event of the war, discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventusque ejus vertitur: the whole matter d.'s on their will and decision, eorum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum reddit.—*Dependēre is found, in this sense, only in O., dependetque fides a veniente die (Fast. 3, 356).—|| To rely on, fidere or confidere ci, or ci rei, or qā re (to trust it with complete reliance).—fretum esse qo and qā re (to d. or build upon aby or althg).—niti qā re (to rest upon it): to d. upon oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to d. too much on oneself, nimis confidere: to d. entirely upon aby, se totum ci committere (to put oneself quite in his hands): not to d. upon aby, ci diffidere. I d. upon your secrecy, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hoc in aures tibi dixerim! hoc lapidi dixerim! secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto (L. 26, 7) sub roā tibi hoc dixerim, is not Lat.): you may d. upon my affection and zeal to serve you, a me summa in te studia officiaque expecta (C.): lest they should become careless by depending upon each other, ne mutua inter se fiducia negligenter fiant. It shall be done; you may d. upon it, ne dubita; factum puta.—To be depended on, certus (of persons and things).—constans, firmus et constans, certus et constans (steady; not fickle, &c.).—fidus, fidelis (faithful).—verus (true).—A friend who may be depended upon, amicus certus, firmus, constans, or firmus et constans.—amicus fidus or fidelis: an historian who may be depended on, scriptor, qui ad historice fidem narrat.—|| Depend on it (he, it, &c., will), may be translated by certe, non dubito, or ne dubita, quin. . . mihi crede; (unum hoc) sic habeto, &c. D. upon it he is deceiving himself, certe hic se ipse fallit (Ter.). d. upon it the thing is possible, non dubito, quoniam fieri possit; but d. upon it, not a man of you will overtake me, sed, mihi crede, nemo me vestrum consequetur.**

DEPENDANCE, or DEPENDENCE. || *Con- nexio, e. g. the d. of circumstances on each other, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ: there is a d. of all the virtues upon each other, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt; SYN. in CONCATENATION. || Subjection, ditio.—obsequium (T. obedience).—officium (duty).—servitus (slavery).—indigentia (the want of althg necessary to its existence): to be in a state of d. upon aby, in cs ditioem venire; sub cs imperium ditioemque cadere; sub nutum ditioemque cs pervenire; cs ditioem nutuque regi; ex arbitrio or imperio pendere: to be in d. upon aby or althg, sub dominationem cs or cs rei subiectum esse.—ci or ci rei obnoxium esse (to be in d. on the caprice of aby, or althg): to live in d. on aby, vivere obediētem ci (S.); to live in a state of d., *ad aliū arbitrium non ad suum vivere. || Reliance upon, fiducia; upon aby or althg, cs or cs rei.—fides (d. on the probity of aby).—spes firma; spes certa (perfect d., or sure and certain hope).—Jn. spes atque fiducia (e. g. Domitium, cuius spe atque fiducia permanserint, fugæ consilium capere).*

DEPENDANT, or DEPENDENT, adj. and subst. dependens; pendens ex qo or qā re.—indignus cs (d. on aby for advancement).—sub dominationem cs or cs rei subiectus.—ci subiectus (under the command of aby).—ci rei sub qd subiectus (improp. e. g. sub libidinem; sub varios casus).—ci or ci rei obnoxius (e. g. casibus; exposed to).—cs imperio subiectus: all your d.'s, omnes, quibus præes: cruel towards d.'s, crudelis in inferiores: a d. vassal or client, cliens d., or hanger-on, assēla (a d. on people of rank, mostly in a contemptuous sense, also as a disciple, or the follower of a sect).—Aby's creatures and d.'s, cs assentatores atque assēclæ (C.): to be d. on; see TO DEPEND ON.

DEPICT, || **PROPE.** depingere.—coloribus reddere (to d. or represent by colours; to paint): to d. figures,

coloribus figuras depingere; a *face*, effingere oris lineamenta.—See To PAINT.—representare (represent; also of *statuaries*, &c. *painters*, &c. *Plin.*).—pingere (proper and also of *orators*, &c.).—fingere, effingere (of *statuaries*; also of *orators*, &c.).—Fig. dicendo effingere *cs rei* imaginem; exponere; exprimere (to *d.* or *make visible*, as it were, by words, expr. with the addition of oratione).—adumbrare *qd* or *speciem* et formam *cs rei* (to *d.*, or represent with the proper lights and shades; of the painter and orator).—describere (to *d.* or represent characteristically, *χαρακτικῶς*). To *d.* a person's character, *cs vitam* depingere; imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ *cs* exprimere [*cs* non depingere *qm*].

DEPILATION, pilorum evulsio, or extirpatio (the plucking off of the hair).

DEPILATORY, *s. dropax* (δρῶν, a pitch plaster, to take away the hair; see *Mart.* 3, 74, 1). To take away the hair by a *d.* plaster, dropacare *qm* (δρῶναι *εἰς*; *Ocell.* Hor. 4).

DEPILOUS, sine pilo, or sine pilis; pilo carens (by nature).—pilis defectus (by old age, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 2).—deplatus (deprived of hair, on any part of the body).—calvus (opp. capillatus, comatus).

DEPLETION, exinanitio.—detractio sanguinis and detractio only (to *d.* blood-letting); to bear *d.* detractioem (sanguinis) sustinere (*Cels.* 2, 10): to be cured by *d.* detractioibus curari (*Psitt.* 1, 6, opp. adjectionibus): to use *d.* deplere sanguinem (*Plin.*).

DEPLORABLE, miserabilis; dolendum.—miserandus; commiserandus; deplorandus; lamentabilis; ærumnosus.—calamitosus (See LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED).

DEPLORABLENESS, see MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS.

DEPLORABLY, miserandum or miserum in modum.—miserere, miserabiliter (in a manner to excite compassion; miserab. also, very badly; e. g. miserabiliter scripta literæ).

DEPLORE, deplere.—deplorare; complorare (to *d.* or bewail vehemently; compl. *emply* of several): to *d.* the death of *aby* deplere complorare *cs* mortem; de morte *cs* flere; *cs* mortui illacrimari; *cs* mortem cum fletu deplorare: to *d.* the dead, lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuos (of deploring the dead by female mourners at the funeral; *L.* 25, 26): to *d.* the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: the death of *aby* is not deplored, mors *cs* caret lacrimis: to *d.* himself and his country, complorare *se* patriamque (*cf.* *L.* 2, 40): to *d.* his misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommodis: to *d.* the fate of the nation with unavailing tears, complorare inutili lamentatione fortunam gentis: it is much to be deplored, valde dolendum est.—See BEWAIL, LAMENT.

DEPLUMATION, plumarum detractio.

DEPLUME, e. g. a bird, *avi pennas evellere, or auferre.

DEPLUMED, deplumis (without feathers).—deplumatus (*Isid.* *late*).

DEPONENT, testis.—qui juratus *qd* affirmat.—In grammar, verbum deponens.

DEPOPULATE. To *d.* a country, terram vacuare; incolas terrâ ejicere (to remove the inhabitants; see *Np.* *Cim.* 2, 5).—vastare; devastare; pervastare (to lay waste; make uninhabitable for men; dev. and perv. to make so utterly).—populâri; depopulari; perpopulari (to lay waste by an army, so as to drive away the inhabitants, and destroy whatever can afford them subsistence, *emply* by robbery and plunder): to *d.* and lay waste by fire and sword, ferro ignique, or igni ferroque vastare: ferro flammisque pervastare.

DEPOPULATION, vastatio.—populatio; depopulatio (*d.* and complete ransacking, e. g. of the land, agrorum).—vastitas (the state of being depopulated).

DEPOPULATOR, vastator.—populator (*d.* or layer waste).—eversor (destroyer); Jn. populator eversorque.

DEPORT, || To deport oneself; see Demean oneself; BEHAVE. || To banish (vid.), deportare *qm*; to an island, in insulam.

DEPORTATION, deportatio (*Ulp.*). See TRANSPORTATION and EXILE.

DEPORTMENT, see Demeanour, BEHAVIOUR.

DEPOSE, || To deprive of a high station, a) *Detronare*, vid. β) To reduce from other high stations, loco suo *qm* movere (*g. t.*).—removere, abmovere, submovere *qm* a munere.—abolere, or abrogare *cl* magistratum or imperium (both in the *Rom. sense*; abol. with the notion of deposition for ever). || To depose as a witness, testificari; pro testimonio dicere: to *d.* on oath, *juratum *qd* affirmare:

to *d.* in confirmation of another person's deposition, attestari; testimonio confirmare.

DEPOSIT, v. *πορῶν*; ponere; deponere (to lay down; also to *d.* or give into the keeping of *aby*): to *d.* a burden, onus deponere: to *d.* in the earth, *qd* deponere defossa terrâ (*H.*); in a ditch, trench, scrobe, sulco, &c. *qd* deponere: to *d.* eggs, ova ponere (e. g. sepibus, *V.*).—*cs* deponere in *qo* loco and in *qm* locum, both *Class.*—|| To deposit with a view to preservation, deponere: to *d.* money, ponere pecuniam: to *d.* *athg* with *aby*, deponere *qd* apud *qm*: to *d.* in a temple, ponere in templo (as a consecrated gift); referre in templum (to *d.* for the sake of safe custody): in the treasury (money), in ærarium or in publicum referre; in thesaurum referre (of the foregoing verbs the two first refer to the magistrate, who *d.* the money received by him in charge for the state, or to the general who *d.* the money taken as booty, in the public treasury; see *C. Agr.* 2, 27, 72. *Np.* *Timoth.* 1, 2; the last is in *L.* 29, 18; *emply* in ref. to the money collected, and deposited in the treasury. In ærarium deferre has a totally different meaning, and refers to what is contributed by individuals, and deposited in the treasury for the use of the state; see *L.* 5, 25; 40, 41): to *d.* the money of minors in the treasury (by the state), pecunias pupillares in fide publicâ deponere: to *d.* or pay in, tradere: to *d.* for the sake of being kept, servandum dare: to *d.* as a pledge; see PLEDGE.

DEPOSIT, depositum.—*pecuniæ apud *qm* depositæ.—fidel commissum (property of any sort, which *aby* is under an obligation to restore to a third party): a *d.* or pledge, pignus (pignus of res mobiles *work* are actually deposited, hypotheca of res immobiliæ: 'res quæ sine traditione nudâ conventionē tenentur,' *Just. Inst.* 4, 6, 7).—arrhâbo; arrha (a *d.* or earnest-money): to give *a d.* or pledge, dare pignus: to give *athg* as *a d.* or pledge, *qd* pignare or pignurare; *qd* pignori dare, or obligare, or opponere; fiduciarium dare *qd*: to receive *athg* as *a d.*, *qd* pignori accipere: to give *athg* as *a d.* to *aby*, apud *qm* pignori ponere *qd*: to restore *a d.*, reddere depositum. For other meanings, see PLEDGE, MORTGAGE.

DEPOSITARY, custos; apud quem *qd* depositum est.—sequester (= 'apud quem plures eandem rem, de quâ controversia est, deposuerunt,' *Modest. Dig.* 50, 16, 110).

DEPOSITION, || Deprivation, of rank. *Cæcili.* by verbs. The *d.* of Lentulus, *abrogatum Lentuli imperium: a law about the *d.* of Lentulus, lex de abrogando Lentuli imperio. || Evidence, testimonium: to make *a d.*, juratum *qd* affirmare: to make *a d.* as to *athg*, testimonium *cs* rei dare or reddere; testimonium *cs* rei afferre.

DEPOSITOR, depositor (*late*; *Ulp.*).—qui pecunias apud *qm* deponit or depositum.

DEPOSITORY, receptaculum (*g. t.*, prædæ; for the booty).—apotheca, *æ. f.* (ἀποθήκη; a place where stores are kept; *emply* wine; *C. H.* and others).—horreum (magazine, &c., *emply* for corn).

DEPOT, see DEPOSITORY.

DEPRAVATION, corruptio. depravatio. deterior conditio or status. privitas.

DEPRAVE, deterius facere, or in deterius mutare *qd* (to make worse, instead of better, *opp.* corrigere).—in pejus mutare, or vertere et mutare (to turn to evil, *opp.* in melius mutare).—corrumpere; depravare (to *d.* physically and morally, *opp.* corrigere); Jn. corrumpere et depravare: to *d.* *aby*, *qm* depravare; *cs* mores depravare or corrumpere.

DEPRAVED, see CORRUPT, adj. WICKED.

DEPRAVITY, depravatio et fœditas animi (C.).—mores corrupti depravatique; mores perditii or turpes. See CORRUPTION; WICKEDNESS.

DEPRECATE. To *d.* (or avert *athg* fm *aby* by prayer), deprecari *qd* a *qo*: to *d.* a fault, postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere: to *d.* *aby*'s wrath, deprecari iram *cs* (e. g. senatûs, *L.*); postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur.

DEPRECATION, deprecatio (prayer for the pardon of an offence).—ignoscendi postulatio (prayer for pardon): at *aby*'s *d.*, *qo* deprecatore: compelled by your importunate *d.*, coactus tuis assiduâ vocibus.

DEPRECIATE, || To lessen the price, levare pretia *cs* rei: to *d.* corn, annonam laxare or levare; *cs* deprecari *late*; *Paul.* *Dig.* 9, 2, 22.—|| To undervalue, detrudere de *qâ* re, or de *qo* (to *d.* or detract from the value of *athg*, or *aby*): to speak of *aby* in order to *d.* his character, de *qo* detrachendi causâ dicere: to *d.* *aby*'s actions, elevare res gestas; elevare *cs* præclare acta (L.); *aby*'s credit or authority, elevare

qm or cs auctoritatem; levare cs auctoritatem: to d. or speak agt aby, or athg, obtrectare ci, and ci rei, or (seldom) qd; cs laudibus and cs laudes: every one extols himself and d.'s his neighbour, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium (L.).

DEPRECIATION, obtrectatio.

DEPREDATE, v.—~~not~~ depradari, late, for pradari; pradam agere; depopulari; depederali; spoliare, &c.—See PLUNDER, PILLAGE, PREY upon.

DEPREDACTION, direptio; expilatio; depopulatio; prädatio: d.'s of all sorts, latrocinia et raptus: to commit d.'s, rapinas facere; latrocinari: to abstain fm d., direptione prædæque abstinere.—~~not~~ deprädatio very late: Laclant.

DEPRDATOR, || Plunderer, raptor (the d. who employs force in plundering others).—prædo (who makes booty, either by sea or land).—pirata (who seizes the possessions of others by open force at sea, the corsair: the d.'s of the world (of the Romans), raptoris orbis (Tac. Agr. 30, 5).—|| Depopulator, vastator.—populator (a d. or ravager).—eversor (a d. or destroyer); || populator eversoresque.

DEPRDATORY, rapax (in search of plunder).—prædatorius (fitted out to make booty, e. g. navis).—latrociniosus assuetus (accustomed to live by plunder; e. g. gens).—latrocinio similis (like a highway robbery).

DEPREHEND, || To catch or take unawares aby in athg, deprehendere qm in re.—comprehendere (to d. and put in confinement); aby in the very act, qm deprehendere in manifesto facinore.—|| To deprehend, find out, or detect, deprehendere.—invenire. reperire.—See DETECT.

DEPREHENSIBLE. Crci. with verb.—quod deprehendi potest, &c.

DEPREHENSION, || comprehensio (prop.).—prehensio (prop. and in a juridical sense; e. g. to have the right of a., jus prehensionis habere).—deprehensio (taking by surprise).—|| Finding out, inventio.—observatio; cognitio (perception).

DEPRESS, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fig.). frangere (fig.; to make spiritless, opp. erigere, see Bremi Np. Them. 1, 3): to be depressed by a consciousness of his crimes, conscientia scelorum opprimi: to d. or afflict aby, qm, or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere or infringere: to d. aby's hopes, spem cs incidere or infringere; suddenly, spem cs præcidere.

DEPRESSION, || Prostr. depressio (post-Class. rare; e. g. of the sun; opp. to altitudo ejus; of the nose, nasi, Macrob.).—|| Fig. Mental depression, animi demissio; animus demissus; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jacens (want of spirit).—animus a spe alienus (hopelessness).—tristitia (sadness). Don't let him perceive your d., cave te ease tristitem sentiat (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to rouse aby fm a state of d., animum cs jacentem excitare.

DEPRESSIVE, gravis; acerbus.

DEPRIVATION, || The act of depriving, privato; spoliatio; direptio; expilatio; orbatio, &c. (Syn. of verbs under DEPRIVE).—ademptio (the taking away, C.: pl. T. ademptiones bonorum).—amotio (the removal; e. g. doloris, C.).—|| The state of losing, amissio, amissus (loss: for the latter, see Np. Alc. 6, 2). jactura (a loss voluntarily undergone; see Plin. Ep. 1, 12, in jacturam gravissimam feci, si jactura dicenda tanti viri amissio).—orbitas cs (state of desolation fm the loss of aby, e. g. of the commonwealth, orbitas rei publicæ talium virorum).—Athg is a great d. to aby, miserum est ci carere qd re.—The loss of athg was a great d. to aby, quam huic erat miserum carere re (e. g. consuetudine amicorum, C.).

DEPRIVE, privare qm qd re (to take away athg fm aby).—spoliare; despoliare; or expoliare (stronger expressions).—adimere (to take away something desirable).—eripere (to snatch away) ci qd.—orbare qm re (to take away athg which is dear to us, espily children, hopes, &c.): to d. aby of his children, qm orbare liberis; liberos a qo abstrahere (by main force, e. g. as hostages, obsidium nomine): to d. aby of all his senses, qm omnibus orbare sensibus: to d. aby of his reason, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate: deprived of athg, orbatus qd re; of children, liberis orbatus; of the use of one's limbs, membris captus: of the sight, hearing, understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus; of hope, spe orbatus; completely, spe dejectus.

DEPTH, altitudo (d., as a quality).—profunditas (d., as a property: though not used by ancient writers, it is analogically formed, and may be retained, wherever periphrastically requires it).—profundum. altum (d.'s of the sea; hardly, except where mare, locus, &c. can be supplied; e. g. jecissem me potius in profundum, &c. mare, (230)

into the d.'s of the sea).—vorago (an abyss).—latitudo (horizontis d. fm face to back; breadth, opp. longitudo).—vociis genus grave (d. of voice or sound).—recessus (that which retires back; e. g. recessus oris, &c.): depths, loca in mirandam altitudinem depressa: the d.'s of a forest, silvarum profunda (T.): the d. of the stream, altitudo fluminis: the immense d. (of a river), profunda altitudo (T.): the d. of the sea, altitudo maris (as a property); profundum maris (the bottom of the sea): to cast oneself into the d.'s of the sea, precipitare (without design); se jacere in profundum (with design): to be out of one's d., in profundo esse; solo or vado fugiente destitui; qm vadum destituit (L. 21, 28): to be afraid of getting out of one's d., timere altitudinem (L. 21, 28): the house is thirty feet in d., domus triginta pedes in latitudinem exstructa est; domus triginta pedes lata est.—|| Depth of character, altitudo ingenii; of soul, altitudo animi (Sæbryn; see Beier C. Of. 1, 25, 88): the d. of the Divine wisdom, summa Dei sapientia.—~~not~~ Neither profunditas, nor profundum, nor altitudo can be used for 'depth of learning,' 'depth of intellect,' &c.; but either subtilitas or acumen ingenii, or Crci. ingenium subtile; literæ non vulgares, sed interiores quædam et recondite, &c.—|| Middle; in the d. of the night, mediâ nocte: the d. of winter, summa hiems: it was the d. of winter, the weather being very cold and rainy, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus (C.).

DEPURATE, or DEPURE, || To purify; vid.

DEPURATION, see PURIFICATION.

DEPUTE, mandare ci, ut, &c. (to commission aby).—delegare (e. g. qm huic negotio; to depute him to perform it, e. g. in gold. age, of deputing a person to perform what one should perform oneself).—deferre, demandare ci qd (entrust aby with the care of athg; e. g. curam cs rei): to d. the tribunes to attend to the wounded, curam sanciorum militum tribunis demandare (L.).—~~not~~ Deputare = (1) to prune, (2) to reckon, consider, &c.—Sic ci rei faciendæ licentiam dare, or permittere.

—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (both meaning to give to aby competent authority to act) may serve: to be deputed by aby, mandata habere a qo: to do athg in consequence of being deputed by aby, cs nomine (in aby's name and by aby's authority); qo auctore (as aby's representative) facere qd.—See DELEGATE.

DEPUTATION, || Act of deputing, delegatio (in C. only of the assignment of a debt; in other sense in later writers).—|| Permission to act, potestas qd faciendi.—auctoritas (the commission, by virtue of which aby is competent to act): by d. fm the senate, auctoritate senatûs: to grant a d. to aby, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere, or committere: by d. fm aby, mandatu cs (C.); auctoritate cs (by his authority); nomine cs (in his name).—|| Persons deputed, legatio.—legati. If the name of the state is mentioned, the adj. is often used alone; 'the Sicilian d.'s, Siculi. Some d.'s arrive fm Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DEPUTY, qui rerum agendarum licentia data or permessa est (C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet a qo (commissioner).—publica auctoritate missus; or merely legatus (a d. or commissioner sent by the state).—procurator (aby, who acts as a proxy).—See DELEGATE and AMBASSADOR.

DERACINATE, see ROOT UP, or OUT.

DERANGE, turbare; conturbare; perturbare (to put in disorder; cont. and pert. are also equivalent to, to make amazed).—miscere; permiscere (fig. to throw in disorder one with another).—confundere (to cast together; thence, fig. to throw together into one mass, and thereby put into disorder; equivalent to, to make amazed or confused): to d. the stomach, stomachum dissolvere (Plin.); to d. the hair, capillos turbare; the order of battle, aciem implicare; ordines aciei conturbare, or perturbare, or confundere; aby's plans, rationes ci (omnes) conturbare: to d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere: to d. the order of things, perturbare rerum ordinem (C.).—|| To disorder the intellect, mentem turbare, alienare (to make crazed).

DERANGED, || Confused; out of order, perturbatus. conturbatus. confusus. || conturbatus et confusus.—impeditus. perplexus.—inordinatus. in-compositus. || Mad; vid.

DERANGEMENT, implicatio (involved condition, e. g. of family estate or fortune, res familiares).—perturbatio (disturbance of the order of athg, e. g. of an army, exercitus).—perturbatio ordinis (absol. disturbance of the ranks and arrangement of troops).—mens turbata (d. of the understanding).—perturbatio (absol. perplexity).—trepidatio (shuddering and shaking like aby out of his wits at the near approach of danger): a

complete d. of every thing, omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a complete d. of every thing, omnia miscere et turbare: to fall into a state of d., turbari; conturbari; perturbari: to be in a state of mental d., mentis erroris afflicti; mente capiti olliari.

DERELICTION, || The act of forsaking, or state of being forsaken, relicto; desertio; desertio. — inopia: d. of duty, *præmissio officii (since præmittere officium is *Class.*, and also the word præmissio, it is probably correct in this construction), or *Class.* with officium præmittere, deserere; officio deesse: censure for his d. of duty, officii præmissi reprehensio.

DERIDE, see 'LAUGH AT.'

DERIDER, derisor (*rare*; not *C.*). — irrisor (of *athg*, *cs* rei). — See **MOCKER**, **SCOFFER**.
DERISION, derisus; derisio (*laughing to scorn*; derisio by later writers). — irrissio; irrisus (*mockery*). — cavillatio (*ironical, irritating d.*). — augillatio (*d. with supercilious insulting mockery*). — ludificatio (*making a laughing-stock of aby*): in d., ab irrissu (*L.*); per deridiculum (*Plaut.*): to become an object of d., in ludibrium verti; ad ludibrium recidere: to have aby in d., qm habere ludibrio et despectui (*C.*); qm habere deridiculo.

DERISIVE, irridens; deridens; cavillans (*of persons*). — aculeatus; acerbus (*pointed; stinging, mortifying, of words, &c.*); d. words, verborum aculei: d. jokes, acerbus facetiæ.

DERISIVELY, cum qo aculeo; irrisione (*e. g.* irrisione omnium ludi).

DERIVATION, of a word, verbi origination. — etymologia (*denotes not only the d. but also the explanation of a word fm its root; according to Q. 1, 6, 28, origination was the word used for d. by several writers of his time*); origo. — verbi derivatio (*the formation of the word fm an existing word; e. g.* Pelides fm Pelus).

DERIVATIVE, derivativus (*Gramm. t. t. Prisc.*).

DERIVE. To d. his genealogy or origin fm aby, genus deducere a qo; originem ducere, or trahere, a qo; oriundum esse a qo (*to descend fm aby, of more remote descent*); originem suam ad qm referre (*to trace one's origin to aby, by a very remote descent*): to d. *athg* fm the Deity, Deum facere *cs* rei effectorem. — || To derive words fm roots or other words: to d. one word fm another, esse puto, ducere, or deducere a or ex, &c.; verbum ducere or flectere a, &c. — verbum derivare, or denominare a, &c. (*to form one word fm another existing word, as 'Pelides' fm 'Pelus'* *225* but not in the sense of, supposing one word to be the root of another, = verbum ducere, &c.): to d. a word fm the Greek, flectere verbum de Græco (*Gell. 4, 3*): to d. the name of *athg* fm a certain word, nomen *cs* rei verbo quodam ducere: fm unde do you think the name of Neptune is derived? unde nomen Neptuni dictum, or ductum, esse puto? Janus is derived fm ire; nomen Jani ab eundo ductum est (*C.*). 'Faciō' is derived fm 'facies', proprio nomine dicitur facere a facie (*Var.*). I suppose 'amicitia' to be derived fm 'amare', *amicitia amando ductam, appellatam, fictam, dictam (*225* not derivatam). — || Draw fm a source or channel, derivare (*prop. and fig.*); fm a source, ex fonte (*Q.*), fonte (*H.*); to ... in with acc.: to d. the various secondary meanings of a word fm its primary signification, *multiplices vocis significationes a nativā ducere.

DEROGATE, || *Disparage, &c. followed by 'from,'* minuire; imminuere qd (*espily to lessen*). — deminuere partem *cs* rei, or qd de qā re; detrahere de qā re (*to take away athg fm athg*). — derogare (*e. g.* quiddam de honestate, *C.*): to d. fm aby's fame, *cs* gloriam or laudem minuire, or imminuere; detrahere de *cs* gloriā; gloriæ *cs* obtrahere: to d. fm aby's authority, auctoritatem minuire or imminuere: to d. fm aby's good name, detrahere de famā *cs*. — || *Abrogate* (*obsol.*); vid.

DEROGATION, imminutio. — obtrectatio (*e. g.* of aby's renown, aliennē gloriā): without any d. fm your dignity, sine imminutione dignitatis tuæ. — **SYN.** IN DETRACTION.

DEROGATIVE, or **DEROGATORY**, imminuens; deminuens; detrahens, &c. (*making less*). — damnosus; detrimētōsus (*causing injury, detr.* *Class. B. G. 7, 33*). — alienus; adversus (*unfavorable*). — iniquus (*unjust*): to commit nothing d. to the character of a wise man, nihil descendere a dignitate sapientis: to commit *athg* d. to one's character, rank, &c., a dignitate suā discedere: not to allow *athg* that is d. to another thing to be done, qd de qā re (*e. g.* de auctoritate suā) deminui (*231*)

non pati: to say *athg* d. of aby, *cs* laudibus obtrahere; detrahere de *cs* famā.

DEROGATORILY, male (*unfavorably*). — inique (*unjustly*).

DERVISE, *monachus Muhammedanus.

DESCANT, v. vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (*Cic. de Or. 1, 89*). — || To descant or be prolix on any subject, nimium esse in qā re; copiose et abundanter dicere; fuisse et late dicere; upon *athg*, uberius et fusius de qā re disputare (*opp.* breviter et angustius); also dilatare qd (*opp.* premere qd): to d. or speak more than is necessary, longius, latius, et diffusius dicere; verbosius, quam necesse erat.

DESCANT, s. || vox summa, (t) or acuta, or attenuata. || *Prolix discussion*, verboritas (*using too many words, as a quality, late*). — anfractus; ambages (*circumlocution*): to ring a d., ambages narrare (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77*).

DESCEND, || To come down, descendere (*fm higher ground, ex superioribus locis; fm a mountain, citadel, &c., de monte, arce, &c. to the plain, in planitiem, campum, æquum locum, or æquum only*). — degressi (*to go down*). — se demittere to lei oneself down (*e. g.* in convallē). — labi or delabi, fm, ex, &c. (also delabi a, de, &c.). — defluere (*insensibly and slowly*): to d. into battle (*1 Sam. 26*), descendere in aciem (*L.*): to d. or fall to the ground, desidēre; subidēre. — || **IMPROBE**. To d. to our own times (*of customs, traditions, &c.*), hæc in tempora, or usque ad nostra tempora durare; ad nostram memoriam manēre (*of written or other monuments*); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram statem (*of a custom, manners, &c.*): to d. gradually fm remote antiquity to our own days, a summā memoriā gradatim descendere ad hanc statem. — || To come down to what is low or mean, descendere ad qd. — delabi ad qd., in qd (*e. g.* in hoc vitium scurrile, *C.*; ad impatientiam, *T.*). — demittere se in or ad qd (*e. g.* ad servilem patientiam; in adulationem, both *T.*): to d. to the level of brutes, omnem humanitatem exuere: to d. gradually fm worse to worse, declinare in pejus: to d. to a state of slavery, ad servitium (*ad servitia*) cadere. — || To d. or be descended = derive one's origin fm aby, ortum, oriundum esse (*in prose, in declaring the person fm whom aby d.'s, the prep. a, or ab, must be used, but in declaring the rank out of wch aby d.'s, the prep. a, or ab, must be omitted*). — originem trahere a qo; originem ducere a or ex qo (*to d. fm or derive his origin fm, &c.*). — || To descend fm a ship, = disembark, enavi exire; in terram exire; also exire only; (e) navi egredi; also egredi only; ascendere; exscensionem facere. — || To descend or make a descent upon, irruptionem or incursionem facere in, &c.; upon a country, terram invadere; in terram irruptionem facere; with forces, terram invadere cum copiis; in fines hostium introducere; in hostes irrumperē, irrumpere, impressionem facere. — || Of the descent of property, &c., pervenire ad qm (*e. g.* hereditas ad filiam pervenit, *C.*). — venire ci (*e. g.* major hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, &c., *C. Cæcin. 26, 74*).

DESCENDANT, progenies: aby's d., oriundus a qo; prognatus ex qo: aby's d.'s, posterī; progenies: to be a d. fm aby, oriundum, ortum esse a qo (*the latter seldom*); prognatus esse ex qo: the *Atlati* were d.'s of the *Cimbri* and the *Teutones*, *Atlati* erant ex *Cimbris* *Teutonisque* prognati: male d.'s, stirps virilis; virilis sexūs stirps: to leave d.'s, stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (*sc. filios*) relinquere: to leave no male d.'s, virilem sexum non relinquere.

DESCENT, || *Act of descending*, descensio (*post-Aug. e. g. balinearum, into the bath, Plin.*). — descensus, (s) (*not C. or Cæs.*). — casus; lapsus (*fall*). — || *Declivity*, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (*sloping positions*). — locus declivis; acclivis; proclivis (*as sloping place, whether ascending or descending, since, wherever there is an ascent, there must also be a d.*). — descensus (*way leading downwards; S. Hirt.*): a very easy d., facillimū descensus (*Hirt.*): a hill, that has a gentle d., or ascent, collis leniter editus: a city built on the d. or ascent of a hill, urbs applicata colli. — || *Hostile attack*, irruptio; incursio; incursum: to make a d. upon, irruptionem, or incursionem facere in, &c. — || *Extraction*, origo; genus: stirps: of noble d., nobili genere natus: of no mean d., haud obscuro loco natus: of low d., ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus: to trace one's d. fm aby, originem trahere a qo; originem ducere a or ex qo; ad qm originem sui referre (*in speaking of a remote d.*). —

DESCRIBE, I Show or represent by words, describere. — perscribere (*d. fully*). — verbis exsequi. scripturā persequi (*to represent by a written description or narrative*). — explicare qd or de re (*give an explanation; enter into detail about althg*). — exponere qd or de re (*to set althg, as it were, before the eyes; give a lucid description of, &c.*). — *Sic* enarrare. enumerare. literis mandare. — memoriæ prodere or tradere. — verbis depingere, effingere, exprimere. — exprimere et effingere verbis (*make clear by a description*). — verbis definire (*to give a logical description of*). — Jn. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbisque definire. *To d. in a few words, brevis describere, exponere, complecti: to d. in many words, stilo uberiori explicare: to d. in verse, versibus describere, exponere, persequi: to d. ab'y's actions, res cs persequi (C.); ab'y's life, vitam cs explicare (C. Cæcil. 8, 27); vitam cs depingere (C. Rosc. Am. 27); de vitâ cs exponere; imaginem vitæ cs exprimere: to d. a person, exprimere qm, scribere de qo: to d. a man shortly, qm informare (C. Att. 7, 3, 2).* — *To describe a geometrical figure, scribere; describere: to describe a square, quadratum paribus lateribus describere: to d. a circle with a (given) centre, a centro circumagere lineam rotundationis (Vitr. 1, 6; see CIRCLE): to d. figures in the dust, formas in pulvere describere.*

DESCRIBER, scriptor. — narrator. *The d. of a country, chorographus. And so analogous words may be formed. See under DESCRIPTION.*

DESCRIPTION, descriptio; narratio; enarratio; expositio: eloquent beyond d., supra quam enarrari potest eloquens: exquisitè beyond all d., supra quam ut describi possit eximius: d. of the earth, geographia; of a country, chorographia (Vitr. 10, 2, 6, where ed. Schneid. chorographus is used): d. of a place, topographia. By analogy other words may be formed in the same manner, as 'description of the moon,' or map of the moon, *selenographia; of mountains, *orographia; of the world, *cosmographia, and so forth. A graphic d., cs rei pæne sub aspectum subjecto. — cs rei sub oculis subjecto.

DESCRY, I To see, vidēre. cernere. aspicere. — conspiciere. conspiciari (Syn. in Sæx. — conspiciari = *emply 'to see at a distance and suddenly, is the nearest to our 'descry' but, though common in Plaut. and Cæs., not found in C. P. H. &c.*). — prospicere (*to behold at a distance; e. g. Italiam, P.*). — *To d. ab'y at a d., conspiciari qm; qm procul vidēre (Ter.).* — *To spy (obsol.), speculari; explorare (vid. To SPY).* — *To discover, invenire. — animadvertere (to mark). — cognoscere (to recognize). — deprehendere. — detegere.*

DESECRATE, profanare; profanum facere (in the gold. age, only to make what is divine, human; what is holy, common; opp. sacrum esse velle; by later writers it is used *emply* for 'to violate'). — exaugurare (*to d. what has been consecrated, by bringing it again into common use, opp. inaugurare, see L. 1, 55*). — polluere; maculare (*to d. what is pure and holy by a shameful act*). — violare (*not to respect its sanctity; e. g. loca religiosa*). — *Not the post-Aug. desacrare, wch = consacrare.*

DESECRATION, violatio (e. g. templi, L.). — profanatio (Plin.). — exauguratio (e. g. sacelli, the depriving it of its sanctity and restoring it to common purposes). — Often by Crcl.

DESERT, solitudo (in a good sense). — vastitas (in a bad sense): a desert, regio vasta, or deserta, or deserta vastaque; loca deserta or inculta; solitudo vasta or deserta (but deserta rather poet.); also merely deserta, pl. (of a district abandoned by men): the Libyan d.'s, vastitas Libyæ; deserta Libyæ: to turn a country into a d., regioni vastitatē inferre; regionem vastare, devastare. — *As an adj. vastus; desertus; incultus.*

DESERT, s. I Worth, dignitas, — virtus (excellence): tried d., spectata virtus: according to his d., pro merito; pro dignitate; merito. — *As an action, or quality, wch gains the thanks of others, meritum; promeritum: d.'s with ref. to ab'y, merita erga or in qm (P. 2) cs circa qm merita videntur false Lat.): the nobility, wch is founded upon d., nobilitas, quæ fit or cepit ex virtute. — See MERIT, s.*

DESERT, TRANS. linguere (belongs properly to poetical language, and is used by Cic. only when his language takes a poetical flight, as in his orations). — relinquere (*to leave behind, either a person, or place; thence also it is = deserere, as Np. Dat. 6, 3; signa relinquere to d. one's colours, 'to desert'.*) — derelinquere (*to d.*

ab'y, or althg, without further troubling oneself about them). — cedere qo loco, or ex qo loco. — decedere qo loco, de or ex qo loco. — discedere a qo, or loco, a or e loco (decedere qo loco implies the forsaking of one's customary functions; discedere, merely going away). — destituere (*to d. where ab'y's support and assistance is expected*). — Jn. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere. — ci deesse; deficere qm (*to fail him when his services are required and expected*). — deciscere a qo (e. g. nec si a me forte desciveris, idcirco te — patiar, &c. C.). — Hope d.'s ab'y, destituitur qd a spe: my strength d.'s, or fails me, virca me deficiunt; a viribus deficior: my memory d.'s me, memoria deficit, or labat; memoria labor: presence of mind never d.'s a good speaker, prudentia nunquam deficit bonum oratore: to d. ab'y or any party, &c., deficere a qo or a qd re (also Jq.); deficere ab amicitia cs; deciscere a qo (Np.).

DESERT, TRANS. exercitum deserere; signa desere (Cæs.) or relinquere (*to d. his colours; S. L.*). — transire. transfugere (*to cross over to; fly to*): to d. to the enemy, ad adversarios or hostes transire, transfugere, perfugere; pro perfugâ venire ad hostem (Cæs.). — to the Romans, ad Romanos transfugere (of actually flying to them; e. g. fm a city: L. Np.). many deserted to the enemy, transitiones ad hostem fiebant (L. 28, 16): to d. to ab'y, in cs partes transgredi; deficere ad qm.

DESERTER, desertor (one who d.'s the colours of his army, or general; Cæs. L.). — transfuga; perfuga (one who goes over to the opposite party, perfuga as a delinquent, who betrays his party; transfuga as a waverer, who changes and forsakes his party; Dôd.).

DESSERTION, a generally, relicto, derelictio (e. g. rel. reipublicæ; consilia, &c. der. communis utilitatis). destituito (*the leaving ab'y in the lurch*). A base and treacherous d. of ab'y, relicto proditioque cs. — *Bo xing over to the opp. party, transfugium (L.). — desertio (Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3). — desertio signorum. — transitio ad hostem (passing over to the enemy): d. occurred, transitiones ad hostem fiebant (L.): frequent d.'s, transfugia crebra.*

DESERVE, I To make oneself worthy of althg by one's services, merere; mereri. — commere; commereri (*to d. by means of althg*). — promerere; promereri (*to d. althg as a proportional reward or punishment for something done*). — dignum esse qd re (*to be worthy of althg, by the possession of qualities, wch in general estimation confer a right to it*): he d.'s to be praised by me, dignus est, quem laudem, or qui a me laudetur: to d. to be believed, fide dignum esse: to d. althg of ab'y, de qo or erga qm qd mereri: have I deserved this of you? sicine de te merui, or meritus sum? I did not d. this fm you, non merui, cui talem gratiam referas: according as he d.'s, (pro) merito cs: to d. well of ab'y, bene mereri de qo. — *perfi. merui rather than meritus sum. — To d. to be (praised, &c.), i, mereri ut or cur; seld. inf., though C. has meruit cre d secundus; but *perfi* dignus est, ut or qui laudetur be used of *fi n ess* to be praised, &c.; mereri implies that it is earned by the person's exertions, &c.*

DESERVITUS, pro merito; merito; pro dignitate: very d., meritissimo (C.). — merito ac jure. — jure. — merito atque optinio jure; jure ac merito: jure meritoque: he would be d. punished, jure in eum animadvertetur: to be d. praised, merito ac jure laudari (C.). — *D. may, in poetry, be rendered by meritus; e. g. meritis torquetur ab (C.).*

DESERVING, dignus rei or (better) re; bene meritus, merens, or promeritus de: d. praise or commendation, (omni) laude dignus: d. the severest punishment, dignus omnibus suppliciis (Plin.); novissima exempla meritis (L.): d. well of the state, de republica bene meritus. — A d. person, omni laude dignus. — omni virtute ornatus. — vir optimus or probus. — vir dignissimus omni fortunâ optimâ (3 Rep. 17). — *perfi* meritissimus is used absol. in the Inscript. — Fulvius filius meritis simæ.

DESHABILE, negligentior amicitus (Q.; who uses it, however, of the manner in wch an orator lets his dress sit, &c.). — vestis domesticâ (opp. vestis forensis, Suet. Oct. 73. Vitell. 8). — vestis, quam male induo, &c.; in d., in veste domesticâ: to be in d., *negligentius amicitii, vestiri.

DESICCANTS, cataplasmata calida.

DESICCATE, siccare; exsiccare. — desiccare (præ and post-Class.).

DESICCATION, siccatio; siccitas (e. g. of a body). — ariditas (the dryness, e. g. of fields).

DESICCATIVE, qd siccit; exsiccet.

DESIDERATUM, res maxime necessaria ad qd; quod desideratur; quod deest; desideratum (*athg that is missing*).

DESIGN, v. || *Purpose, intend*, in animo habere.—cogitare; agitare (in mente or in animo. parare (to prepare).—moliri (mily of some difficult purpose).—agitare de qâ re; moliri qd.—constituere (to fix; to purpose).—destinare (e. g. quæ agere destinaverat).—See TO PURPOSE. TO INTEND.—|| *To draw an outline, or sketch, delineare*; designare; describere (*not used absolutely, but always with the object expressed, e. g. imaginem, or some such word*).—depingere; describere (fig.) to d. skilfully, probe depingere qd: to be skilled in the art of designing, graphidos scientiam habere. See TO DRAW.

DESIGN, || *Purpose, consilium (plan or purpose)*.—conceptum; inceptum (beginning, or undertaking).—propositum (intention or purpose).—institutum (*that wch aby intends to put into execution*).—cogitata, pl. quod cogito (*what is in the thoughts, or will*): my d., res, quam paro; Institutum meum: to betray, or discover, his d., consilium or cogitata patefacere: to execute his d., consilium exsequi; propositum peragere: to have a d. to injure, habere voluntatem nocendi: to entertain hostile d.'s agt the state, contra republicam sentire: to form great d.'s, magna meditari or moliri. || *Sketch, plan, designatio*; adumbratio.—deformatio (delineation).—forma; figura; species (*sketch*).—imago (*outline*).—descriptio; ichnographia (*ground-plan*): a d. for a house, edificandi descriptio (e. g. usus, ad quem accommodanda est edificandi descriptio, C.).—|| *Drawing, graphis, idos, f. (ypaphis) or in pure Lat. pictura linearis: to be skilful in the art of d., graphidos scientiam habere; graphidos non imperitum esse*.

DESIGNATE, notare. denotare. signare. designare (g. th. to make distinguishable by a mark).—nominare. appellare. vocare. dicere.—SYN. in CALL = NAME.—voc. mly with a subst., dic. with an adj.—nomen ci dare, indere or imponere (*give it a name*).—designare qd verbis (C. to describe).—designare is also used alone in the sense of 'denote': verba quæ res communes designant (Varr.).—To d. every thing by a name of its own, suo quaque rem nomine appellare. || *Point out to or for (any purpose, situation, &c.), destinare qm (or qd) ad qd or ci rei.*—designare (e. g. mark out, fix upon, locum sepulcro; also abol. quem populus designaverit).

DESIGNATION, || *Act of marking out, or appointing to, designatio* (e. g. sine designatione personarum et temporum, C.).—designatio consulatûs, his appointment to the consulship; (T.).—nominatio (naming).—notatio (as action; also of denoting by words). || *That to wch a person or thing is appointed, finis (the final purpose for wch a thing is intended)*.—sors. provincia (the sphere of a person's duties; his office, calling, &c.).—|| *Import of a word; Locke*, sententia. notio. significatio. vis. potestas.

DESIGNEDLY, consulto. cogitate.—JN. consulto et cogitate (*ast. due consideration*).—voluntate (willingly, opp. casu).—deditâ operâ. de industriâ (with intentional exertion).—sponte (with no other inducement than one's own inclination).—To do athg d., consulto et cogitatum facere qd. Not d., imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; JN. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (by accident).

DESIGNER, || *Who has designed or planned athg*, inventor (DES. repertor. Poet. and post-Class.).—auctor. architectus. JN. architectus et princeps. || *A former of plans, projects, &c.*, *qui consilia struit or mente agit. *consiliorum architectus. *homo semper agens qd et moliens.—doli or fallacia-machinator (plotter; T. Ann. 1, 10, 2).—|| *One who draws designs, pictor* (g. l.); or Crcl. with verbs, &c.

DESIGNING, callidus et ad fraudem acutus.—fraudulentus.—dolosus.—subdolis.—subdolis atque occultus (T.).—*semper struens qd atque moliens.—veterator et callidus.—See DECEITFUL.

DESIGNLESS, imprudens.—inconsultus.—temerarius.—fortuitus.

DESIGNEDLESSLY, vide. 'Not DESIGNEDLY.'

DESIGNMENT, || *Purpose, consilium*.—consilium Institutum.—cogitatio.—propositum.—inceptum (*purpose, plan*).—SYN. in PLAN.—|| *The plan sketched out, descriptio* cs rei.—ratio cs rei.—rei agendûs ordo.

DESIRABLE, optabilis. optandus.—cupiundus (S. Jug. 8, 1).—expetendus.—desiderabilis (rare; e. g. quæ

[cupiditates] inanes sunt, his parendum non est; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, C. Fin. 1, 16, 53; and Top. 18, 69).—Not to seem at all d., minime cupiundum videri: not to be d. for its own sake, nihil habere in se, cur expetatur: to be very d., magnopere expetendum esse: to be d. for its own sake, propter se expetendum esse: there is nothing in this world so d. as, &c., nihil in hac vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi, &c.

DESIRABLENESS, Crcl.—To have no d., nihil in se habere, cur expetatur.

DESIRE, a. desiderium (longing desire for an object, the want of wch is felt).—cupido, cupiditas (the former considered as in action, and necessarily with a gen. of the object expressed or implied; the latter considered as a state, the passion of desire, opp. tranquillity of mind.—DES. cupido "not found in C. or Cæ.; common in the poets and historians; empty T. Sall.; twice in Q."—Freund)—appetitus (the act of endeavouring to obtain).—appetitus (the state of endeavouring to obtain).—appetitia (the desire itself, wch seeks to obtain something).—All with gen. of the object, cs rei.—libido (the intemperate longing after athg; pl. libidines, desires = 'lusts', with ref. to want of self-government).

—studium (the d. that leads to the zealous pursuit of athg). An insatiable d., insatiabilis (quædam) cupiditas (e. g. veri videndi; cognoscendi, C.): a marvellous d., mirabilis (Np.), mira (T.) cupiditas: an immoderate d., immodica cupido (L.): blinded by d., cupidine cæcus (Lucr.). I feel an intense d. for athg, magnam me tenet desiderium cs rei (C.). A natural d., desiderium naturale (e. g. cibi, potitionis; opp. voluptas): unless they were blinded by d., nisi ipso cæcos redderet cupiditas (C.).—To be inflamed, filled, &c. with d. of athg, cs rei desiderio incendi; (magnus) cs rei desiderio teneri; qd appetere, concupiscere, desiderare: to be tormented with the d. of athg, cs rei desiderio flagrare, æstare, excruciarî, confici (C.); summâ cs rei cupiditate affectum esse. I feel an intense d. to know, hear, &c. (valde) aveo scire, audire, &c.; libido est scire (Plaut.). To be stirred with d., desiderio moveri: to inspire aby with a d. of athg, dare or injicere ci cupiditatem rei; impellere rei in rei cupiditatem [DES. inspirare cupiditatem ci or qm cupiditate would be barbarous]; of doing athg, qm faciendû qd cupiditate incitare: to inflame aby's d. of athg, incendere cs cupiditatem cs rei: an intense and passionate d. is weakened, abates, &c., acerrima illa ac fortissima cupiditas imminuit ac debilitata est: to satisfy a d., desiderium explere (L.): the d. of wealth, amor, cupiditas habendi [DES. not desiderium habendi].—|| *Thing desired; wish*, quæ quis optat or vult (e. g. facere, to perform them): to satisfy aby's d.'s, quæ quis optat or vult, facere; cs voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm voti compotem facere: to obtain one's d.'s, optatum impetro (a qd); adipiscor, quod optaveram, or concupiveram: my qd's have been satisfied, quæ volui, mihi obtigerunt: my heart's d. is satisfied, quod maxime cupio, mihi contingit. More under WISH; vid.

DESIRE, v. appetere (endeavour to obtain).—cupere. concupiscere. cupere. avidum esse cs rei (to d. vehemently and passionately; the last = to d. greedily).—velle (to wish and co-operate towards the realization of one's wish).—desiderare (to be dissatisfied because one does not possess the object desired).—optare (to wish; leaving the realization of the wish to others or to fate).—expetere (to long for a distant object, and apply to others for the realization of one's wish).—avere (with following inf.: to feel an impatient d., empty to hear or learn something; often with valde).—gestire, with following inf. (to manifest a lively d. by gestures): to d. eagerly, ardentem cupere qd.—cupiditate cs rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio cs rei magno teneri; sitire qd; sitienter expetere qd: not to d. athg any longer, qâ re carere posse. Every thing is going on exactly as I could d., cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit, quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: just as I, he, &c. could d., ut volo, volumus, &c. ex sententiâ; ex optato; ad (cs) voluntatem: athg is going on just as I could d., qd ex sententiâ succedit or procedit; qd optabilem exitum habet: hitherto all has been exactly as I could have desired, nihil adhuc mihi preter voluntatem accidit.—|| *To express one's desire, velle* qm, or ut (to wish to have somebody or something). petere. poscere. postulare (SYN. in ASK).—contendere a qd, ut, &c.: to d. athg by way, postulare [DES. not desiderare] qd a qd. What do you d. me to do? quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? to d. the grace of pardon (Shaksp.), veniam a qd petere (for any fault, cs delicti).

DESIROUS, appetens.—cupidus.—studiosus.—avidus. *All with gen.* (In post-Aug. historians, avid. also with in): to be d. of doing althg. ardet animus ad qd faciendum (e. g. of revenging, ad ulciscendum)—avēre, gestire (with inf. SYN. in DESIRE, v.): to make aby d., ei cupiditatem dare or (stronger) injicere; qm in cupiditate impellere; qm cupiditate incendere; qm faciendi qd (e. g. imitandi) cupiditate incitare (C.): to become d., in cs rei cupiditatem incidere; injicitur mihi cs rei cupiditas: to become very d., ingens cs rei cupido me incendit; maxima cs rei cupido or libido me invidit.

DESIST FROM, desistere re, a re, de re, or with inf. or aft. neg. with quin.—abstistere qā re, or a qā re (not in C., but in Cæs. L., &c.): to d. fm an undertaking, desistere incepto. abstistere incepto (L.): fm a purpose, desistere consilio (Cæs.); fm an attempt, desistere conatu (Cæs.); fm investing a town, fm fighting, abstistere obsidione, pugnā; fm the assault (of a town), desistere oppugnatione (Cæs.), ab oppugnatione (S.); fm asking, exhorting, &c., desistere rogare, hortari, &c.; fm building, abjicere ædificationem; deponere ædificationem (C.): to B. fm war, recedere ab armis: nor, if she is still alive, will I ever d. fm looking for her till I find her, neque, si vivit, eam vivam umquam quin inveniam, desistam (Plaut.).

DESK, *mensa scriptoria (writing-d.). || *Reading-desk* (in a church), prps pulpitu (Georges; who gives *suggestus sacer. *suggestum sacrum for 'pulpit').

DESOLATE, adj. vastus (without human habitations; opp. coedificatus, Georges; uncultivated, opp. cultus; Dōd.).—desertus (deserted by men; opp. celebr. Georges; to habitatus, Dōd.).—incultus (opp. cultus).—N. vastus ac desertus; desertus vastusque; incultus et desertus; incultus et derelictus. D. places, solitudo (without blame).—locus deserta.—tesqua (in uch an awful silence reigns; Dōd. t. H.): to make d., vastare, devastare; ei loco vastitatem inferre: to make a land d., vastas solitudines facere ex terrā; vastitatem reddere in terrā; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.—|| *Of persons; hopeless, &c.* spe destitutus.—orbis.—orbis auxilii (Plaut.).—afflictus, mcestus, &c.—desolatus (Plin. T. and Poet.); also with abl. (deserta desolataque reliquis subdiis aula, Suet.).

DESOLATE, v. See LAY WASTE.

DESOLATENESS. See DESOLATION.

DESOLATION, || *Act of laying waste, &c.*, vastatio.—populatio. depopulatio (plundering; e. g. agorum, adium sacrum).—eversio. excidium (overthrow of a town, &c.).—|| *State of being desolate, vastitas*.—|| *Desolate place, locus desertus. locus vastus et desertus; solitudo vasta or avia; omnis humani cultus solitudo* (Curt. 7, 3, 12).—|| *State of being bereaved, afflicted, &c.*, orbitas (state of being bereaved; also fig. e. g. casum et orbitatem senatūs, C.).—viduitas (state of being widowed).—solitudo (loneliness).—N. viduitas ac solitudo (e. g. qui jamdu Cæcennæ viduitate ac solitudine atleretur, C. Cæs. 5, 13).—viduitas omnium copulatur atque opum (Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2).

DESPAIR, s. desperatio (= 'ægritudo sine ullā rerum expectatione meliorum, C.): to reduce aby to d., qm ad desperationem adducere or redigere (the latter, Suet.): to be reduced to d., ad summam desperationem pervenire (Cæs.); ad desperationem adduci; omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: when I was in the depths of d., quum magnā desperatione affectus essem (C.): to be in d., in desperatione esse (Front. Strat. 3, 17, 7): to derive courage fm d., a desperatione ira accendit qm (L. 31, 17); extrema desperatione in iram stimulari (T.): a state of utter d., omnium rerum desperatio. From or in d., ad desperationem adductus. The extremity of d.; utter or absolute d., summa, maxima (Suet. non extrema) desperatio; extrema spes (e. g. in extrema spe, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27).

DESPAIR, v. desperare.—saluti or sibi desperare (of one's own safety).—omnem spem abjicere. animum despondere: to d. of althg, desperare de qā re, or qd, or ei rei; or with acc. and inf. (v. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 12).—|| *If to d. is followed by the partic. substantivæ, desperare will be followed by infn.*—to d. of being able, &c., despero me posse, &c.: it is disgraceful to d. of accomplishing althg that is possible, turpiter desperatur, quicquid effici potest (Q.): to d. of ever seeing althg again, qd se visurum postea desperare: to d. of a sick person's recovery, ægrum deponere: ægrum or ægroti salutem desperare; all the physicians d. of his recovery, or of him, omnes medici diffidunt: my recovery is despaird of, despero: his

recovery is despaird of, a medicis desertus est: althg is despaird of, desperatur qd: to d. of peace, one's life, desperare pacem, vitam; of the state, de republica (C.); rempublicam (Lentul. ap. C.): of one's safety, salutem suam desperare (C. Cluent. 25, 69); de salute desp. (Cæs.): we must d. of his safety, salus ejus desperanda est.

DESPAIRFUL, desperans. exspes (desp. denotes the painful feeling; exspes, the hopeless state of despair).—spe carens or orbatus; spe dejectus (of a person who has ceased to hope).—ad desperationem adductus or (Suet.) redactus.—magnā desperatione affectus.

DESPAIRING, v. DESPAIRFUL.

DESPAIRINGLY, desperanter (e. g. cum qo loqui, C.); or Crcl. by ad desperationem adductus (Suet.) desperare, very late; Augustin).

DESPATCH, || *Send off, mittere* (send; e. g. an ambassador, legatum, literas, &c.).—mittere (several in different directions; v. pr. of sending off letters, acuta, &c.).—(1) if the messengers are to go fm person to person, or fm place to place, per or circum or (L.) circa are used; (2) if to a person or nation, ad qm; (3) if to a district, in with acc. or ad before the name of a tribe, &c.; (4) in every direction, in omnes partes or quoquoersus.—e. g. dimit. nuncios, literas, &c. circum amicos; circum provincias exercitusque; per omnes provincias; ad Centrones; in finitimas civitates; in eam partem Italie; in omnes partes; quoquoersus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 23, 2).—absolvere (to finish a thing; or let a person go whom one has long detained; Plaut.).—legare. allegare (to d. for the execution of a delegated office; e. g. homines nobiles allegat itis, qui petent, &c., C.; allegare te ad illos, qui, &c.): to d. a letter to aby, mittere or dare literas ad qm (dimittere, if to several in different places).—|| *To finish, execute, &c.* See EXECUTE.—|| *To exhort aby to d. a business, hortari qm ad qd periculum: to like to d. a business quickly, consultis facta conjungere.—To d. a business, expedire negotium.—conficere or transigere negotium.—profligare negotium* (Lentul. ap. C.—L.; implying labour and exertion): to d. althg between themselves, inter se transigere qd: the thing may be despached in a few words, res paucis verbis transigi potest.—|| *Kill; vid.*

DESPATCH, || *Act of sending off, dimissio* (e. g. nuntii, of a messenger).—missio (e. g. literarum, legatorum, both C.) or by Crcl. Give me y d., me absolvo (Plaut.).—|| *The execution, &c. of business, executio* (post-Aug. negotii, T.; instituti operis, Plin.).—effectio (only in C.'s philos. writings).—peractio (C. Cat. Maj. 23, extr.). To prevent the d. of a business, ne res conficiatur, obistere: about the d. of what remains to be done, de reliquis rebus maturandis et agendis (C.). || *Haste, speed* (vid.), celeritas festinatioque.—maturatio (Suet. ad Herenn.).—There is need of d., properato or maturato opus est: the utmost possible d., quanta maxima adhiberi potest festinatio. || *Despatches, literæ*.—literæ publicæ missæ (fm a public officer).

DESPERADO, homo stolidus ferox, or stolidus feroxque.—homo promptus or summe audacie.

DESPERATE, desperatus (of persons and things).—exspes. spe carens or orbatus. spe dejectus (hopeless; of persons who have ceased to hope).—discriminis plenus (very critical; of things; Suet. alac plenus is poet.).—|| *Ad desperationem adductus. magnā desperatione affectus* (of persons). A d. state of affairs, res desperata; or perditæ; res perditæ et desperata. desperatio rerum omnium.—Sto extremæ res (sue, &c.); extrema, pl. In their d. condition, in extremis rebus suis: our state is now almost d., res jam ad extremum perducta casum (Cæs.); so ad extremum casum periculi—ductus, B. Alex. 7): how often have our affairs seemed almost d.? quotes ad extrema periculum ventum? (L. T. 29, init.). || *Filled with courage fm despair, desperatione ira accensus* (aft. L. 31, 17); extrema desperatione ad iram stimulat (aft. T. Hist. 2, 44, extr.). || *Desperate = very dangerous* (of undertakings, &c.), periculosus; discriminis plenus; temerarius (Suet. non desperatus).

DESPERATELY, desperanter (without hope).—|| *With verbs and adjectives, it expresses the intensity of the action or quality, and may be variously translated: Improbe; scelerate; male; summe; summopere; maxime; valde; vehementer; acriter; pernicaciter.—To defend oneself d., pernicacissime, or acerrime repugnare, resistere: to fall d. in love, perditæ or misere amare: to try d., perditæ conari (Q.): omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni opo aque operâ eniti (ut, &c.): to be d. angry, gravissimā irā flagrare.*

It may often be translated by the superlat. : d. foolish, stolidissimus.

DESPERATION, *vid.* DESPAIR, s.

DESPICABLE, *see* CONTEMPTIBLE.

DESPISE, v. despiciere. despiciat habere (to look down upon; not to value: *opp.* suspicere, revereri, admirari).—contemnere. contemptui habere (to d. what one might be expected to fear; *opp.* metueri, timere; e. g. mortem, pericula; but also auctoritates, consilium, &c.).—spernere (to d. or hold cheap what one might be expected to desire; to reject with scorn; *opp.* appetere, concupiscere; but also of holding a person cheap).—aspnari (to reject with aversion; to utter the feeling implied in spnere).—*JN.* contemnere ac despiciere; despiciere et contemnere; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; spnere et pro nihilo putare; spnere et repudiare. fastidire (to feel disgust agst alth; to reject if *sm* pride, &c.).—negligere (to disregard).—*JN.* contemnere ac negligere. ~~Desp~~ temnere is poetical for contemnere; despiciari, late and rare.—Nobody d.'s himself, nemo umquam sui despiciens fuit: the consciousness of having despised the gods, spretorum deorum conscientia: to d. glory, gloriam repudiare or spnere; *aby's* favour, gratiam ca repudiare.

DESPISER, contemptor.—spretor; or Crcl.

DESPITE, || *Malice, hatred*, (vid.) malitia.—fraus et malitia.—improbitas perversitasque.—sodium.

—|| *Spite; in spite of*; *vid.* SPITE.

DESPITE, v. *See* TO VEX, TO OFFEND.

DESPITEFULL, malitiosus.

DESPITEFULLY, malitiosus, malitiosus.

DESPITEFULNESS, malitia.—odium.

DESPOLI, spoliare qm or qd; and qm or qd qd re.—*JN.* spoliare atque orbare; spoliare atque denudare.—spoliare qm qd re et depeculari (of money, argento).—despoliare. expoliare (strengthen the meaning of spoliare, *uch* is to deprive a person or thing of what serves for use or ornament).—detrahere spoliareque qd.—privare qm qd re.—adimere or eripere ci qd.—diripere (to plunder men, towns, &c.).—expilare. compilare (to strip temples, &c.; *or* treasures, &c.: the latter also qd qd re).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re.—orbare qm re.—multare qm re.—*SYN.* in DEPRIVE.

DESPOILER, spoliator (C. L.).—expilator (C.).—direptor (C.).—populator.—predator.

DESPOLIATION, spoliatio.—direptio.—expiatio. orbatio.—privatio (*SYN.* of verbs in DEPRIVE).—*JN.* expilatio direptioque.

DESPOND, animum abjicere or demittere or submittere; animo cadere (C.).—animo concedere (L.); and (oft. in *Plaut.*) animum despondere (so L.) and despondere only (Col.); to allow one's spirits, courage, &c. to fail).—spem abjicere, projicere, or deponere (to cast away all hope).—*See* TO DESPAIR.—To cause aby to d., animum cs frangere, infringere (C.); percellere qm.

DESPONDENCY, animus demissus, jacens or abjectus; animi defectio or abjectio (depression of spirits, &c.).—desperatio (despair); to feel d., animum demississe; animo demisso esse; animo cecidisse; nullam spem habere: to give way to d., animo demitti.

DESPONDENT, demissus.—qui animo demisso, abjecto, or dejecto est.—exspes.—spe orbatus.—spe carens.—spe dejectus.

DESPONDINGLY, animo demisso or abjecto.—timide.—sine spe.—desperanter.

DESPOT, princeps or rex, cs arbitrium pro legibus est, or cuius libido pro legibus habetur (a sovereign whose will is law; *ast.* *Just.* 1, 1, 2; 2, 7, 3).—tyrannus or, pure Lat., dominus (a usurper who has obtained absolute power in a free state).—rex importunus (*opp.* rex clemens).

DESPOTIC, imperiosus, agst aby, ci (imperious; hence, tyrannical).—superbus (arrogant; hence, as epithet, 'the proud' in Tarq. superbus).—*JN.* imperiosus et superbus.—impotens, agst aby, ci (who cannot restrain his passions, &c.; hence, who cannot restrain himself in a post of command; also of things that imply and proceed *fm* such a temper; imperiosa, d.).—importunus (*haver*, unbending, &c. in his conduct towards others); crudelis or saevus in qm (e. g. tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, L. 34, 32).—d. a temper, superbia.—a d. government, dominatio impotens or superba, or crudelis superbaque (cf. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).—tyrannis or pure Lat. dominatio (sovereignty introduced agst the will of a people; and, therefore, a usurped government, a tyranny, or despotism).

DESPOTICALLY, superbe. crudeliter. To act d.,

crudeliter ac regie agere: to behave or act very d., crudelissime se gerere: to govern d., crudelem superbam. que dominationem exercere (*ast.* C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

DESPOTISM, superbia. impotentia (as temper; *SYN.* of adj. in DESPOTIC).—dominatio impotens or superba; or crudelis superbaque.—a d. civitas, in qua libido principis pro legibus habetur (*ast.* *Just.* 2, 7, 3), or in qua arbitrium regis pro legibus est (*ast.* *Just.* 1, 1, 2).

DESPUMATION, despumatio (late; Tertull.).—Crcl.

DESPUME, despumare.

DESSERT, mensa secunda.—bellaria (e. g. sweet-meats, fruits, sweet vines, &c. τραγίματα or τραγία; cf. *Geil.* 13, 11, *eztr.*): to set on the d., mensam secundam apponere.

DESTINATION, destinatio (L.; *prps* not *præ-Aug.*; a purpose, determination, decision).—lex, qua nati sumus; fatum, quo nati sumus (the purpose we are born to serve, &c.).—finis (the end alth is to serve).—sors. provincia (the sphere of action assigned to aby).—It is our d. to, &c., ea lege (hoc fato or ita) nati sumus, ut, &c.; ita a naturâ generati sumus, ut, &c.; hoc nobis propositum est, ut, &c. Nature hath assigned us a higher d., natura nos ad majora genuit et conformavit; ad altiora quædam et magnificentiora nati sumus: man is born to a glorious d., homo præclarâ quadam conditione generatus est a summo Deo: not to be fitted for its d., non aptum esse ad exsequendum munus suum: not to accomplish its d., deesse officio suo et muneri: what the d. of man is, cuius muneris colendi efficiendique causâ nati atque in lucem editi simus (C.).—|| Place to wch aby or alth is to go, *locus ci destinatus; locus, quo tendit.—*locus, quo proficisci jussus sum (to wch I am ordered to go).—seeds futura (my future residence).

DESTINE, destinare (in nearly all the meanings of the Engl. verb; e. g. qm ci rei or ad qd, *its* in qd [dest. qm foro, &c.; domos publicis usibus, *Vell.*; qm ad mortem, *Sued.* diem necis ci, C.); also = to intend, purpose; *eply* in L. with animis [e. g. que agere destinaverat, *Cæs.*; also in *pass.* sibi destinatum in animo esse qd facere, L.]; hora mortis destinata, C.).—designare ad qd (to mark out for a purpose).—seponere ci or ad qd (to set it aside for a purpose; e. g. money, pecuniam in ædificationem templi seponere, L.; quod ex istis rebus receptum est, ad illud fanum [sc. orandum] seponere, C.).—præfinire. præstitueri (to fix beforehand; e. g. præstit. diem operi faciundo, C.). To be destined (= doomed) to alth, ci rei or ad rem natum esse (to be born to it).—fato fieri qd (to become or to be doomed to it, by a decree of fate): we are destined to, ea lege generati sumus, ut, &c.—(*See* TO DOOM.)

DESTINED, destinatus (both of the thing to wch alth is destined; and of the person or thing destined to a purpose).—constitutus.—finitus. præfinitus. præstitutus.—*SYN.* of verbs in DESTINE. The d. hour of death, hora mortis destinata.

DESTINY, *see* FATE. || THE DESTINIES; *see* the FATES.

DESTITUTE, || With the object expressed, destitutus qd re (less commonly a qd re; e. g. amicis; præceptis; scientiâ juris; but *spe* [Curt.] a *spe* [L.]; a re familiar).—derelictus qd re (e. g. non modo fortunâ, verum etiam re).—nudus. nudatus.—privatus; spoliatus qd re: to be d. of troops, nudum esse ab exercitu (of a country): to be d. of every thing, omnibus rebus nudatum esse; omnium rerum esse inopem.—|| *ASSOL.* inops, also with auxiliis (who has no power to help himself).—auxilio orbatus or destitutus.—omnium rerum inops. omnibus rebus orbatus (utterly d.).—omnibus fortunis spoliatus (C.).—egenus omnium (L.; rare, not *præ-Aug.*).—egens. egentissimus. mendicus (miserably poor): to be d. (= miserably poor), in summâ egestate or mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in mendicitate degere: aby is utterly d., nihil qd egentius: a d. condition, inopia.

DESTITUTION, inopia (want of resources).—egestas. mendicatus (extreme poverty; beggary).—solitudo (the state of being left alone; also solitudo ca rei).—*JN.* solitudo atque inopia; viduitas ca solitudo. To be reduced to d., *ad mendicantem redigi; ad pudendam pauperietatem delabi: to reduce a man to d. qm omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere.—~~Des~~ destitutio (rare; C.) is the 'leaving in the lurch,' desertion.

DESTROY, perdere (to d., to ruin).—destruere (to d. an artificial structure; also cs fortunam; tyrannidem).—demoliri (to d. a firm, solid struc.

tere, tectum; partem muri).—*Jx.* destruere et demoliri.—disjicere (*to d. by violent separation of its parts; e. g. arcem, moenia, munitiones*).—dissipare (*nearly = disjicere. eply in C., who does not use disj.; statuam, C.; turres, Vir.; rem familiarem, C.; reliquias reipublicae, C.*).—disturbare (*to destroy violently and so to disarrange the parts, &c.; e. g. teata, opera, porticum*).—*Jx.* disturbare et dissipare (*C.*).—diruere (*e. g. tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum*).—evertere (*to overthrow; throw down; propr. urbem, statuum; improp. rempublicam, virtutem, amicitiam*).—excidere (*to d. by cutting or hewing; not necessarily implying total destruction, urbem, vicos, agrum, exercitum*).—*Jx.* excidere et evertere.—excidere (*to d. utterly; epy of cities, urbes, Numaniam, C. Mil. 33, 90; 6 Rep. 11; Planc. 41, 97; 4 Phil. 5, 13. Scheller and even Freund maintain, erroneously, that it is poet. and post-Class.; see Krebs*).—vastare locum, vastitatem inferre loco (*to lay waste, urbem, urbi*).—pervertere (*to quite overthrow, spem, conallia, domum, tecta, arbuta, defensionem; also qm; ali C.*).—concidere (*to cut to pieces; e. g. hostes, also to d. utterly, naves, L.; auctoritatem Senatûs, qm*).—tollere (*remove out of the way*).—rescindere. Interscindere. dissolvere. interrumpere (*all, e. g. a bridge, pontem*).—delere (*to d. utterly; blot out, urbem, omnib. hac, sepulcrum, aedificium, religionem*).—extinguere (*to put out a light; fig. to deprive of its power and existence; e. g. potentiam, spem, vitam societatem, cs salutem*).—*Jx.* extinguere et (funditus) delere. perimere et delere.—conscire (*to put an end to althq; subvertere (subverti, imperium; leges et libertatem*).—consumere (*e. g. ædes, incendio, exercitum famæ; opes, fortunas, &c.; by althq, qâ re; e. g. ferro, flammâ*).—*To d. utterly, funditus destruere; a or e fundamentis disjicere; funditus (propr.) evertere (propr.)*; ab stirpe extinguere; stirpitur radicibus extrahere; tollere atque extrahere radicibus (*to root up, improp. e. g. desires*); extinguere et funditus delere; perimere et delere omnino (annihilate).—perimere. interficere (*to d. life = kill*).—*to d. (= kill) a whole body, ad internecionem delere, redigere, adducere, cedere, occidione cedere or occidere (eplly with the sword; enemies); the intention of destroying, &c., consilium evertere, tollere, &c. (so Np. consilium Lyander inquit reges tollere); fræ d. a every thing, ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat: there is nothing that time does not d., nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas; to d. all aby's plans, ci conturbare omnes rationes or omnia consilia pervertere: to d. plans, consilia disjicere, frangere and (vell.) corrumpere: to d. hope, spem extinguere (C.); spes corrumpere: it is a sad thing to see all one's last hope destroyed, miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum. The Nervii, when they saw this hope destroyed, Nervii hac spe lapsi or defecti, de hac spe depulsi, ab hac spe repulsi, &c. To be utterly destroyed, interire.—funditus or ab stirpe interire.—concidere (*e. g. auctoritas senatûs; fides publica, public credit, &c.*).—excindi (of towns).—deleri, &c.—consumi totumque deleri.—ad internecionem venire; ad internecionem perire (*to be utterly cut off; per. by a pestilence, &c.*): the soul and all sensation is destroyed by death, animi hominum sensusque morte restinguuntur (C.). ¶ *To d. oneself, mortem or necem sibi consciscere; manus sibi inferre.* ¶ Interficere se is not wrong; *Sulpic. ap. C. Ep. se ipsum interficisse; and C. 3 Orat. 3, 10, Crassum suapte manu interfectum; L. 31, 18, 7, seque ipsi interficiunt.*—See to commit suicide.*

DESTROYER, eversor cs rei (*overthrower; e. g. urbis, imperii*).—extinctor cs rei (*e. g. conjunctionis*).—perditor (*one who ruins althq; e. g. reipublicæ*).—corruptor. corruptela (*in a moral sense*).—pestis, perniciis (*the bane of althq; its ruin*).—confector. consumptor (*consump. rare; C. e. g. ignis omnium confector et consumptor, also conf. ferarum, Suet.*).—subversor (*e. g. legum; opp. auctor, T.*).—vastator, populator (*who lays a country waste*).—*Jx.* populator eversorque.—interfector, and (*only once*; *Plaut.*) occisor cs percursor cs (*the person who slays another; 122 peremptor, interemptor, late*).—122 destructor very late.—*To be the d. of aby, exitio esse ci (his ruin).*

DESTRUCTIBILITAS, fragilitas (*C.*).—corruptibilitas (*very late; substantiæ humanæ, Tertull.*).—*Crcl.*

DESTRUCTIBLE, destructibilis, corruptibilis (*Ecl. Lactant.*).—destructilis (*Prud.*).—fragilis.—but *my Crcl.*

DESTRUCTION, eversio (*the overthrowing, rei publicæ, urbis, &c., rei familiaris, &c.*).—extinctio (*the extinguishing; and fig. the destroying the existence of althq that had life and energy*).—excisio (*Auct. Or. pro*

dom. Harusp. Responsa).—excidium (*L.; not Cæs. of C.*—*urbis, gentis, &c.*).—disturbatio (*e. g. Corinthi, C.; once only*).—dissipatio, interitus and (*rare, but Class.*) interitio.—*Jx.* interitus et dissipatio.—consumptio (*act of consuming, fig., C., rare*).—conjectio (*e. g. valetudinis; eæcarum*).—ruina (*the falling down; e. g. communis ruina; also in pl. ruinae fortunæ tuarum*).—exitium (*ruin*).—dissolutio (*the breaking up a compacted whole; e. g. nature, stomach, legum*).—intemptio (*slaying, death; C. rare*).—destructio (*post-Class. murorum, Suet.*).—vastatio.—populatio. depopulatio (*the laying waste, plundering, &c.*).—*Before the d. of Troy, Troja incolumi: to cause the d. of aby, perniciis esse; exitio esse ci: to cause the d. of aby, qm perdere or pessum dare; qm ad interitum vocare. to rush to d., ad interitum ruere; in perniciem incurere: to seek the d. of aby, interitum cs querere; perniciem ci moli: to save aby fm d., qm ab interitu vindicare or retrahere; qm ab exitio ad salutem revocare; qm a morte eripere (fm death): to save the state fm d. rempublicam ab occasu restituere; to cause d. a severe blow or loss).—cladem afficere or inferre.—strages facere (C.); edere (L.; to cut down fast).—A wide-spread d. overtakes the state, magna clades atque calamitas opprimet rempublicam. ¶ *Destruction = destroyer (abstract, pro concreto), perniciis, pestis, corruptela, corruptor, exitium. To be the d. of aby, perniciis esse; exitio esse ci.*—See DESTROYER. ¶ If destruction = DEATH, vid.*

DESTRUCTIVE, perniciosus, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis.—funestus.—damnosus; to aby, ci.—*Syn. in HURTFUL.*—122 destructivus very late; *Cal. Aur. Tardit.*

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciosè.—pestiferè.—funeste. **DESTRUCTIVENESS**, via nocendi (*T. Ann. 15, 34; Just. 6, 8, 2*).—122 perniciositas not Lat.—natura rei pernicioosa, exitiosa, pestifera.—*Of. Crcl. with nocere. Who does not see the d. of this? quis non videt hanc rem nocere? or quis est quin videt, quam pernicioosa sit res (e. g. violentia)?*

DESUETUDE, desuetudo (*L.; cs rei; absol. O. Julian. Dig.*).—*To fall into d., obsolescere, exolescere (122 in desuetudinem venire, only in Dig.). What has been lost by d., obsoleto, exoletus, with or without vetustate.*—oblivione oboleto (*C.*).

DESULTORILY, leviter.—negligerent.—parum diligenter (*carelessly*).—quasi præteritis (*C., just in passing, as it were*).—to study d., studia leviter attingere (*Suet.*).—primoribus, ut dicitur, labris gustare literas (*oft. C.*).—to read d., libros cursim transire (*Gell.*).—*volatico more, modo huc modo illuc (*cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3*).

DESULTORINESS, mos volaticus, modo huc, modo illuc (*cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3*).—*Sts levitas, mobilitas, inconstantia.*

DESULTORY, levis.—mobilis. inconstans. volaticus.—*Jx.* volaticus cs levis. *A person of a d. mind, homo volaticus cs sui similis, modo huc, modo illuc (cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3): a d. person.* *vaga, instabilis, temeraria, improvida ac cæca, volatica lectio (*Krebs*).—122 If desultorius be used, it must on no account stand without a quasi. It means oft the manner of a desultor in the circus; vid. *Lex.* In a d. manner; see *DESULTORILY*.—*d. conversatio, sermo varius; *sermo multa leviter attingens.*

DETACH, *disengage, disengage, solvere.* dissolvere (*to destroy the connexion between things, and so set them free*).—separare (*to separate*).—segregare (*propr. to separate fm a herd; then generally to remove fm a body*).—sejungere. recernere (*eplly to separate the pure or good fm the impure or bad*).—obscindere (*to cut off with violence; to rend, &c.*).—removere (*to move aby or althq away fm*).—disjungere (*to disjoin persons or things that are united*).—*To d. oneself fm aby, se sejungere a go: to d. oneself fm society, *ab hominum consuetudine se removere; hominum consuetudini se excerpere (Sen. Ep. 5, 2): to d. one's thoughts fm external objects, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem adducere: to d. a person fm another, disjungere qm a cs amicitia; divellere qm a go (by violent means): to connect what had been detached, dissipata connectere; rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare: to d. myself fm the side I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam (T.). ¶ To detach troops, una mittere.*

DETACHMENT, delecta manus. delecti milites: to send a d. of 300 men, occ sub vexillo una mittere.

DETAIL, s. singula. singulæ res.—*The d.'s of an occurrence, res ordine narrata: to enter into d., de singulis agere; de singulis rebus scribere.*—res explicare (*opp. summas tantummodo attingere, Np. Pel. 1, 1*);

rem fusius exponere (Q.); singulatim loqui de qâ re (opp. generatim atque universe loqui, C.): *in one word, not to enter into unnecessary d., ad summam, ne agam de singulis* (C. Off. 1, 41, 149): *it is unnecessary to enter into d., nihil est, quod de singulis rebus scribam* (C.): *it is safer to enter into all the d.'s, certius est ire per singula (to go through all the particulars, one by one; Q. 6, 1, 12). In d., membraim (e. g. enumerare).—singulatim. He maintained that, if they dispersed, they would all be cut off in d., dispersos testabatur perituros* (Np. Them. 4, 3).—See TO DETAIL.

DETAIL, v. res explicare (opp. tantummodo summas attingere, Np. Pel. 1, 1)—singula consecrari et colligere (in a speech; Plin. Paneg. 75, 1).—See 'to enter into DETAIL.' A detailed account, res ordine narrata: *to be copious and distinct in detailing events, in narratione plenum esse et expressum* (Q.; of an orator).

DETAIL, tenere (to keep at a place).—detinere (to hold a thing or a body, so that it or he cannot reach its destination; e. g. naves tempestibus detinentur).—retinere (to keep back; to prevent a person or thing from proceeding further; e. g. one who wishes to set out on a journey, a visitor, &c.; being detained by a storm, by disturbances in the city, tempestate, urbano motu retentus, Cæs.; also to keep what belongs to another, retinere alienum).—deprehendere (to seize and keep; e. g. to d. letters, ships, &c.).—tardare. retardare (to retard the progress of a person or thing; propr. and fig.): to d. a person, profecturum detinere; cs profectorem tardare (to prevent a person's setting out at the time he wishes).—retardare qm in viâ; retardare cs iter (to d. him after he has set out): unless he has been detained, nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est. I am detained by adverse winds, ventis detineor (in loco); venti me tardant; tempestate retineor: to d. any where, qm quo loco retineor to detinere, or continere or cohibere: to be detained by business, multis occupationibus detineri. || To keep in custody, qm custodiâ asservare; qm in custodiam dare or includere or condere; comprehendere: to be detained (in custody), in custodiâ haberi or servari, custodiâ teneri or retineri.

DETAINER, retinens (cs rei).—morator cs rei (who prevents its progress); or Crcl. with qui detinet, &c.

DETECT, deprehendere (to catch or find a man out in a bad action; e. g. in facinore manifesto, in the very act, in adulterio, &c., also deprehendere falsas gemmas).—comprehendere (also to find out a bad action, or to discover the bad action itself; compreh. fures, Catull.; adulterium, C.).—reperire (to find).—invenire (e. g. maleficia).—comperire (to discover the whole of a thing).—patefacere (to d. and make its existence manifest; e. g. conjurationem, C.): to d. faults in a thing, vitia in eo videre: to d. and refute what is false, falsa deprehendere et repellere (Q.): to d. barbarisms, deprehendere, quæ barbara sunt (Q.): to d. and expose the impudent falsehood of the whole evidence, totius testimonii fictam audaciam manifesto comprehensam atque oppressam tenere (C.): to have detected a thing by his scouts, per exploratores cognovisse qd.—DETEGERE = to uncover, to declare, to reveal, betray, &c.; it must not be used for to detect = 'to find out,' &c.; but when 'to be detected' = to reveal itself, detegere or se detegere may be used; e. g. [id quod inseruit] ipsâ coloris inæqualitate detegitur, Q. 12, 9, 17; the word is rare in the Aug. age; once in C., not in Cæs.—If the conspiracy was detected by me, si conjurato per me patefacta est: detected wickedness, scelus manifestum atque deprehensum (C.), or manifesto compertum atque deprehensum (C.): detected, compertum (of persons, with gen. of crime, stupri, sacrilegii, &c., L.; also of things).—patefactus (laid open).—deprehensus: detected in the commission of adultery with a woman, uxor in cs stupro comperta (Suet.).

DETECTION, deprehensio (zeld. but Class.; e. g. manifestâ veneni deprehensione, C. Cluent. 18; Ulp. Dig.).—comprehensio (the seizing of criminals; e. g. sonitum, C.). The d. of the conspiracy is due to me, conjurato per me patefacta est (C.): after the d. of his crime, *patefacto scelere; *comperto scelere atque deprehensio.

DETECTION, retentio (C. uses it of a driver's pulling up his horses; in Dig. the unjust d., e. g. dots).—retardatio (the act of delaying, &c.). Unless he has met with some d. on his journey, nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est.—|| Act of detaining as a prisoner or person under arrest, inclusio (incarceration; C.).—comprehensio (act of seizing; e. g. sonitum); but misy by Crcl.

DETER, deterrere. abterrere qm a re or de re; or with ne, quin, quominus.—repellere qm a re (to repel a body; e. g. a conatu, fm an attempt).—avertere a re (to turn a body away fm; e. g. ab incepto). Not to allow oneself to be deterred by dangers, periculo non moveri a re; not to allow oneself to be deterred by a thing, invictum esse adversus ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curt.). A body is deterred by threats of a thing, cs rei terrores et minæ avertunt qm a re (L.); by shame, pudor qm a re avertit (L.).

DETEREGE, detergere.

DETERGENTS, *detergentia or *deteriora remedia (as med. t. t. Kraus's Med. Wörterbuch).

DETERIORATE, intr. deteriorem fieri.—in pejorem partem verti et mutari.—in pejus mutari. To have deteriorated, deteriorate statu or conditione esse; pejore loco esse. || TRANS. deterioris facere or in deterioris mutare qd (opp. corrigere).—in pejus mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare).—corrumpere. depravare (either physically or morally; opp. corrigere).—DETERIORATE, very late; Claud. Mamert.; Frontin.; Symm.

DETERIORATION, deterior conditio or status. depravatio (act of corrupting, making worse, &c.).—prævitatio (corrupt or deteriorated state). To be in a state of d., deteriorate conditione or statu esse, pejore loco esse (to be in a worse position; of a man's circumstances).

DETERMENT, Crcl. by verbs under DETER.

DETERMINATE, see DEFINITE; and for 'a d. (= final) judgement,' see 'DEFINITIVE sentence.'

DETERMINATION, || Act of determining, definitio (act of marking out, defining, &c., hominum et temporum definitio, d. of the particular persons meant, and of the times when the events were to occur).—limitatio (the marking out the boundaries or limits; Vitr. Col.). || Act of determining a cause; determination of a cause, adjudicatio (act of deciding a question).—disceptatio (properly the discussion that precedes the d., but also = d., e. g. discept. arbitrorum, Q. 11, 1, 43).—judicium. sententia (d. formally declared by a judge, &c.).—arbitrium (decision of an arbitrator). To come to a d. in the case of a body, de quo constituitur (Np.). The d. of that question is very difficult, magna est ista adjudicatio (C.). || Resolution, decision, consilium (purpose; resolve).—sententia (opinion).—judicium (deliberate judgement). A sudden d., repentina voluntas: to adopt a d., or come to a d., consilium capere or inire: to come to the d., in animo habere: to adhere to one's d., in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere: it is my fixed d., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: not to be able to come to any d., animi or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certâ qâ in sententiâ consistere non posse; hæreo, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: with the d. to, &c., eo animo, ut: with the same d. as, &c., eâ mente, quam, &c. || End; the putting an end to, &c., determinatio (e. g. mundi, orationis, C.). || Direction: the act of directing (e. g. in the determination of the will to an object); see DIRECTION.—|| Decision of character, constantia. animi constantia (O.).—constantia morum (T.).—animus certus or confirmatus (firmness).—animus præsens. animi præsentia (quickness and presence of mind to decide according to circumstances).

DETERMINE, TRANS. || Terminate by a decision, disceptare qd.—decernere qd or de re.—dijudicare qd.—judicare qd, or de re.—decidere qd or de re.—affirmare de re.—pronunciare, constituere de re.—SYN. IN DECIDE. To d. a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere, adjudicare (all three, also ferro, by the sword); de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere: to d. a question, questionem solvere; a doubtful point, rem dubiam decernere (L.); a cause, adjudicare item (†); in favour of the accused, secundum reum dare item or judicare (opp. contra reum dare item, to d. it agst him): points that are not to be determined by mere opinions, res ab opinionibus arbitrio junctæ: to refuse to d. a point, integrum or injudicatum relinquere qd: in medio relinquere qd (S.): a point that is not yet determined, adhuc sub iudice li est (H.); adhuc de hac re apud iudicem li est (Ascon. ad C. Ferr. 1, 45, p. 335, ed. Schütz): his fate is not yet determined, non habet exploratam rationem salutis sue: that is no easy point to d., magna est ista adjudicatio (C.); whether this is so, &c., is not yet determined, sit ne hoc, &c. . . . questio est: a single battle will d. the fate of the commonwealth, in uno prælio omnis fortuna reipublicæ

disceplari: the question is already determined, res non integra est; non integrum est. § *Settle, fix, statuere. constituere* (§*ae*; const. if the subject or object is a multitude; Död.).—*destinare* (to form a decided resolution about *athg*, by which a matter is set at rest; e. g. diem necis; tempus et locum ad qd);—*designare* (to mark out; e. g. locum sepulchro); §*x*.—*constituere* et *designare*.—*finire. definire* (mark out the limits; also ascertain the limits of *athg*, fin. modum, locum, diem, tempus, latitudinem silvæ [Cæs.]; defn. tempus audeudi): to d. the day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere; beforehand, diem præstituere, præfinire: to d. the time, tempus dicere, destinare: to d. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (by agreement together): to d. the bounds of the empire, terminare fines imperii: to d. the question (i. e. settle what it is, &c.), limitare questionem. || To limit, confine, finire. *definire*.—*terminare. determinare* (determ. L.; seld. in C.).—*continere*.—*circumscribere*.—*limitare* (Vitr. Col.): to d. our view, aspectum nostrum definire (C.).—|| To give a direction towards any object; influence the will towards it, &c., adducere qm ad qd; commovere qm ad qd; incitare or concitare qm ad qd. || *Resolve* (to do *athg*), statuere. constituere. decernere. destinare. obstinare (animo, or of several, animis)—ci destinatum in animo est (e. g. qd facere).—consilium capere (with gen. of gerund).—inducere animum or in animum (with inf. or ut).—*Syn*. in *RESOLVE*. I am determined, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to be determined to die, ad mortem obstinatum esse: they were determined to conquer or to die, obstinaverant animis vincere aut mori (L.).

DETERMINE, INTRANS. or ABSOL. To d. concerning a matter, constituere de re. affirmare or pronuntiare de re.—decernere (when used absol. or de re): to d. in favour of *aby*, decernere secundum qm. || *E*nd; vid.

DETERSIVE, smecticus (σμηκτικός, Plin.). A d. lotion, smegma (σμήγμα, Plin.); for making the skin smooth.

DETEST, abhorrere qm or qd or a qd re.—*abominari* qm or qd.—*detestari* qm or qd.—*aversari* qm or qd [*Syn*. in *ABOMINATE*].—*abominari, Arst* in L.—animo esse averissimum in qm; execrari qm (to curse him; C.).—*horrere* (to shudder at; e. g. ingrati animi crimen; cs crudelitatem; qm, H.).—*acerbissimum* est cs odium in qm: to d. a thing, magnam qm cepit cs rei odium: he d.'s himself, ipse se fugit (C. de Rep. 3, 22, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35): to be detested by *aby*, in odio apud qm esse; magno odio esse ci or apud qm; odium cs ardet in qm: to be universally detested, omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio.

DETESTABLE, see ABOMINABLE.

DETESTATION, see ABOMINATION.

DETESTATION, see ABOMINATION; HATRED.

DETESTER, see HATER.

DETHRONE, dignitate regni ci adimere.—ci regi imperium abrogare (by a decree of the people, &c.; C. Off. 3, 10, 40).—regnum ci eripere or auferre.—qm regno spoliare.—regno pellere or expellere qm.

DETONATE, INTRANS. crepare or crepitare (to make a loud noise).—*exillire* (to leap forth; to explode; e. g. flos salis in igne nec crepitat, nec exillit).—fit fragor a qd re (O.).—*disillire* (of what bursts in exploding).—sonitu fragorem dare (off. procella)—perterritorep sonitu dat missa fragorem. [*Luer*].—*Detonare* and *intonare* do not answer to our 'detonate.'

DETORT, detorque (qd a qd re; to *athg*, in or ad qd).

DETRACT FROM, detrudere de qo or de qd re (to take away something *fm* the merits, &c. of a person or thing; e. g. de cs rebus gestis, famâ gloriâ).—(verbis) elevare qm or qd (to speak lightly, and so depreciate the moral worth of *athg*, cs facta, res gestas, auctoritatem).—minuere or imminuere (to lessen, cs gloriam, laudem).—*detractare* (to deal with an object as to lower it improperly; implying a feeling of antipathy; S. L. O.; cs virtutes, laudes, &c.).—*obtrahere* ci or ci rei (to set oneself agst a person or his merits, &c., *fm* envy or jealousy; it implies active opposition and rivalry, laudibus or laudes cs).

DETRACTION, obtrectatio (d. *fm* rivalry and jealousy; e. g. alienæ gloriæ)—*calumnia* (backbiting, slander).—*crimatio* (the blackening a character by accusations).

DETRACTORY, see DEFAMATORY.

DETRACTRESS, calumniatrix.

DETRIMENT, detrimentum (a loss one has suffered; (238)

opp. emolumentum).—*damnum* (a loss for which one has to blame oneself; opp. *lucrum*).—*jactura* (a voluntary loss). To cause, occasion, &c. d. to *aby* or *athg*, ci or ci rei detrimentum ferre, inferre; ci rei detrimentum importare (e. g. republicæ, C.).—qm detrimentum afficere (to suffer d.), detrimentum facere, accipere, capere [*RES*] never detrimentum pati, which would be to bear it: to inflict d. on *aby*'s reputation, auctoritatem cs minuere: without d. to your honour, sine imminutione dignitatis tue: if *athg* has suffered any d., si qd res qd detrimenti cepit: to see that the state suffers no d., videre or curare ne quid republica detrimenti capiat (the charge given to the consuls, &c. in times of public danger): not without great d. to *athg*; or, to the great d. of *athg*, non sine magno cs rei detrimento (C.).

DETRIMENTAL, damnosus. detrimētōsus (the latter once only; Cæs.).—*alienus*. adversus (opposed to; hostile to).—*iniquus* (unfavorable).—*perniciosus* (ruinous in its consequences, &c.; e. g. consilium; lex); often by *Crel.*: that journey proved very d. to *athg*, hæc peregrinatio detrimentum ci rei attulit (C.).

DETRITION, Crel. by deterrere; ut deterrere; conterere. Iron suffers d., conteritur ferrum (silices tenuantur ab usu, O.).

DETRUDE, detrudere (ad or in qd; also dat. statui; and ex, de, ab, qo loco; de sententiâ, &c. detr. is always *fig.*, *Krebs*).

DETRUNCATE, detruncare (rare; prob. not præ-Aug., Freund.—arbores, caput; alam regis apulum).

DETRUNCTION, detruncatio (ramorum, Plin.).

DETRUSION, detrusio (very late; Hieron.).—*Better by Crel.*

DETURPATE (Taylor), deformare. maculare. inquinare. poluere. [*RES*] deturpare (late; Suet. Pin.).

DEUCE (on dice), **dyas*. **binio* (Bau.).—As an exclamation. The d. take you! abi in malam rem! abi in malam crucem! or i tu hinc, quod dignus es (Com.)! male sit tibi! quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum (C. Phil. 13, 21, 48).—a) As expressing vexation or displeasure.—The d.! or the d. take it! malum. The d. take your impudence, quæ, malum, ista audacia!—b) As an exclamation of surprise, pape! euge! atai!

DEUTEROGAMIST, qui ad secundas nuptias transit, venit, pervenit; quæ iterum nubit (of the woman).

DEUTEROGAMY, secundæ nuptiæ. To oppose d., *docere abstinendum esse a secundis nuptiis.

DEUTERONOMY, Deuteronomium (Eccl. Lactant.).

DEVASTATE, vastare. devastare. pervastare. populari. depopulari. perpopulari (vast. to lay waste *fm* rage or policy; to destroy the property of an enemy; ἀπέβω; populari, to plunder on a great scale for one's own use; carrying off the crops and driving off the herds: devast. seld., not præ-Aug.).—ferro ignique or igni ferroque vastare: ferro flammisque devastare.—*See* LAY WASTE.

DEVASTATION, vastatio. populatio. *Syn*. of verbs in *DEVASTATE*.—*eversio.* excidium (destruction of a town, &c.).

DEVELOP, Unfold, explicare (unfold, g. t., also of leaves, frondes pampinus expl. V.).—*evolvere* (unroll)—id quod involutum est, evolvi (C.).—|| To form or perfect gradually, excolere.—educare et confirmare (e. g. one's natural talents, ea quæ sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata). To d. the powers of the mind, animum mentemque excolere: to d. itself, crescere. adolescere (the former only physically; the latter mentally); of a nation, constitution, &c.—C. Rep. 2, 11, init.). To be developed; see *Develop itself* below.—To d. the resources of a country, **republicam* ita moderari, ut opibus firma sit, copiis locuples (off. C. Att. 8, 11). A country whose resources are developed, republica or civitas opibus firma, copiis locuples (C. Att. 8, 11); republica adulta, et jam firma atque robusta (C.); populus adultus.—|| To render plain what was perplexed and obscure, explicare. explanare.—*enodare* (to free it, as it were, *fm* knots).—*aperire* (to lay open; cogitationes, consilia, sententiam; fontem sceleris). To d. an idea, animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere; the causes of *athg*, explicare cs rei causas (evolvere causas belli, Enn.): to d. *athg* in a masterly way, præclare qd ante oculos ponere; diligenter explicare or explanare qd; accuratius evolvere qd (e. g. totam deliberationem, C.): to d. one's ideas or thoughts with great facility, solum esse in explicandis sententiis; subtiliter versari de [*RES*] For simple explanations, explicare quam rem may be used; but for fuller or complete explanations of a

subject or question, explicare de re, Krebs: to d. a subject carefully, accurately, &c., accurate dicere or disputare de re: to d. the nature of things, naturam (omnium rerum) evolvere (C.).—|| *To discover and expose, detegere (prop. and impr.)*—retere. revelare. nudare (prop.)—denudare. aperire. patefacere (*lay open*). To d. a plot, conjunctionem patefacere. Developed, nudus, apertus.—evolutus integumentis (cs rei; fig. e. g. dissimulationis tue).—|| *Develop itself, crescere, adolescere (the former only physically; the latter mentally, &c.; also of the constitution of a state; C. Rep. 2, 11, init.)*—patere. planum or manifestum fieri. se aperire (*to discover itself; show itself; Np. Paus. 3, 7*)—se detegere (*to reveal itself*)—exitum habere. ad exitum venire (*have a catastrophe, &c.*). The ear (of corn) d.'s itself, folliculo se exserit spica mollis (*Sen. Ep. 124, 11*); frux latens, ruptis velamentis, quæ folliculos agricola vocant, aperitur (*Sen. C. N. 5, 18, 2*); his character d.'s itself, *indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur; mores ejus se detegunt (*reveal their nature to a spectator; Q.*): his talents d. themselves more and more, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucet.

DEVELOPMENT, explicatio (*prop. and fig.*)—explicatio (*explanation*),—filum orationis (*the manner in which the subject of a speech or treatise is developed; see C. Lat. 7, 25*)—rerum progressus (*d. of circumstances; C. Off. 1, 4, 11*)—exitus (*the event, catastrophe, &c. fabulæ*). To be skilful in the d. of his thoughts, & c., solum esse in explicandis sententiis.

DEVIATE, || *Wander fm, deerrare, aberrare a qo, a qâ re, or qâ re only (aberr. prop. and fig.)*.—|| *Turn aside or wander fm a path, degressi de viâ, devertere with or without viâ (also deverti, L. 29, 9, 4)*. deflectere, declinare de viâ. avertere se itinere or de itinere (*all these of an intentional departure fm a path, road, &c.*)—deerrare viâ or a viâ (*to lose one's road*). To d. into a by-path, de viâ in semitam degressi. To d. fm a purpose, aberrare a proposito or ab eo, quod propositum est (*unintentionally*); declinare (aliquantulum) a proposito (*intentionally*). To d. fm one subject to another (*of an argument, discussion, &c.*), a qâ re ad rem deflectere (*C. Lat. 26, fin.*): to d. fm its right course, a recto itinere declinare (*of a speech; Q.*): to return to the point fm which we deviated, ut eo revocetur, unde huc declinavit oratio. To d. fm the path of duty, declinare a religione officii: not to d. a hair's breadth fm atq., (transversum) digitum non discedere a re. I am resolved not to d. a hair's breadth fm atq., mihi certum est a re digitum nusquam (C.).

DEVIATION, declinatio (*also fig.*) declinatio a proposito, C. de Or. 3, 53, *extr.*—deflexio (*Macrobr.*)—deflexus (*Val. Max.*)—abitus; decessus; decessio. decessus (*departure*).—|| *aberratio is used by C. in the sense of 'an escape fm' (pain, trouble, &c.)*.

DEVICE, || *Emblematic figure, *imago symbolica*.—insigne (g. i. for a distinctive mark, &c. by which a person or thing is recognized). To be easily distinguished by his d., ex insigni facile agnoscere posse (*Np.*; of the admiral's ship).—|| *Motto used with the device, dictum, sententia*.—inscriptio.—index (e. g. tabula cum indice hoc, L.; index sub imagine, Tib.).—|| *Artifice, ars, artificium, machina*.—dolus. fraud; and (*Com.*) techna. strophæ (*τέχνη, στροφή*). To contrive a d., artificium excogitare: to employ a d., artem or machinam adhibere (ci rei, or in qâ re). To obtain one's end by some d., artificij qd consequi; artificij vincere: atq. has been brought into any state by the d.'s of a person, cs artificij effectum est, ut res in qm statum perveniret (C.).

DEVIL, diabolus (*διάβολος, Eccl.*)—prævus et subdölus spiritus (*Lact.*)—also caecodæmon (*Eccl.*).—To cast out d.'s, dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (*Lact.*).—A d.'s brat, Acherontis pabulum (*Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12*).—Go to the d.'! abi in malam rem! i tu hinc, quo dignus es (*Com.*)—IMPROPR. homo (= fellow; e. g. a poor d., &c.). A d., homo perditissimus.

DEVILISH, diabolicus (*Eccl.*)—nefandus. fœdus. perditus. sceleratissimus, &c. (e. g. nefanda malitia; fœda, perditia, sceleratissima consilia).—furalis (*my poet.*, but also C., furalis illa vox)—diabolicis facibus inflammatus (*inspired by the d.*).

DEVILISHLY, diabolice (*Eccl.*)—fœde. fœdissime, (*Paul. Nol.*)—furaliter (O.).

DEVILISM, nefanda malitia.

DEVIOUS, devius (*lying away fm a road; also fig. iter devium, a side or by-path; C. Att. 4, 3, 4; 14, 10, 1*).—|| *Wandering; vid.* *A d. sleep, lapsus (a ship).—error.

DEVISE, excogitare.—cogitatione assequi. invenire (*think out; make out by thinking, &c.*)—ingere. comminisci (*feign, imagine; of something bad; fing. causæ, Ter.*; comm. dolum, mendacium).—|| *Ing. fabricari et comminisci (Plaut.)*; reperire et comminisci (*Plaut.*)—coquere, concoquere (*hatch; concoct plots, &c.*, consilia clandestina; bellum, &c.).—machinari (*to form some crafty device*)—ementiri (*to d. something false; qd in qm*). To d. crafty plans, &c., dolos neciter, procurare (*Com.*): to d. a new way of doing atq., novam cs rei faciendæ rationem excogitare: to d. atq. for a purpose, excogitare rem ad qd: to d. the means of making aby unpopular, querere invidiam in qm: to d. plots agst aby, insidias comparare, parare ci (C.), moliri (V.); agst aby's life, insidias facere or ponere vitæ cs (C.). I am thinking what means I can d. of, &c., id mecum scio agito et comparo, quo pacto, &c., with subj. (e. g. magnam molem minuat, *Att. ap. Non.*)—|| *Bequeath by will; see BEQUEATH.*

DEVISEE, legatarius (*Suet. Galb. 5*).—fem. legataria (*Ulp.*).

DEVISER, see CONTRIVER.

DEVOID, || *Empty, vid.* || *Free fm, without, vacuus re or a re; expers cs rei; solutus ac liber a re; intactus qd re (SYN. in FREE)*. D. of care, securus (de qâ re; e. g. de bello): d. of fear, metu vacuus; see 'FREE fm'. To be d. of; see 'to be FREE fm'.

DEVOIR, munus, officium, militis officium (*the duty of a soldier; opp. to that of a commander-in-chief*).—munus belli or militare (*an individual's department of service*).—To do one's d. (as a knight), militis officium præstare (*Cæs.*): virtutem præstare; se virum præbere: fortiter pugnare: they did their d. so well, that, &c., tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, &c. || *Act of civility, &c., officium (chiefly post-Aug.)*.—To pay one's d.'s, salutare, convenire qm.—qm salutatum venire. salutandi causâ venire. ad officium venire.—qm petere (*to pay one's addresses to*).

DEVOLUTION, *devolutio (t. i.).

DEVOLVE, TRANS. || *To roll down, devolvere*. || *To move fm one to another; to make over atq. to aby, deferre qd ci or ad qm (e. g. omnem suam auctoritatem ad negotium conficiendum, C.)*.—mandare ci qd (*to charge him to perform it; e. g. negotium*).—demandare (*to make over to another what one should properly perform oneself; e. g. curam funeris*).—delegare ci qd (*to thrust off upon another what one ought to perform oneself*).—|| *conferre and transferre qd ad qm are without ancient authority in this sense*.—transmittere qd ci (e. g. huc hoc tantum bellum, C.; also filia hereditatem, *Plin.*). To be devolved on aby; see To DEVOLVE, INTRANS.

DEVOLVE, INTRANS. pervenire ad qm (e. g. hereditas).—transmittitur ci (e. g. hereditas transmittenda erat filia, ought to have passed to the daughter; *Plin.*).—cedere ci (e. g. Pompeii potentia in Cæsarem cessit, T.; villa creditoribus cessit).—redire ad qm (e. g. regnum, *Plaut.*; summa imperii, *Cæs.*; property, bona, *Ter.*).—obvenire ci (e. g. hereditas; fundus ci hereditate obvenit.—Emilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, L.).—venire ci (e. g. on whom the command of the fleet had devolved [by lot], cui classis venisset, L.; so hereditas venit ci, C.). An estate, property, &c. wch d.'s upon aby, hereditas quæ ci venit or obvenit; quæ ad qm venit or pervenit.

DEVOTE. || *Set apart by a religious vow, devovere (e. g. qd Deo, Cæs.)*.—dicare. dedicare.—sacrare. consecrare (*SYN. in CONSECRATE*).—addicere (*by a decree; e. g. agros omnes deæ, Vell.*).—|| *More generally To give up to any object, devovere (by a solemn vow of the person making the offer; e. g. se amicitiaæ cs, Cæs.; se gloriæ, Curt.; annos suos tibi soli, O.)*.—dicare (*appropriate it to, &c.*, e. g. hunc tuum diem tibi, C.).—dedere (*to give up wholly; e. g. operam tibi, Tib.*).—|| *To mark out a person &c. for something evil, devovere (to d. to the infernal gods; e. g. natum suum)*.—destinare qm ci rei or (*better in prose*) ad qd (e. g. qm aræ, V.; qm ad mortem, L.).—addicere (*to give up by a formal decision; e. g. Galliam perpetue servituti, Cæs.; qm morti, C.*).—|| *To set apart atq. with the intention of employing it for a particular purpose, seponere (to put it aside for; e. g. pecuniam ad or in qd, ad sanum cs. ornandum, C.; in dedicationem templi, L.)*.—destinare qd ci rei or ad qd (*to intend it for; e. g. domos publicis usibus, Vell.*; quantum diem cibo).—designare ad qd (*mark it out for*).

TO DEVOTE ONESELF. To give oneself up to, a) To a person, devovere se ci or cs amicitiaæ (*Cæs.*).—dedere se (totum) ci (C.).—addicere se ci (e. g. sena-

tul, C.).—dicare se ci (C.).—applicare se ad amicitiam ca (C.) or ad qm (Farr.).—totum se ci tradere.—β) *To a pursue it, &c.*, se dare, dedere or tradere ci rei.—studere ci rei. ca rei studiosum esse. dedere se studio ca rei (e. g. eloquentiae, citharæ).—operam dare or navare (265) *in silo. age also studium dare* ci rei.—operam ponere, studium collocare in re; operam conferre in qd; adhibere studium ad qd or curam et diligentiam in re (to *apply pains, endeavour, diligence to a thing*).—colere qd, incumbere ad qd or in qd (265) ci rei *is unclassical; to pursue a thing diligently*; Inservire ci rei (to *make oneself the slave of a thing*); elaborare in re (to *use great exertions to produce something*); agere, also sequi qd (to *give oneself up especially to a thing*); se conferre ad qd or ad studium ca rei; se applicare ad qd or ad studium quoddam (to *turn one's careful attention to a thing; to begin to pursue it attentively*).—[265] Vacare rei, *in this sense, is not Lat.*] *to d. oneself no longer to a thing, omitte studium* ca rei (e. g. sapientiae): *to devote oneself entirely to a thing, totum se conferre ad studium ca rei; totum et mente et animo in qd insistere; ponere totum animum et diligentiam in re; omni cogitatione et curā in qd incumbere; omni studio eniti ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum); to d. oneself to one thing only, in unā re quasi tabernaculum suae vitæ collocare* (C. de Or. 3, 20, 78): *to d. oneself entirely to the investigation of one subject, totum se in qā re exquirendā collocare: to d. oneself to literature, literis studere; literarum or doctrinarum esse studiosum; literarum studio se dedere or tradere; elaborare in literis; ad literarum studium or ad doctrinæ studia se conferre; ad literas incumbere* (265) *On the contrary, studiū vacare, = not to pursue the sciences; see C. de Or. 3, 11, 43): to d. oneself to philosophy, ad studium philosophiæ se conferre* (265) *On the contrary, philosophiæ vacare, = not to devote to pursue philosophy; C. de Divin. 1, 6, 11): to d. oneself to an art, arti se dedere; artem amplecti: to d. oneself entirely to music, penitus se dedere musicis: to d. oneself to virtutē, virtutem sequi or amplectari: to d. oneself to pleasure, voluptatibus se tradere or se dedere.*—[265] Devovēre, se ci rei *is found occasionally; e. g. devovēre se amicitia ca, C.; se gloriæ, Curt.; but must be used carefully.*—γ) *To sacrifice oneself to any cause, &c.; to d. oneself to death, se offerre ad mortem, se devovēre (to the infernal gods); for aby, pro qo; for one's country, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere; victimam se præbere reipublicæ; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovēre: to d. myself and all that I possess to the cause of my country, se suasque fortunas pro incoluntate patriæ devovēre; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare.*—See TO SACRIFICARE ONESELF.

DEVOTED, deditus ci or ci rei.—studiosus ca or ca rei (to *feel a strong liking for*).—addictus ci or ci rei.—Jx. addictus et deditus. ci rei quasi addictus et consecratus.—devotus ci or ci rei (post-Aug.).—obnoxius (subject to another's will under some penalty or strong obligation; hence, of subjects, dependents, &c., but also uxori, Ter.).—Jx. obnoxius fiduæque. obnoxius atque subjectus. To be d. to aby, totum esse es; ca esse proprium (C. ad Dio. 7, 30, 2); studiosissimum esse es; eximiā caritate diligere qm (Curt.).—obnoxius atque subjectum esse ci (L. 7, 30; of a dependent power). To make aby d. to oneself, qm totum facere suum; obnoxium fiduæque sibi facere (S.; not in Cæs. or C., in this sense). To be d. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse; voluptatibus servire; ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum præbere. Pompey's d. followers, Pompeii veteres fideque clientes: a d. wife, fidelissima atque optima uxor: to be d. to hunting, multum esse in venationibus: d. to aby's party, ca factioni addictus et deditus (Suet.). Aby's most d. servant, &c., observantissimus or studiosissimus ca.—[265] Devotissimus in Suet. and Inscript. —D. attachment: see under DEVOTION.

DEVOTEDLY, studiōse.—studio summo or maximo or ardenter: d. attached to aby, studiosissimus or studiosissimus cupidissimusque ca or ca rei; summe studiosus ca or ca rei. A d. attached wife, fidelissima atque optima uxor: a d. attached friend, benevolentissimus atque amicitissimus (C.).

DEVOTEDNESS, see DEVOTION = devoted attachment.

DEVOTION, ¶ Act of devoting, devotio (act of sacrificing oneself for one's country, &c.; also solemn form of curse, ban, &c.).—dedicatio (act of consecrating).—[265] Not dicatio = [in context] 'the act, dicendi se in aliam civitatem'—sacratio, late; Macrobi.).—sepositio (act of setting apart, late; Ulp.).—¶ State of

being devoted to; devoted attachment to, studium (zeal, predilection for an object, = 'animi assidua et vehemens ad qm rem applicata magnā cum voluptate occupatio, ut philosophiæ,' &c., C. Invent. 1, 25, 36): to atq, ca rei; also with gerund in di; discedendi, &c.—obsequium (compliance; obsequiousness to the will of any one).—observantia (devotedness accompanied with esteem).—voluntas. benevolentia (good-will).—fidus in qm animus (fidelity).—pietas (dutiful affection).—singularis in qm fides atque animus (devoted fidelity and attachment; C.).—incredibilis quidam amor (to a person).—omnia in qm summa ac singularia studia (C.): to prove one's d. to any one, *probare ci voluntatem suam: he assured him of his entire d., se proprium ejus fore confirmavit: he perceived his particular d. to himself, egregiam in se voluntatem perspexit: the d. of the legions, prompta studia legionum.—¶ Devotiness, attenta rerum divinarum cogitatio, contemplatio (a directing of the mind to a religious object).—pietas erga Deum.—sanctitas. —Jx. pietas et sanctitas: with d. pie (with the fear of God): without d., negligent, frigide: to fill the hearers with d., audientium animos religione perfundere.—¶ Devotions, preces.—meditationes pie: meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causā institutæ: to disturb any one's d.'s, plas ca meditationes turbare, interpellare.—See PRAYERS.

DEVOTIONAL, plus. Dei studiosus.—*rebus sacris intentus.—*pietatis studio deditus. D. exercises, *meditationes pie: *meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causā institutæ: to perform one's d. exercises; ppe ab externis rebus animum ad res divinas vocare; *cogitationes ad res divinas intendere.

DEVOUR, vorare. devorare (used also fig. = to read or learn with avidity).—haurire (to suck down, swallow up whole; e. g. of serpente; also fig. of swallowing up property, opes).—absorbere (to suck up, suck in; also fig. of swallowing greedily; e. g. orationem meam).—absumere. consumere (of diseases; also of fire).—conficere (of disease; also of grief, longing, &c.).—Jx. conficere et consumere.—comedere (to eat all up; and improp. to waste property, &c.). The fire d.'s, &c., incendium absumit (domos); haurit (aggerem): to be devoured by the flames, incendio consumi; flammis absumi: to be devoured by grief, ægritudine exest es animum. To d. another's property (as in 'to d. widows' houses'), aliorum opes devorare; comedere qm (Plaut.). to d. with his eyes, oculis devorare (also = read with avidity); qd oculis comedere (to fix longing or greedy eyes upon an object): to d. literature, literas vorare, devorare; quasi haurire libris (C.): aby's words, ca dicta devorare; aby's speech, ca orationem absorbere (C.; in the sense of wishing the whole of it, to speak of nobody but himself): to d. food whole, cibos integros haurire (Col.). To d. a stag whole, solidum haurire cervum (Plin.).—¶ To put up with (as in, to d. one's vexation), devorare (e. g. molestiam, tædium).—¶ Devouring (of flames), omnia hauriens; (of disease) tabificus.

DEVOURER, helius (gluttonous eater; also improp. patriæ; librorum).—esor (very late).—exesor († Lucr.).—consector. consumptor.—Jx. confector et consumptor (e. g. omnium ignis).

DEVOUT, *rebus sacris intentus (attentive to the service of God, to prayer); *pietatis studio deditus; Deum reverens (fearing God).—plus, religiosus (pious, religious): a d. prayer, ardentis preces: a d. heart, animus plus or Dei studiosus.

DEVOUTLY, multā cum veneratione (e. g. prosequi Deum, T.).—religiose. sancte (e. g. to pray).—attente. pie. reverenter.

DEVOUTNESS, see DEVOTION.

DEW, v. rore aspergere.

DEW, ros (also fig. of tears). The d. falls, rorat; ros cadit: to besprinkle with d., rore aspergere: fresh-fallen d., ros recens: the d.'s of heaven, ros celestis: to be exposed to the d.'s of heaven (at night), nocturnum excipere rorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 15): the pearly d., ros vitreus (glassy: O.): the morning d., ros matutinus.

DEW-BESPRINKLED, roscidus, rorentus.

DEW-DROP, *roris gutta; or by ros vitreus (O.).

DEW-LAP, palcar; mly palcaria, pl.

DEWY, roscidus.—rorentus (e. g. Cal. Col. Plin.; materia, terra, &c.).—rorans (fig. e. g. lacrimæ).—roratus (sprinkled with dew, &c.).

DEXTERITY, habilitas.—[265] ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas (ad qd only, is 'luc', 'worldly wisdom, 'address.' not 'dexterity.'—See SKILFULNESS.

DEXTROUS, see SKILFUL.

DEXTROUSLY, see SKILFULLY.

DIABETES, profluvium urinae (*Plin.*; *prps* diabētes as *t. t.* but *its* Lat. meaning is *water-pipe, siphon*).—**diarrhoea urinosa* (*t. t.*).

DIABOLIC, } See **DEVILISH**.

DIABOLICAL, } See **DEVILISH**.

DIABOLISM, see **DEVILISM**.

DIACONATE, diaconatus (as *Eccl. office*). **diaconi* minus (*with ref. to the individual filling it*).

DIADEM, diadēma (*C.*)—insigne regium. *To place* (*a d.*) *on* *aby's* *head*, imponere *ci* or *cs* capiti.

DIAMED, diadematus (*Plin.*).

DIAGONAL, diagonalis and (*Greek*) *diagonios*; also *fem. diagonia* (*all Vitr.*). *A d.* *diagonalis* (or *diagonalis* or *diagonia* or *diagoni*) *linea* (*all Vitr.*).

DIAGRAM, forma geometrica.—descriptio. *To draw a d.*, formam geometricam describere.—*Diagramma* is the *musical scale*; *Vitr.*

DIAL, solarium (*sun-dial*),—or horarium (*Censor. de die natali*).—*|| Dial-plate*, *orbis circumscriptionis numeri.

DIALECT, genus linguae.—*dialectus* (*the former the Lat. expression, the latter borrowed from the Greek*; *Suet. Tib. 56*). *Earlier writers used lingua* or *sermo*. *The five Greek dialects*, quinque sermones Graeci differentiae. *To speak in the Doric d.*, Dorice loqui.

DIALECTIC, dialecticus.—*|| DIALECTICS*, dialectica, pl. or dialectica, *|| DIALECTICS*, the correctness of the latter form is incorrectly denied by Zumpt, *ad C. Off. 1, 6, 5*.—ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa iudicandi.—disserendi ratio or subtilitas. *Skilled in d.'s*, dialecticus.

DIALECTICIAN, dialecticus.

DIALLING, gnomonicē.

DIALOGUE, *|| a* *Philosophical*, dialogus. *sermo*. *To introduce* *aby* *in a d.*, qm *in* *dialogum* *inducere* (*C.*).—*To compose a d.*, inducere sermonem hominum (*ast. C. Att. 13, 19, 4*).—*B* *In a play*, sermones alterni (*H.*).—*diverbiū* (*L. 7, 2*).—*Never dialogus in this sense*.

DIAMETER, diāmētrōs (*διαμέτρος*; *Col. Vitr.*); *pure* *Lat.* *dimētrōs* (*f. sc. linea*, *Plin. 2, 23, 21*).—*linea media* (*C.*). *A semi-d.*, *radius (*t. t.*).—**semidiameter* (*t. t.*). *A foot in d.*, quasi pedalis (*of the sun*; *C. Acad. 2, 26, 28*): *a vessel four feet in d.*, dolium, quod occupat per medium pedes quatuor (*cf. Vitr. 6, 6, 3*).

DIAMETRICAL, diāmētrōs (*e. g.* *radiatio*, *Firm. Math. 4, 1, mid.*).

DIAMETRICALLY, per medium (*ast. example fm Vitr. under DIAMETER*).—*|| FIG.* *prorsus* (*e. g.* *disentire*, *etc.*). *D. opposite*, valde contrarius (*C.*; *sunt enim valde contra illa, quae vocantur negantia*).—tamquam *e* regione contrarius (*C.*; *of things that, though directly opposite, yet correspond; being est eodem genere*).—maxime disjunctus atque contrarius (*C.*). *D. opposite* (*things*). *contraria inter sese*, contraria diversaeque atque inter se repugnantis (*C.*). *To be d. opposite* (*valde* or *maxime*) *contraria esse*, *inter se repugnare* (*cf. Muretus uses ex diametro* *pugnare* *with an ut adjunct; but this should not be imitated*).

DIAMOND, adamas. *A glazier's d.*, adamas ferro inclusus. *parva adamantini crusta, quae ferro inclusa est* (*see Plin. 37, 4, 15*). *As adj.* *adamantinus*. *A d. cross*, *insigne crucis in formam adamantinus distinctus. *A d. ring*, *annulus adamante ornatus, fulgens.

DIAPASON, diapāson (*διά πασών, sc. χορδών*; *Vitr. 5, 4*).

DIAPENTE, diapente (or *διά πεντε*; *see note under DIATHESSARON*).

DIAPHORESIS (*med.*), diaphorēsis (*διαφόρησις*; *Theod. Prisc. de dial.*).

DIAPHORETIC (*med.*), diaphoreticus (*Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 12*; *διαφορητικός, in Greek characters, Cels. 21, 7*).

DIAPHRAGM, praecordia, pl.; septum, quod membranam quadam superiores partes praecordiorum ab inferioribus diducit (*Cels.*).—*diaphragma* (*διάφραγμα*; *Caes. Aur. Tard.*; *in Cels. in Greek characters*).—*diaseptum*, quod ventrem et cetera intestina discernit (*Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6*).

DIARRHŒA, fluor (*g. t. Cels.*). *In Scribon.* *fluor solutoque stomachi*.—*alvi profluvium* or *profusus*; *alvus cita, citator, liquida, fluens, soluta* (*cf. διάρροια, in Greek characters, C.*). *To be suffering fm d.*, fluore segnum esse (*Cels.*); *profluvio laborare*: *to bring on d.*, alvum ciere, movere, solvere, elicere: *to check or stop a d.*, alvum fusum firmare (*Cels.*).—*alvum astringere, sistere*. *I was seized by so violent an attack of d.*, tanta me corripuit διάρροια (*C.*). *A d. is checked, διάρροια consistit* (*C.*).

DIARY, factorum dictorumque descripta per dies.—

commentarii diurni (*a daily record of household affairs and events; kept, according to Bremi, by a slave*; *Suet. Oct. 64*).—*memorialia libellus* (*note-book*; *Id. Cas. 56*).

—*ephemeris* (*acc.-book of daily expenses*; *Np. Att. 13, 6*).—*diarium* (*qui diarium scribunt, quam Graeci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Astl. ap. Gell. 5, 18, 8*). *To keep a d.*, facta dictaque describere per dies.—*diarium scribere* (*ast. Astl.*; *see above*). *To set down alth in a d.*, qd *in* *commentariis diurnis referre* (*Suet.*). *To record in a d. the facts that I hear stated*, *eorum, quae audio (*ab eo*), commentarios conficere (*Muret.*).

DIASTYLE, diastylōs species aedium (*Vitr.*).

DIATHESSARON, diatēssaron (*as t. t.*; *it occurs = διά τερσάρων χορδών*. *This and diapason should prps be written in Greek characters*; *as Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1. Freund*).

DIATONIC, diatonicus (*e. g.* *modulatio*, *Mar. Capell.*).—*diatōnus* (*a, um*).

DIATRIBE, commentatio, disputatio, libellus.

DIBBLE, *s.* *The nearest terms are capreolus and pastinum* (*Syn. in Hoe*).

DIBBLE, *v.* *infodere* (*dig in*).—*scrobe* or *sulco* *deponere*.

DICE, *v.* *talis* or *tesseris* *ludere*; *alea* or *aleam ludere* (*to play at d.*); *aleam exercere* (*T.*); *aleam studiosissime ludere*; *alea indulgere* (*to be a dicer*; *to gamble*).—*forum aleatorum calefacere* (*literally*; *'to keep the dice-board hot* [*forum from forus*]; *Oct. ap. Suet. Oct. 71*).

DICE, see **DIX**, *s.* (*where the phrases will be found*).

DICE-BOARD, abacus (*Macrob. Sat. 1, 5*).—*alveus* (*Suet. Claud. 33*; *Plin.*).—*alveolus* (*C. de Fin. 5, 20*).—*tabula* (*O. Eleg. Nuv. 77*; *Juv. 1, 89*).—*forum aleatorius* (*Suet. Aug. 71*).

DICE-BOX, phimus (*φίμος*).—*frutillus* (*'of a cylindrical form; with parallel indentations on the inside, so as to make a rattling noise, when the dice were shaken'*; *Dict. of Antiq.*).—*orca* (*bellings out in the centre*; *Pers. 3, 50*).—*pyrgus* (*lower-shaped, with spirally ascending grooves inside*; *it was fixed at the end of the board*; *turricula only in the superscript*; *of Mark. 14, 16, which is not genuine*).—*To put the dice in the d.-b.*, *mittere talos in phimum or frutillum*; *to shake the d.-b.*, *phimum or frutillum concutere*.

DICEPHALOUS, biceps.

DICER, also (*devoted to dice*).—*aleator* (*a professional gambler*).

DICHOTOMIZE, in duas partes dividere.

DICHOTOMIZED, dichotōmōs (*διχοτόμος*; *Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6*).

DICING, alea.—See **GAMING**.

DICTATE, *v.* *I suggest*, suggerere or subjicere (*ci* *to suggest*; *to put alth into a person's mind*).—*monere* qm *qd*, or *monere ut* (*to warn, &c.*; *of the heart, of God*).—*ci* *injicere* (*inspire, poet. and post-Aug.*). *To d. to abj the thought, plan, &c.*, mentem *ci* *dare*, ut, &c.; *in eam mentem qm* *implere*, ut, &c. *This thought was dictated to Metellus* *fm above*, Metello divinitus hoc venit in mentem: *to d. a plan*, subjicere consilium: *the course* *we* *sorrow d.*, quae dolor subjicit (*L.*): *such language as anger and dissimulation d.*, sermo, qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit (*T. Ann. 2, 57, 3*); *necessity dictated this law*, inopia scriptis hanc legem: *to d. what one is to say or answer*, subjicere, quid dicat *qs*; *admonere*, quid respondeat *qs*. *A few words* *we* *my feelings d.*, pauca, quae me animus monet (*S.*).—*||* *dictate* = *to utter what others are to follow*. *To 'teach, 'command*, is the meaning that is involved in dictator; but no example of it is found in the ante-Aug. age. It is used by *Q.*, &c.; and so reason seems to d., et ita videtur ratio dicere (*Q.*): *we* *nature dictated*, quod natura dictavit (*Q.*).—*||* *To utter what another is to write down*, dicere: *to d. poems to aby*, praescribere carmina *ci* (*Tib.*).—*||* *Prescribe*, praescribere (*e. g.* *jura civibus*; also *praescr. ut, ne, &c.*).—*constituere* (*to fix, e. g. terms, conditions*; *a law, legem*).—*imponere* *ci* (*e. g. conditions*).—See **COMMAND**.

DICTATE, *s.* *praescriptum*. *praecceptum* (*express directions how alth is to be made or done*).—*monitus* (*warning, counsel*).—*praescriptio* (*the direction or rule* *we* *reason, nature, or any authority or obligatory document prescribes*; *praescriptio* *natura*, rationis, *C.*). *lex*, regula, norma (*law, rule, &c.*).—*To utter d.'s*, praecpta dare or tradere *cs* rei or *de qā* re: *to observe d.'s*, praescptum servare: *to transgress or neglect them*, praescptum egredi; *praecpta negligere* (*Plin.*).

DICATION, *||* *Act of dictating what is to be written down*; *Crcl.*—*dictatio* (*very late*; *Paul.*

Dis.—*Act of ordering, &c. To act by abys's d.,* qd momento, iubente, suadente, subiciente, &c.—See *DICTARE, s.; COMMAND, s.*

DICTATOR, dictator. To be d., dictaturam gerere. DICTATORIAL, dictatorial; imperiosus (commanding): in a d. manner, imperiose (s. g. praecepere).

DICTATORSHIP, dictatura: to lay down the d., dictaturam deponere: to hold the d., dictaturam gerere.

DICTION, dicendi or scribendi genus orationis or sermonis genus. oratio. sermo (manner of writing or speaking; style): elocutio (rhetorical delivery): verba (with ref. to single words).—See STYLE.

*DICTIONARY, lexicon (λεξικόν; alphabetical index, &c. of names and words).—*onomasticon (ονομαστικόν; collection of words and names arranged according to their subjects).—*thesaurum belongs to the barbarous Lat. of the mid. ages.—A copious d., *thesaurus verborum: a small or pocket d., *index verborum: to make a d., lexicon condere, conficere; Ruhnk. has *Latine linguae thesaurum construere. I find him a walking d., mihi, quoties qd additum quero, ille thesaurus est (*Plin. Ep. l. 22, 2*).*

DIDACTIC, didacticus.

DIDAPPER, mergus.

*DIE, p. DICE, || Any small cubic body, cubus (Gr.); Lat., quadrantal (Gell.); figura ex omni latere quadrata (ib.): of or belonging to a d., cubicus: like a d., cubo similis.—|| A cube used in gaming, talus (ἀρπη, ἀρπηχον, ἀρπηχάρον; with six sides; only four of them being square, and marked respectively with 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 points; the other two sides were rounded and blank).—tessera (τέσσερα; with six sides marked respectively with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 points, exactly like our modern dice). The diminutive of talus is taxillus; of tessera, tessellula or tessella.—|| The players used four tali, and three tesserae, which were placed in a kind of box (phimus, fritillus), and then shaken, and thrown into the pyrgus (a kind of perpendicular box, like a tower, with steps or a kind of spiral staircase, inside), through which the dice fell on the board (talos, or tesseras, jacere or mittere).—If all the tali presented the same numbers, they were said stare eodem vultu; if one of them fell on an end (in caput), it was said rectus cadit or assistit, and the throw was repeated. A throw of the dice, jactus, or missus, talorum; or fm context, simply jactus. The best, or most lucky throw, was called Venus, or jactus veneris (with the tali, when each of them presented a different number); jactus basilius (with the tesserae, when all six were thrown). The worst, or most unlucky throw, was called canis, canicula (with the tali, when none but even numbers were thrown); jactus vulturus (with the tesserae, when all were aces or single points). The next to the canis was when six were thrown = 1, 1, 1, 3, called senio; the next to that, when seven were thrown = 1, 1, 1, 4, called urus or ura; the next, when eight = 1, 1, 3, 3, called stichochorus (στίχων). To play at dice, talis (or tesserae) ludere: alea, or aleam, ludere; alea se oblectare (to throw d. ocellatis ludere, *Suet. Aug. 83*): to throw d., talos (tesseras) jacere or mittere: a game at dice, alea; ludus talarius. The die is cast, jacta est alea.*

*DIE, v. mori (v. pr. in all the meanings of the Eng. word).—demori (to d. off, with ref. to others; esp. of a member of a society, whose death causes a vacancy).—emori (= omnino mori; often opt. to a living death in misery, slavery, disgrace, &c.; s. g. emori potius quam servire; aut vincere aut emori.—|| paulatim mori; but, in this sense only fig. of trees, a fire, &c.; (2) In tempus, in praesens mori; of an apparent death, a fainting fit, &c.).—|| For mori the Lat., like every other language, has many euphemistic expressions; decedere. vita decedere. e vita decedere. a or e vita discedere. e vita excedere. ex vita egredi. exire de or e vita. abire e vita. e vita proficisci (all = 'to depart this life')—vitam ponere or relinquere. vitam edere (to quit this life).—animam efflare or edere. extremum vitae spiritum edere (to breathe one's last).—|| animam expirare or expirare only: vitam or animam exhalare; vitam or extremum spiritum exhalare ex poet.; but expirare, *L. 37, 53*).—vivere or esse desinere (to cease to be).—Inter homines esse or agere desinere. homines relinquere (to depart fm this world; post-Aug.).—extingui (fig.; taken fm putting out a light).—perire (to perish before one's time; esp. by suicide; never without an adv. or abl. of manner, &c., e. g. summo cruciatus, turpiter, ferro).—Interire (to d. slowly, either by an unperceived and easy death, or by a long and painful one; mly with mention of the manner, e. g. fame*

*aut ferro).—naturae satisfacere or debitum reddere (to pay the debt of nature).—naturae concedere (to yield to the universal law of death).—mortem cum vita commutare (to pass from life into death).—mortem or diem supremum obire (to reach the appointed end of life; mly of a peaceful death = νότον ἐκτελεῖν.—|| obire morte is un-Lat.; obire only, un-class.).—mortem optetere (as a moral act of one who, if he does not court death, yet, at all events, faces it with firmness; e. g. milles optetere mortem, quam illa perpeti malle).—mortem (less cmly) mortem occumbere (e. g. pro patria). occidere (to fall; e. g. in bello, C.).—To d. a natural death, naturae concedere or satisfacere; vitam naturae reddere; morbo naturae debitum reddere; sua morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: to d. a violent death, morte violenta perire: to d. a voluntary death, consciscere mortem voluntariam (C.; see *SUICIDE*): to d. of a disease, morbo mori or perire or confici, or consumi or absumi; in morbum implicitus moriturus (Np.).: to d. suddenly, repente mori; subita morte extingui or corripri: to d. in a calm, composed frame of mind, animo aequo paratoque mori: to d. before his time, mature decedere (*Np. Att. 2, 1, see Bremi*): to d. of hunger; see *HUNGER*: to d. of a wound, ex vulnere mori: to d. of his wounds, ex vulneribus perire (L.): to d. of old age, senectute confectum or derelictum supremum diem obire: to be about to d., to be dying, animam agere: to wish to d., vitam fugere: to be determined to d., obstinatum esse mori: to d. in aby's arms, in eis complexu extremum vitae spiritum edere: to d. by aby's hands; see *HAND*.—to d. an honorable death, honesta morte defungi: to d. in battle, (in) praelio or acie cadere: to d. for aby, mori or emori pro qo. mortem optetere pro ca salute. cadere pro qo. (in battle).—|| *IMMORI.* || To d. of fear, to be almost dead with fear, pæne timore corruere (C.): to d. of joy, fear, &c., gaudio, terrore extingui, exanimari, opprimi (aft. C.): to d. with laughing, risu (pæne) corruere (C.); risu (pæne) emori (Ter.); risu rumpi (*Afran. ap. Non.*): to d. for one's country, pro patria mori; pro patria mortem optetere; largiri patriae suum sanguinem (C.).—|| To suffer capital punishment, capitis poenam or supplicium subire. || To DIE AWAY, intermori (of plants, &c.; s. g. of fire).—senescere (grow old; both propr. and fig.; e. g. of strength, diseases, hope, zeal, &c.).—remittere (to abate; of rain, pain, a fever, &c.).—deservescere (to cool down; of heat, desires, passions).—hebescere (to grow blunt; e. g. of the mind).—quiescere. conquiescere (to rest).—revidere. considerare. remittere (of winds and passions, &c.).—concedere (of winds, poet.; H.).—conticescere (of a noise; e. g. of an uproar, &c., also of rage).—The wind has quite died away, venti vis omnis cecidit.—|| To lose vigour or life gradually, mori, emori, intermori (of plants, trees); mori, emori, præmori (the last, to d. at one end of limbs); exanimari (of animals); sanguine et tanquam spiritu carere cessare (of limbs). These arms are dead, hi lacerti mortui sunt.*

DIET, v. victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætā curare (to cure by d.).

*DIET, diætā.—victus.—ratio victūs (Cels.).—certus vivendi modus ac lex.—lex quadam ciborum (C.): rigid d., abstinentia (abstinence in eating and drinking; as, to assuage fever by a strict attention to d., abstinentia febri mitigare, *Q. 2, 17, 9*); too strict a d., nimia abstinentia. The body is strengthened by exercise and attention to d., corpus validius fit exercitatione et lege quadam ciborum (Q.). Attention to one's d., ciborum observatio (*Q. 11, 3, 23*).—Malesiae for wch attention to d. is the best cure, ea corporis mala, quibus victus ratio maxime subvenit (*Cels.*).—Strict attention to their d. and exercises, ciborum atque exercitationum certa necessitas (*Q. 10, 5, 15, of gladiators*): a light d., cibus infirmus (*Cels.*): to cure by means of d., victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætā curare: to prescribe a strict d., legem quadam ciborum constituere.—|| Assembly of states, *consilium or conventus principum [*Not omittia, wch Nolten properly rejects*].*

*DIET-DRINK, potio medicata.—poculum medicatum.—sorbilo (of aith, ex qā re, *Cels. 2, 30*).*

*DIETETICS, diætetica, æ, f.; æ medicinæ pars, quæ victu curat morbos, or quæ victu medetur (*Cels. Præfat. p. 13, Bip.*): to write on d., *scribere de morbis victu curandis; or *de victu ratione præcipere.*

*To DIFFER, || To be different, differre; in aith, qā re or in qā re; fm aby, a qo.—distare (to be separated by an interval; not in this sense in *Cæs.*);*

qā re; in *athq*, a qā re [poet. ci or ci rel].—discrepare (prop. of difference in sound, qā re or in qā re; *fm athq*, a or cum qā re; cum qo; about *athq*, de qā re; all three with inter se, *fm each other*).—diversus esse: to d. very widely, longe esse diversa atque sejuncta (C.), plurimum differre. To d. only in words, verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare (C.). To d. much, or in many respects, multum [not multa] differre, multum inter se distare: to d. little, paulum differre.—|| To disagree, discrepare cum qo and cum re (not to be in union with, opp. concinere).—dissidere, dissentire a and cum qo (not to agree in opinion, opp. consentire): writers d. *fm each other*, discrepat inter scriptores, inter auctores: to d. *fm any one more in words than in reality*, ab qo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: to agree with one in reality, but to d. in words, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum qo.

DIFFERENCE, s. varietas. diversitas. discrepantia. differentia. distantia. dissimilitudo [SYN. IN DIFFERENT].—To make no d. between one man and another, nullum personarum or personarum discrimen facere or servare: to do away with all d. between one thing and another, omnium rerum electum atque inter discrimen tollere: there is a d. between, qd interest inter . . . &c.; est, quod differat inter . . . &c.: it makes a great d. whether . . . or . . . &c. interest (utrum) . . . an . . . &c.: there is a very considerable d. between . . . aliquid interest inter, &c.; or nequaquam idem est with acc. and infn.: there is a mighty d. between them, pernamum interest inter eos: the principal d. between men and the brute creation is, that, &c., inter hominem ac bellum hoc maxime interest, quod, &c.: there is no d. of meaning, nihil significationis interest: what a d. quantum differt! with only this d., illo tantum discrimine interposito: d. of character, morum distantia or dissimilitudo: d. of character and pursuits, distantia morum studiorumque.—See DISTINCTION.—|| Misunderstanding, dissensio, dissidium. JN. dissensio ac dissidium. dissidium ac dissensio [SYN. IN DISAGREEMENT]. There is a d. between us, est inter nos qd dissensio; dissiduum inter nos: some d. sprang up between the friends, qd amicorum dissensio facta est.—See DISPUTE, QUARREL.—|| Difference of opinion, discrepantia (want of agreement); dissensio (diversity in opinion): there exists a great d. of opinion, varix et discrepantes sunt sententiae; dissensio de hac re inter (e. g. philosophos) est: on these points great d.'s of opinion exist (among philosophers), de his summa (philosophorum) dissensio est; or magna dissensio est.

DIFFERENT, varius (changeable, varying: of the same object).—diversus (d., of several objects with respect to each other); in plur. JN. vari et diversi.—dispar, impar, ci rei (of size or greatness, unequal); dispar, partially d.; impar, wholly d.; in plur. JN. diversi et impares.—dissimilis, cs rei (in nature or quality, unlike); in plur. JN. dispares ac dissimiles.—dijunctus (separated; empty of places).—discrepans (not agreeing or accordant); plur. vari et discrepantes.—alius (not the same, another). To be d., diversus esse; inter se differre or discrepare: to be of d. opinions, dissidere; dissidere.—The proposition de has a d. signification in the same word, De praepositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit: d. pursuits, studia varia, disparia (C.): a d. reading, *varia, discrepans lectio; *varietas lectionis: to mark the d. readings of a manuscript, *discrepantes lectiones codicis notare.

DIFFERENTIAL, *differentialis (as t. t.). The d. calculus, *calculus differentialis (t. t.).

DIFFERENTLY, aliter (otherwise).—alio modo or pacto.—aliā ratione (in another manner, &c.).—securus (not so).—If it should turn out d., si securus acciderit.

DIFFICULT, difficilis (hard to execute or accomplish).—non facilis (not easy; by Litotes = far *fm* easy).—arduus (hard to reach or attain to; stronger than difficult, of what borders on the impossible).—impeditus (intricate, surrounded with difficulties: opp. expeditus).—magni negotii (requiring great labour: opp. nullius negotii).—Very d., perdifficilis; perarduus; perimpeditus: a d. labour (child-birth), partus difficilis or laboriosus: to have a d. labour, partum difficulter edere: a d. task, magnum opus atque arduum: a d. book, *liber difficilis ad intelligendum: a d. passage, *locus difficilis ad explicandum [not] locus contortus, bad]: *athq* is a d. task, res est magni negotii; magnum opus est atque arduum. I see how d. the thing is, res quanta sit intelligo: to be d., difficilem esse ad persequendum (to be d. of execution); difficiles habere explicatus (to be d. to explain; of a passage; C. de N. D. 3, 39, 94); difficilem esse ad intelligendum (hard to understand): d. to be, &c., difficilis or non facilis, with

sup. in u; or with ad and gerundive, or with infn., or subst. [For the difference of these constructions, see EASY].—It is d. so, difficilis or non facile, arduum or magnum or magni est with infn.

DIFFICULTY, difficultas (p. t. apply in affairs, the execution of which requires the application of great strength and powerful means).—negotium (the pains and labour necessary for the attainment of an object).—impedimentum (hindrance by which the attainment of an object is delayed).—nodus (the knot to be untied = the d. to be overcome in an intricate matter or question).—scrupulus (the scruple, or disturbing doubt; the d. that a mind makes or finds in the consideration of *athq*).—With d., difficulter. difficiliter. aegre (opp. secure or facile).—vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem (scarcely, if at all).—gravate or gravatim (setting about it with the feeling of unwillingness): there is nothing that I feel more d. in setting about, non (hoc tempore) quidquam difficilius facio: to make a d. about *athq*, to have great d. in bringing oneself to do *athq*, qd aegre or invitus facere; gravari; aboli. or with infn. (e. g. grav. literas dare): without d., haud difficulter. facile, nullo negotio, sine negotio (easily; without trouble); haud gravate, haud gravatim (willingly). Under such d.'s, or in circumstances of such d., tantis difficultatibus objectis.—D. in learning, speaking, &c., difficultas discendi, dicendi, &c.: the d.'s of the ground, difficultates locorum: the thing is one of great d.; or, is surrounded with d.'s, res habet multum difficultatis or magnam difficultatem; res est in magna difficultate; res multis difficultatibus obstructa est: the thing is one of no d., nihil est negotii: res nihil est negotii: there is no longer any d.; or, all the d. is overcome, nihil negotii superest: what d. is there? quid est negotii? I am aware of its d., res quanta sit intelligo: there was d. in getting the corn conveyed (to a camp, &c.), minus commodè frumentum supportabatur: to create or cause a d., difficultatem afferre (of things or persons; e. g. publicanis, C.); in the way of *athq*, ad qd; to *athq*, ci): to make d.'s, cunctari (to delay); tergiversari (to make evasive excuses, and so try to escape); gravari (either about, or with infn.: to set about it unwillingly). I shall make no d., nihil in me erit more. I shall throw no d. in your way in either case, neutra in re vobis difficultas a me erit: to meet with a serious d., in magnam difficultatem incurrere: to remove a d., difficultati mederi; nodum expedire (to remove a perplexity, a difficulty): to remove *aby*'s d.'s (= scruple), scrupulum ci eximere: to remove or conquer the d. of *athq*, infringere difficultatem cs rei: to make d.'s when there are none, nodum in scirpo querere (Prov. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38).—|| Difficulties (= pecuniary embarrassment), difficultas nummaria.—difficultas domestica (C. Cat. 1, 6, 14).—inopia pecuniae or rei pecuniariae.—inopia argenti or argentaria. inopia nummaria.—angustiae pecuniae. The pecuniary d.'s of a state, angustiae aerarii or pecuniae publicae. To be in d., de pecuniā laborare: to be in extreme d., in summā difficultate nummaria esse: to fall into the greatest d., in summā angustia adduci: to relieve *aby* *fm* his d.'s, qm difficultate nummaria erueret.—|| Objection; vid.

DIFFIDENCE, modestia.—pudor.—verecundia [SYN. IN MODESTY].—Diffidentia (mly with cs rei) opp. fidetia is 'distrust', 'want of confidence' in a person or thing; in C., and even in Justin [1, 8, 10], it is used only for want of confidence in oneself, or one's own luck.

DIFFIDENT, modestus. verecundus.—timidus.—sibi diffidens. ingenio suo diffidens (distrusting himself or his own abilities, &c.).

DIFFIDENTLY, modeste. timide. verecunde.—diffidenter. timide et diffidenter (with fear and distrust).

DIFFUZE, v. diffundere (to pour out into different parts, to spread, propr. and fig.; e. g. sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur; a mistaken notion that is widely diffused, error longe lateque diffusus).—differre (to carry hither and thither; propr. and fig., ignem, rumorem, famam; hence, also = to spread as a report).—circumferre (to carry about; propr. and fig., pacis bona, Velt.; incendia, caedes, terrorem, T.: of spreading a rumour, &c. not *prae*-Aug.; Col. Plin.).—circumfundere (to pour around, qd ci rei, or aboli.; fig. volupitates, L.; nitorem, Q.).—disseminare (sow here and there; scatter about; e. g. sermonem, malum).—spargere. dispergere (scatter; fig. e. g. rumorem).—vulgare. divulgare. pervulgare (to bring it to the knowledge of people; e. g. rumorem, rem).—evulgare. in vulgus edere (to publish what ought to be kept secret).—To d. joy, letitiam dare (e. g. amongst my enemies, int-

mīcis mēis); *lātītā afficere* (e. g. amongst the Roman people, populum Romanum).—*A false opinion of aby that is widely diffused, vulgata falso de opinio: a society that is very widely diffused, societas latissime patens.*—*To be diffused, se diffundere. diffundi* (prop. and fig.).—*serpere* (to creep about); *to extend itself gradually; prop. and fig.*—*increbrescere* (to grow frequent, common, strong, &c., of reports, customs, &c.). *To be widely diffused, late diffundi* or *se diffundere* (prop.; e. g. of boughs; then fig. of reports, mistakes).—*late serpere* (of what spreads widely, but gradually; e. g. of fire, the vine; then fig. of reports).—*longius serpere* atque *progredi* (of an evil).—*serpere manareque in dies latius* (of a daily increasing evil).—*longe lateque fluere* (e. g. of a doctrine or creed, doctrina Pythagorae). *To be diffused through or over athg, diffundi* or *se diffundere per* or *in* qd (e. g. in omne corpus); *pervadere* per qd.—*See SPREAD.*

DIFFUSE, adj. *longius progrediens, evigans.*—*præter modum longus* (lengthy).—*multus* (one who gives much).—*nīmius* (one who gives too much).—*verbosus* (using many words where few words might serve).—*copiosus* (with abundance of words and matter).—*longus* (long).—*Diffusus* is *unclass.* in this sense.—*A d. style of oratory, vagum orationis genus; oratio vagans:* *to be d., latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: to be very d., late or latius se fundere; longum esse; multum esse in qd re: to be too d., effusus dicere; nimium esse in qd re.*—*Diffusus must be used cautiously* (e. g. opus diffusum, diffusum per multa volumina. C. has oratio collatata et diffusa, opp. angusta et concisa [Or. 56, 187]; diffusus et dissipatus, of materials existing without classification).

DIFFUSELY, late. long.—*fuse. diffuse; Jx. latius et diffusius.*—*copiose.*—*verbos.*—*multis verbis.*—*To speak d., copiose, longius or latius et diffusius dicere: too d., verbosus quam necesse erat: to write d., late or verbosè qd perhibere: to speak too d. (of an orator), orationem provehere.*

DIFFUSENESS, *longitudo* (length; orationis, C.).—*Crol.*

DIFFUSION, *extensio* or *extensio* (extension; Vir. 9, 1, 13).—*prolatio* (act of carrying further; finium, L.).—*propagatio* (the act of widening or extending; e. g. finium, imperii).—*Mly* by *Crol.*—*Diffusio, Sen.; but only in diff. animi; disseminatio, very late; evangelii, Teri.*

DIFFUSIVE, *see DIFFUSE*, adj.

DIG, v. *INTR.* *fodere: to d. for athg, qd rimari* (to search for by digging; e. g. radices arborum); *auscultare et elicere* (e. g. lōtem); *e terræ cavernis elicere* (e. g. ferrum; the two last = to d. for; to endeavour to find and bring up fm the bowels of the earth).—*TRAN.* *To d. out, or up, fodere, effodere* (e. g. gold, silver).—*elicere* (e. g. ferrum e cavernis).—*eruerē* (e. g. a corpse).—*To work about by digging; to digover, fodere* (e. g. a garden).—*To make by digging, fodere; effodere* (e. g. a well, a lake, &c.).—*infodere* (e. g. sulcum, lacum).—*To d. through, perfodere: to d. under, suffodere: to d. round, circumfodere* (e. g. t.).—*ablaqueare* or *oblaqueare* (to d. round a tree): *to d. up by the roots, eradicare. extirpare. radicius vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extricare.*

DIGAMMA, *digamma*, *ktis*, *digammon* (Seld., digammos fem. sc. littera). *The Æolic d., digamma or digammon Æolicum.*

DIGEST, s. (collection of Roman laws), *digesta* (pl. adj.; cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3).

DIGEST, v. *In the stomach, concoquere* (tr. and intr.; prop. also fig., both of digesting what one has read [Sen. Ep. 84, 6], and of 'stomaching' or putting up with a person or thing; qm, famem, hæc, C.; ista odia, Petr.).—*conficere. perficere* (tr.; to work up thoroughly; prop., but only of the organs of digestion).—*To d. one's food, cibos concoquere or conficere* (conficere only of the organs of digestion).—*avoid the use of digerere cibos in this sense; for cibi digerunt* (it is in this way only that the phrase occurs; never in the active, of the person digesting) means 'the masticated or digested food is distributed through the system'; see *Celcus* (pref.), but *digeri* may be used when no distinction is necessary; e. g. cibos manas denittere, quo facilius digerantur (Q. 10, 1, 19). *Easy to d., facili ad concoquendum; or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur. The food we have taken, is a burden to the stomach till it is digested, alimenta, que accepimus, quamdiu in sua qualitate perdurant et solida instant stomacho, onera sunt* (Sen. Ep. 84, 6).—*Arrange in order,*

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digerere. In ordinem digerere. describe et electe digerere (opp. confuse et permiste dispergere).—*disponere* (e. g. of the parts of an oration, &c.): *to d. a plan, instituire rationem* sc. rei; *describere rationem* sc. rei (of ordering what one has arranged): *to follow a well-digested plan, modo ac ratione omnia facere.*—*To d. (what we have read), concoquere* (Sen.); *lectionem non crudam, sed multa iteratione mollitam et velut confectam memorie imitationique tradere* (Q. 10, 1, 19): *unless we d. what we have read, it will burden the memory, without improving the mind.* *concoquenda sunt, quæcumque legimus; alioquin in memoriam ibunt, non in ingenium (aft. Sen. Ep. 84, 6).

DIGESTIBLE, *facilis ad concoquendum* or *concoctioni* or *concoctu.*—*digestibilis late* (Cæli. Aur. Tard. 1, 5).

DIGESTION, *concoctio*. [*On digestio, see SYN. under DIGEST; but since a good d. implies the further process, dig. is als used = 'digestion'; e. g.] a good d., facilis digestio* (Q.): *a bad or slow d., tarda digestio: to assist or promote d., concoctiones adjuvare; concoctionibus conferre* (Plin. 20, 5, 19); *to hinder it, concoctionem impedire: the organs of d., eorum corporis partes, per quas concoquimus: easy of d.; see DIGESTIBLE, a medicine, &c. good for the d., quod utile est concoctioni* [*medicamentum digestorium, in late writers: difficult of d., difficilis ad concoquendum* or *concoctioni* or *concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur: eating fast is injurious to d., avide hausta difficulter perficitur.*—*Act of ordering, digestio. See ARRANGEMENT.*

DIGESTIVE, *quod adjuvat concoctionem. quod utile est concoctioni.*—*digestorius late* (e. g. medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8).

DIGESTIVE, s. *See the preceding word.*

DIGGER, *fossor.*

DIGHT, v. *See ARRAY, ADORN.*

DIGIT, *digitus* (1-10th of the Rom. pes).—*The mark that represents a number under ten; litora.* **Nota numeri* (lit. the ancient term, because their numerals were letters, to each a numerical value was assigned).—*Ona. When 'a digit' is used for a fraction, as in speaking of an eclipse, it must be returned into its value, and translated accordingly.*

DIGITATED, *digitatus* (Plin.; e. g. aves; may be used as t. t. in Botany).

DIGNIFIED, *amplius* (e. g. corporis forma).—*augustus* (majestic, habitus formeque).—*Jx. amplius et augustus.*—*gravis* (earnest, serious, and so solemn; opp. light).—*dignitate* or *honore auctus* or *ornatus* (having some dignity, rank, &c.). *In a d. manner, graviter: decore: to act in a d. manner, cum dignitate agere. The d. clergy, *ii clerici, qui altiores or ampliores dignitatis gradus consecuti adepti sunt; or *ii clerici, qui dignitate qd aucti or ornati sunt.*

DIGNIFY, *Elève to rank, &c., dignitate* or *honore* qm augere or ornare; ad (summam) dignitatem qm perducere (Cæs.); *producere ad dignitatem.*—*promovere ad* or *in munus* or *ad locum* (bestow an office on aby: Times of Empy.—*promovere alone, bad.*)—*promovere qm ad amplorem gradum.*—*Adorn, vid.*

DIGNITARY, **clericus, qui amplorem dignitatis gradum consecutus est.*

DIGNITY, *dignitas* (= 'cs honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas,' C. *his position as honorable, whether fm personal advantages, or rank in society.*)—*honestas* (moral worth); *a man's claims to respect founded on his conduct.*—*gravitas* (serious, earnest character; a mild d., comitate condita gravitas).—*auctoritas* (weight and influence).—*amplitudo* (dignified position in society, whether the consequence of power, rank, wealth, or achievements; in rhetoric = fullness and d. of expression).—*majestas* (the d. of a state or ruler).—*To act with d., cum dignitate agere* or *agere cum dignitate* et *venustate; honeste se gerere: to preserve one's d., dignitatem retinere* or *conservare; nihil a dignitate sua discedere: to forget one's d., decoris oblivisci: to think athg beneath one's d., infra se ducere; infra se positum arbitrari; alienum ducere majestate suæ; non censere esse majestatis suæ; inferius majestate suæ reri: to have reached such a height of rank and d., in hanc celestissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris ascendisse: to raise aby fm a low condition to the height of rank and d., qm ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere: he thought it inconsistent both with his own d., and that of the Roman nation, neque sua neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuetat (Cæs.).—*A d. dignity, dignitas* (e. t.).—*gradus honoris.*—*A very high d., summum fastigium; amplissimus dignitatis gradus* [See an Honour, an Office].*

DIGRESS (in a speech), abire. discedere. degredi (not digredi, all three to go off or away).—devertere (C.; to a subject, in locum).—egredi. evagari (to go out of the way; [165] in the *adv.* age, exire, exspatiari, excurrere, &c.).—aberrare (to wander out of the way).—declinare (to bend, as it were, or turn aside): to d. *fm* one's subject, aberrare or egredi or declinare a proposito: to d. too far *fm* one's subject, *cs* oratio ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrat: to d. *fm* an idea, sententiam deflectere: the speech d's to other subjects, oratio ad alia aberrat.—To digress widely (in speaking), longius evagari or labi; ad alia aberrare; oratione longius progredi; extra cancellos egredi, quos sibi ipse circumdedit *q*; exsultare; too widely, plus justo declinare (e. g. a rerum ordine, L.): to return to the point whence I digressed. See under **DIGRESSION**.

DIGRESSION, declinatio; digressio; also with a proposito or a proposita oratione ([165] digressio, *Freund*; according to *Ellendt* C. Brul. 21, 82, digressio).—egressus or egressio (απεκβασις; see Q. 4, 3, 12): a slight d., brevis declinatio a proposito: but I return to the point *fm* which I made this d., sed unde huc digressa est, eodem redeat oratio; sed redeamus ad id, unde devertimus; sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus; ut eo, unde egressa est, referat se oratio; also by redire ad rem propositam. He had made a d. in praise of *Castor* and *Pollux*, digressus [ol. digressus] in laudes *Castoris* et *Pollucis* exierat (2.).—[165] deverticulum; excursus; digressus are found in this sense in later writers: deverticulum, L. 9, 17.]

DIGRESSIVE, *sepius a proposita oratione digressiens.

DIJUDICATE, dijudicare (but only when there is ref. to two parties or opinions; e. g. controversiam, vera et falsa, inter duas sententias; but not e. g. Horatii ingenium dij. Krebs). See **JUDIC**, v.

DIKE, [165] *Di*ch. vid. [165] *Mound* to defend a country *fm* inundation, agger, aggeratio.—molea (the mass of stones or other materials sunk into the water, on which the proper agger is constructed).—*Jv.* molea et agger.—molea fuctibus opposita. To cast a d., molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem jacere; see **DAM**.—[165] *Vein* of basalt, &c., vena.

DILACERATE, lacerare. dilacerare.—laniare. dilaniare (lacer. = to tear by main force; e. g. by hands, teeth, claws; lan. = to cut or hack to pieces by a sharp instrument, under which teeth and talons, however, may be included; *Döb.*—dilac. rather poet. and post-Class.).—scindere. conscindere. descindere (g. t. for separating into parts in a violent manner).—concerpere. discerpere (pluck or tear to pieces, bit by bit).—[165] Fig. lacerare. dissipare. dilacerare (dillac. see above; for respublica dilacerata [S. Jug. 41, 5] L. has resp. dissipata [2, 28]).—descindere. divellere.—See **TEAR** (TO PIECE).

DILACERATION, laceratio (C. L.).—laniatio. laniatus (the former, *Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2).

DILAPIDATE, intr. Go to ruin; fall by decay, collabi. prolabi.—estate prolabi.—ruinam minari.—in ruinam pronum esse.—Ta. [165] Cause or suffer to go to ruin, non sarcire.—sartum non servare (not to keep in repair).—[165] dilapidare propr. only Coll.: grandine dilapidans hominumque bovumque labores.—Not dilapidated, sartus interteger relictus (C.).—[165] Fig. To squander, dissipare (e. g. rem familiarem, patrimonium, C.; avitas opes, T.).—*Jv.* disperdere et dissipare ([165] dilapidare very rare; tringita minas, Ter.: facultates paternae substantiae, Firmic. Math. 6, 10).

DILAPIDATION, *prps.* dilapidatio, as t. t. (dillap. bonorum, Cod. Theod. 4, 20, 1).—Sic sarta tecta will serve: to determine the d's, de sartis tectis cognoscere.—[165] Peculation, vid.

DILATABLE, quod extendi or dilatari potest.—lentos (viscosus, lenacius, gluius, &c., and hence, extensibile; used also of lead).

DILATATION, Crcl. (dilatatio very late; laminae, Terull.; extensio, Veget.; extentio, Vitr.; productio, not in this sense).

DILATE, [165] Expand, &c., dilatate (propr.; e. g. stomachi partes; opp. contrahere, and *fig.* orationem, argumentum, opp. contrahere, premere).—producere (lengthen; e. g. ferrum incude; lineas ex argento).—[165]Enlarge upon a subject at great length, longum esse; latius, uberius dicere or disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re.—late se fundere: to d. upon it at a tedious length, effusius dicere: multum or multum et insolentem esse (e. g. in re notā, C.).

DILATORINESS, tarditas.—cunctatio (*fm* indolentia)

cision).—cessatio (Plaut.).—mora (objectively; delay).—D. in *athg.*, tarditas in qā re (e. g. in negotiis gerendis).—D. as a correspondent, negligentia epistolarum; *fm* context, negligentia only (as C. ad Fam. 2, 1, in.).

DILATORY, tardus. lentus (Syn. in Slow).—negligens (*fm* carelessness).—To be a d. correspondent, cessatorem esse in literis (C.): a d. creature indeed! lentum sane negotium! (C.; of one who is slow in paying money that is due).—D. in matters of business, tardus in negotiis gerendis.—A d. person, cessator.—dilatator (H.).—Not that I am often d., especially, &c., non quo cessator esse solemem, praesertim (e. g. in literis, C.).—[165] cunctator is used in this sense by Cael. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3; nostri Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax; itemque Servus, quam cunctator; but it is often used in a good sense, nearly = cautus.

DILEMMA, complexio (defined de Inv. 1, 29; complexio est, in qua, utrum concesseris, reprehenditur, ad hunc modum; si improbus est, cur uteris? si probus, cur accusas?).—dilemma (as t. t. Serv. ad Aen. 2, 675; and 10, 449).—I have placed you between the horns of a d., *eo rem deduxi, ut utrum concesseris, reprehendi possit.—State of perplexity, angustiae: to place aby in a d., qm in angustias adducere (of a thing); in angustum compellere: to be brought into a d., in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: to be placed, or to be in a d., in angustias esse or hærere; nescio quomodo me expediam ex re.—See **PERPLEXITY**.

DILETTANTE, qui artem or studia ad voluptatem tantum exercet (Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 6).

DILIGENCE, diligentia. industria. assiduitas. sedulitas (Syn. in Assiduitas).—*Jv.* industria et diligentia.—navitas (opp. ignavia; activity: the useful d. of ordinary men, and of the industrious citizen).—opera (activity; doing, as opp. to momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising; = *tyvacia*).—labor continued and toilsome activity; = *tyvov*.—studium (the inward impulse, or inclination towards the object).—Impigritas (C. ap. Non. 125, 20).—*Jv.* industria et labor.—cura (care).—To exhibit or use d. in *athg.*, industriam locare; diligentiam adhibere; studium collocare (all in re); to exhibit or use great d. in *athg.*, multum studii adhibere ad qd; opere plurimum studique in qā re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; multum opere laborisque in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to use or exhibit all possible d. in *athg.*, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre ad qd; omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in qd; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum et mente et animo incumbere in qd.—See **INDUSTRY**.

DILIGENT, diligens. industrius. sedulus. assiduus (Syn. in Assiduitas).—gnavus or navus.—impiger.—To be d. in business, in re gerendā acrem et industrium esse: d. in *athg.*, diligens *cs* rei or in re (accurate, careful, and prudent in *athg.*, opp. negligens).

DILIGENTLY, industrie. sedulo. non sine studio.—diligenter. cum diligentia.—accurate.

DILL, anethum (P. Plin.).—*anethum graveolens (Linn.).

DILUENT, diluens (e. g. diluere vinum, potonem).—DILUENT, a. *diluens remedium (as t. t. Kraus. Medic. Wörterb.).

DILUTE, v. diluere (d., e. g. vinum, by mixing it with water; also dissolve, and *fig.*: but mly of weakening something bad).—temperare (to bring to the proper strength; e. g. by mixing water with wine, or wine with water; also *fig.* modice temperatam libertatem [opp. nimia meraciam libertatem] haurire).—aqua permiscere (Col.: so vino permiscere, C.; cuius acerbitas morum ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet).—delumbare (e. g. sententias, C.; prop. to take away the strength of its loins).—enervare (to take away its nerves or strength; e. g. orationem, sententiam). See **WEAKEN**.—[165] Gell. uses dilutus of a weak law; videtur nimis esse dilutum, quod scriptum est.

DILUTION, Crcl. or temperatio (the mixing in due proportion).—A d., dilutum (Plin.).—A very weak d., potio quam dilutissima.

DIM, hebes (v. propr. blunted; then *fig.* of sight and the other organs of sense; of light and colour; of the intellect.—*Jv.* hebes et tardus, of the senses).—obacrus.—subobscurus (C.; but only *fig.* of style).—subfuscus (brownish; e. g. margarita, T.).—languidus. languens (waning life, spirit, or brightness; e. g. of colour, light, expression, &c.).—iners (dull, sluggish; e. g. of the eyes, a look, &c.).—To grow d., hebescere (of the eyes; of precious stones; of the stars;—[165] hebetescere, post-Aug. and rare).—sensum obscurari

(of the recollection of *athg*; *C.*—*memoria sensim obcurata est et evanuit*).—*languescere* (of light or colour; *e. g.* luna, *T.*): to be *d.*, hebetem esse; hebere.—*sensim obcuratum esse et evanescere* (*C.*; of the recollection of *athg*).—*languere* († of the moon; *Propert.*): to make *athg d.*; *vid.* To DIM.—*D. lichts, languida lumina* (*Plin.*).—*A d. colour, color languidus, lentus*.—*A d. yellow, languescens in luteum color* (*Plin.*).—*His eyes are d., oculi caeculunt* (*Varr. ap. Non.*): his eyes wax *d.*, acies oculorum hebescit.—*D. sighted, hebes, —luscious, lusciosus* ('qui vespere non videt' or 'qui interdiu non videt').—*lhippus* (*blear-eyed*).

DIM, *v.* hebetare (not in *C. nor præ-Aug.*; *quis ei, F.*; *oculorum aciem, lunam, &c., Plin.*).—*obcurum facere*. *obcurare* (*e. g.* lumen lucernæ, *C.*; also of weakening the recollection of *athg*).—*obscuritatem asferre ei rei* (*C.*).

DIMENSION, *dimensio* (the measuring; *e. g.* quadrati, *C.*).—**ratio modi* (*proportionate magnitude*).—*To take the d.'s of athg, metiri* (*e. g.* of a field, agrum, *C.*).—*dimetri qd.*—*mensuram ca rei finire* (*Coh.*), agere (*Plin.*), facere († *O.*): to take the d.'s by the same method, eadem ratione mensuram addere (*Virg.* 9, 3).

DIMIDIATE, *dimidiare* (but only in particp. *dimiditatus*).

DIMINISH, *minuere*; *imminuere*; *deminuere* *qd.* or *qd d. qd re*; extenuare; levare, sublevare, elevare (*athg heavy or burdensome*); remittere *qd.* or *qd d. qd re* (to relax); lenire (*athg unpleasant*). See LESSEN.

DIMINUTION, *diminutio*.—*imminutio*.—*extenuatio*.—*levatio*.—*remissio*.—*mitigatio*.—*D. of strength, defectio virium*; *vires corporis affectæ*.—See LESSENING.

DIMINUTIVE, see SMALL.—*A d.*, *nomen diminutum* (*Q.*); *diminutivum* (*Prisc. Charis.*).—**Cymbia* is a *d. fm cymba*, *cymbia* diminutive a *cymba* dicta (*Macrobi.*).

DIMINUTIVENESS, see SMALLNESS.

DISSORY, *dimissorius*.—*Letters d.*, *dimissoriae litteræ* ('*dimissoriae litteræ*' dicuntur, quæ vulgo apostoli dicuntur [*i. e.* an order to remove a cause to a higher court]).—*Dimissoriae* autem dictæ, quia causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, *Modest. Dig.*).

DIMITY, **pannus linoxylinus*.

DIMNESS, *obscuro* (*e. g.* *obscuro*, quibus in rebus magna obscuro est, *C.*).—*obscuritas* (*C.*; *obsc. oculorum, Plin.*).—*hebetudo* (*post-Class. Macrobi. Somn. Scip.* 1, 14): *d. of sight, oculi hebetes* or caligantes.

DIMPLE, *lacuna*, *parva lacuna* (*in the chin or cheek*; *O. d. A. 3, 283*; *to Apul. medio mento lacuna*).—*gelasinus* (*γελασινος*, *a d. in the cheeks, appearing when one laughs*; *Mark. 7, 25, 6*).

DIN, *s.* strepitus, fragor, fragores. *crepitus*, *sonitus* [*Str. in Nois.*, *vid.*].—*The d. of arma, armorum crepitus* (*L.*); *strepitus belli* (*L.*; if used as *Crci.* for 'war').

DIN, *v.* To *obdare* ears, obtundere *ca aures* (*with athg*, *qâ re, C.*).—*obtundere qm* (*with athg*, *qâ re*; *e. g.* voce, rogando, *Ter.*): to *d. with clamour*, *qm clamoribus exsurdare* (*Sen.*).

DINE, *prandere*. *prandium comedere* or (*with Suet. Oct. 78*) *cibum meridianum sumere* (*a sort of late breakfast or lunch at 12 o'clock*.—*[Q.] Of soldiers, prandere is the right word for to 'dine' [Rupertii]*).—*cenare*. *cenitare* (*to take the principal meal of the day, towards evening*).—*epulari* (*at a dinner to which company is invited*).—*To d. early*, *de die cenare*. *de mediâ die cenare* (*with the Romans, for the purpose of lengthening the meal, for a good or bad motive*).—*To d. with aby, accubare apud qm* (*C. Att. 14, 12*).—*cenare apud qm* (*C.*), or *cum qd* (*H.*; *Suet. Iuv.*). *I have but just dined, cenavi modo*: *to invite aby to d. with one*, *invitare* or *vocare qm*, *with or without ad cenam*: *to tell, or send word to aby, that you will d. with him*, *condicere ei ad cenam*; *condicere ei*: *to d. with aby by express invitation*, *cenare cum qd vocatu ipsius*. *When I had dined*; *after I had dined, &c.*, *cenatus*: *to engage to d. with aby*, *promittere ad qm* (*C.*); *promittere ad cenam* (*Plin.*): *to have aby to d. with one*, *cenæ adhibere qm* (*Q.*): *to d. out frequently*; *to be fond of dining out*, *cenas obire*; *ad cenâs itare*: *to be dining out, foris cenare*: *to d. out, foris cenitare*, *ad cenâs itare* (*of the habit*): *= to accept invitations to dinner*: *to d. on athg, cenare qd* (*Plaut. H.*; *olus, aves*).

DING, TRANS. *allidere*. *illidere*.—*incutere*. *infigere*.—*INTR.* see BOUNCE, BLUSTER.

DINGLE, *convallis*.

DINGY, *fuscus* (*brown*).—*subniger* (*blackish*).—*sordidus*. *sordidior*. *sordidulus* (*dirty*; *dirtyish*).

DINING-ROOM, *cenatio* (*only in post-Aug. prose*). *convale, ubi epulamur*.—*A small d.-r.*, *cenatiuncula*.

DINNER, *cena* (*the principal meal of the Romans; usually the last of the day, to which they sat down at about the hora nona, though often later; it was this to which guests were invited*).—*cibus meridianus*. *prandium* (*a late breakfast, usually of only cold meat, about the hora sexta or septima; in an army the prandium was the principal meal*).—*To get one's d.*, *cenare*, *prandere* (*the latter copy of an army; ducibus præceptum, ut prandere omnes juberent, L.*): *to sit down to d.*, *accubare* (*since the Romans lay down*): *to order d.*, *cenam imperare* (*with dat.*; *e. g.* servo): *to invite aby to d.*, *qm ad cenam vocare, invitare, and* (*Np.*) *devocare*: *to be getting d. ready*; *to prepare the d.*, *cenam adparare* (*T.*), *curare* (*Plaut.*): *to cook a d.*, *cenam coquere*: *to give a d. to aby*, *cenam dare ei* (*Plaut. C.*); *cenâs adhibere qm*: *to give d's, cenâs or cenulas facere* (*C.*): *to take one's d. with aby*, *cenare apud qm*: *to come to take one's d. with aby*, *venire ad cenam*: *after d.*, *post cenam*; *often by particp. cenatus*. *That is my only chance of getting a d.*, *est illic mihi una spes cenatica* (*Plaut.*): *to give a d. of three courses*, *cenam tribus ferculis præbere*: *an early d.*, *cena tempesta* (*with the Romans, for the purpose of gaining more time, either for rational conversation, or for the pleasures of the table*): *to have a d. of seven courses served up when one is quite alone*, *fercula septem secreto cenare* (*† Juv.*): *to be longing for one's d.*, *cenaturare* (*Marcell.*).

DINNEE-TIME, *tempus cenandi*: *our d.-t. is five o'clock*, **hora quintâ cenatur*.

DINT, *† Blow, stroke, iver*.—*† Force*, *in such expressions as 'by d. of war, exertions, arguments, &c.'; mly by the simple abl.*: *its by non sine*.—*To try to refute aby by d. of arguments*, *qm argumentis refellere conari*: *by d. of great exertions or industry*, *non sine summâ industriâ*.—*† Mark of a blow, &c.*, *nota*.—*vibex* (*weal*).

DINT, *v.* *notam imprimere* (*to mark*).—*Incidere* (*to cut in*).—*aterrere*. *stringere* (*of cords, &c. e. g.* eutem).

DIOCESAN, *episcopus*. **ordinarius* (*in Eccl. Lat.*; *e. g.* Council of Trent).

DIOCESE, *diocesis* (*διοκρησις, Eccl.*).

DIOPTRICS, *dioptrica* (*d. i.*).

DIP, *TR.* *mergere* in *qd* or in *qâ re*, or *qâ re only* (*e. g.* in aquam or aquâ; in the sea, mari).—*ingere* or *intingere* in *qâ re* or *qâ re* (*to d. or sleep in athg for the purpose of moistening it* [*e. g.* a sponge in vinegar, spongiam in aceto]; or of extinguishing it [*e. g.* torches in a river, faces in amne]; *ting. qâ re* is *equally = to d. for the purpose of colouring athg*).—*[Q.] Immergere, mly poet. and post-Aug. prose; but also C.*].—*To d. one's hands in aby's blood*, *manus cædæ ca imbucere*: *to d. one's pen in the ink*, *calamum intingere* (*Q. 10, 3, 31*).—*To d. athg under*, *submergere*; *demergere* or *mergere only*; *athg in*, *qd in qâ re*, *sub qâ re*.—*To d. one's head under* (*in bathing*), *submergere*; *fluctibus caput demergere vultum in undâ* (*Suet. Propert. 3, 18, 9*).—*† To baptize* (*used contemptuously*), *perfundere* (*so used by the Pelagian Julianus, elegisti verbum, quo feret contemptibile quod dicebas, August. contr. Julian. 6, 26*).

DIP, *INTR.* *se mergere* in *qd* or in *qâ re* (*of persons*).—*† Incline, vergere*.—*proclivem* or *declivem esse* (*to d. or slope downwards*): *to d. to the south*, in meridiem vergere. — *† Of the magnetic needle, declinare* (*e. i.*).—*† Engage* in, *implicari* (*into athg, qâ re*).—*se immiscere* (*into athg, ei rei*).—*† To enter slightly into*, *leviter attingere qd* (*e. g.* Greek, Græcas litteras, *C.*).—*gustare qd. primis* or *primoribus labris*, *ut ajunt*, *gustare* (*just to taste of it; fig. opp. to the thorough study of athg*).—*To d. into a book*, *librum strictim attingere* (*C. Att. 2, 1, 1*).—*librum percurrere* (*ast. C.*)—*librum cursim transire* (*Gell.*).—*[Poet.] oculo properante legere, O. oculo veloci percurrere, H.*].—*paginas percurrere* (*e. g.* in annalibus, *L. 9, 18, mid.*).—*Inspicere librum* (*Plaut.*).—*Satisfied with dipping into the Gorgias without looking at his other works*, *Gorgiam legere contentus*, *neque hoc totum neque alia ejus volumina evolvit* (*ast. Q. 15, 24*).

DIP, *s.* *inclination*.—*declinatio* (*e. g.* *cecl.*—*mundi*).—*D. of the magnetic-needle*, **astigium acûs nauticæ* (*Georges*).—**inclination*, *devergentia acûs nauticæ* (*Krafft.*; *deverg. only Gell.*).

DIPHTHONG, *diphthongus* (*Prisc.*).

DIPLOMA, *diploma*, *stis*, *n.* (*in the time of Cicero, a public letter of recommendation for persons travelling in the provinces; in later times, any writing in favour of aby, drawn up by a magistrate, as Suet. Ner. 12, diploma civitatis ei offerre*; *i. e.* to offer to any the

freedom of the city).—codicilli (a writing of the prince, in which he assigns an office to any one, as *Suet. Tib. 42, Brevi*).—tabula publica (document, record).

DIPLOMACY, *legationum obsequium disciplina atque doctrina (of the duty of ambassadors).—*disciplina, quae tabularum publicarum fidem atque usum docet (science which teaches how to understand, &c., official documents).—To follow d. (as a profession), legationes obire: by d., per legatos.

DIPLOMATIC, by the gentives legationis or legationum; legal or legatorial. [*Leg*] legatoria provincia is doubtful: according to *Orelli*, a false reading, for locatoria provincia. *C. dt. 15, 9, 1*: a d. post, legationis or legati munus; *legati provincia: a d. dinner, epulum legatorum (*Inscr.*); convivium, quo legati pascentur (*Ast. Eutrop. 4, 7, extr.*): the d. corps or body, *corpus legatorum: to go to a place in a d. character, legatum quo venire.

DIPLOMATIST, *in legationibus obsequiis versatus (experienced in embassies).—legatus (ambassador).

DIRE, DIREFUL, see TERRIBLE.

DIRECT, || To point at in a straight line towards an object, dirigere; to an object, ad qd (prop. and impr.).—To d. one's course to any place, cursum dirigere qd (also cursum dirigere, absol. O.): one's steps any whither, iter dirigere or convertere qd; else-where, iter flectere: to d. a gun, &c.: see To POINT.—to d. one's eyes to an object, oculos conicere ad or in qd; oculos ci or ad qd adicere; oculos convertere in qm or qd [*Leg*] dirigere aciem ad qm, ↑ *Catull.*: all eyes are directed to you, omnium oculi in te sunt coniecti: to d. one's attention to atq, animum ad qd attendere, adicere or applicare; mentem ad qd dirigere or appellere; one's thoughts to any subject, cogitationes ad qd dirigere (C.): cogitationes ad or in qd intendere; all one's thoughts or attention, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd; toto animo et studio omni incumbere ad qd; in qd omni cogitatione curaque incumbere. [*Leg*] Not only the object to which, but also the rule by which we d. atq, is placed with ad: to d. ourselves (our lives, &c.) by the rule of right reason, dirigere vitam ad rationis normam (so leges hominum ad naturam).—|| Give a direction for finding a person or object; tell a person where to go, ci monstrare viam or iter; qm ducere in viam (to put him in the right way); qm reducere in viam (if he had been astray): to d. aby to any one, ubi qd habet demonstrare ci (to aby's house).—delegare qm (to send him there, to obtain, do, leave, &c. something; e. g. studiosos Cato in ad volumen): to d. to any one (to point to with the finger), qm digito monstrare or demonstrare; qm digito demonstrare conspicuumque facere (in order to make him distinguishable among the multitude); digito intendere ad qd (e. g. to the original sources, ad fontes, C.).—|| Govern, guide, qd gubernare (to sit at the helm and d. it).—qd regere (to guide, conduct).—ci rei praesae, praefectum esse, praesidere (to be set over, to preside over): to d. the affairs of a nation, republicam administrare or procurare (proc. of one who has the sole management).—|| Prescribe, enjoin, praescribere or praecipere ci qd.—We directed them to, &c., sic illi praescripsimus, ut, &c.: d. me what to do, quid faciam praescribe (H.): the Pythia directed them to, &c., consensitibus Pythia praecipit, ut, &c.: they directed him what to do, huic, quid fieri vellent, praecerunt (i. e. what they wished to have done).—He directed me to pay such a person, mihi cui numerum delegavit.—See COMMAND.—To address: to d. a letter to aby, ci inscribere epistolam. [*Leg*] Praescribere (e. g. epistolam, cui titulus praescriptus est, Gell.) does not answer to our direction on the outside.

DIRECTION, || Act of directing or aiming at, directio; thus Q. says, a 'conjecture' is a directio quadam rationis ad veritatem.—|| Line of motion with ref. to the point to be reached.—Mly by Crcl. or by regio, tractus (the district or quarter towards which the d. lies) or via (way); cursus (course); partes (parts). [*Leg*] Directio is the act of directing, or of levelling.—D. is in which the motion of bodies takes place, momenta (a. Wolf on *Tuc. 1, 17, 40*).—In the d. of Gaul, the Alps, &c. (aff. verb. of motion), ad Galliam versus, ad Alpes versus [*Leg*] very seldom without ad: as, ille supra Maelum Italiam versus navigaturus erat, *Sulpic. ap. Fam. 4, 12, 1*; al. in Italiam).—In a straightforward d., recta regione. recta via: in all d.'s, quoquo versus (Cæs.); in omnes partes (both aff. a verb. of motion; e. g. legationes, servos, &c. dimittere) in both d.'s, utroque versus (Gell.): in opposite d.'s, in contrarias partes (e. g. abire, of two persons; fluere, of two streams): to go away in the opposite d., in contrariam partem ire (247)

(Cæs.): in different d.'s, in diversas partes; also diversal (e. g. discesserunt).—diversal itineribus (of d.'s in which persons come): where the river changes the d. of its course, quae flumen intermittit (Cæs. B. G. 1, 38): to regain their right d., cursum corrigere (L. 29, 27): to put aby in the right d., ducere in viam, or (if he had before lost it) reducere in viam; erranti monstrare viam: the d. things are taking, cursus rerum.—To give atq, a d. towards, &c., qd dirigere in or ad qd (e. g. navem in portum; ad litora): to keep the right d., cursum tenere (eply of a vessel): to wander fm, deviare fm the right d., a via aberrare (to lose one's road); cursum non tenere (eply of ships and sea-faring people): to take another d., flectere iter (to take another way; of persons); immutari (to be changed; eply for the worse).—A road runs in the d. of, &c., via fert qd (leads to it); ducit qd (†).—I always move involuntarily in the d. of your room, ad dictam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (*Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1*): the roads, the footsteps, &c. lie or are in the d. of, &c., itinera, vestigia ferunt qd: my proceedings are all in the same d., haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via (C. Ferr. 5, 7, 181).—To gallop in different d.'s, *citato cursu in diversas partes avehi (of cavalry).—[*Leg*] discurrere is to ride up and down, and to fro): to be dragged in different d.'s, in diversas partes distrahi (fig. of the desires, &c.).—|| Government, management, administratio (e. g. belli).—moderatio, gubernatio (government, guidance; eply of the state, republics).—cura (the care).—procuratio (as deputy for another).—auctoritas (declaration of a superior's pleasure, with the inferior submits to).—summa rerum or imperii (the supreme d. of either domestic or military affairs).—summa belli (the d. of military affairs): the d. of domestic concerns, cura rei domesticae.—By aby's d., quo ducere; cs ductu (by his guidance); quo auctore (by his advice): to do atq, by aby's d., quo auctore facere qd: to have the d. of atq, regere; moderari; moderatorem esse cs rei; gubernare; Jx. regere et moderari. regere et gubernare. gubernare et moderari.—administrare.—praesae ci rei (e. g. the games, ludis; a business, negotio): to be entrusted with the d. of the war, bellum administrare: to have the principal d. of public affairs, publici consilii auctorem or moderatorem esse; repubblicam procurare: to submit to aby's d., or to be under his d., cs consilio regi; qm or cs auctoritatem sequi, ci parere, obtemperare: to be under the d. of another, or of others, alieni arbitrii esse.—|| Command, order, praescriptio; Jx. praescriptio moderatoque, praescriptum. Jussum, mandatum. auctoritas.—By aby's d.'s, Jussu or auctoritate cs; Jubente qd; Jussu a qd. [*Syr.* in COMMAND].—To follow aby's d.'s, cs praecceptum observare, curare (opp. negligere): to follow the letter of his d.'s, ad praescriptum agere (of an officer); see COMMAND, for phrases.—|| Direction (of a letter), *Inscriptio; *titulus epistolae inscriptus (C² epistola, cui cs nomen praescriptus est, Gell.).—|| Body of directors, *collegium magistrorum, praefectorum, praesidum; or magistri, praefecti, praesides [*Syr.* in DIRECTOR].

DIRECTLY, || In a direct line, recta (e. g. a sub-sellis recta ad rostra, C.; tendere recta Beneventum, H.); recta via, recta regione.—|| Immediately, straightway, statim, protinus, confestim. e vestigio. Illico.—*Syr.* in IMMEDIATELY.

DIRECTNESS, rectitudo (post-Class., Aggen. in Front. p. 46, Goes.). Crcl.

DIRECTOR, magister (one that takes care of and manages the interests of a company).—princeps (one that is at the head).—praeses (a president, one that fills the chair).—praefectus (one set over).—rector, moderator, gubernator (one that guides the helm, has the direction of the whole). [*Leg*] Director is without any ancient warrant, and at the most ought to be applied only as a title, in order to distinguish it fm rector: d. of a company or society, magister societatis (e. g. of a trading company): of a choir of singers, chori canentium magister (*Col. 12, 2, 4*): to be a d.: see To DIRECT.—to take the place of a d., pro magistro esse.

DIRECTORY, || The office of a director, magistratus; praefectura.—|| The directors as a body, *collegium magistrorum, praefectorum, praesidum, &c.; magistri; praefecti; praesides.

DIREPTION, direptio (C.).

DIRGE, nenia.—carmen funebre (the latter as an explanation of the former, Q. 8, 28).—cantus funebribus (so far as actually sung, vid. C. *Milon. 32, 86*).—carmen fennale (death-song; V. of the howling of the screech-owl). To sing a d. over aby, neniaem dicere de qd (ast. *Plant. Truc. 2, 1, 8*).

DIRK, pugniunculus.

DIRT, v. See **DIRTY**.

DIRT, lutum (d. of *streets, roads*).—*cœnum* (mire of bog, morass, &c.).—*sordes*. illuvies (the former, any d., e. g. of clothes; the latter *espdy* d. on the bodies of persons and animals).—*stercus*. *simus*. merda (the dung of persons and animals; *stercus*, simply dung; *simus*, as filth; merda, as something contemptible, defiling).—*quiescens* (all sweepings, refuse, &c., *whch* one throws away; also *fig.* of useless things).—*squalor* (disgusting d., opp. *nitor*).—*situs* (d. contracted by things being never touched or removed; by its being left in a damp place, &c.).—*pœdor* (of d., as emitting a bad smell; e. g. *fm* neglect of the person).—*purgamentum* (of the impurities that are removed when *athg* is cleaned).—*To be covered with d.* *situ squalere*: covered with d., *situ sordidus*; obætus *squalore* (e. g. vestis).—*A spot of d.* *macula*: to remove spots of d., *maculas abluere*, auferre, emendare, tollere (*Plin.*).—*To remove a spot of d. fm athg*, *maculam auferre de qâ re* (†); *maculam abluere ex qâ re* (by washing it out).

DIRTILY, sordide.—obscene. —**SYN. IN DIRTY.**

DIRTINESS, sordes, squalor; see **DIRT, s.**—*Meanness*, vid.—*Obcenity*, vid.

DIRTY, lutosus, cœnosus (prop.; **SYN. IN DIRT, s.**)—*lutulentus* (also *fig.*)—*luto* or *cœno oblitus*; obcenus (creating disgust when we see or hear of it, *fig.* of persons, paintings, verses, &c.).—*immundus* (not neat, not clean; opp. *mundus*).—*spurius* (of uncleanness disgusting to the eye or nose; then *fig.* = morally impure).—*sordidus* (also *fig.* of one who is dirtily mean, and of low-minded men generally).—*squalidus* (only *prop.*).—*pœdidus* (offensively d. in person: very rare, *Petron.*).—*Very d.* *sordium plenus*; *squalore sordidus*; *squaloris plenus* (C. of a person).—*obætus sordibus*, or *squalore*, *pœdore horridus* (†).—*To be d.* *sordere*, *squalere*: to be very d., *situ squalere*: to become d., *sordescere*.

DIRTY, v. *Inquinare* qd qâ re.—*maculam facere in qâ re* (cause a spot of dirt on it).—*maculare* (spot it; *Plaut. Cas. V.*).—*To d. oneself*, *se inquinare qâ re* (e. g. *sordibus, cœno*).

DISABILITY, Crcl. *He confesses his d.*, *confitetur se non posse*.—*To lie under a d. of doing athg*, qd non posse: to lie under a d. in consequence of *athg*, qâ re parum posse (e. g. *ingenio*).—*To lie under a legal d.*, *legibus vetari*; *jure prohiberi*: to acknowledge no d., nihil non se efficere posse ducere.—See **TO DISABLE**.—*Sit imbecillitas*; *infirmitas* (weakness) may serve (as in the understanding is conscious of its disability).

DISABLE, debilitare (to weaken; *membra, C.*; the enemy, *opes adversariorum, Np.*).—*Jm. affligere et debilitare*.—*Infirmare, enervare* (**SYN. IN WEAKEN**; vid.).—*cl faculatem qd facienda eripere*: qm prohibere, quomâci qd faciat (d. him to do something).—qm omnibus membris debili facere (*Sen.*: of maiming him bodily).—*exarnare* (*Vell.*: victis afflictoque ipsi exarnati—*civitatem dare mæduerunt, vid. Rubnk. ad loc.*).—*ad usum incommodare* (e. g. *manum, Ulp.*, is *post-Clas.*).—*To d. a ship*, *navem affliccare, frangere*; **inutilem ad navigandum reddere*.—*Old age d.'s us*, *senectus enervat et affligit homines*.—*To d. the enemy*, *opes hostium affligere* (L.); *hostes bello affligere* (L.); *opes adversariorum debilitare* (Np.); *accidere res hostium*.—*To d. guns*, **frangere pedamentum* or *pegma tormentorum* (*Bau.*).

DISABLED, debilitatus (opp. *occlusus, obtritus*).—*infirmus ac debilis factus*.—*exarnatus* (*Vell.*).—*manus, omnibus membris claudus ac debilis*.—*homo claudus ac debilis*, or *manus ac debilis* (see **CAPIPLE**).—*A d. ship*, *navis ad navigandum inutilis* (*Cæs.*).—*navis quassa* or *ventis quassata* (†), *debilitata* (*Lucr.*).—*D. in consequence of a fall*, *lapse debilitatus*.

DISABUSE, decipere qm qd (unteach him).—*opinionem levare* qm.—*cl or ex cs animo opinionem evellere* (correct a wrong impression; the latter of quite removing it).—*meliora docere qm* (teach him better).—*errore qm levare* (C.). or *exolvere* (*Ter.*); *errorem ci tollere* (L.), *eripere, extorquere*.—*ab errore avellere qm* (by strong measures; C.).

DISACUSTOM, detrahare ci cs rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine cs rei abducere.—*dedocere* qm qd (to unt teach him *athg*).

DISADVANTAGE, s. *Incommodum*.—*damnum*. *detrimētum*. *jactura* (**SYN. IN LOSS**).—*Iniquitas* (d. of situation; of an army, &c.; loci, locorum; also of a state of affairs, temporum).—*He states the d.'s of the ground*, *quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi proponit* (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 45*).—*At a d.*, *to one's d.*, *cum incommodo*; *cum damno*; *cum detrimento*: at a great d., to my great d., *cum magno meo incommodo*: to buy or sell at a d., *male emere* or *vendere*: without any d.,

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sine incommodo; *sine damno*; *sine fraude*: to state the d.'s of *athg*, *quid qâ res habeat incommodi proponere* (*ast. Cæs. B. G. 7, 45*).—*That d. is in some degree compensated by this advantage*, in istâ incommodate illud inest tamen commodi (quod, &c., C.): to suffer some d., *qo incommodo affici* (C.): the advantages of *athg* are greater than its d.'s, *qd plus habet adjumentum quam incommodi*: *athg* was a great d. to *aby*, *qâ res magnum ci attulit incommodum*: to remedy, lessen, &c. escape *fm a d.*, *incommodum dejicere, deminuere, devitare* (C.).—*The Roman people, in spite of all their d.'s*, *populus Romanus, tametia multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus est, tamen, &c.*: to speak to *aby's d.*, *laudibus cs obtrectare*; *detrahare de cs famâ*.—*Under all these d.'s*, *tot incommodis conflictatus* (*Cæs. B. G. 5, 35, 5*).

DISADVANTAGE, v. *incommodare* (ci or ci rei, or *absol. C. bus rare*).—*incommodum ci dare, ferre, afferre* or *importare* (C.).—*nocere* (*hur!*).—*ci damnum dare, afferre, or apportare*.—*detrimentum ci afferre, inferre, or importare*; *detrimento qm afficere*.—*fraudem ci facere*.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommodus.—*damnosus*. *detrimentoſus* (*hur!*!).—*alienus*. *adversus* (unfavorable).—*Iniquus* (unfavorable; *espdy* of ground, with ref. to military operations).—*D. ground*, *locus iniquus* or *alienus*.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, cum incommodo; *cum damno*; *cum detrimento*.—*male* (III).—*iniquè* (unfavorably).—*incommode* (*agst one's convenience, interests, &c.*).

DISAFFECT, alienare or *alienare* (*abalienatus* dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; *alienatus*, qui alienus est factus, *Fest.*): to *aby*, a qo.—qm or cs voluntatem or (*Plaut.*) *animum* a qo *abalienare*.—qm or cs voluntatem or *animum* (*L. Vell.*) a qo *alienare* (to oneself, a se; also *alienare sibi animum* cs, *Vell.*).—*avertere qm* or *cs animum* (*absol. or a qo*, a cs *amicitiâ*; *C. Cæs.*).—*abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qm* a qo.—*To attempt to d. soldiers*, *milites sollicitare* (*cf. Cæs. B. C. 2, 33, exir.*).—**DISAFFECTED, alienatus**, to *aby*, a qo; in consequence of *athg*, qâ re.—*voluntate alienatus* (S.): to be disaffected to *aby*, a qo *animo esse alieno* or *averso*; *totum se* a cs *amicitiâ* *avertisse* (*Cæs.*).

DISAFFECTION, alienatio: to *aby*, a qo (in T., in qm; see example below; C. also has a qd *qm*, *Phil. 2, 1*).—*Jm. alienatio disjunctio* (the latter term is the stronger, implying the actual separation that follows a change in one's inward feelings; see *Beier ad C. Laet. 21, 76*).—*animus inimicus infestusque*.—*voluntas abalienata*.—*Wch was the principal cause of d. to Vitellius in the Illyrian armies*, *inde præcipua in Vitellium alienatio per illyricos exercitus*.

DISAGREE, li Differ, discrepare cum qo and cum *re* (not to be in union with, opp. *concnere*); *disidère*, *disdintre* a and cum qo (not to agree in opinion, opp. *consentire*); *writer d. with each other*, *discrepat inter auctores, inter scriptores*: to d. with *aby* more in words than in reality, a qo *disdintre verbis magis quam sententiis*: to agree with any one in reality, but to d. in words, *re concnere, verbis discrepare* cum qo.—**Of food**, *stomacho alienum esse* (opp. *stomacho aptum* or *idoneum esse* or *convenire*, *Cels. 2, 25*).—*innatus stomacho* (opp. *sedere*, *H. Plin.*): to float about in it undigested).—*minus facile concoqui* (not to be easily digested).—*grævem esse*, or *parum salubrem esse*.—**Of medicine**, **parum commode facere*.—**parum prodere* (not to act well).—*nocere* (to be hurtful).

DISAGREEABLE, ingratius, insuavis, injucundus. *non jucundus*. *gravis*. *molestus*. *odiosus*.—See **UNPLEASANT**.—*To contain athg d.*, *injuranditatis qd habere* (C.).—*A d. smell, odor injucundus, gravis*.—*A d. voice*, *injucundus vocis sonus*: a smell that is not d., *non injucundus odor* (*Plin.*); *jucundus odor, &c.*: what is more d. than, &c.? *quid insuavis, quam, &c.*? (C.; e. g. *clamor in exordio cadens*).—*A d. temper*, *difficilis natura*: *fm its d. smell*, *propter gravitatem odoris* (*Plin.*).—*it is very d. of you to, &c.*, *illud mihi odiosum est, quod, &c.*—*Oil, when too old*, *has a d. smell*, *vetustas oleo tædium affert* (*Plin.*): to render life d., *vitam insuavem reddere* (C.).

DISAGREEABLENESS, injucunditas (C.; e. g. *orationis*).—*gravitas* (e. g. *odoris, Plin.*).—*insuavitas* (very late; *ditionis, Geil.*).—*morositas* (d. of temper).—*moestia* (d., as felt; the annoyance or disgust caused by it).—*tædium* (a d. object that wears one, annoys one).

DISAGREEABLY, injucundus (e. g. *res injucundius actæ, C.*: *injucunde does not occur*).—*male* (e. g. *olère, to smell d.*).—*graviter* (e. g. *olère*).

DISAGREEMENT, *disensio* (in q̄ re.—de re: *disference of opinion*; then = a misunderstanding or dispute, as the consequence of such difference; and difference generally, of things: e. g. *utilium cum honestis*, C.).—*disidium* (the alienation of persons, and breaking off of their intercourse; of two persons or parties.—*disidium* not to be confounded with *disidium* = a local separation).—*JN. disensio* ac *disidium*; *disidium* ac *disensio*.—*discordia* (want of harmony; the aiming at different ends; hence, also of things, rerum).—*Anamicable d.*, sine acerbitate *disensio*.—Amongst those who maintain the existence of the gods, there is so much d., &c., qui deos esse dixerunt, in tantā sunt varietate ac dissensione constituti, ut, &c.—See **DIFFERENCE**; **QUARREL**.

DISALLOW, *non probare*. *improbare* (not to approve of; opp. *probare*, *approbare*; *improbare*, also [opp. *defendere*] = not to admit the truth of an opinion; and also to rescind [e. g. *judicium sacerdotii*]).—*reprobare* (also *opp. probare*, *approbare*; of not allowing opinions; also [opp. *asciscere*] of what our nature rejects and dislikes; C.).—*damnare*, *condemnare* (*condemnare*).—*reprehendere*, *vituperare* (*censure*; opp. *probare*, *laudare*).—[**SYN. in BLAME**.]—*negare* (to deny).—*I To d.* an account, *rationem non probare* (C.).—*To allow each particular item, and yet d. his total*, *æra singula probare*; *summam, quæ ex his contacta est, non probare* (C.).

DISALLOWABLE, *non probandus*. *improbandus*. *reprobandus*.—*vituperandus*. *reprehendendus*.

DISALLOWANCE, *improbatio* (opp. *approbatio*).—*dissuasio* (opp. *adhortatio*).—*reprehensio*. *vituperatio* (*censure*; opp. *probatio*, *laus*).

DISALLOWED, *non concessus*.—*non probatus*. *reprobatus*. *improbatus*.

DISANIMATE, see **DISHEARTEN**.

DISANNUL, see **ANNUL**.

DISAPPEAR, *evanescere* (prop. of dew, &c.; then of reports, &c. and fig. of hopes).—*evolare* e conspectu (*pass rapidly out of sight*; of ships, &c.).—*abire* (go away; prop. and fig.; of a pestilence, fear, an evil, time, &c.).—*aufferi* (to be carried away or removed; legally or illegally; prop.).—*toll* (to be taken out of the way; prop. and fig.).—*obscurari* (to be darkened; of the stars).—*extabescere* (used fig. of what dies away; e. g. opinions, C.).—*occultari* (to be hidden; opp. *aperiri*, of the stars).—*se abdere*. *se abdere in occultum* (to hide oneself; of persons).—*se subtrahere*. *clam se subducere* (of persons absconding).—*The ship soon disappeared*, *navis evolabat e conspectu quasi fugiens: the land soon disappeared*, *celeriter e conspectu terræ ablati sunt* (L. 29, 27): *the silver tables disappeared from all the temples*, *mensæ argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt: those times have disappeared*, *ablit illud tempus: the evil disappeared for a short time*, *malum ablit in diem: every memorial of them has disappeared*, *eorum memoria evanuit: this custom has totally disappeared*, *consuetudo de civitate sublata est: the fear of royal government has disappeared*, *timor regni sublatus est: not only the thing, but its very name has disappeared*, *cum re nomen quoque vetustate aboluit* (L. 1, 23).

DISAPPEARANCE, *Crcl.*; with the d. of their fear, metu remoto (T.).

DISAPPOINT, *fallere*. *decipere* (*deceive*; the latter implying intention).—*frustrari* (*deceive by false hopes, d. ab'y's expectation*).—*desituere* (to leave in the lurch, after having promised, &c.; also used absol.).—*mentiri* (to convey a false notion or expectation; of things, e. g. oculi, frons, vultus).—*fraudare* (to defraud, qm q̄ re; and absol. qm).—*JN. fraudare et fallere* (e. g. socium, C.).—*ad vanum or ad irritum or ad vanum et irritum redigere* (to make *athg* as good as undone; defeat it, &c.).—*Not ad nihil redigere, in this sense*.—*fidem fallere*, *mutare*, or *frustrari*; *fidem frangere*, *violare*, *non servare* (to d. by not keeping one's word): *take care not to d. me, cave aliter facias*.—*To d. ab'y's hope or expectation*, *spem c. fallere*, *ludere* or *destituere*; *expectationem c. decipere*: *to be disappointed in a hope or expectation*, *a spe destitui*; *spes me fallit*, *destituit*, or *frustratur*; *opinio me frustratur*: *to see one's hopes disappointed*, *spem perdere*; *spe excedere*; *a spe decedere*; *spe deijci*; *spes ad irritum cadit* or *redigitur*: *death disappointed all his hopes*, *omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit: disappointed of his hope*, *destitutus a spe* (L.), *spe* (Curt. 8, 6): *being disappointed in this hope or expectation*, *hac spe lapsus* (Cæs.); *being disappointed of his only hope*, *destitutus ab unica spe* (L. 40, 47): *if he d's us*, *si i destituit* (L.): *to be disappointed by ab'y*, *a quo destitutum esse*: *to d. a suitor*, *ca*

precibus non satisfacere.—*I am never disappointed, when I ask him a favour*, *nullius rei a quo repulsam fero* (Np.): *when he was disappointed in this*, *ubi id parum processit*.—*To be disappointed* (of things; e. g. *attempts*, *plans*, &c.). *irritum fieri*; *ad irritum cadere*, *recidere* or *venire*.—*I have been disappointed*, *evenit qd præter spem*; *res præter opinionem cecidit*; *res aliter, ac ratus eram, cecidit*; *aliter res cecidit, ac putabam* (the thing has turned out differently from what I expected; in a bad sense).

DISAPPOINTING, *spem fallens*, *frustratus*, &c.—*To feel or think *athg* d.*, *molestiam trahere* or *capere* ex re.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *destitutio* (the being deserted by ab'y, who has broken an implied or actual promise).—*successus nullus* (want of success).—*frustratio* (e. g. quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem his frustratio dolorem attulit, *Planc. ap. C. Ep.* 10, 23, 25).—*malum*. *Incommodum* (an evil; an annoyance).—*repulsa* (rejection of one's suit).—*To meet with a d.* (= refusal), *repulsam ferre*.—*You shall not meet with a d.* (= refusal), *haud repulsus abibis*; *quidquid me ores, impettrabis* (Aft. *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 2, 14).—*Mly by Crcl.*.—*I have met with a d.*, *spes me fefellerit, delusit, frustrata est*; *a spe deceptus sum*; *a spe destitutus sum*.—*After this d.*, *ubi id parum processit* (when this attempt failed, L.).—*Athg has been a great d. to me*, *molestiam trahere* or *capere* ex q̄ re.

DISAPPROBATION, *improbatio* (opp. *approbatio*). *dissuasio* (*dissuading fm*; opp. *adhortatio*).—*reprehensio*. *vituperatio* (*censure*; opp. *probatio*, *laus*); *shots of d.*, *acclamatio* (see *Lat. Dict.*).—*To meet with d.*, *improbari* (not to be approved of); *vituperari*; in *vituperationem venire* (to be blamed).

DISAPPROVAL, see **DISAPPROBATION**.

DISAPPROVE, *non probare*. *improbare*. *reprobare* (opp. *probare*, *approbare*).—*damnare*. *condemnare* (*condemn*; opp. *approbare*).—*dissuadere* qd or de re (*dissuade fm*; opp. *auctorem esse* c. rei or *adhortari*).—*reprehendere*. *vituperare* (*censure*; opp. *probare*, *laudare*).—*To d. greatly of *athg**, *qd vehementer reprehendere*; *valde vituperare*.

DISARM, *examare* (also *impr.* = 'to make harmless'; e. g. *accusationem*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 29).—*dearmare*. *armis exuere* (only prop.; the first, L. 4, 10).—*armis despoliare* *qm* (Cæs.).—*arma militibus deripere* (T. H.).—*lenire*, *mitigare* (*impr.*—to soften down; e. g. *ab'y's wrath*, *c. iram*).

DISARRAY, v. || *Undress*; *vid.* — || *Throw ranks into confusion*, *turbare* (ordines); *perturbare* (exercitum); *confundere* (ordines).

DISARRAY, s. || *Undress*; *vid.*—|| *Disorder*, *confusion*, *perturbatio* (e. g. exercitiis).—ordines incompositi.

DISASTER, *incommodum* (unpleasant, inconvenient occurrence; often as euphemistic term for a defeat).—*malum*. *res mala* or *adversa* (evil).—*casus adversus* or *infestus* (*mischance*, *misshap*).—*adversa fortuna* (*adverse occurrence*).—*calamitas* (*misery occasioned by great damage or loss; also by war*).—*clades* (*disastrous occurrence; eply of disastrous military occurrence*).—*A great d.* (i. e. *disastrous defeat*), *magna clades* atque *calamitas*: *to cause a great d.*, *cladem inferre*; *magnam cladem facere* (S.); *to bring a great d. upon a state*, &c., *magnam ei* (e. g. *populo Romano*) *cladem afferre*: *to meet with a d.*, *cladem accipere*: *a great d.*, (*maximam*) *calamitatem capere* or *accipere*.—*D's* (= *misshaps*, *mischances*), *incommoda*, pl.: *res adversæ* or *incommodæ*: *to meet with d's*, *in res adversas incidere*: *to meet with nothing but d's*, *multum malum rerum sustinere*; *omnia mala qm consecantur*: *to bear d's*, *mala ferre* or *perpeti*. *calamitates perferre* (Cæs.), *tolerare* (C.), *ferre* (Np.).—*to save ab'y fm a d.*, *calamitatem prohibere qm*: *disheartened by these d's*, *his proeliis calamitatibusque fractus*.

DISASTER, v. See **TO BLAST**, **INJURE**, &c.

DISASTROUS, *miser*. *calamitosus*.—*JN. funestus* et *calamitosus*.—*infelix*. *adversus*. *malus*. *luctuosus*. *gravis*. *tristis*. *infestus* (**SYN. in CALAMITOUS**).—*A d. event*, *clades*. *calamitas*.—*JN. clades atque calamitas*.—*Incommodum*.—*malum*. *casus adversus* or *infestus*: *a most d. war*, *acerbissimum atque calamitosissimum bellum*: *a d. fire*, *calamitosum incendium*.—*Disheartened by these d. battles*, *his proeliis calamitatibusque fractus*.—*D. times*, *tempora gravia*, *iniqua*.

DISAVOW, *abnuere* (opp. *annuere*; *to signify by nods, winks, &c. that a supposition is erroneous*; e. g. *abnuere crimen*).—*infatiri* (in *Ter. &c.*, *infatias ire*, opp. *confiteri*; *to deny some fact affecting one's interest*; e. g. *a debt*, *infatiri debitum*, *so infat. depositum*, &c.).

repudiare (to reject; e. g. consilium).—improbare (to express disapproval of; as in 'to d. parts of the proclamation').—diffiteri (rare; but Class.; with acc. only, O.; diffiteri opus).—non agnoscere qd (opp. confiteri or aum esse dicere).—*negare qd or qm suum esse.—He d.'s all suspicion, negat nec suspicari: to d. the authorship of althg. *diffiteri opus [aft. O. Am. 3, 14, 28], librum, &c., *negare se qd scripsisse.

DISAVOWAL, infitatio (espily d. of a debt, &c.).—improbatio (declaration of one's disapproval of a person or thing).—repudiatio (rejection); or by Crcl.

DISAVOWMENT, see DISAVOWAL.

DISBAND, dimittere (militi v. propr.; e. g. exercitum, &c.).—mittere. missos facere. missionem dare (to give soldiers, &c. their dismissal).—sacramento or militia solvere (to free fm their obligation to serve).—exactorare (L.; not prae-Aug. in the time of emperors to dismiss those who had served at most 16 years, whereas mittere was applied to those who had served 20 years or more; see T. I Ann. 36; Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 24).—That all the troops should be disbanded and sent home, ut omnes milites exactorati domum dimitterentur (L.); to d. themselves, se exactorare (L.).—Disbanded, missiculus (e. g. missiculi Praetoriani, Suet. Ner. 48).

DISBARK, see DEBARK, DISSEMBARK.

DISBELIEF, prps dubitanti obstinatio (e. t. for unbelief).—diffidentia (want of confident reliance on a statement, fact, &c.; e. g. diffidentiam rei simulare, S. Jug. 60, 5).—Crcl. by non credere: they strengthened the conspiracy by their d. of its existence, conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt.

DISBELIEVE, non credere.—fidem non habere ci or ci rei (e. g. insanorum visis).—fidem non adjungere ci rei. fidem non tribuere ci rei.—qd verum (esse) non putare.—parvam ci fidem habere (Ter.).—We are not so much to d. the fact, as to inquire into the reasons of it, non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio querenda est: when fables began to be disbelieved, quum fabulis minor haberetur fides.

DISBOWEL, exenterare (prae- and post-Class.).

DISBURDEN, exonerare (to relieve fm a burden, propr.; e. g. navem, stomachum, alvum, ventrem; and fig. animum sollicitudine; conscientiam meam, both Crcl.).—levare. liberare. solvere (fig. to free fm): to d. oneself of althg, deponere qd (to lay aside; e. g. curas).—expedire se qd re (to extricate oneself fm; e. g. curas): to d. one's heart (of care), allevare sollicitudines; animum exonerare sollicitudine (Curt. 4, 13, 22): to d. one's heart (= make a full statement of what oppresses it), totum se patefacere ci; expromere ocella sua (Ter.): 'to d. a country surcharged with multitude of inhabitants' (Hale), exonerare plebem colonia deducta (L.): 'to disburden itself into...' (of a river), exonerare se in (with acc. Plin.).

DISBURSE, solvere. exsolvere. persolvere.—pendere. expendere.—numerare. dinumerare (Com.). dissolvere.—dependere [Srv. in Pav].—erogare (ask for it out; propr. to take money out of the treasury [ex arario] aft. application to the people; the purpose for wh. in with acc.; e. g. pecuniam in classem; also of private disbursements; C. Att. 8, 5, An.).—promere. depromere (to take out; deprom. qd ex arcæ, ex serario).

DISBURSEMENT, erogatio (rare, but Class.; pecuniae, C.).—solutio (act of paying, C.).—pensio (payment; of several; e. g. prima pensio).—*expensio post-Class. (Cod. Theod.).

DISBURSER, Crcl. qui erogat, &c. [Srv.] erogator, solutor, late.—divisor, agent who disburses money in bribes to electors.

DISC, discus (the d. or quoit of the ancients).—orbis (any round but flat body).—The sun's or moon's d., orbis solis, lunae (see Plin. 2, 9, 6).

DISCARD, || Cast off a person, dimittere qm (e. g. a soldier or servant).—repudiare (to reject, &c.; e. g. istos comites, Plaut.; duces, Cas.).—To d. a friend, removere se ab amicitia cs (C. Laet. 21, 77) or a qo (C. Att. 4, 8, 6, § 3); repudiare amicitiam cs (C.); deficiere ab amicitia cs (Np. Con. 2); renuciare amicitiam ci (L.).—|| Reject or get rid of a thing, rejicere (e. g. accordiam, Plaut.).—rejicere et aspernari (C.).—removere (e. g. avaritiam, superbiā, S.; moram, Plaut.; sumptum, C.).—repudiare (e. g. iracundiam, virtutem; alvi, &c.); Jn. spernere et repudiare. repudiare rejicereque.—exuere (to strip off althg, humanitatem omnem; feritatem, &c.).—nuncium remittere ci rei (to divorce oneself fm it; e. g. virtuti, C.).—relegare (to banish, + ambitionem, H.): to d. the feelings of humanity, omnem humanitatem exuere: to d. all suspicion, suspitionem deponere: whatever suspicion one has entertained, (250)

omnem offensionem suspitionis, quam habuerat qd, deponere: to d. anxiety, exonerare animum sollicitudine.

DISCERN, discernere (Curt.; see an object so as to distinguish it fm others; qd or qm; qd or qm a qo); discipere (propr.; mly neut.; fig. of the mind, with acc.); Jn. discernere et displicere.—internoscere (to know an object amongst others, fm which one distinguishes it).—|| To discern one thing fm another, or 'between one thing and another,' is either discernere or internoscere hoc et illud, or hoc ab illo; e. g. to d. black fm white, alba et atra discernere (so probanda atque improbanda; insidiatore et petitem invidiis): to d. between panthers and parde, disc. pantheras a pardis (so id quod visum erat a falso, C.).—His blinded intellect discerned none of these things, horum nihil dispexit caecata mens: to d. between a true and a false friend, discernere blandum amicum a vero et internoscere: to d. a deserving person fm an undeserving one, internoscere dignum et indignum. || discernere, internoscere, &c. may also have a dependent interrog. clause; e. g. internoscere visa vera sint illa, an falsa (C.); animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius (C.).—|| See clearly, cernere. videre [Srv. in Srv.].—Jn. cernere et videre.—sentire ac videre (of mental perception; acc. and inf.).

DISCERNIBLE, aspectabilis. quod cerni potest. quod aspectu sentitur. quod in cernendi sensum cadit.—conspicuum. oculis subiectus (plainly d.); to be d., oculis cerni; cadere sub aspectum or sub oculos, or in cernendi sensum; aspectu sentiri: to become d., sub aspectum venire. in conspectum dari. apparere.—oculis subijci.—se aperire (of stars, &c.). To make d., subijcere oculis or sub oculos or sub aspectum. dare in conspectum. Too small to be d., minor, quam ut cerni possit: the light of the sun causes the stars themselves to be no longer d., in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni (Q.).

DISCERNIBLY, manifesto.—ita ut facile appareat. DISCERNING, intelligens (understanding, having a sound judgement, &c.; e. g. intelligentium judicium, opp. vulgi iudicium).—acutus. acer.—perspicax. sagax.—[Srv. in Sagacious, vid.]

DISCERNMENT, || The distinguishing between objects, distinctio (e. g. veri a falso, C.).—|| Intelligent insight into things, intelligentia (understanding; whereby taken, by means of it, and distinct knowledge thereby acquired, cs rei).—perspicacia (a seeing through, clear understanding, veri, C. Off. 1, 5, 14).—prudentia. sapientia (higher d.).—distinguished by C. in philosophy; that sapientia is d. of the nature of God and mankind, and the relations in which these stand to each other; but prudentia, the knowledge of that wh. we should choose as good, and avoid as evil; cf. Off. 1, 43, 153; of althg, cs rei).—judicium (faculty of judging; then judgement founded on knowledge).—cognitio (clear knowledge and d. acquired in a thing; in althg, cs rei): want of d., imprudentia: a man of great d., vir prudentissimus; vir multi or magni consilii; vir consilii plenus: men of education and d., viri docti et eruditi: nothing escapes his d., nihil est, quod non perscipiat: with d., sapienter; prudenter: to have or possess d., intelligentia valere or praestare (easily great d.): to possess understanding and d., rationis et intelligentiae participem esse: to possess great d., prudenter intelligere (e. g. of an orator; C. Brut. 6, 23): to possess deep d., altā mente praeditum esse: to possess more d. than some one, plus, quam qd, habere prudentiae: to have d. in althg, intelligentiam cs rei habere: to have a clear d. of a thing, plane videre qd.

DISCERP, discerpere.

DISCERPIBLE, quod discerpi, dirimi, or distrahi potest (C.). The soul is not d., animus nec accerni, nec dividī, nec discerpi, nec distrahi potest (C.). A body that is not d., corpus, quod dirimi distrahivē non potest.

DISCERNIBILITY, Crcl. To deny the d. of the soul, *negare animum discerpi posse.

DISCEPTION, divulsio (late; Hieron.).

DISCHARGE, || Emission of a fluid, effluviū (the flowing out; e. g. humoris ex corpore, Plin.).—profuvium (the flowing forth; e. g. sanguinis; alvi, &c.).—fluxio (Class. Freund.). of blood fm the nose, sanguinis a naribus, Plin.; fm the eyes, oculorum, Plin.).—|| Dismissal, missio (v. pr. of soldiers; Obs. missio gratiosa as a favour, honesta after the full time of service, causaria on account of illness, infirmity, &c., justa or injusta with or without good reasons, ignominiosa as a disgrace).—dimissio (of servants or sol-

diere.—To *give* *aby* his *d.*, *dimittere* *qm*; *missionem* *dare* *ci*; *exauctorare* *qm* (exact, *was used, in the times of the empire, of soldiers who had served but 16 years at most*; *mittere*, &c., of those who had served 20 years or more; v. *T. Ann.* 1, 36: *comp. Bremi Suet. Oct.* 24).—*qm* militiā *o* *sacramento* *solvere*: *to give* *aby* his *d.* *as a mark of disgrace*, *quam* *ignominia* *dimittere* *qm*; *qm* *ignominia* *causa* *removere* *ab exercitu*: *to receive* *one's d.*, *dimitti*; *missio* *datur* *ci*; *militiā* *o* *sacramento* *solvi*: *to demand* *one's d.*, *missionem* *postulare* *o* *exposcere*; *missionem* *efflagitare* (*in a violent manner*): *to apply* *for* *one's d.*, *missionem* *rogare*.—|| *Discharge* *of* *military*, &c., *emissio* *(c. u. g. tormenta telorum emissiones habent, C.)*; *o* *Crel.* *by* **tormentum* *(or -a)* *mittere* *o* *emittere*: *d.'s of artillery in honour of* *aby*, **tormenta* *honoris* *causa* *emissa*: *to salute* *aby* *with* *d.'s of artillery*, **tormenta* *honoris* *causa* *emittere* (*to fire a salute*).—|| *Discharge* *in consequence of* *an acquittal*, *absolutio* (*g. i. with* *gen.* *of the charge*).—*liberatio* (*the act of freeing, or the being freed*).

DISCHARGE, v. TRANS. || *Unload*, *exonerare* (*e. g. a ship's cargo*, *exon. navem* *o* *navigium*; *exon. bus* *exinanire* *nav.* *is an opprobrious expression*; *exon. plastrum*)—*exinanire* (*to empty*; *navem*, *used opprobriously*, *C.*; *onustum vehiculum*, *Plin.*).—|| *Improve*.—*a*) *To pay*; *to d. a*, *res* *alienum* *solvere* *o* *dissolvere*; *are* *alieno* *exire*: *to d. debita*, *debita* *solvere*; *nomina* *dissolvere*, *exsolvere*, *expedire*: *to d. a debt* *by taking up money*, *versura* *solvere* *o* *dissolvere*: *to d. one's debts*, *liberare* *se* *are* *alieno*: *to d. his debts wholly* *or in part*, *liberare* *aut levare* *se* *are* *alieno*: *to call upon* *aby* *to d. a debt*, *nomen* *exigere*: *to d. the debt of nature*, *debitum* *naturæ* *reddere*: *to d. the debt we owe to our country*, *solvio* *patriæ*, *quod* *debeo*.—*b*) *To perform a duty*, *get rid of an obligation*; *to d. a duty*, *officium* *præstare* *o* *facere* *o* *exsequi*: *to d. every particular of one's duty*, *nullam* *officii* *partem* *deserere* (*more under* *Duty*); *officio* *suo* *fungi*; *officio* *suo* *satisfacere* (*seld.*, *and not in C.*, *explere* *officium*; *implere* *officii* *sui* *partes*): *to d. a duty conscientiously*, **munere* *sibi* *delato* *religiosæ* *fungi*: *not to d. a duty*, *officio* *suo* *desse*; *deserere* *officii* *sui* *partes*; *ab officio* *suo* *decedere*, *recedere*: *to d. a commission*, *mandatum* *conficere*, *perficere*, *peragere*, *exsequi*, *persequi*: *in the most accurate manner*, *exhaustive* *mandatum*.—*c*) *To let off a gun*, &c., *telum* *mittere*, *emittere*, *permittere* (*the last, so as to hit the mark*): *to d. guns*, *tormenta* *mittere* *o* *emittere* (*tormenta* *bellica* *explodere* *o* *displodere*, *not Lat.*): *to d. an arrow*, *sagittam* *expellere* *arcu* (*†*).—|| *Dismiss* (*a soldier*), *qm* *militiā* *o* *sacramento* *solvere*; *qm* *exauctorare*; *qm* *dimittere* (*g. i. soldiers* *o* *servants*): *to ask to be discharged*, *missionem* *postulare*.—|| *To Discharge* *itself* (*of rievors*, &c.); *in* *mare* *effundere*, *or* *se effundere*; *in* *mare* *fluere* *o* *effluere*; *in* *mare* *erumpere*.—*In* *mare*, &c. *sese* *exonerare* (*Plin.*).

DISCHARGE, INTRANS. *A wound* *d.'s*, *pus* *exit*, *effluit*, *o* *effunditur* *ex vulnere*.

DISCIPLE, a. *discipulus*.—*auditor* (*a hearer*; *e. g. Theophrasti*). *Jn.* *auditor* *et* *discipulus* (*C.*)—*assēcla* (*follower*, *hanger on*, *but only with contemptuous meaning*).—*†* *sectator*, *assēclator* *not till sivo. age*).—*D.'s of Aristotle*, *Zeno*, &c., *ab* *Aristotele*, *a* *Zenone* *perfecti*: *our friends* *the d.'s of Plato* *et* *Aristotele*, *nostri illi a Platone* *et* *Aristotele*: *to be a d. of* *aby*, *disciplinā* *o* *institutione* *cs* *uti*; *uti* *qo* *magistro*; *qm* *magistrum* *habere* (*to have* *aby* *for one's master*); *qm* *audire* (*to attend* *aby's lectures*); *esse* *o* *profectum* *esse* *a qo* (*to belong to his school of philosophy*); *qm* *sequi* *o* *persequi* (*to receive* *his doctrines*): *to become* *aby's d.*, *trudere* *se* *ci* *in* *disciplinam*.—*The Romans* *used to express* *the d.'s of* *aby* *by an attributive*; *the d.'s of* *Pythagoras*, *Socrates*, &c., *Pythagoræ*, *Socratici*, &c.

DISCIPLE, v. **disciplinā* *o* *ab* *disciplinam* *informare* *qm*.—**ad* *legem* *o* *disciplinam* *instituere* *qm*.—**religione* *lumbere* *qm*.—**institutionibus* *suis* *erudire* *qm*.

DISCIPLESHP, Crel.—*discipulatus* (*very late*; *Tertull.*).

DISCIPLINARIAN. *A strict d.*, *severissimī* *imperi vir*.—*diligens* *imperi* (*Np. Con.* 1, 2).—*diligens* *disciplina* (*Vell.* 1, 6).

DISCIPLINE, a. *disciplina*.—*Want of* *d.*, *immodestia*.—*intemperantia* (*want of subordination*; *e. g. amongst soldiers*).—*licentia* (*want of restraint, licence*).—*Bad domestic d.*, *mala domestica disciplina*: *to subject* *aby* *to severe d.* *qm* *severius* *coercere*; *qm* *tristiore* *disciplinā* *continere*: *to preserve* *strict d.*, *disciplinam* *severe* *regere*: *in his family* *he preserved, in little and great* (251)

things alike, not only a strict but even a severe d., *domesticam disciplinam* *in parvis* *et* *majoribus* *rebus* *diligenter* *adeo* *severique* *rexit*: *is this your d.?* *o* *what d. is this?* *quānam* *sunt* *hi* *more?* *quānam* *ista* *licentia* *est?*—|| *Military discipline*, *discipl. militiæ* *o* *rei militaris* (*L.*). *disciplina* *militaris* (*†*).—*In this sense* *never* *disciplina* *bellica*, *i. e. the art of war*).—*militiæ* *disciplina*; *fm* *cont.*; *disciplina* *only*: *severe* *military d.*, *disciplina* *severa*; *disciplina* *severitasque*: *bad military d.*, *disciplina* *solutior*; *o* *laxior*: *to preserve strict military d.*, *disciplinam* *militarem* *severe* *conservare* (*L.* 39, 6); *disciplinam* *militarem* *severe* *regere* (*aff. Suet. Cæs.* 48); *disciplinam* *accerrime* *severe* *exigere* (*Suet. Tib.* 19).—**militæ* *severā* *disciplinā*, *conservare*: *to introduce* *too severe a military d.*, *disciplinam* *militarem* *præfactus* *et* *rigidius* *astringere* (*Val. Max.* 9, 7, 7); *military d. relaxes, ceases*, *disciplina* *solvitur* *o* *dissolvitur* *o* *prolabitur* (*L.*): *to relax*, *cs. military d.*, *disciplinam* *militarem* *solvere* (*L.*), *resolvere* (*C.*); *disciplinam* *severitatemque* *dissolvere* (*Auct. B. Afr.* 65).—*†* *Scripto* *preserved a strict military d.*, *disciplina* *militaris* *a* *Lucio* *Scipione* *severe* *conservabatur* (*L.* 39, 6); *want of d.*, *immodestia*.—*intemperantia*: *to restore the ancient military d.*, *disciplinam* *militarem* *restituere* (*L.*) *or* *ad* *priscos* *more* *redigere*; *antiquam* *duram* *militiam* *revocare* (*T.*): *to preserve* *d.*, *militæ* *coercere* *et* *in* *officio* *continere*.

DISCIPLINE, v. *To d. aby*, *qm* *regendum* *suscipere*: *to d. troops*, *militæ* *coercere* *et* *in* *officio* *continere* (*of preserving d. amongst them*).—**exercitum* *iustæ* *militiæ* *o* *militari* *discipline* *assuefacere*.—*Disciplined troops*, *exercitus* *parentior*: *well-disciplined troops*, *militæ* *optimā* *disciplinā* *instituti* (*L.*).

DISCLAIM, renunciare *ci* *rei*; *also* *qd* *ci* (*to give up as if by a formal declaration*; *e. g. the Stoics*, *Stoici*; *public business*, *publicis officiis*; *aby's friendship*, *amicitiā* *ci*).—*dimittere* *o* *remittere* *qd* (*to let* *abthg*) *to d. an opinion*, *remittere* *opinionem* *animo* (*to give up an opinion one has entertained*); *sententiam* *aspernari* *o* *contemnere* (*despise* *it*).—*repudiare* (*to reject*; *e. g. consilium*).—*improbare*. (*omnino* *non* *probare* (*not to approve of*)).—*spernere*. *aspernari* (*to despise and therefore reject*).—*recusare* (*to refuse*; *e. g. amicitiam* *populi* *Romani*).—*abjicere* *qd* (*to fling* *it* *away*; *e. g. honorem* *et* *gloriam*).—*infitiari* *qd* (*to deny*).—*negare*. *pernegare* (*the latter rare*; *to deny*).—*†* *A substantive* *aff. disclaimer* *is often translated* *by an inf. aff. negare*: *he disclaimed any intention of not respecting their territories*, *finēs* *eorum* *se* *violaturum* *negavit*: *he d.'s* *all* *recollection*, *negat* *se* *meminisse*; *all knowledge of*, *scisæ* *se*, *id* *vero* *pernegat* (*Ter.*); *negat* *se* *scire*: *he d.'s* *all* *suspicion of*, *negat* *neg* *cs* *suspiscari* (*C.*): *to d. a son*, *abdicare* *filium*: *aby's jurisdiction*, *imperium* *cs* *detractare*; *dominationem* *cs* *detractare*.

DISCLAIMER, || *One who disclaims*, *detractator* (*post-Class. Petr. Aus.*).—*infitiator* (*one who denies a deposit or debt*).—*†* *repudiator* (*Ter.*) *et* *improbare*, *very late*.—|| *Plea of denial*, *negatio* (*denial*). *negatio* *infinitique* *facti* (*C.*).

DISCLOSE, aperire (*open*; *g. i. in almost every sense* of *'disclose'*).—*pandere*. *expandere* (*to open*; *of flowers*, &c., *florem*).—*nudare*. *retegere* (*to d. thoughts, secrets*, &c.).—*expromere*. *in* *medium* *proferre* (*to publish for the advantage*, &c. *of others*).—*manifestum* *facere*. *patefacere* (*to reveal*; *e. g. a crime*, *plot*, &c.).—*enunciare*. *vulgare*. *In* *lucem* *proferre* (*to reveal what one should keep secret*).—*communicare* *qd* *cum* *qo* (*to communicate it to him*, *consilium* *suum* *cum* *qo*).—*prodere* (*to betray*).—*detegere* (*common* *aff. Aug.* age; *does not occur in Cæs.*; *C. joins* *patefactus* *et* *detectus*; *insidias*, *L.*; *consilium*, *L.*; *mentem*, *Q.*; *animi* *secreta*, *Q.*).—*Indicare* (*e. g. rem* *patri*, *Ter.*; *ci* *de* *epistolis*).—*Indicium* *cs* *rei* *afferre* *ad* *qm* (*C.*); *Indicium* *deferre* *ad* *qm* (*T.*; *to d. a crime* *to a magistrate*; *of an accomplice*).—*To d. to* *aby* *all* *one's secrets*, *omnia* *arcana* *apud* *qm* *expromere*: *to d. the secrets of one's heart*, *animi* *arcana* *proferre*: *he d.'s* *his opinion*, *sententiam* *suum* *aperit*: *to the captain of the vessel who he is*, *domino* *navis*, *quis* *sit*, *aperit*: *to d. the mysteries*, *enunciare* *mysteria*: *to d. itself*, *se* *aperire* (*g. i. and* *emply of flowers*).—*se* *pandere*; *florem* *expandere* (*of flowers*).—*dehiscere* (*Plin.*; *of the rose*).—*se* *detegere* (*to discover* *itself*; *e. g. mores*—*se* *detegunt*): *we must wait till the thing d.'s* *itself*, *expectandum*, *dum* *se* *ipsa* *res* *aperiat*.—*†* *For* *disclosing* *thoughts*, &c., *recludere* *et* *reservare* *are* *almost entirely* *poet.*

DISCLOSURE, indicium (*d. of a crime* *to a magistrate*; *e. g. conjurationis*).—*patefacto* (*e. g. rerum* *opertarum*, *C.*; *very rare*).—*delatio* (*d. of a crime* *to a magistrate*): *to make* *a d. to* *aby*, *demonstrare* *o* *sig-*

nificare qd cl.—communicare qd cum qo.—certiorem qm facere de re.—indicium cs rei ad qm afferre.—indicium deferre ad qm. *See To DISCLOSE.*—*Often by Cael.*: Alcibiades saw that he should gain much popularity by this d., sensit Alcibiades, id si aperuisset, magnam se inturum gratiam (Np. Alc. 9, 5): if the d. of this conspiracy is due to me, ista conjuratio si patefacta per me est.

DISCOLORATION, decoloratio (C.).—coloris mutatio.

DISCOLOUR, decolorare; with *athg*, qā re.—colorem cs rei vitare (Sen.: as definition of decolorare).—colorem cs rei mutare or immutare (of a simple change of colour).—splendorem cs rei maculare (used figuratively by C.).—To be d., discolorari.—colorem mutare (of a state, colorem mutasse).—A discoloured corpse, decoloratum corpus mortui (Auct. Herenn.).

DISCOMFIT, v. *See To DEFEAT.*

DISCOMFITURE, **DISCOMFIT**, s. *See DEFEAT*, s. **DISCOMFORT**, s. mala corporis affectio (bodily d.).—incommodum. Incommoditas (*athg* that is inconvenient, disagreeable, annoying; the latter mty post-Aug.).

—(animi) perturbatio (uneasiness of mind).—cura (uneasiness, apprehension).—solicitude (anxiety).—angor (distress and anguish of mind fm apprehension of an impending evil).—ægritudo (distress of mind, caused by a present evil).—molestia (trouble; depression of spirits).—~~in~~ inquietudo post-Aug. (Sen.).—To suffer d., incommodum capere or accipere. qo affici incommodo (to suffer any inconvenience, annoyance, &c.).—molestiam trahere (ex qā re); molestiam capere; perturbari; commoveri; per moveri; sollicitum esse de re: nothing caused me more d. than, &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.: to cause any d. to aby, ci qd sollicitudinis afferre (any anxiety); molestiam ci aspergere (C.) or afferre (Ter.); ci qd incommodi importare; qm qd incommodum afficere (to cause him any annoyance, inconvenience, hurt, &c.); without d., sine incommodo; sine molestiā: to bear *athg* without d., qd æquo animo ferre: to our great d., nostro incommodo: to suffer no d., incommodi nihil accipere. *See UNEASINESS.*

DISCOMFORT, v. qm perturbare, commovere, per movere; qm or cs animum conturbare (to distress, agitate, &c.).—solicitare qm or sollicitum facere.—ci qd sollicitudinis afferre (cause him anxiety).—agitare qm or cs animum (to agitate him).—molestiam ci aspergere (trouble him).—incommodi qd importare ci. ci incommodare (cause him inconvenience, annoyance).—~~in~~ inquietare (Sen. Plin.).

DISCOMMEND, improbare. *See To BLAME*, **To CENSURE**.

DISCOMMENDATION, improbatio. *See BLAME*, **CENSURE**.

DISCOMMODE, *see INCOMMODE.*

DISCOMMODIOUS, *see INCOMMODIOUS*, **INCONVENIENT**.

DISCOMMODITY, *see INCONVENIENCE.*

DISCOMPOSE, dissolvere (opp. conglutinare; e. g. concordiam, amicitias; so Clarendon speaks of 'discomposing confidence').

DISCOMPOSURE, turbidus motus (C. Tusc. 1, 33, init.).—perturbatio (espily of the mind, animi).—animi (or mentis) concitatio (excited state of the mind).—æstus (unsettled state of mental doubt and perplexity).—angor. sollicitudo. molestia. ægritudo (Syn. in ANXIETY).—~~in~~ inquires (opp. quies) very rare; nocturna, Plin.

DISCONCERT, *Disarrange, defeat plans, schemes, &c.*, conturbare (throw in confusion; e. g. ci omnes rationes).—perimere (utterly destroy or defeat, cs consilium, C.).—pervertere (overthrow; e. g. spem, consilia).—infringere. confingere (to break to pieces; Infr. conatus cs, Cæs.; confr. consilia, C.).—discutere (to shake to pieces; to defeat, an attempt, rem, C. L.; consilia, Front.).—dirimere (consilium, S.).—To be disconcerted (of a plan, &c.), irritum feri ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: thus was this attempt disconcerted, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit.—|| *Unsettle a person's mind, &c.*, animum perturbare, perterrire; qm or cs animum conturbare; animum cs de statu or de sede suā demovere; animum cs perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem e sede suā et statu demovere; percutere qm: to d. aby by the quickness of one's resolution, qm consilio opprimere (C. Cæcin. 14, 44): to be disconcerted, de gradu or de statu suo dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; animo consternari (Cæs.); by *athg*, qā re: to be disconcerted (of a continuing state), sui or mentis or animi non competem esse; minus competem esse

sui; mente vix constare: *not to allow oneself to be disconcerted*, non dejici se de gradu pati; by *athg*, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed præsentī animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 23, 80); also æquo animo ferre qd: being quite disconcerted, deficiente consilio: though disconcerted by this blow he still held out, hac ille percussus plagā non succubuit (Np. Eum. 1).

DISCONCERTED, perturbatus. confusus: to be d., perturbari de qā re: to look d., ore esse confuso: to look utterly d., ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre.

DISCONFORMITY, *see DISAGREEMENT.*

DISCONGRUITY, *see UNCONGRUITY*, **DISAGREEMENT**.

DISCONNECT, disjungere. sejungere. separare. segregare. dirimere. divellere. distrahere. dividere (Syn. in SEPARATE; vid.).

DISCONNECTION, sejunctio (fm *athg*, a qā re).—disjunctio (fm *athg*, cs rei).—separatio. abruptio (violent breaking off; e. g. of a marriage).—distractio (Syn. in SEPARATION; vid.).

DISCONSOLATE, *Destitute of comfort, &c.*, a spe alienus.—spe destitutus.—cujus dolor or luctus nullo solatio levati potest. To be d., jacere; *nihil consolationis admittere; esse percusso et abjecto animo (to be quite dispirited); jacere or versari in mæore (both C.); vincit omnem consolationem dolor.—~~in~~ Inconsolabilis, poet. Ov., but improp. Inconsolabile vulnus.—To look d., vultu mæsto uti; vultu mæsto or triati esse; vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre [*See DEJECTED*].—|| *Not affording comfort; cheerless, injucundus.* *omni vitæ commoditate destitutus. *Disconsolate darkness, tetræ tenebræ. *tristes tenebræ.

DISCONSOLATELY, insolabiliter (only once; H.).—afflicto or fracto animo.—demisso fractoque animo.—tristī animo.

DISCONTENT, s. animum non contentus or male contentus (but *said. abol.*; mly with *abl.* suo, suis rebus, sorte suā, &c.).—*Sic* molestia. offensio. ægritudo. odium cs rei, &c.—To feel d., penitet qm rerum suarum; at *athg*, non contentum esse qā re; ægre or moleste ferre qd; molestiam ex qā re capere; offendi qā re; offensionem accipere; ad qm rem offensionem habere et fastidium (C.): fm d. at their own lot, odio rerum suarum (S.).—*See DISSATISFACTION.*

DISCONTENT, adj. *See DISCONTENTED.*

DISCONTENT, v. *facere or efficere, ut qm fortunæ suæ or rerum suarum penitet.—qm ex tranquillo iratum facere (Aft. Plaut. Cist. 3, 21).

DISCONTENTED, suā sorte non contentus (dissatisfied with one's lot, condition, &c.).—morosus (peevish, hard to please, in general).—rerum mutationis cupidus; regis inimicus (of political discontent; the former referring to the constitution or state of affairs, the latter to the person of the prince).—To be d., suā sorte non contentum esse (with one's lot or condition); se finibus suarum rerum non continere (not to be satisfied to remain in one's original sphere or state); novis rebus studere; novas res querere (of political discontent); d. with *athg*, non contentus qā re. indignans or indignatus qd (indignant at it): to be d. with *athg*, non contentum esse qā re; graviter, moleste, or ægre ferre; iniquo animo ferre qd (C.); ~~in~~ inique ferre, late; Suet. Laclant.).—qm penitet cs rei; accusare qd. damnare qd (to find fault with; e. g. Darius was d. with all that his generals had done, Darius, qm per duces suos acta erant, cuncta damnabat, Curt.).—indignari qd (to be indignant at it).—To make aby d.; *see To DISCONTENT*; **DISSATISFIED**.

DISCONTINUANCE, } Intermissio. omissio. cessatio. } **DISCONTINUATION**, } satio. } **DISCONTINUITY**, } interruptio. } *The long d. of *athg*, longis intervallis interrupta res (e. g. consuetudo, C.).*

DISCONTINUE, omittre. dimittre (to leave off entirely).—abdicere (to give up, not to continue).—desinere (to practise no longer; e. g. artem).—desistere re or a re (to desist fm a thing).—intermittere (to leave off for some time).—tollere, abolere (to remove, abolish): to d. a siege; *see SIEGE*.—to d. a journey, iter suppressere: to d. a building, ædificationem abdicere: to d. a war, ab armis recedere: to d. a custom, morem solvere or abrogare: to d. a dissolute course of life, dissolutiori vitæ modum ponere.

DISCONTINUOUS, interruptus. interceptus. intermissus (e. g. planities collibus intermissa).—non continuus.—rei or rebus non continuatus et junctus.

DISCORD, || **PROPR.** In music, discrepans in fidibus aut tiblis concertus (see C. de Rep. 2, 42), or by

west. of *dissonus* and *absonus*, or *Crcl.*; *as*, *absōnum*, *disōnum* quiddam canere: *to perceive* *no d.* *in athg.* in qā re nihil *absōnum* deprehendere: *a good ear perceives the slightest d. in instrumental music*, in fidibus, quamquam paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: *to guard agt any possible d.* vidēre, ne forte quid discrepet.—[*Fig.*] *Want of agreement, symmetry, discrepantia* (See *C. Off.* 1, 31, 111).—[*Disagreement*, *discordia*, *dissensio*, *simultas*, *dissidium* (See *Not* *discidium*). See *DISAGREEMENT*.—*To sow the seeds of d.* *to sow d.* *discordiam concitare*; semina discordiarum, or odiorum, jacere (spargere); *discordias serere*; *among citizens*, civiles discordias serere; *civium dissensiones commovere* or accendere: *now at last let all d. cease*, sit discordiarum finis aliquando.

DISCORD, *v.* discordare (a qā re; a se; *one with another*, inter se).—*disidēre* (with *ab*, cum, inter se; or *absol.*).—*disōnare* (*very rare*; *not præ-dug. Vit.* and *Col.*).—*discrepare* (*æld. propr.* *ab*, cum; sibi, inter se, or *absol.*).—*The one jarring and discording with the other* (Bacon), *discordes* inter se. See *TO DISAGREE*.

DISCORDANCE, see **DISCORD**.

DISCORDANT, [*PROPR.*] *Of sounds*, *discors* (e. g. symphonia, *H.*; *but* *impr.*).—*absōnus*, *disōnus* (*the former with ref. to the right note or key, or to a pleasant sound; the latter, to its disagreement with the other notes, instruments, voices, &c.*).—[*IMPR.*] *Disagreeing with*, &c., *discors* (*absol.*); *secum ipse*; in *pl.* inter se, with each other; *also dat. filius patri, Vell.*; *in athg.* qā re).—*absōnus* (with *ab*, or [= *alienus*, 'inconsistent with'] with *dat.* *absōni* a voce motu; *absōn. fidel* divīnæ originis, *both L.*).—*disōnus* (*not præ-dug.*; *nor in V. H. or O.*; *first in L.*; *ab* or *absol.*; *in athg.* qā re).—*not satis consonus* (cf. *C. Att.* 4, 16).—*discrepans*, *dissentiens*, *disydens*, *non congruens* (SYN. in **DISAGREE**). *To be d.*; see *TO DISCORD*.—[*At variance with itself*, a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans (C.).

DISCOUNT, *v.* *representare pecuniam, deductione or decessione qā factā.—*pecuniam in antecessum dare (Sen.) deductione (or decessione) qā factā, or cum qā deductione. *To get a bill, &c. discounted*, jacturam cum facere in representando (i. e. *to give up part of a sum due, on condition of immediate payment*; *C. Att.* 12, 29, 3).

DISCOUNT, *s.* *jactura in representando facta (aft. *C. Att.* 12, 29, 3) or *eductio propter pecuniam representatam or in antecessum datam facta. *To pay d.*, jacturam facere in representando (*C. Att.* 12, 29, 3); *to take d.*, *deducere qd propter pecuniam in antecessum datam.

DISCOURTEANANCE, *v.* [*Put out of countenance*, pudorem ci injicere or incutere (†).—ruborem ci afferre (†); *to shame aby*; *make him blush*].—confundere qm or cs animum (disconcert him).—[*Discourage*; *afford no countenance to*, improbare qd, non probare qd (not to approve of).—aversari qd or qm or (Plin.) aversari et damnare qm (in *Aur. Vict.*, vultu notare aversato).—averso or alieno a qo animo esse (C.).—aversum esse ci rei (H.) or (better in prose) a qā re (e. g. mercaturis, *H.*).—a qo alienum or alieniorē esse.—ci non æquum esse.—qd non æquis oculis aspicere (†).—ci non favere (not to support or encourage him).—respuere qm or qd.—qm aspernari et respuere (to despise and reject him).—averso animo excipere qm (to receive him with marks of dislike, &c.; *T. Hist.* 4, 80).

DISCOURTEANANCE, *s.* animus aversus or (Sen.) aversior. Improbatio (disapproval, rejection). *To show d.*; see *TO DISCOURTEANANCE*.

DISCOURAGE, [*To deprive of courage*, depress, frangere qm or cs animum (opp. erigere).—cs animum infringere, affligere or percellere.—spem ci eripere or auferre.—animum or spem cs debilitare. *To be discouraged*, cadere animis (of one, animo; unless verb is *pl.*; C.).—animo (or of more than one, animis) concidere (B. G. 8, 19; *uch*, however, *Herzog says is too strong, and almost affected*).—percelli (periculum esse, of the state).—desperare (to despair).—animum demittere or despondere; se animo demittere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—animo deficere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 30). *Jn.* debilitari animumque demittere (C. de *Fin.* 5, 16). *To begin to be discouraged*, animus labat. *He exhorted them not to be too much discouraged*, cohortatus est, ne se admodum animo demitterent.—[*Dis-suade* or *deter fm*, deterrere, absterre qm a or de re (or with *nē*, quin, quominus).—repellere or avertere qm a re (see **DETERRE**).—dehortari qm a re (or with *nē*; (255)

to dissuade fm].—dissuadere qd or de re, or ne qs faciat qd. avocare qm a re.—[*Not dissuadere ci qd, uch occurs first in Sen.*

DISCOURAGEMENT, [*Act of discouraging, dissuading, &c.*, dissuasio cs rei (act of dissuading; *very rare*; *once C. and Auct. Herenn.*).—[*dehortatio very late*; Tertull.).—avocatio a re or re faciēda (act of calling one off fm *athg.*; *very rare*; *once C.*).—[*Thing wch discourages*, res, quæ qm (ceteros, &c.) terret; res, quæ qm or cs animum frangit, percellit, &c.; res, quæ qm deterret, absterret, repellit or averit a re.—impedimentum (hindrance). *To conquer d.*, invictum esse ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curt.); impedimenta superare: *to remove all d.*, removēre omnia, quæ obstant et impediunt.

DISCOURAGER, dissuasor (dissuader; cs rei). *Mly by Crcl.* qui dehortatur, deterret, &c. a re. See **DISCOURAGE**.

DISCOURSE, *s.* [*Rational power of drawing inferences, &c.*, ratio. *Intelligentia*.—*Jn.* ratio et (or atque) *intelligentia*.—[*Conversation*, vid. —[*A discourse*, = a regular speech uttered or written, oratio (g. i.).—conciō (delivered to an assembly of the people, soldiers, &c.).—sermo doctus (learned d.); *short d.*, oratiuncula: *to deliver a d.*, orationem habere, agere or dicere (g. t.); *concionari*, concionem habere (to the people, soldiers, &c.); *to compose a d.*, orationem facere or conficere: *to prepare a d.*, orationem meditari or commentari: *to read a d.*, deliver a written d., orationem de scripto dicere (see **SPEECH**).—[*Treatise*, *dissertation*, &c., sermo (delivered orally; on any subject, de qā re habitus).—disputatio.—liber. See **TREATISE**.

DISCOURSE, *v.* confabulari cum qo; sermones serere or cædere (κόττειν λόγους or ῥήματα, of several persons conversing together, Comic).—disputare, disserere (to treat of subjects in philosophy, &c.): *to d. secretly on any dangerous subject*, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, init.).

DISCOURTEOUS, inurbanus (unpolite).—inhumanus (of persons or things).—agrestis (of persons or things); *Jn.* agrestis et inhumanus (of things; e. g. negligentia). *Illepidus* (of disagreeable persons).—inofficiosus (not ready to perform the duties of civility to those to whom it is due; to *aby*, in qm, C.).—*To be d.*, *ab humanitate abhorrere* (of *aby's* character); *inhumaniter facere* (of a single act).

DISCOURTEOUSLY, inurbane. rustice.—inhumaniter (C.).—illepide.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, inhumanitas. inurbanitas. rusticitas [SYN. in **INCIVILITY**].—mores inculti or rustici.

DISCOURTESY, see **DISCOURTEOUSNESS**. *I wondered at his d.*, in setting off without offering to convey any letters to you, miratus sum istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut sine meis litteris ad te proficisceretur.

DISCOVER, [*Find*; *find out*, vid. —[*Disclose*; vid.

DISCOVERABLE, *Crcl.* quod inveniri, reperiri, excoqitari potest. *Athg is easily d.*, qd excoqitationem non habet difficilem (C.).

DISCOVERER, inventor, fem. inventrix.—qui invenit qd (e. g. fruges, novam voluptatem. [*first*] reparator is poet. and post-Class.).—auctor (first introducer, &c.).—parens (e. g. lyre, *H.*).—architectus (one who constructs, devices, &c. *athg.*).—*Jn.* architectus et princeps architectus et machinator (the latter of something bad).—index (of one who discloses a plot, &c.; informer).—*The d. of sculpture*, fingendi conditores: *a d. of new words*, inventor novorum verborum. See **AUTHOR**.

DISCOVERY, [*Act of finding out*, inventio.—excoqitatio (by thought, contrivance, &c.).—investigatio (the tracing it out till found); *Jn.* inventio atque excoqitatio.—Often by partic.: *The Egyptians claim the d. of medicine*, medicinam Ægyptii apud ipsos vultu reportant (Plin.).—*Long before the d. of the arts*, multo ante inventas artes: *to make a d.*, invenire qd; *cs rei auctorem esse*.—excoqitare qd (to make it out; devise it).—animadvertere, deprehendere qd (notice it, and so detect it). See also below. [*Thing discovered*, inventum, res inventa.—res excoqitata (cleverly devised).—ars nova (new device; *Np.*).—commentum (an imaginary d.; in *L.*; and afterwards 'an invention'; e. g. mechanicum, *Suek.*).—quod qs invenit, excoqitavit, &c.—[*A discovery*] is never inventio, but inventum. *It is better to join it with an adverb* (e. g. *useful d.*, bene, utilis, &c. *invent*; *brilliant d.*, divinitus inventa); *but sometimes an adj. is found*; e. g. optima inventa, Q. 5, 12, 19.—*A petty or trifling d.*, (minuta) inventiuncula.—*To make a d.*; see

above. To make many d.'s in *athq* and apply them to practices, multa in qā re nova afferre (Np.). No d. is perfected at once, nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum: not to publish one's brilliant d.'s, *quæ quis divinitus excogitavit in lucem non proferre: to be acquainted with the d.'s of modern philosophy, *novæ philosophiæ inventa tenere: our forefathers made many splendid d.'s, multa a patribus divinitus inventa sunt. A voyage of d., *navigatio novarum terrarum invenendarum or cognoscendarum causâ suscepta (iter —ausceptum for a traveller).—To make a voyage of d., *nova quærentem navigare. *nova quærere. No d.'s of man can equal the operations of nature, nemo opifex nature solertiam imitando consequi potest (C.). A talent for d., ingenium ad excogitandum acutum. animus sollers.—|| *Disclosure*, indicium (of an informer, &c.)—enunciatio (of what ought to be kept secret). See *DISCLOSURE*.

DISCREDIT, s. || *Want of credit* (=reputation), dedecus. probrium. Jn. probrium et dedecus. ignominia et dedecus. dedecus et infamia. macula et dedecus (Syn. in *DISGRACE*). To be a d., qd infamiam habet or infert; fit qd dedecori; to abq, qd ci est turpitudini or ignominie or probro or infamie or dedecori or probro: *aby* is a d. to me, qz mihi est dedecori or maculæ et dedecori; qz me dedecorat: to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare: to be no d. to the Antonines, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: to be in d., existimationem perdidisse (to have suffered loss of reputation); in *invidia* esse (to be unpopular; of a public character): to fall into d., in dedecus incurrere (C.).—de existimatione suâ qd perdere, deperdere; existimationis detrimentum or iacturam facere (to suffer a loss of reputation); auctoritatem dignitatem amittere. dignitatis iacturam facere (to suffer loss of rank, &c.). in *invidiam* venire. *invidiam* subire (to suffer loss of popularity; of public character): to bring d. upon *aby*: *aby* into d., de famâ cs detrahere (to injure his reputation); cs auctoritatem levare (to lessen his influence); *invidiam* ci facere, confare (make him unpopular)—cs famam dehonestare (to cause loss of reputation): to the d. (of), cum probro et dedecore: to our d., cum nostro dedecore: to think *athq* a d. to *aby*, ducere ci qd probro.—|| *Want of credit* (=belief), fides parva, afflicta, affecta (diminished confidence in *aby*'s honour).—*Athq* has been brought into d., minor ci rei habetur fides (e. g. fabulâ): to bring *athq* into d., abrogare fidem ci rei (e. g. quæ res fid. abr. orationi, C.); imminuere cs rei fidem (e. g. orationis, C.): to bring *aby* into d., infirmare fidem cs or ci (C.); cs fidem minuire; fidem or fidem et auctoritatem derogare ci rei (of some personal quality; e. g. cs virtuti, generi, &c.).—*facere or efficere, ut ci rei minor habetur fides: fidem levare (H.); multa fidem promissa levant: the suspicion of fraud thrown d. on *aby*'s testimony, ci ita habetur fides, ut nulla sit in eo fraudis suspicio.

DISCREDIT, v. || *Not to believe*, ci or ci rei non credere; fidem non habere; abrogare fidem ci or ci rei; fidem ci denegare; ci rei fidem non adjungere. See *DISBELIEVE*. To be discredited, ci rei fides non habetur; qz res nullam habet fidem; ci rei fides derogatur. To cause *athq* to be discredited, ci rei or cs rei fidem abrogare or derogare; fidem cs rei imminuere.—|| To deprive of good reputation; see 'to be a discredited' 'to bring discredited on,' under *DISCREDIT*, s.

DISCREDITABLE, inhonestus. dedecoris plenus. turpis, &c. (See *DISGRACEFUL*). To be d., turpitudini, dedecori or probro esse, &c. See 'to be a discredited,' &c. under *DISCREDIT*, s.

DISCREET, consideratus (of persons and things).—prudens. providus. cautus. Jn. prudens et providus. cautus et providus.—diligens.—gravis (Syn. in *CIRCUMSPECT*).—sanus (having a sound understanding, and acting according to its dictates).—constans (morally and intellectually firm; steady, consistent, &c.; constantissimus; opp. amens, C. Rosc. Am. 14, 41).

DISCREETLY, considerate. caute. diligenter. attente. circumspecto iudicio. prudenter. providenter (C. S.; provide late; Plin.).

DISCREETNESS, see *DISCRETION*.

DISCREPANCE, discrepantia. See *DIFFERENCE*, *DISAGREEMENT*.

DISCREPANT, see *DIFFERENT*.

DISCRETE, discretus.—divisus discretusque.—discretus ac separatus.—disjunctus.

DISCRETION, || *Prudence*, cautio. circumspectio. prudentia. circumspectum iudicium. circumspectio et accurata consideratio.—diligentia. gravitas (opp. (254)

levitas; Syn. in *CIRCUMSPECTIO*).—constantia (opp. amentia or furor. See *Benecke ad C. Cat. 2, 11, 25*).—Sic consilium. iudicium: to come to years of d., in suam tutam venire or pervenire; sui juris fieri, or (if the growth of the intellect is to be intimated) *ad quam in consilio capiendum prudentiam pervenisse; or *ad quam intelligendi prudentiam pervenisse: to have almost arrived at years of d., prope puberem ætatem esse: to use one's own d. in acting according to circumstances, consilium capere ex re et ex tempore (C.); libere ad summam rerum consulere (opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cæs.).—To act without d., temere agere: to have no d., temerarius esse; nullius esse consilii: it requires much d., res est multæ diligentie.—|| *Power of acting without control*, arbitrium or (in abi.) arbitratu (aby's decision as final).—voluntas (will).—At my d., ad arbitrium nostrum libidineque; meo arbitratu: at d., ad libidinem; ex libidine; libere (freely; e. g. libere ad summam rerum consulere; opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 51): to leave *athq* to *aby*'s d., ci or cs arbitrio permittere qd: to authorize *aby* to act at his own d. in *athq*, permittere ci liberum arbitrium de (L.): this ought to be left entirely to your d., id tui arbitri debet esse (aft. L. 37, 52). I have sent you my speech; you may keep it or publish it at your own d., orationem misit, ejus custodiendæ et proferendæ arbitrium tuum (C. Att. 15, 13).—|| To surrender at d., se in fidem victoris permittere; se suæque omnia potestati or fidei victoris, or in fidem aqæ potestatem victoris permittere; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; arbitrium victoris exspectare; armis positâ ad victoris fidem confugere.

DISCRETIONARY, by *Crel. A d. power*, infinita potestas (on unlimited power; C.).—arbitrium (with a possessive pronoun, or liberum, &c.).—To have d. power, sui esse arbitrii. Libere posse ad summam rerum consulere (of an officer in war; aft. Cæs. B. C. 3, 51). A lieutenant has no d. power, legati sunt partes ad præscriptum agere (Cæs. B. C. 3, 51): to give *aby* d. power in *athq*, permittere ci liberum cs rei arbitrium; dare ci facultatem, ut qd suo arbitratu faciat or faceret (C. 1, de Fin. utr.). You have a d. power, tuum est arbitrium (i. e. whether you will do this or that).

DISCRIMINATE, || *Distinguishing between*; distinguishing, distinguere (e. g. oratorum genera).—Jn. dijudicare et distinguere (e. g. similia ab incredibilibus).—distinguere ac separare (e. g. ea crimina). distinguere atque dividere (C. Pis. 28, 69).—internoscere. secernere. Jn. secernere et internoscere.—discernere. Jn. discernere et displicere. I should be glad to know how they may be discriminated, quâ nota internoscatur, scire velim (C.).—See *DISCERN*, for *SYN.* and the construction.—|| *Separate*, vid.—|| *Discriminate* is used in the sense of separating by *Varr. C.* (once) and *L.*: in the sense of distinguishing by *Sen.*; disc. tempora vigiliarum somnique, *L.*: Cassia via Etruriam discriminat, *C.*

DISCRIMINATING, || *Distinguishing*. A d. mark, nota (C. Or. 23).—discrimen (e. g. res—quæ pares maxime videantur—discrimine qd discernere, Q. 10, 2, 10).—|| *Intelligent*, acute, intelligens. subtilis. acutus. sagax. perspicax. A d. mind, subtile iudicium; perspicax prudentia; mens acuta, sagax, &c.

DISCRIMINATION, || *Act of discriminating*. The nearest words are delectus (choice exercised in the selection of objects). Jn. delectus et discrimen. Mly by *Crel.* To exercise d. in *athq*, delectum quendam habere in re; delectum adhibere ad qd (C.); ci rei delectum adhibere (T.). Without neglecting the d. of divine things fm human, salvo divinarum humanarumque rerum discrimine (L.); without d., delectu omni et discrimine remoto (C.); nullo discrimine (S.): the mind was so affected as to lose all power of d., animus ita est affectus, ut rem cum consilio et curâ perspicere non potuerit (C.).—|| *Discriminating judgement*, iudicium subtile. iudicii subtilitas. iudicium acre, peracre; verissimum iudicium (e. g. habere).—|| *Setting apart*; separation, vid. *SEPARATION*.

DISCURSIVE, || *Roving*, &c., instabilis.—vagus, &c.—|| *Argumentative*; proceeding fm premises to conclusions, ratiocinativus (C. Q.).—The d. faculty, ratio. *ea animi pars, quâ colligitur qd per aliud (aft. Q. 5, 10, 11).—|| *Not argumentous*, vch is 'rich in materials,' &c.; argumentosus opus, Q.

DISCUSS, disputare. disserere (to treat of a philosophical subject, &c.).—(verbis) deceptare (qd or de re, of two parties disputing with each other to determine what is true or right, but without hostile feeling; Dôd.). to d. a question, questionem excutere; explicare qd or

de re (to develop it; put it in a clear light): to d. a matter secretly, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, in.).

DISCUSSION, disputatio (colloquy on a disputed subject, between two or more persons; of a polemic character and methodically conducted).—disceptatio (contest of two parties, in which grounds are brought forward and examined with a view to a decision).—controversia (controversy; each party believing himself right, and defending his view of some disputed point).—certamen (contest).—Violent d.'s, contentionem concertationesque in disputando pertinaces; concertationum plenae disputationes: to have a d. with aby, cum qo mihi disceptatio contentio est: to commence a d. with aby, cum qo certamen instituiere (C.; of two philosophers): to come into or under d., in controversiam venire; in disputationem venire (Col. 6, 1): to be present at a d., *disputationi interesse; *operam dare sermoni disputantium.

DISCUSSIVE (med. t. t.), quod discutit or digerit (e. g. disc. febrim; dig. humorem, &c., Cels.).

DISDAIN, a. fastidium (fastus poet. and post-Aug. prose).—Jn. superbia et fastidium fastidium arrogantiaque.—superbia (pride).—contemptus. contemptio.—despectio. Jn. contempti et despectio. —eprelio (L. Syn. in CORNARUM).—A d. of eth. (insolent) as rei fastidium. With d.; see DISDAINFUL.

DISDAIN, v. I Despise a person or thing, fastidire qd (prps not pra-Aug.).—designari (prps not pra-Aug.; most freq. in O.).—spernere. aspernari. respuere. Jn. aspernari et respuere. repudiare. despicere. despiciatui habere. contemnere. Jn. contemnere ac despiciere. despiciere et contemnere. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere. despiciere et pro nihilo putare. spernere et repudiare (Syn. in DESPARE). qd infra se ducere (e. g. omnia humana, C.). qd despiciere atque infra se positum arbitrari (C.).—To disdain to do a thing, fastidire qd facere (prob. the first prose-author who uses it is L.).—designari qd facere (O. T. &c.).—spernere (poet.; e. g. partem de solido die demere, H.).—contemnere (poet.; e. g. lippus inungi, H.).—aspernari (Stat.: T. Ann. 4, 46).—refugere (poet.; e. g. tendere barbiton, H.).—With the exception of fastidire (which is used by L.), none of these words are followed by infin. in the gold. age by prose-writers; hence, a different turn must be given to the expression; e. g. facere qd non sum dignitatis esse statuere; sum maiestatis esse non censere (of gods, princes), &c.; turpe or turpe et indignum putare; or for 'to disdain to do it,' substitute 'will by no means do it,' &c. In my opinion you should d. to ally yourself to a man of his character, huic te socium nequitiam puto esse oportere. Of general truths, facere qd in qm non cadit may be used: the good man d.'s to tell a lie, mentiri in bonum virum non cadit.

DISDAINFUL, fastidiosus (fastosus very rare and post-Aug.).—superbus. arrogans. insolens (Syn. in ARROGANT).—magnificus (e. g. magnifica verba, L. 37, 10; of one who had been speaking, superbe in se et contemptim).

DISDAINFULLY, fastidiosus (C. Planc. 27, 65; but only in the sense of 'with the nicest, most fastidious accuracy,' &c.).—arroganter. insolenter. superbe (ius, -issime). Jn. superbe insolenterque (L.).—contemptim (contemptuously). Jn. superbe et contemptim (L.).—cum contemptu; cum fastidio. To speak d. of aby, contemptim de qo loqui; in qm superbe quaedam et insolenter concionari (in an address to soldiers, &c.).

DISEASE, s. morbus. aegrotatio ('morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate,' C. Tusc. 4, 13; morb. is the general term for the change that constitutes disease as opposed to health, and is chiefly objective; aegrotatio is more subjective, relating to the suffering of the individual; morb. is not necessarily felt, the cause may not have produced its effect; but aegrotatio must be felt; it is a suffering state. Both may be used improp.; but aegrot. said. is. Plin. uses aegrot. of plants, 17, 24, 37. aegrotat at aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo; it must not therefore be used of bodily d.).—causa (as med. t. t., that which produces an illness; e. g. sani—tantam causam metuentes, Cels. 3, 8. So Sen. Plin. &c.).—valetudo (prop. 'the state of a body's health' so that infirma, adversa, aegra must be added, unless 'bad health' is implied from the context; e. g. angit me Fanniae valetudo. Contraxit hanc, dum, &c., Plin. Ep. 7, 19, int.).—Invaletudo is rather 'indisposition'; but in C. Orell. has substituted valetudo for it in Cod. See his note on Att. 7, 2, 1.—A

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contagious d., contagio. morbus, qui contagione ipsa vifigatur (aff. L. 3, 6, 3; ministeria in vicem ac contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos).—lues (of a pestilential character): an epidemic d., pestilentia (pestis, poet.). a trifling d., morbus levis: a severe d., morbus gravis: a dangerous d., morbus periculosus: not dangerous but tedious, non periculosus sed longus: an hereditary d., *morbus patrius (inherited from a father; e. g. pedum dolor, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4); *morbus, qui per successionem quandam traditur (aff. Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4; plerumque morbi per successiones quasdam, ut alia, traduntur): d.'s that return periodically (i. e. at the same season of the year), valetudines certo tempore recurrentes: to be subject to periodical d.'s (of the bowels, &c.), commoveri statim temporibus (alvo, capite, &c., Plin.).—To be suffering fm d., aegrotare (opp. valere); aegrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; morbo vexari or confecti; iniqua valetudine conficti; aegro corpore esse; infirma atque aegra valetudine esse: to be suffering severely fm d., graviter or gravi morbo aegrotum esse: to be suffering fm a d. that is likely to end fatally, aegrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimam valetudine conficti; to fall ill of a d., in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (all C.). to be ill of a d., in morbum incidere, delabi (all C.). to die of a d., morbo (qo) mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum [acc. agreeing with person] mori or decedere: to be carried off by a d., morbo opprimi (C.), absumi (S.), consumi, confici (S.), or perire (Np.). to cure a d., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (properly to treat it); morbum depellere: to remove the cause of a d., morbum evellere: to recover fm a d., ex morbo convalescere; ex morbo recreari; vires recolligere; morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere; a d. increase, morbus gravescit, aggravescit or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increscit; morbus fit amplior; morbus superat or praeviklet (is getting beyond the possibility of cure): is diminishing, morbus minuitur, senescit; levior esse coepit: is stationary, morb. consistit, subsistit or quiescit; leaves me, morb. decedit a me; returns, repetit; varies, morb. variat; is spreading itself amongst the lower orders, vis morbi vagatur per ignota capita.—Disease of plants, morbus (e. g. even trees have their d.'s; instantantur etiam arbores morbis). aegrotatio. aegritudo. malum. vitium (all Plin. 17, 24, 37). The d. affects the roots, in radices erumpit vis morbi; the extremities (of the boughs), vis morbi erumpit in cacuminum digitos, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin.; comparing it however with the human body): the peculiar to fly-trees, peculiaris fici vitia (Plin.): figs are the most liable to this d., maxime id fici sentium: liable to a d., morbo ci obnoxius: this d. is occasioned by close, damp weather, nascitur hoc vitium tepore humido et lento (Plin.): to suffer fm a d., qo morbo laborare. qd vitium sentire.

DISEASE, v. morbum ci inferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy autumn). To be diseased, aegrotare, aegrotum esse, &c. See 'to be suffering fm DISEASE.' To be diseased in mind, ab animo aegrum esse; animus aegrotat.—miserrum esse ex animo (of wretchedness; Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6).—DISEASED, aeger (g. t. for every sort of illness or uneasiness, whether of body or mind; also of plants; and improp. of the state, &c.).—aegrotus (actually ill; Dd.: is wrong in confining it to the body only; aegrotus animus, Ter.; aegrotus respublica, C.).—morbidos (very rare; of animals and things; apes, Varr.; corpus, Plin.; pars, Lucr.).—affectus valetudine.—Jn. invalidus et aeger. aeger atque invalidus. infirmus atque aeger. A d. (state of the commonwealth, aegra or aegra sauciaque or aegrotat respublica): d. in mind, aeger animo: a d. mind, aeger animus (S. L.); saucius animus (C. Att. 1, 17, 1): the diseased parts, affectae partes (e. g. oris: opp. integræ, Cels.).

DISEMBARK, tr. exponere (v. pr. either persons or things, merces—milites, copias, exercitum); with or without a nave or navibus (Ces.); in terram (Ces.); in litore (Suet. Just.); of troops also copias e classe educere (Np.). to prevent aby fm disembarking, qm navibus egredi prohibere (Ces.): an opportunity of disembarking, occasio egressus (Hirt. Bell. Afr. 3).—In is found both with acc. and abi.; in terram (Ces.); in terrâ (Vel. 2, 79, 4); so in Africa (L. 28, 44, 10); also without prep. quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset (Ces. B. C. 3, 29).—INTRANS. ascendere; exire, with or without in terram, in litus (f.).—exponi (H.).—(e) navi egredi or egredi only; excensionem facere (L.; of the admiral): to d. at Erythra, at

Delphi, &c., ad Erythras excensionem facere (L.); Delphos descendere (L. 29, 11); on the continent, in continentem excensionem facere (L.).

DISSEMBARKMENT, excensio (a favorite term of L.; not *Cas.* or *C.*)—egressus (*Cas.*). To effect a d., excensionem facere. The best place for d., optimus egressus (*Cas.* B. G. 5, 8); aft. the d. of the troops, expositio exercitus.

DISSEMBARRASS, solvere, exsolvere, relaxare qm qā re. eximere, exuere qm qā re. expeditre qm qā re, also a, ex re. exonerare qā re (disburden him of).—levare, liberare qm re.—~~ex~~ extricare not C.; see To FREE.—To d. oneself, se exsolvere or relaxare (qā re); se expeditre a qā re (all e. g. occupationibus).—dejacere or depellere qd (Aing it off by an effort).—se abducere a qā re (e. g. ab omni curā reipublice).

DISSEMBARRASSMENT, liberatio ca rei (fm athg). Jm. liberatio et vacuitas ca rei (e. g. omnis molestiae, C.).—levatio ca rei (e. g. doloris, officii debiti, C.). *My Crcl.* I am very glad to hear of your d. fm . . . quod te a re expediti, valde mihi gratum est.

DISSEMBITTER, condire (e. g. oleas albas nisi condieris, propter amaritudinem illas respuat palatum, Farr.).—amaritudinem hebatare (aft. Plin. 24, 11, 64).—suavem reddere.

DISSEMBODY, || *Discharge fm military service*; see **DISRAND**.—|| To free fm the prison of the body, corporis vincula plane relaxare (e. g. se, C.).—*Disembodied*, in his compagibus corpora non jam inclusus (aft. de Sen. 21, 77).—qui (quem, quod) ex corpore excessit (C. Tusc. 1, 32, 78).—corporis expers (without a body; C.). They assert that disembodied spirits still live, alunt animos manere, e corpore quum existerent.

DISEMBOGUE, TRANS. effundere (e. g. se in oceanum, Plin.).—|| INTRANS. se effundere, effundi; into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, infusa; in mare erumpere (with violence).—in mare decurrere (L.), deferri (Plin.), evadit (Curt.), evolvi (Plin.).—See **DISCHARGE**.

DISEMBOWEL, extenterare (pra- and post-Class.). eviscerare (poet. and post-Class. prose).

DIENCHANT, *incantatum or effascinatum praestigis exsolvere.

DISCUMBER, onere liberare or levare; aby of athg, exonerare qā re.—levare, liberare or solvere qā re.—demere qi qd. To d. oneself of, expeditre se (e. g. ab omni occupatione, C.; ærumnis, curā, Ter.).—exsolvere se (e. g. occupationibus). I have met with many hindrances, of wch I have not yet effectually disencumbered myself, multa me impederunt, quæ ne nunc quidem satis expedita sunt (C.); to d. oneself of cares, curas deponere: to d. the mind of its griefs, ægritudinem abicere or exuere (both C.).—See To FREE.

DISCUMBRANCE, liberatio (ca rei)—liberatio et vacuitas ca rei (C.).—levatio (e. g. ægritudinis, doloris).

DISENGAGE, solvere. dissolvere. separare. segregare. sejungere. secernere. abscondere. semovere. disjungere (Syn. in DETACH).—liberare (to free).—expeditre qm (a or ex re or re).—exsolvere (re, ex re). To d. oneself fm aby, se sejungere a qo; aby fm aby, disjungere qm a qo; divellere qm a qo (violently): to d. myself fm a cause I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam: to d. myself fm business, expeditre se ab occupatione. exsolvere se occupationibus.—relaxare se ab occupationibus (partially): to d. one's thoughts fm external objects, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere. revocare mentem a sensibus (C.). cogitationem ab consuetudine abducere (C.).—See DETACH.—|| To be disengaged; see next word.

DISENGAGED, || *Detached*, &c., past partic. of the verb.—|| *Unoccupied*, occupationibus exsolutus (if one has freed oneself fm business).—vacuus (with nothing on one's hands to do; or, of time, &c. with nothing requiring to be done; also of a female not married or engaged to be married; e. g. vacuis indicere nuptias, Pseud. Quint.).—otiosus.—feriatus (taking a holiday).—nullis negotiis implicatus (C. N. D. 1, 19, 51).—*a nullo vocatus or invitatus (not invited by aby): to be d., vacuum, otiosum, &c. esse; nihil negotii habere (have no business).—*ad neminem promississe (to have accepted no engagement to dinner, &c.; aft. C. 2 de Orat. 22, 77, quod ad fratrem promiserat).

DISENGAGEMENT, || *Liberation*, liberatio (fm athg, ca rei).—levatio ca rei. See **DISSEMBARRASSMENT**. || *Separation*, vid. || *Vacancy*, leisure, vid.

DISENOBLE, *nobilitatis honore privare (prop.).—dedecorare. dehonestare (improp. dishonour).

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DISENROLL, nomen ca eximere de tabulis.—eradere qm albo (e. g. e albo, of a senator: T.).

DISENTANGLE, || *Unravel*, &c., what was entangled, explicare (prop.: e. g. capillum, Varr.; fusos; and impr.: e. g. negotia).—expeditre (improp.): to set straight what was impeditus, &c.). Jm. explicare et expeditre (e. g. aby's affairs, ca negotia).—exsolvere (e. g. nexus, Lucr.): nexus legis, T.).—relaxare (to loosen, make loose, what was coiled tightly; e. g. nodos, Lucr.).—|| To free fm difficulties, business, &c. To d. aby fm athg, solvere, exsolvere, relaxare qm qā re; eximere, exuere qm qā re; expeditre qm qā re (see To FREE for Syn. and phrases, &c.).—To d. a notion, (animi sui) complicatam notionem evolvere: to d. oneself fm athg, se exsolvere (e. g. corpore, of the soul, V.; e nervis, &c., Lucr.; se occupationibus, C.).—See To EXTRICATE.

DISENTHRONE, see **DETHRONE**.

DISENTRANCE, prop. *animum ca a corpore abstractum revocare (fm an ecstasy).—*qm ex artissimo somno mortique similimo excitare or suscitare.

DIESTEEM, s. contemptus. contemptio.—despectientia.—existimatio amissa.—See **CONTEMPT**. To fall into d., existimatio ca violatur (by athg, qā re); de existimatione suā qd perdere or deperdere; detrimentum existimationis facere (to suffer loss of reputation); in contemptum adduci (qā re); in contemptum venire (to fall into contempt; with aby, ci); nomen perdere (of a wine; Cato).

DIESTEEM, v. parvi aestimare, nullo numero putare qm or qd. See **DESPISE**.

DISFAVOUR, s. || *Displeasure*, &c.; discountenance, vid.—Sic odium ca (displeasure, aversion, opp. gratia.—~~dis~~ ingratis is not Lat.).—ira (anger): to incur aby's d., incurrere in ca offensionem; ci in odium venire; ex magna gratiā et favore in invidiam ca venire (aft. S. Jug. 13, 7); collectam gratiam ca effundere (throw away the favour one had won; C.); amittere qm (e. g. optimates; = favorem optimatum, in antithesis with milites reconciliasse, Np. Dion. 7, 2); favor, quo qs qm amplexus est, elanguescit (aft. Curt. 10, 7, 3, and L. 2, 56, in.). to be in d. with aby, in offensā esse apud qm (C. Att. 9, 2, 2): to be in terrible d., magnā esse apud qm offensā (ib.): if you fear to incur his d., si iram ejus metuis.—|| *Disobliging act*; see an UNKINDNESS.

DISFAVOUR, v. See **DISCOUNTENANCE**, **DISAPPROVE**.

DISFIGURATION, || *The act of disfiguring*, deformatio. depravatio. See **DEFORMATION**.—|| *The state of being disfigured*; see **DEFORMITY**.

DISFIGURE, v. See To **DEFORM**.

DISFIGURED, see **DEFORMED**, **DEFACTED**.

DISFIGUREMENT, see **DEFORMATION**.

DISFRANCHISE, qm suffragio privare. jure suffragii prohibere qm; qos excludere suffragiis (the two last C. Rep. 2, 22, 40).—civitatem ci adimere (with regard to the rights of citizenship).—To be disfranchised, prohiberi jure suffragii; excludi suffragiis (of a number).

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *jus suffragii ademptum. *civitas ci adempta. To remove aby's d., suffragia ci reddere (e. g. populo, Suet. Calig. 16).

DISGORGE, exscreare (by coughing, fm the throat, &c.).—expuere (to spit out).—vomere. evomere. ejicere. rejicere (to vomit); evom. also of volcanoes, evom. ignes; of streams, in mare se evomere, Plin.; and fig. of wealth, pecuniam devoratum evom. C.; of wrath, iram, virus acerbatis, &c. in qm evom.).—per os reddere (fm the mouth).—eructare (to belch forth; aquam, Varr.; flammæ, &c.).

DISGRACE, or **DISGRACEFULNESS**, turpitude (immorality, wch brings d. on aby).—ignominia (the loss of honour, esp. by a civil or military punishment, deserved or undeserved); Jm. ignominia et turpitude or ignominia turpitudine.—infamia (bad reputation, the bad opinion generally entertained of a person's moral character, and the d. thereby brought on him); Jm. turpitude atque infamia.—dedecus (a deviation fm the conduct of a man of honour, fm whom noble actions are expected); Jm. ignominia et dedecus or dedecus et infamia or macula (the stigma, blemish) et dedecus.—probrum (a stain on the morality of one fm whom, if not noble actions, yet irreproachable moral conduct is expected); Jm. probrum et dedecus.—flagitium et dedecus (of a villainous action): athg brings d. (on aby), qd infamiam habet or infert; fit qd dedecori; qd ci est turpitudinis or ignominie or infamie or dedecori or probro: aby brings d. on me, mihi est qs dedecori

cori or maculae et dedecori; q̄s me dedecorat: to bring d. on one's family, familiam dedecorare: aby brings d. on himself, q̄s in dedecus incurrit; q̄s dedecus admittit (Cæs.; e. g. by an act of cowardice): to incur such d., tantum dedecus admittit (Cæs.): to suffer both d. and loss, tum in damna tum in dedecus incurrare: to consider althg a d., qd turpe ducere or putare; probro habere qd; turpe sibi esse qd arbitrari. They look on this as a d., hæc apud illos turpia putantur; hæc apud illos infamia ponuntur (are reckoned among disgraceful things or actions): to think althg a d. to a person, ducere ci qd probro. I fear it will be a d. to my country, if, &c., vererò ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, &c. (Np. Con. S.): to dread d., ignominiam fugere ac dedecus (C.): as a mark of d., ignominia causa (e. g. to be asked aft. all the rest): to be considered a d. (of a person), turpem inveniri: to our d., cum nostrâ ignominia; cum nostro dedecore: what a d. ! proh pudor ! o indignum facinus ! to wipe off or blot out a d., maculam delere or eluere; labem ignominia abolere.—|| By meton. = a person that has brought disgrace on himself, or a disgraceful thing, dedecus, opprobrium (e. g. dedecus naturæ, Phædr.; opprobria Romuli Remique ! ye who disgrace Rom. and Rem. ! Cat.; opprob. majorum, T.)—macula, macula atque ignominia, nota atque ignominia (the thing or the blemish that d.)—labes (both of persons and things): to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare.—|| A state of being out of favour; see DISFAVOUR.—|| State of being degraded, or out of favour (e. g. at court): to be in d., *ignominia causa loco motum esse: to be in d. at court, principi in odium venire; ex magnâ gratiâ et favore in invidiam principis venire.

DISGRACE, v. || To dishonour, dedecorare. dedecore afficere.—polluere (to pollute whatever is esteemed inviolable and sacred; e. g. the noble name of a family, a maid, &c.): to d. aby, cs famam dehonestare (to injure his good name).—qm ignominia afficere, ignominiam ci imponere or injungere or (in a lasting manner) inurere; qm ignominia notare (to mark with ignominy, destroy one's honour or reputation; brand with disgrace: the last epithet of the censor, then, also, gen.; see Heid. Cæs. B. C. 1, 7).—|| To be a disgrace to, dedecorare.—turpitudini, ignominia, probro, infamie or dedecori esse: to d. one's family, familiam dedecorare: not to d. the Antonines, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: to d. oneself by althg, se dedecorare q̄a re: althg d.'s me, qd mihi est dedecori or turpitudini.—|| To put out of favour (e. g. at court), qm dejicere honore (to deprive aby of a honorable post; e. g. consulatione, præstura); qm ignominia notare ac loco movere (deprive him of his rank as a mark of d.); qm opprimere (if by cabals, &c., see Np. Dat. 5, 2). See last article.

DISGRACEFUL, turpis.—fœdus (heinous, either in a physical or a moral respect); Jn. turpis et fœdus.—obscenus (causing disgust, either by being looked at or listened to).—spurius (of a disgusting nature, dirty).—ignominiosus (ignominious; of things, e. g. fight).—inhonestus (dishonourable, immoral, of persons and things); Jn. turpis et inhonestus.—flagitiosus (full of vile actions; villainous, of persons and things).—contumeliosus (full of contumely).—probrus (being a blemish on aby's character).—sceleris contaminatus (contaminated with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting or being contrary to human and divine laws, of persons and things): to be d., ignominia or dedecori or probro or turpitudini or opprobrio esse: to consider althg or look upon althg as d., turpe putare or ducere qd; as very d., in turpissimis rebus habere (althg) looks d., turpi esse aspectu, deformem esse: d. things, res turpes; flagitia (villanies); nefaria, pl. unususabile atrocities): to lead a d. life, turpiter et flagitiose vivere: d. indeed (ac what you are relating) ! o indignum facinus ! in a d. manner; see DISONCEFULX.

DISGRACEFULLY, turpiter; fœde; flagitiose, nefarie; also per ignominiam or cum ignominia (ignominiose in later writers only); contumeliose; turpiter; per dedecus (e. g. vitam amittere).—SYN. in DISGRACEFUL.

DISGRACIOUS, see DISAGREEABLE.

DISGUISE, v. || To conceal by an unusual habit, ci alium vestitum dare (Planc. Nat. 9, 3): to d. oneself, mutare vestem (C. Planc. 41, 98; Vell. 2, 41, 2); habitum suum permutare (Just. 2, 7, 19; in such passage it is said of Codrus, 'permutato regis habitu... castra hostium ingreditur'): to d. oneself in men's clothes, virilem vestem inducere (Just.); pro femina puerum simulare. sexum mentiri (Just. 1, 2, 2, (257)

and 4, speaking of Semiramis): to d. oneself in a shepherd's dress, pastoralium cultum induere (Vell. 1, 2, 2, speaking of Codrus; 'depositâ veste regiâ, pastoralium cultum induit'): disguised, veste mutata; permutato habitu: disguised as a soldier, or in a soldier's dress, ornatu militari: to d. a person, *alienâ veste occultare qm: to d. one's face, caput velare (if with a veil); *larvam sibi accommodare or aptare.—See also MASK. || To hide by a counterfeit appearance, occultare et dissimulare qd (e. g. appetitum voluptatis).—dissimulare et occultare qd (both C.; see To CLOKE): to d. one's opinion or sentiments, sententiam celare; one's anger, iram; one's grief, vexation, hæred, &c., ægritudinem animi, odium, &c., dissimulare.—|| To disfigure; vid.—|| To deform by liquor, (collog.) temulentum facere; vino onerare. Disguised in liquor, bene potus, temulentus.—vino gravis.

DISGUISE, s. || A counterfeit habit, vestis mutata: in d., veste mutata; permutato habitu.—See To DISGUISE. Saint Croix came to Paris in d., 'Sanctocrucius mutato vestitu habituque Lutetiam Parisiorum pervenit.—|| A false appearance, species (g. t. for the external looks of althg),—imago, simulacrum (the picture, as it were, of althg; the assumed look of althg). species quedam cs rei assimilata (e. g. virtutis).—aliena persona (an assumed character): to betray aby under the d. of friendship, qm per simulationem amicitia prodere: to conceal great ability under the d. of stupidity, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ tegere: to throw off a d., personam deponere (prop. and impropr.); simulationem deponere (impropr.): then Appius threw off his d., ille finis Appio alienæ personæ ferendæ (L. 3, 36): to strip aby of his d., ci personam demere; cs capiti personam detrahare (prop. and impropr.); ci rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (impropr.; see Sen. Ep. 24, 12).—See MASK.

DISGUST, s. fastidium (the consequence of being satiated, the offensiveness of an object to taste, whether physical or moral).—satiætas (the state of being satiated; i. e. when an object has lost its charm for us, and affords no more enjoyment; hence, also, the loss of interest in althg fm long familiarity with it; physically and morally); Jn. fastidium quoddam et satiætas.—animus alienus (estrangement fm aby).—tædium (the French 'ennui', with ref. to what is or seems to us tedious; first used in prose by L. C. uses 'satiætas' instead).—nausea (nausea, physical d., as consequence of a disordered stomach; also, in a moral sense, as a stronger term for fast; but only found in Mart. 4, 37): to cause d., fastidium or satiætatem creare; fastidium movere ci (e. g. stomacho ?); fastidium or satiætatem or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseam facere; odium cs rei facere; stomachum movere: to feel or conceive d., satiætas or tædium cs rei me capiti; venit mihi qd in tædium; tædium mihi affert or adducit qd: to be filled with d. of althg, magnum cs rei odium me cepit; pertæsum est me cs rei; also nauseare (vavovâv); fastidire qd; tædet me cs rei; satiætas or tædium cs rei me cepit or tenet.—I have come to feel d. at althg (e. g. food), fastidium est mihi qd: with d., fastidiosus; non sine nausea.

DISGUST, v. || To cause disgust; see under DISGUST, s.—To be disgusted with, piget or tædet me cs rei.—male me habet qd. ægre habeo or patior qd. moleste, graviter, or ægre fero qd; q̄a re offenditur animus meus (C.). To be disgusted with life, tædet or piget me vitæ or vivere; vita displicet (Ter.). I am disgusted at every thing, stomachor omnia: to d. aby with althg, ci qd inivisum facere; cs animus a q̄a re avertere or alienare: you know how easily I am disgusted, nosti stomachi mei fastidium. vobis disgusted me more, &c., quæ mihi majori stomacho fuerunt, quam, &c. (offended, enraged me): to be disgusted with oneself, laborare fastidio sui (Sen.; speaking of stultitia); sibi displicere (Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20).—|| Offend; displease, offendere qm; stomachum movere ci (enrage him).—avertere qm or cs animus a qo.—See OFFEND.

DISGUSTFUL, see DISGUSTING.

DISGUSTFULLY, see DISGUSTINGLY.

DISGUSTING, fastidium creans or afferens (causing disgust, of things).—teter (with ref. to smell, taste, and look; e. g. sapor, odor, aqua, &c.).—odiosus (odious, nauseous, tiresome, tedious, tiring to listen to, &c., of persons and things): in a d. manner, odiose: to have a d. appearance, habui aspectuque tetro esse (e. g. of books or things that have been soiled): to be d., fastidiosus

or fastidius adhaerescere (of things; C. de Or. 1, 61, 258).

DISGUSTINGLY, odiose.—tetre (teterrime; e. g. se gerere).

DISH, *As vehicle of meat*, patina (a broad and deep d., with a cover, in wch fish, &c. were served up);—patella (a smaller 'patina' of clay or metal; as well for cooking as serving up meals).—lanx (a deeper, hollow, bellied d., sometimes of considerable size, for serving up meals).—magis or magrida (a d. similar to the lanx, only used for serving up).—scutella (a flat, square, or oblong small d.).—paropsis (παρῳπίς, a small d. for serving up meals; also an additional d. containing some delicacy).—fericulum (prop. a tray; then what is served up together = course).—catinus or catinum was the pot in wch the poorer classes also put their food on the table; see Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 115.

—*The meat served in a dish*, cibus (g. t. for food); a dainty d., cibus suavis.—*In such expressions as 'a dish of vegetables', &c.*, 'dish' is omitted; e. g. olus coxit: a d. of roast thrushes, assi turdi: to load a table with the rarest d., mensam conquisitisimis epulis construere (C.): a d. of cold meat (i. e. for one's dinner), prandium sine mensa: a hot or warm d., cibi calidi (p.): this is a d. for an epicure, eat haec quoque res inter opera ganeæ: this bird is considered a *first-rate d.*, haec ales nunc inter primas expetitur: to be fond of good d., laute cenitare.

DISH (v.), apponere cenam.

DISHABILLÉ, see DESHABILLÉ.

DISHABIT (obol.), domo expellere.

DISHCLOUT, penicillus (a sponge for wiping).

DISHHEARTEN, see To DISCOURAGE.

DISHEVELED (of the hair), capillus effusus (opp. cap. nodo vinctus; see Sen. Ep. 124, 22); crines passi: capillus passus (the hair flying as in the wind).

DISHONEST, *Void of honesty*, ab honestate remotus.—malus (bad; g. t.).—Improbus (that is not as it ought to be, according to divine and human laws).—infidels (unfaithful).—infidus (not trustworthy; as to conduct).—perfidus (treacherous, in particular actions).—subdōlus (cunning, crafty).—fraudulentus (deceitful).—fallax (practised in roguery).—sordidus (mean, dirty).—inhonestus et sordidus (of a person; dishonorable and dirty).—*Dishonoured*, inhonestus.—*Disgraceful*, vid.—*Unchaste*, vid.

DISHONESTLY, improbe; perâde; fraudulenter; per fraudem; most d., per summam fraudem et malitiam [SYN. in DISHONEST]; *Unchastely*, impudice (late); parum caste (e. g. to live, vivere).

DISHONESTY, *Want of honesty*, improbitas. Infidelitas, perfidia [SYN. in DISHONEST]; fraud (esp. of a single act; e. g. cs fraude percepta, Cae.).—fraus et malitia.—*Unchastity*, impuritas; impudicitia; libidines [SYN. in UNCHASTE];—*Deceit*, vid.

DISHONORABLE, inhonestus (opp. honestus; e. g. homo, vulnus, &c.).—turpis (base, disgraceful; opp. honestus, gloriosus).—infamia (evil spoken of; infamous; all three of men or things).—injustus atque inhonestus (e. g. nihil quod est injustum atque inhonestum expetere, C.).—*A d. action*, factum dedecoris plenum; d. fight, turpis fuga (in antithesis to gloriosa mors): to ask atq. d., rogare rem turpem (C.). What can be more d. than this? quid hoc turpius? quid fecidius? a most d. person, homo omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, or turpissimus atque inhonestissimus: a very d. source of gain, turpissimus quæstus; illiberalis et sordidus quæstus: a very d. method, sordidissima ratio et iniquatissima (C.).

DISHONORABLY, see DISHONESTLY.

DISHONOUR, s. See DISGRACE.

DISHONOUR, v. See DISGRACE, v.

DISHONOURER, Crcl. qui existimationem cs violat, offendit, oppugnat, lacerat (attacks his good name).—qui ignominia qm notat, afficit, &c. (disgraces him).—qui dedecori est ei (ie a disgrace to him, &c.).

DISHUMOUR, see CROSSNESS.

DISINCLINATION, declinatio (cs rei, opp. appetitio).—fuga (cs rei, inclination to escape atq.; e. g. work).—odium (dislike, aversion).—animus alienus or aversus (to aby, a qo; aversion, unfriendly feeling): d. to work, declinatio or fuga laboris: to feel a d. to atq., alienum esse a qâ re; abhorrere a qâ re (stronger term); to aby, a qo animo esse alieno or averso: a strong d., a qo animo esse averrissimum: to feel a violent d. to writing, prorsus abhorrere animus a scribendo (C.): nature has implanted in animals a d. to what would be injurious to them, natura bestia dedit a rebus pestiferis recessum (C.): we have a natural d. to atq., a qâ re

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naturâ declinamus (C.: of shunning it; opp. naturâ appetere qd); a morbid d. to atq., vitiosa ad qd offensio (C. Tac. 4, 20, 23): to feel a d. to marriage, abhorrere ab uxore ducendâ (C.).

DISINCLINE, aby to aby, abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qm a qo; also qm or cs voluntatem a qo abalienare; to atq., qm a qâ re abstrahere, avocare, deducere (C.), avertere (Np.).

DISINCLINED, alienus. alienatus; to aby or atq., a qo or a qâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus.—ci or in qm malevolus, ci inimicus (stronger terms): not to be d. to believe atq., inclinato ad credendum esse animo: to do atq., haud displicet (with inf.). I am not d. to concur with them in opinion, haud poenitet eorum sententiam esse (L. 1, 8).

DISINGENUOUS, see DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT.

DISINGENUOUSLY, see DECEITFULLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, see DECEPTION, FRAUD.

DISINHERIT, or DISHERIT, exheredare. hereditate excludere. exheredem facere or scribere. ab hereditate submovere (if in an unjust manner or clandestinely): to d. one's son, filium exheredare (in one's will, in such a manner that the disinheritor does not take place before the father's death); filium abdicare (if during the father's life-time).

DISINTER, erui (e. g. mortuum, C.).

DISINTERESTED, qui nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitat (aff. C. Fin. 1, 10, 34).—qui commodis suis utilitatibus non servit.—qui suâ cupiditate non impellitur (cf. C. Off. 1, 19, 63).—utilitatis suæ immemor (of persons who don't think of their own advantage).—gratulus (opp. mercenarius; of things; e. g. liberalitas).—non præmiorum mercedibus evocatus (C. Fin. 2, 31, 99; with non invitatus voluptatibus).—*Not d.*, suarum rerum cupidus.—de utilitatibus suis semper cogitare. ad utilitatem suam omnia referre, &c. (of persons).—mercenarius (of actions).—*Is atq. d. or not?* qd gratuitumne est an mercenarium? Our love for atq. should be d., etiam si nulla sit utilitas ex qâ re, tamen ipse propter se ipsam amanda est (aff. C. Fin. 1, 20, 69).—*He has acted in the most d. manner*, nihil ad utilitatem suam retulit, ac nihil omnino fecit causâ suâ: to be d., suæ utilitatis immemore esse.

DISINTERESTEDLY, sine præmio.—sine mercede.—nullâ quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).—gratuito (gratuitously; for nothing).—*Sic liberaliter may serve, or abstineret*.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, animus utilitatis suæ immemor or oblitus.—abstinentia (opp. avaritia).—*His d. was put to the proof*, tentata est ejus abstinentia (Np.). With the most absolute d., nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito et quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).

DISJOIN, disjungere. dirimere, &c.—See To SEPARATE.

DISJOINT, *Separate into joints*, or at the joints, articulatum concidere (Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 52).—membra articulati dividere (separate joint by joint, C.: fm an old poet)—secare, scindere (to cut up; e. g. a fowl).—In frustra excutere (divide a fowl, &c. into joints; Sen. Ep. 47, 4).—*Dislocate*; vid.—*Impropria*, destruere. dissolvere (to separate the parts of what was constructed).—disipare (separate and scatter here and there; e. g. a statue).

DISJOINTED, articulatum divisus (prop.).—interruptus (having its continuity destroyed).—dispersus (scattered, as it were, in separate portions; also of a speech, loose, without accurate divisions, well-connected together).—fluctuans et dissolutus (eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc illuc).—articulis membrisque non distinctus (both of style; 'a disjointed discourse' C.).

DISJUNCTION, disjunctio (C.).—See DIVISION, SEPARATION.

DISJUNCTIVE, disjunctivus (Gramm. t. t. Charis. Diom. &c.). If we say, &c. . . , it is a d. proposition, disjunctivum est, quom dicimus, &c. (Dig.).

DISJUNCTIVELY, separatim (opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (opp. unâ).—singulatim (singly; *Disjunctive may be used as Gramm. t. t.*).

DISK, orbis (g. t. for any circular and flat body).—discus (the quail of the ancients): the moon's d., orbis lunæ (the face of the moon; see Plin. 2, 9, 6).—orbis solis (that of the sun; see Plin. 2, 23, 21): in the shape of a d., orbiculatus. rotundus, in speciem orbis (if adverbially used).

DISLIKE, s. See AVERSION.

DISLIKE, v. a qâ re abhorrere or alienum esse (have

an antipathy, aversion, &c. to.—*tædium mihi qd avertit* or *adducit* (*wearies me, &c.*).—*qd mihi displicet* (*displeases me*).—*fastidire qd* (*reject it with loathing; e. g. food*): *to d. a person*, a *qo esse animo alieno* or *averso*; *odium susceptio adversus qm*; *odium concepsisse in qm*; *qm odissse* or *odio habere*. *Sis, but very seld.*, *nolle ci* (*e. g. cui qui nolunt—lidem tibi non sunt amici, C.*).—*To d. to do athg.*, *nolle with inf.*; *gravari with inf.* (*aff. C.'s time also with acc.*, *gravari terrenum equitem, H.*; *illum acerbum, Sem.*)—*non libet* (*qd facere, e. g. ire, scribere, &c.*).—*If you d. to go, I will go for you, ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet* (*Plaut.*).—*Oss.* *gravari and non libet are also used absol.*.—*But I will not press you, if you d. it*, *sin tibi id minus libebit, non urgebo. I should not d. it, if, &c.*, *ego vero non gravarer, si, &c.*—|| *Disrelish*, *fastidire* (*to reject what offends either one's physical or mental taste*).

DISLIKE, *disimilitudo*.

DISLIMB, *membra articulatim dividere*.

DISLOCATE, || *To put out of joint*, *luxare* (*to not luxare, wch has no ancient authority in its favour*).—*extorquere* (*to d. by a wrench; e. g. articulum, Sem.*).—*ejicere* (*e. g. cervicem, armum*): *to be dislocated, sua sede* or *suo loco moveri*; or *moveri only* (*Cels.*); *de suo loco moveri* (*to get out of its position, also of the joints of the body*); *excidere* (*to fall out of the socket; with or without sua sede*; *suis sedibus, Cels. 8, 11*); *loco suo non esse* (*of the parts that are in that state; Cels. ib.*).—*excessisse* (*Cels. 8*).—*prolabi*, *elabi*, *promoveri*, *erumpere* *are used by Cels. chiefly when mentioning the direction in wch the dislocation takes place*.—*Dislocated*, *loco suo motus*: *dislocated limbs, artus in pravam elapsi* (*T. Hist. 4, 81*).—|| *Displace*; *vid.*

DISLOCATION, *luxatura* (*later only*).—*depravatio membrorum* (*of the joints of the body*). *To reduce a d.*, *articulum*, *qui excidit*, *reponere* (*Cels.*); or *in suam sedem compellere* (*ib.*): *if the thigh can be bent, the d. is reduced in a moment*, *protinus, si complicari femur potest, intus est* (*ib.*). *A d. should always be reduced before inflammation begins*, *quidquid loco suo motum est, ante inflammationem reponendum est* (*Cels. 8, 11*).

DISLUDGE, || *To remove or drive fm a place of rest, pellere*. *depellere*. *expellere*. *exigere* (*drive out by force; without ex, &c., only if these prepositions may be supplied fm the context*).—*propellere*. *propulsare* (*to drive away or out by striking, beating, pushing, &c.*; *e. g. the enemy, hostem*; *then propuls. also fig.*).—*deicere* (*milit. v. pr. of dislodging the enemy; deicere muros, turribus, loco; ex saltu; ex castellis, &c.*).—*proturbare* (*drive away headlong; e. g. hostem*).—*submovere* (*to remove and so get rid of; e. g. hostem; noxia animalia*).—|| *To remove an army or its quarters, castra in alium locum transferre*; *castra transferre* (*e. g. trans flumen; ultra locum*); *also milites in alia loca transducere*.

DISLODGE, *INTA.* || *To change one's dwelling, migrare* or *demigrare*; *in alium locum* or *in alia loca* (*e. g. i. for removing to another place; fm one place to another*).—*domo* or *e domo emigrare* (*to leave one's former abode*).

DISLOYAL, *regis inimicus*.—*regi* or *principi infidelis* (*unfaithful to the sovereign; aff. regi—fidels, Np. Dat. 1, 3*).—*qui odium concepit in regem*; *qui odium suscepit adversus regem*.—*qui regi* or *principi non vult* (*C.*) or *non est amicus; or by the general terms*:—*perfidus*; *perfidiosus*; *infidelis*; *infidus* (*SYN. in FAITHLESS*).—*novarum rerum cupidus* or *avidus*, *novis rebus studens* (*desiring political change*).—*proditor patriæ* (*a traitor to one's country*): *d. of conduct, &c.*.—*principia voluntati* (or *legi* or *patriæ legibus, according to circumstances*) *repugnans* or *contrarius*.—*To be d. (to his sovereign)*, a *rege desclacere*; a *regis amicitia deficere* (*Np. Con. 2*; *revolt fm him*).—*averso a principe* or *rege esse animo* (*to dislike him*).—*novarum rerum causas querere* (*to attempt to bring about a revolution, &c.*): *to act as a d. subject, leges perfringere* or *percurrere* (*to break the laws*).

DISLOYALLY, *perfidie*; *perfidiose* (*SYN. in FAITHLESS*); **haud fideli in quo animo*.—*contra legem* or *leges* (*agst the laws; e. g. to act*).

DISLOYALTY, *infidelitas* (*the breach of faith that aby commits towards a person whom he was in duty bound to serve; see Hirt. B. G. 8, 23*; *Labeinus quum Commum comperisset sollicitare civitates et conjunctionem contra Caesarem facere, infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimi posse*).—*aversus a rege animus*.

DISMAL, *tristis* (*sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face*).—

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mæstus (*sad, melancholy; propr. of persons, but also of things; see also SAD*).—*miser* (*that excites compassion; e. g. situation, res; fate, fortuna; life, vita*).—*miserabilis* (*miserable; e. g. aspect, sight, aspectus*).—*luctuosus* (*sad, sorrowful; e. g. death, exitium*).—*hebilis* (*that will draw forth tears*): *rather d.*, *subtristis* (*rare; Ter.*); *very d.*, *pertristis*; *permaestus*: *to have a d. countenance*, *vultu animi dolore præ se ferre*; *vultu tristi* or *mæsto esse*: *with a d. countenance*, *mæsto et conturbato vultu* (*Auct. ad Herenn.*).—*d. news*, *tristes nunci*: *a d. end*, *tristis exitus* or *eventus*: *d. times*, *tempora misera* or *dura* or *iniqua*; *misera tempora* et *luctuosa* (*C.*); *temporum iniquitas* or *gravitas* or *calamitas*.—*See DARK, DREADFUL, &c.*

DISMALLY, *miser*; *miserabiliter*; *hebiliter*.—*luctuose*; *also miserandum in modum*.—(*SYN. in DISMAL*).

DISMALNESS, *tristitia*; *mæstitia* (*SYN. in DISMAL*).

DISMANTLE, || *To strip, nudare* (*propr. of persons, but also improp.*).—*denudare*. *retegere*. *aperire* (*propr. to make bare*).—*privare*. *spoliare* (*to bereave*).—|| *To demolish the works of a town*, *castrum diruere*. *munitamenta oppidi solo equare* or *adequare*; *dislicere* or *a fundamentis dislicere* (*e. g. mœnia, munitiones, Cæs. L.; not C.*).

DISMASK, *see UNMASK*.

DISMAT, **malo* (or *malis*) *privare*.

DISMAY, *v.* *See TO FRIGHTEN*.

DISMAY, *s.* *See FRIGHT*.

DISEMBER, *secare*; *dissecare* (*g. tt. for cutting up*); *membra articulatim dividere* (*Altitus? ap. C.*); *membratim cædere* (*to cut member by member; Plin. 9, 15, 18*).—*truncare* (*mainly by hewing off, &c.*; *e. g. cadavera; poet. and post-Aug.*).

DISSISS, || *To send away, dimittere* (*g. t. to send off or away in different directions*).—*abligare*. *amandare* (*to give aby some commission, &c. in order to get rid of him*).—*amovere* (*fm one's presence, as punishment*).—*solvere*, *exsolvere*, *liberare* *qm* (*qd re, to let him off, to free him fm athg.*).—*To d. an assembly*, *concilium*, *conventum*, &c. *dimittere*: *to d. the senate*, *senatum dimittere*.—|| *To divest of an office*, *loco suo qm movere* (*e. l.*).—*removere* or *amovere* or *submovere* *qm* a *munere* (*emply of civil officers*): *to d. a magistrate*, *abrogare* or *abolere* *ci magistratum* (*both in the Roman sense, and absol. with collateral notion of perpetual dismissal*); *a governor*, *qm provinciâ demovere*; *qm expellere potestate*: *to be dismissed*, *successorem accipere* (*i. e. to have a successor appointed*).

DISSMISSION, or DISMISSAL, *missio* (*emply v. pr. of soldiers*).—*dimissio* (*C.*; *rare*): **fair d.* (*Milit.*) *missio honesta*.—*See DISCHARGE*.

DISMOUNT, *TRANS.* || *To throw off a horse, qd de equo deicere* or *deturbare*; *qm excutere* or *offundere* (*of the horse itself*).—|| *To throw fm an elevation*, *deicere* *qd loco, de e loco*.—|| *Of a piece of ordnance*, *hostium tormenta ludificari* (*to make them useless; aff. L.*); *quibus ea, quæ hostes ingenti mole agerent, ludificaretur*, *24, 34*).—|| *Law gives frangere pedamentum* or *pegma tormentorum*.

DISMOUNT, *INTA.* || *To alight fm a horse, ex equo descendere*; *descendere* or *desilire* *ex equis* (*of cavalry, in order to fight on foot*): *to make the cavalry d. (to fight on foot)*, *equitatum* or *equitem deducere* *ad pedes*.—|| *To descend fm an elevation*; *see TO DESCEND*.

DISNATURED, *see UNNATURAL*.

DISOBEDIENCE, *parendi designatio* (*Plin. Pan. 18*).—|| *Inobedientia* *not till Tertull.*, &c.—*immodestia* (*bold, reckless d., want of discipline*).—*contumacia* (*stubbornness, intractableness*).

DISOBEDIENT, *non parens*. *dicto non audiens*; *non* or *minus obediens*: *to show oneself d. towards aby, ci* *non parere*. *ci dicto audientem non esse*. *non obedire* *ci*. *minus obediens esse* *ci* (*SYN. in TO OBEY*; *see also the phrases in TO DISOBEY*).

DISOBEDIENTLY, *non obediens*; or *with the verb*. *To behave d.*, *non obtemperare*; *dicto audientem non esse*.

DISOBEY, *ci* *non parere*. *ci dicto audientem non esse*. *non obedire* *ci*. *minus obediens esse* *ci* (*SYN. in TO OBEY*).—*to d. aby's commands*, *obedientiam relinquere* et *aplicere*, *nec ci parere* (*see C. de Off. 1, 29, 102*); *cs imperium detrectare* or (*Cæs.*) *negligere*; *cs imperium auspiciumque abnuere* (*both of soldiers; the latter in the sense of not choosing to obey orders*).—*See Also with the negative form of the verbs and phrases in TO OBEY*; *vid.*).

DISOBLIGE, *lædere*. *offendere*. *violare* (*SYN. in*

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OFFENDI.—*cl adversari (oppose, thwart)*.—*cl non gratificari; cl gratificari obsequi or morem gerere nolle: to d. aby invariabiliter, omnia adversus qm facere. —I don't know why I should d. you by a refusal, cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio. To consider oneself obliged, se violatum or laesum putare; se laesum arbitrari (C.)*: qd re offendit; aegre qd ferre; injuriam sibi factum putare.

DISOBLIGING, inofficiosus in qm (*disregarding one's duties towards him*)—difficilis (*difficult to deal with*).—injuriosus (*wrongful, offensive*).—quod offensio est, offensionem habet or affert. quod offendit. quod non vacat offensione. quod displicet (*offensive, displeasing*).—odiosus (*that excites anger, and thus is hateful*): not even a d. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.

DISOBLIGINGLY, inurbane; asper; inhumaniter [**SYN.** in **DISOBLIGING**].—*To answer d., aspere respondere.*

DISOBLIGINGNESS, illiberalitas. inhumanitas. asperitas [**SYN.** in **DISOBLIGING**].

DISORDER, ¶ *Want of regular disposition; confusion, implicatio (e. g. rei familiaris)*.—perturbatio ordinis (*the disturbed order of things*).—perturbatio ca rei (*the act of confusing alth; e. g. exercitūs*).—negligentia ca rei (*neglect; e. g. in domestic affairs, rei familiaris; see also CONFUSION: to throw into d.; to be in d., &c.*).—*see 'to put, &c. into CONFUSION: the enemy advances in great d., ordinibus incompōitis effuse veniunt hostes: they fled to their camp in great d., effuso cursu castra repetunt.*—¶ *Disturbance*; vid.—¶ *Irregularity*; *see CONFUSION*.—¶ *Breach of law, licentia; effrenata licentia.*—¶ *Disease*; vid.—¶ *Discomposure of the mind, mentis perturbatio.*—animi commotio.—animus perturbatus et incitatus.—*metus error, &c.*—animi motus nimis (= perturbaciones. C.).—*See PERTURBATION.*

DISORDER, v. ¶ *To throw into confusion, turbare (e. g. statum civitatis; ordines hostium)*.—perturbare (e. g. exercitum, civitatem).—conturbare (e. g. ordines, rem; and *emply rationes, accountis*).—miscere (*turn topsy-turvy; e. g. republicam*).—confundere (e. g. ordines).—ordinem ca rei perturbare (C.); ordinem ca rei confundere (e. g. disciplinam, T. Hist. 1, 60).—*To d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere.*—*See CONFUSION and To CONFUSE.*—¶ *To disturb the body (= make sick), morbum ci afferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy autumn; Cae.).*—morbo tentare (C.).—commovere: *aby's stomach is disordered, qd ab eo commovetur (Plin.).*—¶ *To disturb the mind, mentem turbare; animum (vehementer) commovere qd re; animum conturbare (e. g. utilitatis specie), omnes animi sensus confundere († Lucr.).*—*See also To DISTURB.*

DISORDERED, *see DISORDERLY.*

DISORDERLY, ¶ *Confused, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus, confusus. Jn. conturbatus et confusus. Inconditus, perplexus (SYN. in To CONFUSE).*—impeditus (*that is difficult to solve or to disentangle*).—¶ *Irregular, incompōitus (not properly arranged or put to rights)*.—indigestus (*not properly distributed, all lying in a heap; e. g. moles, turba*).—inordinatus (*not put in its place, rank, or file; e. g. milites, impetus*).—¶ *Lawless, vicious; vid.*—¶ *In a disorderly manner, confuse, incompōite. sine ordine. negligenter.*—nullo ordine; sine ordinibus (*these two of soldiers marching in a d. way*).—effuso cursu (*of soldiers flying*).—contra morem obsequi, or contra fas disciplinam (*in an insubordinate manner; T. Ann. 1, 19*).—dissolute, intemperanter. libidinose. effrenate [**SYN.** in **DISORDER**].

DISORDERLY, adv. *See end of DISORDERLY, adj.*

DISOWN, *see DENY, DISCLAIM.*

DISPARAGE, *see UNDERVALUE; RUN DOWN; DEPRECIATE = undervalue.*

DISPARAGEMENT, obtrectatio (e. g. of another's fame or qualities, alienae gloriæ).—despicientia. contemptio. contemptus. Jn. contemptio et despicientia; spretio [**SYN.** in **CONTEMPT**].—*disparatio* (Q.; *is a sort of ironical depreciation: without any d. to your dignity, sine ullā imminutione dignitatis tuae (of an actual lessening of it).*—¶ *Disgrace*; vid.—¶ *A match below the condition of one of the parties (French, mésalliance), nuptiae impares: to conclude such a match, impāri or cum impāri Jungi.*

DISPARITY, dissimilitudo.—differentia (e. g. naturarum, C.).—diversitas (e. g. mira naturae, T. post-Aug.).—inæqualitas (*post-Aug.*; e. g. coloris, Q.).—*See DIFFERENCE.*

DISPARK, *παράδεισος*, quem vocant (Angli), maced-

riam diruere, or dirui jubere (*ast. hanc in horto macedriam jube dirui, Ter.*; and quos *παράδεισους* appellant Graeci, *Geil.*).

DISPART, *see To DISJOIN, To DIVIDE.*

DISPASSION, *see CALM, &*

DISPASSIONATE, *see CALM, adj.*

DISPASSIONATELY, *see CALMLY.*

DISPATCH, *see DESPATCH.*

DISPEL, pellere (*drive; e. g. mæstitiam ex animo, C.; curas, H.*).—dispellere (*scatter*).—caliginem, umbras, F.; tenebras, C.).—depellere (*drive away; morbum, pericula, molestias; metum ci*).—propulsare (*drive forth; chase away; morbos, Cels.*).—suspicionem a se, C.).—dissolvere (*dissolve; fig. ca gravitatem, C.*).—excutere (*dash away; ineptias; severitatem*).—elevare (*to take away; ægritudinem, sollicitudinem, causas suspicionum*).—disipare (e. g. curas, † H.). *To d. suspiciones, suspiciones levare atque removere; suspiciones diluere; causas suspicionum elevare. To d. aby's fear, metum ci levare (C.); metum ci adimere (Q.); metu exonerare qm (L.); metum removere (L.); metum or timorem ci delicere (C.); metum solvere († H.); timorem tollere (Cae.).*

DISPEND, *see To SPEND.*

DISPENSARY, *præparatorium or valetudinarium (see INFIRMARY)*.—taberna instructa et ornata medicinis [gratu]to exercezde causâ.

DISPENSATION, ¶ *A distribution; vid.*—¶ *Exemption fm some law, immunitas (fm atq, ca rei [e. g. omnium rerum, Cae.; magni muneris, C.] or a re [e. g. tributis, Suet.]).*—vacatio (*fm military service, militis*).—*To grant a fm atq, immunitatem ca rei dare, or a re offere (Suet.). to grant aby a d. to do atq, dare ci hanc veniam, ut, &c.; ca rei veniam dare, permittere licentiam, ut, &c. (see PERMISSION.)*—¶ *Divine institution, leges et instituta; præcepta institutaque (with fm. of person, Mosia or Moysia, &c.). The Mosiac, Mosaica religio (Lactant.).*—¶ *Distribution of good and evil with regard to providence, numen divinum (the will of God); also consilium divinum.*—Dei jussus (*only in abl.*) or jussum (*the command*): by a divine d., consilio divino: jussu divino; divinitus (generally; of what is sent fm above). *I consider atq a d. of providence, qd divinitus accidisse mihi videtur (see C. Partit. 23, 82).*

DISPENSATOR, *see DISPENSER.*

DISPENSATORY, *see PHARMACOPŒIA.*

DISPENSE, *see To DISTRIBUTE.*

DISPENSE WITH, ¶ *To excuse, dimittere. solvere, exsolvere, liberare qm qd re (to exempt aby fm atq). Their attendance is usually dispensed with, pene liberum est, non adesse: is not to be dispensed with on any account, nemini, quominus adeat, satis justa excusatio videbitur (visa est, &c.). To d. with a law in favour of aby, lege or legibus qm solvere, ut liceat, &c. (e. g. they deliberated whether they should d. with the laws that prevented Scipio's being consul, deliberant, solvantne legibus Scipionem, ut liceat eum consulē fieri, Aul. ad Herenn. 3, 2, 2): to be able to d. with aby or his services, (facile) carere posse qd re or cs operâ; non desiderare qd (not to miss atq): not to be able to d. with atq, egere qd re (= to be in want of); sine qd re omnino esse non posse (not to be able to do or be without it at all): atq that one cannot d. with, necessarius.*

DISPENSE, s. *See DISPENSATION, GRANT.*

DISPELLE (a country, &c.), terram vacuofacere. incolas terrâ ejicere (*see Np. Cim. 45*).—vastare. devastare. pervastare. depopulari. perpopulari [**SYN.** in **To DESTROY, To LAY WASTE**].

DISPEOPLER, devastator. vastator. populator. eversor. Jn. populator eversorque [**SYN.** in **To DESTROY**].

DISPERSE, TRANS. dispellere (e. g. the cavalry; with the accessory notion of destroying).—dispergere. dissipare (*to dissipate, to scatter*).—disturbare (*to divide by driving asunder*).—discutere (*to break up by driving asunder; e. g. an assembly*).—disjicere (*to throw asunder, or into flight; e. g. a phalanx*).—fugare (*to put to flight; e. g. the enemy*).—¶ **INTRANS.**—(e. g. of a multitude) discurrere. diffugere.—dilabi (*to walk off; to d. gradually or imperceptibly, of a crowd*).—diffuere (e. g. humor, latex).

DISPERSEDLY, disperse. disperse diffuseque (e. g. dictæ res).—disperse multis in locis (e. g. dicta, C.).—dispersim. effuse: 'dispersedly intermixed' (Woodward), confuse et permixte dispersi (æ, a, C.).

DISPERSER, qui dispergit, dissipat, fugat, fundit, &c.

DISPERSION, dissipatio (e. g. error et dissipatio civium, C. Rep. 2, 4).—fuga (flight).—*Mly by Crcl.*: *ast. the d. of the enemy, fuis et (or atque) fugatis hostibus.*

DISPIRIT, see **DISHEARTEN**.

DISPLACE, || *To put out of place, loco suo movère.*—transponere (to put in another place, of things, loco movère also = to put out of an office, degrade, &c.; also in alium locum transp.; e. g. statuum in locum inferiorum).—transferre (move to another place: of persons and things).—traducere (to lead to another spot).—transmutare (to transpose; e. g. words, letters).—see Quint. 1, 5, 12, and 29).—qd sede sua moliri (by a great effort; e. g. montes, L.).—|| *To put in the wrong place, in alieno loco ponere.*—|| **TO DISORDER**; vid.—|| *Degrade by displacing, &c., remove fm office, &c., loco movère.*—ex (qo) ordine (in alium) detrudere (e. g. qm ex secundo ordine in novissimum detrudere, Suet. Cas. 29, in.).—removère, summovère, amovère qm a munere (fm an office).—abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (in the Rom. sense; abol. for ever): to be displaced (of a magistrate), abdicari magistratu (S.).

DISPLACING, translatio (to another place; e. g. of words); translatio or tractio or transmutatio verborum (Gramm.); but only of transposition: of the letters, metathesis, (μεταθεσις) or pure Lat. tractio (Gramm.).—*Mly by Crcl.*

DISPLANT, || *Transplant; vid.*—|| *Remove a people fm their residence, incolas terræ ejicere* (see Np. Cim. 2, 5).

DISPLAY, || *To set to view ostentatiously, ostentare qd. in promptu ponere (to set before people's eyes, in general; see C. Off. 1, 35, 126).*—proponere (set forth to view; e. g. his plate, argentum, C.).—propalam collocare (e. g. tabulas, signa, C.).—præ se ferre (littr. to carry before oneself, to make a show of).—exponere (to bring forth or to light).—venditare or ostentare (to d. one's learning, literulas suas, in a contemptuous sense).—|| *To d. for sale, qd venale exponere or proponere.*—|| *To exhibit, ostendere (to show openly, to lay before the eyes of people; e. g. potestatem suam, one's power).*—patefacere (to reveal, discover; e. g. odium in qm).—exhibere (ci, e. g. one's good will, benevolentiam).—præbere ci (to prove athq to aby; e. g. fidelity, fidem).—præstare (ci, to render, to show by one's conduct; e. g. fidem, benevolentiam, animum).—probare (to give proof of; e. g. virtutem).—navare (athq towards aby, in qm, with accessory notion of its being done with anxiety; e. g. studium ci; benevolentiam suam in qm). || **TO DISPLAY ITSELF**, apparere (to come to light); also elucere (littr. to shine forth; e. g. friendship displays itself more among those that are of the same age, amicitia magis elucet inter aequales).—His character d's itself.—Indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarior conspicitur; more and more, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucet.—See **TO DISCOVER ITSELF**.—|| *To carve, to cut up; see these words.*

DISPLAY, s. || *Exhibition of; vid.*—|| *In a contemptuous sense, ostentatio; e. g., d. of one's learning.*—doctrinæ suæ venditatio quædam atque ostentatio: d. of one's knowledge, &c., ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (as Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25, speaking of the barefacedness of medical men).—*Crcl.* he set out his plate for d., argentum proposuit; tabulas et signa propalam collocavit (see C. de Or. 1, 35, 161): to make a d. of one's learning; see **TO DISPLAY**.

DISPLEASE, displicere (v. pr.).—non placere.—qd habere offensiois (of things, to be offensive).—non probari. improbari (to be found fault with, of things).—incurrere in ea offensioem (to incur aby's displeasure, give cause to offence, of persons); offendere qm (in athq, in qo, neut. in any matter; by athq, qd re: e. g. verbo vultu: also offendere apud qm qd re: C. Ath. 10, 4); athq d's me, qd mihi displicet; abhorreo a qd re (I am disinclined to athq). ægre or moleste fero qd. molestum est mihi qd (athq vexes or troubles me): aby d's me, displicet mihi qd: offendere in qo (to take offence). I give aby to understand that I am displeased with athq, me ægre pati qd ostendo. I can't help telling (you) that I am displeased with the thing. *rem mihi displicere non possum non profiteri: aby is displeased with athq, qd ci improbat or non probatur (he disapproves of it); qs qd ægre or moleste fert, patitur. qd ci molestum est (it is a trouble to him); poenitet qm cs rei (he is quite put out by it). To be displeased at athq in aby, offendere qd in qo (C. Mil. 36; but only with acc. of neut. pron. aliquid). Sis to be displeased with aby = to be angry with him; vid.

DISPLEASURE, offensio (both the giving and the taking offence).—offensa (d. that one has drawn down

upon oneself).—~~Not~~ Not displicentia. Sen. de Tranq. 2, 8, has displicentia sul, i. e. dissatisfaction with oneself; instead of such he uses, in the same chapter, fastidium and tedium. To draw upon oneself or incur aby's d., incurrere or cadere in ea offensioem; suscipere invidiam atque offensioem apud qm: to have incurred aby's grievous d., magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.). I am incurring aby's d., qd offendi in me: athq gives aby d., qd ci displicet; qd ci improbat; qd ci offensio est; habeo ad rem offensioem (atque fastidium, athq is offensive to me). For other phrases see **TO DISPLEASE**.—with d., invito animo: to feel d. (= anger) agri aby, ci irasci, succensere. See 'to be angry with'.

DISPLODE, see **EXPLODE**.

DISPLOSION, see **EXPLOSION**.

DISPORT, see **TO PLAY**.

DISPOSABLE TROOPS, copiæ omnibus rebus ornate atque instructæ.—copiæ ad rem gerendam or ad bellum instructæ ac paratæ.

DISPOSAL, || *The act of disposing, ordinatio, compositio, institutio.*—ordo (the order)—descriptio, digestio (the arrangement).—|| *Power of bestowing; Crcl.*—Sto potestas, arbitrium may do (see POWER); to have at one's d., in potestate or in potestatem habere qm or qd (to have in one's power)—qd habere or possidere (q. th. to possess athq): to put or leave athq at aby's d., in ea potestatem or cs arbitrio qd permittere (to leave entirely to the discretion of aby)—ci qd in usum tradere (for use): to be at aby's d., in ea potestatem or potestate esse (of persons and things); in cs arbitrio esse (T.): to be at the d. of another, alieni arbitrii esse (L.). To place a sum (of money) at aby's d., argentum ci exponere or aperire (i. e. in payment of a debt; to tell the creditor that it is ready for him to take when and how he likes; Freund).

DISPOSE, || *To regulate, to arrange, disponere.*—ordinare.—componere.—digerere. in ordinem digerere [SYN. in ARRANGE].—collocare. constituere (to put into a proper state or condition): to d. troops, copias ordinare or disponere (the latter to point out to each soldier, or to each division a proper place; see Np. Iph. 2, 2; in eam consuetudinem—ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent).—|| *Employ; vid.*—|| *To turn or employ to a particular end, vertere.*—dirigere (to direct).—regere (to rule).—|| *institute.* constituere (establish).—|| *To incline, adducere, commovere, incitare or concitare qm ad qd* [SYN. to **TO INCLINE**]: to be favorably disposed towards aby, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (with regard to a party; e. g. of a judge): to be favorably disposed to athq, propensum, &c. esse ad qd. I am not disposed; see **DISPOSED**: to d. aby or aby's mind to athq, cs animum inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): to d. aby to do athq, adducere qm, ut, &c., and ad rem faciendam; cs animum inclinare, ut, &c.: this d's me to believe that, &c., hæc animum inclinant, ut credam (with acc. and inf.).

DISPOSE OF, *To be translated according to its various idiomatic meanings:* to d. of property, lands; see **SELL**, **ALIENATE**.—to d. of a cause; see 'TO DECIDE a cause': to d. of a person or athq (= what to do with it); facere with abl. dat. or (less freq.) de, &c.: how am I to d. of this person? quid hoc homine faciam? he does not know how to d. of the money, nescit, quid faciat auro (Plaut.). to d. of one's time; see **TO EMPLOY or TIME**.—to d. of one's daughter to aby, in matrimonium dare or collocare filiam ci; qm ci in matrimonio or nuptum collocare: to d. of athq (= to put it away), qd auferre: to d. of aby (= kill him), qm e medio tollere or tollere only (eply with the abl. of the means; e. g. potionem): to d. of athq by will, in favour of aby, legare ci qd. ci legatum scribere.

DISPOSED (towards aby or athq), inclinat us ad (e. g. for peace, ad pacem).—propensus ad qd (easily to be moved; e. g. to forgive, &c.).—proclivis ad qd. pronus in qd or ad qd (easily giving way to; e. g. to anger, &c.).—animatus; affectus [animo] (filled with a certain sentiment, &c.): well-d. to aby, ci amicus, propitius (the latter epy of the gods, said. of men; see Bremi Np. Dion. 9, 6): to be well-d. towards a person, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm, amico erga qm animo affectum esse; amice cogitare de qo: not to be well-d., inimico or infesto in qm esse animo; ci inimicum, infestum esse; qm odio habere; a qo alienum esse: to be ill-d. towards aby, nolle ci (not d. to favour him as a public man); to be ill-d. towards the state, contra rempublicam sentire: I am d. to do athq, animus inclinat, ut, &c.: not to feel d., a qd re alienum esse or abhorre: to render aby

d., *es* *animum* inclinare ad qd, *e. g.* ad pacem: *hinc* *facit* *me d. to believe*, *hinc* *animum* inclinant, *ut credam* *with acc. and inf.*—*well* or *favorably* *d.*, *bene* *animatus* or *affectus*: *those that are well d.*, *boni*; *cives* *boni*; *melior* *pars* *civium* (*the better class, speaking of the well-d. in the state*); *ill-d.*, *male* *animatus*; *toward* *aby* (*fm envy, &c.*), *malevolus*: *the ill-d. in the state*, *qui contra* *republicanum* *sentiunt* (*i. e. hostilely d. towards the state*).—*rerum* *novarum* *studiosi* (*those in favour of a change in the existing order of things*).—*inimici* *regis* (*the enemies of the king*): *to be d. in such* or *such a manner*, *scilicet* *animo* *affectum* *esse*; *eo* *animo* or *eâ* *mente* *esse* (*on no account* *etc* *sentire*): *to be d. in just* *the same manner*, *eodem* *animo* or *eâ* *mente* *esse*: *with regard* *to* *athg*, *idem* *sentire* *de re* (*to think or judge the same of athg*): *to be d. towards* *a friend* *as one would be towards one's own self*, *quemadmodum* *in se*, *sic* *in* *amicum* *animatum* *esse*: *not to feel d. to do* *athg*, *abhorre* *ab qâ* *re* *faciendâ*. *I am d. to believe*, *crediderim*.—*Q* *I am d. to think, &c.*, *may often* *be translated* *by* *haud* *scio* *an* (or *an non*): *nescio* *an*, *&c.* *I am d. to prefer* *this, &c.*, *haud* *scio* *an* *hoc*—*antependendum* *dicam, &c.*—*See* *INCLINED*.

DISPOSER, *||* *Distributor*, *vid.*—*||* *Governor*, *rector*, *moderator*, *gubernator*. *God is the d. of all things*, *rector* *universi* *Deus* [*SYN. IN TO GOVERN*]; *for* *weh* *Sen.* (*Qu. Nat. 5, 18*) *and* *Lactant.* *have* *dispositor* *mundi* *Deus*.

DISPOSITION, *||* *Arrangement*; *vid.*—*||* *Tendency*; *vid.* *||* *Temper* *of* *mind*, *habitus* or *affectio* *animi* (*the state of the mind*; *habitus*, *of an enduring state*; *affectio*, *of either a momentary or lasting state*).—*affectus* (*the state of the mind at a given time*).—*mens* (*sentiments, thoughts, as proceeding fm the peculiar d. of the mind*).—*animus* (*the mind or soul with all its faculties*).—*ingenium* (*the natural character of a man*).—*voluntas* (*will, inclination*).—*||* *Affection*, *predominant inclination*, *inclinatio* *animi* or *voluntas* *ad qd* (*in classic prose* *neer* *without* *animi* or *vol.*).—*proclivitas* *ad* *qd* (*a blameable propensity*).—*voluntas* *ingenii* (*natural inclination to an object*).—*propensio* *in* *qm* *voluntas*, or *propensum* *in* *qm* *studium* (*favorable sentiments towards* *aby*).—*amor* *in* or *erga* *qm*: *a kind* or *friendly d.*, *animus* *benignus*, *benevolus*, *amicus*; *towards* *a person*, *in* *qm*; *also* *studium* *cs*; *benevolentia* *erga* *qm* (*but* *bonus* *animus* *stands* *for* *'good spirits'*, *'courage'*); *a hostile d.*, *animus* *infestus*; *agst* *aby*, *ci* or *in* *qm*; *odium*; *agst* *aby*, *cs* (*ill-will, hatred, &c.*): *a noble d.*, *mens* *liberalis*: *mean d.*, *mens* *illiberalis*. *illiberalitas*: *a haughty d.*; *e. g.* *to be of, &c.*; *see* *PRIDE* or *PROUD*: *a bad d.*, *mens* *malâ*; *improbitas*; *ingenium* *malum* *pravumque*: *a violent d.*, *ingenium* *violentum*. *I know* *his d.* *but* *too well*, *ego* *illius* *sensum* *pulchre* *calleo*: *it shows, or betrays, a mean d. to, &c.*, *illud* *pusilli* *animi*, *quod, &c.*: *two brothers of very different d.'s*, *duo* *fratres* *longe* *disparēs* *moribus*. (*Q*) *Sic* *fm* *contextu*, *inclinatio* *only* = *'favorable disposition'* *towards* *aby*. *Cæsar* *thinking* *that* *that* *favorable d. should be turned to good account*, *utendum* *eâ* *inclinatione* *Cæsar* *ratus, &c.*—*||* *To make a disposition of one's property*; *see* *TO DISPOSE* or *DISPOSSESS*, *de* *possessione* *demovere* or *de* *delicere*; *possessione* *depellere*, *deturbare* (*to turn* *aby* *out of his possessions*).—*See* *TAKE AWAY*; *DEPRIVE*.

DISPOSURE, *||* *Disposal*; *vid.*—*||* *State*, *pos-ture*; *obol.*, *vid.*

DISPRAISE, *s.* *See* *CENSURE*, *s.*

DISPRAISE, *v.* *See* *CENSURE*, *v.*

DISPREAD, *v.* *See* *SPREAD*.

DISPROOF, *see* *CONFUTATION*.

DISPROPORTION, *s.* *inequalitas* (*opp. congruentia* *æqualitasque*, *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*).—*inconcinntas* (*want of apt symmetry*; *Suet. Aug. 86*).—*discrepantia* (*jarring difference*; *used by C. with ref. to consistency of moral conduct*, *in actione omnemque vitam nullam discrepantiam conferre debemus*, *Off. 1, 31, 11*).—*disimilitudo* (*unlikeness*).—*prævitia* (*deviation fm that just proportion of parts that makes the thing what it should be*).—*parum* *apta* *membrorum* *compositio* (*d. between the limbs of any structure or composition*: *membrorum* *compositio*, *C.*).—*inequalis* *tributio* (*disproportionate distribution*; *af. C. who gives equals tributio as a translation of* *ισονομία*, *or the state where* *paria* *paribus* *respondent*).

DISPROPORTIONABLE, **DISPROPORTIONATE**, *inequalis*.—*extra* *modum* *prodens* (*C.*).—*Sic* *iniquus*, *inconcinuus*, *pravus*.—*minor* [*minus* *magis*, *Varr.*] *quam* *modus* *postulat* (*disproportionately small*; *Varr. of a villa too small for the estate*; *so*

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major, &c. *quam* *modus* *postulat, adapting the obj. to the kind of disproportion*).—*ad* *universam* *totius* *magnitudinis* *summam* *parum* *conveniens* (*of a part out of proportion to the whole*; *af. Vir. 3, 1, 3*).—*In pl. inequalitate* *disidentes* (*Q.*; *of two eyebrows*, *11, 3, 79*).—*parum* *apti* *inter* *se* *et* *convenientes* or *parum* *convenientes* *inter* *se*; or *inter* *se* *discordes* (*L.*; *e. g.* *membra, Lucr.*).—*Unequal, but not disproportionate* *intervals, intervalla* *imparia*, *sed* *tamen* *pro* *ratâ* *parte* *ratione* *distincta* (*C. Rep. 6, 18*).

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, *see* *DISPROPORTION*.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, *inequaliter* (*unequaliter*; *e. g.* *per* *in* *eminentia* *rupis, L. Cels. Col.*).—*inæqualiter* (*Varr.*).—*non* *æqualiter*.—*impariter* (*so that they do not match*; *H.*). *They have built a house d. small for the estate*, *villam* *minus* *magnam* *fecerunt*, *quam* *modus* *postulavit* (*Varr. R. R. 1, 11*). *Sic* *Crcl.* *by* *justo* or *solito* (*with comparative* *major, &c.*), *if the disproportion is between the actual and the usual property of athg*.

DISPROVE, *refellere*, *refutare, &c.*—*See* *REFUTE*.

DISPROVER, *qui* *refellit*, *rearguit, &c.*—(*Q*) *confutator* *very late*; *Hier.*; *refutator*, *Arnob.*

DISPUTABLE (*see* *CONTRAVERTIBLE*). *To be d.*, *habere* *naturam* *ambigendi* (*C. de Or. 3, 29*).

DISPUTANT, *s.* *disputator* (*e. g.* *disputator* *subtilis*; *but the word relates to dialectic skill, and reasoning powers*; *it does not imply strife or any opponent*.—*Q* *disceptator* *does not belong here*; *its meaning is that of an arbiter or judge*).—*certator* (*but only* *Gell.*, *certatores* *indomiti, sturdy d.'s*). *Mly* *by* *Crcl.* *The d.'s, li* *qui* *ambigunt* (*C.*). *He is a sturdy d.*, **homo* *est* *concertandi* *cupidus*.

DISPUTATIO, *||* *The skill of controversy, disputandi scientia* (*C.*).—*||* *Discussion*, *disputatio*. *concertatio* (*a learned discussion*).—*sermo* (*a dialogue*; *e. g.* *on philosophical subjects*).—*libellus* (*a written controversy*).—*Q* *Neither disputatio nor disertatio had our meaning with the ancients*: *to be present at a d.*, **disputationali* *interesse*; **operam* *dare* *sermoni* *disputationi* *to carry on a d. on any subject*, *disputare*, *disserere*. *||* *Controversy*; *vid.*

DISPUTATIOUS, *see* *CONTENTIOUS*.

DISPUTE, *v.* *||* *Argue, on opposite sides, verbia contendere*. *conversare* (*to contend with words, in weh sense* *disputare* *is never found*).—*disputare*, *disserere* (*to discuss philosophically*): *to d.* *about* *any question, to d. a thing, qd* *in controversiam* *vocare* or *adducere*: *to d. for* *and* *agst*, *de re* *in* *contrarias* *partes* or *in* *utramque* *partem* *disputare*; *ambigere* (*to feel, express, &c. uncertainty*; *in C. mly* *imperson. or pass.*: *athg* *is* *disputed*, *qd* *ambigunt*; *also* *with* *dependent* *interrogative* *clause*, *utrum, quid, &c.*): *there is* *nothing* *that* *may not be* *disputed*, *omnis* *res* *habet* *naturam* *ambigendi* (*C. de Or. 3, 29*).—*||* *Quarrel*; *vid.*

DISPUTE, *s.* *altercatio* (*where the disputants each strive to have the last word*; *mly* *implying excessive heat*).—*jurgium* (*when they will not listen to reason, but give vent to their ill-humour by harsh words*).—*rixâ* (*a broil or fray, when things look, at least, as if it would come to blows*).—*contentio* (*when the contenders would maintain the right agst all opponents, and effect its purpose whatever it may be, by the strenuous exertion of all their faculties*).—*controversia* (*the simple notion of disputing agst one another*).—*disceptatio* (*when men commence a discussion in order to arrive at the truth, or discover what is right*). *To begin a d.*, *altercari* *incipere* (*cum* *qo*); *causam* *jurgii* *inferre* (*to begin a quarrel*); *to have* *a d. with* *aby*, *altercari* *cum* *qo* (*about* *athg*, *de* *qâ* *re*); *jurgio* *certare* *cum* *qo* (*Vell. 2, 33, 2*). *a d. arises between me and* *aby* *about* *athg*, *oritur* *mihi* *dâ* *qâ* *re* *altercatio* *cum* *qo*: *this* *was* *the origin of the d.*, *hinc* *jurgium*, *inde* *jurgium* *fuît*.

DISPUTER, *see* *DISPUTANT*.

DISQUALIFICATION, *impedimentum* (*g. t. for any hindrance*): *his* *natural d.'s*, *naturæ* *impedimenta* (*of Demosthenes's d.'s for becoming an orator*).—*legitimum* *impedimentum* (*legal d.*; *C. 2* *contr. Rull. 9, 24*).—*exceptio* (*the plea of d. as urged agst him*; *e. g.* *agst* *a Roman soldier* *attempting to act as* *proctor* *for* *aby*; *see* *Just. Inst. 4, 13, 11*).

DISQUALIFY (*mly* *with* *for*; *Swift* *uses* *from*), *impedire*. *Impedimento* *esse* (*g. tt. to hinder*).—*excipere* *qm* (*to make him an exception by a legal enactment*; *with* *nē*). *To be disqualified*, *impediri* (*g. t. to be hindered*).—*excipi* (*with* *nē* or *quominus*; *by* *any law, lege* *qâ*).—*a* *Abj's* *age* *and* *modesty* *d. him* *for* *speaking in public*, *ci* *ad* *dicendum* *impedimento* *est* *etas* *et* *pudor*: *age* *does* *not* *d. us* *for* *these* *pursuits*,

setas non impedit, quominus hæc studia teneamus.—*β*) *Of legal disqualification.* The *Licinian law* d.'s them for that commission, &c., *Licinia* lex eos excipit, ne eis ea curatio (or potestas, &c.) mandetur (C.). *Even an accused person is not disqualified fm being made a Decemvir*, ne reus quidem excipitur, quominus (or ne) Decemvir fieri possit (both C. 2 contr. Rull. 9, 24).

DISQUIET, DISQUIETNESS, DISQUIETUDE; see COMOTION.

DISQUIET, v. See TO DISTURB.

DISREGARD, s. derelictio. desertio. neglectio; negligentia. See NEGLECT, s.—D. for the public interests, derelictio communis utilitatis: d. for the rights of man, desertio juris humani: d. displayed towards friends, neglectio amicorum (C.).

DISREGARD, v. omittre. relinquere (to put aside).—derelinquere. deserere (to desert; leave in the lurch).—negligere (to neglect, to take no notice of).—repudiare (to decline having athg to do with; e. g. gratiam cs, morem patrium, &c.).—non parere, obtemperare, obedire (not to obey).—rationem cs rei non habere (not to consider it; e. g. eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi).—parvi aestimare, pendere, or ducere (to attach little value to athg): to d. one's own interests, utilitatibus suis non servire: to d. prayers, entreaties, preces or vota et preces repudiare or non audire (the latter of the gods); also contemnere or negligere preces. I would pray for this to the gods, if they had not begun to d. all my prayers, quod precarer deos, nisi meas preces audire desissent.

DISREGARDFUL, negligens (of athg, cs rei; legis, officii, C.); also in re; negligentior in sumptu). See REGARDLESS.

DISREGARDFULLY, see DISRESPECTFULLY, or CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISRELIISH, s. See DISLIKE, DISGUST.

DISRELIISH, TRANS. adulationem creare (aft. mel.—fastidium creat, Plin.). *Athg does not d. athg*, qd condit rem qd voluptate (C.): *not to d. food*, cibi satietatem relevare (C.); fastidium abigere, auferre, discutere, detrahare (all Plin.). || To dislike, &c., vid.

DISREPUTABLE, see DISCREDITABLE, DISGRACEFUL.

DISREPUTATION, see DISGRACE, DISHONOUR.

DISRESPECT, s. See CONTEMPT.

DISRESPECT, v. See 'to treat DISRESPECTFULLY.'

DISRESPECTFUL, negligens (careless; in qm).—*parum honorificus (of words, language, &c.).—inverecundus; parum verecundus: to behave in d. manner, reverentiam ci non præstare: to say d. things of aby, male de qo opinari (i. e. to think, but also to express one's thoughts, or opinion of aby; see BREMI, Suet. Oct. 51): to be guilty of d. behaviour to aby, qm contemptim tractare: to be d., or aby is d., oblivisci reverentiam; reverentiam exuere.

DISRESPECTFULLY, contemptim (contemptibly).—non or parum honorifice.—male (ill): to speak d. of aby, contemptim or male de qo loqui: to treat aby d., *qm contemptim or parum honorifice tractare; qm contemnere, negligere: to look on aby d., qm despiciere or despiciatui habere or despiciatui habere: to treat aby illiberally and d., qm nec liberaliter nec honorifice tractare: never d., nunquam pisi honorifice (e. g. Pompeium appellat, C.): to behave d. to aby, reverentiam ci non præstare. See also CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISROBE, exuere qm veste (q. l.).—detrahare ci vestem (to take off his garment).—See TO UNDESS, TO STRIP.

DISRUPTION, disruptio (post-Class.; Sen.).—See RENT, BREACH, &c.

DISSATISFACTION, with athg, molestia with gen. (g. t. and indefinitely, the unpleasant feeling of what is onerous, offensive, or vexatious).—tædium, fastidium, with gen. (disgust, weariness, loathing, &c.).—odium, with gen. or with in or adversus with acc. (hatred; vehement dislike, &c.).—indignatio (repugnance, displeasure).—See remark on 'displaciticia' in DISPLEASURE.—d. with oneself, tædium, fastidium sui (Sen. de Tranq. 2, 4, and 8; displaciticia sui, Sen.).—to express d. (of a crowd), fremere (i. e. by murmurs, &c.; L. 3, 45, &c.); obstrepere ci (by clamour): to my great d., cum magnâ meâ molestiâ.

DISSATISFIED, non contentus (not contented; qâ re).—*tædi plenus (full of weariness or disgust).—indignabundus (full of indignation). Every body is d. with his own lot, suæ quemque fortunæ (maxime) pœnitet: the Senate was d. with the magistratus of that year, pœnitabat senatum magistratum ejus anni: to feel d. with oneself, sibi displicere; utterly, totum;

tædet mei pigetque: with oneself and the world, fastidio mihi est vita et ipse mundus. I am d. with athg, mihi qd displicet. qâ re offendor (athg is offensive to my feelings). molestie, segre fero qd. molestiam ex qâ re capio or traho (I am vexed, annoyed, &c. at). pœnitet me cs rei.—improbare qd (disapprove of it; e. g. Curio utrumque improbanus consilium). I am utterly d. with athg, qd mihi vehementer displicet: fm being d. with their own lot, odio rerum suarum. I am d. with my fate, pœnitet me fortunæ meæ; accuso sortem or fortunam meam.

DISSATISFY, see DISSATISFACTION.

DISSECT, || Cut up; generally, secare. scindere (e. g. a whole beast).—See CARVE, DISJOINT.—|| Anatomically, incidere (e. g. corpus mortui): to d. a corpse, rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels.).—insecare aperireque humana corpora (Gell.).—|| Disssect a subject, question, &c. (= analyze it), rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra discernere (C.).

DISSECTION, secti (act of cutting, corpora sectionibus dividere, Vitr. 2, 2).—anatomia or anatomice (ἀνατομική; Cael. Aurel., the art of scientifically cutting up a body). Krebs says that Cels. uses laceratio mortuorum, but he does not refer to the passage.—aperire corpus mortuum.—|| Nice examination; Crcl. with rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra decerpere (C.).—See EXAMINATION.

DISSECTOR, *corporum sector.

DISSEIZE, see TO DISPOSSESS.

DISSEIZE, s. See DISPOSSESSION.

DISSEMBLE, dissimulare qd (o. pr.).—obtegere, occultare qd (to hide it).—JN. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare.—celare (to conceal; e. g. fram).—tegere qd or tegere qd simulatione cs rei (if what is used for the purpose of dissimulating something else is mentioned).—tegere qd multis simulationum involucria (by many artifices, &c.).—quasi velle obtendere qd (C.).—pretendere qd ci rei (to hold a false pretence before the truth for the purpose of veiling it).—|| INTR. To play the hypocrite, dissimulatorem esse.—See HYPOCRITE.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dissimulanter (C.).

DISSEMINATE, spargere, jacere.—serere (to sow; all propr. and impropr.).—dispergere. dissipare (to spread; propr. and impropr.).—disseminare (to scatter as seed; impropr. for to divulge).—JN. spargere ac disseminare.—differe (impropr., to carry athg into different places; e. g. a report): to d. a report, qd in vulgus edere; famam cs rei divulgare; differe qd rumoribus: to d. principles, opinions, &c., serere causam or causas rei or rerum; semina rerum jacere or spargere (e. g. discordiarum): to d. heresies, *pravas or hereticas opiniones serere, &c.—See SEMINARE, fig. is late; Lactant.

DISSEMINATION, sparsio (Sen.).—(See SEMINATIO, Farr.; but only propr.).—d. of rumours, disseminati dispersique sermones (See disseminationes very late; Tertul.); sparsi rumores.

DISSENSION, see CONTENTION, DISCORD.

DISSENT, v. dissentire (only a qo; sit cum qo, or dat.; and of reciprocal d., inter se).—See TO DISAGREE; TO DIFFER.—|| To dissent fm the established Church, *a patriæ religionis cultu disciplinæque dissidere; *a doctrinâ publicæ receptâ alienam formulam sequi.

DISSENT, s. dissensio. To declare his d., *dicere or significare se aliter sentire. || With ref. to religious doctrine or discipline, *a doctrinâ publicæ receptâ aliena decreta, pl.; *studium alienam formulam tuendi.

DISSENTANEOUS, dissentaneus (opp. consentaneus, C.).

DISSENTER, (fm the Church's doctrine,) *a doctrinâ publicæ receptâ alienam formulam sequens.

DISSENTIENT, see DIFFERENT.

DISSERT, disserere de qâ re (philosophically).—See TO DISPUTE.

DISSERTATION, disputatio. dissertatio (the d. in the abstract, but never of the written or printed work; dissert. post-Class.).—liber. libellus (the written or printed work).—Sis commentatio (Plin.), opusculum.

DISSERVE, see TO DAMAGE, TO HURT.

DISSERVICE, see TO DAMAGE, HARM.

DISSERVE, see TO DISJOIN; SEPARATE.

DISSIMILAR, see DIFFERENT.

DISSIMILARITY, DISSIMILITUDE, see DIFFERENCE.

DISSIMULATION, dissimulatio (by concealing what really is).—simulatio (by pretending what is not): with

eni d., vere (with truth); sincere, simpliciter (*sincerely*); sine fuco et fallaciis (*without colouring and deception*); aperte (opp. dissimulante): practised in d., artificio simulationis eruditus; cujuscunque rei simulator ac dissimulatio.

DISSIPATE. || *To scatter in all directions; see To DISPERSE, To DISPEL.*—|| *In a moral point of view; see To CORRUPT.*—|| *Dissipated; see DISSOLUTE.*—|| *To waste a fortune, lacerare, e. g. rem suam: to d. the property left by one's father, lacerare patria bona.*—*See To SPEND.*

DISSIPATION, *Dispersio*; vid. — || *Dis-
traced attention*, *animus alienis rebus deductus;
*animus alienis rebus distentus. — || *In a moral
point of view*, interperantia. libidinum inter-
perantia. volupitates libidinosæ. licentia. luxuria: *a
life of a.*, vita libidinosa et interperans: *to lead a
life of a.*, *licentius, effrenatius vivere: *to avoid or
shun a.*, interperantiam cavere: *to keep aby fm a.*,
qm a libidinum arcere.

DISSOCIATE. See To DISUNITE, To DISSOLVE.

DISSOLVABLE, DISSOLUBLE, dissolubilis; qui (quæ, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest.

DISSOLVE, TRANS. || *To liquefy, to melt, soften.* dissolve. resolve. —*diluire (to cause to become fused).* — *liquare (to fuse, to liquefy): to d. alth in vinegar, in wine, aceto, vino diluere: to d. pearls, margaritas in tabern resolve (Plin.); margaritas liquificare.* — || *To disunite;* vid. || *To solve;* vid. || *To break up; e. g. an assembly, &c., dissolve (e. g. the ties of friendship, an association, connexion, &c.).* — *dirimere (to separate; e. g. marriage, an association): to d. the ties of friendship abruptly, amicitiam repente praeclidere (opp. sensim dissuere or remissione usula eluere, i. e. by degrees): to d. a meeting, a committee, &c., concionem dimittere; senatum mittere or dimittere (of the sittings of the senate); discutere (violently) illos coetus, Bœoticum concilium;* both *L.*: *to d. a partnership, societatem dirimere or dissolvere.* — || *To relax by pleasure, mollify, emollire (v. propr.).* — *effeminare (to effeminate).* — *enervare (to enervate).*

DISSOLVE (*DISSOLVĒ*, *DISSOLVĒS*), *solvi*, dissolvi (*of things*); liquēderi, liquescere, liquari (*to become liquid, or in a state of fusion, of metals*; see **TO FUSE**),—resolvi (*e.g. of snow, &c.*; *Curt. 7, 3, 10*),—tabescere (*to waste away*; *e.g. humor calorem*); also discuti (*e.g. of fogs, &c.*),—attenuari (*to grow thinner, to decrease*),—collabi (*to tumble together, or on a heap*),—evanescere (*to change into nothing, disappear entirely*),—dilabi (*to glide away*; *e.g. amnis, glacies, C.*), Jv. liquēferi et dilabi—*Dissolved*, liquifactus et dilapsus (*e.g. glacies, C.*), **||** *To melt away in pleasures, effeminari*; molliiri; emolliiri.—*See also in DISSIPATED.*

DISSOLUTELY, *see* **DISSIPATED**.
DISSOLUTELY, dissolute (*in a careless, reckless manner*). JN. dissolute et turpiter. libidinoso. intemperanter [SYN. in **DISSIPATED**]: *to live d., *licentious, effrenatus vivere.*

DISSOLUTENESS, mores dissoluti. *vita dissoluta* (*recklessness of living, unrestrained by moral consideration*).—*vita libidinosa* or *libidinibus dedita*. *vita intemperans* (*intemperate, debauched manner of life*).—*nequitia* or *nequitias* (*the acts themselves that constitute d.*):—*d. of youth, adolescentia libidinosa et intemperans*.—*See also DISSIPATION*.

DISSOLUTION. *1* *Way of metals, coctura* (g. t. for preparing any way by heating; also of melting; Col. Plin.). *2* *Conflatura* (of metals; Plin.). *3* *Fusio* (fusion); *plumbi*, Plin. — *4* *Distructio* by separation of parts, *interitus* etc. *5* *Dispassio* (C. — dissolution (e. g. imperii, T.) — solution). *6* *Dissectio* (C. — Separation of the body into its elements). *7* *Dissolutio*, with or without nature; also *separatio animi ac corporis in morte* (death). *8* *DEATH.* *1* *Dimissio* of an assembly, probably *dimissio* (as C. uses *dimissio remigum* = dismissal; and *dimittere concilium*, &c. is right). — *2* *Dissolutio* of a marriage, *differentio* (i. e. of a legal marriage, in contracting wch. a religious rite was observed, and a loaf made of 'far,' *ŕea*, was offered). — *3* *repudium* (the sending away of the partner, on the part of the man). — *4* *divortium, discidium* (separation of man and wife). — *5* *abruptio matrimonii* (an abrupt or unexpected separation). — *6* *Formula* was the following: *res tuas tibi habeto or tuas res tibi agito.* — *7* *To agree to a dissolution of partnership, societatem dirimere: transigere cum eo.*

DISSONANCE, vox absōna.—*vox dissōna [Syn. in
DISSONANT].
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DISSONANT, *absonus* (*deviating fm the right tone*).—*dissonus* (*not harmonizing with the other tones; opp. consonus*).—*To be d.*, *absonum esse*.—*dissonare*. *discrepare* (*not to harmonize*).

DISUADE, dissuadere qd or de qđ re, dissuasorem
 es rei esse.—dehortari qm a or de re, or with ne,
 quin, quominus (see *Zumpt*, § 534).—abducere. deducere.
 avertere. abstrahere (qm a re, are *stronger* terms).
 to turn aby fm a purpose).—non censere qđ
 faciendum esse (*reply of a member of a deliberative*
body): to d. fm an opinion, qm de sententiā deducere,
 demovere: *fm a plan, project, fm what aby has taken*
into his head, qm a consilio revocare: not to allow
oneself to be dissuaded, perstare in qđ re (to persist in
ath): that does not suffer himself to be dissuaded, firmus
proposito (Vell. 2, 63): to d. aby, dissuadere, ne qs
faciat qđ or simply dissuadere qđ or de qđ re (Cic. but
never diss. cl. qđ, uch tue do not and And before Sen. Herc.
Cel. 929): avocare qm a qđ re (to endeavor to turn
 aby fm doing ath): to d. (or oppose oneself to)
 the passing of a bill, dissuadere, ne legem accipiant: to
 d. them fm selling the prisoners free, dissuadere de
 captivis: captivos remittendos non censere; captivos
 retinendos censere.


DISSUADER, dissuador.

DISSEMINATE, disseminatō.
DISSUASION, dissuasio.

DISSYLLABLE, *disyllābus* (δισύλλαβος).

DISSILLABLE, dissyllabus (διεσλλαβή).
DISTAFF, colus. — [Fig.] As emblem of the female sex; e. g. the government of the d. (see Johnson), imperium uxorium (in domestic affairs); imperium feminæ (of an empire; T. Ann. 12, 40, 2). Among the Medes 'the government may fall to the distaff,' Medis imperat muliebris sexus.

DISTAIN, see To STAIN, To CONTAMINATE.

DISTANTIA. 1. *of space, distantia* (only *Vitr. 6, 1, 7*; who also uses *abstantia* and *Plin.*)—*intervallum* (*space interposed*). *Sic spatium* (*space*; e.g., *distant* inter se modicum spatium *L. 8, 8*;— *N*o abjunctio with *Lipsum* uses)—*longitudo itineris* (*a travelled or to be travelled*); also *longinquitas* *viz.* *at a great, or at some d., procul* (*not near*); *at a great d., longo spatio* or *intervallu intersecto*; *at an equal d., or d'.* *paribus spatiis*; *at a short d., parvo spatio* (e.g., *distant* *a*, &c.); *'at a distant o'f'* is to be turned by *a*, *ab*, e.g., *at a d. of 5000 paces, a milibus passuum quinque*, or *intermissis milibus passuum quinque* (e.g., *Heid. Cels. B. C. 1, 65*); *at a considerable d., satis magno intervallo* (a *ab*), &c.; *placed at a d. fm each other*, *rari* *a*, (a *pl. of what have wide intervals between*); *rari intervalis positi*, &c., (a *e.g. trees*): *to be at equal d'.* *distant* *ex sequo* or *pari spatio*: *to place the troops at equal d'.* *paribus intervalis copias constituere*: *at no great d. fm each other, mediocribus intervalis* (e.g., *separatim singularium civitatum copias collocare*): *planted at some d. fm each other, rari intervalis positi* (e.g., *trees*, &c.). 2. *Of time, spatium temporis*, or *tempus* or *pl. tempora* only.—*longinquitas* (*length; long duration*; *temporis*)—*tempus interjectum*.—*temporia intervalum*.—(Fig.) *For respect (= distant behaviour)*, *observantia*; *reverentia* (*SYN. IN RESPECT*): *to keep one's d.*, *reverentiam quandam adversus qm adhibere*; *reverentiam ci habere* or *præstare*: *not to keep one's proper d.*, *reverentiam intermissam* (*C. 11, 1, 62*); *reverentiam cs exuere* (*T. Hist. 1, 55, 4*): *to keep abt a (proper) d.* *excludere* (*propr.*; *not to let abt into the house*; e.g., *of one who keep. her lovelly at a d.*); also *janua prohibere, aditu januas arceret*; *cs aditum, sermone, congressum fugere* (*used together*; *C. Sext. 52, 11, 1*); *also aditum cs sermoneque defugere* (*Cs. N. 6, 13*); *aditum absum*; *qm in familiaritatem suam non recipere*: *not to keep abt at a propr. d.* *paris se abjicere* *ad cs usum ac consuetudinem* (*eff. C. Parad. 3, 1, 14*; *de Legg. 1, 9, 26*): *to keep oneself at a d.*, *se removere* *à qo* or *cs amicitia*. 3. *Improp.* (= *difference*) *distantia* (*C. Lat. 20, 74*); *discremen* (*C. Rull. 2, 32, 87*).—See DIFFERENCE. 4. *The distance (in a picture)*, *que* (*in picturâ*) *recedunt* or *abscedunt*.—*recessus* (*e.g. umbrâ qmâ et recessus, C.*; *of a speech, but speaking of it figuratively*). *To be in the d., recessus* (*C. 2, 17, 21*; *opp. eminere, C.*, or *exstare* *atque eminere, C.*)—*To throw into the back ground of a picture* (*Dryden*), *efficere*, ut *qđ recessiss* (*in opere*) *credamus* (*C. 2, 17, 21*; *of a painter*); **facere*, ut *qđ recessiss* *videatur*.

DISTANCE, *v.* || *To leave behind one, at a race*, cursu superare qm (*H.*).—qm procul a se relinquere (*Q. 10, 1, 51; to leave aby far behind*).—respicere qs videt qm magno intervallo sequentem (*ast. L. 1, 26*) or præcurrere qm.

DISTANT, || *Remote in place and time, amo-*

tus.—disjunctus (*separated by an interval; e. g. procul a barbaris gentibus*).—remotus (*remote, lying separate*).—longinquus (*being far off*).—ultimus (*lying at an extreme point; see Held. Cæs. B. G. 3, 27, e. g. ultimæ atque extremæ gentes*).—**DIS** Not dissitius. *Muretus* usque regiones dissitæ, *weh Ruhnk. justly censures*.—To be *d.*, distare, abesse (a), &c. (*with this difference, that dist. refers to the interval, the two extremities being of equal importance; abesse gives prominence to the point fm wch atqz is separated*).—Distare is not used of persons, and has always the measure of the distance added: *a. d. relationship, amplissima cognatio: there is a d. relationship between persons, longinquâ cognatione contingere qm.*—**RESERVED**; vid. DISTANTLY, longe; procul; raris intervallis: to be *d. related to aby*, longinquâ cognatione contingere qm. **With reserve**; vid. RESERVE.

DISTASTE, *s.* See DISGUST, DISLIKE, AVERSION. DISTASTE, *v.* **To disrelish**; vid. — **Dislike**; vid. — **Vex**; **Exasperate**; vid.

DISTASTEFUL, fastidium creans or affertens (of things).—teter (*nause, of taste, smell, and looks; e. g. aqua, sapor, odor, &c.*).—odiosus (*loathsome, hateful*).—molestus.—ingratus (opp. jucundus): *atqz is d. to aby; see TO DISPLEASE, or to cause displeasure.*

DISTEMPER, *s.* intemperies (*g. i. of seasons, the mind, &c.; also want of temper in a person*).—**Disease**, vid. **State of political disorder**; **see DISTURBANCE**.

DISTEMPER, *v.* See TO DISEASE, TO DISTURB. **Distempered**, intemperatus, nimis (excessive: as in *d. zeal*).—intemp. benevolentia).—**Disaffected**, vid.

DISTEMPERATURE, **Want of due proportion in the ingredients that make up atqz**, intemperies (*e. g. anni, solis, Coli; celi, L.; aquarum, L. also with ref. to the mind*).—**Perturbation**; vid.—**Confusion**; vid.

DISTEND, distendere. **See TO EXTEND**.

DISTENSION, distentio (*e. g. nervorum, Cels.*).—distensus, ùs (cutis, *Plin.*).—**See EXTENSION**.

DISTICH, distichon (τὸ διττὸν, *Suet. Cæs. 51; Mart. 3, 11, 2*).

DISTILL, intrans. stillare (*absol. or mella de ilice, O; unguenta e capillo, Tib.*).—destillare (*either humor destillat; or arbor destillat qd re, e. g. odore miro suavitatis*).—**TRANS.** stillare (*e. g. rorem ex oculis, H. also qd re: the stars d. blood, sidera stillant sanguine, O.*).—**Chemically**, succos elicere, &c.; coquere (*g. i. for preparing by heat*).—**Pliny** uses the *g. i.* vinum for the various sorts of liquors, distilled fm dales, the palm-tree, &c. (*A. Hist. Nat. 6, 26, 32; 13, 4, 6, and 9*).

DISTILLATION, *liquandi opera.

DISTILLER, *liquandi artifex.

DISTINCT, **Distinct**; vid. — **Separate**; vid. — **Clear**; vid. under CLEAR—plain, evident, and clear to the hearing. **D. utterance**, explanatio. **Marked ornamentally**, distinctus (*e. g. gemmis*); *Jx. distinctus et ornatus qd re.*

DISTINCTION, **Act of discerning the difference between two or more objects, distinctio** (*with genitives of the objects; e. g. justorum injuriorumque; or rei a re, e. g. veri a falso*).—**Objectively**, the difference itself, distinctio (*e. g. inter ea quæ gignantur, et ea, quæ, &c.; nulla in somnis distinctio apparet, C.*).—discrimen (*that by wch two things are separated, the partition wall, as it were; or that wch constitutes the difference between such objects*).—dissimilitudo. *Jx. distinctio et dissimilitudo (e. g. causarum, C.).*—diversitas.—differentia.—discrepantia (*Jx. of adjectives under DIFFERENT*).—delectus (*the d., as choice between two or more objects*); *Jx. delectus atqz discrimen. To make a d. between (several objects), discrimen facere or servare (the latter = to observe a d.); delectum habere (as a matter of choice, both with gen. of the object between wch the d. is drawn): to draw a broad d. between, &c., toto genere disjungere qd: to know the d. between, &c., discrimen nosse inter, &c. I draw a wide d. between the law of nations and civil law, aliud jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo: to draw or make no d., omnia promiscue habere: no d. is made between friends and strangers, notum ignotumque nemo discernit: nft. this no d. was made, postea promiscuum fuit: to make no d. of persons, nullum personarum or personarum discrimen facere or servare: to do away with all d.'s between, &c., (omnium) rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: we ought to make a d. between citizens and aliens, delectum habere debemus civis et peregrini: we must draw a d. between the kinds of benefits received, accep-*

torum beneficiorum delectus habendi sunt (C.): the most essential d. between man and the brute creation, is our possession of reason and speech, nullâ re longius absumus a naturâ ferarum, quam ratione et oratione (C.): what is the d. between a liar and a perjurer? quid interest inter mendacem et perjurum? the d. is more easily felt than explained, qualis differentia sit (e. g. honesti et decori), facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest (C.): there is a d. between, &c., est quod differat inter (e. g. justitiam et verecundiam; see 'there is a DIFFERENCE' between): there is a broad d. between, &c., aliquantum interest inter, &c. or nequaquam idem est (with acc. and inf.): there is too great a d. between them, pernium interest inter eos: with only this d., illo tantum discrimine interposito: without d., sine discrimine; promiscue: without d. of persons, nullius habitâ ratione; delectu omni ac discrimine remoto; omissis auctoritatibus: without d. of slave or free, sine discrimine liber an servus esset (or sit, L.): to stay all without d., omnes promiscue interficere. — **Note of superiority, ornamentum** (atqz that is an ornament, or bestows honour upon the individual, as rank, title, post of honour, &c.).—insigne (the visible d., or a mark of d.).—honor (honour, that is conferred on aby): to treat aby with d., maximos or amplissimos ci habere honores; qm præcipuo honore habere or amplissimum honore ornare: with all imaginable d., omnia ornamenta in qm congerere (sit; to heap d.'s on him); also multis ornamentis qm afficere: d.'s that are given or due to merit, insignia laudis: *Jx. insignia atque ornamenta (e. g. honoris).*—**Rank, merit, &c.** by wch a man is distinguished; *Crcl. A person of d., vir clarus or clarissimus; omnibus rebus ornatus or præcellens: a physician of considerable d., medicus arte insignis.* **Discernment**; vid.

DISTINCTIVE, *Crcl. A d. mark, discrimen. nota. A d. badge, insigne. Some d. mark may be found even between things that seem exactly alike, res—quæ pares maxime videntur, utique discrimine quo discernuntur (Q. 10, 2, 10).*—**Judicious**; **see CLEAR**.

DISTINCTIVELY, **see DISTINCTLY**.

DISTINCTLY, **Separately fm others; singly, separatim** (opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (opp. una).—singulatim or singillatim (each by itself, &c.).—singulaliter (singly, by itself).—**Expressly**; vid. — **Clearly**, clare; perspicue; evidenter; plane; lucide; expresse; dilucide; enodate; enucleate (*Syn. in CLEARLY: to pronounce words d., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3): to write to aby (on any subject) d., enucleate perscrubere ad qm.*

DISTINCTNESS, **see CLEARNESS**.

DISTINGUISH. **See TO DISCRIMINATE, and (for SYN. and construction) DISCERN.** **See also** 'to make a DISTINCTION.'—**In the sense of selecting and marking out particularly**, signare, notare.—**distinguer** (prop. to separate by points; hence, to point out by some ornament, to adorn).—**IMPROPR.** To separate by some mark of honour or preference, qm ornare, in honore habere, honorem ci habere, tribuere (to hold aby in honour; honour aby).—qm unice diligere (to esteem and love aby in preference to others); qd insigne facere (to cause atqz to become prominent): to d. aby greatly, maximos or amplissimos ci habere honores; qm præcipuo honore habere or amplissimum honore ornare.—**To be distinguished**, emînere (to stand out, as it were, fm the rest).—conspici. conspicuum esse (to be conspicuous; to attract observation and admiration)—conspicuus, on whom or wch men's eyes are fixed; not præ-dug. L. 1, 34; T. &c.): to be distinguished by atqz, qd re præstare (above aby, qm or ci, s. Herz. Hist. B. G. 8, 6); qd re excellere, præcellere (ci); qd re insigniri (of things); to d. oneself in atqz, excellere, florere in re; in certain respects, excellere in quodam genere laudis; above all others, inter omnes or super ceteros excellere; for or by atqz, qd re excellere inter omnes or super omnes; qd re præstare omnibus: to be distinguished above all others in any respect, qd re unus omnium maxime flore: the family is distinguished for this, hæc laus floret in familiâ.

DISTINGUISHABLE, **Capable of being distinguished fm other objects; Crcl. These things are easily d., harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio: this is easily d. fm that, quid inter hoc et illud intersit, facile distinguitur: these things seem to be hardly d., hæc quo pacto discernere ac separare possum, nescio: these things are not d. fm those, hæc ab illis nullo discrimine separantur: these things are d. by the mind, but are in reality identical, hæc cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt: hardly d., difficilia**

ad distinguendum. — *¶ Distinguishable by the sight, qd oculis iudicari potest (Cæs.).*—aspectabilla, quod cerni potest. *Not d.*, quod oculis iudicari non potest: *the direction in wch it flows is not d. by the eye, oculis in utram partem fluat, iudicari non potest (Cæs.).*—*See* **VISIBILE**.—*¶* **Notabilia** = remarkable, notable in C.; *but in Sen. adspice nobilissimam civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia.*

DISTINGUISHED, clarus (by birth, station, riches, talents, and other external advantages, opp. obscurus).—nobilis (by merit, opp. ignobilis).—eminent, excellens. præcellens. præclarus. præstant (are quiet expressions of excellence, superiority).—eximius, egregius (are expressions of warmth, praise; egreg. implying enthusiastic praise; exim. admiration; all these are applied strictly to only good qualities, unless ironically).—unicus, insignis, singularis (are indifferent, and may heighten praise as well as blame; Dód.): a d. physician, medicus arte insignis; a very d. person, vir omnibus rebus ornatus or præcellens; a year d. by great events, annus magnis rebus insignis: the d. men in the state, lumina civitatis: in a d. manner, insigniter; egregie; eximie.

DISTORT, detorquere (prop. and impr.).—distorque (prop.; twist away fm each other; to separate by twisting; e. g. oculos, the eyes; labra, the lips; rare).—depravare (fig. to give althg a wrong direction and thus deform it, qd narrando).—perverse interpretari (fig. to misinterpret). To d. the timor, partes corporis detorque; membra detorque: to d. an expression, verbum in pejor detorque: to d. every thing maliciously, omnia calumniose detorque.—*Sic* avertere, advocare, amovère, deducere, abducere, or detrachere.

DISTORTED, distortus (e. g. oculi distorti or perverti; and absol. sapientes, etiam si distortissimi sunt, &c. C.).

DISTORTION, distortio. depravatio. [Syn. in **DISTORT**.]

DISTRACT, distrahere (draw in different directions; hence, impr. of dissipating the thoughts and perplexing the mind by presenting different objects to them; e. g. cs. industriam in plura studia; animum in contrarias sententias).—qm distingere (to keep apart; hence, to prevent the mind fm concentrating itself, as it were, on what it would like to do).—Jm. distingere et divellere.—distringere (by turning the attention to more than one object at once): to be distracted by important business of various kinds, multis et magnis negotiis distentum esse: to send Hannibal to d. the attention of the Romans, Hannibalem mittere—ad distringendos Romanos (L. 35, 18): to be distracted by sorrow, distineri et divelli dolore (C. occupations of a distracting nature, occupations (as Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 1): to d. aby's thought from his grief, animum cs. a curis or a sollicitudine abducere; qm oblectare (to try to produce feelings of a pleasant nature in order to counteract any unpleasant ones).—*¶* To make mad, in insaniam addigere qm.

DISTRACED, aliena agens (doing or carrying on something else).—aliena cogitans (thinking of something else).—varietate et dissimilitudine rerum diductus (having one's attention divided by a variety of dissimilar objects; e. C. de Invent. 2, 36, 109).—negotii distentus, distrius (by business).—In plura studia distractus (by pursuits, aff. C. de Or. 1, 59, 250). To be d., aliena agere; aliena cogitare (with the distinction explained above); occupationibus distentum esse; a negotiis distrius esse: to answer in a d. manner. aliena respondere: to speak, &c., mente alienus; vesanus; insanus; vexus; delirus [Syn. in MAD]. be d., mente captum or alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: to make aby quite d., in insaniam addigere qm (see TO MADDEN).

DISTRACEDLY, see **FRANTICLY**, **MADLY**.

DISTRACTION, *¶* Want of attention, animum non attentus (inattention).—animum varietate rerum diductus.—animum alieni rebus distentus.

DISTRACEDNESS, see **MADNESS**.

DISTRAIN, bona cs. vendere or (Gell.) venum distrahere (to sell a debtor's property; see Gaj. 2, 154).—In possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (this was said of creditors put in possession of their debtors' property for thirty days, within wch a sale was to be advertised and made; see Dict. of Antiqu. p. 154, under bonorum emptio)—pignus capere (see under **DISTRAMIN**).—qd commissio tollere or commissio vindicare (to seize goods, &c. for non-payment of taxes; Scæv. Dig. 19, 2, 81, exst. Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11): also committere (e. g. ne praedia in publicum committerentur, Paul. Dig. 5, 12): distrained, commissus (e. g. hypothecae commissus = 'quæ in potestatem creditoris (268)

venit ob omissionem solutionis ad diem dictam,' *but this is when there was a clause to that effect in the deed*): property that has been distrained, quod pro commissio tenetur; quod cecidit or venit in commissum. Aby's goods have been distrained, cs. bona venerunt; qd necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (Gaj. 2, 154). See **EXACCUTOR** (legal).

DISTRAINER, qui commissio tollit or vindicat qd.—qui bona cs. vendit.

DISTRAINT, commissum (the sum that the Imperial 'fiscus' claimed for non-payment of taxes, &c.; see **DISTRAMIN**).—bonorum venditio (when the goods distrained are sold).—pignoris capio or captio (see Gaj. 4, 28). A d. has been levied on aby, cs. bona venerunt (see Gaj. 2, 154); qd necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (ib.). The 'publicani' possessed the right of d. for non-payment of taxes, data est pignoris capio publicanis vectigalium publicorum populi Romani adversus eos, qui qd lege vectigalia deberent (Gaj. ib.). Though the pledge was taken as a security for payment, there must have been a power of sale, in case of non-payment; Dict. Antiqu. p. 737). To levy a d., commissio tollere qd.—bona cs. vendere: to order a d. to be levied, constituere, ut liceat bona cs. vendere (Gaj. 2, 167). See Dict. Antiqu. p. 154, under bonorum emptio.

DISTRESS, *¶* Calamity; vid. **CALAMITY** or **AFPLICATION**.—To be in d., in miseria esse or versari; in summâ infelicitate versari; iniquissimâ fortunâ uti; in angustias adduci: in the greatest d., in summâ angustias adduci: to relieve aby's d., qm a miseria vindicare; ex miseria eripere: I do not know how to get out of my d., nescio quomodo me expediam ex re: to be in d. about aby or althg, laborare de qd or de qâ re (also laborare absol., to be anxiously concerned about aby or althg): to be in d. for althg, laborare a qâ re (e. g. for corn, water, &c.); my only d. is for you, nihil laboro, nisi ut tu salvis sis: in the d. of the country, difficult rei publice tempore: general d., publica clades or clades atque calamitas. *¶* Pecuniary d. See **POVERTY**. To be in d., in angustia esse; angustus cs. habere; ad inopiam redactus esse: in great d., in summâ mendicitate esse; mendicitatem perpeti: not to let aby suffer d., victim ei suppeditare; dare ei, unde utatur: to relieve aby's d., or aby that is in d., cs. inopie opitulari (as to poverty). *¶* Danger, vid. To be in d., laborare: a signal of d., periculi signum: to give a signal of d., qâ re periculi significationem facere. *¶* Law term; see **DISTRAMIN**.—*¶* The thing seized, pignus (g. t. the pledge, in general).

DISTRESS, v. *¶* To make miserable, see TO **AFFLICT**. *¶* To Distrain, vid. *¶* TO BE DISTRESSED, laborare (to be in distressing or difficult circumstances; apply as mil. t. t.: to be d. for corn, laborare ab re frumentaria: ships are d., triremes laborant, Cæs.: our men are d., nostri laborant).—qd me valde conturbat; qd me sollicitat or sollicitum habet, or anxium cs. sollicitum habet; sollicitus sum et angor; anxio animo et sollicitus sum; angri or animo angri; se afflictere or afflicari: about althg, anxie ferre qd: to be d. (as to circumstances, &c.), see 'TO BE IN DISTRESS' I am much d. about your health, incredibil sum sollicitudine de tuâ valetudine; invaletudo (al. valetudo) tua me valde conturbat: to make aby quite d., non mediocri curâ pelli cs. animum: d. circumstances, res familiaris affecta, perturbata: to be d. for money, de pecuniâ laborare; in summâ difficultate numaria esse. *¶* DISTRESSED, sollicitus; ægritudine affectus; æger animo or animi. See **MISERABLE**. Don't be d., ne sis perturbatus.

DISTRESSFUL, see **DISTRESSING**.

DISTRESSING, peracerbus, acerbissimus (painful), molestissimus.—difficilis (hard to bear; e. g. quam difficile perisque videntur calamitates societates). To find oneself in a d. position, fortunâ graviter afflictum esse: althg is d. (= creates a d. feeling), male afflicti qâ re d. events, acerbitates: it is d. to me, hoc mihi dolet; valde dolendum est; hoc me valde conturbat: a d. situation, res misere; tempora misera, see **DISTRESS**: a d. dream, somnium tumultuosum (see **ANXIOUS** is used also in this sense by L., but not by C.: anxios curæ L. 1, 56): to feel a d. fear, cruciatus timoris angri (C. Off. 2, 7, 25): nothing more d. could have happened to me, or nothing could be more d. to me, nihil acerbius or nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit.

DISTRESSINGLY, graviter; acerbè; dolenter. To be d. ill, laborare; graviter esse ægrum.

DISTRIBUTE, distribuere (e. g. populum in quinque classes; pecuniam in iudices; exercitum in civitates;

frumentum civitatibus).—dividere. partiri. dispartire. describere. dispensare. digerere (e. g. cibum in omnes membrorum partes).—disponere (e. g. vigiliis per urbem, stationes portis).—largiri. dilargiri (to d. liberally: of money, &c., elargiri; Pers.). SYN. in DIVIDE. To d. equally, æqualiter partiri or dispartiri (e. g. prædam): to d. the voting tablets, tabellas diribere.

DISTRIBUTER, divisor (esp. of an appointed person to distribute lands and other presents among the people, &c.).—largitor (he that spends of his own accord).—diribitor tabellarum (of the voting tablets).

DISTRIBUTION, partiti. distributio. descriptio. SYN. in TO DIVIDE.—~~dis~~ divisio is foreign to standard prose in this meaning, and digestio only occurs in conjunction with ciborum.—assignatio (with ref. to estates or landed property, agrorum).—dispensatio (e. g. annonæ; L. 10, 11).—largitio (the d. of money, largesses, &c.). Equai d. of the booty, æqualibus prædam partito.

DISTRIBUTIVE, e. g., d. justice, *justitia suum cuique tribuens.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, distribute (C.).

DISTRICT, circuitus. ambitus.—ager. territorium (territory).—regio (region).—provincia (province).—conventus (circuit, department).—munera pars (the particular sphere or province of one's office).—~~dis~~ If in a more extended sense of the word, terra, fines are also used, but ditto must be avoided.

DISTRUST, v. diffidere, perf. diffusus sum (not to feel confidence in; to have one's doubts about; opp. confidere: my with dat., but abl. voluntate, Cæs. B. C. 1, 12, 2, is the reading of several good MSS.; so Suet. occasione; T. paucitate cohortum.—~~dis~~ It has not the meaning of 'not to believe'.—non credere. fidem non habere (not to believe): to somewhat d., subdiffidere (C.): to d. aby, diffidere ci or cs fide. de fide cs dubitare (to doubt aby's sincerity).—ci fidem non habere (to have no faith in aby): to d. aby altogether, summe diffidere ci: I d. myself, mihi ipse diffido. Distrusting himself, sibi ipse diffidens.

DISTRUST, s. diffidentia, in athg, cs rei (it only denotes the want of faith or confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of aby or of athg. In C. (Tusc. 4, §7, 80, and de Invent. 2, 54, 163) and even so late as Justin [1, 8, 10] it is only used for want of confidence in one's own person and fate, in contradistinction to fidentia, i. e. self-confidence).—fides parva (little faith or confidence).—suspicio (suspicion). To entertain d., diffidere; some d., subdiffidere: to feel d. of aby, diffidere ci or cs fide. de fide cs dubitare (to doubt aby's sincerity); ci fidem non habere (to place no faith or belief in aby): to feel great d. of aby, summe diffidere ci: I feel d. of myself, mihi ipse diffido: with d., diffidenter (esp. in oneself or athg relating to oneself; e. g. one's good fortune, &c.): fm d., diffidentia: whatever causes or excites d. or suspicion, suspiciosus.

DISTRUSTFUL, diffidens; diffisus; of aby or athg, ci or ci rei (in a single case, = not having confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of a person or an object: men d. of themselves, homines diffisi ipsi sibi).—timidus (fearful, timid).—suspiciosus (suspicious; both as abiding qualities). Jn. timidus et diffidens; timidus suspiciosusque. D. of oneself, ipse sibi diffidens or diffisus; dubitans et ipse sibi diffidens. To be d., diffidere (in a single case; see TO DISTRUST); of aby or athg, ci or ci rei; suspiciosus esse (to be of a d. or suspicious nature or disposition): to be somewhat d., subdiffidere.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter; timide; suspiciose. Jn. timide et diffidenter.

DISTURB, turbare (introduce confusion, &c.; also of disturbing water, aquam limo, H., flumen imbre, O.; and fig., pacem, voluntatem, qd in republica; and of the mind, inopinatio malo turbatus, mente turbatus).—disturbare (to bring into disorder by violent separation; e. g. conclonem, sortes).—perturbare (to bring into complete confusion; provinciam, civitatem, otium; also fig., the mind, animum; aby, qm).—interpellare (prop., to interrupt a person speaking; but fig., to interrupt a person in an action, qm; and also to break up the assembly, comitia [of a tribune]: to d. aby in the exercise of a right or in his right, interpellare qm in jure suo; Cæs. B. G. 1, 44).—impedire (to hinder; qm or qd; qm a re: to d. aby in the discharge of his official duties, impedire qm a munere).—vexare (not to leave in peace; e. g. gallinam, a hen whilst sitting; also qm, to harass). To d. the state, civitatem (or rempublicam) conturbare or perturbare; rempublicam miscere; aby's plans or

projects, rationes ei conturbare; every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere; to d. the minds, animos implicare or confundere; also mentem turbare; animum perturbare. To d. a wasp's nest, crabrones irritare (lit., hornets used proverbially; Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 83). Disturbed in one's mind, mente turbata; mente capus: I am quite disturbed in my mind, sum animo conturbato et incerto: not to d. the peace, pacem or pacis fidem servare: to d. it, pacem (concordiam) turbare: don't d. me! noli me turbare: omite me! aby's peace of mind is not disturbed, in animo cs est pax placidissima: to d. aby's rest, or aby in his sleep, o somno excitare qm (C.); cs quietem turbare (Prop. 1, 3, 17): men's minds are still disturbed, mentes nondum resederunt: to d. some men's tranquillity, qm concordiam turbare or disjungere: to d. the public peace or tranquillity, tumultum injicere civitati (~~dis~~ quietem publicam turbare is not Latin): to be perpetually disturbing aby, qm semper laceessere; qm quiescere or quiescere non pati (to leave him no peace): Britain was never in a more disturbed and critical state, non sane alias exercitator magisque in ambiguo fuit Britannia (T.).

DISTURBANCE, ~~dis~~ As act, turbatio. perturbatio (the act of troubling, confusing; e. g. the tranquillity of the state, otii; of the order of things, ordinis pert.).—interpellatio (interruption [as act, and also as circumstance] by the intervening of an event or the intervention of a person).—impedimentum (hindrance, a circumstance or occurrence of a disturbing nature). Without any d. (= interruption), sine ullâ interpellatione: to cause a d. in athg, qd interpellare (to interrupt athg) or impedire (to hinder). ~~dis~~ As state, tumultus (noisy uproar, esp. threatening or causing a breach of the public peace). Jn. motus ac tumultus (C.); strepitus ac tumultus (Cæs.); terror ac tumultus (L.).—turba (and when used indefinitely, turbæ, pl.; interruption of public order). Jn. turba ac tumultus (C.); turba et confusio rerum (C.); turbæ atque seditiones (of seditious d's; S.); turbæ atque discordiæ (T.). An exciter of d's, turbæ ac tumultus concitator: to excite d's in the camp, efficere turbas in castris: to be making a d. (by noisy, passionate language, &c.), tumultuari: that wo d. may be made, ne quid turbæ fiat (Plaut.); what is all this d.? quid hoc tumultus est (Enn., where it is tumultus)? a general d., omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a general d., omnia miscere et turbare: d. of mind, conturbatio mentis (~~dis~~ labefactatio is the disturbance as act or cause of the disturbed state of things, Q. 8, 4, 14): to cause a d. in the state, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labefactare, or conturbare, or quassare (to shake), or dilacerare (to tear it to pieces): to cause ruinous political d's in one's country, lacerare patriam.

DISTURBER, turbator (he that troubles athg; e. g. the peace, tranquillity, pacis, otii).—interpellator (he that interrupts athg by his intervention, e. g. sermons).—interventor (of an uncalled for or annoying intruder; one that annoys by his visits).—Fem., turbatrix; interpellatrix. A d. of the peace, pacis turbator (prop.). rempublicæ turbo. turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (a sort of firebrand in the state); homo turbulentus; turbæ ac tumultus concitator; turbatur auctor (one that excites the minds of the populace; the author of disturbance in general).

DISUNION, ~~dis~~ Separation, vid. ~~dis~~ State of being disunited (improp.). of disagreement, disjunctio. alienatio (C.). disjunctio animorum (C.). discordia. dissidium. dissenso. Jn. dissidium ac dissenso.—dissociati civium animi (d. in a state, that has been promoted by aby). To cause d., ordinum concordiam disjungere (to set the different classes at variance).

DISUNITE, TRANS) ~~dis~~ To separate, disjungere. dirimere. dissociare, &c. See TO SEPARATE. ~~dis~~ To part friends, &c., discordes reddere.—dissociare (to disturb the social relationship between two or more individuals).—qm concordiam disjungere (e. g. of the different classes in a state, ordinum; C.). To d. persons, dissociare, disjungere qm a qo or a familiaritate cs.—alienare qm or voluntatem cs a qo.—distrahere qm a qo. To be disunited, dissociari.—alienari a qo.—distrahi qm qo.—discordare: they are disunited, discordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: to reconcile friends that have been disunited by the wickedness of men, distractos perfidia hominum amicos rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere: the disunited citizens, dissociati animi civium, or patria discordans (the state itself; T. Ann. 1, 9, 2): a state disunited by party feelings, civitas aliorum

allas partes sœventium factionibus discors (L. 33, 48, *estr.*)

DISUNITE, INTRANS. See **TO SEPARATE, INTRANS.**
DISUSAGE, DISUSE. *Desuetudo*, vid. *To fall into d. (of a law), situ et senio emori*—abolere et relinqui (*Gell.* 20, 1).—*Want of use or practice, Crcl.*—*The power of memory is weakened by d., memoria minuitur, nisi cum exercetur.*

DISUSE, v. detrudere ei rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine ei rei quæ abducere. deducere qm qd. desuere (*e. g.* [hunc] desuere, ne quo ad conam iret *et C. Titin. op. Nov.*) : *inly in past partecp. desueta arma &c.*

DITCH, fossa (g. t.).—*fossa incilla, incille (for water, e. g. in the field).*—*A small d., fossula : a covered d., fossa cœca (opp. f. patens) : to make a d., fossam facere, ducere (in the silo, age, fossam premere, deprimere, percutere : s. Burmann Q. Decl. 3, 16, p. 72 : incille ducere, Ulp.) : to open or clear out d.'s, incilla aperire : to make a d. before athg, fossam præducere ; around athg, fossâ cingere or circumdare qd.*

DITCH, v. fossam (fossas) ducere, facere.

DITCHER, fossor (g. t. for digger).

DITHYRAMB, poema dithyrambicum.—*dithyrambus.*

DITHYRAMBIC, dithyrambicus.

DITTANY, dictamnus or -um (*origanum dictamnus, Linn.).

BITTY, canticum, cantilena, cantuncula. See **Song.**

DIVAN, *concilium summum (Turcarum).

DIVARICATE, divaricare (trans. C. : intrans. Varr. nec cujus unguis : divaricent).

DIVARICATION, Crcl. with divaricare. *|| Differ-ence of opinion, vid. DIFFERENCE.*

DIVE, v. *To d. into athg, se mergere in qd or in qâ re (to plunge into).*—*also se mergere in aquam.*—*subire aquam (to go under the water in general).*—*urinari (if to remain for some time, e. g. as divers).*—*inurinare in aquâ (e. g. in lacu, Col.) : of birds : to d. for pearls, *margaritas conquirere. || Fig.* *To penetrate, penetrare. intrare.*—*asequi or percipere qd (to follow with one's understanding, to reach mentally, to perceive).*—*percipere (to look through athg) : to d. into a subject ; into the nature of athg, alte descendere in qd, penetrare in or ad qd. cs rei primas causas conquirere (e. g. nature ; C.).*—*persequi qd (e. g. stirpium naturas, C.).*—*rerum naturam evolvere ; accuratius or subtilius investigare qd ; qd investigare et perscrutari ; to d. into aby's thoughts, explorare quid agat qs (quid molietur).*—*also cs animum or ingenium percipere.*

DIVER, urinans.—*urinator (by profession) : these pearls are procured by d.'s, hæ margaritæ urinantium curâ petuntur (Plin.). || A water-fowl, mergus (aïdua).*

DIVERGE, abire in diversas partes, abire in contrarias partes, divaricare (used intrans. Varr.).—*refringi (of rays that fall on a reflecting surface, and thence d. or are reflected) : lines that d. fm the centre, lineæ, quæ ex centro emittuntur (Plin.) ; where the divergency is only implied.*—*A genealogical tree rises with a single stem, and then branches out into two diverging lines, στέμματα cognationum diverso limite in duas lineas separantur.*

DIVERGENCE OR DIVERGENCY, declinatio (g. t. for d. fm a straight line in general).

DIVERGENT, By the present partecp. of the verbs in TO DIVERGE.

DIVERS, SEE SEVERAL.

DIVERSE, SEE DIFFERENT.

DIVERSIFICATION, Crcl., unless varietas, commutatio or immutatio will serve.

DIVERSIFY, || Distinguish, vid. || Variegare, vary, distinguere. *Jx. variare et mutare ; variare et distinguere (e. g. graviora opera lusbis jocisque dist. ; variare otium labore, laborem otio).* See **TO CHANGE : TO VARY.** *To d. (= to vary, in oratory) a subject (with regard to expression and thought), orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus ; orationem ornare (or exornare). See TO EMBELLISH.* *|| Diversified, varius (prop. of variegated colours ; then of what is changing and of different sorts : || est must not be mistaken for diversus, i. e., entirely different). Jx. multiplex variusque ; varius et multiplex (the latter, opp. simplex).*

DIVERSION, || A turning from its course, derivatio (of a river, fluminis).—*deductio (e. g. rivorum a fonte, Albanæ aque, C.). || Sport, ludus, oblectatio.*—*oblectamentum.*—*voluptas (pleasure, delight).*—

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animi relaxatio (mental relaxation). See AMUSEMENT. || Milit. term, e. g. to make a d., hostem distingere ; hostes distingere.

DIVERT, || To turn off from any course, flectere ; declinare qm, or qd re (|| declinare in this sense not Ciceronian ; but L. si quo inde agmen declinare voluissim ; et Q. neque ape neque metu declinatus animus).—*animum et cogitationes avocare a re (with ref. to the mind).*—*derivare (of rivers, &c., also improp. rem in qd).*—*deducere (to lead or move astray).*—*avertere (to give a different direction).*—*abducere, abstrahere (to d. entirely).*—*avocare (to call off ; qm a qâ re : to athg, ad qd.* *Also of diverting forces from other way, || Davies) milites ad aliud bellum avocare, L.).*—*To d. the course of a river, flumen derivare, avertere ; aquam de fluvio or ex flumine derivare (to lead off the water) : to d. the river from its usual, or into another channel, flumen novo alveo avertere : to d. aby from his purpose, qm a consilio revocare : not to allow oneself to be diverted fm one's purpose, perstare in qâ re. || Hence, to turn the mind fm athg it is intent on, distrahere (e. g. cs induriam in plura studia).*—*qm distingere (to distract his attention).*—*distringere qm (to occupy with more than one object).*—*To d. aby's mind fm his grief, animum cs a curis or a solitudine abducere. qm oblectare. || Hence, to amuse, vid.*

DIVERTING, see ENTERTAINING.

DIVERTISEMENT, see DIVERSION.

DIVEST, || PROP. Strip (of clothes, &c), spoliare veste or vestibus. exuere qm veste ; also detrudere ei vestem, nudare qm (Syn. in STRIP. || Fig.) To deprive, vid. To d. oneself of athg, decedere qâ re or de qâ re (e. g. of one's estates, de suis bonis ; of one's rights, jure suo or de suo jure) ; also qd missum facere, mittere (to let athg go, give it up) : to d. oneself of all cares, omnes curas doloresque deponere ; of the command, imperium deponere : to d. aby of all his possessions, qm omnibus bonis evertere or expellere (to turn him out of his estates) ; also qm de fortunis omnibus deturbare. In L. and in later writers, exuere qm (e. g. agro paterno avitque, L. ; avitis bonis, T. ; patrimonio, Suet.) : of former habits, a pristina consuetudine deflectere : to d. a subject of its sophistical arguments, captiones discutere : to d. of any deceptive appearances, in lucem proferre ; aperire (opp. operire) : to d. oneself of their deceptive appearance (illum) quo fefellerant, exuere mentium colorem (Q.) : to d. aby of an office, abrogare ei munus ; of the command, adimere ei imperium. For my part I cannot d. myself of the notion, that &c., nihil quidem ex animo exui non potest, with acc. and infin. (e. g. esse deus, C.) || In the silo. age exuere was used in almost every meaning of our 'divest', and as several such applications are found in C. it is correct in this sense : e. g., to d. oneself of one's human feeling, humanitatem or hominem exuere, C.) : to d. oneself of a title or dignity, &c., dignitatem suam destituere (Sen. Ep. 36, in.) : to d. oneself of an erroneous opinion, of fear, &c., dejicere, depellere qd (See C. Ecl. p. 109).

DIVESTURE, Crcl. with verbs under DIVEST.

DIVIDE, || To part an entire thing, dividere (to separate, so that the parts are distinct and can be discerned each by itself ; also of things that d. an object, or separate two things, e. g., to d. the river in two arms (speaking of a piece of land), flumen in duas partes : cf. TO SEPARATE).—*partiri (partire not C. except in partitus (passive), to d. a whole into smaller parts, so that these parts may bear a proper proportion to each other, e. g. a body, corpus ; qd in membra : to d. the genus into different species, genus in species : then also = to d. (athg) with aby ; see below).*—*Jx. partiri ac dividere (e. g. the whole genus into species, genus universon in species).*—*dispartire or dispartiri (to separate into parts).*—*distribuere (to d. a whole in such a manner, that every one receives a proportionate quantity ; to d. in a proper manner).*—*describere (to point out by writing, how a whole is, or is to be divided, and to whom the parts belong, or are to belong, e. g. annum in duodecim menses ; terram in regiones).*—*dispensare (to weigh out, as it were ; hence, to d. proportionately, pecuniam, numos, fontem inter incolas).*—*sejungere, disjungere (to part what was united).*—*To d. into parts, in partes dividere ; into two, three, four parts, qd in duas, tres, quatuor partes dividere ; qd bifariam or bipartito, trifariam or tripartito, quadrifariam or quadripartito dividere, distribuere, dispartire : to d. into equal parts, æqualiter dispartire (e. g. the booty, prædam) : to d. athg into two equal parts, æquâ portione dividere qd : to d. athg into twelve*

equal parts, qd in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: to d. *athg* in equal portions among several persons, qd æquā portione dispensare (*littr.* to weigh it out to them, with dat. of the person): to d. *athg* 'ad infinitum', disperiri qd in infinita: to d. (*athg*) with *aby*, partiri cum qo (to share, or go shares with *aby*; also without acc., as in English 'to go shares' not mentioning the object); dividere qd cum qo (e. g. one's bread, &c., cum esuriente panem suum). To d. among themselves (of several), partiri inter se: to d. *athg* among themselves, qd inter se dividere or partiri or disperiri: to d. *athg* among several persons, partiri or disperiri qd inter, &c. (see the following section of this article = To DISTRIBUTE): to d. one's time between labour and recreation, tempora laboris voluptatisque dispartire: the whole day is divided between sleeping and reading, totus dies inter stratum et lectionem divisus est: to d. Asia into provinces, civitates Asiæ in provincias describere: to d. a question, a bill, &c., into two (that the votes may be taken separately), sententiam dividere: the opinions are divided, sententiæ in diversum tenduntur; sententiæ variantur: to d. into four classes, dispartire qd in quatuor genera; a speech into its heads, orationem in sua membra; the people into five classes, populum in quinque classes distribuere: to d. one's time according to one's occupations, negotia cum tempore commetiri: to d. into 'decuria' or companies of ten, decuriare; into 'centuria' or bodies of a hundred each, centuriare. || To divide itself, themselves; or to be divided, dividi (to be divided, g. t.).—disidère. discrepare. distrahi (to be divided in opinion). Historians are divided in their opinions as to whether... or, utrum... an &c., auctores in diversum trahunt (L.); persons are divided in their sentiments, expectations, &c., alius in aliam partem mente atque animo trahitur (Cæs.): to d. itself into two arms, in duas partes dividi (of a river); also in duo ora discurrere (to discharge itself by two mouths or streams).—se findere (via in ambas partes se findit, V.): to be divided into two classes or parties, in duas partes discedere: to d. themselves, discedere (= in duas partes, in manipulos, &c. of persons; also *impr.*, of things, hæc quatuor velut proposita... in duo genera discedunt, Q.): the opinions in the senate were divided, dux sententiæ senatum dividebant. || To separate, to keep apart, dividere (e. g., seniores a junioribus. L.). dirimere. separare. accernere. discernere. discludere. secludere. sejungere. disjungere. segregare. distinguere. SYN. in SEPARATE. (R) dispecere is unclass. for dividere, discludere. The river Garonne divides the territory of the Gauls fm that of the Aquitani, Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit: Spain is divided fm Africa by a strait, Hispania ab Africa angusto dirempta freto: The Alps, that divide Italy fm Gaul, Alpes, quæ Italiam a Galliâ sejungunt: the river wch divides the realms of Jugurtha and of Bocchus, flumen, quod Jugurthæ Bocchique regnum disjungi: divided into two, three &c., bipartitus, tripartitus, quadripartitus, quinquèpartitus. || To divide amongst, dividere (e. g. agros, bona virilit, &c., see DISTRIBUTE): to d. the property or estates among the soldiers, the plaintiffs, &c., bona militibus, bona inter accusatores dividere: to d. the recruits among the legions, thrones inter legiones dispartire: to d. land among the people, jugera in homines describere: to d. equally, fairly, æqualiter partiri or disperiri (e. g., the booty, prædam; money, pecuniam, numos). || To dissuade by discord, discordes reddere. dissociare.—dissociare, distrahere, qm a qo. See DISUNITE. Divided, distractus (e. g. distracti perfidiâ hominum amici).—discordans (e. g. patria. T. Ann. 1, 9, 2): a state divided by factions, civitas aliorum alias partes foveunt factionibus discors (L. 33, 48, extr.). || In arithmetic, dividere: to d. by a 100, qd in centum partes ducere († H.).

DIVIDE, INTR. discedere. decedere. abire (to go away).—discedere inter se (to go away in different directions, to go different ways).—dividi. || To vote by dividing (of the illute), discedere (the form was: qui hoc censetis, illuc transite; qui alia omnia in hanc partem, Plin. Ep. 8, 14). To order the senate to d., patres in sententiam discedere or ire jubere: to d. with *aby*, discedere in ce sententiam (g. t., L.); ire in ce sententiam (C. Fam. 1, 2): to d. agst *aby* or any question, discedere in alia omnia: a great majority d.'s agst a question, de re qd frequenter (sc. patres) eunt in alia omnia (C. Fam. 1, 2): a great majority d.'s with Hortensius, in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures eunt (C. Fam. 1, 2): to insist on the house dividing (on a question), discessionem facere (ib.).

DIVIDEND, || In arithmetic, *numerus dividendus. || Interest paid on a certain amount of capital, usura. fenus (see INTEREST). Fenus is the gain or profit arising fm a loan; the interest with ref. to the creditor who receives it; hence it comes nearest to our 'dividend'; the interest with ref. to the debtor is usura.

DIVIDER, || He that divides *athg* into portions, qui partitur. (R) Partitor is without sufficient authority, since in C. Vat. 5, 12, partitor is undoubtedly the correct reading. || One who deals out, divisor (an appointed person to distribute landed property, presents, &c., among the people), see also DISTRIBUTOR. || A dissuader; see DISTURBER.

DIVINATION, divinitio. vaticinatio.—auguratio (fm the flight of birds).—predictio (a prophecy, in general).—|| Conjectural presage, coniectio. conjectura (relating to profane matters). See CONJECTURE.

DIVINE, v. divinare (absol. C. Divin. 1, 3: qd, futura &c.; also divin. de qâ re, e. g. de exitu, Np.).—præsigne (a 'futura ante sentire', C.; qd animo).—præsentire (have a presentiment of; futura, C. qd animo, Cæs.; dolos, V.).—præcipere (to anticipate by a happy conjecture, e. g. the enemy's plans, consilia hostium, C.).—cogitatione præcipere (e. g. futura, C.); opinione præcipere (Cæs.).—conijcere. conjectare. conjecturâ assaequi or consequi (to arrive at *athg* by conjectures). To d. *aby*'s meaning, &c., ad sensum opinionemque se penetrare (C. Partit. 36, 123): that is not easy to d., horum difficilis est conjectura.

DIVINE, adj. divinus (prop. and *impr.*).—coelestis (heavenly). (R) If divine is used hyperbolically of a profane object, use the superl. of the words in FINE or BEAUTIFUL, e. g. venustissimus, &c., or by eximius, &c.; see INCOMPARABLE. Our mind is of d. origin, a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus; ex divinitate animos haustos et acceptos habemus: d. inspiration, *afflatus or instinctus divinus: by d. inspiration, divinitus (adv. C. Alt. 1, 16); *numine or spiritu divino afflatus or instinctus: d. service, deorum (with us, Dei) cultus: to attend d. service, sacris adesse: a d. sentence, divinitus dictum. See HEAVENLY.

DIVINE, s. || A theologian, *theôlogos (θεολόγος; g. t.).—*litterarum sanctorum studiosus (one who studies theology); also rerum divinarum or sacrarum interpret. || A clergyman, sacerdos (g. t., for priest).—clericus. ecclesiasticus. sacrorum antistes (belonging to the clergy; Eccl.): d.'s, clerus. clerici. ecclesiastici (Eccl.).

DIVINELY (e. g., d. inspired), divinitus. || Impr. eximie; egregie. See INCOMPARABLE.

DIVINER, vates (inspired by a god; vaticinator only Pont. 1, 1, 42).—divinus (one who has naturally the gift of prediction, wch, however, he may also cultivate by art).—fatidicus (he who foretells the fate of men).—sortilegus (by the medium of lots).—augur (a public augur, who discloses the future by observing the flight of birds, or interprets the will of the gods fm other phenomena).—haruspex (who interprets the will of the gods by inspecting the bowels, &c., of the animals at a sacrifice; extispex with particular ref. to divinations fm the entrails only).—harolus (a vagrant fortune-teller, like our gipsies): the tales of a d., effata vatum.

DIVING-BELL, *testa urinatorum.

DIVINITY, || Deity, vid. numen divinum (divine power, &c., see God).—deitas (deity).—natura divina (the essence or nature of God). To deny the d. of Christ, *negare Christum deum fuisse humanâ specie indutum (aft. C. N. D. 24, 63), or *divinam Christi naturam oppugnare. || Theology, theologia; *divinarum rerum doctrina: to attend d. lectures, *litteris sanctis in academiâ operam dare: a d. student, *litterarum sanctorum studiosus.

DIVISIBILITY, dividiua ce rei natura (aft. C. Tim. 7, in.).

DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest, dividiuus (that can be separated, the latter only of bodies).—fissilis (that may be split, of bodies).—divisibiltas very late (Tert.).

DIVISION, || The act of dividing into parts, divisio.—partitio. distributio [SYN. in To DIVIDE]. To make an equal d. of *athg*, æquā portione dividere qd. || The state of being divided, divisio. diremptio. diremptus. separatio. sejunctio. disjunctio. SYN. in To DIVIDE (in the sense of keeping apart; 2nd section of that art.). || That by wch *athg* is kept apart, paries intergerinus (a wall of d., prop.).—discrimen (*impr.*, distinction). || The divided part itself, pars. portio. membrum. SYN. in PART. || Scientific division, dispositio (e. g. in rhetoric,

architecture, &c.; see also DISPOSITION).—distributio (the arranging everything into its proper place).—locus (the principal part of a subject). The *d.* of a literary work, pars (sing.).—particula (subdivision or paragraph, in general).—caput (principal d.).—liber (book or chapter of a larger work): a *d.* in a speech, incitum, articulus (article).—membrum (μέλος): *d.* in a verse, cæsura. incitum (Gramm.). || *Distinction*, vid. || *f.* in arithmetic, divisio. || *Milit.* t., legio (a Roman legion).—pars exercitus (a part of the army, in general).—agmen (if on the march): in two, three, &c. *d.*, bipartito, tripartito: to march up in three *d.*s or columns, tripartito agmine ordito in tres partes exercitus incedere; tripliciter acie instructa proficisci: by or in *d.*s, exercitu in partes diviso (e. g., to advance or march up, incedere). || *For the purpose of voting (in the senate)*, discussio. To insist that a *d.* shall be taken, discessionem facere: *no d.* took place, discussio non facta est (C.). See TO DIVIDE, INTR. || *Difference, disunion*, vid.

DIVISOR (in arithm.), *prps.* 'divisor (as *t.*).

DIVORCEMENT or DIVORCE, divortium; also discidium (considered as a separation).—diffarreatio (the declaring void or revocation of a marriage contracted by 'confarreatio').—repudium (property of a marriage only contracted, not solemnized; but also *SYM.* with divortium; *Dict. Antiq.* p. 349. the sending away of a wife): an unexpected *d.*, abruptio matrimonii: to sue for a *d.*, agere de divortio. See TO DIVORCE.

DIVORCE, *v.* matrimonium or nuptias dirimere: to *d.* a wife, divortium facere cum uxore; repudium remittere uxori; uxorem repudiare; uxorem matrimonio exigere (s. *Ruhn. Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 45); uxorem e matrimonio dimittere (or, if by force, expellere, to turn her out of doors): to be divorced, separari cœnis et cubilibus discerni (to be separated a mensa et toro, *af. T. Hist.* 5, 5, 2). || *FIG.* To separate forcibly, see TO DIVIDE or TO SEPARATE.

DIURNAL, diurnus; see DAILY, *adj.*

DIURNALLY, see DAILY, *adv.*

DIVULGE, vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare (to spread the news of *athg.*, div. with accessory notion of spreading in all directions; perv. in a more extensive sense, through all the world, to let all the world know, e. g. rumore, rem).—evulgare. In vulgus edere (what was to be kept secret).—significare, declarare, aperire sententiam suam. dicere, quid sentiam de re (to reveal or declare one's opinion).—palam facere. in lucem or in medium proferre (to make known, to expose).—aperire, patefacere (to publish, to reveal, to lay *athg.* open).—*JN.* aperire et in lucem proferre. proferre et patefacere. enunciare (to publish, declare, &c., especially what ought to be kept secret, sociorum consilia, mysteria, &c. C. rem cit per indicium, *Cæs.*). You must not *d.* it, hoc tibi soli dictum puta: *athg.* is divulged, qd in vulgus emanavit. || *Dicta* foras eliminare sit *poet.* only (*H. Ep.* 1, 5, 25), instead of dicta foras efferre or proferre, to tell tales out of school.

DIVULGER, vulgator († e. g. taciti, O. speaking of *Tantalus*, who divulged the secrets of the gods), or *Crci.* qui famam eis rei divulgat; qui edit qd in vulgus; &c.—blatéro (one who blabs, s. *Gell.* 1, 15, *extr.*).

DIZEN, ornare (g. 4.). exornare. distinguere. comere. See *BEDIZEN*.—cultu specioso quam pretiosiore uti.

DIZZARD, see *BLACKHEAD*.

DIZZINESS, vertigo oculorum, or vertigo only. To cause *d.*, vertiginem facere (see 'T. make DIZZY'). To stop *d.*, vertiginem discutere or sedare; ofusam oculis caliginem disicere: one who is subject to *d.*, vertiginosus: to feel a sensation of *d.*, vertiginem corripere.

DIZZY, || *Of a person feeling so, vertiginosus.* To become *d.*, vertiginem corripere: he felt quite *d.* fm looking down fm such a height, altitudo caliginem oculis offudit: to be *d.*, vertiginem laborare: to make (aby) *d.*, vertiginem facere. || *Causing dizziness*, vertiginem faciens. *A d. height*, unde despicit vix sine vertigine oculorum potest (in *L.* sine vertigine quâdam simul oculorum animique); or altitudo oculis caliginem offundens. || *Giddy, thoughtless*; see *GINDY*.

DIZZY, *v.* See 'To make dizzy' in *DIZZY, adj.* DO, facere, agere, gerere (fac., *verit.* to 'make', used esp. of productive activity; and with *ref.* to the means taken to produce an effect, and to the effect itself, as something abiding; agere, *wparrw.* is more general, 'to do', 'to be doing', with *ref.* to the object pursued and to its occupying, generally, the mind of the agent: also of 'actions' that, when done, remain, as invisible things, in the memory, not as visible effects. Facere is, however, used absolutely and with *neut.* pronouns, &c., in the (370)

sense of 'do,' when 'conduct,' or the 'efforts' of the agent are referred to [faciam, ut potero; multa feci; quæ, &c.; plus, quam feci, facere non possum]; and always when 'do' is used as the representative of another verb, the repetition of which is thus avoided, e. g. supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere (the act of imploring you on my knees) non possum.—gerere refers to the series of actions by which *athg.* is carried on and completed; e. g. quæ etiam voluntate Dolabella fiebant, per istum tamen omnia gerebantur, C.).—administrare (to manage, superintend; to be the person who actually executes what is to be done). They acted on their own discretion, and did whatever seemed best to be done, per se, quæ videbantur, administrabant. To do too much or too little, modum excedere in qâ re: I don't know what to do, quid agam or faciam nescio; consilii inops sum; incertum est, quid agam; quo me convertam, nescio: he believed 'that he hath nothing done, that doth not all', nihil actum putabat, si quid superasset agendum: to be able to be done, fieri posse (to enquire, &c.) what they should do in their situation, quid facerent de suis rebus: to do good, evil, bene, male agere or facere: to do right, recte agere; recte facere (the latter in as far as the effect of the act is such as it ought to be; see the difference between agere and facere as explained above); to have a great deal to do, multis occupationibus distincti; to have always something to do, assiduus occupationibus impediti; to have plenty to do, satis negotiorum habere; *athg.* gives me a great deal to do, res me occupatissimum habet; to have enough to do with one's own affairs, suarum rerum sat agere: to do nothing, nihil agere (g. t. = being unoccupied); domi desidem sedere (to sit idle at home); studia negligere (to neglect one's studies): to have nothing to do, otiosum esse (to be at leisure); negotiis vacare or vacuum esse (to have no business that one need do); 'questum manu facere non posse (to be out of work, of a day labourer); to set *aby* something to do, ci pensum impareare (prop., to give the female slaves a certain quantity of wool to spin, &c., as *Q.* 3, 7, 6; *improp.*, of setting any task or work); *cs* operam conducere (to hire *aby* as a labourer). || *Most phrases formed with subit.* *adj.*, or *adv.*, e. g. to DO PENANCE, ONE'S DUTY, RIGHT, &c., are to be looked for under those substantives.

|| To accomplish, effect, perform, finish; see those words. || To have intercourse, &c., with *aby*, ratione cum quo conjunctum esse (with *ref.* to connection in trade, &c.); mihi commercium est cum quo (with *ref.* to intercourse); mihi res est cum quo (my business is with him; I have to settle it *cs.*, with him). I have, or will have, nothing to do with such men, tales homines fugio. || To meddle with or be employed in *athg.*, operam suam navare ci rei; versari in re: to have nothing to do with the management of *athg.*, vacare administratione *cs* rei: I will have nothing to do with it, hanc rem non attingam: I have nothing to do with this (it is not my business), hoc meum munus non est; hæc non sunt meæ partes: nequam hæc I do with that? quid ad me? quid mihi cum illâ re? || To take a course with a person: e. g. what can we do with that fellow? or what is to be done with him? quid hoc homine or hunc homini facias? There is nothing to be done with him, homo est ad omnia ineptus; in eo et operam et oleum perdidit (whatever trouble you may take about him will be thrown away, *C.* ad *Div.* 7, 1): what am I to do with him? quid illi or illo faciam (the *cs* cum illo, which is only used once by *Plaut.* *Capl.* 4, 2, 22, in this meaning. The most usual construction is that with the *abl.* or *dat.*: the preposition 'do' is comparatively rare; principally in the passive form with 'to'; e. g. what will they do with me? quid de me fiet? || *Emphatically used* (= I pray) e. g. do come to me instantly! amabo te, advola! do place yourself in my position, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te: do say! dicidum! do make haste! agitedum! do write, &c., fac scribas &c. || To show! ostende vero! do take it! cape vero! do lay aside your anger! minue vero iram! do let us mount our horses! quin consendimus equos! do answer! quin respondes! do hear (what I have to say)! quin tu audi! do leave me alone! quin omite me! do but consider! fac cogites! || *Implying a dissent*: e. g. I shall now rest fm my work. Do! (= very well!) esto (be it so)! bene! recte! pulchre (as term of applause)! quam maxime (very well)! ita est (that's it, as answer)!

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—We do you to wit, *omnes sciant. *ne ci sit ignotum (as formula at the beginning of a document); *omnibus sit edictum (as formula of an edict): to do nothing but, nihil aliud

quam (with a verb, e. g. discursare): *they do nothing but play, omne tempus in ludo consumunt: he does nothing but talk about it, istud semper habet in ore: I have nothing to do with this, hoc nihil ad me attinet: I have nothing to do with you, nihil mihi tecum negotii est: to do every thing oneself, omnia per se obire: to do aby a good turn, ci officium præstare; beneficio qm afficere; gratum ci facere; ci gratificari; benigne ci facere: you will do me a great kindness or favour, vñ, &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis, gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: to be able to do a great deal with aby, auctoritas sua multum valere apud qm: to do something for aby, in ea causâ qd efficere: to do something for aby (= assist him), qd qm auxilio adjuvare; adjuvare qm in qâ re: the work is not quite done yet, operi nondum accessit ultima manus: what has that to do with it? quid hoc ad rem? I have nothing to do with that, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet): how can that be done? or, is that to be done? qui potest? as far as it can be done, quoad fieri potest: he declared it could not possibly be done, huc ullo modo fieri or effici posse, negavit: I have done it, rem absolvi: I have done with the book, librum perlegi (i. e. have read it through): to have done the task, peregrisse laboris sui pensum: you have nothing to do here, *nihil est, quod hic agas; or by the question, quid tibi hic est negotii? (what is your business here?): have done! omittite me! sine me (leave me alone)! potin' ut desinas? (can't you hold your tongue? Com.);—done! en dextram! (there is my hand!) or cedo dextram! what are you doing? quid agis? quam rem agis? quid facis or instituis? how do you do? quid agis? quid agitur? (how are you getting on?) ut valet? (how are you? how do you feel?); what are you going to do? quid inceptas? I can do it by myself, rem ipse conficere possum: I will take care that it shall be done, hoc mihi curæ or cordi erit: what is to be done? quid faciendum est? to get atq; done; see To GER. To do great mischief, magnum malum excitare: what was all that to do about (= what was all that noise about) in the market? quid tumultus or turbæ fuit apud forum? that will do, sufficit mihi qd (that is sufficient, I want no more); sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est; nolo plura dicere (let us say no more of it); also sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit (let us drop it); heus tu, manum de tabulâ (have done, give over now, as C. ad Div. 7, 25, 2): that will never do, *hoc mihi nunquam probabis (i. e. of a frivolous excuse); hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum (you will not easily make me believe that): it does not do for aby to do so and so, non decet qm qd facere (e. g. oratorum irasci): one can do nothing with him, *homo est ad omnia ineptus (not fit for atq;); homo est morosior et difficiolior (he is of a nasty temper, so that one cannot get him to do atq; to oblige one); also with 'compressis, quod ajunt, manibus sedere,' as used proverbially by L. 7, 13; not to stir an inch) to be doing well, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: I am doing pretty well, *habeo, unde me sustentem (i. e. I am getting my living): not to be doing well, afflictione conditione esse; in rebus adversis esse; parce ad duriter vitam agere.*

To do AGAIN, reficere,—reparare (to repair).—in melius restituere (to improve).—reconcinnare (to put to rights again; s. C. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3).—emendare (to correct).—retractare (to go over again).—repetere (to repeat).—iterare (to do a second time).—reintegrare (to do afresh).—retractare (to set to work again at atq;).

To do AWAY WITH, see ABOLISH, abolere.

To do OVER, see 'to COAT WITH.'

To do UP, involvere; involucre tegere; in fascas colligare. To do up one's luggage, sarcinas colligere; vasa colligere; sarcinas aptare itineri (the first of soldiers or others, the two last of soldiers only): to do up a parcel of goods, merces in fasciculis colligare: to do up with a cord, astringere or constringere (e. g. luggage, sarcinas).

To do WITHOUT, see 'to DISPENSE WITH.'

DOCIBLE or DOCLILE, *Easy to be taught, docilis, qui cito qd discit. To show oneself very d., docilem se præbere ad qd. Tractabile, qui regi potest (prop. and impropr.; s. Sen. de Irâ, li. 15, extr.).—tractabilis (C.).—Not mollis (= too yielding; giving way in every thing).*

DOCIBLENESS or DOCLILITY, docilitas (ingenlli). celeritas ad discendum.—*natura tractabilis (tractabiles).

DOCK, s. *A stump of a tail, Crcl. trunca (litr. mutilated) cauda (aft. trunca manus, T. Ann. 13, 14, 3).—cauda parva. caudicula (a small or short tail; later*

only). A station for ships, navale, and (more emly) pl. navalia: nearest to the port and d., proximus portu navaliusque (Cæs.). to come out of d., ex navaliibus deduci (Cæs.). To lay ships in dock, naves subducere (to lay them on a dry place, aft. the navigation is stopped by the season; but not naves trahere ad litora, = to drag them to the shore agst the will of the captain; as, Sall. fragm. in Serv. Virg. Æn. 3, 425, of Charybdis). The plant, rumex (Plin.).

DOCK, v. *To cut off a tail, caudam equo præcidere (L.). A horse with his tail docked, equus curtus (Prop. 4, 1, 20; it is probable, according to Kruse's Hællas, part 1. p. 366, that this operation was not unknown to the ancients). See To CURTAIL. Of an account or bill; see To DEDUCT.*

DOCKET, *A ticket tied on goods, *index. To strike a docket, prps *qm ut solvendo imparem deferre: or *postulare, ut in possessionem rerum debitoris quidam ex creditoribus ejus mittantur.*

DOCTOR, *A physician; vid. A's academical degree, doctor. A d.'s degree, *doctoris honores, munus, dignitas. To take a d.'s degree, *amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci; *ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promoveri; *in doctorum ordinem ascribi; *doctoris nomine insigniri (K.): to be going to take (or to apply for) a d.'s degree, *summus doctoris honores petere: to take the degree of d. of laws with great credit, *magnâ cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (Wyttenb.). A d. of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, doct. theologiae, utriusque juris, medicinæ, philosophiæ.*

DOCTOR, v. dare, præbere ci medicamentum,—curare.

DOCTORAL, *by gen. doctoris.*

DOCTORSHIP, *doctoris dignitas ac nomen. *dignitatis doctoris insignie (cf. C. ad Div. 10, 6, 9).

DOCTRINAL, e. g. d. verse or poem, *carmen in quo præcepta traduntur.—*carmen didacticum (t. l.): d. subject, res, in quâ præcipitur, traditur: d. means, docendi ratio, e. g. as displayed by Socrates, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta: d. proposition, præceptum: d. points, or articles, *capita doctrinæ sacre.

DOCTRINE, doctrina. præcepta, orum. præceptio (the sum or summary of precepts or truths). *disciplina.—decretum, dogma (n.).—placitum or scitum (the principle, in as far as it is based on the opinion of the philosopher; s. C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29. Sen. Ep. 95, 9).—An elaborate system of d., satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam extracta disciplina: philosophi cal d., præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum (the precepts of philosophy); also præcepta et instituta philosophiæ; præcepta officii (moral precepts).

DOCUMENT, *Precept, &c. vid. Deed, record, literæ, tabulæ. Public d.'s, publicæ tabulæ: to draw up d.'s, tabulas conficere.*

DODDER, *cuscuta (Linn.).

DODGE, *To deal with tergiversation; to use shifts, dolum componere. artificium excogitare. To play fast and loose, qm eludere et extrahere (to make a fool of aby, to put him off sm one time to another).—qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (to raise aby's hopes and then disappoint him; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24).—qm variis dilationibus frustrare. qm variis frustrationibus differre, qm per frustrationem differre (to put aby off sm one day to another by some fine tale).—orationis vanitatem adhibere (if by empty words).—falso promittere (by false promises; O. Her. 20, 195). In running, vertere se. gyros variare (in T., of horses): to d. a person, flexu eludere (e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, Q. 9, 7, 28).—sequenter qm flexuoso cursu effugere; or *multis mæandris flexionibusque effugere qm (aft. quos tu mæandros, quæ devorticula flexionesque quæstisti, C., but of a person returning by a devious course).*

DODGE, s. flexus (e. g. flexu eludere, Q. 9, 7, 28).

DODGER, homo multorum temporum (one that uses tergiversation).—homo vanus or vaniloquus. *One who dodges in running; Crcl. qui flexu eludit (Q.).*

DODO, *didus.

DOE, cerva: d. rabbit, *Cuniculus femina (aft. lupus femina, Enn.; porcus femina, C. Leg. 2, 22, 57).

DOER, auctor facinoris or delicti; fm the context, auctor only.—Crcl. qui, quæ facinus or flagitium or scelus commisit; qui, quæ facinus in se admisit; ad quem, ad quam maleficium pertinet (the d. of a crime); also machinator or princeps atque architectus sceleris.—beneficiorum auctor or qui beneficia in qm confert

or contult (a d. of good).—princeps, princeps et architectus es rei (the principal d. of althg): a great talker but little d.; linguā promptior quam manu. linguā fortis (L. 23, 45); in periculis timidus, sicubi metus abest, infatus (timid in danger, bold when it is past; Just. 2, 10, 23).

DOG, s. canis: a little d., canicula: a young d., catulus. catellus (young and small): a lap-d., catellus, quem mulier in deliciis habet (Val. Max. 1, 5, 3): a house-d., canis domesticus: to set d.'s on aby, canes immittere in qm: to keep d.'s, canes habere, alere: of d.'s, caninus: the barking of d.'s, latratu canum: like a d., canum more: the d. tax, tributum in singula canum capita impositum (aft. Cæs. B. G. 3, 32): the bite of a d., morsus canis; morsus canis rabiosi (of a mad d.): d.'s milk, lac caninum: d.'s mouth, rictus caninus (?). D.-Latin, *latinitas in culinibus nata: *latinitas culinam reddens: d.-kennel, stabulum canum. turgurium canis (?): d. skin, pellis canina: d.-collar, s. below.—d.'s nose, rostrum canis: d.'s tooth, dens caninus: d.'s tongue, lingua canis or canina: a mad d., canis rabidus or rabiosus: to live the life of a d., in miseria esse or versari: to treat aby like a d., ci contumeliose injuriarum facere; qm contumeliose vexare: to be as tired as a d.; see DOG-TIRED: to send to the d.'s, projicere: to go to the d.'s, pessum ire. perire. || Dog = the male of an animal (as d.-fox, &c.), mas.

DOG (as epithet), scelus, sceleratus, but pl. fœx populi, sentina reipublicæ (the French canaille); also homo deterrimus (a contemptible individual); homo ignavus (a coward).

DOG (the constellation), see DOG-STAR.

DOG, v. indagare, odorari. Jn. indagare et odorari.—investigare (to follow the trace of althg).—odore aut qo leviter presso vestigio qd persequi (to follow by scent or track, as a d.; C. Verr. 4, 24, 54).

DOG-BRIAR or DOG-ROSE, *rosa canina. cynosbatton.

DOG-CHEAP, villissimo pretio: to buy d., villissimo (ac. pretio) emere, ere paucio emere (Gell. 9, 4, 5).

DOG-COLLAR, mælium or mellum (a dog-e. armed with sharp points; Varr. R. 2, 9, 15).—armilla (iron ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop. 4, 8, 24).

DOG-DAYS, dies caniculares.

DOG-FLY, *musca canicularis (Linn.).

DOG-GRASS, *trititum caninum (Linn.).

DOG-HEARTED, see CRUEL.

DOG-HOLE, see DOG-KENNEL in DOG.

DOG-KENNEL, see DOG.

DOG-LOUSE, rictus.

DOG-SLEEP. To sleep a d.-s., vigilant! naso stertere (Juv.).

DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *cynosurus (Linn.).

DOG-STAR, canicula. Sirius. The greater and lesser d.-s., canis major et minor.

DOG-TEETH, dens caninus (sing.).

DOG-TIRED, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: d.-tired, or as tired as a dog fm running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus. I am d.-t., or as tired as a dog, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (Comic).

DOG-WOOD, cornus.

DOGE, *dux Venetus. *summus apud Venetos magistratus.

DOGGED, see SULLEN.

DOGGEDLY, see SULLENLY.

DOGGEDNESS, see SULLENNESS.

DOGGEREL, *versus rhopalicus (i. t.).—*versus Leoninus (the middle cæsura of wch will rhyme with the end).—versus inculci et male nati (bad verses in general; H. Ep. 2, 1, 233): abusive d., *prorsus canini versiculi (aft. prorsus canina eloquentia, Q. 12, 9, 9).

DOGGISH, morosus (espy of old people).—mordax (improp. of persons, biting like a dog): in a d. manner, morose; mordaciter.

DOGMA, dogma, atis (δόγμα), or pure Lat. decretum or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum (a determination; a point ruled by a philosopher).—ratio (principle; method of thinking and acting of a philosopher or other person; in wch sense principium is not Lat.).—præceptum (precept; rule, &c.; also of a philosopher; H. Ep. 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep. 95, 12).—institutum. Jn. præcepta instituta philosophiæ.—sententia (opinion; also of a philosopher).

DOGMATIC, *dogmaticus. *ad legem Christianam pertinens. D. theology, *doctrina sacra. See DOGMATICALLY.

DOGMATICALLY, || Magisterially, tamquam magister (e. g. persequi omnia, C.).—jactatione doc-

trinas (with a parade of one's learning, &c.). There is nothing so disgusting, as to hear a man talk d., nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinæ (aft. Q. 1, 6, 40, and 1, 5, 11): one that speaks d., multiplicia varique doctrinæ jactor (aft. Q. 11, 1, 17): one that would be thought to know every thing. || Dog polyhistor, as little merely of a well-known work of Solinus. To decide a thing d. and off hand, prius dijudicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8): to begin to talk d., ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (C.).

DOGMATICALNESS, *judicium plenum arrogantia.—pertinacia (obstinate perseverance in matters of opinion).—vincendi studium (the desire to show that one is in the right; s. C. Acad. 1, 12, 44): pertinacia aut vincendi studium.—*præcipiendi et docendi pertinacia, or pertinacia only (obstinacy in defending one's opinion).

DOGMATIST or DOGMATIZER, *pertinax sententiæ suæ defensor.—qui prius dijudicat, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8). *cujus omnis ratio quasi præcipitibus ejusdam et docentis est. *qui ad præcipiendi rationem nunquam non delabitur.—*qui tamquam magister præcipit: nothing more hateful than a d. nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinæ.

DOGMATIZE, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (to begin to d.).—opinionem suam pertinaciter defendere (Q.).—quasi præcipere et docere videri (aft. C. Læt. 46).—tamquam magistrum persequi omnia (C. de Rep. 1, 2, though not in a contemptuous sense).—affirmare de re (to assert or maintain althg to be so and not otherwise; s. C. Ecl. p. 60).—prius dijudicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8); also *arrogantiam judicare (to decide a point arrogantly). I am afraid of seeming to d., vereor, ne quasi præcipitibus ejusdam et docentis esse videatur oratio (C. Læt. 46).

DOING or DOINGS, see ACTION, DEED, FEAT.

DOLE, || The act of DISTRIBUTION; vid. || Althg presented or distributed, donum. munus. præmium. jactura. donarium. corollarium. xenium (févov). donativum. congiarium. liberalitas (= donum, not before sibi. age). munusculum (SYN. in GIFT, PRESENT). || Provision or money distributed in charity, demensum (q. t. for what is measured out in portions).—cibus or victus diurnus (food or provision given out daily; s. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 5).—stips. beneficium (an alms; vid.).—portio (a part of the whole, in as far as aby has claims on it, only used in class. Latin in 'pro portione').—|| Grief, vid.

DOLE, v. See TO DISTRIBUTE.

DOLEFUL, see DISMAL.

DOLEFULLY, see DISMALLY.

DOLEFULNESS, see GRIEF.

DOLL, pupus. pupulus (male).—pupa. pupula (fem.; all four also as term of affection).—|| Fig.: puella putida (an affected woman, one dressed like a d.).

DOLLAR, *thalërus; *numus imperialis (Riz-d.).

DOLORIFIC, see PAINFUL.

DOLOROUS, || Painful, vid.—|| Doleful, s. ad, vid.

DOLOUR, see GRIEF, PAIN.

DOLPHIN, delphinus.

DOLT, baro.—stipes.—caudex.—germanus asinus.

DOLTISH, see STUPID.

DOLTISHLY, see STUPIDLY.

DOLTISHNESS, see STUPIDITY.

DOMAIN (or demeane), *prædium privatum principis.

DOME, see CUPOLA.

DOMESTIC, s. See SERVANT.

DOMESTIC, or DOMESTICAL, || Kept about [i. e. near] the house; domesticated (of animals), domesticus (e. g. quadrupedes, Cels. 2, 18; a meaning wch Freund has overlooked).—viliaticus (kept about the villa; i. e. country house and farm; gallinæ, Varr.; alites, Plin.; quadrupedes, Plin.).—cohortalis (kept in the farm yard, cohorts or cors; aves, Col. 8, 2).—domi natus (e. g. omne animal quadrupes domi datum, Cels. 2, 18). D. animals, pecus (vidis; opp. fera). || Belonging to the house, domesticus (relating to one's home, household, or family, opp. forensis, i. e. relating to public or official life; or opp. communis, belonging to all others).—privatus (relating to private life, or a private individual, opp. publicus, i. e. relating to the state or the public welfare, &c.; s. C. Att. 1, 7, 6; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatæ carere diutius tuo suavisimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt).—umbrailis (relating to althg that is done quietly, or at home; d. g. exercitatio).—attentus ad rem. diligens (economical, careful).—frugi (orderly, homely, good, in a domestic sense): d. affairs,

negotium domesticum. res domesticæ. domus (*the house*).—res familiaris, *fm the context res only the money-matters, property, &c.*—negotia domestica. domus officia (*duties of the wife*): *to manage, superintend, &c. the d. affairs*, negotia domestica curare; domus officia exsequi (*of the wife*) conficere ea, quæ domi debent administrari: *the nature of women is adapted for the management of d. concerns*, natura comparata est mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam: *d. evils, malum domesticum*; dolor intestinus (*pain felt respecting such evils*; *Serv. in C. ad Div. 4, 5, 2*); mæror domesticus (*grief respecting d. affairs*, opp. mæror communis, *Suet. Cal. 5*).—*|| Liking to remain at home, &c., rarus egressu (seldom going abroad; T.)*.—domi focique amans or amatissimus (*fond of his home; cf. domi focique meminisse, Ter.*).—*|| qui parietum umbris libenter se occultit.*—qui (quæ) nidum servat (*prov. H.*)—qui libenter domi or domo se tenet or retinet. qui libenter publico caret or se abstinet. qui domo raro excedit or egreditur. *To be very d., parietum umbris oculi.* In interiore ædium parte sedere (*both of the Greek women*).—*|| Intestine, not foreign, intestinus (occurring in one's own country; opp. externus, foreign)*.—domesticus (*see above*); Jn. intestinus ac domesticus: *d. evils, malum, quod inheret in visceribus of the human body as well as the state*, malum intestinum. malum intestinum ac domesticum (*of the state*): *d. affairs, res domesticæ (with ref. to the state)*.

DOMESTICATE, qm. *To make domestic, *parietum umbris assuefacere qm. *assuefacere qm domi or domo se tenere, retinere, efficere, ut qis publico carere or se abstinere possit. || Tame; vid.*

DOMICULE, *see ABODE, HOUSE.*

DOMINANT, dominans (in qo or qâ re).—superior. *To be d., dominari (e. g. ubi libido dominatur, C.)*: *to be d., plus posse. superiorem esse.*

DOMINATE, dominari. dominari nimia potentia.—prævalere.—plus posse. superiorem esse.

DOMINATION, dominatio (opp. libertas; *despotic power, propr. and impror. ; C.*); Jn. dominatio regnumque (C.). *See DOMINION, TYRANNY.*

DOMINEER, dominari in qm; superbe crudeliterque tractare qm (*to treat tyrannically; C. Phil. 13, 8, 17. Justin. 42, 1, 3*).

DOMINEERING, imperiosus.—superbus (*proud*). insolens (*haughty towards others*).—arrogans (*arrogant*): *in a d. manner, imperiose, pro imperio (e. g. to order aby to be off, qm discedere jubere)*. superbe. insolenter. arroganter.

DOMINICAL, *dominicus (*used by Col.*). *The d. letter, *dominica litera (as Eccl. i. 1).*

DOMINICAN, *monachus ordinis Sancti Dominici ascriptus.

DOMINION, ditio. jus (*power arising fm a right wch a person possesses over any one*).—potestas (*might, power*).—imperium (*supreme command*).—Jn. jus ditioque; ditio potestasque; imperium ditioque: *to be under the d. of aby, esse in cs ditione (potestate) or in cs ditione ac potestate; cs juris esse or haberi: to bring under the d. of aby, sub or in imperium (potestatem), sub jus ditioemque cs redigere; sub imperium ditioemque cs subjungere: to bring under one's d., in ditioem suam redigere; ditiois suæ or sui juris facere: to be brought under aby's d., cadere sub imperium ditioemque cs: to have d. over aby, qm in suâ potestate habere, in suâ potestate et ditioe tenere; ci imperare, imperium or dominationem habere in qm: to have d. over a country, imperium cs civitatis obtinere: to have d. over the whole world, omnium terrarum dominum esse: to exercise d. (absol.), imperium tenere, imperare; regnare: to reign, espoly of the monarchy of a king; then g. i. of the unlimited power of a governor in any sphere*.—*|| (See)* dominari in qm means only to play or act the lord over any one, to tyrannize over him; (Fig.) dominari (e. g. where the will has d., ubi libido dominatur): *fortune has d. in all things, fortuna in omni re dominatur. || Dominions; see REALM.*

DON, princeps.—vir clarus, &c.—potens vir. *In our ludicrous sense of the word, to be a d., sese esse qm or qd putare.*

DONARY, donarium (*dedicated to a god; L. 42, 28*).

DONATION, *see GIFT.*

DONATIVE, *|| Largesse; vid.*

DONE (*as form of accepting a wager*), en dextram! (*here's my hand!*); cedo dextram (*give me your hand upon it*).

DONJON, arx, or arx munitissima, or arx intra mœnia edita (*L. 48, 28*).

DONOR, auctor doni or muneris; ~~don~~ donator and dator, un-*Class.*

DOODLE, homo deses, desidiosus or iners et desidiosus.

DOOM, v. *|| Condemn, damnare. condemnare (to atq, abl. or gen. if it is money, &c.; but to the public works, mines, &c., in or ad; damn. in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, Marcan. Dig.; condemn. ad metalla, ad bestias, ad munitiones viarum, Suet.). || To-destine (of the gods, fate, &c.). If you are doomed to, &c., si fatum tibi est (with acc. and inf.); if he had been doomed to, &c., si fatum fuerat (with acc. and inf.). How is it that I am doomed to, &c.? quoniam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, &c. || Milo is doomed to be unable to preserve himself, Milo hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare posset. I am doomed to suffer the same fate, mihi eadem sunt patienda; or ego eundem fortunæ exitum laturus sum (if near at hand): if the commonwealth is doomed, si jam fatum extremum reipublicæ venit: aby is doomed to die by a fall fm his horse, ci fatum est ex equo cadere atque ita perire: he was doomed to suffer this, ci hoc divinitus accidit.*

DOOM, s. *|| Decree of fate, fatum. fati necessitas. necessitas divina.*—*|| Fated destruction, fatum extremum cs rei (e. g. reipublicæ, C.) or fatum only, or fati et exiti dies (C.). See DESTRUCTION. || Judgement, sentence, &c.; vid.*

DOOMSDAY, *see 'day of JUDGEMENT'.* *|| DOOMSDAY BOOK, *liber censualis regni Anglici a Gulielmo primo confectus; or *tabulæ censorie regni Anglici a Gulielmo primo confecta.*

DOR, ostium (*any opening for an entrance, espoly in the interior of a house; &c. the ancients usually hung only curtains, vela, before the entrances of the several apartments of a house; more rarely they employed folding-d.'s, fores*)—janua (*a house-d.*)—foris, usually pl. fores (*as the d.'s mily consisted of two leaves*).—valvæ (*pl. double d., i. e. folding back like a window-shutter*): *a back-d., ostium posticum, posticum only (g. t.); pseudothyrum (a secret back-d.; C. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14): a front-d., janua: bed-room d., fores cubiculi: to be let in by the back-d., pseudothyro recipi (opp. januâ intromitti, C.): to open a d. to atq (fig.), fenestram ad qd patefacere (e. g. ad nequitiam ci, Ter.): januam or (C.) aditum januamque patefacere (e. g. to glory, famæ, *Plin. Ep. 1, 18*): to enter atq by any d., qâ januâ ingredi in qd (C.; fig.): fm d. to d., ostium: to open a d., ostium, januam, or fores patefacere, aperire (g. tt.).—fores reserare (to unbol). fores recludere (to unlock): to shut a d., ostium, januam, fores operire (g. tt.). ostii pessulum obdere (to bar); fores obserare (to bolt). fores claudere or occludere (to close the leaves): to knock at a d., januam, ostium, or fores, pulsare: to break open a d., fores effringere; frangere januam (H.): to attend at the d., ostium observare: to let in at d., qm januâ intromittere: to drive fm one's d.'s, qm januâ aditu arcere; qm januâ prohibere; qm excludere: to show aby the d., jubere qm abire or discedere: to be at the d. (fig.), imminere or impendere. subesse (e. g. famæ impendit; mors imminet; hiems suberat): to turn aby away fm one's d.'s, qm limine automovere; repellere foribus (to drive away with violence); prohibere januâ; excludere qm (not to suffer him to come into the house). To turn (a son) out of d.'s, abdicare filium. *|| To lay atq at aby's d., qd ci acceptum referre; qd assignare (L.); culpam ci attribuire, assignare; culpam conferre, conjicere, vertere in qm: the fault does not lie at my d., a me hæc culpa procul est: some blame, however, lies at your d., tua tamen nonnulla culpa est: the blame lies at my d., ego sum in culpâ; in me est culpa; mea est culpa: all the blame lies at your d., tua summa culpa est.**

DOOR-KEEPER, janitor (janitrix if fem.).—januus custos.—ostiarium.

DOOR-POST, postis.—*Vitr. calls the d.-p.'s of temples antepagmenta (Dict. of Antiq.).*

DOOR-SILL, limen. limen inferum (*if it is necessary to distinguish it*).

DORIC, doricus (*Plin.*). *To speak d., dorice loqui (Suet.).*

DORMANT, mortuus (*used, in this sense, of laws that have become a dead letter, leges, C.*). Jn. mortuus et antiquus (leges, *Verr. 2, 5, 18*).—dormitans. occitans et dormitans (e. g. sapientia, sleep, inactivity). *To be d., jacere (e. g. of the art of a physician when there is no disease; of justice, justitia jacet; judicia jacent, C.; of virtues when pleasure rules, and of money, C.).*

DORMITORY, cubiculum (C.).—cubiculum grande (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10).—cubiculum dormitorium or dormitorium only (Plin.).—cubiculum noctis et somni (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22).—dormitorium membrum (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9). *The sitting rooms and a d's, cubula diurna nocturnaque* (Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1).—|| *Cemetery*; vid.

DORMOUSE, glis.—*sciurus glis (Linn.).

DORSEL or **DORSER**, see **PANNIER**.

DOSE, || *Portion of medicine, portio. But mly by Crcl. Take for a d. a piece about the size of a bean, quod Ægyptiæ fabæ magnitudinem impleat, satis est (Cels.). a piece about the size of a vetch is a sufficient d., ex his, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devarasse (Cels.): one of them of the size above-mentioned is plenty for a d., unum autem ejusdem magnitudinis, quæ supra posita est, abunde est impulse (Cels.): the d. of it is a piece of the size of a lupine dissolved in three cyaths of water, quod lupini magnitudinem habet, in tribus cyathis aquæ diluitur; to take a d. of medicine, accipere medicinam; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to give a d. of medicine, dare ei medicamentum (ad or contra qd); medicamentum potui dare ei (if a draught).—|| *Share, quantity*; vid.*

DOSE, potionem dare.—|| *potionare in low Lat.; but Suetonius used potionatus, dosed.*

DOSILL, see **LIVT**.

DOT, s. punctum (properly, pierced with a short instrument, crivula; but also of any d.; e. g. in writing).—Interpunctum (C.; placed aft. a word).—To look like a mer d., quasi puncti instar obtinere: to put a d. after a word, interpungere (Sen. Ep. 40, 10; with the ancients only to distinguish separate words).

DOT, v. *punctis notare or distinguere.

DOTAGE, deliratio (v. pr. ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio vocatur, C. Sen. 10, 36). To be in his d., delirum esse, delirare. An old man in his d., senex delirans (Ter.). || *Excessive fondness*; see **FONDNESS**.

DOTAL, dotalis (C.).

DOTARD, delirus senex (C.). senex delirans (Ter.). stultus senex.

DOTATION, dotis datio (Jurist. t. i.) or Crcl. with dotare.

NOTE, delirare.—|| To dote upon a thing, *insano et rei amore or studio affici or incendi (to love passionately).—qm in oculis gerere or gestare. qm in sinu gestare (to love with fond affection).—insanire in qm (H.; of the passion of love).

DOTINGLY, *insano amore.—dementer (rare).—insipienter.—stulte.

DOTTREL, || *Charadrius Morinellus (Linn.): see **DOTTREL**, || d., *Tringa Interpres (Linn.).

DOUBLE, duplex (twofold): a multiplicative; denoting the d. as distinct magnitudes to be counted; e. g. fossas, vallum, stipendium.—duplus (a proportional; representing d. as continuous magnitudes to be weighed or measured; duplex as adj., duplum as subst.).—geminus (of wch each is twin to the other; duplex denotes doubleness with similarity or equality; geminus denotes similarity or equality with doubleness; Dd.).—geminatus (repeated over again in exactly the same form, &c.).—anceps (having two heads; hence, fig. having two sides or directions; that may be considered in two points of view. 'In anceps there always lies the notion of what is doubtful, critical, or dangerous; not that of simple doubleness.' Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 26).—bipartitus (divided into two parts).—A soldier who receives d. rations, miles duplicarius: a d. victory, victoria geminata. THE DOUBLE, duplum, alterum tantum (for wch duplex appears first in L.).—bis tantum (Parr.). A d. victory, victoria geminata (L.). proclium anceps (Cæs. Np.): to make d., duplicare, geminare. A d. cloak, amiculum duplex (Np.). A d. saw, ex omni parte dentata serra or serrula (S. C. Cuent. 64, 180). A d. sense, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum).—suspectio ridiculi abscondita (double-entendre). A d. sun, sol geminatus.—soles bini (two seen at once; Sen. Qu. Nat. 1, 11, 1). A d. door, fores bifores or only fores (having two leaves; if each is folded like a window-shutter, they are called valvæ). D.-tongued, bilingual (speaking two languages; also fig. hypocritical, &c.).—ambigui ingenii (deceitful, &c.).—bisulcillus only Com.; Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 74. A d. tongue, ambiguum ingenium.

DOUBLE, s. || Twice as much, duplum; alterum tantum; bis tantum (Parr.).—|| A turn in running, flexus (Q.).—|| A trick, &c.; vid. *Prps flexiones*.—mæandri (aff. quos et mæandros—quæ deverticula flexionesque quæstus, C.; but in him it is said of a person returning by by-ways, &c. under circumstances of disgrace).

DOUBLE, v. TRANS. duplicare (v. pr. propr. and fig.).—geminare (to put two things together so that they may appear a pair; to put two equal things together; e. g. legionum castra).—|| To sail round a cape, flectere promontorium (C. Divin. 2, 45, 94).—circum-vehi promontorium (L. 10; also particip. acti. circum-vehens, as we have doubling, &c.).—|| To double down a leaf, *schedæ marginem replicare (marginem replicare, Plin. 9, 33, 52).—|| INTRANS. duplicari.—|| To double and turn, huc atque illic tergiversari.—|| mæandros multos flexionesque quætere (See quotation under DOUBLE, s.).—to elude by doubling, flexu eludere (Q.).

DOUBLE-DEALER, (homo) bilinguis (Plaut. Phædr.). callidus et simulator (T.). See **DECEIVER**.

DOUBLE-DEALING, see **DECEIT**.

DOUBLE-DYED, bisinctus.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C.).

DOUBLE-FACE, see **DUPlicitY**.

DOUBLE-FACED, see **DECEITFUL**.

DOUBLE-MEANING, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum). If = double-entendre; vid.

DOUBLE-MINDED, qui vario or mobili est animo. To be d.-m., animo or ingenio vario esse; animo or ingenio mobili esse. See **INCONSTANT**.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, bilinguis, homo bilinguis.

DOUBLER, qui duplicat.—|| duplicator very late; Sid.

DOUBLET, see **WALTZCOAT**.

DOUBLING, flexio. D's and turnings, mæandri flexionesque (C.; of the d's and taking by-ways of a person returning in shame).—flexus (in running; e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt).

DOUBLY, dupliciter (in a twofold manner or degree; is always modal; e. g. dupliciter delectari suis literis). duplo (by as much again, is proportional).—bifariam (in two parts or places, is local).


DOUBT, v. INTRANS. dubitare.—dubium esse, in dubio esse (to be doubtful).—dubitatio æstusare (to be in a state of agitating doubt or uncertainty; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74).—animo or animi pendere (not to be able to make up one's mind).—To d. about a thing, dubitare de re (not with the acc., in class. Lat., except of a neut. pron.): to d. a little, subdubitare. I d. whether, dubito, num, &c. I do not d. that, &c., non dubito, quin, &c. (I do not dubito, with the acc. and inf., is used in this sense by Np., but is better avoided; in the sense of 'hesitate' it is class.). D. not but that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam: can you d. that, &c., ? dubitabis, quin... ?

Sts 'I doubt' is used in the sense of 'I fear'; e. g. 'I doubt he will not come,' vereor ut veniat. See **FEAR**.

DOUBT, TRANS. Mly by dubitare de qre: to d. your affection for me, dubitare de tuâ erga me voluntate (so dub. de divinâ ratione; but a neut. pron. will be in the acc.).

DOUBT, s. dubitatio (only in the sense of a person's uncertainty and hesitation as to what he should decide; hence often with quin, ne, num, quidnam).—scrupulus (the thing that causes me to doubt and hesitate).—difficultas (the difficulty of a thing, as preventing one from getting at the bottom of it).—|| Whenever 'doubt' is used to denote that one considers a thing as doubtful, uncertain, &c. the neut. dubium is used; but never substantively with another adj. Hence, nullum est dubium; sine ullo dubio are barbarous.—Without d.; beyond a d., sine dubio (I do not abscure dubio); hand dubie; certe (undoubtedly); e. g. hæc lectio sine dubio, or hand dubie, vera est; si deus scit, certe illud eveniet; sine ullo dubitatione (without any hesitation; hence, hæc lectio sine ullo dubitatione præferenda est). 'Without doubt, may also be frequently translated by non dubito: without d. all your friends have written to you, non dubito, quin ad te omnes scriperint: to be in d., dubium esse (of persons only; subjectively); to be the subject of d., dubium esse; dubitari. I have or make no d., non, or nihil, dubito (that, but that, quin): d. is entertained, dubitatur; ambigitur. I am in d. whether, dubito, num; dubius, or incertus, sum utrum, ... an: there is no d. that, non est dubium, quin; nemini dubium est, quid. I cannot entertain a d. that, hoc sine ullo dubitatione confirmaverim (with infinitive): to cast a d. upon, qd in dubium vocare, devocare, or revocare: to entertain a d. about a thing, dubitare de qre (I do) In class. Lat. dubitare does not take an acc.,

except of a *neut. pronoun*: to put a thing out of *d.*, qd haud dubium relinquere: to leave in *d.*, dubium, or in dubio, relinquere: a *d.* arises in my mind, dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur; scrupulum mihi inicitur: to remove *aby's d.*, dubitationem ci eximere, expellere, or tollere (*his hesitation*); scrupulum ci eximere; scrupulum ci, or ex *cs* animo evellere: not to leave the slightest *d.* in *aby's mind*, omnem dubitationem ci tollere.

DOUBTER, qui dubitat, &c. —  dubitator (Ter.).

DOUBTFUL, || I. Subjective, of persons) dubius (when one does not know what to choose).—incertus (when one does not know what conclusion to draw, or what resolution to take): to be *d.*, dubium esse; in dubio esse; dubitare; incertum esse; animo or animi pendere. I am *d.* what to do, dubius, or incertus, sum, quid faciam; incertum mihi est, or in incerto habeo, quid faciam; dubius, or incertus, sum, utrum —an; non satis mihi constat, . . . nē (appended) . . . an. || II. Objective; that occasions doubt) dubius.—incertus.—anceps.—ambiguus (dubius and ambiguus denote doubt with ref. to success or failure; good or bad luck, &c.; anceps, with ref. to the very existence of a thing: e. g. bellum dubiā et interdum ancipiti fortunā gestum, Dōd.; ambiguus also refers to trustworthiness; e. g. homo ambigua fide; homo ambigui ingeniū): *d.* cases, ea quæ dubitationem affertur: to be *d.*, incertum or dubium esse; non constare: to leave a thing *d.*, qd in medio, in dubio, in incerto relinquere: to become *d.*, in dubium venire.

DOUBTFULLY, dubie (opp. pro certo; e. g. signum *d.* datum).—dubitante (doubting; C.).—non sine dubitatione; or by partec. dubitans. hæsitans. To speak *d.*, dubitante dicere (C.); dubitare (with hæsitare, se revocare, C.).

DOUBTFULNESS, see UNCERTAINTY.

DOUBTINGLY, dubitante.

DOUBTLESS, *adj.* (obso.). securus. See FEARLESS.

DOUBTLESS, sine dubio; non dubie; haud dubie; certe. See 'without a DOUBT.'

DOUCEUR, see A PRESENT.

DOVE, columba. columbus (*fame*; —us *esp.* of the male).—palumbus. palumba. palumbus (*the larger*; wood-pigeon, ring-d.; —us *esp.* of the male).—columbulus, —a (*dim.*; as common as columbus, —a).—palumbulus (Appul. Met. 10, p. 249, 16; also a term of fondness for a person of the male sex). My *d.*, mea columba (*term of endearment to a female*).

DOVE-COLOURED, *columbinus (e. g. color).

DOVE-COT, columbarium. columbarii cella (g. it.).—turtia. turticula (standing on an insulated pillar in the court-yard).

DOVETAIL, securicula (πελεκωνότον, *prop.* 'little hatchet,' in carpentry, a *d.*, Vitr. 10, 17, &c.).—subscus (an iron that cramped two pieces of wood *d.*-tailed into each other). Jn. subscudes et securiculæ (Vitr. 4, 7, of several).

DOVETAIL, v. *securiculā compingere or *subscude et securiculā compingere (of several pieces, or generally, compingere subscudibus et securiculis, Vitr. 4, 7, in past partec.). *D.*-tailed, securiculatus (Vitr. 10, 15, cardines).—compactus subscudibus et securiculis (of several; Vitr. 4, 7).


DOUGH, farina ex aquā subacta (Plin.). To knead *d.*, farinam subigere, depesere.

DOUGHTY, see BRAVE, ILLUSTRIOUS (as used ironically).

DOUSE, see IMMERSE, PLUNGE.

DOWAGER, vidua, cui dos (a marito) legata est (aff. Instit. Just. si uxori maritus dotem legaverit, 2, 20, 15).—vidua, cui annuum relictum est (aff. si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 14), or, *fm* context, vidua only.

DOWDY, mulier male vestita.

DOWER or DOWRY, dos (vch the Rom. law divided into dos profecticia [= quam pater mulieris dedit] and adventicia [= ea, quæ a quovis alio data est, Ulp. Fr. 6, p. 134]). To settle a *d.* upon a daughter, fillam dotare, fillæ dotem dare. —  The Rom. terms were dotem dicere of the wife, herself, or any debtor of hers whom she authorized, or any male relation; dotem dare or promittere, of *aby* (Ulp. ib.). To leave the wife her *d.*, uxori dotem legare (Instit. Just. 2, 20, 15): an action for the recovery of a *d.*, actio ad dotis repetitionem (Ulp.): to receive a *d.*, dotem accipere: not to be able to settle a *d.* on his daughter, fillam dotem conficere non posse (Np.): the *d.* which a father settles upon a daughter, returns to him upon her death, mortuā in matrimonio muliere dos a patre profecta ad patrem revertitur (275)


(Ulp.): to pay back a *d.*, dotem reddere. Having a large *d.*, dotata.

DOWERED, dotatus (with a large dowry).

DOWERLESS, indotatus.

DOWLS, *intume crasso filo.

DOWN, s. || Soft feathers, pluma. Swan's *d.*, plumæ cygni: covered with *d.*, plumā obductus.—|| Down-like hair (*prop.* and *improp.*), lanugo (of the beard: of plants, arundinum, Plin.).—pappus (*thistle-down*, &c., pappi carduorum flores; pappi volantes): covered with a soft *d.* like a spider's web, araneosā lanugine obductus (Plin.).—|| Plain, *campus paulo editor.

DOWN, adv. and prep., deorsum (downwards). But *my* by de *tm* composition: to bend *d.*, deflectere, detorquere (with force): to bow *d.* (intrane), inclinari; se demittere: to bring *d.*, deferre, deducere (to lead *d.*): to bring *d.* prices, annonam levare or laxare (of corn); frugum pretia levare. Caesar was brought *d.* (= reduced) to two legions, Caesar ad duas legiones redierat: to burn *d.*, deurere (e. g. pluteos turrium, C.). concremare (to destroy by fire, tecta): to be burnt *d.*, deflagrare (intrane); incendio conflagrare (C.); conflagrari (Auct. ad Herenn.). to call *aby* *d.*, devocare qm: to comb *d.*, depectere: to come *d.*, descendere; *fm*, de: to come *d.* in one's demands, *remitto de lis, quæ postulavi; remittere de pretio (to ask less): to cut *d.*, cadere; decidere (e. g. filicem, Col.; rare). concidere (hæu *d.*): trucidare, trucidando occidere; obtruncare (butcher): to cut *d.* woods, silvas sternere dolabris (Curt.): to draw *d.*, detrahare (e. g. lunam, by enchantments): to drop *d.* (= fall *d.* in drops), destillare: to fall *d.*, decidere (g. it.); procidere.—deferri. (with force; and *d.* something along with one is carried).—devolvi (to roll *d.*; e. g. jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, L.).—defluere, delabi (softly and unperceived; defl. also of a garment, ad pedes, V.): to fall *d.* stairs, scalis devolvi; the steps, præcipitem ire per gradus): to fall *d.* *fm* a height (of water), ex edito desilire: to fall *d.* at *aby's* feet, ad pedes or ad genua cs procumbere (or ci ad pedes, &c.); se demittere or submittere ad cs pedes; accidere ad cs pedes (or ci ad pedes): to fall *d.* on one's knees, in genua procumbere: to float timber *d.* a river, *ligna secundo flumine deferre.—deferre ligna (of the stream itself; L. 23, 19): to flow *d.*, defluere.—delabi (to glide *d.*).—decurrere (to run *d.*): to fly *d.*, devolare (*fm*, de): to get *d.* *fm* his horse, ex equo (C.) or equo (S.) descendere; ex equo desilire (Cæs.). to go *d.*, descendere, degridi: to hang *d.*, dependere; *fm* athy, pendere or dependere de qā re (also sometimes [1] ex; pend. ex arbore, C.; e. trabe, O.; [2] a or ab; sagittæ pendent ab humero, C.; pend. a vertice, V.; and [3] abl. only; pend. pluvi, V.; hasta dependet humero, V.; qm laqueo dependentem invenire, L.). Hanging *d.*, dependens.—pensilis (of what floats in the air). To help *aby* *d.*, cl dextram tendere (to give him your hand): to knock *aby* *d.*, qm ad terram dare. qm terret or ad terram affligere.—qm arietare ad terram (hurl him roughly to the ground; Curt. 9, 7, 22): to lay oneself *d.*, procumbere (g. it.). corpus sternere or prosternere (at full length). decumbere. recumbere (on a couch, to eat or sleep): to lay oneself *d.*, or lie *d.* on athy, recumbere in qā re (e. g. in herbā). decumbere in qā re (e. g. in lecto). To lay *d.*, deponere (g. it.): to lay *d.* a magistracy, magistratum deponere. de magistratu se abdicare (very seld. magistratum abdicare); magistratu abire: to lay *d.* the command, imperium deponere; their arms, ab armis discedere or recedere: to leap *d.*, desilire (*fm*, ex; into, in): to let oneself *d.*, se abjicere; to athy, descendere or se demittere ad qd: to let *d.* a curtain, aulæum premere or mittere (e. on the stage at the beginning of a play; that being the Rom. way of making the stage visible): to look *d.*, deaspicere: look *d.* upon (= despise); See DESPISE.—to pour *d.*, defundere: to press *d.*, degradare: to run *d.*, decurrere: to run athy *d.* (Ag.), vituperando affligere qd; qd abjicere et prosternere; in pejorem partem rapere; *aby*, auctoritatem or famam cs elevare: to send *d.*, demittere: to sink *d.*, (leniter) demitti (= fall *d.*, vid.); desidere or subside (on the ground): to strike *d.*, decutere qd (e. g. of lightning; see KNOCK DOWN): to throw *d.*, dejicere.—præcipitare or præcipitem dare (headlong): to throw *d.* statues, statuas dejicere, depellere (C.): to throw oneself *d.*, se dejicere (*fm* a wall, de muro; *fm* a rock, de saxo or ex rupe); se abjicere (*fm* a wall into the sea, e. muro in mare; on the grass, in herbā.—  not in herbam); so præcipitare (headlong; de saxo; in mare): to toller *d.*, titubante gradu degridi (aff. Col. 10, 809).—|| URSUM DOWN. To turn every thing upside *d.*, ima summa

miscere or *mutare*; *summa imis confundere*; *omnia turbare et miscere*; *omnia in contrarium vertere*: *cœlum et terras miscere*.—|| *Down the stream*; *d. a river*, secundo flumine or secundâ aquâ; *also secundum naturam fluminis*. *To swim, sail, flow d. the stream*, secundo flumine or secundâ aquâ deferri; *also devent only* (*T.*; *deventus* Tiberi. *Arare, &c.*).—|| *To pay the money down*, præsentî pecuniâ or numeratî solvere; *pecuniam representare*; *in pecuniâ ci satisfacere*; *presentibus numis emere qd.*—|| *To run up and down*, sursum deorsum cursitare (*Ter.*).—|| *Prov.* *To be going d. the hill* (*i. e. of life*), crescent anni, decrescunt vires.

DOWN (*as an abridged sentence*): *d. with every thing*, omnia sternite ferro (*L. 24, 38*); *d. with it* (= *pull it d.*; *take it d.*), demite, avellite.

DOWNCAST, demissus, afflictus, mœrens (*all three together, C.*). demissus et oppressus (*e. g. animus, C.*).—*tristis et conturbatus* (*C.*). *To be d.-c.*, esse fracto animo et demisso; esse animo demisso atque humilî.—*demittere animum* (*C.*), demittere se animo (*Cæs.*). See *DEJECTED*. *A d.-c. look*, vultus demissus or oculi demissi (*L.*; *both propr.*).—*tristis vultus* (*sad countenance*): *with a d. look*, tristis demisso capite (*really, hanging down his head*).

DOWNFALL, occasus (*e. g. reipublicæ*).—*obitus occasusque* (*used by C. in speaking of his exile*).—*Jn. obitus et interitus*. *casus interitusque* (*e. g. reipublicæ*).—*interitus* (*e. g. legum*).—*ruinæ* (*the downfall; overthrow of a man's fortunes, &c.*).—*exitum* (*tragic end of a person or thing*). *The d. of the empire*, totius imperii occasus: *to try to effect ab'y's d.*, ci perniciem struere, parare, moliri: *to conspire to effect it*, consentire ad opprimendum qm. See *DESTRUCTION*.

DOWN-HEARTED, See *DOWNCAST*, *DEJECTED*.
DOWN-HILL, *as adv.* deorsum.—*as adj.* declivis (*opp. acclivis*); *the subst. being declivitas*.

DOWN-LOOKED, See '*with dejected countenance*' in *TO DEJECT*.—*tristis demisso capite*.—*demissis in terram oculis* (*L. 9, 38*; *i. e. fixing his eyes on the ground; but sorrow may be implied*).

DOWNRIGHT, || *Absolute*; *without disguise or falsification*, germanus (*e. g. a d. ass, germanus asinus, C.*; *d. irony, germana ironia, C.*).—*Jn. verus ac germanus*.—*Often by the adverbs prorsus, plane; the adj. totus or summus; or nihil aliud—nisi; quid est aliud—nisi? He is a d. cheat and liar, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est: it is d. madness, to wait till the enemy's forces are increased, expectare dum hostium copias augerentur, summæ dementiæ est: what is this but a d. defiance of Providence? *est hoc nihil aliud, nisi Deo repugnare. quid est aliud hoc, nisi bellare cum Deo? (of. C. de Sen. 2, 5): not to do atqz is d. carelessness or laziness, qd non facere prorsus negligentis aut pigri est (Q.): this is a matter of d. necessity, hoc est prorsus necessarium (Q.): who but a d. fool? quis, nisi plane stultus? (C.) A fellow of genuine d. impudence, homo bene naviter impudens (C.).—|| *Simple, straightforward* (*of character*), apertus, simplex, sincerus.—*homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii*.*

DOWNRIGHT, *adv.* simpliciter (*in a plain straightforward manner*). *Jn. simpliciter breviterque* (*e. g. dicere*).—*simpliciter et candide* (*in an open manner*).—*simpliciter et libere* (*Plin. opp. dissimulante et furtim*).—*plane, prorsus* (*quite*).—*sincere. sine fraude. aperte* (*ali. e. g. to speak, act, &c.*). *rectâ viâ* (*without digression*; *e. g. narrare ci qd.*). *To deny a thing d.*, infitari, infitias ire *qd. to refuse or deny a thing d. to any one*, ci præcisè negare; *ci plane, sine ullâ exceptione præcîdere* (*both absolutely*).

DOWNWARD, *adj.* declivis. || *Depressed*; *vid. DOWNWARDS*, deorsum (*e. g. ferri; opp. sursum*).

DOWNY, plumosus (*like down*).—*plumoseus* (*covered with much down*).—*lanuginosus* (*of plants, herba, folium*). *Very d. (of a plant, &c.)*, multâ et molli lanugine obductus.

DOWNSE, See *SLAP*.

DOZE, leviter dormire.—*placide dormire* (*to be sleepy; to begin to sleep*).—*Dozing*, semisomnus, semisopitus (*both C.*): *still dozing, fere adhuc dormiens; non satis expectatus* (*C.*).—|| *Fig. To live, &c. in a drowsy state*, dormire. *dormitare in otio* (*Plaut.*).—*oscitari et dormitare* (*C.*). *Dozing*, semisomnus (*fig. C.*).—|| *TRANS.* asopare (*Plin. Cels.*). *To be dozed*, semisomnum stupere (*L. 30, 5*).

DOZEN, duodecim.—*duodeni* (*distributively; and with nouns that have a pl. only: a d. letters, duodecim epistolæ; duodenæ literæ*): *consisting of a d., duodenarius*.

DOZINESS, semisomnus sopor. *Cred. with dormire, asopari, somnus me urget, semisomnum esse, &c.*

DOZY (*Ag.*), oscitans et dormitans.—*inert, piger, &c.*

DRA, See *HARLOT*.

DRA, *adj.* See *BROWN*, *DUN*.

DRA, *drachma*.

DRAFF, See *DRAKOS*, *Rx'russe*.

DRAFFY, sæculentus (*propr. ; Col., vinum*).—|| *Worthless; vid.*

DRAFT (*order for money*), argentum perscriptum; *See CHECK*.—*To pay by a d. upon aby*, pecuniam a qo representare (*C.*).

DRA, *n.* || *Car drawn by the hand*, traha (*without wheels*; *Col. 2, 20, 4: a little d., tragula, Varr. L. 5, 31, 39*).—|| *Instrument with hooks* (*for dragging a river to find a dead body, &c.*), harpagon (*g. t.; for an instrument with which to snatch atqz*).—|| *Drag-net; vid.*

DRA, *v. TRANS.* trahere (*g. t. in almost every meaning of the Engl. verb*; *fessum corpus vi trahere posse; trahere reos pedibus; qm tribus catenis vincunt; Hectorem circa sua Pergama, O.; qm ad Prætozem; virginem passis crinibus a templo, V.; and impropr.; animum exigui spe, L.; qm secum in eandem calamitatem: to d. on a wretched existence, vitam, Plin.; and = 'protract,' bellum, pugnam, qm diu; rem in serum, L.*).—*trahere* (*123*) *raptare, poet.*; *to d. along by irresistible force with the notion of resistance on the part of the person dragged*.—*abstrahere*. *abripere* (*to d. away fm or to a place*): *to d. forth, extrahere* (*e. g. qm domo latitantem, C.; qm elatebrâ, Suet.; senatores vi in publicum, C.; also = to protract, rem, certamen, &c.*).—*protrahere* (*e. g. qm capillis in viam, Plaut.; qm ad iudicium, L.; qm tenebris, Val. Max.; and in Suet., &c.*). *'protract'* *for wch trahere, extrahere or producere are used by writers of the gold. age*. *To d. aby to execution*, qm rapere ad supplicium or mortem: *to d. aby before a court*, qm rapere in jus: *to d. aby with one*, trahere qm secum. See *TO DRA*.

DRA, *INTRANS.* *To d. (of a gown, &c.)*, verrere terram (*afst. Claud. Stilich. 2, 248*): *to let it d.*, trahere. || *To drag for fish*, *everriculo piscari or pisces capere.

TO DRAG ON or ALONG, trahere: *to be scarcely able to d. on one's limbs, fessum (cursu) corpus, or membra, ægre trahere. To d. on a wretched existence, vitam ducere* (*my with an addition to state how: Krebs*).

DRA, *GRANT*, tragacanthum (*Cels.*).—*dragantum* (*Veget.*).

DRA, *CHAIN*, sufflamen. *To lock a wheel by a d.-c.*, rotam sufflaminare, or (*Juv.*) sufflamine stringere.

DRA, *GGLE*, *TRANS.* trahere (*e. g. amiculum, Plaut.*).

DRA, *GGLE*, *INTRANS.* trahi (*Plaut.; e. g. sine trahi, i. e. amiculum*).—*verrere terram* (*afst. Claud. Stil. 2, 248*). *To let his toga d.*, si decidat toga, eam non reponere (*Q. 11, 3, 149*). *Don't let your garments d.*, amiculum sustolite oculis.

DRA, *NET*, verriculum. *everriculum* (*distinguished fm rete, jaculum, funda, casting-net; Voss. V. Geo. 1, 141*).

DRA, *GRON*, draco, serpens.—*Jn. draco* (*serpens*) (*snake*).—*draco. anguis* (*the constellation*).

DRA, *GOON*, levis armaturæ eques.—*dimkcha* (*as one who fights either on horse or foot; v. Freinsch. Act. 5, 13, 8*). *Dragoons*, equites, qui proelii sæpe ex equis desiliunt, ac pedibus præliantur (*Cæs. B. G. 4, 2, mid.*). *But simply = cavalry; vid.*

DRA, *IN*, *s. incillis fossa, incille* (*for water*); *fossa percussa ad colligendum humorem circumjacentium agrorum* (*for collecting the water fm lands; Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 4*); *cloaca* (*a sewer, explained, Liv. 1, 56, by receptaculum purgamentorum*). *A clearing of d.'s, i. e. sewers, purgatio cloacarum* (*Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 4*). *to open a d., incille aperire; to make one, incille ducere*.

DRA, *IN*, *v. (a field, &c.) siccare* (*g. t. to dry up, paludes, agros, &c.*).—*fossis siccare* (*e. g. humidum locum*).—*fossas percute ad colligendum humorem agrorum*.—**fossis percussis humorem agri colligere*.

DRA, *IN*, *AGE*, aquæ deductio.

DRA, *KE*, anas mas. || *Ducks and drakes*, testarum in mare jaculationes (*Min. Feliz*): *to play at ducks and d.'s*, testarum in mare jaculationibus ludere (*Min. Fel.*); *or testes teretes ita super undas irrotat, ut assiduo saltu subleventur* (*the game is fully described, Min. Fel. Expos.*).—*Is lusus est, testam teretem, jactatione fluctuum levigatam, legere de litore; eam testam plano situ digitis comprehensam, inclinam*

ipsam atque humilem, quantum potest, super undas irrotare, ut illud iaculum vel dorsum maris raderet, vel enataret, dum leni impetu labitur; vel summis fluctibus tonsis emicaret, emergeret, dum assiduo saltu sublevatur. Is se in pueris victorem ferebat, cuius testa et procurreret longius, et frequentius exsiliaret. *To make ducks and d.'s of his money*, rem suam conficere o lacerare; effundere, profundere, &c.

DRAM, || *The weight, drachma (as weight; Plin. 21, 34, 109).—Collog. for a very little, tantulum (a favoris vote of C.'s): if there could be a single d. of difference, si interesse quippiam tantulum modo possit (potuerit, &c.): not a single d. of, ne tantulum quidem.—|| The quantity swallowed at a draught, haustus: a d. of brandy, haustus vini e frumento expressi. A d. drinker, vini e frumenti expressi potor o (Plaut.) potator.*

DRAMA, fabula.—drama, dramaticum poema (Aus. Ep. 18, 5; Dion. 4, 80, P.; necessarium a. t.). Vid. PLAY.

DRAMATIC, scenicus (Farr. Ling. Lat. 9, 11, 17).—dramaticus (δραματικός; Dion. 4, 80, P.; necessarium a. t.). *The d. art, ars scenica: d. poets, poetæ scenici: d. poetry, poesis scenica: to give a d. description of althg, sic exponere qd, quasi agatur res (C. Tusc. 1, 4, 8). See DRAMA, PLAY.*

DRAMATICALLY, scenice; velut scenice (e. g. fieri, Q. 6, 1, 36). *To represent althg d.*, sic proponere qd, quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C. Tusc. 1, 4, 8); qd ita ostendere, ut non clarior futura sit spectantibus (Q. 8, 3, 63).

DRAMATIST, poeta scenicus (Farr. L. L. 9, 11, 17).

DRAMATIZE, ad actus scenarum componere.—loquenter, agentem facere qm (to d. a character).

DRAPE, v. || *Make cloth; vid. CLOTH.—|| Jeer, satirize; vid.*

DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. *To be a d.*, pannos vendere, venditare.

DRAPEY, || *Cloth manufacture, texturum (sc. opus, weaving; C.).—|| Cloth; woollen cloth; vid. CLOTH.—|| Drapery (as applied to the representation of dress in painting and sculpture), vestitus, amictus (dress)—rugæ, sinus (the folds, &c. of the dress). Any painter or sculptor is famous for his d.'s, pictor (o statuarius) q's rugas sinusque vestium singulari opere artificieque exprimit o imitatur. Painters take great liberties in their d.'s, pictoribus in adornandis vestibus magnam omnes damus impunitatem et licentiam.*

DRAUGHT, || *Action or state of drawing. A) Generally, tractus. Beasts of d.*, pecudes ad vehendum idoneæ. B) *Particularly; a) With a net, bolus (βολός); also by meton. for the draught of fishes taken; e. g. bolum quanti emerent, Suet. Rhet. 1); jactus (late: Pal. Max. jactus retis, Dig.).—b) In drinking, haustus. To drink large d.'s, largis haustibus bibere: to drink often, but only small d.'s each time, sæpe sed exiguis haustibus bibere (1): to drink at one d., in hauriendo non respirare (Plin.): to drink off at a single d., uno impetu epotare: to drink a great quantity at one d., plurimum uno potu haurire.—c) Current of air, venti meatus o ventus only: there is a d. here, huc fert ventus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 15).—|| Sketch, picture, vid.—|| Detachment (of forces), vid. By these d.'s of his forces for the Volscian war, parte exercitus ad Volscum advocat bellum (L. 4, 61).—|| The depth to which a vessel sinks; vessels of light o small d., naves planæ carinis (flat-bottomed) o plano alveo: of deep d., gravia navigia (heavy Cæs.).—|| (of medicine), potio medicata; sorbitio (a d. to be sipped); poculum medicatum (the cup with the medicine in it): a d. prepared with wine, vinolentum medicamentum: to prepare a d. (in a cup), medicamentum in poculo diluere: to give a d. to a person, potui ei medicamentum dare.*

DRAUGHT-BOARD, tabula lusoria. abñcus. DRAUGHT-HORSE, equus vecturarius (Farr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, ed. Schneid., where others read, less correctly, vectorius o vectarius) equus rhedarius o carrucarius (a coach-horse, according to the analogy of mulus rhed. in Farr. and Ulp.); equus plaustrarius (dray-horse, aft. plaustr. asinus, Cat.): draught-horses, equi iugales (a pair).

DRAUGHTS, ludus duodecim scriptorum. See CHESS.

DRAUGHTS-MAN, calculus.

DRAW, tr., Pull forwards slowly, &c., trahere (to d. by force; in very many of the English meanings of the word; e. g. to d. water fm a well, aquam

ex puteo; a weapon out of a body, ferrum e vulnere, telum de corpore, both O.: to be drawing his last breath, extremum spiritum, Phæd.; [animam agere in prose]—also improp. to be drawn to althg, trahi o trahi et ducti ad qd: to d. aby fm, trahere qm longius a re: to d. aby over to one's opinion, trahere qm ad suam sententiam, &c.).—ducere (to lead; as used fig. ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt).—vehere (to d. a vehicle; of horses, &c.; also equi vehunt qm). To d. a carriage, currum vehere (g. t.); currum ducere (to drag it along; of men; cf. C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113). To d. althg to althg, trahere o attrahere ad qd: to d. ships to shore, naves subducere (i. e. aft. the voyage is ended); naves trahere ad litora (agst the will of the crew; S. Fragm. ap. Sere. F. Xn. 3, 425). To d. althg to oneself, ad se trahere o attrahere. ad se allicere o trahere (prop.; e. g. of the magnet): to d. althg through althg, trajicere qd per qd (e. g. thread through the eye of a needle).—|| Of drawing liquids. —a) PROP. haurire. To d. water fm a well, aquam haurire de puteo; aquam trahere ex puteo (with ref. to the lifting it up): to d. (beer, &c.), de dolio haurire o eximere (vinum, &c.): promere (with or without dolio): defundere (i. e. ex cado in crateram atque ex hæc in pocula, Orelli, who says that diffundere [Juv. 5, 50] is 'vinum ex lacu in dolia, vel ex his in amphoras transfundere').—b) IMPROP. haurire (a or e fonte o fonte only; all C.; with adv. inde, unde, &c.).—repetere a qd re (derive it fm a distant source).—|| To represent by pictures, delineare, designare. describere (but these words are not used absol.; but an acc. must be added, delineare imagines, &c.).—pingere (to paint); with acc. speciem hominis, &c.).—depingere (also qd; imaginem in tabula, O.; also of depicting in words, rempublicam in sermone qd depingere, C.).—describere (fig.). To d. figures in the dust, quædam o formas in pulvere describere: to d. althg well, probe depingere qd: to be able to d., graphidos scientiam habere. —|| PHRASES (more o less idiomatical) with 'to draw'.—To d. BIT, frenos eximere equo (L.). frenos detrahere equo o equis (L. 4, 53; prop. to take off the bridle); equi reficendi (or, -orum -orum) causâ subsistere (to rest one's horse; aft. Cæs. B. C. 2, 42, end). To d. blood, sanguinem mittere (ci to bleed him; prop.); cruorem elicere (e. g. levi lectu, T.). To d. DRY, exhaurire (e. g. the treasury, ærarium; also omnem pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire; a province, provinciam sumptibus et jacturia; aby, sumptu exhaurire qm). To d. TEARS, movere lacrimas (Q. 4, 2, 77); lacr. elicere (F.); commovere (Curt.); fm aby, tantum ei misericordiam commovere, ut lacrimas tenere non possit; fm the people, fletum movere populo; fm aby agst his will, lacrimas excutere ci (Ter.): he would have drawn tears fm the very stones, lapides mehercule fletu coegisset. To d. in LENGTH, producere, trahere, extrahere (with ref. to time); tendere, extendere (with ref. to space). To d. CUTS o LOTS, sortes ducere (see LOT): to d. a lot, sortem ducere o educere. To d. a LINE, lineam scribere (if with a pen, &c.); lineam ducere (g. t.). To d. a sword, gladium (e. vaginâ) educere; gladium educere, stringere o destringere (to draw nuda re poet.). With a drawn sword, gladio stricto. To d. CURTAINS, see CURTAIN. To d. a conclusion o inference, see the subit. To d. comfort fm althg, se solari qd re; hoc solatio utor, quod, &c. hoc est mihi solatio. To d. aby's attention (see ATTENTION). To d. MONEY fm the treasury, pecuniam (sumptum, &c.) ex ærario haurire.—To d. a BELL, conscribere syngrapham. perscribere pecuniarum delegatione solutionem perficere: to d. a bill payable at Athens, permutare ci pecuniam Athenas: to d. a bill upon aby, qm delegare ci (a quo fiat numeratio, C.). To d. a NAME, leporem extenterare. To d. a TOOTH, dentem (ei) evellere (see TOOTH). To draw a bow, arcum adducere (V.).

To DRAW ASIDE, qm sevocare.—qm educere. To DRAW AWAY, abducere, deducere, avertere. avocare.—sevocare (fm duty, &c.): aby fm agriculturâ, abducere qm ab aratro; revocare qm ab agriculturâ. To d. aby away fm duty; see DUTY.

To DRAW BACK, pedem o gradum referre (of an army); secedere (to step aside, of persons); se subtrahere (by degrees o imperceptibly): to d. back fm althg, recedere a, &c.; se recipere a; se removere a, &c. (to withdraw).

To DRAW IN, see INVEIGLE, ENTICE.

To DRAW NEAR, prope accedere, appropinquare (to come near, both with ref. to place).—prope adesse, aubesse (to be close at hand).—appropinquare. appeterere (to approach, of time): to d. near (e. g. a spot

the fire, &c.), propius se movēre : to *d. near* aby or atq, (propius) accedere ad, with acc.: to *d. near* the town with the army, exercitum ad urbem (propius) advovere : a period or time *d.'s* near, when, &c., prope adest, quum, &c.: the seventh day was drawing near, appropinquabat dies septimus.

TO DRAW OFF (*fm a cask*); see TO DRAW (*of liquids*).

TO DRAW OFF, see TO DRAW AWAY. To *d. off* the mind *fm atq*, mentem or mentis aciem a re abducere, or sevocare : to *d. off* atq's attention; see DISTRACT.—|| = Pull off, detrahere ei or de qā re; a ring, ci de digito annulum detrahere or auferre; ci annulum extrahere or eximere : To *d. off* troops, abducere exercitum (Infestā re) a qo loco.

TO DRAW ON, || To cause, vid.—|| To entice, vid.

TO DRAW OVER (to a party, &c.), abducere (e. g. the soldiers).—qm participem facere cs rei; qm cs rei socium or in cs rei societatem assumere (e. g. to a plan, consilii; to a conspiracy, conjuratione).—qm in sum partes ducere or trahere; qm ad causam perducere (to one's side).—in sententiam suam adducere, or (quite) perducere (to an opinion) : to try to bring aby over, cs animum or qm tentare (e. g. by money, threats, &c.); qm or cs animum sollicitare (e. g. by money, threats, &c.).

TO DRAW OUT, extrahere.—educere (milites ex castris, &c.).—ellicere (tempt out). To *d. out* a secret, explicari qd : to *d. one's* money out of a concern, reuocare societatem, or socio.

TO DRAW TIGHT, astringere (to make tighter, &c. by drawing on; e. g. a fether, vinculum); intendere, contendere (to strain or *d. tight* what before was loose).

TO DRAW UP (in writing), scribere (to write out, write down a letter, law, writing, will, edict, &c.).—conscribere (to compose in writing).—concipere (to conceive in words).—perscribere (to write down carefully, exactly, or at length, an edict, a decree of the senate, an account, &c.).—conficere (to compose, g. i.).

DRAW, v. INTR. || *A* a beast of burden, trahere : to make a beast *d.*, jugum imponere.

DRAW-BRIDGE, *pons qui tolli or demitti potest : to let down the *d.-b.*, *pontem demittere.

DRAWER, || One that fetches water *fm* a well; aquarius (masc.). *mulier aquam ferens (fem.).—|| *W* aquator (in the army).—|| One whose business it is to draw liquors *fm* the casks, cellarius.—minister caponum (at an inn; aft. Cod. Just. 9, 29).—puer caponius (Plaut. Pann. 5, 9, 19). *pueris caponibus praepositus.

DRAWER (of a chest), loculus, forulus.

DRAWER (of a bill), *debitor ex syngraphā qui syngrapham conscribit or conscripsit; qui pecuniam perscribit. The *d. of* a bill on Athens, qui pecuniam Athenas permutat or permutavit.

DRAWER (of pictures, &c.), see PAINTER.

DRAWERS (chest of), sarca (quotidiana).—armarium. See CHEST [Syn. in Box].

DRAWERS (a pair of), *tegumenta feminum interiora.

DRAWING (the art of), graphis, idos, f. (γραφίς, Πύρ. 1, 1, 4); pure Lat. pictura linearis (Plin. 35, 3, 5): to have learnt *d.*, graphidos scientiam habere; graphidos non imitum esse : to invent *d.*, or the art of *d.*, picturam linearem invenire.

DRAWING (i. e. the picture drawn), pictura linearis (g. i.); *tabella linearis.—imago (image, picture).—designatio (a plan of a building, &c.).

DRAWING-BOOK, *chartae, in quibus imagines ad imitandum propositae delineantur.—*volumen imaginum, quae ad imitationem delineandae proponuntur (a book containing copies for drawing; aft. Q. 1, 1, 38).

DRAWING-MASTER, *magister delineandi; *magister graphices.

DRAWING-PAPER, *charta delineando apta.

DRAWING-PLASTER, emplastrum vesticatorium.

DRAWING-ROOM, oecus (oikos, g. i.).—exedra (ἐξέδρα, room for parties, both ends of which formed a semicircle, with a circular bench. It was uncovered; s. Vir. 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2).—*cubiculum cultu insignis, or quo amici me visendi causa conveniunt.—atrium (the ante-chamber where the clients were received).—porticus (a hall or walk with columns).—dieta (diara, a saloon in the garden): a small *d.-r.*, exedrium, atrilium.—|| *A* sovereign's drawing room (i. e. levee; pps. *regis or reginae saluatorium cubiculum, off. salutatio. cubile, Plin.). or Crel. with aula regia (court) salutatio, salutatio. He took him aside at a *d.-r.*, and said, seducto in salutatione affirmavit (Suet. Claud. 87).

The *d.-r.* is over, salutatio defuxit (C.): to attend a *d.-r.*, principem salutare : to have a right to attend the *d.-r.*, ad aulam admitti : not to be allowed to attend a *d.-r.*, prohiberi publicā salutatione (Suet. Vesp. 4).

DRAWL, distrahere. dilatare (to pronounce too long or broad, as fault; the former of words, voces; the latter of letters, litteras; instead of wch Gell. 4, 6, uses litteras tractim pronunciat).—decanare qd (in a sing-song way).—|| *W* diducere verba is without authority. To *d. out* the words, syllabas intendere (Gell. 13, 22).

DRAWY or DRAY-CART, carrus or carrum (four-wheeled).—sarricium (according to Q. a sordidum nomen).—plaustrum (g. i. for waggon, &c.).—traha (with-out wheels).

DRAYMAN, plaustrarius (Ulp.).

DREAD, s. See FEAR.

DREAD, v. See TO FEAR.

DREAD, adj. || Terrible, vid.—|| A wful, vid.

DREADFUL, terribilis (causing fright; terrificus is

poet. only).—horribilis, horrendus (causing horror).

atrox (fearful, frightful; e. g. death, bloodshed).—im-

manis (monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel; e. g. anti-

mal, deed, character).—fœdus (causing indignation,

abominable; e. g. projects, war, fire, or conflagration).

dirus (dire).—trux (causing men to shudder; e. g. of

looks).—incredibilis (that can't be conceived, e. g. sim-

plicity, stupiditas): to be the bearer of some *d. news*,

miros terrores afferre ad qm.

DREADFULLY, terribilem or horrendum in mo-

domum; atrociter; fœde; fœdum in modum.

DREADLESS, see FEARLESS.

DREAM, s. somnium (also fig. 'an illusion,' &c.—

W insomnium is rare, and found only in the pl., in

class. prose): a vision seen in a dream, species per

somnum oblata, or in quiete visa; visus nocturnus:

in a dream, per somnum; in somnis; per quietem; in

quiete: to have a *d.*, somnare; speciem videre in

quiete: to have pleasant *d.'s*, somniis uti jucundissi-

mis: to have a remarkable *d.*, mirum somnium som-

niare: to interpret a *d.*, somnium interpretari, or con-

ficere; somnium interpretatione explicare: it seems

like a *d.*, somnio similis res mihi videtur: *d.'s* often

come true, multa somnia vera evadunt: aby appears

to me in a *d.*, imago cs in somnio mihi venit: to have

a day-*d.*, vigilantem somnare: to indulge in (day) *d.'s*,

somnia sibi fingere (cf. Lucr. 1, 104): to see atq in a *d.*,

qd in somnis or in quiete videre: mere *d.'s*! somnia!

it is all a *d.* about the money, de argento somnium: the

god of *d.'s*, Morpheus (Morpheus; in heathen mythol.):

one that interprets or explains *d.'s*, somniorum inter-

pres or conector; also conector simply; coniectrix (of

a female).

DREAM, v. somnare (also fig. = to have strange or

foolish ideas or imaginations).—dormitare (only fig. to

live thoughtlessly or idly): to *d. atq* or of atq, somnare

qd or de qā re; dormientem videre qd animo; videre

qd in somnis (i. e. to see atq in one's sleep); also per

somnum or per quietem or secundum quietem: to *d.*

of aby, somnare de qo. I dreamt, somnavi; som-

nius mihi fuit; in somnis visus sum, with infin. (e.

C. de Diot. 1, 24, 49; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 20): people or

they *d.* somniatur; to *d.* when one is wide awake, vig-

ilantem somnare; I dreamt a strange dream, mirum

somnium somnavi; I never dreamt of that, quod non

somniabam: you are dreaming! dormitas! (our 'you

are asleep!') what are you dreaming about? quid som-

nas? (i. e. what idle notion have you got in your head?)

|| To be sluggish: to dream away one's hours,

agere setatem desidioso (Lucr. 6, 1129)—tempus dor-

mitare in otio (Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 5).

DREAM-BOOK, *liber somniorum interpretas.

DREAMER, || One that dreams, somnians

(prop.).—dormitator (fig. one that is or acts as if he

were asleep; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20 and 142).—|| A fan-

ciful man; a visionary; see EXTRUSIST.—|| A fan-

idler, homo somniculosus or veterosus (a sleepy

fellow, a sluggard).—dormitator (Plaut.).

DREAMY, somniculosus, veterosus (sleepy, lethar-

gic)—tardus (slow, stupid).—somnians (e. g. somniantes

philosophi).

DREAMINESS, see DISMALNESS.

DREAMY, see DREAM.

DREGGISH, or DREGGY, sæculentus (containing

dregs).—turbidus (e. g. aqua; spring, scaturigo).—

turbatus limbo (muddy; e. g. aqua).

DREGS, || The sediment of liquors, fæx.—

sedimentum, crassamentum, crassamen (the sediment

in general, if it is thick): relating to *d.'s*, fæcarius;

made or pressed out of the *d.'s* of atq, fæcibus (vini, &c.)

expressus: to empty a stone bottle to the *d.'s*, cadum

potare faece tenuis (*H. Od.* 3, 15, 16).—**FIG.** *The d.'s of the people, faex populi. perditissima et infima faex populi. sordes et faex urbis. sentina reipublicae.*—**|| Dross, sweepings, purgamenta, orum, pl.**—*quilsquilliz (refuse; Cæcil. in Fest.).*

DRENCH, irrigare (*to irrigate; poet. rigare*).—humidum, madidum facere or reddere. madefacere (*to make wet*).—satiare. saturare (*to satiate, to saturate, to let aith soak in water*). *To be drenched, humidum, &c. fieri, madefieri, madescere: to d. with aith, madefacere qd re (e. g. the ground with blood, terram sanguine); perfundere qd re (to wet aith by sprinkling or pouring something over it; e. g. qd lacrimis): incessant showers of rain, weh drenched the fields or plains, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (L. 8, 24).*—**|| To saturate with drink; e. g. to be drenched with wine, potione completum esse: one that d.'s himself with wine, poter, potator, to d. oneself with wine, potare, se obnuere vino.** **|| Drenched, uvidus (e. g. of fields, rura continuis imbribus; vestimenta, H.; also 'drenched with wine' H.).**—**|| To physick by violence, medicamentum or potionem vi inserere in os (e. g. equi, &c. aff. C. de Or. 2, 89, 162); potiorare (e. g. iumentum, Verg.; a low word, but prob. t. l.).**

DRENCH, s. *l'argus haustus (a uivil; e. g. uno haustu; uno impetu epotare; uno potu haurire).*—**|| Physic for a brute; see MEDICINE.**—**|| Physic that must be given by violence; e. g. to give a d. See TO DRENCH.**

DRESS, || Clothes, vid. also GARMENT.—*a d. to wear in the house, vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensis): not to put on the same d. a second time, non itare vestem: silk d.'s, serica, orum; bombycina, orum: a party-coloured d., vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor: to make a d., vestem facere: nobody but a fool will judge of a man by his d., stultissimus est, qui hominem aut ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ vestis modo nobis circumdata est, estimat (Sen. Ep. 47, 14); ladies' d., mundus mulieribus: to adopt the Roman d., Romano habitu uti: the whole nation has worn that d. ever since, quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.*—**|| Splendid clothes, ornatus, vestis ornatus (g. t. aith that may serve as ornament).—ornamentum (as the means of beautifying).**—**|| cultus (whatever serves the body as an external ornament).**—**|| apparatus magnifici viteque cultus.**—**|| Full d., ornatus dierum sollempnium (garments or d. for particular occasions, e. g. sabbatum d.); also vestis forensis: in full d., prætextatus: over-mant or tawdry d., cultus speciosior quam pretiosior. dissentiens a ceteris habitibus: to be fond of d., semper exornatum incedere (aff. Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 42); semper novum vestium esse (i. e. to be always dressed in the newest fashion): a cultus mollioris studiosus: to change one's d., calceos et vestimenta mutare (C. Mil. 10, 28).**

DRESS, TIARE, || T. clothe, vestire, convestire (to furnish with a dress; then also to put on any covering).—**|| veste tegere (to cover with a dress).**—**|| veste induere qm. vestem induere ei (to clothe aith with any dress).**—**|| veste qm. amictre (to cover aith with to wrap aith up in aith; e. g. a cloak): to d. oneself, induere sibi vestem or so veste. veste indui (to put on a dress); (veste) se amictre (to wrap oneself up, e. g. in a cloak); calceos et vestimenta sumere (to put on one's things or apparel): he used to d. himself without any assistance, et calceabat ipse sese et amictibat (Suet. Vesp. 21).**—**|| Dressed, indutus; vestitus: dressed in white, candido vestitus; albus (in a festival garment, opp. atratus, sordidatus, dressed in black).**—**|| To clothe elegantly, qm. exornare, with aith, qd re (e. g. with a party-coloured dress, variâ veste).**—**|| To adorn, to deck, vid.**—**|| To dress a wound, alligare, deligare, obligare vulnus: also præligare (to tie in front).**—**|| curare vulnus (g. t. L.: ligare, in this meaning, is poet.).**—**|| MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.**—**|| To dress a garden, &c.; see CULTIVATE, TILL:** *to d. the ground for putting in the seed, agrum expedire sativionis or præparare frumenta: to d. the hair, capillos comere: commam in gradus formare or frangere: to d. leather or hides, subligere. depesce. conficere. perficere: well dressed skins, aluta tenuiter confecta: to d. kemp, hamis ferreis hnum pectere: to d. a vine, vitem amputare, ligare (to prune and tie it up): to d. stones, saxa conquare (Varr. ap. Non.).*—**|| To d. a horse, strigili radere or subradere.**—**|| To prepare victuals for the table, cibum parare or comparare (see TO COOK): to d. one's own food, sibi manu sua parare cibum: dressed, coctus; igne mollius (not clius, weh means**

'boiled'); to use fire for dressing one's food, uti igne ad mitigandum ad molliendum cibum.

DRESS, v. INTRA. vestiri, amicti qd re: *to d. like a Roman, Romano habitu uti: not to d. better than a slave, se non servo melius vestire (†): to order the people to d. in the same manner, eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubere: the whole nation has dressed in the same style ever since, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.*

DRESSER, || One that dresses a person, præp. cubicularius, in as far as that is his principal employment.—**|| Of a vineyard, vitium cultor.**—**|| Of wool, lanarius.**—**|| Kitchen-d., *mensa culinaria.**

DRESSING (of meat), coctura (esply of the manner of d.).—of a wound, curatio (treatment in general).—of cloth, politura.—**|| A dressing, cataplasma (κατὰπλασμα), malagma (μάλαγμα). fomentum (warm poultice): to apply or put d.'s on aith, fomenta ci rei ad-movere.**—**|| As a cant phrase. To give aith a good dressing, probe percutere, bene depexum dare, verberibus or fustibus deligare qm (all Comic.).**

DRESSING-BOX, serinium. See Box.

DRESSING-GOWN, vestis domestica (a house-dress, in general).—vestis nocturna.

DRESSING-ROOM, vestiarius (though with the ancients this was the room in which the dresses were kept [= wardrobe], but in which they did not dress).

DRESSING-TABLE, abâcus (on which gold vessels, vases, &c. were placed).—cathedra (chair used by Rom. ladies at their toilette. Bött. Sabina 1, p. 35).

DRIE, see TO CHOP, TO CUT OFF.

DRIEABLE, see TO DRIE.

DRIEABLE (little drop), numus (small coin, then a trifling sum in general).

DRIER, Crcl. with siccare, &c.

DRIFT, || Impulse, vis (overbearing power).—efficientia (impellent force).—impulsus (impulse): 'see are under the drift of passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: to do aith under the d. of passion, cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd.—|| Violence, vis; gravitas; incitatio; impetus [Str. in Violence].—|| A shower (of rain), imber repente effusus or imber only: also imber violentus fusus (of hail) vis creberrime grandinis; (of snow) vis nivis creberrime; (of d. 28, 37): a drift of bullets, (Shaks.) magna vis gladium or telorum (cf. T. Agr. 86, 1).—velut nubes gladium or telorum (cf. L. 21, 55).—|| Tendancy, consilium, propositum, finis (see AIM): to have such or such a d., spectare, pertinere ad qd; that's my d., hoc meum consilium or hoc mihi propositum est: my d. is this, hoc conspecto or volo: what's the d. of this speech or discourse? quorum hæc spectat oratio? or quid igitur spectat hæc oratio? the d. of this speech is that, &c., hæc eo pertinet oratio, ut, &c.: the d. of it is quite different from what was imagined, alio spectat: since nobody knew the exact d. of this answer, id responsum quo valeretur, quum intelligeret nemo.—|| Drift-sand, syrtis (aspis); mons arena (cf. Plin. 3, 1, 3, ed. Hard.). d.'s of snow, nives exaggeratæ, nives per ventum congestæ: d.-wood, *ligna ad litus delata.****

DRIFT, v. See TO DRIVE.

DRIFT, INTRA. fulitare in alto (e. g. tempestativus, C. of a ship); ad litus ferri, deferri (of wood): sand d.'s, *arena vento in altum sublatâ: foruntur: the snow d.'s, nives per ventum congeruntur.

DRILL, || To perforate, terebrare (to make a hole with a drill or gimblet).—perterebrare (quite through).—perforare (g. t. for piercing holes). **See TO PERFORATE.** **|| To entice, allure, vid. || To exercise troops, *milites in armis tractandis exercere. exercere: to be well drilled, *armorum usum habere. *armorum usum præstare: to d. the troops well after the Roman fashion, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanas disciplinas formam redigere (i. e. to introduce the Roman tactics); milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare (to fit them for battle).**

DRILL, || A boring tool, terebra (τρῆρα, τρυβάνον), modiolus (μοδιόλον); a bore with indented edge; see Cels. 8, 3, in.).—|| A baboon, *simia pavius (Linn.).—|| Drill sergeants, milites ad tradendum disciplinam immixti manipulis (g. t. T. Agr. 28, 2).—armorum doctores (those who superintended the drilling).—campi doctores (with ref. to military evolutions; see Salmas. Æl. Lampr. vol. i. p. 1012, Haack.).

DRILL-POUGH, or DRILLING-MACHINE, *machina seminando agro facta.

DRINK, s. potio. potus (see DRINKING).
DRINK, v. bibere (v. tr. and intr. to d., in thirst, like a human being; and also impropr. e. g. sanguinem, haustus justitiæ; qd aure, H.).—potare (v. tr. and

intr.; to d. like a beast; hence to d. large draughts, to *swill oneself with liquor*, *tipple*, &c.; but *potus* and *potatus* are class. for 'having drunk';—*haurire* (*tr.* and *intr.* to take or draw any fluid into one's mouth; *apply in large draughts*).—*sorbere* (to sip quietly in small quantities and with half-closed lips, *cosquulum lactis*, ovum).—*potionem* *ca rei bibere* or *haurire* (to swallow or take of a draught of it).—*utiq qā re* (to take it as one's usual d.).—*vino deditum esse* (in the *intr.* sense of 'to drink' = to be a drunkard; see 'to drink hard', below). To give *aby atq* to d., *ci bibere dare*, also *abiq*, *qā* (g. t.); *ministrare ci bibere* (as *cup-bearer*, *attendant*, &c.); *ci potandum* or *potui dare qā* (a draught of medicine). To order a man something to d., *ci bibere dari jubere*; to d. *hard*, *plurimum bibere* (also of drinking much in one particular instance); *vino indulgere* or *deditum esse* (habitually): to d. a little too much, *paulo plus adhibere* (*Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8), *crapulam potare* (*Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 28; to drink to intoxication): to d. oneself drunk, *vino se obstruere*: to d. through whole days, *totos dies potare* or *perpotare*: to sit up drinking till night-fall, *perpotare ad vesperum*: to d. with *aby* till he falls under the table, *qm vino deponere* (*Plaut. Aut.* 3, 6, 39). To d. *aby's* health; see TO *DARE* *tr.*

DRINK IN, *bibere* (e. g. *lana bibit colorem*, *Plin.*).—*imbibere* (*my* *impropr.*).

DRINK UP, *abire*, *autem* *ci propinare* (*Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 16); *salutare amicum nominatim* or *amicum nominatim vocare* in bibendo (this resembled most nearly our own fashion in that respect; see *Ascon.* ad *C. il. Verr.* 1, 26, p. 321, *Schütz*). I d. to you! bene te! bene tibi (see *Zumpt*, § 759). Let every one take his cup and d. to *Messalam* bene *Messalam*! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (*Tibull.* 2, 1, 33).

To *DRINK UP*, *ebibere* (g. t.); *epotare* in class. Latin only in *partic. perf. pass.* *epotus*, *drunk up*).—*exhaurire* (to drain out, as it were, empty out, e. g. wine, poison, medicine).—*exsiccare* (to dry out, said loosely, a bottle, lagena). *Qu. C. in C. Ep.* 16, 26, 2, where *turtim* is used with it).—*exanculare poculo* (as it were to pump out fm the bowl, wine, vinum, jocosely, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 34).—*sorbere*, *exsorbere* (to suck out, e. g. eggs, ova).—to d. up to the dregs, *potare fæces tenuis* (*Et. Od.* 3, 15, 16).

DRINK-MONEY, *munusculum* (g. t. for little gift). **DRINKABLE**, *potabilis* (g. t. that is fit for drinking; later only).—*salubri potu* (healthily as drink): things eatable and d., *esculentia* et *potulentia*, *orum*, *pl.*

DRINKER, *potator* (the d. in as far as he empties any given drinking vessel).—*potator* (he who is fond of drink, a wine-bibber).—*combro*, *compotor* (a bottle companion; *bibo* is only met with later in *Jul. Firmic. Mathes.* 5, 4, extr.): a hard d., *acer potator*; *vinu capacissimus*: to be a great d., *plurimum bibere* (to drink much, or to be able to drink much); *vino deditum esse*, *vino indulgere* (to be given to drink).

DRINKING, *potio* (the taking in of a fluid, and also the draught drunk).—*potus* (d.); but with *ref.* to what is drunk, not to the act; *immoderato obstupefacta potu* atque *pastu*, *C.* In the sense of 'carousing' it is *post-Aug.* in *potu* atque *hilaritate*, *Plin.*.—*potatio* (*hard d.*; *d. large draughts*, but *modice* *potationes* is good *Lat.*; *C.*).—*sorbittio* (the sipping in of a liquid, as action, and what is thus sipped, a potion, medicine).—

DRINK in modern writers we find *bitio* and *bibitus*, *weh*, however, are quite un-class. —*Moderate* d., *potio modica*; *potus moderatus*; *moderate eating* and d., *temperate* *escæ* *modicæque potiones*: *whitist* in the act of d., in *mediâ potione*.—*inter bibendum*: a d.-cup or vessel; see *Cur*: a d.-companion, *combro*, *compotor*: fond of d., *ebrius*: to be fond of d., *vino deditum esse*; *vinolentum esse* (to be a drinker); *ebriosum esse*; also *potare* (i. e. to d. hard); *vino indulgere*: fondness for d., *ebriositas* (*C. Tusc.* 4, 12, 27). *vinolentia* (*propensity for d. wine*): to spend whole days in d., *totos dies potare* or *perpotare*; *perpotare ad vesperum* (*fm* *morn till night*). *Eating* and d. is usually *cibus* et *potio* (e. g. *cibo* et *potione* *completum esse*); and *Krebs* *condemna potus atque potio*; but *C.* uses it in speaking of the *m. in d.*, *quum ea pars animi*—*immoderate sit obstupefacta potu* atque *pastu*.

DRINKING-BOUT, *commissatio* (in the *Rom.* sense, *ast.* a formal cena, attended by singing and dancing; and followed by wandering up and down the streets; visiting others, to drink again with them, and similar excesses).—*C. Cat. Maj.* 13, 45, and *ad Div.* 9, 24, 3, uses *compositio*, as *trans.* of the Greek *εὐχρησίων*, but neither by him nor by others was it used as a Roman expression.

DRINKING-CUP, see *Cur*.

DRIP, § v. *tr.* *intr.* *instillare*, *down on atq*, *ci rei*, in *qd* (280)

(280) *stillare* is *poet.*.—§ v. *intr.* *instillare*.—*destillare* (to d. down); *fm atq*, *stillare ex* or *de*.—*rorare* (in a dew-like or drizzling manner, *ante rorat quam pluit*).—*manare* (*stronger than stillare*; with *atq*, *qā re*; e. g. *sanguine* or *cruore*; *multo sudore*): *dripping wet*, *totus madidus*: to become *dripping wet*, *madefieri* (e. g. *pluvia*, *imbre*); *madidum reddi* (*aquâ*); or *per-madescere* (*stronger term*): to be, *de*, *madere*, *madidum* or *madefactum esse* (e. g. *imbre*): a dagger dripping with blood, *stillans pugio* (*C.*).

DRIPPING-PAN, *sartago* (some pan used in cooking).—*frictorium* (*Plin.*; some pan used for roasting or frying meat).

DRIVE. § To put in motion by pushing, by blow, &c., *agere* (g. t. of living creatures and inanimate objects).—*pellere* (to excite a body by pushes, blows, &c. that it moves on of itself; to d. on things animate or inanimate: to move by its own weight, by pushing it forward; also to chase, of animate beings).—*propellere* (to d. along before the eye, of living beings and things; e. g. the ship, *navem* [spoken of the wind]).—*trudere* (to propel or move *atq* slowly on fm behind by beating or pushing).—*versare* (to move with a circular motion or direction; a top, *turbinem*; hoop, &c. and of a person driven about, *pulsare versareque Dardäa*, *V.*). To d. to any place, *propellere* in *qd* (e. g. *cattle* in the fields, *pecus agere pastum*; *pecus propellere in pabulum*).—§ To drive *atq* *AWAY* *FROM*, *OFF*, *abigere* a or *ex qā re* *fm* any place; also, *furtively*, e. g. *cattle*, *pecus*; *exigere qā re* or *ex qā re* (to chase away, out of, e. g. domo; out of the republic, e. civitate: the enemy fm the field, *hostem a campo*; *pellere qā re*, *ex* or *de qā re* (e. g. out of the country, *patriâ*, *foro*, *e* *urbe*); *expellere qā re* or *ex qā re* (e. g. domo; *ex urbe*; *civitate*; *ex republicâ*; *possessionibus*; a *patriâ*).—*depellere* *qm qā re* and *de qā re* (to chase, *vid.*); *desicere* *ex* or *de*, &c. (e. g. out of a fortified place, *ex castello*; *out* or *fm* *aby's* estate, *de fundo*); *exturbare* *ex qā re* (*headlong*, e. g. the enemy out of the breach, *hostem ex ruinâ muri*).—*submovere* (to make *aby* get out of the way).—To d. away care, *curas pellere*; *tristitiam* *ex animo pellere*; by wine, *curas vino*: to d. away the birds, *gnâs*, &c., *volucres*, *muscas abigere*.—§ To drive *ALONG*, *promovere*.—§ To drive *BACK*, *reprimere*, *repellere*, *rejicere*. To d. back the enemy, *hostes rejicere* or *fugare*; *impetum hostium propulsare*.

§ To drive *FROM*, see To drive *out* or *AWAY*.—§ To drive *INTO*, *intro cogere* (e. g. oves).—*intra* *qm locum compellere* (to d. to one spot, of men, &c.).—*agere* in *qd* (e. g. *cattle* into the stalls, *pecus in stabulum*). *adigere* in *qd* or *ci rei* (e. g. a nail into a beam, *clavum in tignum*: a wedge into a tree, *cuneum arbori*; see 'to drive with a hammer' below).—§ To drive *OFF*, *depellere*, *repellere*, *propellere*, *propulsare*. See *D.* *AWAY*, *above*.—§ To urge, *compel*, *impellere* or *incitare*; *Jx.* *impellere atque incitare*; *ad qd* (e. g. *ad bellum*).—*urgere* *qm*, *ut*, &c.; *instare* *ci*, *ut*, &c. (to urge *aby* to *atq* or to *atq*); *etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere* (*stronger*): *aby* is driven to *atq*, *necessitas cogit* or *urget* *qm*, *necessitas adducit* *qm*, *ut qd faciat* (d. him to do so and so).—§ To drive or carry on one's trade, *facere mercaturam* (see also TO *CARRY ON*).—§ To press to a conclusion, *persequi* (*with perseverance*, in a good and bad sense); *persequi* (*usually in a good sense*, to continue or persevere in *atq*); *consecrari* (*indefatigably*); *urgere* (to push on with zeal); *exsequi* (to carry on, to bring to an end).—*qd longius persequi* (to d. *atq* further). I will d. my argument further, *pergamus ad ea, quæ restant*.—§ To drive *IN* (with a hammer, or other instrument), *figere*; in *atq*, *ci rei* or in *rem*; *infigere*; in *atq*, *ci rei* or in *rem* (to d. into); *defigere*; in *atq*, *ci rei* or in *rem* (to d. in perpendicularly); *adigere* (in *atq*, *ci rei* or in *rem*, to d. into); to d. in a nail, *clavum figere* or *defigere*; into a tree, *clavum adigere* in *arborum*. To d. a nail home, *clavum pangere*: to d. in posts, *stipes demittere* (to let in perpendicularly); *sublicas agere* (to d. in piles). § To d. *aby* mad, in *rabiem agere*; *ad insanientem adigere*; *effrare*: *you d. me mad*, or I shall be driven mad, *vix mel compos sum*. § To drive a carriage, *jumenta agere* (of the coachman, in general).—*curriculum regere*, *curriculo insistere* (to take the reins, also for pleasure).—*aurigare* (in a race; *Suet. Ner.* 24, of the leader).—*vecturam facere* (of a waggoner, in general).

DRIVE, *INTR.* In a carriage, *vehi* or *invehi* *curru*: *vehi in rheda*: to d. to the forum, *carpento in forum invehi*.—§ To rush *agst* with violence, &c., *occursare* *ci*.—*impingere* in *qd*.—*volare* (to fly; of sparks, &c.): to d. *agst* *aby's* face, *in *cs adversum* *os*

ferri: the rain d.'s agst aby's face, imber in os fertur. — || *Of a vessel; to let a ship d. before the wind, convertere navem in eam partem, que ventus fert (Cæs.); flatu ferente dare vela (Q.); quocumque feramur, dare vela (C.; but Ag.).* — || *To drive at, or let drive at aby: see TO ATTACK, SET UPON.* — || *To drive at (= have for one's drift): see DRIFT.* — || *Just listen, what I am driving at, audi, quo rem deducam (Hor. Sat. 1, 14): that's precisely what I am driving at, istuc ibam (Comic). I did not know what you were driving at, nesciebam, quorsum tu ires (Comic. Ruñk. Ter. Eus. 1, 2, 75).*

DRIVE, s. gestatio (an airing in a carriage, for the sake of exercise); — vectatio (the act of going in a carriage; see *Bremi Suet. Claud. 38*). To take a d., carpento vectari, e. g. through the town, per urbem (L. 34, 3, extr.).

DRIVEL, || To slaver, salivare (see *intrans.*; also like spumare, though only found in *Plin. 9, 36, 60, as a trans.*); — salivam fluere pati. A drivelling mouth, os fluidum salivæ. — || To dote, ineptire. nugari. alucinari. See **DOTE**.

DRIVELLER, see DOTARD.

DRIVER, || One who drives a carriage, rheadarius (d. of a 'rheada,' *Capit. Mil. 10, 29*); — carrucarius mulio (the d. of a 'carruca' drawn by mules; **Capitol. Maxim. Jun. 4*; SYN. of rheada and carr. in *COACH*); — auriga (the d. of a hero's chariot, or of a chariot at the games); — agitator is the 'auriga,' as combatant. — qui jumenta agit (waggoner, either sitting on the waggon or walking alongside); — henibolus (hivoxos, a Greek word used in the *site. age by Romans*). — || One who drives beasts, pectorator acis (O. H. 1, 95); of a donkey, asinarius; agitator aselli (V. Georg. 1, 273); of a mule, mulio; of an ox, bubulcus; of swine, subulcus; suarius; — || A instrument; — prpa tudicula (a little instrument for beating or crushing; *Col.*).

DRIZZLE, stillare (to fall and to cause to fall by drops; g. k.). — orare (of rain; tr. and *intrans.* only found in *3rd sing.*); is d.'s, before it rains, ante orat, quam pluit.

DRIZZLY, e. g. rain, pluvia tenuissima.

DROLL, adj. scurrilis; — lepidus (by pleasant, playful humour); — facetus (agreeable, fm the unfixed exercise of such a humour); — jocularis (amusing by jokes); — comicus, ridiculus. ridendus (that causes laughter; see *Comic*); a d. fellow, lepidus caput; a d. expression, ridiculum dictum; ridiculum, in a d. manner, scurriliter; comicus; ridicule; comico more; lepide; facete; joculariter [SYN. above].

DROLL, s. homo jocosus, ridiculus (g. t. for jocosus). — coprea (a sort of court-foot, a jester); — sannio (a buffoon); — scurra (a wit, of a superior class, who appeared under the name of a friend of the family, at the banquets of the rich Romans); — maccus (the 'clown' or 'harlequin,' in the *Attellanic games*; *ast. Diom. 488, Putsch*).

DROLL, v. jocularia funder. ridicula jactitare (both L. 7, 7). — *copreæ personam tueri or sustinere; *copreæ partes agere (to play the fool).

DROLLERY, scurrilias. ludus, jocus; Jx. ludus et jocus = *rex Fux*; — res ridicula; ludi; joca or jocularia; ridicula (both in words and gestures); — nugæ, trices, ineptiæ (*absurdities*).

DROMEDARY, camelus dromas; camelus, qui duo tubera habet in dorso; camelus Bactricæ ("camelus Bactrianus, Linn.). — dromedarius (not used before Hieron. VII. Malchi, 10).

DRONE, || A bee, fucus. — || A sluggard, homo languor et desidie deditus; homo deses. — || Humming sound, bombus (Varr.; of bees). bombi or raucus bombus (e. g. of trumpets, &c.).

DRONE, v. || To live in idleness, segne otium terere; seordiâ atque desidâ bonum otium contere; propter desidiam in otio vivere. — || To emit a dull, humming sound, bombum facere (prop. of bees; Varr.; — bombitare (of bees; *Auct. Carm. Philom. 36*). raucum bombum or raucisonos bombos effare (of instruments; Lucr.: will do therefore for a bagpipe). — susurrare (of bees; V. G. 4, 260). — *fusus or obtusâ voce susurrare, qd decantare, &c. (of reciting in a droning voice).

DRONING, bombitatio (= sonus apium, Fest. p. 25; see DROME, s.).

DRONISH, piger; ignavus; iners; segnis; deses; laboris fugiens. See IDLE.

DROOP, || To sink downwards, se inclinare or inclinari (prop.; and also Ag., e. g. of fortune, res inclinata, fortuna inclinata). — demitti (e. g. of the head). — || To languish, lose life, spirit, &c., flaccere. flac-

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cescere. languere. languescere (flaccet = languet, deficit, in C. only in *Messala flaccet, for uch he elsewhere has languet, is losing his spirit in the competition for the consulship; flaccescere of leaves, and impropr. of a spiritless discourse; languere of love, strength, &c.). — marcescere (of flowers, &c.). — inclinari (to be bent down, e. g. paululum timore). — jacere or afflictum jacere (to be in a depressed state; animus, virtutes, studia, &c.); his courage drooped, animo cecidit, concidit; animum dimisit.*

DROP, s. gutta (a natural, globular d.). — stilla (a d. wch, at first, hangs down longitudinally fm what it begins to drop fm; hence, an artificial d. fm a glass, &c.). — stria is a congealed stilla; a small d., guttula; not a single d., ne tantillum quidem; ne minimum quidem; d. by d., guttatim. stillatim [SYN. above]. The rain comes down in large d's, nimbus effunditur. — || In medicine, liquor medicatus. — || Ear-ring, vid.

DROP, v. TRANS. || To pour in drops, effundere (to pour out, in general). — stillare (to cause to fall in d's, rorem ex oculis, H. poet.). — destillare (fm, or fm above): to d. down dew, irrorare (post. rore rigare, C. Poet. de Divin. 1, 12, 20). — || To let fall fm a higher place, mittere (to leave hold of): to d. the curtain, auleum mittere or premere: to d. a tear, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimam or lacrimulum emittere, dare, both poet.: to d. a tear for aby, lacrimam dare ci (O.); lacrimare casum cs (Np.). I saw you d. a tear, vid ego tuam lacrimulam (ironically; C.): to d. anchor, ancoram jacere. — || To let go, 1) Physically; of a thing before held, omittre (e. g. arma, habenas). — manu emittere (to d. fm the hand purposely, e. g. to d. the shield, scutum); also de (ex) manibus dimittre, emittere. — 2) IMPROPR. To intermit, to cease, omittre (to entertain no longer, to dismiss fm one's mind, to give over; e. g. hopes, fear, grief, &c.). — mittere. missum facere. dimittre (to give up whatever we cannot maintain or keep possession of). — abjicere. ponere. deponere (to give over, whatever we do not think right, advantageous, &c., e. g. enmity, hatred, &c.). — desistere de re or de qâ re (implying a sudden change of purpose): to d. all hope, spem omittre, deponere, abjicere: to d. aby's cause, desistere qm. causam deponere. a causâ ce recedere. — To d. the subject, rem integram or in medio relinquere: let us d. it, relinquamus (it's say no more of it; *Comic*): pray d. it! missa isthac! fac! mitte, omittite hæc! (i. e. do d. it!) — d. this nonsense, aufere ridicularia (*Comic*): to d. the notion, dimittre cognitionem cs rei. — || To let go a dependant or companion, omittre qm (fm a contemptuous sense): to d. aby's acquaintance, consuetudinem, intermittere (altogether): d. him! sine cum (sc. ire, i. e. let him go, have no more to do with him; sc. *Ter. Ad. 2, 23*).

|| To bedrop, speckle, macula variare. (not maculare, wch in prose stands only for 'making spots').

— || To dry a few lines, qd literum ad quare.

DROP, INTR. || To fall in drops, stillare; fm, out of althg, stillare ex, de, &c.; into althg, in qd. — destillare (down fm above). — defuere. delabi (to come or flow down gently, e. g. de celo, of rain). — stillatim cadere (Varr. L. L. p. 11, Mill.). — desilire ex edito (fm above, e. g. of the water of a basin); the dew d.'s, orat; res cadit. — || To drop out or off (i. e. to fall down fm althg to wch it had been attached), cadere (to fall out and down, of teeth, hair, &c.; opp. nasci, subnasci); — excidere (to fall out of teeth, &c.). — decidere (to fall down, of teeth, hair, feathers) — fuere, defuere, effluere (to d. out and disappear, of hair); — desinere (not to grow again, to d. off entirely, of hair). To d. with althg, stillare or (stronger) manare qâ re (e. g. sanguine, cruore, sudore). — || To drop down (in other senses than the preceding); see FALL. — to d. fm the clouds, de celo delabi; ex aastris delabi or decidere: he seemed as if he had dropped fm the moon, *in alium quandam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. — || To die, vid. — || To let althg drop; see TO DROP, TRANS. — || To d. in (= to call upon aby unexpectedly, &c.). Aby d.'s in, ecce ad me (nos, &c.) advenit qs (Plaut.). ecce qs venit (C. Cæcin. 7, 20).

DROPLET, guttula.

DROPPING, stillicidium (the falling drop; moistura dropping down; Varr. L. L. 5, 12; empty rain-water falling fm the eaves; also Ag. stillicid. lingue, Paul. Nolan.). — instillatio (the act of dropping in). — destillatio (act of dropping down; but only found of the humours of the body).

DROPSICAL, hydropicus (ὕδρωσις); but pure Lat. aquæ intercitis morbo implicitis (of a d. person): to

become d., aquæ intercutis morbo implicari: *he is d., eum aquâ inter cutem male habet; eum aqua intercutis tenet.*

DROPSY, s. Hydrops (*Cels. H.*); hydropisis (*Plin.*); aqua intercutis (*C.*); aquæ subter cutem fuisse morbus (*Plin. 7, 18, 17*); aqua intercutis or inter cutem (*the latter, Gr. ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀσπί, Cels. 2, 8, p. 76, Bip.*)—langour aquosus (*post.*). To have the d.; see *'to become DROPSICAL.'* To die of the d., aquæ intercutis morbo decedere.

DROPWORT, **spiræa filipendula* (*Linn.*; *water-d., *oenanthe*).

DROSS, || *The recrement of metal, scoria.*—|| *Rust, rubigo* (*g. i. rubigo corripit ferrum*).—*ferrugo* (*of iron*).—*serugo* (*of copper, verdigris; of wch one kind was called 'scocleia'*).—|| *Refuse, læx, purgamentum* (*see REFUSE*).

DROSSY, **scoriam continens.*—*rubiginosus* (*rusty*); *seruginosus* (*of brass or copper*).

DROUGHT, || *Dry weather, siccitas.*—*ariditas; aridus* (*the former as quality, the latter as continuing state*).—*celum sicum; siccitates* (*dry weather in general*): *there was a great d. that year, siccitate insignis annus fuit; siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est.*—|| *Thirst; see THIRST.*

DROUGHTY, || *Wanting rain; see DAY.*—|| *Dry with thirst, sitiens.* *See THIRST.*

DROVE, || *Of cattle or sheep in general, greg.*—|| *Of oxen, armenta* (*opp. greg; hence, C. Phil. 3, 13, estr. greges armentorum reliquique pecoris; O. Met. 1, 515, non hic armenta gregesque; belonging to a d., gregalis. gregarius; in d.'s, gregatim* (*see also FLOCK, Hæm.*).—|| *A crowd, vid.*

DROVER, *pecuarius* (*g. i.*).—*porcinarius. suarius. suarius negotiator* (*with ref. to hogs; but all these imply that he breeds or deals in them, not merely drives them to market as the agent of others; for wch Crcl. must be used*).

DROWN, demergere in aquâ. aquâ mergere (*to plunge under the water*).—*aquâ suffocare* (*so as to produce death*): *to d. oneself, se in aquam mergere.*—|| *To be drowned, aquis hauriri* (*aquâ submergi; fluctibus obrui: in a deep moras in the stream, profundo limo, gurgitibus hauriri; in the deepest part or middle of the river, medio in flumine submergi* (†)).—|| *To overflow, inundare: the Tiber drowned the plain, Tiberis agros inundavit: continual showers that drowned the fields, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes* (*L. 8, 24*).—|| *IMPROVE.* To immerge, to lose in *athg.*, e. g. to be drowned in pleasure, luxuriâ diffundere et delicate ac mollior vivere. corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere. libidinibus se servum præstare (*to be a slave of pleasure*); voluptatibus astrictum esse (*stronger term*).—|| *To lose in something that overpowers or covers: to be drowned, devorari* (*of the voice that is rendered inaudible, vox in orchestris scobe aut arenâ superspectâ devoratur: a sound is drowned* (e. g. in a large vault), vox devoratur.—*strepitus or fremitus aurium uasum intercludit* (*there is such a noise that I cannot hear the speaker*): *to d. aby's voice, obtempere ci ingenti clamore* (*to cry out against him so that he cannot be heard*): *to d. the splendor* (*of a lesser luminary*). **fulgore or splendore vincere: to d. all the rest by its brilliancy, præ ceteris omnibus entîere et præfulgere* (*Gell. 12, 5, med.*).

DROUSE, *see To SLEEP.*

DROWSILY, || *Sleepily. We only find one instance in Plautus of somniculose, fm the adj. somniculosus.*—|| *Sluggishly, ignave. pigre. segnitier* (*SYN. in IDLE*).

DROWSINESS, || *Sleepiness; as state, and in one particular instance, somni necessitas.*—*oscitatio* (*in as far as it manifests itself by yawning: an irresistible d., inexpugnabilis pæne somni necessitas.*—|| *As inherent quality of the individual, veterius.*—|| *somnolentia not before Sæd.* Ep. 2, 2, med.—|| *IMPROV.* tarditas. segnitias. ignavia. inertia. Jw. tarditas et ignavia [*SYN. in IDLENESS*]).

DROWSY, || *Sleepy* (*in one instance*), *dormitans.*—*somni plenus.* *somno gravis* (*heavy with sleep*).—*somni indigena* (*needing sleep*).—*oscitans* (*yawning*). To be or feel d., *dormitare* (*i. e. to begin to sleep, to fall asleep*); *somni indigere* (*have need of sleep*); *somno urgeri* (*ultra debitum* (*to feel unnaturally sleep*); *oscitare* (*to yawn*). In a d. manner; *see DROWSILY.*—|| *As quality, somniculosus; somno deditus.*—|| *somnolentus later only.*—|| *IMPROV.* = *slow; tardus. lentus. segnis* (*SYN. in IDLE*).—|| *The drowsy disease, inexpugnabilis pæne somni necessitas* (*Cels.*

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2, 20, in.). *veterius. lethargia* (*Ἀλάργία; lethargy, vid.*).

DRUB, v. *See To BEAT.*

DRUB, s. *See BLOW.*

DRUBBING. To give *aby* a good d., male mulcare qm. probe percutere. bene depexum dare (*to comb aby's head*); *verberibus or fastibus irrigare qm* (*Comie only*).

DRUDGE, v. se magnis in laboribus exercere (*to plague oneself*).—*operam servam præstare* (*to do mean or vile services, like a slave*); *also officia servilia facere: drudging work, opera serva. officium servile.*

DRUDGE, s. homo citellarius (*Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 94*); *muller citellaria* (*ast. the former*).—*muller favillæ et fumi plena* (*as epithet; ast. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60*): *to be a d.*, operam servam præstare. officia servilia facere.

DRUDGERY, opera serva. officium servile (*a servile or mean occupation*); *servitium* (*the service itself*): *to do all the d.*, officia servilia facere.

DRUDGING, operose; laboriose; magno opere or labore (*SYN. in LABOUR*).

DRUG, v. addere qd ci rei (*g. i. to add athg.*).—*miscere* or *commiscere* (*cum*) *qd rei* (*to mix up with athg; see To COMIX*).—*affundere* (*to pour, as mixture, to another liquid*).—*medicamentum diluere* (e. g. in a cup), in poculo (*Cur. 8, 8, 8*); *medicamentum temperare* (*Val. Max. 3, 8, estr. 6, both passages referring to the well-known potion wch Philippius prepared for Alexander; see note in To MIX*).

DRUG, a. venenum (*g. i.*): *so that malum is added by S. Cat. 11, 3, to make it mean poisonous d.*—*medicamentum* (*see MEDICINE*).—|| *To administer d's, dare, præbere ci medicamentum.*—*morbo proponere remedium* (*in the sense of prescribing*).

DRUGGET, *præp* pannus crassior (*coarse cloth or stuff in general*).

DRUGGIST or **DRUGSTER**, *see APOTHECARY.*

DRUGGIST'S-SHOP, *medicina taberna* or *medicina simply; taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causâ* (*if well fitted up*).

DRUM, s. || *A warlike instrument, tympanum* (*H.*). **tympanum militare. Kettie d's, tympana ænea.*

*Moorth d., atabalus: to beat a d., *tympanum pulsare.*—|| *Of the ear, auriculæ tympanum.*

DRUM, v. **tympanum pulsare.*

DRUMMER, *præp* tympanotriba. —|| *tympanista* (*with ref. to a symbol*).

DRUMMING, **pulsatio tympani.*

DRUMSTICK, **tympani plectrum.*

DRUNKARD, *see DRUNKER.*

DRUNKEN or **DRUNK**, || *Inebriated, crapulæ plenus.*—*bene potus* (*who has d. a good deal*).—*temulentus.*—*ebrius* [*SYN. in DRUNKENNESS*].—*vino gravis; also vini* (not *vino*) *plenus; vinolentus; vino seculptus* († *stronger term, quite gone or senseless*): *to make aby d., inebriare; ebrum facere; temulentum facere: to make d. with wine, vino onerare: to get d., ebrum fieri; vino or mero se complere* (*to fill oneself with wine; see Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8*); *vino se obruere, or percutere* (*stronger term; Comie only*).—|| *Given to habitual inebriety, ebrius.*—*vinolentus.*—*vino deditus.*—*potator.*—|| *Done in a state of drunkenness, ebrius* (e. g. *verba, &c.*); or *with gen. ebriorum, or per vinum, in poculis, &c.*—|| *Fic.* ebrius (e. g. *sanguine civium, C.*; *dulci fortuna, H.*; *lana de sanguine conchæ, Mart.*): *to be d. with joy, lætitiâ nimis offerri: d. with joy, lætitiâ nimis elatus or gestiens.*—|| *Saturated with moisture, madidus. madefactus; see DRUNKEN, or the phrases in To DROWN, inr.*

DRUNKENLY, ebrius. per vinum (*i. e. by the power of wine*).

DRUNKENNESS, || *Habitual inebriety, ebrietas.*—*bibendi consuetudo.*—*vinolentia* (d., *as an odious habit; the being given to much wine*).—|| *Intoxication, haustus* (*the swallowing of strong liquor or immoderate drinking*).—*ebrietas* (*represents d. in the least odious light, with ref. to the elevation of the spirits, &c.*).—*temulentia* (*in the more odious, as brutal excess*).

DRY, siccus (*not wet, dry; presupposes a previous moist state; opp. madidus, madefactus, e. g. eye, wind, weather, season; hence, fig. without ornament, &c., of a speech*).—*siccaneus* (*of d. nature or quality, e. g. a meadow, pratum; place, locus, post-Aug.*).—*aridus* (*of things wch, fm an entire want of moisture, are capable of, fit for burning; opp. humidus, wet; succosus, full of sap, &c., e. g. ligna; arbor; folia; hence,*

Fig. = containing little matter, jejune; void of spirit, of persons and things, opp. copiosus, e. g. a teacher, an orator, speech, writing); **JN.** exsiccatus atque aridus (dried up and withered).—sicciliosus. sitiens (prop. longing, thirsting for moisture).—torridus (opp. uvidus; dried up fm external heat, aridus being fm internal heat or dryness; e. g. a fountain, fons).—exsuccus (prop.; without juice or sap).—jejunus (fig.; dry, jejune; without spirit, of things and persons, opp. plenus, copiosus, e. g. things, materials, subject for a speech, &c., res; oratio; orator; scriptor); **JN.** jejunus et aridus (e. g. tale, style, delivery, narratio, traditio).—exilis (fig.; meagre, lean, containing little matter, e. g. oratio).—frigidus (fig. frosty, feeble, of persons and things; e. g. orator; verba; locus; negotia).—austerus (grave and d., severe, opp. comis, jucundus, of persons and things); dry (= not giving any milk), *sicca or lac non præbens: very d., peraridus; siccatus in ariditate: a d. throat, fauces sicce or aride: d. bread, panis siccus (not soaked in aith; not eaten with aith to it, as wine or any other drink; see *Hard.* *Plin.* 22, 25, 68); d. food or victuals, victus aridus (containing little nutriment); victus tenuis (scanty): a d. joke, *Jocus serio vultu prolatus: to eat d. bread, panem siccum or *sine opsonio edere: d. a style of painting, *dura pingendi ratio: d. places, siccanæ (sc. loca); sticiliosa (sc. loca); sitientia (sc. loca): a d. year, annus siccus: a very d. year, siccitate insignis annus; annus, quo siccitatibus laboratur: d. weather, siccitas; siccitates (lasting or continuing; see *Hers.* *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 16). The d. land, siccum (that was wet or inundated before; e. g. to stand or remain on d. land, in sicco desistere, of water; see *L.* 1, 4); aridum (d. land, continent, where there is no water, e. g. naves in aridum subducere, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 29; ex arido tela conjicere, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 24); in a d. way or manner, sicce; jejune; exiliter; frigide [*SYN.* above]. gravior et severe. austere: to be d. (prop.), arere; (fig.) nullam habere sermonis comitatem: to make d.; see *TO DRY.*—to become d., arecere (C.).—exsiccescere (Pitr.).—exarescere (e. g. fauces siti, C.).—arefieri (Pitr.).—perarescere (to become thoroughly d.).

DRY, TRANS. || To free fm moisture, siccare (O.); exsiccare (C.); desiccare (Pitr.); assiccare (Col.): arefacere (Pitr.); siccitatem inferre.—torrefacere (to make d. by external heat, to parch).—|| To wipe away moisture, tergere; detergere; extergere (C.); abstergere (O.).—|| To drain, exhaurire. exinanire. vacuum facere. exsiccare.—|| Dry up your tears, parcite lacrymis. To d. one's tears, lacrimas abstergere.—|| **INTRANS.** siccescere. exsiccescere. exsiccare. exsicari.—arescere. arefieri. exarescere. exarefieri (Pitr.); arere (Plaut.) [*SYN.* of siccus, aridus, in *DRY*, adj.]. To begin to d., subsiccare: to d. thoroughly, assiccescere (Col. 12, 9, 1).—perarescere (quite through). To spread out grass to d., herbam in sole exponere, ut siccet (Col. 12, 28, 1).

To **DRY UP, TRANS.** extorere; exsiccare; urere, adurere (of the heat of the sun).—**INTRANS.** Same verbs as 'to dry' *trans.*—Inarescere (C.); penitus siccare (Col.). The rivers dried up, evanuerunt et exaruerunt amnes (Pitr.). Nothing d.'s up sooner than tears, nihil citius quam lacrima arecit (C.), inarescit (Q.): to d. up before it is ripe, inarescere ante maturitatem (Col. 4, 24, 3).

DRY-EYED. *Crel.* with siccus (e. g. eyes).

DRYING-GROUND or **PLACE**, *locus, in quo fit insolatio (lintheum, &c.).

DRYLY. see 'In a dry manner,' and **COLDLY.**

DRYNESS, siccitas (a *prop.*; then also fig. e. g. speech).—ariditas, ariditas (prop. drought, the former as quality, the latter as lasting state).—jejunitas. exilis (fig. jejune, meagre, insipidus, e. g. of a speech): d. in one's throat, fauces sicce or aride: d. of the season, cœlum siccum; siccitas; siccitates (if lasting): this has been a season of unusual d., siccitate insignis annus fuit: the season was one of unusual d., siccitatis eo anno laboratum est: the d. of a discourse, orationis exilitas.

DRY-NURSE, a. assa nutrix (Front.) or assa only (e. g. vetulus assa, Juv.), = 'nutrix arida et vetusta, quæ lac non præstat infantibus, sed solum diligentem et munditiam adhibet,' Schol.).

DRY-NURSE, v. curare (g. t. for 'taking care of').—fovère parvulos.

DRY-SHOD, *siccis pedibus: to pass over d.-s., *in steco transire (the Vulgate has transire in calceamentis, *Is.* 11, 15).

DUAL, dualis numerus (Q. *Inst.* 1, 5, 42).

DUB, || To confer knighthood, *qm in ordinem (283)

equestrem recipere.—|| To confer any dignity, see *TO CONFER.*

DUB, INTR. Of any brisk noise (e. g. that produced on a drum), *celentiter rotare sonum.

DUBIOUS, see *DOUBTFUL.*

DUBIOUSLY, see *DOUBTFULLY.*

DUBIOUSNESS, see *DOUBTFULNESS.*

DUBITABLE, see *DOUBTFUL.*

DUBITATION, see *DOUBTFULNESS* or *DOUBT.*

DUCAL, *ducalis. But more frequently by the gen.

ducis, e. g. *ducis horti.

DUCAI, *ducatus, quem vocant.

DUCHESS, *dux (a female leader, in the German sense; see the remark on *DUKE*).—ducis uxor (the consort of a duke).

DUCHY, *ducatus.—ducis terræ.

DUCK, s. || A bird, anas (Mart.).—|| Female of a drake, anas femina.—A tame duck, anas cicur, domestica. A d. decoy, locus, ubi sunt anatis insidiæ. A small wild d., anatula fera: a wild d., *anas fera (*anas boschas, Linn.).: of a d., anatinus.—|| Ducks and drakes (the game so called); see *DRAKE*.—|| (A word of endearment) charissime; dulcissime rerum (H.); corculum (Ter.).

DUCK, INTRANS. submergere fluctibus caput.—|| To drop down the head, caput demittere.—|| To crouch, vid.

DUCK, V. TR. See *TO IMMERSE.*

DUCKER, see *DIVER.*

DUCKING, CREL.—To get a good d., permadescere. madefieri pluvii or imbre. madidum reddi aqua: aby has got a good d., madidum or madefactum esse imbre.

DUCKLING, anaticula (also as term of endearment).

DUCT, || Guidance, vid.—|| A passage; see *CANAL.*

DUCTILE, adj. || Easy to be drawn out into length, ductilis (Pitr.).—|| Flexible, flexibilis (O.); flexilis (Pitr.); lentus (V.).—|| Tractable, flexibilis; tractabilis (Pitr.).

DUCTILENESS or **DUCTILITY,** || Flexibility, vid.—|| Obsequiousness, obsequium. obsequia (the latter, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 29).—facilitas. animus facilis (docility).—obtemperatio (an adapting oneself to aith, ci rei, e. g. legibus institutisque).

DUDGEON, || A small dagger, vid.—|| Malice, e. g. to take in d., agere or moleste ferre (to feel sore at, to be vexed at); in malam partem accipere. in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est (to put a wrong interpretation on): he will take every thing in d., est in eo animus ad accipiendam offensionem mollis (C. *Att.* 1, 17, 2).

DUE, adv. e. g. 'to keep due on' (Shak.), rectâ viâ or rectâ (only); recto itinere or recto (only): d. on, in rectum (e. g. equum agere): to be situated d. east, in orientem spectare: d. west, in occidentem or occasum.

DUE, adj. || Owed, debitus (C.). To pay money before it is d., pecuniam representare (to pay it down at once in hard cash).—pecuniam in antecessum dare (Sen., &c.). To be d., deberi ci; ci tribuendum esse. non venire; expectari (of mail, &c.): to be or fall d., in diem qm cadere (e. g. numi). The day on which money is d., *dies constitutus, quo pecunie syngrapha solvenda est; or *dies, post quem pignus caducum est. What gratitude is d. to the gods, quanta grata diis debetur.—|| Fit, idoneus; conveniens; necessarius; congruus: aptus (C.).—Justus (belonging, as it is right).—meritus (deserved).—dignus (sute(C)). Ste justus, rectus.—legitimus. In a form, rite (C). As is d., ut decet or convenit: d. dignity, debita dignitas: in d. manner, (ex or pro) merito. See *PROPER*, *SUITABLE*.

DUE, s. || That weh belongs to one, jus (C.).—debitum (used subst., e. g. debito frandari).—justum (what one can demand fm others). To give every one his d., suum cuique tribuere (C.). Ab's d., quantum ei debeo, debes, &c.: to pay every body his d., *quantum cuique debeamus persolvere. To be ab's d., deberi ci.—|| What custom or law requires to be d. one, officii munus: debitum officium (C.).—|| Imposita, fees, &c. vectigal (g. t. under weh decimas, the tithe of corn; scriptura, pasture-d's; portorium, port-d's, &c., were included). See *TAX*, v.

DUEL or **DUELLING,** a. certamen singulare or duorum inter se; pugna singularis: to challenge to a d., qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen: to be killed in a d., occidi ex provocazione dimicantem (Pitr.): to fight a d. with any one, in certamen (sin-

gular) cum qo descendere; certamen (singulare) cum qo inire: *to fight a d. with swords*, ferro cum qo decernere. **DUEL**, *Duellum* is an old word of bellum.

DUEL, v. ex provocatione dimicare (*Plin.* 8, 42, 64, § 136).—In certamen (singulare) cum qo descendere. certamen (singulare) cum qo inire.—ferro cum qo decernere (*if with the sword*).

DUELLER, **DUELLIST**, *Crcel.* with the above phrases: qui ex provocatione dimicat, qui in certamen singulare cum qo descendit.

DUG, papilla.

DUKE, dux (a leader of the old Germani; see *T. Hist.* 4, 15, 3).—princeps (leader, prince, in general).

DUKEDOM, "ducatu"—ducis tērra (his estates).

DULCET, see **SWEET**, **MELODIOUS**.

DULCIFICATION, conditura (g. t. for preserving fruits, &c.), or *Crcel.* with *saccharo condire, or *dulcium facere, reddere, &c.

DULCIFY, see **SWEETEN**.

DULCIMER, *prps.* sambuca.

DULCORATE, see **SWEETEN**.

DULL, *adj.* hebetatus, retusus, obtusus (all *prop. and fig.*)—obstupescere (*fig. of the mind*).—hebes (*of the eyes and understanding; also of the mind*).—tardus (*slow, of the intellect; also, tardus ad discendum*).—caligans (*not clear, of the eyes*).—nubulum, nebulous, or caliginosus (cloudy, dies. *Plin.*)—nubulus (*Cæs.*).—langidus, languens (without power or life; hence also of colour, life, look, voice, &c.).—lens (sluggish, of the eyes, looks, voice, &c.).—frigidus (cold, e. g. thoughts).—stupidus, stupor oppressus (not in the full possession of one's senses).—d. gold, aurum non politum: a d. colour, color languidus, lentus (not bright or lively), hebes (*O. Plin.*).—color dilutus (washy); color nubilus, or surdus (clouded, d. *Plin.*): to become d., languescere, evanescere: to be d., hebere or obtusū esse acie (*prop.*): to be blunt.—languere, frigere (e. g. of conversation): caligare (*of the eyes*): a d. yellow, languescens in lutum color (*Plin.*): a d. noise, murmur cœcum (*V.*).—To be d. of hearing, aures hebetes habere (*C.*): to make or render d. the eyes, the senses, hebetare sensum oculorum, sensus: a d. understanding, obtusior animi acies or vigor.

—*Not exalting, tedium, or satietatem*, affers; odiosus; molestus; gravis (*C.*); insauavis (*C.*).—*Drowsy*, sopitus; semisomnus; somniculosus (*C.*).—*Sad, tristis*; mœstus; mœrens (*C.*).
DULL, v. **TRANS.** // *To stupefy, stupefacere* (*L.*); stolidum, or insulsum, facere; hebetem reddere. // *To blunt, hebetare, retundere, obtundere* (to deprive of sharpness by beating, pushing, &c., *prop. and fig.*): to d. the ears (*Spens.*). aures obtundere, aures hebetare: to d. the mind with (*Ascham*), mentem, ingenium obtundere: to d. the intellect, mentis mucronem retundere, by daily use, quotidianā pugnā (*Q. 10*, 5, 16): to d. oneself for aught, hebetare atque indurare qm ad qd.—*To sadden, contristare*; tristitiā afficere; mœrore conficere; mœstitiam afferre (*C.*). // *To weaken, debilitare*; frangere; imminuere; lenire; remittere; infirmare (*C.*). // *To damp, tardare*; remittere; relaxare (*C.*). // *To make weary, lassare*; fatigare; defatigare (*C.*). // *To sully brightness, rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, extinguere* (*C.*); maculare (*Np.*).

DULL-WITTED, s. ingenio cunctantior (*L.*).
DULLY, languide, lente, frigide [*SYN.* in **DULL**, *adj.*].—hebetate colore (*O.* of a dull colour).—ignare, pigre, segniter, tarde (*is lazily, &c.*).

DULNESS, s. // *Stupidity, stupiditas*; stupor (*C.*); vigor animi obtusus; vis animi obtusa.—hebes acies mentis; obtusior animi acies or vigor; mens tarda, imbecillitas ingenii (*of the understanding*).—*Drowsiness, sopor* (*V.*).—*Sluggishness, lentitudo*; tarditas (*C.*); inertia; segnitie; *Dimness*, oculorum hebetatio (*Plin.*). // *Bluntness*, hebetatio; hebetudo. // *Weakness, &c.*, infirmitas oculorum.—hebes acies oculorum (*of the eyes*).

DULY, ut decet et par est.—ut iustum est, iuste, legitime, recte.—rite (with the proper formalities).

DUMB, *adj.* mutus (by nature).—elinguvis (by accident; e. g. through fear). To strike d., elinguem reddere (*C.*): to grow d., obmutescere (*C.*). I become d., me deficit vox.

DUMFOUND, qm mutum or elinguem reddere.

DUMBNESS, infantia lingue (*Lucr.*).—*os mutum, or *Crcel.*

DUMP, see **SADNESS**. To be in the d.'s, in morositate incidere; at aq, ægre, graviter, or moleste ferre qd; molestiā affici qā re.

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DUMPISH, see **SORROWFUL**, **SAD**, &c.

DUMPLING, see **FUDDING**.

DUMPY, obesus (*implying that it is too broad for its height*; corpus neque obesum neque gracile).—perpusillus (*very little*), or latus ille quidem sed brevissimo corpore. What a d. creature! *tantulus stature hominem (*aff. Cæs.*); tam latus et obesus esse!

DUN, *adj.* fuscus (*dark, approaching to black; of the raven, the Indian complexion, &c.*).—subfuscus (*darkish, blackish*).—fulvus (*black-yellow, or red-yellow; of lions, wolves, mastiffs, sea-sand, &c.*).—luteus (*sof-frown-coloured*).—ravus (*grey yellow*).—In the general sense of dark, gloomy, vid. **DUS**.—fervus was an old and afterwards poet. expression for fuscus.

DUN, v. pecuniam incommodo exigere (i. e. when it is not convenient to pay: ipse cui debes, se in com-modo ex actum negat, *C. Brut.* 4, 17).—or the general terms, flagitare (with pecuniam expressed, unless it is sufficiently implied).—debitorem admonere (weaker than flagitare).—pecuniam, or (if there is a note of hand for it) syngrapham persequi.

DUN, s. flagitator (*Plaut. Cas. Pro.* 24, and *improp.* *C. Brut.* 5, 81. flagitatorum non illum quidem tibi molestum sed assiduum tamen et acrem).—admonitor non nimis verecundus (*C.* but *improp.*, though this implies that it could be used *proprie*). There is a d. ataby's door, flagitator astat ad cs ostium (*Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 81).

DUNCE, stupidus et tardus.—hebes (ad intelligentiam).—baro (*stupid, clod-like*; hæc quum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, *C.*).—stipes, truncus (*block-head*).—cœnum (*C. de Or.* 2, 57, 233).—æque hebes ac pecus (*C. Divin.* 1, 22, ext. fm a poet). He has sent away his pupils greater d.'s by far than he received them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiore quam acceperat.

DUNG, stercus (of persons and animals).—fimus (any kind of manure, as fimus siccus, i. e. ashes; see *Schneid. Col.* 3, 11, 4). Mouse-d., muscerda (*Farr.*); murinum fimum (*Plin.*).—sterquilinum, fimetum (a dunghill): belonging to d. stercorarius: full of d., stercorosus: to manure with d., stercorare: to manure sufficiently with d., stercore satiare.

DUNG, v. **TRANS.** agrum stercorare, lœtificare (*C.*); to d. sufficiently, stercore satiare (*Col.*); solum pingui fimu saturare (*V.*). The act of dunging, stercoratio (*Col.*).

DUNGEON, see **PRISON**.

DUNGHILL, *acervus stercoris. —sterquilinum, fimetum (dunghill, or place where dung is kept). // *Fig.* Situation of meaness, cœnum atque tenebris (e. g., intolerandus nescio qui ex cœno atque ex tenebris homo). // An abusive term, stercus (*C. de Or.* 3, 41, 164); lutum (*Plaut.*). // Mean abode, casa (cottages).

DUNG-YARD, see **DUNGHILL**.

DUPE, s. *Crcel.* qui fucus factus est (*Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 41).—homo, &c., fraude qā or cs deceptus, &c. or quem qs decepti, &c., with verbs under **DECEIVE**.—qui facile ad credendum impellitur (easy to be duped, *C. Rep.* 2, 10).

DUPE, v. see **DECEIVE**.

DUPLICATE, s. literarum secundum exemplum; apographum (*C.*). // *A d. of a will*, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo: testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cæs. B. C.* 3, 108; *Suet. Tib.* 76).

DUPLICATION, duplicatio.—geminatio (*by putting together in pieces*).

DUPLICATION, see **FOLD**.

DUPPLICITY, see **DECEITFULNESS**, **DECEIT**.

DURABILITY or **DURABLENESS**, s. diuturnitas; longinquitas (*C.*).—firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas (*SYN.* in **DURABLE**).—That has d., firmus, solidus: to have d., see **TO BE DURABLE**: to give great d. to buildings, ædificiis præstare firmitates: not built for d., *parum firme, parum solide ædificatum.

DURABLE, *adj.* durabilis (*O.*).—durasturus (*that possesses the property of lasting, of bodily things*).—firmus (*firm, that resists external impressions, destruction; fig., firm, unchangeable*).—solidus (*solid, and hence unchangeable*).—constans (*consistent, constant*).—fundatus (*well-grounded: these three of incorporeal things, the state of wch remains unchanged*).—proprius (*d. in respect of the possession, e. g., praise*).—diuturnus (*of time*). A d. work, opus mansurum (*O.*): not d., fragilis (*easily broken, fragile; fig., easily destroyed, transitory*).—caducus (*ready to fail*).—fragilis caducusque.—fluxus (*instable, inconstant, weak*).—brevis (*short, in respect of time*): to be d., firmitatem or stabilita-

tem habere; stabilem ac firmum esse: to become *d.*, firmitatem nancisci; corroborari ac confirmari (e. *g.*, of friendship).

DURABLY, see **FIRMLY**.

DURANCE, || *Imprisonment, custodia.* See **CUSTODY**. To languish in *d.*, *in carcere vitam miseram trahere. || *Endurance, continuation, vid.*

DURATION, *s.* tempus, spatium (*time during which* lasts, e. *g.* vitae); —temporis spatium; diuturnitas; longinquitas (*C.*). Infinita *d.*, perennitas (*C.*)

DURE, see **TO ENDURE**, **TO CONTINUE**.

DURING, per (implying the uninterrupted continuance of an action with ref. to a space of time, e. *g.* per eos dies, per idem tempus); —in (with abl. denoting the time within the space of which *athg* has occurred). In many cases by the abl., esp. with the name of a certain employment, office, &c.; e. *g.*, during his office as military tribune (= whilst he was military tribune), tribunatu militum. ~~But~~ Per must not be used, but, in, of things taking place in, but not through the whole space: thus 'six times *d.* the year', [which is however an inaccurate use of 'during,'] sexies in anno, not per annum (Krebs); but inferior writers say per; e. *g.*, Pallad., medica quater vel sexies potest per annum recidi: also per is right when it is denied that *athg* took place at all *d.* a space, nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum istius est iudicata, *C.* —inter (lit. 'between,' denotes an occurrence coinciding with an act, e. *g.* *d.* the meal, inter cenam; so inter bibendum, &c.). —super (lit. 'over,' denotes an occurrence that accidentally happened whilst an act was going on, e. *g.* *d.* the meal, super cenam, super epulas, i. e. at dinner = whilst in the act of dining, supping, &c.). In other cases it is rendered by a participial construction: e. *g.* during my absence, me absente: *d.* my life-time, me vivo: eodem *d.* the war, bello nondum confecto; or by 'dum' with a verb in the pass. voice, e. *g.*, *d.* the war, dum bellum geritur (i. e. whilst the war was carried on).

DUSK, adj. || *A little dark, subobscurus (C.); subnubilus (Cæs.).* || *A little black, subniger (Farr.); obater; obniger; nigrans (Plin.); fuscus (Col.).*

DUSK, *s.* crepusculum (evening twilight); —lux incerta. In the *d.*, primo vespere: primâ vespere (the latter, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 20; in the early part of the evening*). —|| *Darkness of colour; see COLOUR.*

DUSK, *tr.*, see **TO DARKEN**.

DUSK, *intr.* See 'to grow DARK.'

DUSKILY or **DUSKISHLY**, see **DARKLY**.

DUSKY, **DUSKISH**, or **DUSK**, see **DARK**. It is getting *d.*, nox appetit. advesperascit.

DUST, *s.* pulvis (g. *t.*); —purgamentum (pl. *g. t.* for what is removed away in cleaning). Very fine *d.*, pulvisculus (Plaut.); file *d.*, scobis (Cels.); ramentum (Plaut.); to raise a *d.*, pulverem movere or excitare: to lay the *d.*, pulverem sedare (Phaedr. 2, 5, 18): to shake off the *d.*, pulverem excutere: to reduce *athg* to *d.*, in pulverem resolve: to lie in the *d.*, humi prostratum esse: to raise *fm* the *d.*, qm ex humili loco, or ad dignitatem producere: a fellow raised *fm* the *d.*, nescio qui ex ceno et tenebris homo: dry *d.*, pulv. siccus (Col.); thick *d.*, pulv. densus (L); pulv. altus (i. e. lying thick, L); not to be able to see for the *d.*, pulvis officii prospectui (L) or admit prospectum, or auferit prospectum oculorum: covered with *d.*, pulveris plenus; with *d.* and sweat, pulveris ac sudore perfusus (Curt.); his shoes were all covered with *d.*, multus erat in calcibus pulvis: a cloud of *d.*, nubes pulveris (Curt.); nub. pulverea († *v.* with Curt.); vis magna pulveris (Cæs.): to lay the *d.* by watering, humum conspergendo pulverem sedare (Plaut.): the *d.* has settled, pulvis cœssit: a thick cloud of *d.* rises *fm* the ground, nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes (V. Æn. 9, 33): to cover with *d.*, *pulvere conspergere, opplere: covered with *d.*, pulverulentus *d.* —brush, scopæ, scopæ virgæ, penicillus. || *Fig. 1.)* (= dissolution, grave), dissolutio, with or without naturæ: to return to *d.*, solvi, with or without morte (†); corporis vinculis evolare (C. Soma. Scip. 2). —2) To tread in the *d.*, obterere qm: to be lying in the *d.*, contemptum jacere, &c.: we are but *d.* and ashes, pulvis et umbra sumus (A.): to throw *d.* in *aby's* eyes, ci fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle (Qu. C. ap. C.); nebulas eudere (Com.). —ci glaucamam ob oculos obtectere (Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70): to throw *d.* in the eyes of one's hearers, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell. 1, 2).

DUST, *v.* || *To sprinkle with dust, *pulvere conspergere, opplere.* || *To cleanse from dust,* (285)

pulverem excutere. —abstergere, detergere or extergere (to wipe).

DUSTER, penicillus.

DUSTMAN, magister vici (who had to attend to the cleaning of the streets, &c. in a quarter of the city. L. 34, 7, speaks of them as an infamous genus of officers). —*qui vicos purgat.

DUSTY, pulverulentus —pulveris plenus (full or filled with dust): my (his, &c.) shoes were very *d.*, multus erat in calcibus pulvis.

DUTEOUS, **DUTIFUL**, obsequens, obsequiosus (of him who follows readily the advice or conforms to the wish of another person, Plaut. Merc. 1, 6, 46, and Capt. 2, 5, 58; towards *aby*, ci). —obediens (my with dat. of the person obeyed; of children and slaves). —dicto audiens, dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans. (SYN. in **TO OBEY**). —obstantissimus officiorum (Plin. Ep. 7, 30). —officiosus (ready to perform officia; to *aby*, in qm), —facilis (easy to be managed). To make *aby* more *d.*, qm ci obediëntiorem facere (of a thing, L. 8, 8, in.). *d.* affection, pietas (to parents, one's country, &c.); officiosa pietas (Sen.). in *d.* manner, obsequenter, obediënter, officiose: to be *d.*, officiosus esse in qm. Jn. obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire: dicto audientem atque obediëntem esse; *cs* voluntati obedire. (See **OBEY**). To be less *d.* than one should be, in officio cessare, claudicare: any one ought to have been more *d.* to *aby*, qe in qm officiosior esse debuit.

DUTIFULLY, officiose. —obsequenter. obediënter (SYN. in **OBEY**).

DUTIFULNESS, obsequium, obediëntia; See **OBDIËNCE**.

DUTY, || *That to which a man is bound, officium, debitum officium (any obligation, as a mark or expression of gratitude or acknowledgement for benefits or favours received, esp. with ref. to the social relations of the citizens of the Roman republic. It consequently differs fm our notion of 'moral duty,' but may be, fm the nature of the case, a near approach to it; e. g. Q. calls the office of Aristotle as preceptor to Alexander officium, and such a post implies moral obligations: it is also the reg. term for the duties of an office, officium legationis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 183. Cf. C. Fam. 13, 9, 2). —debitum (d. as a moral obligation). —religio (fm religious feelings or conscientiousness). —pietas (d. with ref. to *athg* that ought to be sacred to us or venerated, e. g. God, our country, sovereign, parents, &c., comp. B. G. 7, 27; C. Phil. 14, 13, 6; Suet. Cal. 1). —munus, partes (the *d.* incumbent on *aby* fm his position or function; also officium, see above): a perfect *d.*, recte factum (in a stoical sense); officium absolutum: *d.*'s of a functionary or servant of the state, munia: it is *aby's* *d.*, est *cs* officium or munus, or merely est *cs* (with this distinction: off. or mun. est = it is obligatory upon him as a part of his prescribed or expected *d.*; whereas est *cs* is more nearly = decet qm, it becomes him, makes for his credit, honour, &c.). —It is the *d.* of a stranger not to interfere in other people's business, peregrini officium est, nihil de alio inquire: it is the *d.* of sovereigns to resist the fickleness of the populace, principum munus est resistere levitati multitudinis (in these instances officium and munus are essential to convey the meaning): it is the *d.* of (= behooves) the young to show respect to their elders, est adulescentis, majores natu revereri: it is my *d.*, meum officium or munus est, or meum est (with the distinction just explained): I considered it my *d.*, esse officium meum putavi, or meum esse putavi (with the same distinction): it is your *d.*, tuum est; tuæ sunt partes (C.): to do one's *d.*, officium facere or prestare; officio fungi; officio satisfacere; officio suo non deesse: nullam partem officii deserere; officium exsequi (see **SELD.** and never in C. officium explere or officii partes implere); officium servare or conservare, or colere, or facere et colere, or tueri: to neglect or not to do one's *d.*, to fail in one's *d.*, officium suum non facere; ab officio decedere or recedere; de or ab officio decedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, or deserere: to act contrary to *d.*, in *athg*, ab religione officii in qâ re declinare: to do one's *d.* towards *aby*, ci officium prestare: to act more or less agst the rule of *d.*, plures aut pauciores quasi officii numeros præterire: to be willing to suffer *athg* rather than act contrary to *d.*, dolores quoque suscipere malle, quam ullam partem officii deserere: to act fm a principle of *d.*, and not fm interested motives, officium sequi, non fructum: to be somewhat slow, careless, &c., in the fulfilment of one's *d.*, in officio cessare or claudicare (L. 45, 23; C. Off. 1, 33, 119): to do one's *d.* towards every body, nul-*

lum munus officii cuiquam reliquum facere: *to neglect or deviate from one's d., officium violare or committere: I will not fail in my d., partes meas non desiderabuntur (C.): to go beyond one's d., excedere officii sui partes: to remain faithful to one's d., in officio manere: to keep ably (e. g. subjects) in their d. (= in obedience), qm in officio continere: to extend the limits of one's d.'s too far, fines officiorum paullo longius proferre, s. C. Murea. 31, 65 (not extendere): the last d.'s, suprema officia: to pay the last d. to ably, supremum in qm officio fungi, supremum officium in qm celebrare (the latter only of several persons, Curt. 3, 12, 11 and 14); usually iusta ci facere or prestare or persolvere: fm a feeling of d., religiose, pietate: contrary to d., *ab officio discrepare; *officio repugnans: agere one's d., pretere officium; contra ius fasque (the latter denoting violation of the moral law): according to one's d., recte; iuste; iuste ac legitime (e. g. to act, agere): in d. bound (e. g. ably), est cs officium or munus; see the remark above as to this phrase and 'est cas.' || Import, vectigal (g. t.).—portorium (import or export d., excise-d.): to pay the d., vectigal pendere; portorium dare: to lay a d. on athg, vectigal, portorium imponere ci rei: to raise a d. (on such and such an article), vectigal, portorium exigere. D. free (of exports or imports), immunitas portorii: athg may be exported free fm or without paying d., sine portorio exportare. || To be on d. (as a soldier), stationem or excubias agere (T.); excubare (C.).*

DWARF, nānus (vānus); fem. nāna (vāna, Lampr. Alex. Sec. 34): pure Latin, pumilio or pumilus: such d.'s, homines tantulae staturae (Cae.): like a d., pusillus (i. e. very small). || Any animal or plant that is under the usual size of the species or genus, e. g. *betula nana (according to Linn., of a birch-tree); in a similar manner, *phaeolus nanus (Linn., of a bean); its termination -aster is used: *mespilus cotoneaster (Linn., of a medlar); sis minutus or pusillus, of athg that, fm any cause, has been checked in its growth, e. g. pisciculus (fish); folium (leaf).

DWARF, see TO DIMINISH.
DWARFISH, minutus (very small, e. g. pisciculus).—minutissimus; perpusillus; valde pusillus (stronger terms).

DWARFISHNESS, (staturae) brevitās (Cass. B. G. 2, 30).—parvitas; exiguitas [SYN. in SMALL].—tantula statura.

DWELL, v. || PROP. To reside, habitare (g. t.).—Incolere (to have one's usual residence in a place or country): to d. by or near a place, accollere locum (e. g. viam; flumen): to d. in or at a place, qo loco (not locum) habitare (to have taken up one's abode in, e. g. urbe).—domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere in qo loco (to have one's residence at).—locum incolere (to have one's usual residence at; e. g. urbem, trans Rhenum, inter mare Alpesque).—locum colere (to inhabit it, as being one who tills its soil, makes one of its population, pursues one's business in it, &c., e. g. has terras, urbem, circa utramque ripam Rhodani): to d. with aby, in cs domo, or apud qm, habitare; apud qm, or in cs domo deversari (in aby's house; the latter only for a time, and as a guest); cum qo habitare (to occupy a house jointly with him): to d. next door to each other, continuas tenere domos: to d. by or near to, accollere (qo locum, C. Rep. 8, 5): to d. near aby, prope or iuxta qm habitare; above aby, supra qm habitare; beneath the earth, sub terrā habitare: the Troglodytes, who d. in caves, Troglodytes, quibus subterraneae domus sunt. || FIG. To d. upon a thing, rem longius prosequi (to pursue it further); morari in re, commorari, habitare, haerere in re (see C. de Pr. 2, 72, 292; these three in the order given, where only habitare occurs in this sense): to d. too long upon athg, longum esse: not to d. too long upon it, ne longum fiat: to d. upon trifles, morari in parvis (Ov. A. A. 2, 335): to d. long on each particular, diu haerere in singulis: to d. upon a word (= speak it with emphasis), verbum premere (not urgere); upon a syllable, *syllabam cum accentu efferre or enunciare.

DWELLER, see INHABITANT.

DWELLING, DWELLING-HOUSE, DWELLING-PLACE, } see HABITATION, HOUSE.

DWELLING-ROOM, diēta (diāra, any room fit to live in, post-Aug.; also a number of adjoining d.-rooms, Gerig. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12).—cenaculum, cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).

DWINDLE, decrescere, diminui (g. tt.).—tabescere, contabescere (waste away and be consumed by some inner principle of dissolution).—rarescere (become rare, (286)

common, d. as to numbers).—senescere (to become old; and fig. to d. away, of strength, hope, perit, zeal, &c.).—hebescere (to grow blunt, of intellectual powers, &c.).—extenuari et evanescere (to become attenuated and so disappear; fig. of hope, C.).—degenerare (to degenerate).

DYE, v. || To colour (in general), vid. || By a dyeing process, tingere, with athg, qā re (by dipping the stuff into any dyeing matter).—inficere, with athg, qā re (to do over with athg, so that the object changes, if it does not entirely lose, its natural quality or property).—imbuere qā re (to soak, to imbue with athg, in general). || In the sense of producing a colour, 'tingere' is followed by the acc. of the colour itself, e. g. to d. of a sea-blue or sky-blue, caeruleum tingere; purple, purpuram tingere: this d.'s a dark purple, hoc fūco hyssinum tingitur: wood d.'s stuffs blue or sky-blue, vitrum caeruleum efficit colorem: to d. red, rufare (i. e. a yellowish red, e. g. one's hair, capillum): to d. dark hair red, e nigro rutilum capillum reddere: to d. athg bluish or water-coloured, colore caeruleo tingere: dyed blue, caeruleatus. To be used for dyeing cloth, tingendis vestibus idoneum esse (Plin.).

DYE, s. infector succus (Plin.).—pigmentum, color (See COLOUR).

DYE-WOOD, lignum infectorium (Plin.).

DYER, tingens, infector (g. t.).—infector purpurarius (one that dyes purple, Inscr.).—blattarius (that dyes silk or stuffs with purple).—molochinarius (that dyes athg of a yellow colour (i. e. a mallow-colour)).

DYEING, tinctus (Plin.).—infectus (e. g. lanarum, Plin.).—infectura (manner in which athg is dyed, Plin.).—ars tingendi vestes (the art).

DYNAMICS, *dynamica, or *disciplina, quae expōit de virium naturā et effectibus.

DYNASTY, domus regnatric (reigning family, T.); familia summum ad fastigium genita (T.). The d. of the Caesars, progenies Caesarum (Suet.).

DYSENTERY, dysenteria (Plin.); fluor solutioque stomachi (Scrib. Larg.); fluor (e. g. fluore ægrum esse, Cels.); resolutio ventris (Cels.). See DIARRHŒA.

E.

EACH, quisque (is enclitic; that is, throws its accent on the preceding word, and in prose never stands at the beginning of a sentence; ἑκαετος)—unusquisque (accented and emphatic, εἰς ἑκαετος, denoting 'each individual,' opp. 'some only').—singuli (individually; opp. to the undivided whole).—uterque (e. of two).—omnes (all without exception; opp. nemo, unus, aliquot).

As adj. in sing. omnis stands only with the name of a class; e. g. omni officio satisfacere ci, 'by good offices of every kind.'—quilibet, quisvis (any you please; the former with ref. to its name only, the latter with ref. to its quality or properties). E. single one, unusquisque and unusquis. When a numeral is used with 'each' it should be a distributive: two feet are allotted to e. of you, cuique vestrum bini pedes assignantur: 8000 soldiers are put under the command of e. prator, prætoribus octona milia peditum data. He allotted e. of them ten jugera, dena descripsit in singulos jugera: the same sum vch Caesar had promised e. soldier, ꝑc, quantum pecuniam militibus in singulos Caesar pollicitus erat, tantam, &c.—|| ON EACH SIDE, utrimque (fm or e. side).—utroque (on each side; e. g. utroque inimicos habebam, Asin. Poll. in C. Epp.; veritas utroque sit, sc. in diis et hominibus).—See EVERY.—|| EACH OTHER, see 'one another' under ANOTHER.

EAGER, || With an object expressed (e. for, after, &c.), cupidus.—avidus (stronger than cupidus).—appetens.—studiosus (all, cs rei).—desiderio cs rei captus (Ter.), incensus, flagrans (C.). E. for contention, cupidus contentionis (C.); in the pursuit of truth, cup. veritatis; in the pursuit of praise, glory, avidus laudis, gloriæ; appetens gloriæ (C.): to be e. after (or in pursuit of) athg, cupere, concupiscere, avēre, appetere, desiderare qd; imminere ci rei or ad qm rem; (stronger) cupiditate cs rei rapi, trahi, ardere, flagrare, inflammatum esse; sitire qd; studiosus esse cs rei; versari in cupiditate cs rei; tenet me cupiditas cs rei; avide affectum esse de re. I am e. for revenge, ardet animus ad ulciscendum. I am becoming e. after athg, inlicitur mihi cs rei cupiditas (C.): to be becoming or

growing e., cupiditate, desiderio incendi: *to make aby e.*, cupiditate qm incendere, afficere: in cupiditatem impellere. *All being e. to fight*, omnibus ad pugnam intentis. — *|| Ardent, impetuous, calidus; ardens; fervens or fervidus; vehementes*. — *acer. An e. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum. An e. patriot, civis accerrimus: e. prayers, precum constantia (T. Germ. 8, 1).* — *|| Sharp, acid, vid.* — *K e e m, cold, vid.*

EAGERLY, appetenter. cupide. avidē. — studio. studiosē. acriter. ardentē. enixe. — *Sis intente. industrie. To desire e.*, ardentē cupere: *to undertake aby's cause e.*, cs causam enixe auspicere (C.): *very e.*, flagrantissime (T.). *To be e. bent on a thing*, magnē mihi curā est qd: omni curā incumbere in qd (C.).

EAGERNESS, *|| Eagerness after aithg, cupiditas. cupido (K e e m, post. and hist., not in C.).* — aviditas. — appetentia. studium. desiderium. libido [Syn. in DESIRE]. — *Jn. studia cupiditatesque. Extremes e.*, (cupiditatis) ardor, impetus; *aitis: to fill aby with e.*, ci cupiditatem dare or (stronger) injicere; qm in cupiditatem impellere; qm cupiditate incendere, inflammare: *to restrain one's e. aft. aithg*, cupiditatem coercere, tenere, comprimere, restringere. — *More under DESIRE, vid.* — *|| Vehemence, vis. incitatio. impetus. violentia. ardor. aestus (the two last, of passions) [Syn. in VEHEMENCE].*

EAGLE, aquila (also the constellation; and the Rom. ensign). — aquila (falco, *Linn.). Golden e., *Falco Chrysæetus (Linn.). Ringtailed e., *Falco Fulvus (Linn.). White-headed e., or great Erne or Cincereous e., *Falco Albiulla (Linn.). Sea-e., *Falco Halæetus (Linn.). Young e., aquila pullus. — *|| IMPROPR.* The Roman eagle (= Rom. empire), imperium Romanum. The e.-bearer, aquilifer (Cæs.). An e. eye, oculus aquilinus (prop. and fig.).

EAGLE-EYED, lyncus. — oculus acres atque acutos habens. *To be e.-e.*, habere oculos prorsus micantes aquilinos (Appul. Met. 2, p. 88, Oud.). — oculus acres atque acutos habere. — lyncæus esse.

EAGLET, aquila pulvis.

EAR, auris (used in the pl. when = 'attention'): *short e's (of a horse)*, aures applicatæ (close to the head): *large fleshy e's*, aures flaccidæ prægravantesque: *an attentive e.*, aures avidæ et capaces: *to give aby one's e's*, aures ci dare, præbere or dedere (C.): *to prick up one's e's*, aures erigere or arrigere (H. 99): *to prick up aithg*, aures erigere; *to seize hold of aby by the e.*, qm auriculis prehendere (Plaut.): *to give aby one's e.*, opponere auriculum (that he may touch it); *præbere aithg ci (that he may whisper into it)*. *E's tingle*, aures tinnunt (Varr.). *Box on the e.*, alapa (with the flat hand); *colaphus (with the fist): to box aby's e's*, alapam ci ducere, colaphum ci ducere, infringere, or impingere, or (repeatedly) colaphis qm percutere (Prov.). *To send aby away with a flea in his e.*, sorupulum ci injicere: *to be over head and e's in debt*, se aliene obrütum or demersum esse; or (Com.) animam debere (Ter.). *I have no e's for that; I turn a deaf e. to that*, aures ad qd surdas or clausas sunt; *surdus sum in qâ re*; qd in aures non recipio, or acclipo: *to preach to deaf e's*, surdo or surdis auribus canere (P. Eccl. 10, 8; L. 40, 8), surdo narrare fabulam (Ter. 2, 1, 10); frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt. 9, 10, 16); verba sunt mortuo (Ter.). *To lay siege to aby's e's*, cs aures obsidere (L.): *to stun aby's e's*, aures cs obtundere: *to hang down his e's (of a horse, mule, &c.)*, demittere auriculum (i. e. put them back as a sign of obstinacy): *to have aby's e.*, additum ad cs aures habere: *to find a willing e.*, qs aures mihi dat: *lend me your e's*, erigite mentes aureque vestras, et me dicentem attendite: *to offend or gale agst aby's e's*, aures offendere; aures or aurículas radere (Q. Pers.); qd aures fastidiunt or respuunt (Q.). *A report reaches my e's*, qd ad aures meas pervenit or permanat (C.), ad qm permanat (Ter.); qd ad me perfertur or defertur: *critical e's*, aures teretes or eruditæ, teretes et religiosæ: *unofficial e's*, aures hebetiores (C.), ineruditæ (Q.); aures imperitiorum (Q.): *to open one's e's to flattery*, assentatoribus aures patefacere: *to have one's e's open to aithg*, aures patent ci rei or ad qd (C.); *to calumny, obtrECTIONem prorsus auribus accipere: to get aby's e.*, additum sibi ad aures cs facere: *a practical e.*, aures tritæ (C.): *a very good e.* (i. e. power of feeling harmony, &c.), aurium sensus fastidiosissimus; aures, quarum judicium est superbissimum: *to have a good e. for music or harmony*, numeros aure callere (H.). *Drum of the e.*, tympanum auris: *a tismour on the e.*, parotis: *the office of the e.*, foramen auris: *the dirt or wax of the e.*, aurium sordes: *a disease in the e.*, aurium morbus: *to have diseased e's*, ex auribus laborare: *a ring-*

ing in the e., sonitus aurium (Plin.). *I have a ringing in my e's*, aures mihi sonant. — *To whisper in aby's e.*, ci ad aurem or in aures insinurare; in or ad aurem dicere (ad aurem, confidentialiter; in aurem, secretly and clandestinely; Hand. Turs. 1, 78); ad aurem admonere: *to pluck aby's e.* (for the purpose of warning him), aurem vellere (P.), pervellere (Sen.): *to bring people about one's e's*, in odium offensivenessque qm irruere (C.): *to set people together by the e's*, discordiam concitare; dissensionem commovere (both C.); committere omnes inter se (Suet.): *to fall together by the e's*, rixari inter se, &c. [see QUARREL]. — *|| Ear = handle, ansa.* — *|| Dog's-e-ear (in a book)*, plicatura. — *|| Ear of corn, &c.*, spica (the full e., the fruit of the corn-stalk, without respect to its shape), — arista (the prickly e., the tip or uttermost part of the stalk, without respect to its substance, sometimes merely the prickles). — *|| The three forms, spica, spicus, spicuum were in use; only of spicuum, as Servius says, the sing. was rare (cf. Gernhard, C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51). The beard of an e. of corn, aristæ; the e. has a beard, spica aristarum vallo munitur: the lowest part of the e., arruncum (Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3): an e. of corn without a beard, spica mutica: an e. of corn with a beard, spica aristata (Fest.): that has e's or athg like e's; e. g. a plant, spicatus: that bears e's, spicam ferens (poet. spicifer): consisting of e's, made of e's, spicæus: to come into e., spicam concipere: to put forth an e., fundere frugem, spici ordine extructam (in a descriptive passage; C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51): to gather e's of corn, spicas legere: the e's promise to be heavy this year, seges est spica uberibus et crebris: a garland of e's of corn, sertum spicuum (uch must be distinguished fm a crown of e's of corn, corona spica): a gleaming of e's of corn, spicilegium.*

EAR-ACHE, aurium dolor.

EAR-LAP, auricula infima (C.) or auricula only (in Catull. oricilla).

EAR-PICKER, aurisculpium.

EAR-RING, insigne aurium. inauris (g. t.). — croctatum (ornament that will ring: e. g. of pearls, jewels, metal). — stalagmium (in the shape of a drop). — lapilli (of stones; e. g. lapilli ex auribus pendent, Curt.). *To wear e.-r's*, inaurare gerere.

EAR-WIG, *forficula auricula (Linn.).

EAR-WITNESS, testis auritus (Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8).

EARED, auritus. — *|| Of plants*, spicatus, spicam ferens (poet. spicifer): consisting of e's, spicæus.

EARL, *comes: the title of e., *nomen comitis.

EARLDOM, *comitis dignitas; *comitatus: to confer an e. upon aby, *qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare.

EARLINESS, Crcl. with adj.

EARLY, adj. *|| In the morning, matutinus. — || With respect to time, early season of the year, maturus (g. t. for early as to time; then of the fruits of the earth, wch, having been planted or sown e., are ripe e.; opp. serotinus; Col. 2, 10, 9). — præmaturus (ripe before the usual time; hence, of other things, 'premature'; opp. serus). — præcox (ripe before the usual time of ripening for other fruits of the same kind; hence, also, 'unnaturally forward' of the faculties of the mind, &c.; Q. 1, 3, 3). — immaturus (untimely; of fruits wch, fm beginning to ripen too e., do not ripen at all; hence, g. t. for 'untimely'; opp. maturus). — brevi futurus (to take place soon). An e. winter, matura hiems (beginning e., as in northern regions); præmatura (setting in in any country before its usual commencement in that country): e. spring, veris principium; ver primum: e. summer, nova æstas (i. e. the beginning of summer; opp. æstas adulta, the middle; æstas præceps, the end). An e. death, præmatura mors (happening before the average age of man); immatura mors (happening before one's work in life is done; e. g. negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, C., because he who has been Consul has reached the highest rank in the state, and may be considered to have finished his course; opp. matura mors). Fm his e. or earliest youth, a primis temporibus ætatis; ab initio ætatis; a puero; a pueris (the last, when more than one are spoken of, or a person speaks of himself in the pl.): in e. youth, puerilibus annis; ineunte ætate; primis annis ætatis. Labour in the e. morning, opera matutina: the e. morning, tempus matutinum or antelucanum [see EARLY, adv.]: an e. pear, pirum præcox: e. beans, faba matura, præmatura, præcox (with distinction given above); e. peas, pisum mat., præmat., præc.: e. service (in a church), *sacra matutina or (if before it is light) antelucana.*

EARLY, adv. *|| In the morning, mane. tempore or die matutino: very e. in the morning, bene or multo*

mane; primâ luce; sub lucem (*near day-break*); primo diluculo; horâ die primâ et adhuc dubio die: *so e.*, tanto mane; *what do you want so e.?* quid tu tam mane? *e.* *to-morrow (morning)*, cras mane: *e.* *the day aft. to-morrow*, postridie mane: *e.* *yesterday morning*, hesternô die mane.—|| *Early in the year, in life, &c.*, mature, præmature, immature (SYN. in EARLY, adj.), ante tempus. *I could not come earlier*, maturius venire non potui: *not an hour earlier*, non horâ citius; *to die e.*, mature decedere (in Np. Att. 2, 1; of *Atticus's father, who died before his son was grown up*); præmaturâ or immaturâ morte absumi (on præm. and immat. mors, see EARLY, adj.).—PROV. 'Early to bed and early to rise', &c.; see BED.

EARN, || Gain by labour, &c., demerere (e. g. grandem pecuniam).—querere (strive to obtain; e. g. manu, by manual labour).—asequi. consequi. comparare (obtain; assequi, stronger than consequi, as more necessarily implying personal exertion): *to e. one's bread or livelihood in any way*, qd re victum querere or queritare: *to e. money in any way*, qd re pecuniam sibi facere or colligere; questum facere qd re: *to e. immortality, immortalitatem assequi* (C.); praise, glory, &c., laudationem, laudem, gloriam comparare (qd re or ex qd re); dignitatem, gloriam consequi. See OBTAIN.—|| *Make oneself worthy of a thing by one's actions*, merere. mereri.—commerere. commeri (to deserve a thing at once by a thing).—promerere, promeri (to deserve as a suitable compensation for what one has done: *all those of deserving either reward or punishment*).

EARNEST, severus, serius (sev. who makes no joke; ser. what is no joke). In class. writers only sev. of persons, and then improv. of things, considered with ref. to the impression they make; as, severa oratio; whereas seria oratio would be a speech made in earnest. Also severus denotes earnestness as seated in the mind. But severus also supplies the place of serius, esp. in severior, severissimus, severitas, since there are no corresponding forms for serius, Didd.).—gravis (serious; of persons or things that produce an impression by their constancy, earnestness of purpose, quiet firmness, &c.).—Jn. gravis seriusque.—austerus (SYN. in AUSTERE).—Sis verus (true), non simulatus (not pretended). An e. character, severitas, gravitas, austeritas (SYN. in EARNESTNESS): *to speak in an e. tone*, severe cum quo sermonem conferre (cf. Titinn. ap. Non. 509, 19): *to put on an e. look*, vultum ad severitatem componere, or vultum componere only.—|| *Eager, acer*.—ardens. fervidus. fervens. calidus. vehemens: *e. prayers*, preces acres; precum constantiâ.

EARNEST, a. serius (adj.; opp. what is in joke). serius convertere (Plaut.): *to combine joke and e.*, joca et seria agere. In e., ex animo. serio: *in e.?* bonâne fide? *to take in e.* what was meant as a joke, quod per jocum dixit qd, in serius convertere (Plaut.): *to take a thing in e.*, or turn a thing to e. rem in serius vertere. In all e., verissime.—|| *Earnest-money*, arrha (Dig.); arrhabo (Plaut.; Ter.). *To give e.-money*, arrham or arrhabonem dare: *to give so much by way of e.*, arrhaboni dare qd (Plaut.); arrhæ nomine dare qd (Dig.). *To receive e.*, arrhabonem accipere: *to have received an e.*, arrham habere.

EARNESTLY, || Seriously, severe.—serio. extra jocum (not in jest).—ex animo (from the heart).—graviter (with solemn or dignified earnestness).—|| *Eagerly*, enixe (e. g. juvare, suscipere, operam dare, &c.).—etiam atque etiam (with verbs of entreaty, petere, rogare, obsecrare, &c., not enixe with these).—studiose. acriter. ardent. *To wish e.*, ardentem cupere. *To look or gaze e. at a thing*, qd intentis oculis intueri; intueri qd acriter et attentò animo; qd intueri in eoque defixum esse; qd studiosè intueri (e. g. rerum naturam); qd acriter oculis intueri (e. g. deficientem solem): *very e.*, qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aliunt, acerrime contemplari (all C.). *To speak e.*, serio dicere.—cum gravitate loqui: *to set e. to work at a thing*, intento studio in qd incumbere.

EARNESTNESS, || Seriousness, severitas (as seated in the mind).—gravitas (as making an impression upon others).—austeritas (as avoiding the trivial and frivolous, and seeking for what is solid and real, even at the risk of being thought dull). A sad e., tristis severitas. tristitia. tristitia et severitas.—|| *Eagerness*, studium. contentio.—studium acre.—strenuitas (as showing itself habitually in action): *to prosecute a thing with e.*, urgere rem (e. g. studia sua): *with all e.*, omni cogitatione curaque in rem incumbere; ponere totum animum atque diligentiam in re; totum et mente et

animo in re insistere: *to do a thing with e.*, animi impetâ agere qd.

EARTH, Tellus (as a whole, as the centre of the universe, and as a goddess; opp. to other bodies in the universe, or other divinities; = Γαῖα, Γῆ)—terra (as the substance, 'earth', [e. g. as thrown out of a trench, &c., terram manibus sagisulique exhaurire] and as one of the elements; also used for Tellus, both as a body in the universe, and as goddess; = γαῖα, γῆ)—solum (as the solid element; esp. opp. water; hence, solidus, humidus = ἄδον or ὕδατος)—humus (as the lowest part of the visible world; opp. sky; = also of the mould thrown out of a pit, &c. = χθών). Things wch spring up from the e., ea, quæ gignuntur e terrâ: *to derive their nourishment (sap) from the e.*, ex terrâ succum trahere (C.). *To turn again to their e.*, to return to e., *in sua initia resolv: *to plant a tree in the e.*, arborem terræ defigere (poet. V.): *on e.* (= in this world), dum erimus in terris (C.). A heap or mound of e., tumulus terreus; terræ congestio: the fruits of the e., terræ fruges: the e.'s orbit (round the sun), linea, quâ terra cursum agit circa solem (Astr. Serv. Æn. 10, 216). The inhabitants of the e., terræ incolæ, or qui incolunt terram. || *Poiter's earth*, creta figularis. creta, quâ utuntur figuli. creta, quâ sunt amphoræ.—|| *A fox's e.*, vulpis specus (hole; vulpis fovea is a hole to catch or keep him in); vulpis cubile.

EARTH, v. tr. infodere or defodere (both with in terram).—|| *Earth up*, terram adaggerare.—accumulare (i. t. in gardening, for keeping up earth to protect the roots of trees; Plin. often). *Earthling up* (of trees, &c.), accumulatio (i. t.).—|| *Intra.* defodere se (used improv. by Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 2, extr.).—se abdere (hide oneself).—in specum se penetrare et recondere (Gell. 5, 14, 18; of a person).

EARTH-BOARD (of a plough), tabella addita ad vomerem (Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2).—tabula aratro annexa (Plin. 18, 20, 49, No. 3, § 180; poet. auris, V. Georg. 1, 172).

EARTH-BORN, humo natum.—terrâ editus (of persons, T.; terrigena, poet.).—|| *Meanly born*, terræ filius. *To be e.-b.*, de terrâ exstiteris.

EARTHEN, terrenus (opp. igneus, &c. terreus not used in gold. age.; in Varr., twice, terreus agger, terreus murus).—|| *Made of baked earth or clay*, figillis (made of clay, &c.).—figulinus (made by a potter). *E. vessels*, vasa figillia or figillia only; vasa terrena (Plin.).—argillaceus is 'clayey', 'like clay'.

EARTH-FLAX, see ASBESTOS.

EARTHENWARE, figille (any article of baked clay).—figillia (collectively).

EARTHLING, terræ incolæ.

EARTHLY, || *Made of earth*, terrâ concretus, terrenus. E. bodies, terrena corpora. 'This e. tabernacle', corpus: *to quit this e. tabernacle*, corpore solum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis emissum ferri. || *Relating to our life on earth*, e. g. 'earthly things' (goods, &c.), res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes; res externæ (g. t.); res terrenæ is only Eccl. Latin; res humanæ. Think of the shortness of this e. life, cogita brevitatem hujus spatii. This our e. life, vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur (C.). E. pleasure, voluptas humana or corporis: e. prosperity, felicitas humana: our e. wants, usus vite necessarii; res ad vivendum necessaria. || *Found upon the earth, existing on the earth*, terrena (opp. celestis, also serius, aquatilis). Heavenly and e. things, res celestes atque terrestres (C.). || *Unspiritual*, 'a rebus divinis alienus: sts by gen. corporis (e. g. corporis voluptas). An e.-minded man, homo voluptarius. E.-mindedness, 'voluptuatum studium or amor.—Oss. 'Earthly' is sometimes used hyperbolically to add emphasis to an assertion; e. g. 'not to learn one e. thing', nihil prorsus: you have no e. reason to fear, nihil est, quod timeas.

EARTH-NUT, *bunium (Linn.).

EARTHQUAKE, terræ motus; terræ tremor (e. g. terræ tremore probali). There is an e., terra movet, movetur, or tremat; terræ intremiscunt: there was a violent e., terra ingenti concussu mota est: *to be destroyed or thrown down by an e.*, terræ motibus convelli or conquassari.

EARTH-WORM, vermis terrenus.—lumbricus (prop. worm in the intestines, but also e.-w., Col.).

EARTHY, terrosus (containing earth, consisting of earth. Vitr. very rare). || *Earthly*, vid.

EASE, s. || *Rest*, &c., quies (rest absolutely).—requies (rest after previous exertion).—otium (state of being free from the calls of business).—tranquillitas (freedom from the storms of life, from what is agitating); sts

inertia, desidlia (laziness, languor). *A life of e., otiosa vita* (free m engrossing business). *To enjoy not a moment of e., nullam partem quietis capere: to seek a life of e. (i. e. withdrawn fm public business), in otium se conferre (g. t.); a negotiis publicis se removere. To be at one's e. (i. e. without agitation of mind), tranquillo animo et quieto frui: to set ab'y's mind at e., cs animum tranquillum et sedare (opp. cs animum perturbare); exonerare qm metu (e. g. civitatem, L.); levare qm (e. g. me levat adventus tuus, C.). To set one's conscience at e., exonerare conscientiam (Curt.). or liberare et exonerare fidem suam (L.). — Prov. *To take one's e. and be merry, delicate et molliter vivere. facere sibi suaviter. benigne se tractare (g. it.); largiter se invitare (also with cibo vinoque, Cort. Fragm. S. 4, 3, 13, p. 991); pelliculam or cutem (bene) curare (Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 2, 29). To be at one's e. (= in good circumstances), in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione esse; bene, beate or comode vivere: to consult one's e., to take one's e., dedere se desidiæ; dare se languori: fond of his e., in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens (Np.); iners, deses. || *Unconstrained, &c., facilis (e. g. of pronunciation or delivery, Q.).* — *lævitas (e. g. verborum, natural and unaffected smoothness).* — *simplicitas (e. g. morum).* || *Easiness (opp. difficulty), facilis.* With e., see EASILY. || *Chapel of e., *ecclesie parochialis filia (Eccl.).***

EASE, v. exonerare (to disburden; e. g. conscientiam, fidem suam, one's conscience). — *levare, allevare (lighten the pressure of athg, lev. inopia, curam, sollicitudinem, qm metu; allev. ærumnas, sollicitudines).* — *sublevare (res adversas, &c.; also to support).* — *laxare (to diminish the tension of athg, propr. and fig., e. g. vim morbi, Curt.; also animum, C.; laborem, L.; iram, Stat.).* — *expedire, explicare (to facilitate the progress of athg; e. g. expedire negotia; explicare et expedire negotia, Cæs.; exped. onera, Hirt.).* || *Assuage, lenire, mitigare, mollire, allevare, sublevare, temperare.* [SYN. in ALLEVIATE.] *To e. pain, dolorem lenire or mitigare; grief or sorrow, levare luctum or qm luctu; ab'y's trouble, vexation, &c., levare or expedire qm molestia or molestiis (C.).* || *With 'of' before the thing, levare qm qâ re (e. g. metu, luctu, fm fear, sorrow, &c.).* See TO FREE. *To e. ab'y of some portion of his toil, partem laboris ci minuire.*

EASEFUL, tranquillus, quietus, placidus. — *pacatus.* EASEL, machina (Plin. 35, 10, 37).

EASELESS, inquietus.

EASEMENT, levatio, allevatio (as act). — *levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing).* — *laxamentum: to procure some e. of athg, levationem invenire ci rei: to afford or administer some e., habere levationem ci rei (of things); levationi or levamento esse.* || *A chair of easement, lasanum, sella pertusa, or sella only.*

EASILY, facile (not facilliter [see Q. 1, 6, 17], nor facili, de facili). — *temere (only in neg. sentences).* — *nullo negotio, sine negotio (without any difficulty).* — *commode (adroitly, &c.).* *Not e., non or haud facile; non temere: not e. any or ever, non temere ullus, unquam, &c.; nullus temere.* Obv., 'Easily' is often translated in other ways: *to be e. enraged, proclivem esse ad iram; iracundum esse: to be e. explained, facilem explicatum habere (C.): a distinction that is e. drawn, facilis et expedita distinctio: a cause that is e. perceived, facilis et explicata causa: this is, or may be, e. done, hoc nihil habet negotii: food that is e. digested, cibus facilis ad concoquendum: those who make no resistance are e. conquered, facile est vincere non repugnantes: to be e. climbed, facillè esse ascensu: it is e. understood or seen, that, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in proclivum est (not in proclivi est in the gold. age).* || *Tranquilly, &c., quiete, placide, otiose.* *quieto animo, placato or sedato animo, tranquille, sedate, placide (with unruffled temper, &c.).* JN. *tranquille et placide; sedate placideque: to bear athg e., placide or sedate ferre qd: ferre qd molliter (C.); but nimis molliter pati is 'too sensitively,' S.): not to bear it e., or take it e., qd ægre ferre; sollicitum esse de re.* || *Readily, facile, haud gravate, animo libenti, animo libenti proclivique, animo prompto paratogue.* || *Without much exertion; one who takes things e., laboris fugiens: to take it e., laborem fugere, declinare.* || *Naturally; in an unconstrained manner, simpliciter.*

EASINESS, facilis (also of e. of temper). *To abuse ab'y's e. of temper, facilitate cs immoderate abuti (C.).* 'E. of temper' may also be translated by indulgentia (if it shows itself in indulgence towards others), obsequium or nimia obsequentia (if it shows itself in

too easy a compliance with their requests, &c.). || *Easiness of belief, credulitas, credendi temeritas. E. of belief forms a part of their natural character, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperâ.*

EAST, THE, oriens (g. t.). — *pars cœli orientis solis, regio orientis (as a quarter of the heavens).* *To lie towards the e., ad orientem vergere; in orientem spectare: to look towards the e. (of men), ad partem cœli orientis solis spectare: fm the e., ex oriente: fm the e. to west, ab ortu solis ad occidentem: in the e., in oriente (S.).* || 'The East' (= the eastern parts of the world), orientis (solis) partes (C. Fam. 12, 5, 3), terræ, regiones, provincie, gentes.

EAST-SOUTH-EAST WIND, phœnix (Plin. 2, 47, 46, ed. Hardouin). EAST-NORTH-EAST WIND, cæcias.

EAST-WIND, subsolanus. It is an e-w., ventus flat ab ortu solis.

EASTER, *festi dies paschales (not festum paschale); *Paschalia. The festival of E., sollemnia paschalia: E.-eve, *vigilia Paschæ (Krebs aft. Heusing. says Pascha, -æ, not -atis). On E. Monday, Tuesday, &c., secundis, tertis, &c., Paschaliibus (so Krebs recommends, because the Romans said secundis, &c., Cerealiibus, 'on the second day of the Cerealia'). E-week, *tempus Paschale. The E.-fair, *mercatus post dies Paschales institutus.

EASTERLY, ad orientem vergens; in orientem spectans. An e. wind, ventus ex oriente flans.

EASTERN, ad orientem vergens, spectans (of situation or aspect); gen. orientis. The e. nations, orientis (solis) partes (C.), regiones, terræ, &c. (not terræ orientales); Asiaticæ, Asiaticæ (of the inhabitants).

EASTWARDS, ad orientem versus, in orientem (spectare, &c.), ad regionem orientis, ad partem cœli orientis solis.

EASY, || *Not difficult, facilis (g. t. opp. difficilis).* — *solutus, expeditus (free fm difficulties, not entangled or intricate; opp. impeditus).* JN. *facilis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis.* — *nullius negotii (causing no trouble; opp. magni negotii).* *Very e., perfacilis; perexpeditus: an e. passage, *locus expeditus ad explicandum: to be e. (of a passage), facilem explicatum habere (aff. C. de N. D. 3, 39, 93): an e. book, *liber facilis ad intelligendum: it is an e. matter, nihil est negotii; id facile efficit potest: to whom athg is e., solutus in re (e. g. in dicendo); expeditus, solutus atque expeditus ad qd faciendum.*

|| *Easy to, facilis or proclivis, with sup. in u; expeditus ad, with gerund in dum.* And here obs. that aft. facilis [and difficilis] other constructions are preferred. a) facilis ad, with gerund in dum: e. to digest, or e. of digestion, facilis ad concoquendum. ß) with the infin. pres. aft. facile [and difficile] est: it is e. to conquer those who offer no resistance, facile est vincere non repugnantes. γ) by the pass. voice, the adv. facile being then used; e. g. it is not e. to distinguish true love fm pretended, non facile adjudicatur amor verus et fictus. δ) by using a subst. instead of the sup.: e. g. it is e. to distinguish virtues fm vices, virtutum ac vitiorum facilis est distinctio. — To be e. to climb, or of ascent, facillè esse ascensu: to be e. to understand, facillè habere cognitionem: to be e. to explain, facillè habere explicatus: not to be e. to explain, difficilis habere explicatus: it is e. to me to do athg, mihi proclive est qd facere (e. g. transare flumen): it is e. to perceive or understand that, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in proclivum est (it is obvious; not in proclivi or expedito est in the golden age).

|| *Attended with ease (i. e. freedom fm anxiety, &c.), tranquillus, quietus, placidus; pacatus, sedatus* [SYN. in TRANQUIL]. *To live an e. life, quieto animo vivere; tranquille vitam traducere: to be in e. circumstances, or to be e. in one's circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: make yourself e., bono sis animo, or bonum habe animum.* || *Complying, &c., also to temper, facilis (easily persuaded, indulgent).* — *facilis ad concedendum (ready to yield).* — *indulgens (opp. durus).* Know that you are the most e.-tempered of mortals, te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem, acito (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 4). || *Simple, unforced; simplex (natural, of things and persons, also of behaviour).* — *naturalis (unaffected, natural, opp. fucatus, of things).*

EAT, TRANS. edere (g. t.). — *manducare (to chew, to masticate; e. g. a couple of mouthfuls, duas buccas, Oct. ap. Suet.).* — *vesci qâ re (to eat it for the purpose of supporting life; to feed on it).* — *vorare (voraciously).* — *gustare (just to take a taste; e. g. only a little bread and some dates, panem et palmulas).* Eat up, comedere:

not to *e. much*. paullulum cibi tantum sumere (as any given meal); non multi esse cibi (of the habit): to *e. very little*, minimi esse cibi: to be able to *e. and drink a great deal*, cibi vinique capacissimum esse: to *e. nothing*, cibo se abstinere. To give *aby* something to *e.*, qm cibo juvare (refresh him with food); qm cibare manu sua (feed an animal with one's own hand; *ast. Suet. Tib. 72*): to have nothing to *e.*, nihil est mihi, quod famem tolem: to get nothing to *e. for two days*, biduum cibo prohiberi: we must *e. and drink enough* to, tantum cibi et potitionis adhibendum est, ut, &c. (see *C. Cat. Maj. 11, 36*). To give the cattle something to *e.*, pecori cibum dare, pabulum præbere. To *e. aby* out, qm exedere, comedere, or devorare (Com.). *Eat up* (aby's property), ca facultates, opes exhaurire: to *e. aby* out of house and home, perdere qm sumptibus. To *e. one's words*, dicta retractare (V.). *Eat away* or *into*, arrodere (Plin.), addere: to be eaten away by *athg*, rodi, erodi qd re (of metals); *e. g.* the iron is eaten away by rust, ferrum rubigine roditur: the bone is eaten away, os carie infectum est; to a great depth, altius descendit caries (Cels.). To cut into (of corrosive fluids), perrodere.

EAT, INTR. edere; cibum capere, capessere, sumere: to be unable either to *e. or sleep*, cibi somnique inopem esse (O.): the gods neither *e. nor drink*, dñi nec cibus nec potumibus vescuntur: to *e. plentifully*, largiter se invitare: to *e. with a good appetite*, libenter conare: the horse eats well, equus libenter cibo utitur. To eat well (i. e. to be pleasant to the palate), jucunde asperere.

EATABLE, esculentus, edulis; ad vescendum hominibus aptus (vid. *C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106*). *Eatables*, edulia, -lum (all that is *e. except bread*). — cibi, cibaria (g. th. for food).

EATER, edens; qui edit. A great *e.*, homo edax: a great *e. and drinker*, vini cibique capacissimus: a little *e.*, homo non multi cibi: to be a very little *e.*, minimi esse cibi.

EATING, *|| Food*, cibus, cibi, esca (SYN. in Food). *E. and drinking*, cibus potusque; cibus vinumque; victus. Moderate *e. and drinking*, temperatæ esæ modicæque potiones. *Athg* is good *e.*, qd jucunde sapit. Act of eating, *Crel. After e.*, post cibum.

EATING-HOUSE, popina, (SYN. in PUBLIC-HOUSE, vid.) One who keeps an *e.-h.*, popinarius (Lamp. and Jul. Firm.). One who frequents *e.-h.*, popino (H.): popinator (Macr.); hence a glutton, riotous liver, &c.: To frequent *e.-h.*, popinari (Trebb. Pol.); hence to gormandize, &c.: Belonging to an *e.-h.*, popinalis (e. g. delicie, Col.; delicacies fm an *e.-h.*).

EAVES, protectum (g. t. for projecting part of the roof, Jur.). — subgrunda (Varr.), subgrundatio, subgrundum (or sugg.). Under the *e.*, subter subgrundas (Varr.). — stillicidium is the dropping fm the *e.*.

EAVES-DROP, v. aure foribus admoda sermonem captare (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, eq.); also only, ad fores or ab ostio auscultare. — subauscultare pariete interposito (C.); voces ca subauscultando excipere (C.). Let us *e.-d.*, subauscultemus, eequa de me fiat mentio.

EAVES-DROPPER, qui ca (nostro, &c.) sermoni aucups est (Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9); qui sermones (hominum, &c.) aure foribus admoda captat (ast. Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27) — arbiter (one who, being uninvited, has heard or seen what has been said or done; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 3; C. Verr. 5, 31, 80). See also the preceding word.

EBB, s. marinorum æstuum recessus; æstus decensus. At the time of the *e.-tide*, minuentæ æstu (Cæs.). *E. and flow*, marinorum æstuum accessus ac recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. — *|| Fig.* To be at a low *e.* (by various expressions, according to the thing or state to which the phrase is applied) ad inopiam redigi; in marore, in dolore, in mæstitia esse; in malis esse or versari. My purse is at a low *e.*, imparratus sum a pecuniâ; a pecuniâ laboro; in summâ sum difficultate numaria.

EBB, v. recedere, decrescere: this fountain ebbs and flows three times a-day, hic fons ter in die crescit decrescitque. The sea ebbs and flows, æstus maris accedit et reciprocant: the waters are beginning to *e.*, or the ebb-tide is beginning, æstus minuit (Cæs.); undæ recedunt; æstus maris residit, or se recedunt: the sea ebbs and flows twice in every twenty-four hours, bis affluit bisque remeant æstus maris vicinis quaternisque semper horis: when the tide has flowed for six hours, it ebbs for the same number, quum sex horis æstus creverunt, totidem decreverunt rursus iidem (Varr.).

EBONY, ebēnus: of *e.*, ebenynus (late, Hieron.). (290)

EBRIETY, } See DRUNKENNESS.

EBULLITION, bullitus (of boiling water, Vitr.) — æstus (of fire, of the sea; then improper, of passions) — animi motus, impetus, ardor; vehementior animi motus or commotio (C.). An *e. of rage*, irarum æstus (+), exandescencia, iracundia. A sudden *e.*, repentinus motus (C.); his anger entirely disappeared after the first *e. of it*, ex iracundiâ nihil supererat (T. Agr. 22).

ECCENTRIC, eccentricus (Æsoporus, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287). **|| IMPROPR.** somnians (dreamer): fanaticus (enthusiast) — qui contra morem consuetudinemque agit, loquitur, &c. — inauditus (unheard of, of things). Jm. inauditus et novus — insolens (unusual, &c.). He is very *e.*, nihil equale est illi homini (H.).

ECCLESIASTIC, ecclesiasticus. **|| 'An e.,' see ECCLESIASTICAL.** **|| CLERGYMAN.**

ECHO, vocis imago (Echo, G. Echûs, poet.; rare in prose, Plin.). — resonantia (Vitr.). — sonus relictus vox resiliens, repercussa, or reciproca (the sound echoed back). The clear *e.* of the valley, vallis argutæ; Col. 9, 5, 6, who adds quas Græci ἠχώ vocant). To return an *e.*, see to **ECHO**. A place where there is an *e. or e.'s*, locus ubi resonant imagines; locus clamoribus repercussus: where there is a clear *e.*, locus argutus (see Voss. V. Ecl. 8, 22): where there is a gentle or low *e.*, locus, in quo leniter se applicat vox. where there is an indistinct *e.*, locus, in quo vox repulsa resiliens incertas auribus refert significationes: a place where there is no *e.*, locus ubi non resonant imagines. To return a repeated *e.*, voces acceptas numeroso repercussu multiplicare or multiplicato sono reddere. — **|| IMPROPR.** *Athg* is the *e. of athg*, qd ci rei resonat tamquam imago (e. g. gloria virtutis).

ECHO, v. resonare. voci resonare. vocem reddere or remittere. voci respondere.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, see EXPLANATION.

ECLAT, laus, — glorie fulgor. — splendor et nomen: the *e. of athg* disappears, ca rei splendor deletur: to lose *e.*, obsolescere: to give *e. to athg*, illustrare qd (C.); to *aby*, illustrare qm (with or without laudibus, C.); to appear in the forum with *e.*, enitère or elucere in foro: to aim at *e.*, se ostentare; in or by *athg*, ostentare qd. To do *athg* with *e.*, clarum fieri re or ex re; laudem sibi parare or colligere.

ELECTIC, nulli sectæ addictus; qui e fontibus aliorum arbitrio suo quantum quôque modo videtur, haurit (ast. C. Off. 1, 2, 6).

ECLIPSE, s. defectio, defectus: of the sun, &c., solis, &c. **||** Eclipse is post-Class. and rare: it can only be allowed as astron. t. p.

ECLIPSE, v. **IMPROPR.** obscureare: to be eclipsed, obscurari (of sun, moon, stars) — deficere (of sun and moon). **|| IMPROPR.** To *e. aby* (not obscureare qm, but) ca laudem (of several, laudes), gloriam, famam, nomen, nominis famam obscureare. — ci fulgore quodam claritatis suæ tenebras obducere.

ECLIPTIC, linea eclipctica, quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (Serv. ad V. Æn. 10, 216).

ECCLOGUE, carmen bucolicum. poema bucolicum. — ecloga (Plin., prop. an extract: then a poem, as the eclogues of Virgil and Calpurnius).

ECONOMIC, } *|| Relating to domestic eco-*

ECONOMICAL, } nomy, *ad tuendam rem familiarem pertiniens or spectans (ast. C. Xenophontis liber de tuenda re familiari, qui (Economicus inscribitur). — attentus ad rem. diligens (careful). — parcus (sparing; also = too sparing, penurious). Not to be *e.*, largius suo uti (with ref. to one's property); rem familiarem negligere. — *|| Economics*, *tuendæ rei familiaris scientia or disciplina.

ECONOMICALLY, diligenter parce.

ECONOMIST, by adj. under **ECONOMICAL**. He is a great *e. of his time*, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin.).

ECONOMY, diligentia. — parsimonia, in *athg*, ca rei. From *e.*, rei familiaris tuendæ studio. Good *e. in the management of the revenue*, bona vegetigalium ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio. — œconomia is the due arrangement of the parts in a theatrical piece with a view to its effect as a whole. (Q. — In Greek characters in C.) *|| The science of housewifery*, rei familiaris administrandæ scientia.

ECSTASY, *||* **PROPHETIC** trance, secessus mentis et animi a corpore. animus abstractus a corpore. mens evocata a corpore. — ecstasis (Ecl.). — furor (of soothsayers, poets, &c.): he is in an *e.*, animus a corpore abstractus divino instinctu concitatus: to prophesy in an *e.*, per furorem vaticinari; furentem futura

prospicere.—|| *Rapture*, summa voluptas. suavis-
simus voluptatis sensus: *to be in an e.*, summā vo-
luptate affecti: *in an e. of delight*, quasi quodam gaudio
elatus.

ECSTATIC, || *In a preternatural rapture*,
mente incitatus. divino spiritui inflatus or tactus.—
fanaticus. furens. furibundus. lymphaticus
(when the *e. state* is almost carried to a fury, to in-
sanity). || *Rapturous*, &c., suavisimus: *to be in a
state of e. delight*, lætum esse omnibus lætitiis; totum
in lætitudinis effusum esse.

ECTYPE, see COPY.

EDACIOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi plurimi.—gu-
losus. vorax [Syn. in GREEDY].

EDACITY, edacitas (Plaut. C.).

EDDISH, fœnum auctumnale or chordum. *To cut
it*, secare.

EDDY, vortex (a whirl of water or wind, drawing
whatever comes within it to its centre).—turbo (e. of
wind, whirlwind): *an e. of sound*, *rotatio soni.
|| *Back water*, aqua refusa.

EDEMATOSE, see EDEMATOUS.

EDENTATED, edentatus (partic. of edentare, Plaut.
Macrob.).—edentulus (Plaut. and late writers).—den-
tibus carens. *To be e.*, dentes non habere; dentibus
carere.

EDGE, || *Margin*, margo. ora (the former as a
line, the latter as a space; *edgy* of a border, an arti-
ficial, my ornamental, edging).—labrum (e. of some-
thing hollow, 'lip')—crepidu (e. of masonry, e. g. of
streets, of banks, quays, &c.). || *The outer e. of
a thing* is often translated by the adj. extremus: the *e. of
a table*, extrema mensa. The *e. of a cup*, labrum or
ora (Lucr.); poculi; of a shield, ora clipei (V.); of a
river, shell, margo fluminis (Farr.); conchæ; of a
sore, margo ulceris; of a wound, ora vulneris (Cels.);
e. of a garment, limbus (stirpe woven in round the
bottom of a dress)—instita (the long founce, edgy of
Roman matrons, reaching to the instep).—fimbria
(tassel; a tasseled fringe).—clavus (a band sewed
round the e. of a garment). Obs. segments, pl., were
ornaments cut out of gold lamina, and appended to the
bottom of gowns, &c. || *Of an unornamented e.*,
none of these words must be used, but margo or ex-
tremus quasi margo vestis (Plin.). || *Of a cutting
instrument*, acies; of an axe, acies securis. *To
blunt the e. (of a thing)*, aciem hebescere or præstringere
or obtundere: *To sharpen it*, aciem trahere or excitare:
the *e. is growing blunt*, acies hebescit. *To put an army
to the e. of the sword*, omnes trucidare; ad interfectionem
cædere: with the *e.*, cæsim (opp. punctum, with the
point). || *Fra.* acies (e. g. auctoritatis). || *Sharp-
ness*, a) of mental powers, acies (ingenii, mentis,
&c.). ß) Bitterness, amaritudo. acerbitas. || *To
take off the e. of hunger*, lantenter stomachum lenire
(H.). *To set the teeth on e.*, *dentes dolore or stupore quo-
dam afficere. || *Edge-tools*, ferraamenta acuta or
aciem habentia. Prov. *It's ill playing with e-tools*,
*quæ aciem habent, periculose tractantur: *to play
with e-tools*, per ignes incedere (ast. H. incedis per
ignes suppositos cineri doloso).

EDGE, v. || *Border*, prætexere (qd ci rei, prop. *to
fringe with*).—marginare (e. g. viam, *to raise foot-paths
by its side*, L.).—*Sts* cingere, circumdare or coercere
qâ re. A *chlamys* is edged with a border, limbus obit
chlamydem (O.). A garment edged with founces,
vestis limbata (late), fimbriata (Suet.), segmentata;
vestis; &c., fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendebatibus
(Petron.); vestis (purpurâ, &c.) prætexata. || *Sharpen*,
vid. || *Embitter*, irritare; exulcerare; exacerbare
(L.); exasperare (L.); exagitare; irâ incendere. || *To
edge forward*, paulatim promovere (qd in or ad qm
locum).—paulatim advovere (qd ad qm locum). || *Ex-
cite* aby, see EGO ON. || *INTR.* *To e. forwards*, 'to e.
on a point of wind'; Dryd., (of a ship), vento adverso
tardius cursum conficere: *to e. out of any scrape*, &c.,
clam se subducere (withdraw secretly); paulatim se ex
qâ re expungere.

EDGED, see SHARP. Two-e., anceps (e. g. securi-
cula, Plaut.; securis, O.). || *Not bipennis, unless
the instrument has two pennæ, heads or blades*, e. g.
like an axe.

EDGELESS, acie carens. obtusâ acie. hebes. ob-
tusius. retusius.

EDGING, see EDGE: *edgy* 'edge of a garment.'

EDIBLE, esculentus. edulis.—ad vescendum aptus
(vid. C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106).

EDICT, edictum. *To publish an e.*, edictum sorti-
bere, edere or proponere; edicere: *to order by an e.*
that; *to publish an e. that*, &c., edicere, ut &c.: *to*
(291)

publish an e. that—not; or to forbid by an e., that &c.
edicere or edicto sancire, ne &c.; edictum interponere,
ne &c.: *to annul an e.*, edictum propositum (publicâ
sententiâ) irritum pronunciare. By e., ex edicto.

EDIFICATION, *pietatis excitatio: *for e.*, *sancti-
tatis alendæ causâ, *ut salubriter moneatur qs (G.),
*ad pietatis or honestatis studium excitandum, alen-
dum, confirmandum (K.).

EDIFY, *pios sensus in animo ex excitare (G.); or
excitare aique alere (K.); *animos virtutis or rerum
divinarum studio imbuire (K.): *to be edified*, *salu-
briter moneri: *to e. others by his life*, example, &c.,
*vitâ or exemplo in aliis honestatis or virtutis studium
excitare or alere: *his sermon has edified me*, *oratio
ejus pietatis sensus in animo meo excitavit or confir-
mavit: *a means of edifying*, *pietatis incitamentum,
adjumentum (Bau.). || *Build*, vid.

EDIFYING, plus. bonus. utilis. saluber. *To preach
an e. discourse*, *apte ad pius sensus commovendos
(alendos, confirmandos) in sacris dicere: *apte ad
pietatis sensum (or virtutis amorem) excitandum in
sacris dicere. An e. book, *liber ad pius sensus exci-
tandos (alendos, confirmandos) aptus or factus.

EDIT, edere librum (as i. t.); not in lucem edere).
Edited by A. (on a title page), editit A.

EDITION, editio (e. g. Homeri versus, qui tamen
non in omni editione reperitur, Q. It must therefore
be retained as i. t., though meaning a particular copy.
Reing allows this, but rejects the pl. editions for e. t.;
Krebs justly asks, why?). The Aldine e. t., libri Aldini
(according to those who reject editions). A first, second,
&c. e., *librum primum, iterum, &c. editus. To prepare a
new e., *novam editionem parare: *to bring out a new e.*,
*librum denuo typis excubendum curare. || *Librum
repetere is bad Lat.*: *to print a large e.*, *multa exem-
plaria libri typis excubenda curare: the e. is out of
print, *omnia exemplaria vendita sunt. The e. will
contain every thing, *editio habebit omnia.

EDITOR, *editor (to be retained as i. t.). The e. s
of Hesychius, *qui Hesychium ediderunt; or *qui ad
Hesychium edendum se contulerunt.

EDUCATE, educare (to educate in this sense
is my præ-Class., though occasionally used by C.;
e. g. quem procreavit et educerit, Or. 2, 28, 124;
also L., V., T., &c.).—alere (to furnish every thing
necessary for support; e. g. of a philanthropist, who
adopts and e. a child).—tollere, suscipere (to take up
a child aft. its birth as a sign that the person so doing
recognizes it as his own, and will e. it; see Ruhnk.
Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14; C. Ecl. p. 345). To be educated
fm one's infancy in aby's house, a parvo or a primâ in-
fantia in cs domo educi. To adopt and e. a child,
adoptare et educere; educere pro filio or filia.—|| *To
teach*, erudire, excolere (to not efformare). To be
well educated, bene doctum et educatum esse; insti-
tutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili.

EDUCATION, educatio.—disciplina (training and
instruction; either as received or given; see Herz. Cæs.
B. G. 6, 14).—eruditio (formation by e. and instruction).
—doctrina (learned e.): a delicate e., educatio mollis;
a polished e., educationis delicie (T. Germ. 20, 2): a
man of e., homo urbanus, vir humanitate politus (edgy
in respect of manners, &c.); homo eruditus (formed by
e. and instruction); homo doctus (of a learned e.): a
man of good e., homo institutus liberaliter educatione
doctrinâque puerili; homo bene doctus et educatus
without e., politioris humanitatis expert; humanitatis
inops: of but little (mean, ordinary, &c.) e., humil
cultu educatus: to give one's children a good e., liberos
bene educare: to send one's son any where for e., filium
educandum or in disciplinam mittere qd: to entrust
one's son to aby for his e., puerum ci in disciplinam or
ci educandum tradere: to come any where for e., qd
in disciplinam venire or (of several) convenire: to have
received a learned e., optimarum artium studiis erudi-
tum esse: not to have received a sufficiently learned e.,
doctrinâ non satis excultum or non satis eruditum esse:
to give any one a poor e., humil cultu educare qm; a
good e., liberaliter educare qm; a learned e., doctrinâ
qm instruere; cs animum doctrinâ excolere: to receive
a learned, scientific e., doctrinâ or literis erudiri.

EDUCATOR, educator (g. t. with ref. both to physical
and moral education: orig. of foster-parents, then also
of pædagog). IN. educator præceptorque (e. g. prin-
cips, T.). To be an e. of youth, formare vitam juven-
tutis et mores. See TUTOR, TEACHER.

EDUCE, } educere. See DRAW OUT.

EDUCT, }

EDULCORATE, educare (Matthias ap. Gell. γλυ-
καίνειν). See SWEETEN.

EEL, anguilla (*anguilla Muræna, Linn.). *He is as slippery as an e.*, anguilla est, elabitur (Plant.). *Fishing for e's.*, captura anguillarum. *E-pond*, anguillarum (Gloss.).

EFFABLE, quod dici, pronuciari, &c. potest (effabilis, late; Appul.).

EFFACE, delere, extinguere (g. tt.; also fig.). — inducere. eradere. obliterare [SYN. in Blot out]. *To e. the recollection of athg.*, memoriam ea rei delere or obliterare; *an insult*, contumeliam extinguere; *a disgrace*, maculam delere, eluere; *aby's name fm the register* (Addict.), nomen ea eximere de tabulis; *aby's name fm the list of senators*, eradere qm alio senatorio (T.); *fm a book*, nomen tollere ex libro: *the recollection of athg is gradually effaced*, memoria ea rei sensim obscuratur et evanescit. See ERASE.

EFFECT, effectus (both the efficient power contained in athg, and the effected consequence). — vis (power). JX. vis et effectus. — efficientia (efficient power). — impulsus (impulse). — appulus (the approach of an efficient cause. *reply of the sun*; then, generally, the operation of one thing on another). — eventus (result). — *The slow e. of medicine*, tarditas mediculæ: *to take e.*, to be of e., vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse* (of medicines, &c.): *to have the same e.*, eodem effectus habere: *the medicine is taking e.*, venis concipitur medicina; *is of no e.*, medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: *to have no e.*, irritum or frustra esse: *to take e. upon athg*, vim habere ad qm, or in qm re; *vim exercere in qd* (not vim exserere in qd, *which is not Lat.*): *to take e. on aby.*, effectum esse erga qm (of medicines); *efficacem esse ad qm* (of medicines and other things); *qm or cs animum movere or commovere* (of what affects the mind): *to have great e. upon aby.*, cs animum vehementer movere or percutere: *prayers* *which seldom miss of their e. upon female hearts*, preces, quæ ad mulieribus ingentium efficacia sunt (L.): *to have a different e. upon different minds*, varie animos efficere: *to have a good e.*, boni qd efficere: *to have a beneficial e. upon aby.*, salubrem vim in qm exercere; ci prodesse: *to have an injurious e. upon aby.*, ci nocere. *Without e.*, to no e., sine effectu. — frustra (in vain): *without any e.*, sine ullo effectu: *what is of little e.*, or *without e.*, parum efficax (not inefficax post-Clas.). *To bring to full e.*, perficere; ad effectum adducere or perducere (not qd effectum dare, tradere, &c., is old Lat.). *To do in e.* (= to do as good as do) may often be translated by quum with the indicat.; the sentence 'to do this in e. to do,' being turned into the form 'when you do this, you do,' Thus, this is in e. to say; or to say this in e. to say, quum hoc dico (dicit, &c.) dico (dicit, &c.), qm quum in portum dico, in urbem dico: *to name these tribes was in e. to say*, (that you had rather be tried by judges who did not know you, than by judges who did, quum has tribus edidisti, ignotis tu iudicibus, quam notis, uti malle indicasti.) In effect, re. vera. reape. to et veritate (in reality, not in words as it was in e. ut erat (e. multa, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia). — The purpose or general tenour of a speech, &c. The speech was to this e., orationis summa erat: the letter was to this e., epistolæ his verbis concepta erat; in epistolâ scriptum erat his fere verbis: a letter to the same e., in eandem rationem scripta epistola: *Cæsar said a good deal more to the same e.*, multa a Cæsare in eandem sententiam dicta sunt: *to that e.* (= end), that &c., hac mente. hoc consilio (ut) &c. // Effects, res. bona. My, thy, &c. e's, mly by neut. plur. of possessive pron. I carry all my e's with me, omnia mea mecum porto.

EFFECT, v. ad effectum adducere (not qd effectum dare, tradere, reddere, are præ-Clas.). efficere. ad exitum adducere. ad finem perducere. absolvere. perficere [SYN. in ACCOMPLISH].

EFFECTIBLE, quod fieri or effci potest.

EFFECTIVE, efficax (q. i. Cæst. ap. C. — L. not C. or Cæs.). — valens (strong, powerful, &c., both of things, as medicines, proofs, &c., and of persons; e. g. a logician, dialecticus). — fortis (strong, of medicines, &c.). — præsens (exercising immediate influence; e. g. medicina: præsens taneus post-Clas.). — potens (powerful; of medicines, arguments, &c. my poet. and in post-Aug. prose). 'E. of athg' (Bacon, Taylor, &c.), efficiens ea rei (C.), also effector or effectrix ea rei. *Effectivus occurs in effectiva ars* (Q. 2, 18, 5) *working*; that is, neither merely contemplative nor terminating in the act (like dancing), but leaving some effect or product behind it. E. agst athg, valens adversus qd: to be e., vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse*: to be very e., magnum vim ha-

bere: *we must take more e. measures*, fortioribus remediis utendum est (L.): *the engines now began to prove e.*, opera jam erant in effectu. *An e. cause*, causa efficiens (C.). — quod ci rei efficienter antecedit. *To be e. of athg*, efficienter esse ea rei (e. g. virtus efficiens est voluptatis). *As a military term*, qui arma ferre or munus militiæ sustinere potest (*fm health, strength, &c.* cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 18, L. 22, 11): *the army consists of ten thousand e. men*, decem milia in armis sunt.

EFFECTIVELY, efficienter (C.). — efficaciter (Sen. Plin.; in an effectual manner).

EFFECTLESS, sine (ullo) effectu. — invalidus (opp. fortis, valens, of medicines). — luillilis. *To be e. (of things)*, irritum or frustra esse.

EFFECTOR, effector. mollitor. auctor. architectus. JX. parens effectoque. [SYN. in AUTHOR.]

EFFECTUAL, efficax. valens. fortis. præsens [SYN. in EFFECTIVE]. *An e. remedy*, valens medicamentum (Cels.). præsens medicina, remedium (Col.): e. consolation, valens solatium (Sen.). e. agst athg, valens adversus qd: to be e., vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse*: to be very e., vim magnum habere: *the medicine is e.*, concipitur venis medicamentum; *is not e.*, medicina imbecillior est, quam morbus: *to adopt more e. measures*, fortioribus remediis agere: *he thought that the most e. measures should be taken to prevent this*, ne id accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi existimabat.

EFFECTUALLY, efficienter (C.); efficaciter (Sen. Plin.). — non frustra (not in vain). — prospere (successfully). — potenter (powerfully; Q.).

EFFECTUATE, ad effectum adducere. See EFFECT. **EFFEMINACY**, mores effeminati. effeminatus animi languor (Qu. C. in C. Epp.). vita effeminata, mollis, delicata, enervata — mollities or molities; or by Crcl. with effeminare (not effeminatio very late).

EFFEMINATE, v. tr. effeminare. emollire. — delicis frangere qm. nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (Q.). — [JX.] effeminari; emoliri.

EFFEMINATE, adj. mollis. mollis et effeminatus. delicatus. — homo vultus (an e. dandy, who has plucked out his superfluous hairs; Q. 2, 5, 12).

EFFEMINATELY, mollior. effeminatè.

EFFERVESCE, fervere. effervescere (prop. and impr.; e. g. vinum effervescit; in dicendo stomacho iracundiusque effervescere).

EFFERVESCENCE, fervor (of new wine, musti; also impr.).

EFFETE, [Barren, vid. —] Worn out with age, &c., effect (e. g. corpus C.); vires, senectus, F.). — senectus (F.) or ætate (S.) confectus. — enectus (worn out by hunger and suffering). — obsoletus (worn out; prop. of garments). — hebetatus. retusus. obtusus (blinded; all prop. and impr.).

EFFICACIOUS, efficax (Crcl. ap. C. Epp. and L.; not C. or Cæs.). — often by Crcl. with efficere, valere, vim habere. See EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

EFFICACIOUSLY, efficienter (rare, but Clas.). — efficaciter (post-Clas.; but not of rare occurrence).

EFFICACY, vis (power; or Crcl. with valere). — virtus (medicinal property of herbs, &c.). — efficacitas, efficientia (not efficacia, post-Clas. in the elder Pliny). In poetry sic pondera (interdum lacrimæ pondera vocis habent, O.). Natural e., naturalis efficientia or potestas.

EFFICIENCY, } efficientia; see EFFICACY.

EFFICIENT, see EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

EFFIGY, effigies. imago (see IMAGE). *To burn or hang in e.*, *effigiem ea comburere or (arbores) suspendere.

EFFLORESCENCE, [Production of flowers; Crcl. with florem mittere or expellere. —] On the skin, scabies (g. t.; also on trees). — mentigra; mentigo (on the chin). — lepra (leprosy). — pustule (heat-spots on any part of the body). — porrigio (on the head). — rubores (redness). — boia (Lucili. ap. Fest., Plin.; a disease in which red pimples rise in the flesh). — molestia (little troubles; on the face, &c.). — exanthema; pl., exanthemata (Marc. Empir.; in Cels. in Greek characters).

EFFLUENCE, [The flowing forth fm, effluviu. profuvium. —] What flows forth; Crcl. with manare, fluere; manare et fluere. There are many e's fm the moon, multa a lunâ manant et fluunt: the souls of men are merely e's fm the soul of the universe, ex animo per naturam rerum omnem intento et commeanne nostri animi carpuntur. Ex universa mente divinâ delibatos animos habemus. Our souls are e's of the Deity, a naturâ Deorum haustos animos et delibatos habemus: those forms of Epicurus, uch he cog-

sidera e.s. fm the surface of bodies, illæ Epicuri figuræ, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere.

EFFLUVIUM, efflūvium (*the flowing forth; e. g. humoris e corpore*).—id quod a qâ re manat et fuit; id quod ex qâ re effluit.

EFFLUX, *|| Act of flowing forth, fluxio (C.)*.—efflūvium.—profluvium.—*|| Effusio*, effusio (*e. g. animi in lætitiâ, C.; hence 'efflux of piety' [Hammond], 'pii animi or sensus effusio'.*)—*|| That wch flows forth, id, quod a qâ re manat et fuit; id, quod ex qâ re effluit [see EFFLUENCE].*

EFFLUXION, see EFFLUENCE, EFFLUX.

EFFORCE, *|| Break through, perrumpere (e. g. per mediam hostium aciem)*.—perforare (parietem).—effringere (fores).—*|| Ravish, vid.*

EFFORT, contentio. intentio (*as action*).—labor.—conatus. Jn. conatus studiumque. *To make e.s., niti. coniti. eniti; vain e.s., inanes contentiones or impetus: superfluous or immoderate e.s., effusa contentio: to make great e.s., vires or nervos intendere or contendere; a very great e.s., omni opæ atque opæ eniti; in qth, acerrime agere qd; obnix facere qd: to make immense e.s., contendere et laborare; omni opæ atque opæ eniti (ut &c.). to require great e.s., positum esse in labore: to direct all one's thoughts and e.s. to aith, omnem cogitationem ac mentem figere in qâ re; totum animum atque curam ponere in qâ re; ad rem omni ferri cogitatione; totum et mente et animo in rem insistere: to make e.s. useless, conatum infringere: to make e.s. above one's strength, se supra vires extendere: to make vain e.s., inanes impetus facere; in any matter, frustra conari qd: to make e.s. above one's years, præter ætatem facere: with e., contente: with great e., enixe. obnix: with the greatest e.s., manibus pedibusque: not without the greatest e.s., non sine summâ industriâ.*

EFFRONTERY, os impudens, durum or ferreum. impudentia. *A person of great e., homo perfrectus frontis.*

EFFULGENCE, fulgor. claritas. nitor. splendor. candor [Syn. in BRIGHTNESS]. *The e. of glory, glorie fulgor.*

EFFULGENT, clarus. lucidus. fulgens. nitidus. splendidus. lumbosus, &c. [Syn. in BRIGHT]. *To be e., effulge (L.). splendescere; nitescere, &c.*

EFFUSE, fundere, effundere, profundere qd.—(in sacrificio) libare.

EFFUSION, effusio (aquæ, &c.; also fig. e. g. animi in lætitiâ; hominum ex oppidâ).—libatio (in a sacrifice). *E. of blood, cædes, or Crcl., with cædem or sanguinem facere (sang. effundere, profundere = to shed one's own blood). A victory won without any e. of blood, victoria incurrenta (L.).*

EGG, ovum. *A new-laid e., ovum recens (opp. ov. vetustum or requietum): a raw e., ovum crudum: an addle-e., a wind-e., ovum irritum or urinum: ovum silens (in wch no motion of the young bird is heard): the e.s. are addle, ova carent animalibus (Col.): an e. in wch the young bird is formed prematurely, ovum abortivum: a hard-boiled e., ovum durum: a soft-boiled e., ovum molle: very soft-boiled, ovum sorbille (so that one can sup it up): fried e.s., ova assa; ova ex butyro or ex oleo fricta: to lay e.s., ova gignere, parere (C.), ponere, edere (Col.): to lay small e.s., ova exigua facere: to sit upon e.s., ovis incubare (Col., or ova incubare, Parr.); ova eniti (Col. 8, 11, to hatch); ovis excludere pullos (to hatch): to place e.s. under a hen, ova gallinæ supponere (C.): ova gallinæ (incubanda) subjicere (Plin.): they are as like as one e. to another, nec ovum ovo similis (Plin.): to tread as if he were walking on e.s., ire suspensio gradu; pedem summis digitis suspendere. *The white of an e., album or albumen ovi, albus ovi liquor.*—Prov. To teach one's grandmother to suck e.s., sus Minervam, ut alunt (ὅς τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν, C.); malleus manubrio sapientior [Plaut. Epid. 3, 8, 87].*

EGG-SAUCE, *jus ovis mixtum.

EGG-SHELL, ovi putamen (Col.), or testa (Veget.), or calix (Plin.).

EGG-SPOON, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121).

EGG ON, impellere qm (ad or in qd, C.).—qm or cs animum incendere, concitare, excitare, incitare, impellere, commovere, stimulare; stimulis concitare ad qd; stimulos ci admoveere (all C.); percellere qm (L.).

EGLANINE, *rosa canina.

EGOTISM, vana de se persuasio. jactantia sui. ostentatio sui. immodica sui æstimatoria (aft. Curt. 8, 1, 22).

EGOTIST, sibi valde placens (Petron. 126, 9).—Im-

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modicus sui æstimator (aft. Curt. 8, 1, 22).—cui omnia sua placent (Q.). *To be a great e., valde sibi placere. valde or magnopere se admirari.*

EGREGIOUS, being used by us in a depreciating sense, should never be translated by egregius (= *favorably distinguished above others; one of many*). *An e. blunder, magnum mendum (C.). vitium vel pessimum or vel maximum. vitium non inter minima (all Q.). An e. fool, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (aft. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, fin.).*

EGREGIOUSLY, valde. vehementer. mirum in modum. mirum quantum. incredibile quantum. *To be e. deceived, vehementer, valde (sed never egregie) errare; probe errare (Com.).*—Obs. Egregie is used in a good sense; except in Ter.; also egregie improbus (Gell.). *To be e. ignorant, vehementer ignorare (never egregie).*

EGRESS, *||* exitus. egressus.—effugium (way of

EGRESSION, *||* escape). *To have an e., patere.*

EGRET, *ardea Garzette (Linn.).

EIDER, *anas mollissima (Linn.).

EIDER-DOWN, *plumæ anatium (Islandicarum)

mollissimæ.

EIGHT, octo.—octōni (distributive: e. a-piece; e. each time, &c., and with nouns used in the pl. only; e. letters, octonæ literæ; but e. letters of the alphabet, octo literæ: each chariot carried e. persons, octonos viros singuli currus vehabant) e. or nine, octo novem; octo aut novem: twice e., bis octo: consisting of e., octonarius (e. g. numerus; consisting of e. units, the number e.; fistula, a pipe, the plate of wch is e. inches broad): e. years old, octo annos natus (octennis, Ammian.). eery e. days, octavo quoque die; transactis octonis diebus (at the expiration of every eighth day): e. and a half, octo et dimidiatus or et dimidius; octo et semis (the latter when the half is that of a whole wch is divided into twelve parts [semis is the half of an as]; thus, 8½ feet long, longus octo pedes et semissem; not sequul-octavus, that is, in the proportion of 8:9, or 8½, λόγος ἐκτὸς οὐκ ὅμοιος, ἡ + ἡ): eight-twelfths (the whole being an as), bes (G. besis; as coin, weight, measure, &c., also 8 ounces [uncle] and 8 inches): e. inches long, bessalis: a litter or palanquin carried by e. persons, octophōros (lectica): e. asses, octussis (H. Sat. 2, 3, 156): in the year e., octavo anno: to drive e. horses (of the person so conveyed), octojugibus vehi: the e. (at cards, dice, &c.), numerus octonarius: e. times, octies: e. times a-year, octies anno: e. o'clock, secunda (sc. hora) according to the Rom. reckoning, octava according to ours: e. hundred, octingenti; (distributive) octingenti or octingenteni (both in Priscian, 1353, P.): consisting of e. hundred, octingenarius: e. hundred times, octingenties (late): the e. hundredth, octingentesimus.

EIGHT-FOLD, octuplus; octuplicatus; (as subst.) octuplum: an e.-f. punishment, pena octupli: to be condemned to pay e.-f., damari octupli: the field bears e.-f., ager efficit or effert cum octavo.

EIGHTEEN, duodeviginti; (less cmly) decem et octo.—duodeviceni (distributive): boys of e. years old, pueri duodevicensium annorum: e. letters, duodevicensæ literæ: but, e. letters (of the alphabet), duodeviginti literæ.—e. months, sex mensium et anni spatium: e. years old, duodeviginti annorum; duodeviginti annos natus: boys of e. years old, pueri duodevicensium annorum: e. times, *duodevices: e. times as large, *duodeviginti partibus major.

EIGHTEENTH, duodevicesimus. octavus declinus.

EIGHTH, octavus. Every e. man, octavus quisque: every e. month, octavo quoque mense: for the e. time, octavum (L. 6, 36): an e. (part), octava (with or without pars): a soldier of the e. legion, octavianus; the e. month, mensis October (in the Rom. year), mensis Augustus (of our year). An e., octava (sc. pars, wch may be expressed)—octans (of a circle; but it was a measuring instrument = 45 degrees, Vitruv.).—sesecunia (of a whole divided into twelve parts, like the Rom. As).

EIGHTIETH, octogesimus.

EIGHTY, octoginta.—octogeni (distributive). E. times, octogies. A man of e. years old, octogenerius; also octoginta annos natus. The men of e. years old, senes octogenerii; senes octogentium annorum.

EITHER—OR, aut—aut. vel—vel. sive (seu)—sive (seu).—Obs. 1) Aut is objective, and refers to a real difference in the things or notions themselves: vel is subjective, and relates to a difference between them as contemplated by the mind of the person who is speaking or acting about them; aut—aut therefore should be used when things are strongly opposed in their own nature, aut dives aut pauper; aut frigus aut calor; aut Cicero aut Pompeius, &c. Aut—aut should also be used

in the sense of either, or at least [aut in omni, aut in magna parte vitæ, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 28]. Aut—aut may stand in interrogative and comparative sentences, and may follow negatives. (2) Vel—vel. In aut—aut the members necessarily exclude each other; in vel—vel they only exclude each other arbitrarily, according to the view of the speaker, and it is not implied that they might not possibly co-exist. Vel—vel sometimes approaches to the meaning of sive—sive; i. e. the speaker conceives the things as different indeed, but not essentially, so that it is immaterial which is taken: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim. The second vel may be strengthened by etiam, vero, etiam, or omnino. (3) Sive—sive is the 'either—or' of indifference, the speaker leaving it undecided, fm ignorance or any other motive, *que name, supposition, &c.*, is the correct one; e. g. sive casu, sive consilio; sive felicitate quadam, sive bonitate naturæ, &c. In the best prose, *etiam* in *sive*—*sive* is used; with the exception, however, of *Cæsar*, who has *autem* *seu*—*seu*. In post-Aug. writers we have also *sive*—*seu*, or *seu*—*sive*. The second *sive* may be strengthened by *etiam*.—4) After negatives, the usual way of translating 'either—or' is by (neque)—neque; e. g. nemo unquam neque poeta neque orator fuit; nihil loci est neque segnitie neque sociordie [see end of Obs. 1, on aut]. Not either—or, neque (neq)—neque (neq). E.—or even, aut—aut etiam, aut—aut vero (the second being the stronger supposition).—vel—vel etiam; vel etiam vero; vel omnino. The aut or vel may be repeated three or more times. The first aut may also be omitted, just as in English; we must (either) conquer or die, hic (a ut) vincendum, aut moriendum militis.

EITHER (of the two), alteruter (either one or the other).—uter, uterque (my 'which', 'whichever' of the two, but it is 'either', e. g. si uter [orator et decurmanus] velit).—uterlibet. utervis (either of the two indifferently).—utrum mavis (which of the two you choose). Nor did he wish to deprive the state of *e.* army, neque republicam alterutro exercitu privare voluit: if any one had not been of *e.* side, si qui non alterutrus partis fuisset: take or choose *e.*, utrumlibet elige or utrum horum mavis accipie: in *e.* way the consequence will be a great confusion, utroque modo summa sequetur confusio (Q. 3, 6, 29). I have less strength than *e.* of you, minus habeo virum, quam utervis vestrum: let *e.* abuse the other, utroque utrumque vituperato. Not—either, neuter; on either (= each) side, alterutrumque (Plin. 20, 7, 26).

EJACULATE (Dart out), jacere. ejicere. — mittere (also preces).

EJACULATION, || Act of darting forth, jactus (act of throwing); or Crcl.—|| Hasty prayer, *preces subite [Kraft gives preces jacularia: as a middle-Lat. expression]. To utter an *e.*, *preces subitas mittere.

EJACULATORY, Crcl.—|| subito missus (of prayers). EJECT, ejicere (with ex or de; *seld.* abl. only, except with domo [= out of the house; or out of one's home]; cast out; also of casting up through the mouth; blood, sanguinem).—pellere qd re, ex or de qd re (drive away or out, domo, civitate, patriâ, foro or e foro).—expellere qd re, ex or a qd re (drive out, domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republicâ; fm one's possessions, possessionibus; fm one's country, a patriâ).—depellere qm qd re and de qd re (drive away: urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ).—exigere qm qd re, ex or de qd re (domo; e civitate).—dejecere ex or de (cast out violently, *etiam* as milit. t. i.; out of the fort, ex castello; fm his estate, de fundo).

EJECTION, ejectio (casting forth; e. g. sanguinis, Vitr.).—expulsiō. excreatio (of spitting forth; e. g. blood).—dejectio (sc. alvi).—|| As legal term for expulsion, dejectio (C. pro Cæcin. 30, 57; ejectment fm a property).—expulsiō. exactio. ejectio (also fm context = banishment fm a state). See EXPULSION.

EJECTMENT, dejectio (C. pro Cæcin. 30, 57). Or by Crcl. with dejecere (e. g. de fundo).

EJULATION, ejulatio (Plaut. C.).

EKE, adv. See ALSO.

EKE, v. augere. adaugere (qd qd re). addere (qd cl rei). See ENLARGE.—|| Eke out (one thing with another), supplere; expiere (to add what is wanting).—pensare; compensare (qd qd re or cum re).—|| Lengthen, viâ.

ELABORATE, v. qd conficere, perficere (complete); scribere. condere (compose).—commentari.—|| Not elaborare qd, *qd* is found only in a doubtful passage in the elder Plin. The verb itself is found in *Class. prose* only in *inf.* and *perf. particip. pass.*—|| Elaborated, &c.: see ELABORATE.

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ELABORATE, *adj.* magno labore confectus (in a good sense).—opere perfectus (Hirt. B. G. 8, proem.).—anxius. nimius. *nimia diligentia elaboratus. perfectus. perpolitus. nimis exquisitus (e. g. munditia). *E.* elegance of style, anxia orationis elegantia (Gell.). An *e.* work, liber diligenter accurateque scriptus. Accurate without being painfully *e.*, accuratus et sine molestia diligens (e. g. elegantia, C. Brut. 38).

ELABORATELY, curiose. accurate. diligenter. laboriose (Catull. and Cels.; but comp. and superl., C.).—opere (e. g. nihil est tam opere ab aliis perfectum quod, &c., Hirt.).

ELABORATENESS, nimia diligentia or cura.

ELANCE, see DART, HURL.

ELAPSE (of time), præterite. transire (to pass by).—intercedere. interponi. interesse. interjectum esse (to be placed between one event or point of time and a subsequent one).—peragi. confici (to be spent).—circumagi (to roll round).—consumi (to be consumed).—effluere (to pass away rapidly and unprofitably; not simply 'to elapse').—|| Not præterabi; nor elabi, elapsus, except in the sense of slipping away unprofitably; as Sen.; magna vite pars elabitur male agentibus. Hardly a year had elapsed since this conversation occurred, vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone: ten days had not yet elapsed, dies nondum decem intercesserant: after two years were already elapsed, biennio jam confecto. Nearly thirty years elapsed between the building of Lavinium and the founding of the colony of Alba Longa, inter Lavinium et Albam Longam deductam triginta ferme interfuerunt anni: two years have elapsed, amplius sunt sex anni.

ELASTIC, *elasticus.—recellens (Bau., *ast.* Lucr.; terra retro recellit, 6, 573).—mollis (soft). Præperusissimilis (what can be driven back; Cæsar. Tur. Tard.).

ELASTICITY, *natura or vis elastica: e. of the air, intensio aeris (Sen. Nat. Quæst. 2, 6, 2).

ELATE, elatus (qd re, lifted up by).—superbiâ sese efferens (S.).—inflatus, with or without jactatione or insolentia.

ELATE, v. efferre qm.—inflare. sufflare (puff a person up). To *e.* a man, inflare cs animum (ad qd; e. g. ad intolerabilem superbiâ, L.). To be elated, se efferre or efferri (qd re); by prosperity or success, secundâ fortunâ efferri; secundis rebus intumescere or insollescere.—|| Raise, heighten (in a good sense), viâ.

ELATION, elatio (act of lifting up; e. g. animi, virium).—fastus (insolent pride).

ELBOW, cubitum. To lean on one's *e.*, in cubitum inniti. corpus in cubitum levare.—|| IMPR. Bending, cubitum (e. g. ore, Plin.).—versura (outward bending at the angle of a wall; Vitruv.); of a chair, ancon; of land, lingua. lingua.—|| To be at aby's elbow (= to be near him), sub manibus cs esse (of persons; see Planc. in C. Epp. 10, 23, 10; ad manum or præ manibus esse are of things); to have aby at one's *e.*, qm ad manum habere (e. g. servum).

ELBOW, v. cubitis depulsa (e. g. qm de viâ, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13); cubitis trudere hinc et inde (e. g. convivas, Mart.). To *e.* one's way, cubitis de viâ depulsa homines; penetrare prope densam turbam.

ELBOW-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cæsar. Tur. Tard.).—cathêdra (of Rom. ladies).

ELBOW-GREASE (= labour, hard work), contentio. labor, summa industria.

ELBOW-ROOM, PROPRI. *spatium, in quo libere or facile se movendi datur copia or facultas, locus laxior (L.). || IMPROPR. campus in quo late vagari or exultare possis, or campus only (opp. angustie). To have plenty of *e.*, late vagari posse.

ELD, see AGE.

ELDER, major natu (opp. minor natu); also major only.—prior. superior (the one who lived first; e. g. the *e.* Dionysius, Dionysius superior). The *e.*, or one's *e.*, senes; parentes (opp. liberi). || In the Church, presbyter (Eccl.).

ELDER, s. sambucus. arbor sambucea [*sambucus nigra, Linn.]. Elderberry, sambucus (late). Elder-flower, fls sambuci: e. syrup, *succus sambucis expressi.

ELDER-TREE, see ELDER, s.

ELDERSHIP, ætatis privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 2: not primogenitura). || Church-eldership, presbyterium (e. g. presbyterii honos, Cyprian).

ELDEST, natu maximus: the *e.* of his children, vetustissimus liberorum (T.): the *e.* of the race, stirpis maximus: the *e.* of this generation, vetustissimus ex iis, qui vivunt.

ELECAMPANE, inula.—nectarea (sc. herba).

ELECT, creare (v. pr. of the constitutional election of a magistrate, or even a king).—capere (when the elected person is taken, without or agst his will, fm his family circle, as was the case with the Vestal Virgins and the Flamen Dialis).—legere (to choose with ref. to the qualities required for the office).—eligere (to make a choice out of several persons; not to take the first that comes to hand). JN. eligere et creare (e. g. a king).—deligere (to make a choice of him who seems fittest for the office in question).—cooptare (to elect a colleague into the body of wch the elector is himself a member).—designare (to appoint to an office after a previous election).—declareare (to declare a person elected; said either of the presiding magistrate or of the people assembled in their Comitia). To e. a senator, qm in senatum legere or cooptare: to e. a man consul, qm consulem creare: to e. an arbiter, capere arbitrum: to e. aby into the place of another, subrogare, sufficere qm in cs locum (subrog. of the presiding magistrate who proposes the person to the people, suff. of the people itself).

ELECT, as adj. electus.—a Deo electus (in theol. sense). The consul e., consular designatus.

ELECTION, || Choïce, electio (act of choosing).—optio (liberty of choice).—arbitrium (free will).—eligendi optio; also optio et potestas; potestas optioque. Aby may make his e. to do this, &c., liberum est ei qd facere (i. e. rather than something else, &c.); and also in Inst. Just. &c., for the power of an heir, legatæ, &c., to accept or refuse the heirship, legacy, &c.). To allow aby to make his e., ci optionem dare or facere, or deferre (all C.), wot terre.—electionem dare, prps only in Vell. 2, 72, 5) (See CHOICE); potestatem optionemque facere ci, ut eligat (C.); facere ci arbitrium in eligendo. || Election to an office, creatio. In Lat. opt comitia, pl. (i. e. the assembly at wch a person is elected; e. g. tuis comitiis): of a member of Parliament, *creatio senatoris Britannici. || Day of e., dies comitalis: the day of your e., comitia tua.

ELECTIONEERING, &c., the nearest term is ambitus, ūs, wch, however, denotes only corrupt e. proceedings.

ELECTIVE, qui e. eligitur. An e. monarchy, *regnum, in quo rex creatur, non nascitur.

ELECTOR, || One who has the right of voting at an election, *qui suffragium or jus suffragii habet.—elector (one who chooses, selects, &c., Auct. Her. 4, 4). || As title of a German prince, elector (i. t.).

ELECTRIC, } *electricus: e. machine, *machina
ELECTRICAL, } electrica.

ELECTRICITY, *vis or natura electrica.

ELECTRIFY, *vi electricā imbuerē. || Fig.) incendere qm or cs animum; mirifice or mirandum in modum afficere, percellere qm.

ELECTUARY, elegima, n. (Plin.).

ELEEMOSYNARY, Crcl. by stipem spargere, largiri (to bestow alms); or stipem cogere, colligere, or emendicare a qo: to live by e. aid, alienā misericordiā vivere; stipe precariā vicitare (Ammian.).

ELEGANCE, elegantia (fine taste in what is exterior; in composition, &c.).—urbanitas (in manners).—cultus amoenior (in dress).—nitor (neatness, polish in style).—concinnitas (with ref. to symmetry, apt arrangement, &c.).

ELEGANT, elegans.—urbanus (polite, polished).—lautus (lit. washed; hence, purified fm all that is mean or unbecoming; esply of mode of living, Furniture, banquets, &c.). JN. lautus et elegans (e. g. victus).—concinnus (suitably and artistically arranged, with ref. to symmetry, &c. of the countenance, language, &c.). JN. concinnus et elegans (C.; of a person).—bellus (pretty, &c.; of what in form, manner of action, &c., borders on the beautiful; of things and persons).—comptus (ornamented; of language and orators).—JN. nitidus et comptus.—compositus (well put together; e. g. literæ; then also of orators and oratory). E. literature or learning, literæ interiores, recondite, exquisitæ (lit. elegantes not found). || Of style, elegans relates, not to rhetorical ornamenta, &c., but to selectness in the choice and use of words, as marking refined taste.

ELEGANTLY, laute. concinne. belle. eleganter. nitide (SYN. IN ELEGANT).—commodè (sufficiently well, with propriety; e. g. saltare, legere).—compte (e. g. dicere). To write e., elegantiter scribere: e. dressed, concinne et lepide vestitus (Plaut.).

ELEGIAC, elegiacus (Gramm.). E. verses, elegi: poet. Crcl. versus impariter juncti (H.). || Mourning, vid.

ELEGY, elegia (ἀεγμία; also elegion, Auson.).—carmen elegiacum (Gramm.). E's, elegi. A short e., elegidion (Pers.).—elegidarian (Petron. 109, 8).

ELEMENT, elementum. The e's, principia rerum, e quibus omnia constant: the four e's, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum, quatuor nota illa genera principiorum, e quibus omnia oriuntur: water the fourth e., quantum aquarum elementum. We alone bend the most powerful e's to our will, quæ res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos soli habemus. || Of a science, &c., elementa. [See RUDIMENTS.] To be out of one's e. in athg, in qâ re peregrinum atque hospitem esse.

ELEMENTARY, puerilis (such as is suitable for boys).—elementarius (once in Sen. of an old man, who, instead of advancing, still lingers amongst the elements of learning, or at the alphabet). E. instruction, puerorum elementa. literæ doctrinæque puerilis. prima puerilis institutio, disciplina puerilis. doctrina puerilis, pueritias disciplina (all C.); *institutio elementaria. To give e. instruction, docere elementa. tradere prima literarum elementa. An e. school, *schola, in quâ literarum elementa traduntur: e. knowledge, *prima literarum or disciplinæ cs cognitio.

ELEPHANT, elephas.—elephantus (in all cases; the former in nom. only, so at least in Liv. Krebe). barrus (H. Carthag. word).

ELEPHANTIASIS, elephantiasis (Plin.).—elephantia (Scrib. Larg.).—elephantiosis (Veget.): suffering fm e., elephantiasis.

ELEPHANTINE, elephantinus.

ELEVATE, || Raise, lift up, tollere. attollere, extollere.—levare; allevare (Q.); efferre (also fig. of lifting up with pride). || Fig.) To e. one's thoughts to God, *animum convertere or evehere ad cogitationem Dei; one's heart above the world, *animum ad celestia tollere (Mureti); they cannot e. their minds to athg noble or god-like, nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suscipere possunt. To be elevated (= elated), se efferre qâ re; efferi qâ re; by prosperity, secundâ fortunâ efferi; secundis rebus intumescere or insollescere. Elevated to honours, honore amplificatus.— || Detract from, remove, elevate (e. g. cs auctoritatem, facta, famam cs rei, &c.).

ELEVATED, altus, elatus, celsus.—excelsus (prop. and fig.). (SYN. IN HIGH).—editus (of places raised above the level plain; opp. planus).

ELEVATION, || Act of lifting up, allevatio (Q.).—elatio (e. g. onerum, Vitr.: fig. animi, vocis).—levatio (onerum, Vitr.): e. of the voice, contentio vocis (C.); sublatio soni (Q.). e. of the mind, elatio, sublatio animi (the raising it to higher thoughts): ascensio (its progress towards perfection, C. Brut. 36, 137). || Height, a) locus editus, collis.—tumulus (mound of earth). || b) Fig.) altitudo, excelsitas (prop. and fig.).—eminentia (part that stands out; but also fig. = excellence).—elatio (improp. swelling of the mind, of language, &c.). E. of mind, animi altitudo; animi excelsitas, elatio, eminentia: e. of language or style, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas; verborum majestas or splendor: sublime e. of language, sublimitas in verbis. || Act of praising, prædicatio. || In architecture, orthographia (Vitr. 1, 2, who defines it thus, erecta frontis imago modiceque picta rationibus operis futura figura).

ELEVEN, undecim.—(distributive) undeni. E. and a half, decem cum dimidio. E. times, undecies (C.).

ELEVENTH, undecimus. An e., undecima pars. For the e. time, undecimum: every e. man, undecimus quisque.

ELF (an imaginary evil spirit), incubo (Scrib. Larg. ab incubone deludi); ephialtes (Macrob.). But these were supposed to be the cause of night-mare. See FAIRY. E. looks, *intorti capilli.

ELICIT, elicere (ex qâ re, ex or a qo; literas cs; verbum ex qo; lacrimas; sonum; ignem lapidum conflictu: also elic. qm ad or in qd, to entice him into).—ehlandiri (to wheedle out).—evocare (to call forth).—expiscari (to fish out). To e. tears, lacrimas elicere, evocare, movêre; a laugh, risum ci movêre, or (Sen.) evocare: secreta, arcana elicere.

ELICIT, adj., ad affectum adductus or perductus. ELICITATION ('the deducing of the will into act,' Bramhall); effectio. effectus; *voluntatis or animi evocatio.

ELIDE, elidere (e. g. ignem e. silici). 'To e. the force of an argument' (Hooker), argumentum refellere, or (Q.) solvere.

ELIGIBILITY, Crcl. by dignum esse, qui (quam,

quod) eligatur (with ref. to desert): lege nullā excipi. ne eligatur (croetur, designetur, &c.; with ref. to the absence of any legal disqualification).

ELIGIBLE, *Capable of being chosen*, *Crci.* by eligi posse, creari posse, &c.; nullā lege exceptus, (or quem nulla lex excipit) ne eligatur, &c. (under no legal disqualification). *Such as one should wish to choose, dignus qui (quæ, quod) eligatur or deligatur; but mly by commodissimus, optabilis, expetendus.* *Jn.* expetendus et optabilis (C.). *An e. opportunity, opportunus idonea; occasio comoda et idonea; occasio bona et optata. More e., melius, optabilior, præstantius. Nothing is more e. than this, hoc nihil optabilius, nihil præstantius.*

ELIGIBLY, bene.—optato, optabiliter.

ELIMINATE, amovere. eliminare (= domo expellere, late; also 'to carry over the threshold,' dicta foras eliminare, H.—*prpe* it may be retained for mathematical t.).

ELIMINATION, amotio (removal, C.).

ELIQUATION, eliquatio (*Cael. Aurel.*).

ELISION, elisio (Gramm.).

ELITE, *sos* (nobilitas, juvenutis, &c.); robur (militum); delecti (milites, heroes, &c.).

ELIXIR, potio medicata. [See *QUINTESENCE*.]

ELK, alces (*cervus alces, *Linn.*).

ELL, ulna (by *sch* cloth, &c. was measured, H.).—cubitum (the length or breadth measured off): e.-wide, &c. cubitalis: two e.-wide, &c., bicubitalis. To sell by the e., *ad ulnam vendere.

ELLIPSE, ellipsis (t.).—detractio (Q. 1, 5, 40). [*Jn* *Math.* 'ellipsis].

ELLIPTICAL, præcisa (Gramm.).—*ellipticus. To form an e. ceiling, lacunar delimbare ad circinum.

ELLIPTICALLY, præcisè.—præcisè or omissio nomine (in *Rhet.*).—per defectiōnem (Gell.).

ELM, ulmus. Of e., ulmeus.

ELOCUTION, elocutio (oratorical expression; the apt selection of words, arrangement of sentences, &c.; *ppræ*, C. and Q.).—locutio (speaking; mode of speaking, pronunciation, locutio emendata et Latina).—vox oratio. lingua. lingua or sermonis usus (speech, in *sch* sense *Millon* uses 'elocution').—splendida quædam ratio dicendi: softness of e., lenitas vocis (C.): by the mere beauty of his e., ipso oris pressu et sono (C. 3 de Or. 11, 43): not so much by correctness as by the sweetness of his e., non tam bene, quam suaviter loquendo (ib.). [*E*locutione, vid.]

ELOGY, elogium (a brief title, inscription, or testimonial, in praise or dispraise). [*E*ulogy, vid. *Obs.* In all Johnson's quotations *elogy* is used in the sense of *elogium*, *sch* is not *elogium*. See *EULOGY*.]

ELONGATE, qd longius facere; qd producere.

ELONGATION, productio (but only of lengthening a syllable, or of removing a point of time further off); *Crci.* by longius facere.

ELOPE, effugere. *cum amatore, or cum amica domo profugere.

ELOPEMENT, fuga or effugium (*flight*), or *Crci.* with phrase given under *ELOPE*.

ELOQUENCE, [*Readiness in speaking, facultas dicendi*].—facundia (S., *Varr.*, not C., *Cæs.* or prob. L.).—eloquentia [*Syn.* in *ELOQUENT*].—facultas eloquendi (readiness in expressing oneself).—vis dicendi or orandi. To speak with great e., eloquentissime dicere (de re). To possess remarkable e., imprimis dicendo valere; dicendi facultate florere; dicendi gloria præstare; ornate copioseque dicere. [*As an art.* ars dicendi. ars oratoria or rhetorica, or rhetorica only (g. t.).—dicendi ratio (as theory). *Forensic e.*, genus dicendi iudicis aptum; eloquentia forensis. To devote oneself to the study of e., ad dicendum se conferre.

ELOQUENT, facundus (speaking with elegance and beauty).—disertus (speaking with clearness and precision).—eloquens (combining clearness and precision with elegance and beauty).—exercitatus in dicendo, dicendi peritus (a practised public speaker). *Very e.*, facundia validus, præstans; pereloquens; dicendo admirabilis, divinus. To be very e., dicendi gloria præstare; imprimis dicendo valere: to be the most e. of them all, eloquentissimus omnes præstare.

ELOQUENTLY, facunde, diserte, eloquenter. [facunde, not C. or *Cæs.* seld. L., but in S. and *Varr.*].

ELSE, adj. alius. See *ELSE* = *besides*.

ELSE, [*Besides, præterea; but mly by alius or the derivatives. Some where e., alibi, alio loco: (to some other place) alio. From somewhere e., altunde; and no where e., nec usquam alibi: nobody e., nemo* (296)

alius; nullus alter (L.); nothing e., nihil aliud: what e.? quid præterea? quid aliud? who e.? quis alius? Have you athg e. to say? num quid aliud tibi dicendum est? And whatever e. usually happens, et quicquid aliud fieri solet: I have nobody e. to recommend, alium, quem commendem, habeo neminem: they say that the enemy were afraid of him, and of nobody e., eum unum ab hostibus metui, præterea neminem: what e. has happened? quid aliud accidit? [*Other wise, aliter (in another manner).*—alioquin (on the opposite supposition). Or e. a large house is a disgrace to its owner, altera ampla domus domino fit dedecori (C. Off. 1, 39, 139). I think that this was but little desired in old times, or e. we should have many instances of it, credo minimam olim iustius rei fuisse cupiditatem, alioquin multa exstarent exempla (C.). 'Or else' may also be translated by aut only.]

ELSEWHERE, alibi, alio loco (to another place), also e., altunde.

ELUCIDATE, illustrare qd. lucem or lumen, or lucis qd ci rei afferre (affundere erroneus). dilucidare (*Auct. ad Herenn.*). See *EXPLAIN*.

ELUCIDATION, explicatio. explanatio.—interpretatio.—enarratio (running commentary on a writer).

ELUCIDATOR, interpres. explanator. enarrator. [*Syn.* in *ELOCUTION*.]

ELUDE, eludere (to avoid a blow in fencing; hastas, Mart.; also pugnam, L.; manus scrutantium, Petr.; vim legis, *Suet.*).—declinare qd, or a re (to bend out of its way).—vitare, evitare qd; fugere, effugere, defugere, subterfugere qd (the last, of doing it secretly).—tergiversari. ficts et simulate loqui (to e. the point, in conversation; to avoid speaking one's real opinion).—elabi ci rei or ex re (to slip out). To e. a blow, ictum effugere; petitionem vitare; an attack, impetum cs declinare; qm eludere: a question, alio responsonem suam derivare: a danger, periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere: athg e.'s aby's penetration, fugit qd aciem cs: to e. the law, legi (senatus consulto, &c.) fraudem facere: the law is eluded by aby, fraus fit legi per qm (L. 10, 13).

EUMBATED, delumbis (*Plin. Pers.*). lumbis debilis.

ELUSION, fuga, effugium; declinatio cs rei. [*Artifice, ars, artificium; dolus.*]

ELUSIVE. The nearest adj. are fallax, dolosus, &c. (deceptive; of persons or things).—vanus (empty, unsubstantial; e. g. spes). E. of athg (Pope), effugiens, vitans, &c. qd.

ELUSORY, see *ELUSIVE*.

ELYSIUM, Elysium. Of E., Elysium.

EMACIATE, macerare.—extenuare (to make thin; cs corpus).—emaciare (to make emaciated, Col.).—facere (ut) macrescat qs.—enervare (to weaken the nerves). Emaciated, maceratus, enervatus, enervatus et exsangui. macie tenuatus.—tabie confectus (if the consequence of any wasting disorder). Dreadfully emaciated, vegrandi macie torridus (C.). A body emaciated by abstinence fm food, corpus parvo victu tenuatum. To become emaciated, macescere. macrescere. emacrescere. emacrescere (*Cels.*). emacrarı (*Plin.*).

EMACIATION, macies, macritudo, macritas. [*Syn.* in *LEANNESS*.]

EMANATE, effluens, &c. or qui (quæ, quod) effluit, emānat, &c. See next word.

EMANATE, effluere, emanare, profluere (*flow forth*).—diffuere (*flow forth on all sides*). [*Arise from a source, emanare (e. g. nostra male istinc emanant, C.). oriri, exoriri, nasci, gigni. See ARISE.*]

EMANCIPATE, liberare; fm athg, re or a re; in libertatem vindicare qm; libertatem largiri ci (C.): oneself, se vindicare in libertatem. [See *TO FREE*.] *How* emancipare was the legal act of a Roman father. [*IMPROPR.* To e. fm prejudice, error, fear, &c., liberare qm qd re; eximere or evellere qd ci; extrahere qd ex animo cs; levare qm qd re: to e. a man fm fear, metu qd tollere, abstergere; metu qm liberare (C.); metu qm levare (L.): fm idle fears, inane timorem dejicere ci: fm error, errorem ci eripere, extrahere, extorquere; qm ab errore avellere; oneself fm athg, se exsolvere qd re; se expedire a qd re (e. g. fm business); dejicere, depellere qd (to drive away; e. g. fear, an error, &c.).] [See *TO FREE*.]

EMANCIPATION, liberatio (act of freeing).—vacatio cs rei or a re (the being exempt fm services).—depulsio servitutis (C.).

EMASCULATE. See *CASTRATE*.

EMBALM, pollingere; arte medicare; condire. To e. a body, corpus odoribus differtum condire.

EMBALMING, pollinctura [so G.; but *Freund* does not mention the existence of such a word], but *my Crcl.* by verbs.

EMBANK, moles atque aggeres obijcere ei rei; munire qd molibus; coercere qd aggere, mole: a river, annem defluentem molibus coercere.

EMBANKMENT, agger. aggeratio. — moles (the stones or other materials sunk into the water, as a base for the proper agger). — *If the e. was a road, agger is not found without vis (V. T.) in class. Lat. E's over a marsh, &c., pontes longi (T. Ann. 1, 63, 3). E. to enclose a pond, margo. To make an e., molem, or aggerem, or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem jacere.*

EMBAR, see 1) SHUT UP. 2) PROHIBIT.

EMBARGO, *navium retentio. To lay an e. on ships, naves retinere.

EMBARK, TRANS. imponere in navem (naves), or (of an army) in classem (RESE imponere navi, poet.). || FIG. To e. persons in an undertaking, implicare or impedire qm qā re. illaqueare qā re (all; get them involved in). || INTR. ascendere, with or without navem. To e. for Sicily, in Siciliam ascendere, or navi (navibus) proficisci: to e. in fair weather, bonā et certā tempestate ascendere. || FIG. To embark in an undertaking, &c., descendere ad or in qd (e.g. in a contest, in certamen; in a cause, ad causam); se demittere in qd (e.g. in causam); subire qd; ingredi qd or in qd; aggredi qd or ad qd; implicari or se impedire qā re (involve oneself in); se immiscere ei rei (meddle with); committere se ei rei or in qd (venture on). To have embarked in a war, bello implicatum, illigatum occupatum esse. To e. in a war, bellum committere (to commence; L.).

EMBARKATION, consensio in navem or naves (C.), or *Crcl.* by verbs. After the e. of the army, exercitū in naves imposito: after the e. of the cavalry, equitibus in naves impositis (Caes.).

EMBARRASS, || Throw into confusion, implicare (prop. and fig.). — turbare. perturbare. conturbare (pert., cont. also = to alarm, confound). — miscere. permiscere. — confundere. — qm differre (to confuse aby, so that he does not know what to say; see *Ruhn.* Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5). — qm in angustias adducere (put him in a strait). To e. aby's plans, rationes ei conturbare; a man by uncertain answers, qm incertis responsis implicare; persons' minds, animos implicare or confundere. To be embarrassed, mente turbati. — memoria turbati or memoria es confunditur (if fm want of recollection). See **EMBARRASSED**. — Hinder; render the execution of atqz difficult, impedire qm or qd; in any matter, a qā re, or only qā re (not, in qā re). — impedimento esse ei (ei rei); in any matter, ad qd (not, in qā re). — impedimentum afferre ei rei faciendū (all g. t.). — obstare or officere ei rei ei rei es (obst. simply to be an obstacle in the way; offic. = to interpose an obstacle purposely). — retardare qm, in atqz, ad qd faciendū; a qā re faciendū; in qā re (e.g. ad qd fruentum; a scribendo). — interpellare qm (in qā re; to hinder him fm the free exercise of atqz).

EMBARRASSED, turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus (brought into disorder; cont. and pert. also = confounded, alarmed). — confusus (also = confounded). — JN. conturbatus et confusus. — impeditus (entangled). — perplexus (perplexed, obscure). I am e., sum animo conturbato et incerto. An e. look, os confusum: an e. speech, oratio confusa. sermo perplexus. E. circumstances, implicatio rei familiaris (C.). — res familiaris affecta, perturbata. — res minus secundae. In his very e. circumstances, in extremis rebus suis: my circumstances are e., res meae sunt minus secundae.

EMBARRASSMENT, || Perplexity, &c., implicatio (fig. e. g. rei familiaris, C.). — perturbatio (destruction of the proper order of atqz; also confusion of mind). — mens turbata (e. of mind). — dubitatio (doubt). — os confusum (embarrassed look). Embarrassment (= embarrassed circumstances), implicatio rei familiaris; res familiaris affecta or perturbata: on account of his e.s, propter implicationem rei familiaris (C.). I know not how to escape fm my e., nescio, quomodo me expediam (ex re). — Hinderance, impedimentum. interpellatio. — mora. — difficultas [SYN. in HINDERANCE, v.].

EMBASE, corrumpere. depravare. deterius facere. in pelus mutare.

EMBASSADOR, **EMBASSADRESS**, see **AMBASSADOR**, **AMBASSADRESS**.

EMBASSY, legatio (also = collective body; e. g. legatio Romani venit). — legationis munus. To undertake an e., legationem suscipere or obire: to refuse

an e., legationis munus recusare: to be employed in important e.s, legationes, quae sunt illustiores, per qm administrantur: to send an e. to aby, legationem mittere ad qm (or legatum mittere, or mittere, qui, &c. with subj.): to send aby on an e. to aby about a subject, qm legatum mittere, or legare, ad qm de re.

EMBATTLE, aciem instruere, instituere; copias or exercitum instruere. — INTR. ordinatos or instructos consistere. armatos in acie stare; instructos stare.

EMBELLISH, ornare. exornare. adornare. decorare. distinguere. JN. distinguere et adornare [SYN. in ADORN]. decori or ornamento esse. — decus afferre ei or ei rei. To e. with words, qd verbis adornare or oratione exornare.

EMBELLISHMENT, decus. ornamentum. lumen. insigne [SYN. in ORNAMENT]. JN. insigne atque ornamentum. The e.s of temples, decora et ornamenta fanorum.

EMBER-DAYS, *sancti or solemnes dies inaugurationum sacerdotum.

EMBERS, cinis (cineres). favilla [SYN. in ASHES]. **EMBEZZLE**, avertere (e. g. pecuniam, turn it aside, so that it does not reach its destination). — intervertere. intervertere ad seseque transferre (appropriate what was intended for another, donum, hereditatem). — supprimere. retinere et supprimere (not to deliver up what was entrusted to one; pecuniam). — depecuniar (RESE only once post-Class. in Florus). — qm circumducere or circumvertere argento (g. t. for tricking aby out of his money): to e. public money, pecuniam publicam avertere; peculatum facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, argentū circumductio (g. t. for cheating in money-matters; *Plaut.*). — peculatus publicus (e. of public money). — suppressio judicialis (of money paid into court). Or *Crcl.* with pecuniam avertere.

EMBITTER, exacerbare.

EMBLAZON, *insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare. — Adorn in gay colours, ornare. exornare. — Extol, buccinatores esse es rei. — praedicare. See **EXTOL**, **PRASE**.

EMBLAZONRY, insignia gentilitia.

EMBLEM, || Portion of inlaid work, emblema, n. (Varr.). || Symbol, symbolum (may prps be justified by *Gell.* 4, 11, who has symbolice). — inago. — signum.

EMBLEMATIC, **EMBLEMATICAL**, symbolicus (may be justified by the ade. symbolice, *Gell.* 4, 11). Or *Crcl.* quod similitudinis causa ex aliā re transferatur (C.). See **SYMBOLICAL**. To be e. of atqz, *qd symbolice referre.

EMBLEMATICALLY, symbolice (*Gell.*). — operte atque symbolice.

EMBOSS, cœlare (hammer figures in whole or half relief; argentum): embossed work, opus cœlatum. — Enclose in atqz (esp. armour), tegere. — obtegere, protegere. contegere. — Hunt hard, vid. *HUNT*.

EMBOSSMENT, eminentia. — prominentia. — Embossed work, opus cœlatum.

EMBOTTLE, see **BOTTLE**, v.

EMBOWEL, eviscerare (Q.). exenterare (e. g. a hare, leporum, Just.).

EMBRACE, amplecti (as a sign of calm affection and protection, often with only one arm; hence, fig. to lay hold of something; opp. to slighting and disdaining). — compecti (to clasp in one's arms, as a sign of passionate love; fig. to take fully in one's grasp; opp. half and superficial possession; *Död.*). — amplexari (stronger than amplecti). To e. aby in a most friendly manner, qm amicissime amplecti or compecti; lovingly, qm caritate or amanter compecti. To e. virtue, amplecti virtutem; aby's knees, amplecti es genua; an altar, aram amplecti or amplexari: to e. each other, inter se compecti: we embraced each other, inter nos complexi sumus. — E. nescire, compecti (e. g. spatium munitionibus). — amplecti (e. g. quantum munimento amplecteretur loci, L.). — circumplecti. — Contain within itself, compecti, comprehendere (of local or mental comprehension). — pertinere per ad qd (extend to) — capere qd, capacem esse cs rei (to be able to contain one's mind): to e. in one's mind, animo or mente compecti; in one's memory, memoria comprehendere or compecti: all the countries wch a kingdom e.s, omnes terrae per quas regnum pertinet: to e. the history of 700 years in a single volume, memoriam annorum septingentorum uno libro comprehendere. — FIG. To e. an opportunity, opportunitate or occasione uti. occasione arripere; very eagerly, occasione avidissime amplecti: to e. every opportunity, arripere facultatem

qd faciendi, quæcunque detur: *not to e. the opportunity, occasioni deesse*; occasionem amittere, pretermittere, dimittere. *To e. a body's party, ad ea partes transire, qm sequi, facere cum qo. accedere ci (T.; civitate, quæ Othoum accesserat). To e. a resolution, consilium capere or inire (faciendū qd; or with ut and inf. or de qd re). To e. an opinion, sententiæ assentiri, sententiam accipere; *aby's opinion, ea sententiam assensione comprobare (to approve of it); ea sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad ea sententiam accedere. To induce, persuadere, ꝑ. a man to e. an opinion, qm in opinionem or sententiam adducere; qm ad sententiam perducere, traducere. To e. the terms, accedere ad conditiones (C.): to e. means, viam or rationem inire, capere, or sequi.**

EMBRACE, amplexus. complexus [Syn. in EMBRACE, v.].

EMBRACEMENT, amplexus. complexus [Syn. in EMBRACE, v.]. — *|| Circum (vid.)*, ambitus.

EMBRAYE, see EMBELLISH.

EMBROGATE, fovere (g. t. Cels.). — fomentare (Cels. Aulcr.). — inficere (to rub in; fuliginem ulceri). — Jm. inficere aque oblinere (Col.). — fomenta adhibere, admovere.

EMBROCATION, *|| The act of fomenting, fatus (Plin.). — fomentatio (Ulp.). — || Liqueur with which the part is rubbed, fomentum (Cels.): warm e's, fomenta calida. To use e's in a disease, fomenta ci morbo adhibere (Col.), admovere (Cels.).*

EMBROIDER, pingere auro; also pingere only; tr. and intr. (V. En. 9, 582; comp. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195). — acu facere (g. t. for making with the needle): to e. with gold, auro qd distinguere: an embroidered garment, vestis picta: a garment embroidered with gold, vestis auro distincta or intexta: a costly embroidered coverlet, stragulum magnificis operibus pictum.

EMBROIDERER, artis acu pingendi perita (or peritus). — mulier acu pingens. Amongst the Romans also plumarius (Vitr.; imitating feathers).

EMBROIDERY, *|| The art, ars acu pingendi. — plumarium textrina (Vitr. 6, 4, extr.). The Phrygians invented the art of e., Phryges acu facere vestes invenerunt. — || Embroidered work, opus acu pictum or factum (g. t.). — opus Phrygionum (as invented by the Phrygians; s. Ruhnk. Sen. Benef. 1, 3, 7). — pictura acu facta (if a picture; aft. C. Verr. 4, 1, 1, pictura textilis).*

EMBROIL, implicare or impedire (qd re). — illaqueare qd re (involve in athg). — conturbare. perturbare (throw into confusion). — quassare. conquassare (shake). — lacerare. dilacerare (tear to pieces). To e. in a war, bello implicare; in a law-suit, lite implicare: to be embroiled in a war, bello implicatum or illigatum esse: to e. a state, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labe-facta, conturbare, quassare, dilacerare. See PRAE-FLEX, ENTANGLE.

EMBROILMENT, labefactio. — perturbatio. — turbæ (confusion). — implicatio (cs rei).

EMBRYO, *fetus immaturus. — *|| IMPROPR.* semen (seed). — igniculi (sparks). To crush athg in e., qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguere.

EMENDABLE, Crci. by corrigi or emendari posse.

EMENDATION, correctio. emendatio. — Jm. correctio et emendatio [Syn. in TO CORRECT].

EMERALD, smaragdus: of e., smaragdinus.

EMERGE, emergere se or emergi; also emergere, intrans.; ex loco (emergere also of stars; opp. occidere): to e. fm the water, e. flumine (undis, &c.) emergi (flumine emersum, and ex flumine emerit, both C.; profundâ emerans palude, L.). — *|| IMPROPR.* emergi or se emergere. — existere (stand forth; esp. of eminent men): to e. fm darkness into light (come forth publicly), procedere in solem ex umbraculis: to e. fm misfortune, emergere se ex malis (Ter. Np.); fm slavery, e. servitutis fluctibus emeris (C.).

EMERGENCE, i. e. act of emerging, emersum, ūs (e. g. fluminis, Plin.; caniculæ, Plin.).

EMERGENCY (case of sudden necessity, &c.), casus subitus. subita necessitas. — casus ultimus (case of extreme necessity). In a case of e., si opus or usus fuerit. si usus veniat. si quis usus venerit. To reserve athg for cases of e., ad ultimos casus qd servare; ad subitos casus qd recondere.

EMERGENT, emergens. — *|| Sudden, unexpected, improvisus. inopinatus. — subitus. — incertus (all of an 'untoward event' casus).*

EMEROD, hæmorrhoids (ydis. Cr.-ls.).

EMERSION, emersum, ūs (of a star; e. g. caniculæ, Plin.).

EMERY, *amyrus (t. t.). — *terra tripolitana (t. t.). (298)

EMETIC, vomitorium (Phn.). — medicamentum vomificum (Cels. Aulcr.). — *Oss. emetica (ἐμετικά) is a conjectural reading of Schüz's in Cels. ap. C. Ep. Fam. 8, 1, extr. emeticam facere for embeneticam facere; but in his Les. C. he prefers empeneticam facere: it occurs of some mode of exciting hunger. To give aby as e., qm vomere egerere. Tartar. e., *tartarus emeticus. E. powder, *pulvis emeticus.*

EMIGRATE, migrare. — domiciliū (or, of many, domicilia) mutare. — *|| Not emigrate, demigrare without any addition of the place to or fm vech.*

EMIGRATION, migratio. demigratio. domiciliū mutatio (emigratio vix late).

EMINENCE, excelatitas. amplitudo. sublimitas (lit. and fig.). — clivus. collis. tumulus [Syn. in HILL]. — *|| High rank, præstantia. præstantia, excellentia, &c. To attain to great e., summam gloriam consequi. laudem sibi parare or colligere, &c. To have reached very great e., in summo esse fastigio (Np.).*

|| By way of eminence ('par excellence'), per or propter excellentiam. præcipue (per eminentiam, in Ulp.).

EMINENT, *|| High, altus. elatus. celsus. excellens. sublimis. editus [Syn. in HIGH]. — || Distinguished, insignis. præstantia. clarus. nobilis. egregius. excellens. præcellens. eximius [Syn. in DISTINGUISHED]. An e. physician, medicus arte insignis. An e. man, vir spectatissimus, amplissimus. Very e., illustri laude celebratus; claritate præstans; for learning, nobilitas et clarus ex doctrinâ: to become e., nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi; in claritudinem pervenire; for athg, illustrari qd re; clarum fieri re or ex re [More under CELEBRATED].*

EMINENT, eminens. excellens. præclarus. præstans (involving a mere acknowledgment of superiority). — egregius (with an expression of enthusiasm). — eximius (with an expression of admiration). These adj. qd. relate altogether to good qualities, and can be connected with vices and faults only in irony. — insignis, singularis. unicus (indifferent: serving as well to heighten blame as praise). To be e., eminere. — conspicui. conspicuum esse; in athg, qd re præstare (above aby, qm or ci): qd re excellere, præcellere (above aby, ci). To be e. for athg, qd re excellere inter or super omnes; qd re præstare omnibus. See TO EXCEL.

EMIR, phylarchus Arbium (C. ad Fam. 1, 2).

EMISSARY, *|| Person sent on a mission, legatus. missus. — || Spy, explorator. speculator. — emissarius. excursor [Syn. in SPY]. — Jm. excursor et emissarius. An e. of this man's, istius excursori et emissarius (C.).*

EMISSION, emissio (C.).

EMIT, emittere (e. g. fulmina, tela).

EMMET, formica. See ANT.

EMMEW, see COOR UP.

EMMOVE, see EXCITE.

EMOLLIENTS, malagmata (medical t. t.).

EMOLUMENT, emolumentum. — questus. — lucrum. — compendium. — fructus [Syn. in ADVANTAGE]. Jm. questus et lucrum; questus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; questus et compendium; questus prædæque. To have an eye to his own e. in athg, qd ad suum fructum referre. For the sake of e., lucri or questus causâ (e. g. gerere rem): with a view to his own e., sui questus et commodi causâ. A trifling e., lucellum: to be a source of e. to aby, questusul esse ci [More under GAIN].

EMOTION, animi motus, commotio, permotio (any e. of the mind: the last C. Acad. 2, 44, 135). — animi concitatio, perturbatio (a vehement e.). — animi ardor, impetus (excited vehemence; also in speaking). — vis. vis atque incitatio. impetus. cursus incitator (opp. moderata ingressio; expression of e. in a speech). — *|| (animi) affectus in the best prose is only 'state of mind,' but in Q. = wâos; animi affectio = a (generally temporary) state of mind. — For the purpose of exciting e., permotiois causâ (C.): to be carried away by a violent e., commoveri magnâ animi perturbatione: to kindle e's, animi motus inflammare (opp. extinguere): to restrain vehement e's, animi motus turbatos cohibere: to be labouring under e., inflammari; incendi; efferi; incitari; effert me quidam animi motus: to excite e., incitare, incendere, inflammare. To speak with e., cum impetu or vehementius dicere; oratio cs incitatio fertur: to speak without any e., humiliter dicere. Without e., lente; placide; sedato animo. Full of e., animo commotus. Incitatus, fervidus. To utter athg with great e. and vehement action, pronunciaré qd ardenti motu gestuque.*

EMPALE, *|| Put to death by fizing on a*

stake, &c., adigere stiptem per medium qm or per medium hominem (*Sen. Ep. 14, 4.*). — *Surround with pales*, *sepire or circumsepire palls, or (if for the purpose of fortifying) *munire or firmare palls (valles). induere vallis. — *Enclose*, vid.

EMPALEMENT, *Crcl.* by verbs under EMPALE.

EMPAÑNEL, v. citare. To *e. a jury*, ad qd sumere iudices ex turbâ selectorum.

EMPANNE, s. See PANNE.

EMPARANLANCE, interlocutio (sentence partially deciding a cause whilst it is pending). — *ampliato* (ad-journment).

EMPASSION, v. (animum) incendere, inflammare, incitare, commovere. *Empassioned*, incitatus. servidus. (animo) commotus.

EMPHASIS, pondus, significatio. — *vis in dicendo*. — *emphasis* (as *t. t.* in *Q.*).

EMPHATICAL, significans, gravis.

EMPHATICALLY, significanter, graviter, cum *vi*.

EMPHYTEUTIC, emphyteuticus (*Cod. Just.*).

EMPIERCE, see PIERCE.

EMPIRE, imperium, principatus. — *Imperium* is also 'the realm subjected to an emperor's command,' and fig. 'supreme control,' as imperium judiciorum tenere (*C.*). To succeed to the *e.*, summa imperii ci deferunt; qd ad principatum pervenit.

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, empiricus (*C.*; *ἐμπειρικός*; obtaining his knowledge of medicine *fm practice and experiments*). — qui se *ἐμπειρικός* ab experientiâ nominat (*Cels. prof.*; but some of these were 'non mediocres viri'). To consider *athg* a merely *e. art.*, in usu tantum et experientiâ qd ponere (*Cels.*): to consider *athg* more than a merely *e. art.* (nisi corporum rerumque ratione comperta) non satis potentem usum esse proponere (*Cels.*). An *e.*, empiricus (*sc. medicus*). — *pharmacopœia circumforaneus* (*quack*).

EMPIRICALLY, usu tantum et experientiâ.

EMPIRICISM, empiricê (*Plin. 39, 1, 4*).

EMPLASTIC, see GLUTINOUS.

EMPLEAD, see INDICT.

EMPLOY, v. uti qd re. — *usurpare* qd. — *adhibere* qd (*SYN. in USE*). To *e. athg* in any way, adhibere qd ci rei or in re, or ad rem (to use it for any definite purpose). — *collocare* in re. *impendere* in or ad qd. conferre ad qd (of expending what belongs to us upon any object). To *e. remedies*, adhibere remedia morbis; *care, industry, &c.* in any matter, diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare in re; *much thought and labour upon athg*, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; *labour, &c.* in vain, operam frustra consumere; operam perdere, profundere ac perdere. I have employed all my labour to no purpose, oleum et operam perdidit (*Prov.*): to *e. oneself* in *athg*, se dare ci rei (*e. g.* historise): to *e. one's time* in any pursuit, tempus contere or consumere in re: to *e. one's time* well, tempus bene locare or collocare; *unprofitably*, tempus frustra contere: to *e. a physician, medico* uti or medicum adhibere (*sc. morbo*): to *e. a word*, verbo uti (*sc. not* verbum usurpare or adhibere): *e. a word correctly*, verbum opportune propieque collocare: to *e. a word in such a sense*, subicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare; in a rare sense, verbum doctiuscule ponere. *Cicero e's the word* in the opp. meaning, contra valet, quum Cicero dicit, &c. To *e. one's money*, pecuniam occupare in any way, in qâ re (*e. g.* in pecore; but fenore without in). To *e. aby* for any purpose, cs operâ uti ad qd or in re; qd adiutore uti in re; uti in re: to *e. labourers*, homines in operas mittere. — *conducere operas* (to hire them): to *e. (= hire)* aby to do *athg*, conducere qm ad rem faciendam. To be employed about *athg*, in qâ re versari (*later writers* circa qam rem versari) in re occupatum esse; intentum esse ci rei; qd mihi esse in manibus.

EMPLOY, EMPLOYMENT, *As thing*, res, opus, negotium, occupatio. — *ministerium*, studium (*SYN. in BUSINESS*). To receive an *e.*, munerî præponi or præfici: to have received an *e.*, munerî præpositum esse or præse: to be out of *e.*, a nullo conductum esse (to have been hired by nobody). — *Act of employing*, usus (the circumstance of using). — *usurpatio* (act of using on a particular occasion). The frequent *e.*, frequens usus (*cs rei*). The *e. of a word*: *Crcl.* by verbs under 'EMPLOY (a word),' for positio dictionis is not Lat.

EMPLOYER, *Crcl.* qui utitur qd re; qui usurpat, adhibet qd (*SYN. in USE*). — qui conducit operas, or homines in operas mittit (an employer of labourers).

EMPOISON, veneno imbueri (*S.*). — (= to kill by

poison) veneno necare, tollere, interimere, interciperi. See POISON.

EMPOISONER, see POISONER.

EMPOISONMENT, see POISONING.

EMPORETIC, emporêticus (*ἐμπορητικός*; *e. g.* emporética charta, for packing).

EMPORIUM, emporîum (*ἐμπορίον*; place for the sale of wholesale commodities brought by sea; *prop. only a part of the town*; apud emporium atque in macello, *Plaut.*). — *commercium* (a town where there is a great deal of trade or commerce; *esp. in the way of barter*; *e. g.* commercia peragere). — *oppidum* (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (*S.*). — *forum*, oppidum nundinarium (market-town): a much frequented *e.*, emporium frequens. urbs emporio florentissima, oppidum, in quo omnis negotiatio convenit: the most celebrated *e. of a kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

EMPOVERISH, cs facultates (or opes) exhaurire; egestatem ci afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicantem qm detrudere. — *[Fig.] To e. land*, emaciare (*e. g.* agrum, vineam, *Col.*). — *solum nimia ubertate defatigare* (by letting it bear too much. See 'EMPOVERISHED'): a country, (sumptibus) exhaurire, exinanire, expilare (to plunder it). A country em-poverished by war, regio bello attrita (*T.*). To *e. a language*, *linguam pauperem facere (*aff. Q.* non adeo pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit; *linguam verborum inopem facere: to *e. a vine* by allowing too many shoots to grow, vitem pluribus flagellis emaciare (*Col.*). — *[Empoverished* (of land), effectus, defatigatus et effectus; (of a country's resources) enectus, exhaustus.

EMPOVERISHMENT, *Crcl.* by ad inopiam (paupertatem, egestatem) redigi. — *[Fig.] extenuatio* (the lessening in extent or intensity). *Crcl.* by emaciare and the other verbs under EMPOVERISH.

EMPOWER, ci copiam dare, or potestatem facere, to do a thing, cs rei or qd faciendi; ci cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere: to *e. aby* to act exactly according to his own judgement in any matter, liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (*L. 32, 37*). To be empowered to do *athg*, potestatem cs rei, or qd faciendi habere; *jus, potestatem qd faciendi habere (the latter, if the power is one of right).

EMPRESS, *imperatrix. — *Augusta (reigning empress). — *uxor imperatoria* (as emperor's wife, *T.*).

EMPRISE, see UNDERTAKING.

EMPTINESS, inane, vacuitas, vacuum (*SYN. in EMPT.*). — *vanitas* (impropr. the *e. of a thing*; then also the superficial, empty character of a person's mind). — *inanitas* (empty space, *C.*; then also what is useless, *g. e. g.* inanitatem omnem et errorem circumcidere, *C.*).

EMPTION, emptio. See PURCHASE.

EMPTY, v. exinanire (to *e. athg*, so that nothing remains in it; as *Just. lupa*, amissis catulis, distenta ubera exinanire cupiens, 43, 2, 5; then like 'clear out' = plunder, domos, *C.*; reges atque omnes gentes, *C.*). — *nudum atque inanem reddere* (clear out, plunder; domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inanem, *C.*). — *vacuare*, evacuare, vacuum facere (to *e.*, *esp. with a view to fill it again*; *e. g. a cask*; the two last also of removing fm or clearing out a dwelling, that a new occupant may come in). — *exonerare* (to *e. of a load*; *e. g. a ship, the bowels*). — *exhaurire* (to drain; *e. g.* poculum; then also to plunder, *e. g. the treasury*). — *exsiccare* (to drain dry; *e. g. lagnas*). — *evertere* et extergere (to sweep clean; *e. e. rob of all it contained*; *fanum, &c.*). — *expilare* (plunder, *e. g. the treasury*). — *inanem relinquere* (to leave it *e.*, so that nothing can come into or on it). — *vacuum relinquere* (to leave it *e.*, so that something can take the vacant place; *e. g. tabellam*, so that something more may be written on it). — *deplere* (to *e.*, to draw off; *e. g. oleum* bis in die depleto, *Cal.*). — *To empty itself*, se effundere; effundi: to *e. itself into the sea*, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere (*C.*), decurrere (*L.*); deferri (*Plin.*), evadere (*Curt.*). — *evolver* (if it rolls a large body of water, *e. g.* Danubius vastis sex fluminibus, *Plin.*).

EMPTY, inanis (empty; opp. plenus et instructus; either indifferently or with blame). — *vacuus* (unoccupied; hence free, *g. e.*, *my with praise*; but also euphemistically, for being deprived of some advantage before possessed by the thing in question, or wch one should have expected to find in possession of; opp. occupatus, obsessus. *Dîd* says inanis = what ought to be already full; vacuus = what may still be filled). —

Jx. nudus atque inanis. vacuus atque nudus.—*purus* (left in its natural state without ornament, &c.; also without cultivation, &c., *Varr.*). *E. of atq.* nudus qā re and a qā re. *An e. house, domus inanis* (in which there is nothing); *domus vacua* (unoccupied). *An e. (sheet of) paper, tabella (or charta) inanis* (on which nothing is written); *tabella (or charta) vacua* (on which nothing indeed is written at present, but which still is to be or may be filled). *An e. space, spot, &c., locus inanis* or *inanis atque nudus* (g. i.); *locus vacuus* (either with praise, as free, not blocked up; or with blame, euphemistically, as having lost what it before had; e. g. *vac. arboribus*); *locus purus* (*Varr.*), not cultivated. *An e. seat* (on a bench), *locus vacuus subsellii*: *an e. place or corner in a storeroom, locus vacuus cellae* (*fm* which what before stood there has been removed). *An e. nest, nidus inanis* (in which there is nothing); *nidus vacuus* (*fm* which the eggs or young birds have been taken: thus the mother-bird, whose nest has been robbed in her absence, finds it vacuus). *An e. street, via occursu hominum vacua*. To come with e. hands, sine munere venire (i. e. without a present): to come back e., inanem redire, revertere. To be or stand e., inanem esse; vacuum esse; vacare (e. g. tota domus superior vacat); of atq., vacare, vacuum esse (a) qā re: to leave e., vacuum relinquere. || To make empty, see To EMPT. — || IMPROPR. inanis (empty, unsubstantial, of things); — vanus (unsubstantial, without solid grounds, of things); also of mem, empty, superficial, e. g. *vana ingenia*, &c.). *E. words, verba inania*. voces inanes. sermo vanus. inanis verborum sonitus. *An e. name, nomen inane*. Without truth, friendship is but an e. name, sine veritate nomen amicitiae valere non potest. *E. compliments, verba inania* or *mera*: these are e. compliments, verba istæ sunt. *E. show, pompa, fm context* (C. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Sen. de Ben. 2, 13, 2). — || Empty-handed, inanis (bringing nothing; cum tui ad me inanes veniant, ad te cum epistolis reverterant, C.). — Immunis (without a present, H. Ep. 1, 14, 33).

EMPURPLE, purpuram tingere (to dye purple). — purpureum efficere colorem. — purpurare (*Fur. ap. Gell.* 18, 11, extr. undas, to make of a dark purple colour). Empurpled, purpuratus, or aff. purpureus.

EMPYREAL, igneus (fiery). — ætherius or æthereus (ethereal).

EMPYREAN, cœlum (g. i. for heaven). — cœlum stelliferum, ardens. — ignifer æther (*Lucr.*). — igneæ arces (H.). — ætherea domus (H.). — cœlum altissimum æthereumque (*ast. C. de Nat. D.* 2, 24).

EMULATE, æmulari (qm, in a good sense; cl, in a bad sense, *Spalding, Reisig.*). See RIVAL.

EMULATION, æmulation. The stimulus of e., æmulationis stimuli (*Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 20). Compare ENVY, RIVALRY.

EMULATIVE, æmulus (with dat., and, as subst., with gen.).

EMULATOR, æmulator. æmulus (ci, or, as subst., cs). **EMULATRESS**, æmula (ci, or, as subst., cs). — æmulatrix (*late; Cassiod.*).

EMULOUS, see EMULATIVE.

EMULOUSLY, certatim. — æmulanter (*late; Tertul.*).

EMULOUSNESS, see EMULATION.

EMULSION, pulvis olearis (*Cæc. Aur.*). — potio olearis. — potio refrigeratrix (any cooling drink, *ast. Plin.* 19, 8, 38). *Almond e.*, lac amygdalinum. — emulsum (*as t. i.; Kraus.*).

ENABLE, ci facultatem dare qd faciendi. — ci copiam dare, or potestatem facere qd faciendi (to empower).

ENACT, sancire (*absol. or with ut, ne, quominus*; Solon de eo nihil sanxit, quod antea commissum non erat, C.). — legem ferre; about atq., legem ferre, or ferre only, de re. — sancire or sciicere legem (of the Roman people accepting and passing a law). — legem condere, scribere, conscribere (to draw up a law): to e. a law about atq., legem jubere or sciicere de re (of the Rom. people); legem or lege sancire de re (of the senate and people). To e. (a law), that &c., ferre legem, ut (or ne); sciicere or jubere, ut (or ne, of the people); legem ci constituere, ut or ne (if enacted for another nation). The law is enacted, lex valet. — perferitur (is carried through). To e. laws for a nation, leges dare, constituere civitati (dare, *esp. of a sovereign*; but legem dare, constituere, facere, *absol.*, in the sense of giving or drawing up a law, is not Lat.). — leges ci (populo, civitati) imponere (to impose them tyrannically). || A ct a play, agere: to e. the part of aby, qm or partes (cs) agere; personam cs tueri.

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ENACTMENT, sanctio (*enacting; enacting clause of a law: legum sanctionem penamque recitare*). — lex (law).

ENACTOR, qui sancit qd; of a law, legis lator, auctor, inventor, conditor, scriptor [*SYN. in LAW-GIVER*].

ENALLAGE, enallage (*Gramm.*).

ENAMEL, vitrum metallicum; (as work) opus vitri metallici. *E. of the teeth*, crusta dentium.

ENAMEL, v. vitrum metallicum inducere ci rei, or inductorium facere (g. t. for 'overlaying', *Plin. Valer.* 1).

ENAMELLER, Crcl., *qui vitrum metallicum rebus inducit. A dial-plate e., *qui orbis numeris circumscriptos facit, &c., or orbium numeris circumscriptorum artifex.

ENAMoured, to BX, amore captum esse; of aby, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore completi; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore habere: of oneself, se amare.

ENAMoured, amore captus or incensus. Deeply e., perditæ amans.

ENCAGE, in caveam includere. See CAGE, v.

ENCAMP, considere (to halt on one's march). — castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere. To e. in the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy, castra sua pæne hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre: to e. in a favorable situation, castra loco idoneo facere.

ENCAMPMENT, castra (camp). — locus castrorum (place for a camp). To choose a place for an e., locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere.

ENCAUSTIC, encausticus. encaustus (*Plin.*). To paint an e. painting, or to practise e. painting, encausto pingere; ceris pingere ac picturam inungere (both *Plin.*: this was done with the castrum in wax and on ivory). — resolutis igni ceris penicillo uti (a mode first applied to ships, but afterwards extended to other things. See *Dict. of Antiq.* p. 685, 6).

ENCAVE, abdere, condere, &c. To e. oneself, abdere se (in locum). See HIDE.

ENCEINTE, see PREGNANT.

ENCHAFE, see CHAFE.

ENCHAIN, see CHAIN, v.

ENCHANT, fascinare, effascinare. — incantare (*late; Appul.*) [*SYN. in BEWITCH.*] || IMPROPR. capere. rapere. delenire. permulcare. mirā or incredibili voluptate perfundere cs animum. See BEWITCH.

ENCHANTED, incantatus (*H.*); præcantatus (*Petron.*). — I delighted, see in To DELIGHT, trans.

ENCHANTER, see CHARMER.

ENCHANTING, venustus; formā or specie venustus; gratus. — amenus (v. pr. of beautiful country, houses, &c.). — lepidus; suavissimus.

ENCHANTINGLY, pulchre. venuste. belle. eleganter. suaviter. egregie. præclare.

ENCHANTMENT, carmen. canticum (the prescribed form). — cantio (the uttered form, or utterance of the form). — fascinatio, effascinatio (both of fascinating by the look and by words). — venenum (prepared drugs). To repeat a formula of e., incantare carmen. E's, veneficia et cantiones. To bring it about as by e., that &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut &c. — || Irresistible attractions, lenocinia (pl.). — delenimenta (pl. omnibus delenimentis animum cs avertere atque alienare, L. 30, 13).

ENCHANTRESS, maga. venefica. saga [*SYN. in WITCH.*] IMPROPR. puella, cuius forma rapit (*aff. Properl.* 2, 26, 44). — pulchritudine, formā, venustate insignis.

ENCHASE, qd circumdare (C.), circumcludere (*Cæs.*), or includere (*Lucr.*); qā re; in gold, qd includere auro (*Lucr.*); in silver, qd circumcludere argento (*Cæs.*); in gold in silver, aurum argento circumdare (C.); a stone (in a ring), lapidem fundā claudere (*Plin.*); the edges with gold, margines amplecti auro (*Plin.*).

ENCIRCLE, see SURROUND.

ENCLOSE, claudere (*shut up*). — concludere (to shut quite up by surrounding with atq.; in atq., in re). — includere (in atq., in re; *seld.* in the sense of 'surrounding with'). — cingere (surround with). — circumdare (throw round, surround; qd ci and qd qā re; e. g. moenia urbi, or urbem moenibus). To e. a hedge, sepe cingere. seipre; with a wall, muro (muris) seipre; moenibus cingere; with works, operibus completi (e. g. a hill, colle); with a rampart and ditch, circumdare or seipre vallo et fossā; the enemy, hostem circumvenire: the soul is enclosed in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in corporis com-

pagibus inclusus est: *to e. a letter, epistolam alteri jungere* or *adjungere, or cum alterâ conjungere*; *epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (to enclose it in the same packet: ~~not~~ not includere epistolam). Have the goodness *to forward the enclosed, epistolam cum hac conjunctam perferendam curabis: to be enclosed by very high mountains, altissimis montibus contineri: to e. (a passage) in brackets, *uncis (~~not~~ not uncinis) includere: to be enclosed by armies, exercitibus circumcludi (C.); claudi (Np.).* [See SHUT UP. SURROUND.] *To e. a town, urbem obsidione claudere, in obsidione tenere (Np.); coronâ circumdare; obsidere (L.).* See BLOCKADE.*

ENCLOSURE, septum, conseptum, locus septus.—cohors or cors, in MSS. also chors (*hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether moveable or not*). || *Act of enclosing, inclusio (act of shutting up; e. g. hominis).*—conclusio (blockade).—|| *What is enclosed in a letter or parcel, quod epistolæ suæ junxerat, or adjunxerat q;* quod in eundem fasciculum additum est (s. *Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 93, in. C. Att. 12, 53, extr.*); epistola cum alterâ conjuncta, or alteri juncta (*letter enclosed in another*).—epistola in eundem fasciculum addita. *I shall never write home without sending an e. for you, neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, quin adjungam eas, quas tibi reddi velim.*

ENCOMIAST, laudator. præco (Antonin. uses encomiographus, of one who pronounces a written eulogium).

ENCOMIASTIC, laudativus ('est — unum genus [causarum], in quo laus ac vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a parte meliori laudativum. Idem alii demonstrativum vocant. Utrumque nomen ex Græco creditur fluxisse: nam ἑγκωμιστικὸν aut ἐπιδεικτικὸν dicunt, Q. 3, 4, 19.—) laudatorius *very late. Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 19, or Crcl. with prædicare; prædicatione ornare; laudibus efferre, &c.*

ENCOMIUM, laudatio. præconium. laudes.

ENCOMPASS, see ENCLOSE, SURROUND.

ENCORE a person, revocare qm (*to demand the repetition of a beautiful passage*).

ENCOUNTER, s. See CONTEST, BATTLE, &c.

ENCOUNTER, v. obviam ire (*to go to meet, in a hostile sense, or fm courtesy*).—occurrere, occurrere (*to hasten to meet, whether in a friendly or hostile manner* — ἄναρχος)—resistere, obistere (*withstand a person or thing*). *To e. the enemy, hostibus resistere; hosti se opponere. To e. a danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere: to e. death, morti se offerre, or se obijcere: to e. death undimaged, acriter se morti offerre; prompte necem subire (a violent death, T. Ann. 16, 10, 1); with the utmost fortitude, irrevocabili constantiâ ad mortem decurrere (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, in.): to e. certain death, haud dubium in mortem vadere (V.); se in medios hostes ad perspicuum mortem injicere (by the particular way of finging oneself into the midst of the enemy); ad non dubium mortem concurrere (of whole armies, C.); in eum locum proficisci, unde redituros (&c.) se non arbitrantur (C. of a hopeless attack). || Meet by accident, se obviam ferre or offerre (of the person whom we meet).—offendere qm or qd; incurere in qm or qd; occurrere ci. incidere in qm.*

ENCOURAGE, hortari. adhortari. cohortari (*to exhort; to do or not to do athg, adhort. or cohort., ut ore ne, with subj., or ad qd faciendum; to athg, adhortari ad qd; later [T.] in qd.—hortari ut, ne, or inf., or ad qd faciendum; ad qd or [L.] in qd; de qd re faciendâ; also with sup. [vos ultum injuriam hortor, S.]; with acc. only [hortari pacem], and with subj. governed by ut omitted).*—confirmare (*to strengthen a man's mind or resolution*).—excitare. incitare (*excite, animate him*).—impellere (*urge him on*).—stimulare qm. stimulus admovere ci (*spur him on*).—relevare. recreare (*to e. by consolation*). *To e. one another, cohortari inter se; also mutuâ cohortatione firmare: to e. aby to learn, ad cupiditatem discendi exire qm; to read and write, ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare qm: to e. aby in athg, qm, or cs animum, ad qd incitare, excitare, concitare, inflammare, incendere, accendere, stimulare, extimulare, instigare.*

ENCOURAGEMENT, hortatio. adhortatio. cohortatio (*exhortation*).—impulsus. stimulatō (*incitement, instigation*).—hortamen. hortamentum. incitamentum. stimulus (*the means by wch a person is exhorted or incited respectively*).—confirmatio animi (*strengthening and inspiring*). *To need no e., non egere hortatione or stimulis: to do athg without any e., qd facere sine*

ullis stimulis (†): *by your e., te hortatore, adhortatore, impulsore.*

ENCOURAGER, hortator. adhortator.—impulsor. stimulator.

ENCROACH, || *To intrude on the rights or possessions of another, minuire, imminuere qd.*—deminuere partem cs rei, or qd de qd re. detrahere de qd re (*carry off a portion of athg*).—fraudare qm parte cs rei (*defraud aby of a portion*). *To e. upon aby's rights, interpellare qm in jure ipsius (interrupt him in their exercise).*—deminuere partem juris, or qd de jure cs; detrahere de jure (*to take away a portion of what belongs of right to another*); also migrare jura (*to overleap, i. e. disregard them*). *I consider you to be encroaching upon my rights, injuriam mihi fieri puto: to e. upon aby's indulgence, patience, &c., cs indulgentiâ, patientiâ, &c. immodice, or intemperanter, or insolenter, or insolenter et immodice abuti: the sea, &c. e's on the land, terræ qd alluvionibus mersum est (cf. Appul. de mundo, p. 67, 41): the land e's on the sea, (& terra, &c.) fluminum alluvione et inundationibus concrevit (Col.); qd per alluvionem terræ addidit (cf. Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 7); qd alluvione accrescit (Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13). *To have encroached upon aby's property, *alieni agri partem aliquam p sîdere, paulatim profterendo fines (Aft. L. 41, 1). Sts sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (claim unjustly) may help. || To creep on unperceived (e. g. 'an increasing and encroaching evil;' Hooker), subrepere. ci obrepere. se insinuare (e. g. vitia nobis obrepunt, Sen.; vitium subrepi; malum se insinuat).**

ENCROACHER, qui alterum interpellat in jure ipsius; qui migrat jura, &c.; qui juris fines transcendit (Lucr.); qui fines paulatim profterendo alieni agri partem possidet (Aft. L.).

ENCROACHMENT, imminutio (*upon athg, cs rei*).—deminutio (*cs rei, e. g. provincie, libertatis*). *Sts vis, violatio, injuria illata. An e. on aby's rights, vis cs violatum. An e. on a waste, &c., prædificatum (= quod ex privato loco excessit in publicum solum, Fest.). Sts, if the e. consists in claiming more of an open field than one has a right to, termini (boundaries) may help, or Crcl. with (paulatim) proferre fines; thus a contentio de terminis may be a 'question of e's.' It was well known that individuals had, by gradual e's, taken possession of an immense extent of the crown lands, agri publici ingentem modum possidere privatos, paulatim profterendo fines, constabat (L. 41, 1).*

ENCRUST, operire (*to cover quite over; e. g. a table with gold*).—inducere (*to put a coating over, both qd re*).—incrustare (qd re, or abs., cover with a rind or coat.—ollam sacâ, sincerum vas incrustare absol., H.). *To e. the walls with marble, inducere parietes marmore.*

ENCUMBER, onerare. gravare qm qd re (T.). ci onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.).—impedire (*to hinder his free action*). Encumbered with debt, ære alieno obrûtus, oppressus, operatus. An encumbered (estate, &c.), oneratus (Instit. Just. 2, 22, 1); or cuius pars qd præ ære obligata est pignoris nomine (Aft. C. Att. 6, 1, 23).

ENCUMBRANCE, onus. sarcîna (burden).—molestia (trouble).—impedimentum (hindrance). *To be an e. to aby, ci oneri esse, gravem or molestum esse: to get rid of an e., onus deponere. onus a se removere (†); molestiam deponere (fig.). E's (= debi), æs alienum.*

ENCYCLICAL LETTERS, literæ circums quo dimissæ, or literæ only fm context. He sent an e. letter to the municipal towns, literas circums municipia dimisit.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, encyclos disciplina (Vitruv.).—encyclos doctrinarum omnium disciplina (Vitruv.).—orbis ille doctrinæ, quam Græci ἑγκύκλιον (so Zumpt; Spalding and Gem., ἑγκύκλιον) παιδείαν vocant (Q.). Dielsch recommends 'brevis quædam omnium artium ac disciplinarum descriptio, quæ (vulgo) encyclopædia vocatur.

ENCYCLOPÆDICAL, encyclos.—*encyclopædicus. END, s. finis (*boundary as a mathematical line; also 'end' proposed to be reached*).—extremum (*the last portion; both of both time and space*).—terminus (*prop. the stone set up to mark a boundary; hence boundary, of space only*).—exitus (*issue of an action or affair; also e. of a word, vocis, verbi*).—modus (*the limit beyond wch an action is not to be carried on; e. g. nullus modus cædibus fuit*).—clausula (*conclusion of a sentence, of a letter, &c.*).—caput (*athg resembling a head; e. g. of a rope, funi*). *The e. of life, vitæ exitus, vitæ finis (but finis alone is un Class., Ruhrn. Fell. 2,*

233, 3).—~~the~~ 'End' is often to be translated by *extremus*: at the *e.* of his speech, in *extremā oratione*: at the *e.* of the book, in *extremo libro* (*not* in *calce libro*, which has no ancient authority): at the *e.* of the year, *extremo anno*, *extremo anni*, or *anno exunte*: at the *e.* of January, *extremo mense Januario*. I do not know what the *e.* is to be, *veror*, *quorum* id *causum* is; timeo, *quorum* hoc *evadat*. I cannot foresee what the *e.* of it all will be, *cs rei exitum evolvere non possum*: there is not an *e.* of it yet, *re nondu(m) finem invenit*. I see there will be no *e.* of this, unless I put a stop to it myself, *video non futurum finem in istā materiā ullum, nisi quae mihi fecero*. TO BRING TO AN *E.* TO MAKE AN *E.* OF *ATHS*, *finem ci rei afferre*. *ad* *finem* adducere or perducere, *qd absolvere*.—*qd transigere* (e. g. a business).—*qd conficere* (to strike it off, as it were, at a head).—*qd conficere, perficere, consummare* (the last, L.).—*qd exsequi, peragere*.—*qd expedire* (of a complicated business).—*qd componere* (by reconciliation); *q. e. a strife or dispute*. TO PUT AN *E.* TO, *finire qd. cs rei, or (less frequently) ci rei finem facere, ci rei modum facere, ci rei finem or modum imponere, ci rei finem constituere, qd dirimere* (to put a sudden stop to an action or state by its intervention; e. g. *nox praellum dirimit*). *Death puts an e. to every thing*, *omnīa morte delentur*. The Romans *cs* expressed the notion of 'putting an end to *athg*' by compounds with *de*; to put an *e.* to the war, *debellare, decertare*. TO COME TO AN *E.*, *ad finem or ad exitum venire*; *ad exitum adduci*; *exire* (*exire*, e. g. *indutiarum dies exierat*, L.).—*finem habere or capere, desinere* (to cease).—*extinguī* (to be extinguished).—*Interire, occidere* (*die*): to come to a remarkable *e.*, *notabili exitu concludi*: to come to a tragical *e.*, *tristes habere exitus*: to an ignoble *e.*, *foede finire*. *Hastening qd to an e.*, *praeceps*. TO HASTEN TO AN *E.*, *festino qd re defungi*; *ad finem propere*. TO BE UP AN *E.* TO, *terminari* (*in space*).—*finem or exitum habere* (*emply in time*). The battle was put an *e.* to, *finis certaminis fuit*, postquam &c.: the war was put an *e.* to, *debella-tum est*; almost put. an *e.* to, *bellum profugitum ac pene sublatum est*. There is no *e.* of his industry in *aths*, *non habere finem diligentē in qd re*. || *Purpose*, *propositum, consilium, animus, mens*; is, qui mihi est or fuit *propositus exitus* (*not* *not scopus in this meaning*: *C. uses scowis in his letters*).—*finis* (the highest point, whether reached or aimed at; e. g. *domūs finis est usua*, *C. Off.* 1, 39, 138, *not = purpose*). A good *e.*, *bonum consilium* (*not* *not bonus finis*): to this *e.*, *hoc consilio or hāc mente*: to attain one's *e.*, *propositum consequi*; eo, quo volo, pervenire: quae volumus, perficere: to this *e.*, *ad eam rem* (C.); id spectans (C.); ~~not~~ *ad eam finem*): to what *e.*? *qd adum rem?* *quid spectans?* (*C. Tusc.* 1, 14, 31): to what *e.* is this? *quorum hoc spectat?* *to propose to oneself a great e.*, *magna spectare*: *not to attain one's e.*, a *proposito aberrare*; *propositum non consequi*.

END. V. TRANS.) concludere. finire. finem facere es rei or (*less cmly*) ci rei. finem or modum ci rei impo-
nere. finem statumque or constituere ci rei [SYN. IN
CONCLUDE]. To be ended, exigi, praeferre, &c. (*of
time*; *prope jam exacta aetas erat*). To *e. a speech*,
finem facere orationis or dicendi: to *e. a letter*, epistolam
concludere: to *e. one's life*, vitam finire. vitam
deponere. mortem sibi consciscere (*voluntarily to take
away one's life*).—*intirire*, e vitā discedere. ex vitā
excedere. mori (*to die*): to *e. a controversy*, controversiam
dirimere (*by one's interposition*); controversiam
componere (*by amicable arrangement*). To *e. the war*;
see WAR [*see 'put an end to'*].

END, *INTRANS.* finire, terminari (*to have an e.*).
 finem habere or capere (*to receive an e.*); desinere (*to cease*). —cadere or excidere in &c. (*to terminate in a syllable, &c., of words, &c.*) —exiit habere, evinire (*to have an e. in it*). —to *e. in a point*, mucrone deficere: in angulo exire (*of leaman, Plin.*): to *e. in long syllable*, longa syllaba terminari; cadere or excidere: in longam syllabam: to *e. in a or e*, in e, in itum habere in aut in *e*: to *e. in o* and *a* or *e* in literis: iniri: to *e. in the same letters*, in eadsm litteris exire: the gen. of *Mæcenæ s. in* tis, nomen Mæcenæ genitivo casus: tis syllabæ terminari. *Many persons believed that the e. of the world was come, mult. æternam illam et nostrissimam noctem interpretabantur: to behold the e. of the world, or of all things*, rerum humanarum terminos videre. *I had my fears how it would all e. verbatim*, quicquid evaderet (*Tr.*) or quorsum id casurum esset (*Q.*): not to know how athg will *e.*, nescire, quorsum evadat (*Np.*): to *e. well*, belle cadere; fauste, feliciter, (304)

prosperare evenire; bene atque feliciter evenire; prosperè succedere, procedere (C.); prosperè cedere (*Np*); bene cadere (*Ter.*): *to e. ill.*, secus cadere, evadere, accidere; secus cedere, procedere (*S.*); male cadere, haud bene evenire, haud quamquam prosperè procedere (*L.*); minus prosperè procedere (*Np.*); minus prosperè evenire (*L.*). *All's well that e's well*, ex'itus acta probat.

ENDAMAGE, *see* DAMAGE.

ENDANGER, qm in periculum, or in discrimen, adducere, deducere, vocare. periculum ci creare, conflare, incipere, intendere, facessere (C.). multum periculi ci inferre. qd in periculum adducere. qm or qc, in praecepta dare (to bring into extreme danger). To be endangered, in periculo or in discrimine esse or versari [see To be in DANGER].—in discrimen adduci (of things). His safety is endangered, salus ejus infestior est (C. Planc. i, 1). See also RISK, v.

ENDEARE *aby* to *aby*, qm in gratia ponere apud qm. favorem ci conciliare ad (apud) qm: *athg e.aby much*, qd ci multas bonas gratias affert. To *e. oneself by athg*, gratiam colligere ex re (of winning favour by *athg*); commendari re (*he recommended by it*). To *e. oneself to aby*, cs favorem, benevolentiam sibi conciliare o colligere; in cs animum influere (C.); gratiam linre a qo, or apud qm; to *aby by athg*, adjungere sibi benevolentiam cs qā re: to *wish to e. oneself to aby*, ci jucundum esse velle (*it is a single instance, by humouring him, &c.*)—cs benevolentiam captare (to *strive to obtain his good-will*)—cs gratiam aucupari. cs favorem querere (to *strive to obtain his favour*): to *e. oneself to the people*, multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere; auram popularem captare; ventum popularem querere. *The art of endearing oneself to people*, artificium benevolentie colligende.

ENDEARMENT, blanditiæ, blandimenta, amor blandus. *To lavish e's upon aby, multa blandimenta ci dare.* || *State of being dear, caritas, but mly by Crcl. with magni facere or æstimare; or by verbs under ENDEAR.* || *Attractions, vid.*

ENDEAVOUR, *s. nissus*. *contentio* (the exercise of force).—*opera* (labour, exertion).—*conatus* (energetic *e.*, with ref. to the real or supposed importance of the object).—*studium* (zealous pursuit of athg). *JN*. *conatus studiumque*.—*affectatio* (the aspiring to athg, mly implying that it is in vain). The object of my *e.* is, &c., id ago, hoc specto, ut &c. : the sole object of all his *e.'s* is, &c., id unum agit, ut &c.

ENDEAVOUR, v. audere. conari. moliri (audere denotes an attempt with ref. to its danger, and the courage of him who undertakes it: conari with ref. to the importance of the enterprise, and the energy of him who undertakes it: moliri with ref. to the difficulty of the enterprise, and the exertion required of him who undertakes it)—nili. entendi. contendere (all with ref. to the difficulty of the enterprise, and the exertion required of him who undertakes it)—operari. dare, ut, &c.; studere (with ref. to the zeal of the person who undertakes it)—&c.; studere and conari mixt with inf., zeid. with ut. See LEX.

ENDING [see END, s.] finis (*end*).—terminatio. exitus (*e. of a word*; ex. also 'issue of an affair'): to have the same or similar *e.*s, similes casus habere in exitu; similiter cadere.

ENDITE. *see* **INDITE**

ENDIVE, intubus. intubum; *cichorium endivia (Linn.). Of c., intubaceus.

ENDLESS, infinitus. nullis finibus circumscriptus. — sempiternus (*of perpetual duration*). *An e. war, bellum æternum* (C.); *inexplicable* (T.): *to be harassed by e. wars, sempiternis armis urgeri*. *It would be e., infinitum est*, &c.

ENDLESSLY, sine fine (H.).

ENDLESSNESS. infinitas (*unlimited extension*).

ENDORSE *a bill*, 'chirographum or syngrapham inscribere; or literally in tergo (syngrapha, chirographi, &c.) scribere (*aff. scriptus et in tergo, Juv.*);' or 'suo quoque chirographo cavere de re (*i. e. by my note of hand, in addition to the other person's*): chirographo cavere de re, *Suet. Cal. 12*); or 'suo quoque chirographo obligare se ad præstandum (*aff. Dig. chir. obl. se ad præstandum*). [*On difference between syngrapha and chirographum, see 'Note of HAND.'*]

ENDORSEMENT, Crcl., *see* **ENDORSE.**

ENDORSEMENT, *Crcl.*, see **ENDORSE**.
ENDORSER, *Crcl.*, see **ENDORSE**.

ENDOW, *dotare*, *dotare*, *dotare*. *filium* instruere (*the latter with ornaments, furniture, &c.*; hence *Jn. dotare et instruere*). *Since he could not e. his daughter himself, quom filiae (nubili) dotem conficere non posset.* || IMPROPR. *oâ re instruere* (*furnish*)

with what is necessary); ornare, exornare, adornare; dote *cs rei* (e. g. verborum, C.), locupletare et ornare (C.). **EN**DOUED with *alth*, instructus, ornatus, præditus: *endowed with great natural talents*, præclaris animi dotibus præditus; *richly endowed both by nature and by fortune*, instructus naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis. *Richly endowed*, abunde auctus ornatusque q̄are. **EN**TO settle property upon *sc.*, proprietatem agri, &c. dono dare (Ulp. leg. Cinc. p. 290). **EN**TO *e. alma-house*, *ptochotrophum condere, et inire rationem, quemadmodum [in omni mutatione dominorum] illud quasi consecratum remanere possit (Aft. C.); *about the monument to his daughter's memory*. **EN**TO *e. a church*, relinquere qd ecclesiæ (by will; see Just. Instit. lib. 3, 28, 7).

ENDOWMENT, donatio (g. t. of the Rom. law, for any gift of property).—possessiones donatæ (Nov. Theod. 2; Tit. 5, 3). **EN**TO draw up, recall, &c., an act of *e.*, donationem conficere, revocare. *The e. will not hold good*, donatio nullam habet firmitatem, or irrita est (both Ulp. ad leg. Cinc.). *The e. of a church, &c.*, *pecunia ecclesiæ donata or relicta. *E's*, possessiones donatæ.

ENDUE, s. **ENDOW**, IMPROPER.

ENDURANCE, **EN** Duration, stabilitas, perennitas. diuturnitas. perpetuitas. tenor. tempus. spatium [SYN. IN DURATION].—**EN** Patience, toleratio (act of enduring).—tolerantia (power of enduring, C. Paradox. 4, 1, 27).—perpassio (act of suffering steadily). **JN**. perpassio et tolerantia.—patientia (capacity of bearing; both absol. and *cs rei*; e. g. frigoris, famis). **EN** Power of holding out, perseverantia.

ENDURE, TRANS. ferre (represents to bear, with ref. to the burden borne, altogether objectively; πέπειν).—tolerare, perferre, pati, perpeti [with subjective ref. to the state of mind of the person bearing; the tolerans and perferens bear their burden without sinking under it, with strength and self-control, synonymously with sustinens, sustaining, like τολµών; the patiens and perpetiens, without striving to get rid of it, with willingness or resignation, enduring it, synonymously with sinens. Ferre and tolerare have only a noun for their object, but pati also an infin. Sustineo may also be followed by infin. or acc. with infin., but only in a neg. sent., non sustineo, &c. Perferre is of higher import than tolerare, as perpeti is of higher import than pati, to *e. heroically and patiently*, Dōd.). **JN**. ferre et perpeti; pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perpeti ac perferre. **TO e.** with fortitude, fortiter ferre; with resignation, with fortitude, toleranter pati ferre; animo æquo or moderato ferre; moderate, sapienter ferre; also patienter et fortiter ferre. **TO be able to e. hunger and cold**, inedia et algoris patientem esse: *to be unable to e. alth*, impatientem esse *cs rei*: *to e. evils*, malis sufficere. **EN** INTRANS. **EN** See TO LAST.

ENDURE, INTRANS. durare. perdurare. obdurare. permanere. sustentare [to hold out, *esp*ly in war; with acc. *se*, aciem, &c., or absol., e. g. sustentavit aliquamdiu, Suet.].

ENEMY, hostis (the *e.* in the field, and war, opp. to pacatus; πολεµός).—inimicus (an *e.* in heart, opp. to amicus; ἔχθρος). **JN**. inimicus atque hostis. hostis atque inimicus. *Aby's e.*, inimicus ci or ca. *A dangerous e.*, inimicus infestus: *a bitter e.*, hostis (inimicus) infensus: *a deadly e.*, hostis (inimicus, adversarius) capitalis: *to behave as an e.*, hostiliter facere: *to make aby an e.*, qm hostem or inimicum reddere or facere; inimicitias *cs* suscipere: *to engage with the e.*, cum hoste conficere (C.). *To be one's own e.*, sibi esse inimicum atque hostem [to hate oneself; C. Fin. 5, 10, 29]; *suls rationibus esse inimicum* [to act agst one's own interests]. *A man is his own greatest e.*, nihil inimicus homini, quam sibi ipse. *To be aby's e.*; see 'to be at ENMITY' with aby. *An e's country*, hostium terra.—hostilis terra or regio (whose conduct or sentiments are hostile).

ENERGETIC, acer. vehemens. alacer (at a particular time).—gravis. gravitatis plenus (full of power in thoughts and expressions, of a speech).—fortis. audax (these two of both persons and things). **TO adopt e. measures**, fortioribus remediis agere (of remedial measures).—strenue qd administrare (C.): *an e. speech*, oratio gravitatis plena, or acris, or vehemens: *e. in action*, in rebus gerendis acer, vehemens; or acer et industrius (C.): *very e. measures or counsels*, consilia acerrima (opp. cons. inertissima).

ENERGETICALLY, fortiter. audacter. **JN**. fortiter et audacter (e. g. sententiam dicere). nervose. cum vi. strenue. graviter. impigre. **TO act e., strenue or impigre agere.**

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ENERGY, vis (force, emphasis).—virtus. vigor (life and spirit, both of animate and inanimate things).—gravitas (weight, e. of words, &c., verborum, sententiarum).—fervor (heat).—acrimonia (pungent or stinging *e.*, rare).—impetus (e. attack in a speech, aliter in oratione nec impetus vis esse potest, C.).—robur. nervi (strength of mind, e. of character). *Alth requires all your e. of character*, qd tuorum est nervorum (C.). *The e. of a speaker*, virtus oratoris. vis oratoris, dicentis. virtus oratoria: *with something of e.*, cum quadam virtute. *What e. there is in that book!* quantum in illo libro vigoris est! (Sen.) *A man of e.*, vir fortis, acer.

ENERVATE, enervare (L.).—debilitare (weaken).—emollire (make soft and effeminate).—nervos exsecare, elidere (C.).—deliculis frangere qm.—nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (L.). See ENFEBLE.

ENERVATED, enervatus. Post-class. enervis.

ENERVATION, debilitatio (act of weakening).—languor effeminatus (as state).

ENFEBLE, infirmare (g. t. for weakening).—enervare (take out the sinews; also impropr. enervare animos, &c. L. uses a velut; velut enervata civitas).—debilitare (weaken).—attenuare. minuire. comminuire. Imminuire (impr. to weaken, to lessen).—frangere (to break alth down, take away all its strength and spirit, impropr.).—labefactare (to lessen the authority of alth, e. g. legem).—diluire (to take away the strength of a proof or charge; e. g. confirmationem adversarii).—atterere (prop. to rub off; to weaken an enemy's forces, resources, &c.). *To e. the mind*, animum debilitare, comminuire. **ENFEEBLED**, by the particip. of the verbs given above; also effectus (by over-bearing; then also generally, e. g. corpus).—enectus (by hunger, suffering of body, &c.).—exhaustus (e. in its resources; of a state).—attritus (by loss of men, money, &c.; of a state). See WEAKEN.

ENFEEBLEMENT, infirmatio. debilitatio (as action).—infirmata. debilitas (as state). *The e. of the body*, vires corporis affectæ; *of a state*, opes civitatis attritæ or comminutæ.

ENFEOFF, **TO e. aby**, prædium velut fuduciarium ci dare (cf. L. 32, 28, init.); *prædium beneficiarium in qm conferre (Noll.).

ENFEOFFMENT, *ritus inaugurationis feudalis (Noll.); with alth, inauguratio beneficiaria.

ENFORCE, **EN** Give force to, a) a law, &c., legem exercere; efficere, ut lex valeat (Np.); *to be enforced*, valere (to be in force); *ratum esse* (to be rendered valid by full sanction, &c.); *exerceri* (to be acted upon, L. 4, 51). *The law is immediately enforced*, lex confestim exercetur (L. 4, 51). *He not only caused the law to be passed, but also enforced the observance of it*, hanc legem non tantum ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effect (Np. Thras. 3, 3). *Not to be enforced*, jacere (opp. exerceri, L. 4, 51); *evanescere* (to pass into desuetude, opp. valere). **β)** a petition, an argument, &c., premere (e. g. argumentum, urge it, drive it home; verbum, duell on it with emphasis).—firmare. affirmare. confirmare (strengthen an assertion by proof, &c.).—fidem ci rei addere (make it more credible). **TO e. alth by testimony**, testimonio confirmare. **EN** Gain by force, exprimere. extorquere. expugnare.—vi auferre (carry off by force).—vi cogere (compel by force). **TO e. his return**, vi cogere ut redeat: *to e. his way through the pass*, vim facere per angustias. **EN** Compel, force, vid. **EN** Press with a charge, urgere [with acc. of person, or absol.; the charge in acc. of neut. pron., or acc. with inf.; also with abl. of thing].

ENFORCER, qui legem exercet; qui, ut valeat lex, efficit.

ENFORCEMENT, Crcl. with legem exercere. *They complain of the immediate e. of this law*, queruntur, legem confestim exerceri.

ENFRANCHISE, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g. tt. See FREE).—qm manu mittere. qm manu asserere in libertatem (to emancipate a slave; the last of the public emancipation, before the prætor, of one who had before been a free man).—ci civitatem dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitate qm donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet.); qm in civitatem ac- or re-cipere; qm ascribere civitati, or incivitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium ascidere; qm civem qm facere. *If to 'enfranchise' = 'to give the right of voting'*, suffragium ci impertiri or dare (both L.). *Obs.* the *jus civitatis* included the *jus privatum* (e. g. *jus connubii* and *jus commercii*), and the *jus publicum* (e. g. *jus suffragiorum* and *jus honorum*). *Those who had the pri-*

vatum jus *vere cives, but not optimo jure cives. See Dict. of Antiq. p. 237.*—To be enfranchised (= admitted into citizenship), consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire.—(of the present state), civem esse; in civitate (in civitate or civitati) ascriptum esse.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, liberatio (act of being set free)—manumissio (emancipation of a slave).—vindicta (the rod or staff, also called festuca, *weh the prator laid on a slave's head; hence, emancipation.*)—civitas or jus civitatis (right of a citizen).—assertio (Q. and Traj. in *Plin.*, the formal assertion that such a person is a slave or a free man). To obtain *e. fm* aby, civitatem impetrare a qo.

ENGAGE, TRANS. obligare. obstringere qm (g. *it. for binding by an engagement*).—invitare or vocare qm (to invite to a party).—invitare or excitare qm (to *e. or challenge to athg. e. g. ad saltandum*).—implicare, impedire (involve in *athg. propr. and fig.*) qā re.—illaqueare qā re (entangle, *fig.*).—admiscere qm (to mix him up in it).—mercende conducere (to hire).—impellere (impel him, urge him). To *e. aby* in a war, qm bello implicare. To be engaged in *athg. ci rei* admnem esse (e. g. crimini); participem esse *ca rei* (to be a partner in it; e. g. conjurationis).—admisceri ad qd (to be mixed up in it; e. g. ad id consilium, C.): to be engaged in a business, in negotio versari; negotio implicatum esse: to be very much engaged, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum esse; also valde negotiosum esse: to be so much engaged as not to know what to do, multis occupationibus distincti: to be engaged (to be married); see BE-TROTH: not to be engaged, vacare. vacuum esse. otiosum esse: to be engaged in a law-suit, lite implicari. To *z. o. n. e. s. e. l. r.*, fidem ci dare (pledge one's word).—obligare se ad prastandum (make oneself liable for a debt, *fig.*). || Bind myself by an engagement to a party, condicere ad cenam (to engage myself to dine, *fig.* with *aby* by my own self-initiation).—promittere se venturum (to say one will come; i. e. to *e. oneself by accepting an invitation*).—promittere ad cenam, or promittere ad qm (to *e. myself to aby*). || To engage a person's attention, convertere qm, or *ca* animum, in or ad se (to draw his attention).—occupare *ca* cogitationes (occupy his thoughts). To *e. attention*, conspici, conspiciuntur esse; by *athg. qā re*: to *e. aby* in a conversation about *athg.*, sermonem cum qo (de qā re) instituire; dare se in sermonem *cs*; ordiri or conferre cum qo sermonem; venire in colloquium cum qo; colloquium cum qo facere or serere; sermocinari or colloqui cum qo; colloquium comparare cum qo (*Titin. ap. Non*). || To *e. a person in secret conversations or conferences*, secreta colloquia cum qo serere (L.). || INTRANS. recipere, or ad or in se recipere (undertake).—promittere, polliceri (promise). Jn. promittere inque se recipere (*Ulp. Dig.*, all with acc. and inf.).—confirmare (to give a solemn assurance; e. g. sese illis regna conciliatulum, confirmat, *Cæs.*). Recipere should have dat. of person to whom one binds oneself; e. g. recipio vobis me, &c.: the *infm.* is usually the *sub.* See under TO PROMISE.—se immiscere ci rei; admisceri ad qd (e. g. ad id consilium, C.).—descendere ad or in qd (e. g. ad certamen, in causam).—se demittere in qd (e. g. in causam).—ingredi qd or in qd. aggredi qd or ad qd. If he once engages in the affair, si semel in causam descenderit (L.). To *e. in a conversation*, dare se in sermonem; in sermonem ingredi: to *e. in the conversation* (weh others are carrying on), se sermoni intermiscere.—|| Fight, congrui or concurrere cum qo (g. *it.*).—signa conferre cum qo (of hostile armies).—configere.—praelium committere (begin the battle).

ENGAGEMENT, || Combat, pugna, praelium, acies [SYN. IN BATTLE].—certamen, proelii concursus; or concursus, congressus ubi; proelii dimicatio, or dimicatio only; also in pl., dimicationes, 'engagements'. A naval *e.*, praelium navale, pugna navalis; dimicatio navalis (*Hirt. B. Alex. 25*): a sharp *e.*, praelium acre: to renew the *e.*, in pugnam redire (to return to it); pugnam repetere (*aff. an interruption*); pugnam novam integrare, praelium redintegrare or renovare (to begin, as it were, again; nearly always of fresh troops); pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle, e. g. postero die, L.). to continue or carry qā *e.*, pugnam excipere (of fresh troops, coming up to take the place of others who are wearied, L. 38, 22, in.): to be conquerors in an *e.*, proelio or pugna superiore discedere; victorem proelio excedere: to be defeated in an *e.*, proelio or pugna inferiore discedere; proelio vinci or superari: to give a signal for the *e.* to begin, praelium com-

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mittere (also of the soldiers or army beginning the *e.*): a short *e.* takes place, fit or agitur leve prelium: to be wearied by the length of the *e.*, diuturnitate pugnas defessum esse. || Agreement, conventus, conventum, constitutum, sponsio, pactum, pactio [SYN. IN AGREEMENT]; fides, quā me obstringit. To form an *e.* with *aby*, pacioli, depacisci cum qo; pactiōnem cum qo facere or conficere; about *athg.*, de qā re pacioli: to keep an *e.*, pactum prastare; in pactum permanere; pactis or conventis stare: according to the terms of our *e.*, ex pacto, ex conventu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*); ex convento (C.). Jn. ex pacto et convento: to volunteer an *e.* to dine with *aby*, condicere ci ad cenam.

ENGAGING, suavis. jucundus. blandus. suavitare refertus; quod nos capit, delectat, or delectatione allicit. *E. manners*, mores suaves. morum suavitatis: an *e. character*, ingenium mite et amicum (T. Ann. 2, 64, 3). An *e. style*, speciosum dicendi genus: an *e. writer*, scriptor lectorem tenens: an *e. person*, homo blandus; 'cui magna ad se illicendi et attrahendi vis inest: *e. conversation*, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus.

ENGAGINGLY, suaviter. amœne. amœniter (C.). Jucunde

ENGINEER. See BEGET (both *PROPR. and FIG.*). ENGINE, machina (also *fig.*). machinatio (also *fig.*).—machinamentum (piece of machinery). *Athg* is meant to be an *e.* to effect any purpose, qd ad rem faciendam tamquam machina comparatur (C.). Military *e.'s*, machinæ (of weh the particular kinds are vineæ, turres, &c.).

ENGINEER, || Military engineer, *architectus militaria. *artis munendi magister. The *e.'s*, architecti militares.—|| Civil engineer, *scientia machinalis peritus (sci. mach., *Plin.*). *qui machinas fabricatur (maker of machines); *qui vis ferro or ferreis orbitis sternit (maker of railroads).

ENGINEERING, scientia machinalis (knowledge of machines).—*architectura militaris or castrensis (military *e.*).

ENGIRD. See SUBURROUND.

ENGLISH, Britannicus. An *e. garden*, *hortus Britannorum more dedicatus. Whether he meant in plain *E.* that you would have much money, &c., id utrum Britannico more locutus sit, bene numatum te futurum, an ... (postea videtur: *aff. C. Romano more*).

ENGORGE, vorare. devorare.—haurire. absorbere. See DEVOUR.

ENGRAVE. See GRAPT.

ENGRAVE, scalpere. sculpere (according to some, scalpere, with its compounds, is applied to coarse and rude; sculpere, with its compounds, to finished work: others think that scalpere is to cut into the material, as in *Intaglio*; sculpere to produce raised figures, as in *Cameos*; see *Dict. Antiq. p. 843. Cf. CARVE*).—Incidere.—Inscalpere (with the graving tool; hence, also *fig.* to 'engrave' on the mind).—scribere. Inscribere (to *e. words; an inscription*). To *e. athg* on brass, on a pillar, incidere qd in *æs* (or in *ære*, C. Ferr. 2, 4, 65), in columnā; Jn. incidere et perscribere; incidere *ca* notare (C.: of what is to serve as a record, &c.); on a tomb, incidere qd in sepulcro (C.), sepulchro (H.); on a tree, inscribere qd arbori; describere qd in cortice (V.): to *e. gems*, gemmas scalpere (Plin.); a seal, sigillum scalpere (Plin.); a ring, on the stone of weh an anchor was engraved, annulus, in cuius gemmā anchora sculpta est. Alexander would not allow his likeness to be engraved on gems by any body but Pyrgoteles, Alexander edicto vetuit, in gemmā se ab alio scalpi quam a Pyrgotele. It is engraved, as it were, on the minds of all men, that *fig.*, omnibus quasi insculptum est, &c. (acc. and inf.).—|| In the modern sense of engraving prints, in *æs* incidere; simulacrum *cs* rei in *æs* incidere.

ENGRAVER, sculptor. sculptor. An *e.* on marble, sculptor marmorum; of rings, sculptor gemmarum.

ENGRAVING, sculptura. sculptura (both also 'an engraving').—*simulacrum in *æs* incisum (on copper).—*pictura in *æs* incisa. A ring, with an *e.* of the rape of Proserpine, annulus, cuius gemmæ sculptura (at. sculptura) erat Proserpinæ raptus.

ENGROSS, || Thicken, vid.—|| To take possession of the whole, rem totam ad se trahere or attrahere, in se trahere, ad se transferre, sibi or ad se vindicare.—In *cs* rei societatem assumere neminem. He *e.'s* the eyes of all present, illum unum omnes intuentur. To *e. the conversation*, *sine ulla intermissione loqui: the pursuit of pleasure *e.'s* *aby*, qd se totum tradidit voluptatibus: this object *e.'s* me, id unum ago (ut &c.); omne studium confere ad qd; omni curā et cogitatione

incumbo in qd.—|| *To write in thick characters, qd nitida manu scribere (to write in a fair hand).*—*qd forensi manu scribere (in the hand in wch legal papers are written).—*qd grandibus literis scribere (in large letters).—|| *Forestall*, coemere (to buy up).—premercare (before others can purchase any).—comprimere (frumentum, for the purpose of raising the price). See **ENHANCE**.

ENGROSSER, *Crci.* with verbs under **ENGROSS**.—|| *Forestaller*, compitor, propola; of corn, manceps annonae. *dardanarius* (*Ulp. Dig.* 47, 11, 6; *Paul. Dig.* 48, 19, 37). See **FORESTALLER**.

ENGULF, vorare (*swallow up*; *naves, V.*).

ENHANCE, augere, majus reddere, exaggerare (qd verba—rem familiarem). *To e. the price*, pretium cs rei efferre (*raise it*); *the price of corn*, annonam flagellare (*by not bringing it into market*).—annonom accendere or incendere. *Their fragility e.'s their price*, fragilitas accendit pretium cs rei (*Sen.*): *this too e.'s his glory*, id quoque ad gloriam ejus accedit: *to e. aby's glory*, amplificare (*by words*).

ENHANCEMENT, amplificatio (e. g. gloriæ, rei familiaris)—accessio (*addition made*; e. g. dignitatis).—auctus.—incrementum. *Crci.* with verbs under **ENHANCE**.

ENIGMA, ænigma, griphus, ambages [*SYN. in RIDDLE*]. *To solve an e.*, ænigma solvere; *griphum dissolvere: *to propose an e. to aby.*, *qm ænigma solvere jubere: *not to be able to solve an e.*, ænigma non intelligere: *you talk in e.'s*, ambages narras: *that is an e. to me*, hæc non intelligo.

ENIGMATICAL, obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus. arcanus. *E. words*, ambages: *e. speeches*, sermones perplexi: *an e. character*, homo ingenii multiplicis et tortuosus.

ENIGMATICALLY, perplexe (e. g. loqui).—ambigue (e. g. respondere, *Aurel. Vict.*).

ENJOIN, præcipere ci qd or with ut.—præscribere ci qd or with ut.—jubere [with *inf. act.* if the person enjoined is named; *inf. pass.* if the injunction is indefinitely stated; *seld.* with ut].—imperare ci qd or ut; mandare ci qd or ut.—pronunciare [*SYX. in COMMAND*].—prædicere (*apostolice*; e. beforehand; *not to &c.*, ut ne, *Np. Them.* 7, 3).—inculcare ci (ut &c.; *to impress it upon his mind*).

ENJOY, frui, perfrui (qâ re; *the latter implying a continued enjoyment*).—voluptatem capere or percipere ex qâ re (*receive pleasure fm*; *perc.* with the same implied notion as perfrui).—oblectari qâ re. oblectari et duci qâ re (*am amused with, fmâ of, &c.*).—delectari qâ re. delectatione cs rei duci. duci et delectari qâ re (*delectari of positive delight*; oblectari rather of amusement, and comparative satisfaction, that makes time pass pleasantly).—gaudere qâ re. letari qâ re. gaudium or lætitiâ capere ex re (*rejoice at a thing*).—~~Frui, &c.~~ *Frui, &c.* must not be used except where there is a felt sense of pleasure; hence, *to e. good health*, prosperâ valetudine uti (*not frui*); *valetudinis prosperitate uti*; integrâ esse valetudine: *to e. prosperity, success, felicitate uti* (e. g. perpetuâ quâdam felicitate usus est, *C.*). *To e. a long peace*, diutnâ pace frui (*Np.*); *pleasure, voluptate frui*; percipere voluptatem; lætitiâ perfrui (*C.*); gaudio frui (*Ter.*); gaudium haurire (*L.*): *leisure, tranquillity, glory, otio, tranquillitate, gloriâ perfrui*: *to e. consideration and the glory of his past services*, perfrui auctoritate rerumque gestarum gloriâ (*C.*); *advantages, commodis frui*; *the pleasures of life, vitæ jucunditatibus* (*voluptatibus*) frui, perfrui: *to e. these delights*, his gaudiis perfrui: *to e. a person, or a person's company*, qd or cs consuetudine frui.—|| *To ENJOY ONESELF* (*absoi.*), se oblectare. *I enjoyed myself tolerably well in my Cuman villa*, ego in Cumanis. satis comode me oblectabam (*C.*).

ENJOYMENT, delectatio, oblectatio (*delight*).—voluptas (*pleasure*; *opp. dolor*; denotes a higher degree of positive pleasure than delectatio).—suavitas (*the sweetness that makes a thing a source of e. to us*).—fructus (*the profit; and then the consequent pleasure*).—delectamentum, oblectamentum (*a thing or occupation that delights us*; e. g. puerorum delectamenta or oblectamenta). *Sensual e.*, voluptas corporis: *mental e.*, voluptas animi: *the e.'s of life, vitæ jucunditates*: *to derive e. fm a thing*, voluptatem capere or percipere ex re (*not derivare*; see **ENJOY**). *I have no e. in this*, hoc nihil ad me pertinet (*does not affect me*); *hoc me non delectat*. *I derived great e. fm your letter*, me literæ tuæ admôdum delectaverunt (*C.*). *To be in the e. of a thing*, habere qd; *utî qâ re*: *he is in the e. of good health*, prosperâ valetudine or prosperitate valetudinis utitur:

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he is in the e. of a sufficient or tolerable fortune, *habet, unde comode vivat; or simply rem habere (*C.*).

ENKINDLE. See **KINDLE**.

ENLARGE, amplificare (*to make wider, of greater compass*; e. g. urbem; rem familiarem; then *fig.* = *to make more important in fact, or to represent as more important in words*; *opp. minuire, infirmare*; e. g. a man's authority, cs gratiam dignitatemque; a man's glory, cs gloriam).—dilatare (*to e. the superficial extent*; castra, cs imperium; then also *fig. e. g. gloriam*).—propagare or proferre qd or fines cs rei (*to extend the boundaries, and so e.; propra, and fig. e. g. imperium, fines imperii*; fines officiorum).—augere (*increase, by an addition*; e. g. numerum prætorum; also *to e. by rhetorical amplification. In this sense, JN. amplificare et augere*).—multiplicare (*to increase the number several times over*; e. g. usuras).—|| *Set free, qm e. custodiâ emittere.*—|| *INTRAM.* *Enlarge* (*upon a topic*), latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: *to e. at great length*, late se fundere: *at too great length*, effusius dicere; longum esse.

ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio.—auctus.—incrementum.—accessio. *The e. of an empire*, propagatio or prolatio finium. *Also by Crci. with verbs under ENLARGE.*—|| *Release fm confinement, missio* (*C.*).

ENLIGHTEN, collustrare (*to impart some of one's own light to a thing; only propr.*).—illustrare (*to place in light; propr. and fig.*).—illuminare (*to give light to a thing; espily fig. to cover with luminous points. None of these words were used of enlightening the mind. The sun e.'s the whole world, sol omnia luce suâ illustrat* (*al. better collustrat*): *to be enlightened by the sun*, sole illustrem esse. *To e. the mind, ab animo*, tanquam ab oculis, caliginem dispellere: *to e. the understanding, mentem fingere*: *an enlightened man*, homo meliore rerum cognitione imbutus: *an enlightened understanding*, ingenium subactum (*but only in C. de Or.* 2, 30, 131, where the mind is compared to a well-tilled field); *ingenii acumen or acies*: *enlightened days*, cæta ætas; *tempora erudita* (*C. de Rep.* 2, 10); *cultiura tempora et ingenia*: *an enlightened nation*, gens humana atque docta (*C.*): *to e. the world*, *ignorantiæ tenebras discutere.

ENLIGHTENMENT (*of mind*), mens exulta. politiô humanitas: *for the e. of the human mind*, ad collustrandas mentes (*Ruhnck.*): *an age of great e.*, ætas exulta; *tempora erudita*; sæculum eruditum (*all, C. Rep.* 2, 10).

ENLIST, TRANS. *To e. soldiers*, mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere, or conquirere et comparare; militum acquisitionem habere; *troops, copias mercede conducere*: *copias colligere, conficere, comparare.*—|| *To draw over to one's side*, qm in suas partes trahere.—|| *INTRAM.* *nomen dare militiæ*; or *nomen dare only*.—militiam capessere.—voluntariam extra ordinem profiteri militiam; voluntariam mercede sequi militiam (*to e. as a volunteer; the latter for pay*). *Newly enlisted legions*, legiones novæ.

ENLISTING, militum conquisitio (*as act*); inquisitio novorum militum (*Curt.*).—delectus (*levy*), or *Crci.*

ENLIVEN, animare (*give life to; propr. and fig.*).—excitare. incitare (*render animated*).—alacritatem ci afferre (*C.*).—reficere. recreare (*refresh*).

ENMITY, inimicitia.—simultas.—odium [*SYN. in HATRED*]. *To be at e. with aby*, inimicitias (simultas) cum qd habere, gerere, exercere. intercedunt mihi inimicitias cum qd. esse in similitate cum qd: *to lay aside one's e.*, inimicitias ponere (deponere).

ENNOBLE, *dare ci nobilitatem. *recipere qm in nobilitatem numerum. *nobilitatem ordini ascribere qm.—|| *To be ennobled*, *nobilitatis gradum consequi; (*in the Rom. sense*) fit transitio a plebe ad patricios (*ast. C. Brut.* 16, 62).—|| *IMPROPR.* *nobilitate*. illustrare. ornare. *It is virtue that e.'s a man, ex virtute fit nobilitas* (*C. L.* 1, 34).

ENNUI, temporis molestia (*g. t. O. Met.* 8, 652)—otii molestia (*fm want of employment; ast. the same passage*); also molestia only, with gen. (e. g. molestia paucorum dierum). *Also tedium with gen. of what causes the e.*, or molestia, quam (or tedium, quod) qd mihi affert. *To suffer e.*, *tempus tarde labens moleste ferre; otio languescere: *to suffer e. fm a thing*, tedium cepi cs rei; qd tedium mihi affert: *to complain of e.*, queror nihil me habere, quod agam: *to be dying of e.*, otio tabescere: *to bantâ e. by a thing*, horas or tempus, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qâ re (e. g. sermonibus, narrando, cf. *O. Met.* 8, 652; *Trist.* 3, 2, 12.—~~See~~

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otium fallere would be quite wrong; otium meaning only the being without employment; to cause e. to aby, molestiam ei afferre or exhibere.

ENORMITY, insolentia (unusualness). — novitas (newness). — fœditas (foulness). — immanitas (the astonishing magnitude; in a bad sense). — enormitas (irregularity; saxorum, Q. 9, 4, 27; = immense size [enormitas pedum]; *Sen. Const. Sapient. 8*). — Enormities, nefaria, pl. *An e.*, facinus nefarium; scelus nefarium; scelestum ac nefarium facinus; monstrum ac prodigium. — impletas (violating the reverence due to the gods, parents, princes, one's country, &c.).

ENORMOUS, || Irregular, enormis (e. g. vicus, T. post-Aug.). — inusitatus (unusual). — || Irregularly large, immodestus (kept within no due bounds; e. g. largitio). — immoderatus (immoderate; e. g. luxuria). — effusus (lavishly poured out; e. g. expense, sumptus). — nimis (too great; all these = excessive, immoderate; opp. moderatus, modestus). — insanus (senseless; e. g. cupiditas; pila, moles). — impitens (unable to restrain itself; cupiditas; crudelitatis). — novus, inauditus. — Jw. novus et inauditus (unknown of before). — singularis (unparalleled in its kind). — mirus, mirificus (wonderful). — incredibilis (incredible). — immanis, vastus (huge, unwieldy, of size; imman, also of prodigious turpitude, facinus). — Jw. vastus et immanis. — immensus (immense; e. g. pecunia). — ingens (huge). Of e. depth, immensa or infinita altitudine. To go to e. expense, extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire: to build althg at an e. expense, profuse qd extruere. *An e. duty*, portorium pergrande, grave, iniquum, &c. (*nos enorme*).

ENORMOUSLY, immoderate (e. g. licet). — immodeste (e. g. to love oneself, praise aby, &c.). — effuse (e. g. donare, exultare). — profuse (e. g. sumptui deditum esse; also = 'at an enormous outlay'). — nimis (too much; e. g. laudare qm). — valde, admodum, perquam (very). — mirre, mirifice (wonderfully). — incredibiliter (incredibly). — incredibile quantum (*Just. 8, 2, 5, Benecke; Flor. 4, 2, 14, Duker*). — summe (in the highest degree). — extra or præter modum (beyond the due or usual bounds). *E. high*, in immanem altitudinem editus: e. deep, immensa or infinita altitudine. *An e. high mountain*, mons in immensum editus.

ENOUGH, satis (a sufficient measure, without any accessory reference). — affatim; abunde (with the accessory notion of rather too much than too little; abunde, like ælis, with an objective and absolute reference; whereas affatim, like ἀφ' ὧν, in a subjective and relative sense). — Abundantly e., or e. and more than e., affatim satis; satis et affatim prorsus. More than e., abunde. satis superque. To be e., satis esse, sufficere [*Syn. in Sufficere*]. This is e. for me, qd satis habeo, sufficit mihi qd: this will be evidence e., hoc satis testimonium erit. To have e., satis habere; satiatum esse (to be satiated). He has e. for his whole life, in totam vitam ei satis est. But e. of this, sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verbum est; sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit; nolo plura dicere. But e. of this, and perhaps too much, sed hæc satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit: e. i. e. heus tu manum de tabulâ! (= stop, do! C.).

EN PASSANT, quasi præteriens (C.). præteriens. In transitu. transiens (these three post-Aug. in this sense). strictum (in a light, superficial way; in Seneca's time also obiter). To touch althg e.-p., in transitu or leviter qd attingere: to mention e.-p., mentionem cs rei inchoare (*L. 29, 23).

ENQUIRE, || Ask, interrogare, rogare qm or (less frequently) de qo; aby about althg, qm qd (or less commonly de re). — sciscitari ex qo. — querere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qo. — peruncrari de or ex qo; whether, utrum; if or whether althg, ecquid or quid (not si quid). [*Syn. in Ask*]. — To e. in a captious manner, captiose interrogare: to e. one's way, rogare viam (?); exquirere iter. || To enquire into a subject, querere qd or de re; inquire in qd. exquirere qd. See EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE. — || To enquire judicially, querere (e. g. de morte cs; de tantâ re; also de servo in dominum, by torture). — inquirere (e. g. in competitors, C.). — cognoscere (absol. and de re; for vch Dig. has super qâ re).

ENQUIRY, interrogatio (a question put for the purpose of obtaining an answer; of learning aby's opinion, &c.). — questio (implies rather a sustained and accurate e., esp. of a scientific or judicial e.; also = a subject of e., perdifficilis et perobscura questio). — peruncratio (for the purpose of making oneself acquainted with the particulars of an event, &c. in detail). — disceptatio (a learned discussion, or debate). — cognitio (e. for the pur-

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pose of obtaining accurate knowledge; e. g. into the nature of things, rerum; esp. v. pr. of a judicial e. with ref. to him who presides at it; and of an e. entrusted to a commission). — inquisitio (the searching into a subject such we wish to discover; e. g. veri; but in a judicial sense, it is never the trial itself, but = the preparatory e.'s into a person's character, manner of life, &c., upon which the enquirer means to found his accusation). To institute an e., questionem habere or instituire: cognitionem instituire; about althg, querere qd or de qâ re; questionem de qâ re habere, adhibere, instituire, or constituere; causam cognoscere: to make or institute e.'s about aby, inquire in qm (with the view of founding an accusation upon them): to institute an e. about aby, questionem habere de qo or in qm; questionem ferre in qm; questionem ponere in qm (the last, L. 42, 22): an e. was resolved upon, questiones decretæ sunt: without e. (e. g. to condemn aby), causâ incognitâ: aff. diligenter or careful e., *re diligenter cognitâ.

ENRAGE, irritare. — qm or cs animam exasperare. — qm incendere. ci furorem obicere. To be enraged, irritari. Irâ incendi: furore incendi or inflammari; ex-candescere; irâ exardescere. To be terribly enraged, furenter irasci.

ENRAPTURE, ENRAVISH, capere, voluptate perfundere. suavissime afficere. *Hom. e.'s me when he sings of Hector*, Hectorem canens Homerus me totum ad se convertit et rapit: to be enraptured, maximâ lætitiâ perfusus esse; lætitiâ exultare; immortaliter gaudio (e. g. quod scribis te . . . diligi, C.).

ENRAPTURED, incredibilis gaudio elatus (C.). — quasi quodam gaudio elatus. — || In a divine ecstacy, divino spiritu inflatus or tactus. mente incitatus.

ENRAVISHMENT, see RAPTURE.

ENRICH, locupletare, ditare (prop. and improp.; dit. in prose first in L.). — locupletem facere, fortunis locupletare, divitiis ornare (prop.). To e. him to the full extent of his wishes, divitiis expiere. To e. oneself, se collocupletare (*Terent. Heaut. 3, 3, 17*); rem suam or rem familiarem or facultates suas augere: to e. oneself by honorable means, bonis et honeste rationibus rem suam augere (opp. inhoneste parare divitias): to take every means of enriching himself, rem familiarem omni ratione exaggerare; by usury, fenore pecunias aucitare (T.); by robbing others, aliorum spoliis suas facultates augere: to try to e. oneself, divitiis querere: to seek to e. oneself by robbing others, manus afferre alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones. — || IMPROPR. To e. a language, sermonem ditare (H.): the science has been enriched, disciplina increvit: to e. a science, disciplinam excolere: to e. a temple with paintings, templum picturis locupletare (C.).

ENROLL, inscribere, — qd consignare or in tabulis consignare. — qd in tabulis referre. || Enlist, vid. || Enroll, vid.

ENROLLER, ab actis (*Inscr.*). — a commentariis (*Inscr.*) — commentariensis (*Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45*).

ENROLLMENT, consignatio, or by Crcl. || Enlisting, vid.

ENS, ENTITY, ens or quod est (in philosophy, as translation of τὸ ὄν, ens, Q.; quod est, Sen.). — res (thing). — essentia or substantia (philos. as translation of οὐσία: first introduced by C. [according to Sen. Ep. 58, 4], and defended by Q. 8, 3, 23, who refers ens, essentia to Sergius Flavius).

ENSAMPLE, see EXAMPLE.

ENSAINGUINE, sanguine respergere, inquinare, cruentare. Ensanguined, cruentus. cruentatus. — sanguine repersus.

ENSCEANCE, See HIDE.

ENSEAR, (ferro) adurere.

ENSHIELD, See SHIELD, v.

ENSHRINE, consecrare: in athr, *qâ re recondere ac sanctissime custodire. — in quodam quasi fano deponere (in fano deponere, of money deposited in a temple, to be kept there).

ENSIGN, || Standard, &c., signum militare. — vexillum [*Syn. in COLOURS*]. || Badge (vid.), insigne. || Officer who bears the flag, signifer, vexillarius (not vexillifer). — aquilifer (the bearer of a Roman eagle).

ENSLAVE, qm in servitutem redigere; ci servitutinem injungere; qm servitutem injungere; qm in servitutem adducere (e. g. socios nostros, C.); qm in servitutem asserere (L.), ducere (Cæs.); ci servitutem afferre (C.). — subigere (v. pr., esp. nations). Jw. vincere et subigere. — domare, perdomare. Jw. subigere et domare. — in ditionem suam redigere (bring under

subjection). Jx. subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere. *Men are sometimes enslaved by excess of liberty*, nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitutem afficit (C.). *To e. aby to aby*, tradere qm in servitutem ei. *To be enslaved*, in servitute esse (servitutem servare in rare and unnatural); servitute oppressum teneri. *To be enslaved by aby or athg* (fig.), servum esse ca rei; servum esse potestatis ca; rei obedi-

ENSLAVEMENT, ¶ *The state of slavery*, servitus, servitudo (L. 24, 22, 2). — servitium [Syn. in SLAVERY]. ¶ *Act of enslaving*, Crcl. by verbs under ENSLAVE.

ENSLAVER, qui qm in servitutem redigit, assertit, adducit; qui ei servitutem injungit.—domitor (C.); domitor (Th.).

ENSNARE, iretre (prop. and fig.), qā re or laquei ca rei.—illaquere (fig. qā re). See ENTANGLE.

ENSURE, s. FOLLOW, TRANS. and INTRANS.

ENSURE, ¶ *Make safe*, tutum reddere, facere or praestare.—in tuto collocare qd (that had been in danger; e. g. famam).—munire (provide with defence). *To e. agst athg*, tutum reddere adversus qd (e. g. adversus pericula, Cel.). *To be ensured agst athg*, tutum or munium esse qā re. ¶ *Make certain*, confirmare qd or spem ca rei (confirmare spem successione, Suet.).—qd certum reddere. ¶ *Ensure a life*, s. p. house, &c. See INSURE.

ENTABLATURE, membra omnia que sunt supra capitula columnarum (aft. Pir.).—coronā or coronis.

ENTAIL, s. OBS. In the republic and under the earlier emperors, "almost every disposition restraining the power of alienation was prohibited by the Roman law; and such dispositions of the kind as it afterwards allowed, were created exclusively by testament or codicil, and in the circuitous and absurd manner of a fideicommissum" (Austin on Jurisprudence); i. e. A left the property to B, his fideiuciarium, to be given to C, the fideicommissarius. The fideicommissarius might himself be bound to give the fideicommissum to a second fideicommissarius (Dict. of Antiqu. p. 420, b).—An e., fideicommissaria hereditas (g. i. for a hereditas, to which one succeeds by a fideicommissum).

ENTAIL, v. (see OBS. on ENTAIL, s.)—fidel committere (g. i. for leaving on trust), to which the condition must be annexed, e. g. ut pœdia ne alienentur.—*ab eo, cui fundum legavimus, fidei committere, ut eum fundum post mortem suam majori nato filio, eadem lege, fideicommitteret (aft. quidam ab eo, cui fundum legaverat, fidei commiserat, ut eum fundum post mortem suam restitueret, Sempronio. Martian. lib. 30, leg. 111).—*filium pœdia alienare prohibere, sed conservare majori nato filio fideicommittere (aft. Scæv. Dig., lib. 32, leg. 36: pater filium pœdia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis ceterisque cognatis fideicommisserat). ¶ IMPROPR. creare (to cause).—derivare qd in quem (to cause it to flow down from us to him); with the notion, however, of getting rid of it oneself).—a qd ad qm venit hereditas (aft. C. cupiditatem ad multos improbos venit hereditas).—*qd ei quasi hereditate relinquere. *To have entailed destruction on athg*, ei rei ultimam causam stetisse, cur periret fundus (poet. H. Od. 1, 16). *To e. athg on aby*, inde (or ca rei) ad in qm redundat infamia. *I will not by my crimes e. infamy on my children*, *non committam, ut meorum vitiorum ad liberos redundet infamia (aft. quorum [vitiolorum] ad amicos redundat infamia, C.).

ENTANGLE, implicare; in athg, implicare or impendere qā re (prop. and fig.).—illaquere qā re (enare in athg): to e. hair, capillos turbare (g. i. for putting it in disorder): to be entangled in a law-suit, lite implicari: to e. oneself in athg, implicari or se impendere qā re: to e. aby in his talk, *animus es interrogationibus implicare or conturbare; laqueis insidiosae interrogationis involvere (Pin. Ep. 1, 5, 18). An entangled business, res impedita, contorta; res contorta et difficilis.

ENTANGLEMENT, implicatio.—nodus (knos).—turbā (confusio).—trix (perplexed relations).

ENTER, intrē. intrare. introire. ingredi (intrē de- notes almost always a figurative entering; e. g. intrē pugnam, numerum, &c.: intrare, trans., with emphasis on the verbal notion; introire, intrans., with emphasis on the adverbial notion: in intrare, one thinks of crossing the threshold; in introire, of being enclosed within the four walls: intrare, introire, suppose a space purposely marked out by walls, boundaries, marks, &c.: but ingredi, a space limited in any way, e. g. viam, pontem, &c. Dōd.—Introire takes acc., or more emly acc. with 'in'). *To e. the house, domum intrare*;

domum or in domum introire; limen intrare.—tectum subire (go under the roof); the gate, januam intrare (for the purpose of going into the house): the sun e's Scorpion, sol ingreditur Scorpionem, or transit in Scorpionem; also in Geminis &c. introitum facit (Col.): to e. a ship, ingrediere navem or in navem: to be entering his tenth year, annum etatis decimum ingredi: to have entered his tenth year, annum etatis decimum agere: to e. into life, introire vitam; in vitam ingredi: into public life, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: to e. upon an office, munus intrare, ingredi, capessere, suscipere: to e. the service, militiam capessere: to e. into a treaty with aby, foedus inire cum qo; foedus facere, inire, percutere cum qo; foedus jungere cum qo: to e. into an alliance or partnership with aby, cum qo societatem coire (ca rei or de qā re, or in qd faciendum). *To e. into conversation with aby*, sermonem instituere cum qo; dare se in sermonem ca (not cum qo); colloqui cum qo (colloquium imly implies a particular purpose, like 'colloquy'). Before I e. upon this part of my subject, priusquam ingrediar hanc partem (Q.).—I e. Enter by marching; to e. a country, terram intrare; in terram procedere (of the soldiers); cum exercitu (copia) in terram ingredi, or terram invadere; duos or introducere exercitum in fines ca populi; exercitum in qm agrum inducere (of the general): as the troops entered the gates, legiones quom intraverē portas.—¶ *Enter by being carried in*, invēhi. *To e. a port*, in portum invēhi; in portum deferri; portum capere; in portum pervenire, pervēhi. ¶ *Penetrate into*, penetrare. invadere. influere. se infundere, infundi, se insinuare: to e. aby's body, in ea corpus descendere: the sword entered his bowels, ferrum in illa descendit: this word entered deep into his mind, hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit: the fear of the gods e's deep into men's minds, metus deorum descendit ad animos. ¶ *Enter into* (the meaning of) athg, capere or percipere qd, with or without animo or mente; percipere et cognoscere (g. i.).—accipere (of a scholar); assequi.—*To e. into athg quickly*, qd celeriter percipere (Q.); qd arripere. ¶ *To enter* (set down) in a book, referre qd in qd (e. g. in commentarios, in album). *To e. a debt*, nomen reddere or referre in codicem; in rationibus qd inducere (C. Fam. 3, 10, 6; also, in rationem inducere, to bring it to account; C. Ferr. 2, 1, 41): to e. a sum received, acceptum or in acceptum referre qd: to e. as paid to aby, qd expensum ferre ei: to e. receipts and disbursements, expensa et accepta referre: to e. what I have given away, expensum muneri ferre. *To be entered at the university*, *civitatis academice, or in civitatem academicam, ascribi; *in numerum civium academicorum ascribi.—¶ *To cause to be written down*; to e. one's name, nomen dare or edere (e. g. to serve in the army, or in the fleet, in classem).—(nomen) profiteri apud qm. ¶ *To enter* (= join oneself to an alliance, &c.), accedere ad societatem.—se applicare ad societatem.

ENTERPRISE, opus (as great action).—facinus (an important action, whether for good or for evil).—periculum (dangerous attempt). An important e., facinus magnum or insigne; opus magnum, epy in the pl.: important or noble e's, illustria facta; amplæ res gestæ; magna facinora.

ENTERPRISER, qui tentat ea periclitatur fortunam.—*magnarum rerum molitor.

ENTERPRISING, experiens (who ventures something, s. Stroh. L. 6, 34).—promptus (ready, prompt).—strenuus (resolute, going vigorously to work, and carrying it through).—audens. confidens (bold).—acer (full of energy). Jx. acer et experiens.—temerarius atque audax (rash). An e. merchant, mercator strenuus studiosusque rei quærendæ.

ENTERTAIN, ¶ *As a host*, hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere (acc. and exc., to e. friends; recip., to e. those who need assistance).—convivio excipere. hospitaliter invitare (to e. at table): to e. sumptuously, apparatū epulis accipere, excipere, invitare. *To e. (guests) with athg*, pascere qm qā re (e. g. olusculis, C.). apponere ei qd (serve it up to him). ¶ *Amuse*, oblectare. delectare [Syn. in AMUSE]. *To be entertained*, oblectari qā re: oblectari et duci qā re; delectatione ca rei duci; voluptatem ex qā re capere, percipere, habere. *To e. oneself with athg*, se oblectare qā re; se delectare qā re: delectari qā re. ¶ *To amuse* with conversation, loqui cum qo; confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum qo; habere sermonem cum qo de qā re (to hold a discourse about athg with aby): to e. oneself very agreeably with aby, jucun-

disasme loqui cum qo. || *To keep in one's service*, habere (to have).—alere (to support, to feed).—mercede conducere (to hire).—pascere (to feed, espily slaves). || *To receive a thing into the mind*: to *e. hatred agst aby*, odium habere or odio ferri in qm; an affection for aby, amorem erga qm habere; in amore habere, or amore prosequi qm; hope, sperare, spem habere: *I e. hopes that*, spes me tenet, &c.; a doubt, dubitare; a suspicion, suspitionem habere, suspicari; a wish, optare; est in optatis or votis (both with inf); an opinion, see **OPINION**.

ENTERTAINER, || *Giver of a banquet*, dominus cenae or epuli.—convivator (less common). ~~cenae~~ cenae praelector is not Lat.—conditor instructorque convivii occurs in *Auct. Orat. p. red. in Senat. 6, 15.* || *For the other meanings*, Crcl. with verbs.

ENTERTAINING, jucundus (g. i. agreeable; of persons or things, a discourse, an author, &c.).—jucundus et delectationi natus (of persons, e. g. an author, &c.). See **DIVERTING**.

ENTERTAINMENT, jucunde (e. g. narrare).

ENTERTAINMENT, || *Amusement*, delectatio. oblectatio (amusement).—oblectamentum (what serves for amusement, &c.). || *Conversation*, sermo. sermones.—confabulatio. sermones familiares (confidential talk). || *Hospitable reception*, hospitium: kind e., liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), qua qd excipit or accipitur. To find hospitable or good e., liberaliter haberi; hospitaliter excipi or invitari; benigne excipi a qo. 'A house of e.', see **INN**, **TAVERN**. || *An e. = a banquet*, convivium. epulum. epulae. cena. daps (**SYN. in BANQUET**): to prepare an e. to aby, cenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give an e. to aby, cenam or epulum ei dare: to be giving an e., convivium habere, agere (See **BANQUET**). || *Payment*, pay (obol.) vid. || *Support*, victus, alimentum.

ENTHRONE, deferre ei regnum ac diadema (†H.); summam rerum deferre ad qm (of making him a sovereign). jubere qm in solio sedere ornatu regali. deferre ad qm regnum or regiam potestatem. Regiae potestatis insignibus ornare. *Insignibus regis ornare. To be enthroned, sedere in solio (to be sitting on a throne).—regnare cepisse (to ascend the throne, &c.). *Aby was enthroned on aby's brow*, in cs vultu qd residet.

ENTHRONEMENT, Crcl. or principium regni.—primordia regni.—introitus regni (aft. introitus sacerdotii, &c.).

ENTHUSIASM, inflammatio animi (animorum); divina mentis incitatio et permotio. ardor animi. animi alacritas (Q.): mens incitata. æstus or fervor ingenii. coelestis quidam mentis instinctus. To be filled with e., insurgere; spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu infari; divino instinctu concitari: youthful e., ardor juvenilis. (C. uses enthusiasmus in Greek characters).

ENTHUSIAST, divino spiritu tactus; divino instinctu concitatus; mente incitatus. || *Panatic*, homo fanaticus.

ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus. || *Ardent*, vehement, &c., calidus. ardens. vehemens. fervidus. An e. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanaticus.—instinctu quodam divino.—divino quodam spiritu (infatus). || *Ardently*, ardentem. ferventer. acriter. cupide. To praise aby e., qm omni laude cumulare; efferre qm summa laudibus ad celum.

ENTHYMEME, enthymema (C. and Q.).

ENTICE, allicere. allectare. allectare et invitare. prolectare; to athg, ad qd (g. it.). illicere, pellicere; is athg, in qd. illecebris trahere.—inescare (to catch by a bait).—inducere (to draw over to athg); by athg, qd re (e. g. promissis): to e. to oneself, allicere; by athg, qd re. To e. the enemy out of their walls, hostem extra muros elicere; out of their marshes and woods, hostem ex paludibus silivisque elicere: to e. aby to fight, ad pugnam or in proelium qm elicere (T.); in proelium qm producere (Np.). To e. aby to athg, inducere qm in qd; qm elicere in qd (the latter to e. out of a place): athg e. me, duco qd re.

ENTICEMENT, allectatio (Q.): (as thing), invitamentum. incitamentum. lenocinium. E. s., illecebræ. blandimenta.

ENTICER, allector (Col.).—illex (prop. a bird used to decoy others; then fig. a tempter, ensnarer, &c., Plaut. Appul.).

ENTICING, alliciens. pelliciens.—blandus. dulcis.

ENTICINGLY, blande.

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ENTIRE, solidus (forming one unbroken mass; e. g. usura, gaudium, libertas; dies, H.).—integer (in its original state, unmutated; opp. truncus, læsus; e. g. a manuscript, codex). Jn. solidus atque integer.—plenus (full, having no empty space; e. g. numerus).—totus (whole; opp. to the several parts).—totus integer (Gell. sine eam totam integram esse matrem filii sui; i. e. without calling in a wet-nurse). The historical books of Livy have not come down e., *Livii historiae non integræ ad nos pervenerunt. || *Perfect*, absolutus. perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; perfectus expletusque; expletus et perfectus; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus; absolutus omnibus numeris. An e. horse, see **STALLION**.

ENTIRELY, plane. omnino. prorsus (quite, vid.).—plene. Integre. absolute. perfecte (completely, perfectly).—in omnes partes. per omnia (in every respect). That is e. false, falsum id est totum: I am e. yours, totus sum tuus: I am e. devoted to you, totus tibi sum deditus: he is e. made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendaciis constat. See **QUITE**.

ENTIRENESS, plentitudo (Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 28). integritas.—absolutio (the finishing athg off as a whole).

ENTITLE, inscribere (a writing, book, &c.).—appellare (to e. a man): the book is entitled, liber inscriptus est; liber inscribitur (the former, when an author speaks of his own works, but st when works of another author are quoted, cf. C. de Or. 2, 14, 61. Divin. 2, 1, 1, and 2, 54, init.; Suet. Cæs. 55: the latter, of the works, espily the small works, of another author. C. Off. 2, 9, 31 [alio libro—qui] inscribitur, Lælius seems to make agst this; but cf. Gernhard, Beier, &c.). || *Confer a claim*, jus or potestatem qd faciendi dare; to athg, jus, copiam, potestatem cs rei ei dare or facere. To be entitled, jus or potestatem, or jus potestatemque habere; to do athg, qd faciendi; copia, potestas, fas mihi est cs rei: I am entitled to do this, hoc ad meum officium pertinet: I am not entitled to do this, non meum est; hæc res nihil ad meum officium pertinet: to believe oneself entitled, *sibi jus datum, or potestatem datam putare: not to think myself entitled, non fas esse ducere. || *Sis 'to be entitled' may be translated* by possum, or licet mihi, qd facere; or dignus sum, or dignum me puto, qui &c.: I am entitled to aspire to the highest honours, ad amplissimos honores aspirare possum: he who obeys well, will hereafter be entitled to command, qui modeste parat, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse. No one is entitled to this name, but he who &c., quo nomine nemo dignus est, nisi qui &c.

ENTITY, See **ENS**.

ENTOIL, See **ENSNARE**.

ENTOMB, humare. humo tegere. terrâ, humo contere (bury in the earth).—in sepulcro condere; ossa cs tumulo contere; corpus cs tumulo inferre (T.); corpus terræ reddere.

ENTRAIL (obol.). See **INTERWEAVE**.

ENTRAILS, viscera (all the parts of the body beneath the skin, except the bones; i. e. lungs, liver, heart, stomach, &c.).—exta (the better portions of the e. s., e. g. the heart, lungs, &c., wch were inspected by the soothsayers after a sacrifice).—intestina (e. s., guts).—illa, for 'e. s.', is poet. (illa inter coxas pubemque imo ventre posita sunt, Cels.). The e. s. of the earth, terræ viscera.

ENTRANCE, || *Action of entering*, ingressio. ingressus. introitus (also fig. of entering into an office, &c., introitus sacerdotii).—aditus (the going up to). To refuse e. to aby, qm introitu prohibere. E. into the forum, ingressio fori: to make a public e., triumphante urbem inire, or in urbem inveli, or (according to our notions) *sollemni pompâ, stipatum comitibus, urbem ingredi, intrare, or in urbem introire: to make a public e. on horseback, introire vehementem equo (Gell.).—Aby's e. into the city, cs introitus in urbem (C.).—|| **IMPROPR.** To find an e. (i. e. into the mind), accipi, probari (and acceptance): to find e. into aby's mind, movere qm or cs animum (to affect by one's representations); in cs pectus descendere. æquis auribus accipi: to find no e., non audiri. || *Passage by wch a place is entered*, introitus (e. g. portus).—aditus. accessus (approach).—limen (threshold).—fauces (narrow e.).—ostium (prop. door as opening; then any e., e. g. of a harbour, mouth of a river, &c.). Jn. introitus atque ostium (e. g. portus).—janua (house-door). The e. into a prison, ostium limenque carceris: at the e. (of a house), in limine or ad limen ædium. All the e. s. were closed, omnes introitus erant præclusi (Cæs.). || *Opening of a speech*, &c., introitus. ingressio.

Ingressus. exordium. prologus. proemium. *See* EXORDIUM.

ENTRANCE-MONEY, *quod ab accidentibus solvi solet or debet. [*Kraft says, prps pecunia aditalis. See Obs. in INAUGURAL.*]

ENTRAP, irretire. laqueis irretire, *with athg*, qā re or laqueis ca rei. qm capere or devincire : *to have entrapped aby*, qm irretitum tenere : *to be entrapped*, in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere (*fall into a trap, propr. and fig.*). To try to e. aby, laqueos ponere or dispendere ci (*propr. and fig.*); insidias ci facere or parare.

ENTREAT, rogare (*g. t. for asking, qm qd.*)—orare (*to beg loudly and earnestly, pray, qm qd.*)—petere (*to try to get by asking, more with ref. to the object; rog. to the person; hence petere qd a qo.*)—quæso (*I beseech you, denoting an earnest request weh claims a kind consent.*)—obsecrare (*to beg by all that is sacred; conjure.*)—obtestari (*to conjure, calling upon the gods as witnesses.*)—supplicare (*to beg on bended knees, ci pro re.*)—deprecari (*to pray earnestly; qd, e. g. pacem; also followed by ut or ne; also qd a qo; multorum vitam a qo, C.; also 'to beg off.'*)—implorare (*to e. with tears, qm; for athg, qd.*)—precibus exposcere (*qd (e. g. pacem).*)—omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus (or infinitis) precibus petere (*to beg with earnest prayers, &c.*)—petere, postulare, suppliciter; *aby for athg, qd a qo.*—orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter (*all of imploring humbly as a suppliant.*). In, rogare atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestarique; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari. *See* To e. aby to do athg, rogare, orare, &c., at faciat. *See* To e. aby earnestly, nay, almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm : *to e. aby with the utmost possible earnestness, qm its rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim : to e. aby for aby, deprecari pro qo; deprecatore se præbere pro cs periculo : to e. for the life of a criminal, petere vitam nocenti. To e. the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere (pray to them).* *See* 'I e. you,' inserted parenthetically, quæso, or, obsecro (*also inserted parenthetically*). To allow oneself to be entreated (*i. e. successfully*), precibus cs qd dare; a se qd impetrari pati. || *Treat*, vid. || *Prevail with*, vid.

ENTREATY, preces. rogatus or rogatio. obsecratio. obtestatio. precatio. deprecatio [*SYN. in ENTREAT*]. Humble e. a, humilis deprecatio : e. for pardon on account of athg, deprecatio cs facti. At aby's e., cs rogatus; qo rogante; a qo rogatus. Compelled by your earnest e., coactus tua assiduis vocibus : *by earnest e.*, precando; precario.

ENTRE'E, prps prima admissio (*aff. Sen. de Ben. 33*, qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur; or introitus liminis cs (*aff. Sen. de Ben.*, est proprium superbæ magno æstimare introitum actum sui liminis); or by Crcl. with prior pono gradum intra domum (*ibid.*). To have the right of e., *primæ admissionis esse.

ENTREMETS, opsonium (*opp. panis*) is perhaps the nearest word.

ENTRUST, permittere. committere (*the committees acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the permittees acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or legal responsibility. Did.*).—credere, concedere (*very rare in C., never in Q., common in Con.*)—commendare et concedere.—mandare, demandare ci qd.—qd rejicere ad qm.—qd ci delegare (*of what one ought otherwise to do one self*)—deponere qd apud qm (*to give athg to aby in trust*). To e. athg to the faith of aby, fidei ca qd committere or permittere; tradere in cs fidem qd. To e. aby with the care of my purse, concedere ci marsupium cum argento (*Plaut.*): with the care of a treasure, thesaurum ci concedere (*C.*): with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere ci; caput permittere ci (*Curt.*): vitam credere ci (*Ter.*); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere ci (*Lucil. ap. Non.*): aby with the care of one's boy, cs curæ puerum demandare (*L.*): aby with a task, munus mandare or dare ci; with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere ci (*C.*): with the management, direction, &c., of athg, ci rei præficere qm; with the defence of a city, *ci urbem tuendam dare : to e. aby with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qm rejicere : to e. one's plans to aby, consilia sua ci credere : one's secrets, occulta sua ci credere : to e. one's

honour to aby, existimationem suam committere ci. Entrusted (*to aby's care*), creditus, concreditus, commissus, ci commissus ac commendatus; creditus et commissus ci.—(*if only for a time*), fiduciarius (*e. g. opera fiduciaria, Cæs. Herz. B. C. 2, 17.*)—depositum (*thing deposited*).

ENTRY, aditus (*approach*).—introitus (*entrance; also fig. e. into an office; e. g. introitus sacerdotii.*)—ingressio, ingressus (*act of entering*).—transitio pervia (*passage, through houses, &c.*). || Name, remark, &c., entered in a book, professio (*the public entering of one's name, L., or property, C.*); but mily by Crcl. with nomen (*qd, &c.*) in tabulas or codicem referre. Sis nomen vult do for e. s in a debt-book. Have you made regular e. s of your other debts in your ledger? utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes? (*C.*): to make an e. of a debt in a day-book or ledger, nomen in adversaria (*day-book*), or in codicem accepti et expensi referre. There is no e. of that, id nusquam est (*C.*): there is no e. even of that, ne id quidem scriptum est (*C. pro Dom. 20, init.*).

ENTWINE, circumplicare circum qd. To be entwined round athg, or to e. athg, circumplicare qd; circumvolvi or se circumvolvere ci rei : to e. with athg, redimire qā re (*bind with ribbons, garlands, &c.*)—circumvolvere qd qā re, circumplicare qd circum qd (*thus it rounds, e. g. lorum circum qd.*)

ENUCLEATE, enucleare (*C.*). explicare. enodare : a notion, complicatam notionem evolvere.

ENUMERATE, numerare.—dinumerare (*distinctly and carefully*).—enumerare (*in order; also reasons*).—annumerare (*count out to a person*). To e. aby's numerous faults, multa vitia in qm colligere.

ENVELOPE, involvere; *with athg*, in qā re.—amiciare qā re (*e. g. chartā, H.*)—circumvolvere qd qā re. velare. tegere. To e. a fault in fair words, vitium involvere verbis decoris (*H.*).

ENVENOM, venenis tingere (*e. g. tela, Plin.*).—veneno imbueri (*S. Cat. 11, 3.*)—quasi venenis malis imbueri (*aff. ea [avaritia] quasi venenis malis imbuta*).

ENVIALE, dignus, cui invidetur.—invidendus (*id.*). Sis fortunatus, beatus.

ENVIER, invidens or invidus.—lividus, obtractator. malignus [*SYN. in ENVY*]. Obs. fem. invidia, &c., obtractatrix.

ENVIOUS, invidus. invidens.—lividus, alienis incrementis inimicus.—malignus [*see ENVY, s.*]. To be e.; invidere. livere; of aby, ci invidere; of athg, qd invidere [*see ENVY, v.*]; cs incrementis esse inimicum : people are e. of me, invidetur mihi (ego invidetur, only *H.*); in invidia sum.

ENVIOUSLY, cum invidiā (*not invidiose*).—maligne.

ENVIRON. *See* SURROUND.

ENVIRONS, loca, quæ circumjacent. The e. of a place, quæ loco circumjacent; quæ circa locum sunt : qui (quæ, quod) circa est : the e. of a town, loca urbem ambientia; urbi propinqua loca : the e. of the town are very beautiful, urbs in regione amenissimā sita est : in the e. of, circa or circum quod : living in the e. of, qui circa habitant.

ENVOY, legatus (*ambassador*).—nuncius (*messenger*). *See* AMBASSADOR.

ENVY, v. invidere ci. To e. aby a little, subinvidere ci (*qd. H. Sat. 1, 6, 49*, invidere ci honorem), but mily invidere ci rei cs; e. g. L. 38, 47, nullius equidem invidere honor, as in *Engl.* 'I e. no man's honour.'—invidere ci cs rei is a Greek construction, *H. Sat. 2, 6, 83.*—invidere qā re is post-Class. Q. 9, 3, 1 : 'in qā tibi invidetur, quod. C. Flacc. 29, 76, is to be explained, 'in qā tibi hoc invidetur, quod.' I am envied, invidetur mihi (*invidetur only, H. A. P. 56*); in invidia sum; invidia sum; invidia premo; ex invidia laboro : to be envied by every body, ab omnibus ventis invidia circumfari. To cause aby to be envied, ci invidiam facere, confiare or excitare (*both of persons and things*). To cause aby to be envied by athg, qā re vocare qm in invidiam.

ENVY, s. invidia (*denotes looking askance, as a sign that a man grudges something to another, fm moral or immoral motives, not always, though pre-eminently fm self-love, like wrovia. It denotes e., either actively or passively.*)—livor (*the self-tormenting e., weh poisons the whole soul, and deprives the body itself of its fresh healthy colour*).—invidentia (*a new term of Cicero's for the e. weh a man harbours*). As he met with no followers, nor even used the term commonly himself, it should be avoided.—malignitas (*as an habitual quality and disposition, in opp. to goodness of heart*).—

obtestatio (ἐπαγγελία, *s. showing itself in action, by trying to injure the person envied, apply by running him down, &c.*). *Jw.* obtestatio invidiæque; obtestatio et livor; livor atque malignitas; malignitas et livor. *From e.*, propter invidiam; invidiā; invidiā incensus. *To be an object of e.*, invidiam habere; in invidiam venire; in invidiā esse (of persons and things): *to excite any's e.*, ei esse invidiā (of persons).

EPACT, epactæ (ἐπακταὶ ἡμέραι, *Isid.* 6, 17, *extr.*).
EPAULET, *prope humerale (though this was some covering of the shoulder, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 16).*

EPHEMERAL, unus dies.—quod unum tantum diem vivit.

EPHEMERIS, ephemeris (*C. and Np.*).
EPIC, epicus.—herous, heroicus (*s. g. verse, poetry, &c.*). *An e. poet.*, poeta epicus. *E. poets.*, epicl.

EPICUREAN, Epicurus. | IMPROPER. | Epicurus. *luxuriosus, delicatus. An e.*, Epicurus (*prop. and impropr.*).—qui cum Epicuro sentit or facit.—homo delicatus or luxuriosus. homo voluptarius; or qui omnia voluptate mittit, or ad voluptatem refert.

EPIDEMIC, qui (quæ, quod) vulgo ingruit. *An e.*, morbus epidemicus (*as med. t. t.*); morbus late vagans. pestilentia. (*See PESTILENCE.*)

EPIDERMIS, epidermis (*t. t.*).

EPIGRAM, epigramma, -atis.

EPIGRAMMATIC, epigrammaticus.

EPIGRAMMATICALLY, in modum epigrammatis. —acute.

EPIGRAMMATIST, qui epigrammata scribit.—epigrammarius (*Poepic. Florian. 3; Sætern. 7.*)

EPILEPSY, morbus comitialis.—vitium comitale. —epilepsia (*late*). *To have a fit of e.*, morbo comitiali corpi. morbus major (*Cels. 3, 23*); morbus caducus (*Appul. i. Emil. Mac. i. Isid.*); morbus sacer (*Cal. Aurel. Tard.*); valetudo major (*Just.*).

EPILEPTIC, epilepticus.—*A person subject to e. fits*, homo caducus (*Firm. Math. 3, 6, No. 8.*).—morbo comitiali tentatus, vexatus. *To have an e. fit*, morbo comitiali corpi.

EPILOGUE (*End of a speech*), conclusio. peroratio. epilōgus (*C.*).

EPIPHANY, feriarum dies, quem celebrantes mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dicitant (*Amalian. 21, 2.*).

EPISCOPAL, episcopalis (*Ecccl.*).

EPISCOPATE, episcopatus (*Ecccl.*).

EPIISODE, embolus (*C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, extr. in Greek characters; but Lat. C. Sect. 54.*).—excursus or digressus or digressio (*s. Pitt. Ep. 5, 6, 43; Q. 10, 1, 49*); *that you would separate this e. of my consularship from your continuous history, ut a continentibus scriptis, in quibus perpetuum rerum gestarum historiam complecteris, secernas hanc quæ i fabulam rerum eventorumque meorum. To introduce any as an e. in a speech, qd includere or inserere orationi sum.*

EPISTLE, epistola (*see LETTER.*). | 'The Epistle' (*in the Liturgy*), lectio epistolica.

EPISTOLARY, *my by gen.* epistolarium (epistolica, *Gell.*; epistolarius, *Aug.*). *E. correspondences*, commercium epistolatum. literæ remittendæ atque accipiendæ. literarum sermo. *An active e. correspondence*, literarum crebritas. literarum frequentia. *To have an e. correspondence with any*, epistolatum commercium habere cum eo; colloqui cum eo per literas.

EPITAPH, carmen or elogium in sepulcro incisum.—versus (*e. g. senarii*) in sepulcro incisi (see epitaphium).

EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale.—epithalamium (*Q. i. Treb. Poll.*; *my sung in chorus before the bride-chamber, thalamus; whereas the hymeneus was sung as the bride was conducted to her future home.*)

EPITHET, appositum.—epitheton (*t. t., Q.*).

EPITOME, epitome.—summarium; and (*later*) brevium (*in Seneca's time*).

EPITOMIZE, qd in angustum, or in epitomen, cogere.—epitomare (*very late*).

EPITOMIZER, qui qd in angustum cogit or in epitomen cogit. *The e. of a voluminous work*, qui auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circum-scribit.

EPITRITE, epitritus (pes), *Gramm.*

EPOCH, æra (*late Lat. t. t. Isid. 5, 36.*)—epocha (*as t. t.*).—*Sis tempus, ætas, may serve.*

EPOPEE, carmen epicum. poema epicum.

EPULATION, epulatio (*Col.*). *See BANQUET.*

EQUABILITY, æqualitas (*C.*).

EQUABLE, æqualis.

EQUALLY, æqualiter.

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EQUAL, s. *An e.*, par (opp. superior or inferior).

EQUAL, æquus (of persons and things that are equally balanced; also having the component parts alike, opp. varius, *C. Ferr. 5, 49*).—par (*like some other thing, and composed of the same material with it; opp. superior and inferior. In æquo Marte is where the battle between two parties is considered as a whole; in pari Marte is where the fortune of one party is set against that of the other. It denotes similarity with respect to magnitude, power, and value; or equality and proportion with regard to number, like Iron*).—æqualis (*e. in interior qualities, age, rank, worth, like ὅμοιος*).—parilis (*nearly like, as a middle step between par and similis*).—compar (*mutually e.*). *Sis similis, idem, geminus, as in par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia. —Jw. æquus et par; æqualis et par; par et æqualis; par et similis; par atque idem; par atque unus. E. intervals, intervalla æqualia (absolutely e.), intervalla paria (proportionately e.); standing in the same proportion to each other; Hirt. B. Afr. 59; Cas. B. G. 1, 51; 7, 23. E. to one another, inter se æquales. Not e., dispar, impar (Srx. in Urxæval). E. rights, jura paria; jus æquum et par (jus æquabile relates to the e. administration of the law). To possess e. rights with the citizens, æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere. To divide into twelve e. parts, in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: of e. strength with any, par ei; not inferior eo. My e's, æqui et pares (*in rank, power, &c.*); homines mei similes, or homines nostræ farinæ (*the latter in Perius; such men as I am*); homines mei ordinis (of my station). To have no e. in any, qd re parem habere neminem. omnibus antecellere qd re. omnes antecedere (præcedere, &c.) qd re. Not to endure an e., neminem secum dignitate exæquare velle. E. proportions of (in prescriptions), par modus (e. g. ejus emplastris et mellis, *Cels.*). A and B must be mixed in e. proportions, par modus tot A et B miscendus est (*Cels.*).*

EQUALITY, æquitas.—æqualitas (equality).—æqualitas (uniformity).—æquatio (act of equalizing; hence, always with gen. of that, of which there is an e.). *E. of rights*, æqualitas juris. jus æquabile (as equality divided amongst several; hence, e. of rights in a state; *Isocrat.*).—æquatio juris (the equalization of rights for the first time). Political e., æqua civitatis conditio (æqua cond., *C. Ferr. 2, 72, 177*): to preserve political e. in a state, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turberetur (*Ast. Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3*). To live on a footing of e. with any, ex pari or æquo vivere cum eo.

EQUALIZATION, æquatio (*e. g. bonorum, juris*).—æquatio.

EQUALIZE, æquare. exæquare. Money e's all ranks, pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat: *that the labour of the soldiers and their commander might be equalized, ut militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labor esset.*

EQUALLY, æque (*e. i. one like the other*).—æqualiter (*like; in equal degree*).—æqualiter (*in a uniform manner*).—pariter (*in like manner; in the same relation*); *Jw.* pariter æqualiterque. *E. great, æquâ magnitudine. e. long, æque longus; æquâ longitudine.*

EQUANIMITY, æquis animus, æquitas animi (see but æquanimitas quite unclass.).—constancia (*firmness of character*). The e. which one preserves in his whole life, æqualitas in omni vitâ, et idem semper vultus, eadem morus (*C.*); also æqualitas universæ vitæ. With e., æquo animo.—patienter.

EQUANIMOUS, æquo animo præditus.—sibi constans.

EQUATION, æquatio.—exæquatio. Arithmetical e., æquatio arithmetica (*t. t.*).

EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis (*Varr. L. L. 9, 18, § 24; Sen. i. Q.*).

EQUERRY, equiso (*see Val. Max. 7, 3, 2, extr.*).

EQUESTRIAN, equus (*on horseback*). *An e. statue*, statua equestris. —*Skilled in horsemanship, equitandi peritus. equo habilis. To be a good e.*, equo habilem esse; optime equis uti; equitandi peritissimum esse.—*Relating to the order of equestrians at Rome, equester. The e. rank, dignitas equestris. locus equester (ordo equester = the equites as a body).* *L. has once equestris as masc.*

EQUIANGULAR, angulis æquis or paribus.

EQUIDISTANCE, æquidistatio (*e. g. of parallel lines; Vitr.*).

EQUIDISTANT, pari intervallo. *E. fm each other, æquis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se (for diff. between æq. and par, cf. EQUAL).* *See* equidistans (*Capell.*).

EQUILATERAL, æquis lateribus. *To describe an*

a. triangle on a given line, data lineā triangulum æquis lateribus constituere (Q.). —[æquilateralis (Censor.); æquilaterus (Marc. Capell. and Firmic. Math.); æquilatus, eris (Aron. Grap. 41); isopleuros (ισόπλευρος, Lat. Aus. Praef. ad Isid. 13).]

EQUILIBRIUM, momentum par (ισορροπία; s. Col. 3, 12, 4). —[~~æqu~~ not æquilibras, *which is a translation by C. of ισορροπία, nor æquilibrium. See Lat. Dict.* — æquipondium, *equality of weight; Farr.*] *Standing in e.*, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus; paribus examinatus pondèbus: *to be in e.*, *to produce an e.*, pari pondere parum pensionem perficere: *to preserve an e.*, *to be in e.*, sua momenta sustentare (s. Kühner ad C. Tusc. p. 89); sua vi et suo nutu teneri; suis ponderibus librari: *to place a thing in a state of e.*, qd. velut in ponderibus constitutum, examinare (Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): *the e. of a thing is destroyed, portionum æquitas turbatur* (Sen. ib.): *to lose one's e.*, labi. —[**IMPROPR.**] æquitas (equality) — æquilibras (e. of the powers of nature; = ισορροπία. æqualis tributio, C.): political e., æqua civium conditio. *To preserve the e. of parties in a state, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur* (Aft. Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): *to restore the e. of a thing, dissipatas ei res partes rursus in suum locum cogere* (C. Tusc. 3, 36, 78).

EQUINOCTIAL, æquinoctialis (Farr. Plin. Sen.). *An e. tide, æquinoctialis librari* (Sen.).

EQUINOX, æquinoctium (C.). æquinoctiale tempus. æquinoctiales horæ. *The vernal e.*, æquinoctium verum: *the autumnal e.*, æquinoctium autumnale.

EQUIP, armare (with arms or other instrumenta). —instruere (to furnish with). —ornare. adornare. exornare (to fit out fully; implying a liberal expenditure; κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν). —JN. ornare atque instruere. exornare atque instruere. —comparare (to provide with zeal and care). —*To e. soldiers, milites armare, armis instruere; militibus arma dare: to e. troops with every thing necessary, copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere: to e. ships, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; a fleet, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare: to e. a fleet in a short time, celeriter classem efficere.* —[Clothe, vid.]

EQUIPAGE, [Furniture of a military man, instrumentum militare. militaris suppellex (field e. of a single officer). —equus tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare (his horse, tent, camp, furniture, &c.). —[**IMPROPR.**] Furniture of a body of troops, an army, &c., belli instrumentum et apparatus. omnia, quæ ad belli usum pertinent (g. i.). —impedimentum (the baggage of the army; opp. sarcinæ, that of a single soldier; vasa, orum, were his camp-furniture, for cooking his victuals, &c.). —[Carriage and horses, carpentum et equi (see CARRIAGE).] —Attendance, retinere, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (sive age). —famuli. ministri. —comitatus. assecutio. —stipatio [SYN. IN ATTENDANCE].

EQUIPMENT, armatus, ūs (as action; no instance can be produced of instructio in this sense). —arma (pl.), armatura (the instruments with which a thing is equipped). —armamenta (pl.); instrumenta navalia (instrumenta with which a ship is equipped).

EQUIPOISE. See **EQUILIBRIUM**.

EQUIPOLENT. See **EQUIVALENT**.

EQUIPONDERANCE, æquipondium. —momentum par (ισορροπία).

EQUITABLE, æquus. See **JUST**. —[*Impartial, æquus. incorruptus. JN. incorruptus atque integer. studio et irā vacuus. tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus. See IMPARTIAL.*]

EQUITABLY, iuste. Jure (s. JUSTLY). *Sis sine amore et sine cupiditate. sine irā et studio. —Incorrupte. integre. See IMPARTIALITY.*

EQUITY, æquitas. —JUSTITIA [SYN. IN JUSTICE, vid.]. —moderatio. liberalitas (moderation in thinking, judging, &c.). According to e., ex æquo. sicut æquum est. ut par est: *to judge according to e.*, ex æquo et bono judicare: *agut all e.*, contra fas. contra quam fas est: *agut all justice and e.*, contra jus fasque: *to perceive the e. of a thing, æquitatem cs rei perspicere. To judge according to e.*, integre, incorrupte judicare.

EQUIVALENT, idem valens. —ejusdem pretii. *To be e.*, tantumdem valere (See TO EQUAL). *An e.*, res ejusdem pretii (not valoris). *To give a thing an e.*, compensare ei qd (C.).

EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus (e. g. responsum. verba. and fig. ingenium, fides). —dubius. —dubius et quasi duplex (e. g. verba dubia et quasi duplicia, e. words). —anceps (e. g. oraculum, responsum). —flexilocus. —flexilocus et obscurus (e. g. oraculum, C.). *An e. saying, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of e. charac-*

ter, homo ambigui ingenii or ambigui fide: to give an e. answer, nihil certi respondere; ambigue respondere. EQUIVOCALLY, ambigue (e. g. scribere, dicere). —ex ambiguo (e. g. dictum).

EQUIVOCALNESS, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum). —amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία in Rhetoric).

EQUIVOCALLY, nihil certi respondere. ambigue respondere. ambigue dicere.

EQUIVOCATION, sermo ambiguus. *Without e.*, relictiis ambiguitatibus.

ERA, æra (late Lat.; Isidor. Orig.). —tempus. ætas. *Before the Christian e.*, ante Christum natum.

ERADICATE, [PROPR.] See **ROOT** up. [IMPROPR.] radicatus tollere atque extrahere qd (C.). omnes cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus. omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere. qd funditus tollere; JN. exstirpare et funditus tollere; *fm a boy's mind, radicatus extrahere qd ex animo (e. g. religionem ex animis hominum, C.); radicatus excutere qd ci (C.); qd extirpare ex animo (e. g. humanitatem, C.).* ~~eradicare præ-~~ *Class, and once in Varro.*

ERADICATION, exstirpatio (Col.; propr.). —extinctio. excidium (annihilation).

ERASE, exstinguere. delere. Inducere (ind. *copy of erasing whole passages with the inverted stylus*). —littera tollere or corrigere (to correct a mistake, mendum scriptura, with the stylus). —interlinere (to e. with a line through the word, &c. to be altered). —expungere (e. with dots). —radere, eradere (by erasure). —exculpere (with the graving-tool). *He completely erased what he had written, quæ scripserat, ea plane exstinxit* (C.). —[IMPROPR.] exstinguere. delere.

ERASURE, litura (the smearing over a wax tablet).

ERE. See **BEFORE**.

ERE-LONG. See **SOON**.

ERE-NOW, jam (already). —antea, antehac.

ERE-WHILE, olim, quondam. antea, antehac. —quodam tempore (e. g. oppida quodam tempore florentissima). SYN. IN FORMERLY.

EREBUS, Erebus.

ERECT, [PROPR.] excitare (e. g. a monument, a tower). —educere (to raise to a great height; e. g. Pyramide). —statuere. constituere (to place, &c.; a column, trophy, tent, &c.). —exstruere (build up; a monument, &c.). —[IMPROPR.] Erect myself into (e. g. 'to erect myself into a judge'): *to e. oneself into a tyrant, tyrannidem or dominatorem principatum occupare; into a king, regnum occupare or sibi vindicare; into an umpire, arbitrum se offerre. *arbitri partes sibi sumere; into a judge, *judicis partes sibi sumere. [To found, constituere. condere: to e. a commonwealth, that will last, diuturnam rempublicam serere (C.). constituere rempublicam, quæ possit esse diuturna (see TO FOUND): to e. a college, school, &c., *collegium, gymnasium instituere.*

ERECT, adj. rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. *To place e.*, erigere (to stand e., rectum assistere: *to walk e.*, erectum vadere, incedere: *one who cannot walk e.*, quem femora destitunt: *to keep e.*, sustinere; sustentare: *to keep oneself e.*, se sustinere (also fig.), or (if one is in danger of falling) se a lapsu sustinere.

ERECTION, [Act of raising, exstructio. ædificatio (the building of a thing). —ductus muri (building of a wall). —constitutio (foundation). —[State of being erected, erectio (e. g. tignorum). —[Elevation of the mind, sublatio or exaggeratio animi. —[Act of rousing, incitatio. concitatio. —[A building, vid.]

ERECTLY, *Crcl.* To walk e., erectum vadere, incedere. —[~~erect~~ erecte is late for 'in a spirited manner', &c. (e. g. judicare, loqui).

ERECTNESS, status celsus et erectus. —erectio (e. g. erectio firma corporis, Pistr.).

ERECTOR, *Crcl.* qui ædificat, &c.

EREMITE, homo solitarius. eremita. anachoreta (*Eccl.*). See **HERMIT**.

ERMINE, mus silvestris (g. t. for ermines, badgers, &c.). —*mustela erminia (Linn.). —[The fur so called, *pellis muris silvestris or mustelæ erminis. *An e. robe, indumentum ex pelibus murium silvestrium consarcinatum (Ammian.)*: *to be clothed in e.*, tergis murium silvestrium indutus esse (Sen. Ep. 90, 14).

ERMINED, tergis murium silvestrium indutus (Sen. Ep. 90, 14).

EROGATION, erogatio (e. g. pecuniæ, C.).

EROSION, erosio (Plin.).

EROTIC, amatorius (erôticus, Gell.).

ERR, [Wander, errare. vagari. palari [SYN. IN WANDER]. —JN. vagari et errare. —[To miss the right way, errare: to e. fm, aberrare (unintentionally

and ignorantly).—discedere a qâ re [see DEVIATX].—
MISTAKE, errare.—per errorem labi or labi only (to commit a small mistake).—in errore versari. errore caput esse (to be in error).—peccare (to sin, blunder, &c. fm mistake, &c.). To e. grievously, vehementer or valde errare; totâ re errare (Ter.) or falli (Sax.) toto cœlo errare late, should not be used, according to Krebs, without a quod aiunt).—longe or procul errare; probe or diligenter errare (in the conversational language of Comedy; not egregie errare): you e. in this single point, in hoc uno erras: a man cannot e., errari nullo pacto potest. I think I shall not e., if &c., haud, ut opinor, erravero: with these rules you cannot e., hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur: if I do not e., nisi fallor; nisi animus (me) fallit; nisi quid me fallit or fefellerit.

ERRABLE, qui errare, &c. potest.

ERRABLENESS, Crcl. by error or in errorem labi posse.

ERRAND, mandatum. negotium (Sax. in Commission).—to do an e., mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: to do an e. in the most careful manner, mandatum exaurire; in a careless manner, negligerent rem mandatum gerere: to tell aby to do an e., negotium ci dare or mandare; negotiū qd ci dare (Ter.).—mandare ci qd: to be ordered to do an e. by aby, mandatum datur mihi a qo. qd facere jussum esse a qo: to do aby's e. willingly, *mandatum ca luberter peragere (Wyttenbach).

ERRANT, vagus. errabundus.—Erro in Plin.

ERRATIC, erraticus (Parr. ap. Gell.; stellæ homo.—Delos, O.; esply of plants, cucumēs, &c. vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, C.).

ERRATUM, *mendium typographicum.—*erratum typographicum (ao C. Att. 1, 7, erratum fabrilis. error post-Aug. in this sense; Q. 1, 5, 47).—*peccatum typographicum (ao paucis verbis tria magna peccata, C.).—*vitium typographicum (gross blunder; s. Q. 1, 5, 5, sqq.). A book in wch there are many e., *liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book that is free fm e., *liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus.

ERRONEOUS, falsus; mly by error with gen. An e. opinion, opinionis error (C. Off. 1, 8).—opinio falsa.—*Erroneus very late. In Col. 7, 12, 5, for erronei canes, Ruhnken reads erronei canes.

ERRONEOUSLY, per errorem (by mistake).—perperam (opp. recte).—falso (opp. vere or vero).

ERRONEOUSNESS, vanitas (emptiness); but mly by Crcl., to prove the e. of an opinion, qd falsum esse probare.

ERROUR, error. erratum (the latter, 'an e.').—lapsus (a slip).—peccatum (a blunder committed; also a mistake in grammar, &c.).—fraus (an e. into wch we are led by others; a deceit practised upon us).—opinionis error. opinio falsa (an erroneous opinion).—To commit an e. error. peccare: to fall into qd (involuntary) e., per errorem labi: to be in e., in errore esse or versari; errore captum esse; errore vagari, or (stronger) in magno errore versari: to acknowledge one's e., erratum suum agnoscere: to lead aby into e., qm in errorem inducere or conjicere; qm in fraudem impellere; qm inducere, ut erret (also of things). You see how much of e. is at the bottom of all this, viden, quanto hæc in errore versentur: it is a great e. to believe, &c., in magna erroribus sunt it, qui credunt, &c. || Blunder, vid. An e. of the press, see ERRATUM. A clerical e., mendium scripturæ.

ERST, || First, vid. || Once, formerly, vid. **ERUBESCENCE**, || Redness, rubor.—[erubescencia late, Tertull.] || Act of growing red, Crcl. by erubescere; or rubor ci suffunditur (of persons).

ERUBESCENT, subruber (Cels.).—subrubundus (Cels. Plin.; both = reddish).—erubescens (blushing).

ERUCT, ructare (also with acc. of thing eructed).—eructare (with acc. of thing eructed).

ERUCTION, ructus.—[eructatio late, Appul.] To cause e., ructum gignere, movêre, facere.

ERUDITE, eruditus. litera eruditus.—doctus. doctrinâ instructus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus. See LEARNED.

ERUDITION, doctrina. eruditio. literæ. [See LEARNING.] A person of great or extensive e., perdoctus. pereruditus. exquisitâ doctrinâ. pereruditus. præclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ ornatus. in quo sunt plurimæ literæ.

ERUGINOUS, eruginosus (Sen.).

ERUPTION, eruptio (e. g. of Etna; also hostile incursion, sally).—initium. principium (beginning, e. g. of a war). On the e. of the war, bello erumpente; bello exorto. || Incursion, invasion, vid.—

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|| Breaking out, scabies (g. s.).—lepra (leprosy).—mentigra, mentigo (on the chin).—eruptio capitis. porrigio (on the head).—pustulæ (heat-spots, pustules). To be covered with an e., scabies, pustilia, &c., infici.

ERUPTIVE, Crcl. To have an e. disorder, scabies infici; scabrum feri; scabies invadit corpus (Col.). To be covered with an e. disorder, totum corpus invadit scabies, or invadunt pustulæ; pustulæ toto corpore surgunt (aft. Mart.).

ERYSIPELAS, erysipelas, -itis (δυσίπελας).

ESCALADE, *scalæ muris adnotæ, or scalæ only, or Crcl. by scalas munitibus admovêre or applicare; scalis muros aggredi or ascendere; positis scalis muros ascendere (Cæs.). To take a city by e., *oppidum scalis (admotis) capere: to endeavour to take a city by e., scalas erigi jubere (T.).—scalas (or positis scalis) muros ascendere or aggredi.

ESCALOP, pecten. pectunculus (dim.).

ESCAPE, evadere.—elabi (slip away; e. g. ex prælio; e. manibus cs; custodiæ, T.).—subterfugere (e. by some shift; penam, periculum, C.).—effugere (fly away).—expedire se (to set oneself free, ab or ex qâ re; seild. qd re): fm (= out of) alth, effugere ex (de, ab) qâ re: fm alth (= avoid by flight), effugere qd (not ci rei): fm a crowd, expedire se ex turbâ (Ter.): fm all occupation, expedire se ab omni occupatione (C.): fm a person, effugere qm, or de cs manibus; ci or e (de) cs manibus elabi; cs manibus evadere: fm the city, ex urbe elabi; oppido evadere: fm a wreck by swimming, e. naufragio enatare (Vitr. 6, pref. 1); also in terram evadere (L.): fm a danger, periculo evadere. || Avoid, fugere. defugere. declinare. vitare. [Sax. in Avoid.]

ESCAPE, s. fuga. effugium.—aberratio (e. g. a dolore, molestia, C.). To make one's e. fm prison, custodiæ or vinculis elabi: fm the city, urbe elabi. To make one's escape by flight, fugâ se subtrahere (secretly); ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se eripere. To assist a man's e., by giving him money, cs fugam pecuniâ sublevare: to have no other e. fm, aliam aberrationem a qâ re nullam habere (C.).

ESCHALOT, *allium ascalanicum (Linn.).

ESCHEAT, s. devolutio (t. t.). E's, caduca bona. caducæ hereditates (in JCI. that is caducous, wch falls away, as it were, fm the intended heir, e. g. because he has no children, either to the other heirs, or, in default of such, to the emperor's priory purse, fiscus).—bona vacantia (Inst. Just. 2, 6, 4).

ESCHEAT, v. caducum esse (absol.); to aby, cedere ci (g. t.), or *possessione vacuâ (Just.) cedere ci.

ESCHEW, fugere. defugere. declinare. vitare.—renunciare (ci rei, to renounce; e. g. ostriis in omnem vitam).

ESCORT, s. præsidium (as a protection).—custodia (as a guard). Jn. custodiæ cs præsidium: with an e., cum præsidio; cum custodiis: with an e. of Macedonia, prosequentibus Macedonibus: to give aby an e., præsidium ci dare. To send aby any where with an e., præsidio dato, or cum custodiis cs mittere qo.

ESCORT, v. præsidio esse ci. custodiæ esse ci (Sax. in Escort, s.). prosequi qm (as a mark of respect).

ESCULENT. See EDIBLE.

ESCUICHEON, insigne generis (aft. C. Sull. 31, 88), or insigne only (as g. t.). To be recognized or known by his e., ex insigni agnoscî (Cæs. B. C. 2, 6, of the admiral's flag).

ESOTERIC, quod θεωρητικὸν appellamus, appellat, &c. (aft. quod θεωρητικὸν appellat, C. Fin. 5, 12; θεωρητικὸς, Luc. vit. Auct. 27).—intrinsicus auscultantis accomodat (aft. Sen. Ep. 33, 6); also occultus or occultior. arcanus. reconditus. || The e. doctrines of, cs, &c. (tamquam) mysteria (e. g. rhetoricum, C.): to declare or reveal aby's e. doctrines, cs (tamquam) mysteria enunciare.

ESPALIER, arbor arborumculata or jugata, or arborumculata jugataque: to train e's, palare et alligare arbores.

ESPECIAL, præcipuus (as distinguished before others; opp. communis, &c.).—maximus. vel maximus (the greatest). E. care, antiquissima cura (e. g. navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, C.). It was his e. care to &c., nihil antiquius habuit (C.), duxit (Suet.), quam ut &c.; longe antiquissimum ratus est, &c., with inf. (L.): an e. affection for aby, præcipuus quidam amor in qm: to be an e. favorite with aby, in magnâ esse gratiâ apud qm; gratosum or gratiosissimum esse apud qm; esse in sinu cs (in familiar style, C.); in oculis esse ci or cs (C.); or qs me fert in oculis (C.). Therefore I am an e.

favorite with the publicans, itaque publicanis in oculis sumus (C.).

ESPECIALLY, *imprimis* (refers to a distinction possessed in common with others, and in as high a degree as by the first among them: it is added to adjectives and adverbs; may follow its word [vir magnus imprimis, C.], or have one interposed [id—imprimis ego memorabile, &c.]: it may be joined to a superlative [with Kriz denies; Pr. Intr. ii. 889]; and also give prominence to a single word or action).—*præcipue* (Im præ and capere, refers to a distinction one possesses before and over others; nearly = 'particularly' opp. communiter, communis. Hence, of what belongs to the individual, and not to most men or all men, &c. It is properly used with verbs; sit, like præsertim, to give prominence to one word or notion).—*præsertim* (præ, before; serere, to connect: it denotes that what is said applies in an especial degree to one case; it often, therefore, introduces an especial condition or case, præsertim quum; quum præsertim; præsertim si. It cannot stand with the principal verb of the sentence [Idem virtus est præsertim, but præcipue, colenda], except when, after the general statement, it adds a case to which it particularly applies [e. g. ego tibi vi, hac præsertim imbecillitate magistratum, præstare non possum: deforme est de se ipso prædicare, falsa præsertim].—maxime (does not contain a comparison with others, but strengthens the predicate itself. A. especially, but also B. maxime A, sed et B: apply because, maxime quod: apply if, maxime si, of what is to be done apply on a certain condition, e. g. scribe qd, et maxime si Pompeius &c., C.).—*potissimum* (by preference to all others).—*Propterea* (it may help the pupil to tell him that præcipue should be taken to express a higher degree than is common, &c.; præsertim to define more particularly the case to which what has been said applies apply; it does not therefore go with verbs (not præsertim florere, but præcipue); maxime, to make a general statement apply with the most force to a particular case.—*Imprimis* occurs more than eleven times in C.; not twice only, as Stürzenburg maintained. Apply if, præsertim si; maxime si (see under maxime above).—*Neque* præcipue si or quum. A and e. B, quum A, tum imprimis B; quum or tum A, tum maxime B; ut A, tum maxime B (rare; C.): e. because, maxime quod. But e., præsertim or imprimis autem (not præsertim vero or autem). And e., imprimisque; et præsertim; maximeque. Maxime is often strengthened by vel (e. g. hoc uno præstamus vel maxime feris, quod &c.).

ESPLANADE, || 'The void space between the glaciers and the first houses of the town', quidquid herbidum terreni est or erat extra murum (L. 23, 19, it, as it usually is a grassy slope); locus æquus, planum (S.: as levelled space).—|| *Grass-plot*, locus herbidus or (H.) herbosus.

ESPOUSAL, || *Act of espousing; see ESPOUSALS.*—|| *Act of embracing a cause, defensio, patrocinium, propugnatio; or Crcl.* See 'TO ESPOUSE a cause.'

ESPOUSALS, sponsalia. To celebrate the e., sponsalia facere or rite facere. The day of e., sponsalis dies (Parr.); dies sponsaliorum (Suet. Oct. 23): the time of abys's e., tempus sponsum (or sponsum) habendi. The feast given on the occasion was, cena sponsalium (Plin. 9, 35, 58).

ESPOUSE, || *PROPR.* To betroth to; betroth oneself to; see BETROTH.—|| To marry, vid.—|| *IMPROPR.* To embrace (an opinion, cause, &c.). To embrace an opinion; see EMBRACE (end): to e. a cause, 1) = join a political party; see 'TO EMBRACE a cause.'—2) = to undertake its defence, patrocinium cs or cs rei suscipere; ci or ci rei patrocinari.—propugnare pro re.—Jn. defendere et propugnare.

ESPY, see 1) TO DESCRY; and for SYN. TO SEE.—2) TO SPY.

ESQUIRE, armiger (of a knight; also as t. t. for the English Eq.).

ESQUIRE, v. comitari qm. inter comites cs aspicit, &c.

ESSAY, v. See ATTEMPT, TRY.

ESSAY, s. || *Attempt, trial*, vid. || *Short treatise*, vid. || *Essay of metals*, vid.

ESSENCE, vis. natura. proprietates.—natura atque vis. vis et natura. natura propria cs rei et vis (C.).—*Essentia*, according to Sen., was used by C. as translation of *oivcia*, but it is not found in his extant works; Quintil. says, *oivcia* quam Plaut. [al. Flavius; essentiam vocat; neque sane aliud est ejus nomen Latinum; he adds, of ens, essentia: 'quæ cur tanto-

pere aspernentur, nihil video, nisi quod iniqui iudices adversus nos sumus').—(Ipsa) substantia (post-Aug.; ipsa subst. Q.; reality, opp. opinio, Paul. Jct.).—*The best writers may translate 'essence' by ipse or verus: the e. of friendship consists in this, vera amicitia in eo versatur; vis amicitia in eo est: to look to the e. of althg, rem ipsam spectare: to belong to the e. of althg, cs rei proprium esse.*—*Essentia* Q. has rei substantia convenire, to agree with its nature. || *Essentialia* (t. t.).—*liquor tenuissimus.—*flos oculi (Bau.).—|| *Odour*, vid.

ESSENTIAL, proprius. in cs rei naturâ positus. ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens. cum re ipsâ or cum rei naturâ conjunctus (belonging to the essence or nature of althg).—necessarius (necessary).—gravissimus. magni momenti (very important). The e. point, caput rei (cardo rei in silv. age); quod maxime rem causamque continet (C.). in e. circumstance or point, res gravissima or magni momenti: an e. cause, prima or præcipua causa: only one point appears to be e., una res videtur continere causam (C.).: an e. condition, prima conditio: an e. difference, discrimen in ipsâ rei naturâ positum or ad ipsam rem, or ad rei naturam pertinens; all states are alike in all e. points, eadem omnium civitatum est natura. Not e. see UNUNIVERSAL.—*Essentialia* (e. g. differentia, Tertull. belongs to Eccl. Lat.—|| *Essentialia* oivcia, *essentialia, quæ vocantur, olei genera (as t. t.).

ESSENTIALLY, vere. præcipue. imprimis; *naturâ propriâ et vi.—genere (in kind) or non gradu sed genere (aft. non genere sed gradu, de opt. gen. Or. § 4): to be e. different, genere differre; ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.

ESTABLISH, statuere (to fix firmly; of institutions, laws, &c., jus, jura; omnes partes religionis).—constituere (e. g. oppidum; decemviralem potestatem in urbibus; reges in civitate; imperium; res; partes republicæ. Also = to establish by proof, e. g. const. bona non esse possessa, C.).—efficere (to make out a point; e. g. efficere, animos esse mortales).—firmare, confirmare (to make lasting; an empire, dominion, &c.).—stabilire (to give duration or support to; liberty, dominion, &c.).—fundare (to ground, lay the foundation of; the safety of the state, one's power, liberty, dominion, &c.).—munire (to render safe agst external attacks; one's influence, dominion).—conglutinare (to glue, as it were, together; i. e. to connect or unite more firmly; friendship, a contract). To e. one in his opinions, animum cs confirmare: to e. by proofs, argumentis confirmare; probare: to e. oneself any where, certam sedem ac domicilium collocare qo loco; domicilium sibi constituere qo loco (to take up one's residence any where; e. g. Magnesie); concedere qo habitum (e. g. Argos, Np.; e. g. of an exile quitting his country to reside elsewhere). qo loco considere; locum capere ac præsidium ponere, constituere in qo loco (to take up a post, of soldiers); aciem, legiones, &c. constituere qo loco (of the general).—*Justin* has statuere sedes alicubi. To e. oneself as a merchant, *mercaturam instituere: to have one's heart established, *immutum stare; also qam firmitudinem animi obtinere (Plaut.); animum suum or se confirmasse. The established Church, *ea ecclesiæ forma, quæ est a republicâ sanctissime constituta.—cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (when that assertion is true; aft. C. Legg. 1, 23, 60).

ESTABLISHER, conditor.—conciliator (e. g. pacis). firmator (post-Aug.; pacis).—fundator (e. g. urbis Prænestinæ, F.). See FOUNDER.

ESTABLISHMENT, constitutio (e. g. of religious rites, religionum, C.; potestatis, Q.).—confirmatio (e. g. perpetuæ libertatis; also of establishing a point by arguments).—conciliatio (of establishing by management of parties, &c.; e. g. gratiæ).—descriptio (e. by rules, regulating the powers, sphere of action, &c.; e. g. civitatis, magistratum).—ordinatio (act of ordering, regulating; e. g. comitiorum, Vell.). The e. of the court of Areopagus is due to Solon, a Solone constitutus est Areopagus (C.). || An establishment, institutum; a) = Schoo, vid. ß) House with body of servants, &c., familia.—domus (whole household). To keep a large, a moderate, &c., uti familiâ optimâ, mediocrî, &c. (Np. Att. 23, 3; but with ref. to Rom. manners): to have a splendid e. (t. e. house, &c.), in primis bene habitare omnibusque optimis rebus uti (Np. Att. 13, 1). || *Ratification, confirmation*, vid.

ESTAFETTE, *cursor unica veredi cursurâ iter conficiens (veredus = a courier's horse; Cod. Just.).—eques citatus, eques citus. To summon aby by an e., propriis literis accire qm (T.).

ESTATE. *State, vid. Condition, rank, vid. Landed property; usually with a real e. prædium (the house on the e.).—Villa (a country-house; the e.).—fundus (the real e., usually with a country-house; villa is an architectural, fund. an economical, præd. a juridical term; Dôd.). An e. in the country, rusticum prædium.—ager, rus (proper country, opp. town; then meton. for 'estate in the country').* **EST.** On the construction of rus, rure, in this sense, see OBS. in FARM. s. **ESTATES, agri (fields, landed property); possessiones (possessions, whether land or not). See PROPERTY.** To lay out money in purchasing a landed e., pecuniam collocare in solo (Suet. Tib. 48) an e. near a town, propinquum rus (Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 2). *The e.'s of the realm, *ordines imperii. || Man's estate, ætas pubes.—anni pubertatis (age of puberty); ætas constans, or constans, quæ media dicitur; ætas adulta, firmata, confirmata, corroborata (age of full manly strength). To come to man's e., robustorem fieri; se corroborare; pubertatem ingredi: when he was now come to man's e., quum is se jam corroboravisset, et vir inter viros ætate (C. Cael. 11, 6).*

ESTEEM. *|| Opinion, judgement, vid. High value, reverential regard, æstimatione, observantia. æstimatione (æstim. denotes the estimating, valuing, &c. of a thing, or its relative value; and in æstimatione dignus, æstimatione qd dignus [both C. Fin. 8, 13], it approaches the meaning of 'high esteem'; but it should not be used generally, for the marks of e. exhibited to any, which is observantia [= the being attentive to a person]; nor for the e. in which a person is held by others, which is existimatio).—reverentia (reverential regard). dignatio (opinion); e. caused by desert; prps not præ-Aug.; a favorite word with T. and Suet.; in summâ dignatione cs vivere, Just.). To possess or enjoy e., ci habetur honor, coli et observari: to be held in some e., esse in numero qd et honore. qm numerum obtinere: to be held in very great e. by any, longe maximo honore esse apud qm: to have or feel e. for any one, magni facere (to value highly); vereri, revereri qm; qm colere, tribuere ci cultum (internal respect, regard); observare, honorare qm; reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or præstare ci (to show outward respect to any one); hence also, colere et observare qm: to show due e. for any one, qm prosequi, with or without observantia (outwardly, whether freely or by compulsion). A man held in no e., whether sine existimatione (C.): the e. in which you are held, existimatio tua: to be held in high e. and honour by the people, cum populo et in laude et in gratia esse.*

ESTEEM, v. a) a person) highly, magni (very highly, maximi) facere.—admirari, suspicere (to look up to; admir. with admiration; suspic. with a sense of one's own inferiority).—vereri. colere. vereri et colere (to feel reverential, heart-felt respect).—qm revereri; reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or præstare ci (to show reverential respect).—qm observare or observantia colere (g. i. to give outward proofs of one's respect). Jn. observare et colere; colere et observare; observare et diligere.—diligere carumque habere (of attachment): not to e. any, qm nullo loco putare; qm despiciere or despectare.—β) A thing) highly, magni or magno æstimare (not æstimare only); magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere; est honos ci rei apud me.—diligere (to like, &c., of persons and things; atq in any, qd in qo): lightly, parvi facere, æstimare; haud magni pendere; not to e. atq at all, qd nullo loco numerare; æstimare nihilo, pro nihilo or nihil (Rams. § 109, Not. 1, d); pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili or non floci facere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; si alio one, juxta æstimare (S. Cat. 2, 8): to e. things equally, or one thing or person as much as another, qd ci rei, or qm ci, in æquo or parem ponere; qd ci rei par facere; qm cum qo eodem loco et numero habere: res pari atque eadem laude ponere; one more than another, unum or unam rem alteri præponere, antepone or (reversely) postponere, posthabere. || Consider, deem, vid. To e. atq an honour, ducere qd gloriæ; to oneself, honori, gloriæ sibi qd ducere; a credit, qd ducere laudi or ponere in laude (C.); a favour, ponere qd in beneficio (C. Fam. 15, 4, 12). I shall e. it a favour if you will, mihi gratissimum feceris, si &c.

ESTIMABLE. *|| Valuable. æstimatione dignus or dignandus.—æstimandus. || Deserving esteem or regard, venerandus, venerabilis, honore dignus, observantia dignus.—honestus, gravis.—bonus, probus, &c. (good). A very e. person, vir optimus existimatione omnium (of one universally considered so; H.); quovis honore dignus (Ter.). So e. a person, homo eâ exist-*

matione.—estimabilis = 'that is liable to be taxed' æstimatione is properly 'valuation' (e. g. frumenti, &c.), but in context in æstimatione dignus, æstimandus, &c., has the meaning of 'value' when applied to things; e. g. of wisdom, health; C. Fin. 3, 13, 43, 44.

ESTIMATE, s. a *Calculated expense of a work, pecuniæ conspectus ad totum opus absolvendum (Gell. 19, 10).—æstimatio (Vitr. præf. 10).—rationes operis, antequam instituitur, expeditæ (v. Vitr. præf. lib. 10): to make an e., sumptus ædificii consummare (Vitr. 1, 1, 4). Let architects make a careful e., architecti diligenter modum impensarum ratiocinantes explicent (Vitr. ib.), or caute summâque diligentia, antequam instituantur opera, eorum expedit rationes (ib.): that men may get their houses completed for little more than the e. had prepared them to expect, ut homines &c. ad id, quod præparaverint, sep paulo amplius adficiant, ædificia expedit (i. e. for little more than what they have got ready to meet the expense with; Vitr. ib.): when the whole expense agrees exactly with the e., quum ad dictum impensa respondet (Vitr. ib.): every architect who contracts for the building of a public work, delivers in an e., architectus, quum publicum opus curandum recipit, pollicetur, quanto sumptu id futurum sit (Vitr. ib.): to give a copy of the e. to any, æstimationem tradere ci (Vitr. ib.): to add atq to the e., ad æstimationem adjicere qd (Vitr. ib.). || Calculation, judgement, opinion, &c., vid. A just e. of his own powers (character, &c.), æqua ac par sui æstimatione (Vell. 1, 97).*

ESTIMATE, v. *|| Value, vid. Calculate, compute, vid.*

ESTIMATION, vid. Valuation, vid. Calculation, vid. Opinion, vid. Esteem, vid.

ESTIMATOR. *See VALUER.*

ESTRADE, æquata planities (aft. æquata agri planities, C. Verr. 2, 4, 48).

ESTRANGE. *See ALIENATE.*

ESTRANGEMENT. *See ALIENATION.*

ESTUARY, æstuarium.—adjacens mari navigabile stagnum (Plin.).

ETERNAL, perpetuus (relatively, with ref. to a definite end; that of life, for example).—sempternus (like ædior, the everlasting, lasting as long as time itself).—æternus (like αἰώνιος, the eternal, that which outlasts all time, and will be measured by ages, for tempus est pars quedam eternitatis. The sublime thought of that which is without beginning and end, lies only in æternus. Dôd.).—immortalis (having a beginning but no end).—Jn. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempternus. E. knows, nives, quas ne ætas quidem solvit: e. friendship, perpetua et æterna amicitia: e. hatred, odium inextinguibile (in qm): to give an e. duration to atq, æternitate rem donare.

ETERNALIZE. *See IMMORTALIZE.*

ETERNALLY, perpetuo (perpetually, continually); semper (always).—numquam non (never not): to live e., in æternum vivere, æternum esse, sempternâ frui vitâ, perpetuâ vitâ perfrui, ævo sempterno frui (all of continuance aft. death, the latter rather poet.); vigere memoriâ sæculorum omnium; per omnium sæculorum memoriam vivere; manere in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, famâ rerum (impropr., to live for ever in the memory of mankind; the latter, T. Agr. 46, extr.): to last e., durare in æternum (Q.).

ETERNITY, æternitas, vita æterna (both of God, as a property; æternitas also = eternal duration; e. g. temporum).—tempus infinitum, ævum sempternum (eternal duration).—vita æterna. *vita altera (the next life): fm e. (i. e. fm a long time), ab æternitate; ex æterno tempore; ab infinito tempore: for an e. (i. e. very long), ætatem (see Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8): for all e., in perpetuum; in omne tempus; in æternum (for all times, as L. 4, 4, in æternum urbem condere.—æternum alone is poet.; and qd in æternum or in omnem æternitatem non fiet, for numquam fiet, is not Lat.). For 'through all eternity,' see ETERNALLY.

ETERNIZE. *See IMMORTALIZE.*

ETHIC, ETHICAL, ad mores pertinenes (C.).—moralis (C. de Palo, 1, 1, quia pertinet ad mores—nos eam partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem). An e. teacher, officii magister (C. Tusc. 2, 4, 12); qui artem vitæ proficitur (ib.).—morum magister. See MORAL.

ETHICS, philosophia moralis, or philosophiæ pars moralis (see quotation fm C. in ETHIC).—doctrina or scientia moralis.—ea philosophia (or philosophiæ pars), quæ

est de vitâ et moribus (cf. C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8).—philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (as C. Brut. 8, 31).—philosophia, quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (as C. Pis. 29, 71).—or ea philosophiæ pars, quæ mores conformari putantur (af. C. Fin. 4, 2, 5).—descriptio expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum (C.).—cognitio virtutis (Tusc. 5, 25, 71). Sæ virtus only (e. g. ab his inventa et perfecta virtus est, Tusc. 5, 1, 2); or officia, pl. (e. g. hunc locum philosophi solent in officiis tractare, C. Orat. 21, 72).—ethicæ (C.); ethica, æ (Lactant.).

ETHNIC. See HEATHEN.

ETIQUETTE, mos et usus (g. t. for received custom).—morum elegantia (as constituting a finished gentleman).

ETYMOLOGICAL, etymologicus (Gell. 1, 8, 1).
ETYMOLOGIST, verborum scrutator et interpres (C.) or qui in enodandis nominibus laborat (C.).

ETYMOLOGIZE, in enodandis nominibus laborare.—studiose exquirere, unde verba sint ducta (to investigate the derivation of words; see C. N. D. 3, 24, 62; Off. 1, 7, 23).—vocabulorum, cur quæque res sit ita appellata, causas explicare (to explain the meaning of words; C. N. D. 3, 24, 64).

ETYMOLOGY, (1) The derivation of a word, origo; etymon (the true explanation and meaning of a word by virtue of its derivation; Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Gell. 18, 4, extr. where etyma vocum et origines).—(2) The deriving of a word from a root, etymologia (the deriving and explaining of a word from its root, in C. Top. 8, 35, literally translated by veriloquium, to wch, however, he himself would prefer notatio).—originatio (derivation, but only as a term recommended by some; s. Q. 1, 6, 28).—enodatio nominum (the development of nouns; C. Top. 7, 31; N. D. 3, 24, 62).—b) As a science, etymologie (Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 4).—etymologia.—verborum explicatio... quam [Stoici] etymologiam appellabant (C. Acad. 1, 8, 32; he defines it to be the explaining quâ de causâ quæque essent nominata).

EUCHARIST. See LORD'S SUPPER.

EUCHARISTICAL, || Relating to the holy eucharist. By gen. eucharistie. The e. sacrifice, eucharistie mysterium (August.). || Containing thanksgivings, grato animo beneficia prosequens.—gratularum actionem continens. E. prayers, *preces grati in Deum animi testes.

EULOGIST, laudator (g. t.).—predicator (one who extols loudly and publicly).—præco (the herald or trumpeter of aby's praise).—buccinator (as sarcastic expression, the trumpeter; e. g. cs extimations!).

EULOGY, laudatio, of aby, cs (the speech and the praise contained in it).—laus, laudes, of any one, cs (the praise).—Elogium is a short inscription on a tomb, &c.; encomium is not found. An e. pronounced over one who is dead, laudatio mortui (g. t.; in later writers, e. g. Plin. panegyricus, cs sermo); laudatio funebri; laudes funebres; to pronounce a e. over aby, qm laudare; dicere de cs laudibus; sermonem cum admiratione laudum cs instituire (in a conversation) to write a e. upon any person or thing, laudationem cs or cs rei scribere.

EUNUCH, adaptæ virilitatis.—exsectus.—eunuchus.—homo castratus (whether castrated or naturally imperfect).—spkdo (αἰσώδης; naturally impotent, or fm castration). To make aby an e., castrare qm; virilitatem ei adimere; qm excidere or exsecare (to Avoid evirare, eunuchare, wch belong to Com.—secare, Mart.).

EUPATORY, eupatoria (Plin.; also agrimonía).—*eupatorium (Linn.).

EUPHEMISM, *euphemismus (as t. t.). By a e., *per euphemismum, or by Crcl. See EUPHEMISTIC.

EUPHEMISTIC, by Crcl. with tristitia rei lenitate verbi mitigans, or by *per euphemismum.
EUPHONY, vocalitas (quæ euphonia dicitur, Q. 1, 5, 24).—sonus dulcis, suavis, jucundus, or elegans.—numerus, or pl. numeri. sonus (in language).—numeriorum jucunditas.—numerus opportune cadens (Q.). For the sake of e., *ut numerose sonaret, diceretur, caderet, &c. Words that satisfy the demands of e., verba ad audiendum jucunda (C.): to prefer one word to another of the same meaning, on the ground of e., inter duo, quæ idem significant et tantundem valent, quod melius sonet, malle (Q.'s definition of vocalitas).

EUPHORBIA, euphorbia. euphorbium (both Plin.).
EVACUATE, || To empty, vid. || To void by any of the excretory passages, evomere. exspuere. excreare. per os reddere (of bringing up); *per

alvum reddere. || To purge the bowels, &c., alvum inanire (Plin.); alvum purgare, solvere, subducere, deiecere; or deiecere only. Atho is as good as a purgative for evacuating the bowels, qd medicamentum instat est ad eliciendas alvos (Plin.). || T's withdraw troops from. To e. a town, urbe excedere (easily of soldiers).—urbem relinquere (to quit it fm necessity).—copias ex urbe educere (of the general).—præsidium ex urbe removère (to withdraw a garrison) to e. a country, (ex) finibus excedere (g. t. easily of soldiers); copias ex finibus educere (of the general). Thus Croton was evacuated, ita Crotona excessum est. Valerius and Curio found Sardinia and Sicily evacuated, nacti vacuas ab imperis Sardiniam Valerius, Curio Siciliam (i. e. the commander-in-chief had quitted the islands). *vacuefacere, g. t. for to make empty (e. g. the benches, subsella, C., where the reading is not quite certain); but vacuefacere Scythum (Np.) is to remove all its inhabitants. || Annui; vid.

EVACUATION, || Discharge, &c., exinanitio. alvi dejectio (by means of medicine); no e. follows, venter nihil reddit: to have had no e. for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. || The withdrawing of troops, &c., *excessus ex urbe (oft. excessus e vitâ, C.), or Crcl. with verbe under EVACUATE = 'withdraw troops'. After Porsena's e. of Italy, postquam Porsena ex agro Romano excessit: such was the e. of Croton, ita Crotona excessum est.

EVASDE. See TO ELUDE.

EVANESCENT, fragilis.—caducus.—evanidus (poet. and not præ-Aug., O.).

EVANGELICAL, evangelicus (Ecl.). [The terms *ecclesia evangelica, *evangelico-reformata, *evangelico-lutherana may be used as t. t. to describe the German Protestant Churches]. To live an e. life, *evangelicam vitam sectari (August.).

EVANGELICALLY, *evangelice.

EVANGELIST, || Author of a gospel, evangelista (Ecl. Prudent.). || Preacher of the Gospel, evangelizator (Terul.).—evangelii predicator.

EVANGELIZE, Crcl., e. g. to e. the world, *efficere ut omnes ubique homines sacra Christiana (or cultum Christianum) et puram religionem suscipiant (cf. L. 1, 7; C. Legg. 1, 23, 60).—*hominum animos ad verum Dei cultum convertere.—ad doctrinam Christianam convertere.

EVAPORATE, || TRANS. exhalare. exspirare (to evaporate, Gell., is not classical).—|| INTRANS. exhalari (also exhalare vapore, poet. rare, Lucr., vidimus alta exhalare vapore, &c.).—evanescere (of wine that loses its spirit; of mineral waters, aquæ calidæ evanuerunt, &c.).—vapourare (post-Aug. Plin., aquæ vaporant et in mari ipso).

EVAPORATION, exhalatio. expiratio. aspiratio (all C., of the e. fm the earth).—evaporatio (post-Aug.; terræ, Sen.; nivis, Gell.).—respiratio (fm the water).—vaporatio (e. g. inundantium aquarum, Sen.): e. fm the earth, fm the waters, vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefacti or ex aquis excitantur (C.); also terræ exhalationes, expirationes, aspirationes.

EVASION, latēbra (only in sing.; a hiding-place = a pretext).—devericulum. devericulum ac flexio (an e., as opp. to a straightforward course, C. Pis. 22, 53, but not in this sense).—excusatio (an excuse).—causa simulata or speciosa (an apparent or specious reason). To make or seek e's, devericula, devericula flexionesque querere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself about, to endeavour to keep aloof fm a point): to find some e., rimam qm reperire (proverb, Plant. Curc. 4, 2, 24): to have some e. ready, latēbra habere: he answered by an e., also responsonem suam derivavit: to have recourse to a strange attempt at e., se mirificam in latēbra conjicere (C. de Div. 2, 20, 46): without e., directe or directe (without wandering fm the point).

EVASIVE, ambiguis (of uncertain meaning; e. g. responsa, Suet. Tib. 34).—fictus et simulatus (hypocritical), or Crcl. To give an e. answer, also responsonem suam derivare; tergiversari, or huc, illuc tergiversari (to go backwards and forwards, &c.).

EVASIVELY, fiete et simulate (e. g. loqui, not according to one's real sentiments).—tergiversantis in modum (to shrink fm a battle). To answer e., tergiversari.—also responsonem suam derivare.

EVE, || Evening; vid. || Evening preceding a holy day, dies proximus ante diem festum. Vigiliæ is a festival celebrated in the night.—IMPROPER. To be on the e. of althg, qd instat (e. g. bellum) qd impendit (e. g. contentio, tempestas, &c.). See 'To be NEAR.'

EVEN. See **EVENING.**

EVEN, adj., *aequus* (not departing from the horizontal line, level; not rising or sinking; opp. *acclivis*, going up, or *declivis*, going down, sloping; or superior, that lies higher; or inferior, that lies lower).—*planus* (plain, flat, without observable inequalities; opp. *asper*, rough, uneven; or *montuosus* or *montuosus*, mountainous).—*aequus* et *planus* (e.g. *locus*). To erect a building on e. ground, *medicium plano pede instituit*. The e. tenor of his whole life, *aequalitas in omni vita*, or *universae vitae*: to make e., *aquare*, *complanare* (e.g. *manibus*, *pedibus*).—solo adaequare (to make e. with the ground).—*pavire* (to make e. by beating, e.g. *a pavement*, *a floor*; all round, *circumpavire*). || Of numbers, *par* (opp. *impar*). To play at odd and e., *ludere par impar*.

EVEN, adv., *etiam* (in nearly every application of the English word, *esp.* with comparatives, and 'nay even' [immo potius] after a negative clause, and after tantum abesse—ut &c.).—vel ('or even', *even*, *esp.* with superlatives).—et (the use of *et* for *etiam* has been disputed, but is found in C. in the following cases: 1) = *praeterea*, *esp.* at the beginning of a clause: 2) with *igitur*, *ergo*, when *et* stands first with the word it refers to, and the *igitur* or *ergo* in the third place [affectus animi laudabiles, et vita igitur laudabiles, &c.]. 3) after relative pronouns and conjunctions, *quum*, *quod*, &c. [illud, quod *et* in testimonio, &c.]. 4) before proper names and demonstrative pronouns, the particle standing at the head of its clause, or after one word of it or two, if they are such as cannot be separated [apes est, et hunc miserum, &c.]. 5) in *ut*—*sic* *et*. 6) in non solum or non modo—sed *et*. 7) in *et* nunc: *Pr. Inir.* 2, 227).—*Ita* *esp.* adeo. *E. virine* herself is despised, *ipsa virtus contemnitur*: e. his enemies could not restrain their tears, *vel hostes lacrimis temperare non poterunt*: e. you are angry with me, *tu adeo mihi succenses*: e. if, *etiamsi*: e. now, *jam nunc* (i.e. before one could well suspect): e. then, *etiamtunc*, *etiamtum* (still, up to that time, &c.): e. though, *ut jam* (e.g. *ut jam omnes incipientes sint miseri*,—non est tamen &c.); and *even*, *may even* (of a stronger assertion, correcting a preceding statement), *atque adeo* (e.g. *intra mentia*, *atque adeo in senatu*; a force *we* sometimes belongs to *atque* alone). || 'Even so' (in answer), *etiam*. || *As—even so*. See *Just as*, &c.

EVEN, v. || To level. See 'to make even.' || To equalize, *vid.*

EVEN-HANDED, *aequus*.—Incorruptus.—tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat. See *Just*, *IMPARTIAL*.

EVENING, *vesper* (S. *Vesperus* and *vespera* are not found in classic prose).—tempus *vespertinum*.—extremum diei (S. *Jug.* 21, 2); extremum tempus diei (*Hirt. B. G.* 15, 6): towards e., ad or sub *vesperum* (the former, *Cæsar's* usual form): in the e., *vesperi* (not *vespere*): late in the e., *pervesperi* (C. *ad Div.* 9, 2, in.); in the e. of the day before, *pridie vespere*: yesterday e., *heri vespere*: on the e. before his death, *ad vespere*, *pridie quam excessit e vitâ*: on the e. of his death, *quo ipso die*, *quo excessit e vitâ* (i.e. on the day of his death): early in the e., as the e. was coming on, *primo vespere*; *primâ vespere* (*Cæs. B. C.* 1, 20): e. is coming on, *vesperascit* (*Ter.*); *advesperascit* (C.); *invesperascit*; *jam serum est diei* (L.): when e. was drawing near, *die jam inclinato in vespere* (*Cæs.*); *præcipite die* (L.). Good e. I salve! to wish any good e., *salvere qm jubeo*: that comes or happens in the e., *vespertinus* (= *evening*, as *adi.*). To pay an e. visit, *convenire qm vespere*: to receive an e. visit, *q. convenit me vespere* or *vespertinus*. A guest who spends the e. with any, *hospes vespertinus*: the e. red, *vesper rubens* (V.): e. prayers, *preces vespertine*. The e. twilight; see **TWILIGHT**. The e. breeze, *aer vespertinus*; aura *vespertina* (Varr.). E. primrose, *cœnothra biennis*. || **IMPROPER**. The e. of life, *vita occidens* (C.).

EVENLY, *aequaliter*, *aequaliter* (equally, e.g. *aeq. distribuere*, *aeq. ab. prædam distribere*).—ad libram, ad regulam, ad libellam, ad normam et libellam (horizontally, so that a spirit-level or similar instrument would detect no deviation).

EVENNESS, || *Levelness*, *aequalitas* (Sen. *Plin.*).—*lêvor*, *lêvitas* (smoothness of surface; levitas also of an even style, never rising to sublimity, nor sinking into tameness, &c.). || *Regularity*, &c., *aequalitas* (e.g. of motion, motifs, &c.; also of an unornamented propriety of style, &c.). || *Impartiality*, *vid.* || *Evenness* of mind, *temper*, &c., *aequus animus*, *aequitas animi* (S. *aequanimitas*, *un-Class.*). (316)

—*constantia* (as the result of firmness of character).—*animi tranquillitas*, *animus tranquillus* (calm peace of mind).

EVENT, *res gesta*, *factum* (deed).—*exitus*, *eventus* (differ nearly as our 'event' and 'result', C. *Invent.* 1, 28, 42; *eventus* est *ex* *causis* *negotii*; in quo *queri* solet, *quid ex* *causis* *re* *evenit*, *eveniat*, *eventurum* sit; hence also *exitus eventusque*; *eventus* *atque* *exitus*).—*finis* (the end).—*casus* (an accident, accidental result; T. *Hist.* 1, 4, 1, *casus eventusque* *rerum*, qui *plerumque* *forti* *sunt*). *Disastrous e.s.*, *res adversæ*, *misæ*; *casus calamitosi*, *misæ*: a tragical, shocking, &c. e., *casus horribilis*, *tristis*: an unexpected e., *casus improvisus*, *inopinatus*: varying e.s., *rerum vicissitudines*. || In the event of, see 'if.' At all e.s., *certe*, *saltem*.

EVENTERATE, *exenterare*; *eviscerare*.

EVENTFUL, *Crci.* 'anclities varioque casus habens. —'propter anclities varioque casus memorabilia. *Sis* *by ille*: I shall never forget that eventful night, when &c., *memini* *non* *unquam* *obliviscar* *noctis* *illius*, *quum* &c. (C.). *Sen.* has *vita actiosa*, but only of a restlessly active life. *Sis eventful* means filled with disastrous events; as, *an e. day*, *diebus* *funestis*, *luctuosus* (*Plin.* has *decretorius dies*, *deciæ*, bringing about a decision: *fatalis dies* is one that was fated to see the destruction of a city, &c.): that was an e. day to me, *illo die* *res* *miræ* *evenerunt* *mihi*.

EVENTIDE, *vespertina hora*.—*vespertinum* *tempus*. See **EVENING**.

EVENTILATE, || *Winnow*, *vid.* || *Discuss*, *vid.*

EVENTILATION, || *Winnowing*, *vid.* || *Discuss*, *vid.*

EVENTUAL, *Crci.* with aliquando tandem. There is some hope of the e. restoration of this miserable man, *apes* *est*, *et* *hunc* *miserum* *et* *infelicem* *aliquando* *tandem* *posse* *consistere* (C.). To make e. provision for ally, *consulere* *et* *prospicere*, *ut* *aliquando* *&c.*

EVENTUALLY, *aliquando* (at some time or other).—ad extremum; ad extremum...denique (at last): if any of this sort should eventually happen, *si* *quid* *hujus* *simile* *forte* *aliquando* *evenit* (*Ter.*).

EVER, || *At* *tw ays*, *semper* (opp. *numquam*).—usque (always, within a definite limit: *semp.* represents time as a space; usque as a continuous line. *semp.* = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermissio; continenter).—perpetuo (of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time). || With superlatives *ever* is translated by quisque: the best things are e.; the best men are e. the last to suspect, *ut* *quisque* *est* *vir* *optimus*, *ita* *difficillime* *suspiciatur*, &c. (with *acc.* and *infin.*); or by compar., the happiest time seems the shortest, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est. || At any time, *umquam* (after negatives, in questions of appeal, that are virtually negative; after *quum* in a comparative clause: after *vix*).—quando (oft. num, nê, si).—aliquando ('at some time', of wider extent than *quodam* tempore, and not peculiar to dubitative and interrogative forms like *umquam*: it may, however, stand in interrogations, *quis* *civis* *meliorum* *partium* *aliquando?* but here it does not mean 'who was ever', but 'who was e. of better political principles than he was once!'). It, however, sometimes stands like *umquam*, in the second member of a comparative sentence, magis opportunâ operâ nonnumquam, *quam* *aliquando* *fidei*: it may also stand with *ulius*: *querere—ea* *num* *vel* *e* *Philone* *vel* *ulio* *Academico* *advisasset* *aliquando*, C. *Acad.* 4, 4, 11).—equando (in indignant questions, to express emotion, &c., equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? equando tu...vidisti? equando...isto fructu...quisquam caruit? If e., si quando; si quando *umquam* (L. 10, 14); si aliquando; si *umquam* (implying a doubt that there e. was): if haply e., si forte aliquando: whether—e., num—aliquando, num—umquam: whether...e., if not, or unless, equando (or equandone)...nisi or si non (C. *Agrar.* 2, 7, 17; de *Fin.* 5, 62, 63). Shall I e., if I now &c., equando...si nunc? (L. 5, 44, 2). || For ever, see **ETERNALLY**. || As implying unlimited magnitude; e. so, quantumvis, quamvis (e. g. quantumvis magnus, quamvis magnus; or, oft. some pronominal *adji.* and *adv.* by the appended...cumque (e. g. e. so great, quantumcumque; e. so small, quantumcumque. So ubicumque, &c.). [Obs. The proper Engl. idiom in such phrases as, 'to ask never so much', 'to charm never so wisely', &c., is neglected by many modern writers, who use 'ever' from ignorance. See Webster's Dict.] With e. [never] so great an army,

quamvis magno exercitu. *¶ At all: 'not—ever the happier,' &c. See 'at ALL.'* *¶ As an intensive word after as [e.g. as soon as I can]. See POSSIBLY.*

EVERGREEN, perpetuo virens (*Plin.*). — folia hieme non amittens; qui (quæ, quod) folia hieme non amittit (*Farr. R. R. 1, 7*). — semper viridis (*† C. fm Boethius. Div. 1, 9, 15*, semper viridis—lenticus) *To be an e.*, perpetuo virere (*Plin. 16, 10, 14*); folia hieme non amittere.

EVERLASTING. *See ETERNAL.* *¶ As subst.*, æternitas. *From e.*, ab infinito tempore; ex (omni) æternitate (*C.*): *to e.*, in æternum. *¶ Not* in secula seculorum. — (*¶ Lactant. has of the Deity*, qui et fuerit a seculis et sit futurus in secula.) *¶ A plant so called*, αἰζών (*Linn.*). — "antennaria (*Brown: al. gnaphalium*).

EVERLASTINGLY. *See ETERNALLY.*

EVERMORE. *See ALWAYS: for e.*, in æternum.

EVERSON. *See OVERTHROW, s.*

EVERT. *See OVERTHROW, v.*

EVERY, quisque, quæque, quidque, and (used adjectively) quodque (every one that belongs to a certain number or whole; one as well as the other; hence 'all', but considered individually). — quivis, quilibet, with the two neut. forms quid- and quod-; vis; quid- and quod-libet; the quid- forms used substantively; the masc. and fem. have but one form (e. one = 'any one you please'; but quivis is subjective, referring the choice to the person addressed; quilibet, objective, referring it to chance: any one that turns up, no matter who). — omnes, pl. (all; including therefore every individual composing the whole, but not considering them individually, but inclusively). — omnis (in sing. is also used for 'e.', with a singular substantive; it denotes that the substantive is to be taken as a whole, as the name of a class, so that what is said of it holds good of all the class; e. g. omnis de officio quæstio duplex est; this is true of every kind of discussion about points of morality; so omni officio satisfacere ci, i. e. by services of every kind). — Every single (one), unus, quisque; unus quivis; unus quilibet, or quilibet unus (this addition of the unus strengthens the individualizing power of the pronouns; the distinctions, of course, remain the same). — Let e. man retain whatever he possesses, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat. In the days of our ancestors the experienced were employed for this service, but now e. body, no matter who, apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. *E. body loves himself*, se quisque diligit. *Pompey feared e. thing*, that you might not fear alth, timebat Pompeius omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis. *E. man of them (e. was killed)*, ad unum omnes, omnes ad unum. *¶ Sometimes 'every' is translated by nullus non, nemo non, as a more emphatic exclusion of all exceptions, and sometimes by quicumque ('any one whichever it be', Agesilaus non destitit, quibuscumque rebus posset, patriam juvare). Before e. thing, omnium primum; ante omnia. *¶ When 'every' refers to any numerical distribution, the distributive numerals are to be used; e.g. binæ venationes per dies quinque, i. e. two e. day for five days; so for e. day, month, year, singulis diebus, mensibus, annis, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, annis, &c.). Every hour, in singulas horas, or in horas only. For EVERY DAY, see below. *¶ Every tenth man*, decimus quisque: e. five years, quinto quoque anno (*¶ with the sing. and an ordinal number*). *¶ Every day, quotidie*, quot diebus. — nullo non die (more emphatically including all, by denying that there is any exception). — singulis diebus (on each day as it comes). — in (singulos) dies (fm day to day, fm one day to another, implying that there is a progressive increase or decrease of the things spoken about). — *¶ Every thing* = 'all in all', omnia (e. g. filius ei omnia est, is every thing to him).**

EVERYBODY, quisque, unusquisque, quilibet, quivis (*SYN. in EVERY*). — omnes, cuncti (all, all together); also by an interrogation with quis est, qui &c. (e. g. would not every one believe? quis est qui non arbitretur?) Also by nemo non. *¶ Nemo has not neminis or nemine, but nullus, nullo, are used: he is loved by e.-b., a nullo non diligitur. E.-b. who, quicumque (whosoever).*

EVERY DAY, adj. quotidianus (prop. and fig.). — vulgaris, tritius (usual). — obsoletus (become common). — Jn. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris: an e.-d. thing, res pervagata et vulgaris. *One's e.-d. clothes, vestis quotidiana: e.-d. life, quotidiana vitæ consuetudo. For its adverbial use, see DAY.*

EVERY TIME, omni tempore. — semper. — num-

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quam non (when a verb follows). *E.-t. that, quotiescumque.*

EVERY WHERE, omnibus locis. — ubique (e.-w., wheresoever it be). — ubivis; ubicumque; ubicumque terrarum or gentium; ubicumque terrarum et gentium: fm e.-w., ex omnibus partibus, undique (fm all sides, places). — undelbet (whencesoever you please): fm e.-w., whencesoever it be, undecumque: to e.-w., quæque versus or versus; in omnes partes: e.-w. about, per omnes partes, circum undique.

EVERY WHIT. *See ALTOGETHER, QUITE.*

EVICT, evincere (legal t. for gaining possession by a legal decision; e. g. sive tota res evincatur, sive &c., Ulp.; also in the sense of proving, H.—how evincet amare, rare, poet.). *See PROVE, ESTABLISH.*

EVICTIO, evictio (*Jurist. t. t. See EVICT*).

EVIDENCE, v. testimonio esse. — planum facere (make it clear). *See PROVE.*

EVIDENCE, testimonium: oral e., testimonium vocis: to give e., testimonium dicere; about alth, de qâ re; agt alth, in qm: to refute e., testimonium refellere: to be an e., testimonio esse: to give e. about alth, testimonium cs rei dare or reddere: to be or serve for an e. of alth, ci rei testimonium dare (of persons and things); cs rei esse testimonium (of things): it may serve for an e. of it, that &c., ejus rei esse testimonium, quod &c.; rem esse testimonio, quod &c.: to quote an e. for alth, testimonium cs rei proferre: to produce an e. of alth, cs rei testimonium afferre (e. g. laboris sui periculum, Cæsar, of a soldier who produced his shield): to give an important e. in favour of alth, grave testimonium ci impertire (*C. Fam. 5, 12, 7*): to confirm by e., testimonio confirmare: qd: to give a false e., falsum testimonium dicere or præbere. *Circumstantial e.*, see CIRCUMSTANTIAL, and add multa (plura or plurima) signa concurrentia (aft. Auct. ad Herenn.), and: to convict aby on circumstantial e., argumentum or testimonium, quæ per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, congregatio cs factum convincere (aft. Q. 5, 7, 18): to hesitate and prevaricate in giving his e., titubare, inconstanter loqui (ad Herenn.). *¶ To turn king's evidence*, indicium profiteri (g. t.). — *de qâ re, idæ regiâ datâ indicare: to offer to turn king's e., dicere se de re indicaturum, si idæ publica data esset (or sit, S. Cat. 48, 4). *¶ Tæstis (witness) is often used for 'evidence'.* By what e. will you convict me? quo me teste convices? I attach more weight to arguments than to e., apud me plus argumenta valent, quam testes. Things for wch we have the e. of our senses, quæ sensibus percipiuntur; quæ omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmant, id est, incorruptis atque integris testibus (C.). — *¶ Evidentia is used with perspicuitas by C. as a translation of the Greek ἐνάργεια (lucid statement), = 'res—clare, atque ut cerni videantur, enuntiat'.*

EVIDENT, evidens. — perspicuus, apertus, manifestus. — testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses). — notus, cognitus (known). — certus (certain). — planus (intelligible, plain). — clarus. lucidus. dilucidus. illustris (bright, lucid). It is e., est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucet; liquet; perspicuum est omnibus. *E. marks of crime*, expressa sceleris vestigia: to make e., oculis subijcere; ante oculos ponere: he said that he would make it e., that, se planum facturum, &c. (inf.).

EVIDENTLY, evidenter (*L. e. g. evidenter prænitere, arguere, Macedonum partis esse*). — manifeste or manifeste. aperte (openly). — dilucide (clearly). — palam (openly before the world). — oculorum judicio. *To see e.*, plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (*¶ Not evidenter videre*): to be e. false, perspicue falsa esse (C.).

EVIL, adj. *See BAD, WICKED. To look with an e. eye on alth, invidere qd ci.*

EVIL, s. malum (g. t.). — incommodum (unpleasant occurrence, state, &c.). *To be an e.*, in malis esse: to look upon alth as an e., qd in malis habere, ponere or duere: to increase an e., malum augere (to increase an e. one is already suffering); malum malo addere (to add a new e. to one already existing): you would but increase the e., in ulcere tamquam unguis existeres (*Prov. C. Dom. 5, 12*): one e. follows another, vana vibiã sequitur (*Prov. Auson. Præf. ad Monosyll. after 17 Idyll.*): no e. happened to him, nihil mali accidit ei; so incommodum accidit (C.): to speak e. of aby, male loqui ei (*Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25*); maledicere ci; maledice contumelioseque dicere de quo (C.); maledice et maligne loqui (*L. 45, 39, 5*): to wish aby e., male velle ci (*Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 13*). *May e. overtake*

Antonius! L. Antonio male sit! *To be plotting e. (agat aby), male cogitare (de qo; C. Sen. 6): you are a messenger of e., male narras (C.); acerbum nuncium perferre (cl. C.): to ward off, lessen, avoid an e., incommodum rejicere, diminuere, devitare (C. Invent. 2, 5, 18): to remedy an e. one has suffered, incommodum acceptum sarcire (qā re): there are so many a's in Hfe, thus &c., ita multa sunt incommoda in vitā, ut &c.: they not only suffered no e., but &c., non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam &c.*

EVIL, adv. male. prave. nequiter.
EVIL-AFFECTED, male animatus: *to aby, male-EVIL-DISPOSED*, vbius. *E-disposed persons (in a state), qui contra rempublicam sentiunt. See Dis-AFFECTED.*

EVIL-DOER, maleficus (g. t. for one who commits a morally bad action). — sons. noxius. nocens (as guilty: sons as condemned, or deserving to be condemned: noc. and nox. with ref. to the hurt or injury to another). — sons reus. nocens reus. noxus reus (so far as he is accused). — qui maleficium or noxam admittit, committit; qui facinus committit, in se suscipit (facinus patrare is antiquated). [**Evil** Malefactor for homo maleficus, only Plaut.]

EVIL-MINDED, malevölus. malevölens (g. tt., opp. benevölus). — iniquus (not regarding law or equity, opp. equus). See **EVIL-DISPOSED**, **DISAFFECTED**.

EVIL-SPEAKING, calumnia (false accusation). — criminator (the blackening aby's character). — male-dictor (act of speaking agat aby: very rare; C. Cat. 3). *Sis procacitas, petulantia, temeritas linguae.*

EVINCE, *E exhibi, prove, vid. Prove, establish (followed by 'that', &c.), convincere (e. g. te—nihil scire, &c., C.): for wch evincere is poet.: si peritius his ratio te evincet amare, H.).—efficere (establish).*

EVINCIBLE. See **DEMONSTRABLE**.

EVINCIBLY. See **DEMONSTRABLY**.

EVISCERATE, eviscerare (Enn. and Pacuv. ap. C.).

EVITABLE, quod evitari potest.—evitabilis (t. O.).

EVITATE. See **AVOID**.

EVITATION. See **AVOIDANCE**.

EVOCATION, evocatio (post-Aug.; inferorum, Plin.).—*Crel.*

EVOKE, *Call forth, evocare (g. t.).—excitare (e. g. inferos).—ellicere (e. g. Jovem, Manes, &c. C.).—Remove, by appeal, to another court (Hume), appellare a qd ad qm.*

EVOLUTION, decursus: *to make a military e., decurrere in armis.*

EVOLVE. See **UNFOLD**, **UNFOLD ITSELF**.

EVULSION, evulsio (e. g. dentis, C. very rare).

EW, ovis femina. *E-milk, lac ovillum. E-lamb, agna. E-milk cheese, caseus ovillus.*

EWER, urceus (g. t. for any earthen vessel). — urceus aquarius.—urna (vessel for water or any other either fluid or solid substance). — *hydra, situlus or situla are prop. for water-pail, but more emly (espaly the dim. sitella) the vessel fm wch lots were drawn (Dict. Antiqq.): they were not, however, confined to this; we find hydris farris, Sulp. Sev.; and on Inscript. for the urns in wch the ashes of the dead were placed.—Silver e's, hydris argenteæ (C.).*

EXACERBATE, exacerbare (L.). — exulcerare (C.; gratiam, res, dolorem, animum, &c.). — exacuere qm irā (Np. Phoc.). — *cs iram accendere (enrage a person).—exasperare (L. animos, &c.;—exagitare.—irritare (e. g. animos, simulates, &c.).*

EXACERBATION, exulceratio (prop. Cels.; impropr. Sen., but, from being quite in the sense of exulcerare, to be used without hesitation). — irritatio (e. g. animorum).

EXACT, v. exigere (v. pr., to e. promissis, debita [nomina, &c.], the performances of duties, wages [mercedem], &c.; exig. pecuniam, O. Sen.; gravia pacula a qo. L.: mly a te; also ex te, C.; exig. pecn. cl. O. t.). — *Sis a subst. aff. 'exact' may be translated by ut with subj.: to e. an answer fm you, exigere cogereque ut respondeas (C.): to e. your attention to what I say, hanc exigere operam, ut audias me (C.).—persequi (to e. by legal measures; e. g. debita, a qo): to e. (a tax, &c.) with great severity, (pecunias imperatas, &c.) acerbissime exigere: to e. punishment of aby, penas a qo repetere, petere, expetere (C.), exigere (O.), sumere (F.), capere de qo (L.), in qm (Curt.), ci irrogare (Q.); pecnā qm afficere (C.). Demand, require, vid. Exort, vid.*

EXACT, *Accurate, vid. Careful, attentive, diligens. attentus.—cautus ac diligens.—curiosus in qā re.—restrictus. attentus ad rem (e. and*

careful in money matters). To be e. in atq, diligenter, diligenter et attentum esse in re. diligenter, accurate versari in re (to act or proceed exactly, and with attention, in a single case).—diligenter esse ca rei (habitually e. in the conduct of atq). Punctual, vid. Neither more nor less, ipse: at the e. moment of my departure, sub ipsā protectione.

EXACTION, *Act of exacting what is due, exactio (g. t. and espaly of taxes, C.).—eflagatio (urgent, importunate demand; rare, C.). Extortion, vid.*

EXACTITUDE. See **EXACTNESS**.
EXACTLY, diligenter, accurate, diligenter et accurate. accurate et exacte, exacte, subtiliter (Srn. in Accurate). *Exactly so (in Aram., certe. vero. Ita, ita est. sic est.—recta.—etiam, sane, sane quidem. (Srn. in Ysa.) Exactly, in definitions of number, time, &c., ipse (e. g. triginta dies erant ipsi; just or e. thirty days, ipso vicesimo anno, &c.). Exactly as if, &c. See 'Just as if'.*

EXACTNESS, diligentia.—cura, accuratio (C. mira accuratio in componendis rebus). Jx. cura et diligentia.—subtilitas. (Srn. in Accurate.)—religio (conscientious e.; e. g. officii, in the performance of duty; also of scrupulous e. in other things; e. g. in the choice of his words). Accuratio must be used only with ref. to the person acting, not to the state of the work done.—Mathematical e., geometrica subtilitas. The most scrupulous e., minuta et anxia diligentia. Over-scrupulous e. in atq, nimia religio (e. g. in the choice of words, oratio nimia religione attenuata, C.).

EXACTOR, exactor (g. t. suppliici: recte loquendi, &c.; and espaly of taxes: not C., who however uses exactio).

EXACTRESS, exactrix (very late, Augustin.).

EXAGGERATE, plus dicere, quam patitur veritas (Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67).—veritatem or fidem veritatis non servare. fidem superjacere augendo (L. 10, 30). *To e. atq, verbis augere rem, or augere only; in majus extollere rem; supra ferre rem, quam fieri possit (C.); rei actus modum excedere (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, eastr.); in falsum augere qd (T. all = to magnify at the expense of truth); in majus celebrare qd (S. Jug. 73, 5. L.); multiplicare verbis (represent many times greater than it is; e. g. copias); rem verbis exasperare (make it worse than it is); qd extollere laudando, verbis, &c. (C.), with nimis or supra modum; amplificare (g. t.); tollere qd altius dicendo (C. as one of the uses of amplificandi, de Or. 3, 26, 104).—plus facto dicere (Q. 8, 6, 68). Rumour e's every thing, fama omnia in majus extollit: the report was greatly exaggerated, inflatus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat. History ought to e. nothing, non debet historia veritatem egredi (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 10): to e. one's own merits, se supra modum extollere (Q. 11, 1, 16). Not exaggerate, though C. has oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, an exaggerated style, opp. humilis, abjecta.*

EXAGGERATION, amplificatio (C. Q., to wch nimia may be added)—superlatio or trajectio, with or without veritatē (both = hyperbolical e.).—exsuperatio (t. t. of oratory = quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendæ suspitionis causā; Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67).—immoderatio verborum (C. Sull. 10, 30). Lying e., ementens superjectio (Q. 8, 6, 67). An allowable e., decens veri superjectio (Q.). To avoid all e. (at the expense of truth), veritatē fidem servare: an e., res immoderatione verborum elata (aff. C. Sull. 10, 30); res multis partibus aucta (aff. Cels.), or in majus aucta: this is an e., plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas (Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 53, 67); hoc in majus auctum est: the news was brought to Rome, and even with the addition of alarming e's, hæc majore tumultu etiam, quam res erat, Romanum nuntiant (L. 4, 56). Not exaggeratio (though Gell. has exaggeratio quedam speciosa orationis); but quasi quedam exaggeratio ca rei might perhaps be used in some constructions, aff. C. (who has animi—quasi quedam exaggeratio).

EXAGITATE, exagitare. irritare, &c. *Agitate, vid.*

EXAGITATION, *Crel. or irritatio.*

EXALT, *Raise up on high, tollere, attollere.—efferre (raise up).—excitare. erigere. altius efferre (build up). See RAISE. Elevate to rank, honours, &c., extollere. efferre (raise, opp. deprimere; absol. and ad qd, C.; supra qm, C.; qā re).—evehere (e. g. in tertium consulatum, Feli.; ad consulatus, T.).—augere. ornare (exalt, by gracing with atq, honours, &c.). Jx. augere atque ornare.—producere ad dignitatem, ad honores. evehere ad honores; to high*

honours, amplis honoribus ornare or *decore*; *to the highest honours*, ad amplissimos honores, or ad summam dignitatem perducere: *to e. aby fm the dust or meanest condition*, e tenebris in lucem vocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre: *to e. aby to a (high) office*, promovere qm ad or in munus, or ad locum (in the time of Emp.). — *promovere alone not good*. — *exaltare*, *Sen.* (alia exalt. alia summittere). — *To elevate to joy, confidence, &c.*, erigere (e. g. animum demissum, oppressum). *Jn.* erigere atque recreare. — *excitare* (e. g. afflictum cs animum). — *evehere* (e. g. spe vanâ evehctus, L.; inconscientis evehctus, Q.). See ELATE. — *Exsol.* vid.

EXALTATION, || *PROPR. Crcl.* || *IMPROPR.* sublatio (e. g. of voice). — *elatio* or *sublatio animi* (the raising it to higher thoughts). — *ascensio* (the mounting to a higher degree of perfection, C. Brut. 36, 137). — *honoris amplificatio* (the raising or being raised to higher honour). — *animus elatus, inflatus* (proud sentiments). — *laudatio*, *laudes* (the praising of aby, &c.).

EXALTED, *as past partic.*, see the verb. = *lofty*, *altus*, *elatus*, *celsus*, *excelsus* (SYN. in HIGER). — *erectus* (*noble in thought*). *Jn.* *celsus* et *erectus*, *excelsus* et *erectus*. — *excelsus*, (homo) *magnus*, *excelsus magnificusque*. (vir) *excelsus* et *altus*, (animus) *excelsus*, *elatus*, *erectus*. — *cujus animus altius se exultit* (C.).

EXAMINATION, *tentatio* (*trial, as action, L.*). — *spectatio* (repeated e. of an object, espy of money). — *consideratio*, *reputatio*, *deliberatio* (the weighing of athg). — *judicium* (the examining judgement). — *interrogatio* (*interrogatory e.*; e. g. *testium*; in the e. of the witnesses, in interrogandis testibus). *Without e.*, sine iudicio, temere (e. g. assentiri ci). *E. of aby* (to see what he knows), *tentatio scientiæ cs (aft. C. de Div. 1, 17, 32): *to hold an e.*, *examinare, *explorare*, *exquirere*, *quid sciant* (or *didicerint*) *discipuli*: *to offer oneself for e., se *spectandum* or *examinandum* offerre: *to undergo an e.*, *probationis periculum subire (*Wyttenb.*): *to come up for e. again*, ad probationem redire (ib.). — *For 'judicial examination,'* see 'JUDICIAL ENQUIRY.'

EXAMINE, || *To weigh carefully* (with a view of ascertaining the nature of athg), *examinare*, *ponderare* (to weigh with a view of determining whether it has the right weight; then fig. of subjecting the properties of things, notions, &c., to an examination). — *perpendere* (to weigh thoroughly, *prop.* and *improp.*, qd ad qd; e. g. ad præcepta disciplinæ qd diligenter, diligentissime). — *tentare* (to try or test athg). — *explorare* (to search out and investigate the true nature of athg). — *considerare* (to consider, as an act of the understanding). — *rationes cs rei habere* or *ducere* (to take it fully into calculation). — *inspicere* (to look into it, as it were, with a view to ascertain the nature, state, &c. of the object; both *prop.*, of ocular inspection, arma militis; and *improp.*, qm a puer, &c., of examining his character, mores cs, querelam). — *There is no authority for probase in this sense.* *To e. athg by athg*, qd ad qd exigere: *to e. athg very strictly*, qd exactissimo iudicio *examinare*; qd ad obrusam exigere (*Sen.*): *to e. athg in a popular way, not with minute critical accuracy*, qd non aurificis statêrâ sed quadam populari trutinâ *examinare* (C.). || *To examine by ocular inspection*, *inspicere* (e. g. arma militis). — *contemplari* (to e. as an act of feeling, absorbed in its object, and surrendering itself to the pleasant or unpleasant feelings it excites; Dôd.). — *intueri* (to contemplate attentively something that strikes the fancy, &c.). *Jn.* *intueri* et *contemplari*. — *spectare* (to gaze quietly at an object that interests the understanding). — *contueri* (to e. an object with fixed widely opened eyes, &c.). — *oculis collustrare* or *perlustrare* (to review with the eyes, to e. carefully). — *perspicere* (to e. in all its parts, to e. thoroughly). *Jn.* *contueri* *perspicereque*. — *circumspicere* (to look all round, to take a view of): *to e. hastily*, *oculis percurrere*: *to e. attentively*, *irteutis oculis contemplari*. || *To examine by a searching enquiry*, *inspicere* (to look into, e. g. mores cs). — *excutere* (*prop.* to shake a garment, in order to ascertain whether athg had been concealed in it; hence fig. to sift, search thoroughly). — *scrutari*, *perscrutari* (qm or locum, to inspect or visit thoroughly; hence fig. to enquire into). — *perconsere*, *recensere* (to e. critically, &c.). — *cognoscere* qd (to require information respecting). — *querere* qd or de qâ re (to endeavour to bring to light by investigation; e. g. conjuratorem, de cs morte). — *inquirere* in qd (to collect facts with the view of supporting a judicial enquiry). — *exquirere* qd (to enquire closely into, e. g. verum;

aby's actions by the strictest rule of conscience, cs facta ad antiquæ religionis rationem). — *anquiere* means strictly to impeach or accuse of a crime for wch the penalty was previously determined (of the tribunes): *to e. by torture*, per tormenta *querere* qd; also *querere* only in the construction de servo in dominum (to torture a slave for the purpose of obtaining evidence agst his master). *To e. oneself*, in sese descendere (*Pers.*); me ipse perspicio totumque tento (I e. myself, Cic. Legg. 2, 22, 59). *To e. an account*, rationem cognoscere, exculere, dispungere. — || *To examine by questioning*, *interrogare* (e. g. testem). *To e. a witness severely*, &c., *interrogare* testem infeste ac premere (Q.); *well*, bene (C.). — *Expendere testem* is to ascertain the probable worth of his evidence, by sifting his character, connexions, habits, &c. || *To e. a school, pupils, &c.*, *cs scientiam literarum*, doctrinæ, artis, &c. *tentare* (aft. C. de Div. 1, 17, 32, *cujus quum tentare vellet scientiam auguratûs*); *explorare*, *exquirere*, &c., *quid sciant* or *didicerint* *discipuli* (Krebs). — *Not cs profectus explorare*.

EXAMINER, *disceptor*, *investigator* (C.). *explorator* (*Suet.*). *indagator* (*Col. SYN. under TO EXAMINE*). *In judicial matters*, *questor* (C., of one who conducts a preparatory investigation, opp. to one who pronounces the decision). *The e. of witnesses*, qui *testem* (testes) *interrogat*; *of a school*, *qui *examinat*, *explorat*, *exquirit*, *quid sciant* or *didicerint* *discipuli* (Krebs); *qui *tentat scientiam discipulorum* (Georges).

EXAMPLE, *v. See TO EXEMPLIFY, to set an EXAMPLE of*:

EXAMPLE, *exemplum* (an e. out of many, chosen on account of its relative aptness for a certain end). — *exemplar* (means an e. before others, chosen on account of its absolute aptness to represent the idea of a whole species; a model). — *authoritas* (e. fm the conduct of an eminent person). — *documentum* (an instructive and warning e.). *To take aby for one's e.*, *exemplum* (sibi) *petere* a qo; *exemplum capere* de qo; *exemplum sumere* ex qo, *with wch sibi may be used* (all C.). *To set an e.*, *exemplum præbere*: *to set a bad e.*, *periculosam exempli imitationem* (allis, reliquis) *prodere*; *malî* (pessimi, &c.) *esse exempli*: *to follow aby's e.*, *sequi cs exemplum* or *auctoritatem*; *uti qo auctore*; *in athg*, qm *ducem sequi* in re. *To confirm athg by an e.*, *exemplo confirmare* qd. *To propose an e. for imitation*, *proponere* ci *exemplum* ad imitandum. *To fashion oneself after aby's e.*, *se formare ad mores cs*. *To turn aby's e. agst himself*, *suum ipsius exemplum in eum vertere* (L. 7, 28). || *As for e.*; *for e.*, *ut*, *velut* (not referring to a verb, but introducing single names, words, &c., e. g. a dislike to women, as *for e.*, that of Timon, of Hippolytus, &c., ut Timonis, ut Hippolyti). *For e.*, *exempli causâ* or *gratiâ*, *ut exemplo utar* (when 'for example' means 'for the purpose of giving an example' [a fact, a statement, &c.]); e. g. *aliquos exempli causâ* nominare. *nomen aliquod exempli causâ* invenire, afferre). — *verbi gratiâ*, *ut exemplum* (to explain a preceding expression). — *vel* (= *utrika*, 'to go no further, but take the first instance that occurs'; Pr. Intr. ii. 542). *As for e.*, *when we laugh*, *ut quum ridemus*. Sometimes 'for example' is translated by in his (when a special instance or some special instances of a general assertion are produced). || *Penal example*, *exemplum* (supplicii). *To make an e.*, *exemplum severitatis statuere*; *of aby*, *exemplum* in qo *statuere* or in qm *edere*. *constituere*: *to make an e. for the purpose of terrifying the others*, *exemplo supplicii ceteros deterere*.

EXAMINATE, *examinis*, *examinus* (the latter espy in pl., where -ia, -ium, -bus, do not occur; not common till the Aug. age; not C. or Cæs.). — *examinatus*.

EXAMINATION, *examinatio* (C.).

EXASPERATE, *irritare*, *exagitare*, *irâ incendere*, *cs iram incendere*. — *exulcerare*. — *exacerbare* (L.). — *exasperare* (L.); *aby agst aby*, *infestum facere* qm ci: *e. men's minds anew*, *recenti irâ exacerbare animos*: *exasperated by this pain*, *quo dolore incensus*.

EXASPERATED, (irâ) *exacerbat*. — *irâ accensus* (enraged to a great degree). — *iratus* (angry, g. t.). — *infensus* (hostily disposed to a great degree): *an e. mind*, *animus exulceratus* (C. Deiot. 3, 8): *e. afresh*, *irâ recenti exacerbatus*: *to become e.*, *exandescere*; *iracundia effervescere*, *exardescere*.

EXASPERATION, || *Malignant exaggeration*, *culpæ*, *delicti*, &c., *amplificatio*. || *Exacerbation*, &c., *exulceratio*, *irritatio*. See **EXACERBATION**. || *Exasperated state*, *indignatio*. — *ira*, *iracundia*. || **EXAUCTORATE**, *exauctorare*. See **DISMISSE**, **DISCHARGE**.

EXCAVATE, *cavare* (g. t. to make hollow, lapidem,

rupes, naves, &c.).—*excavare* (to hollow out, cavernam, ripas, terram).—*effodere* (to dig out, terram, humum, montem, lacum, &c.).—*fodere* (to dig, to make by digging; e. g. wells, puteos; ditchas, scrobes, &c.).

EXCAVATION. || *Act of hollowing, excavatio* (Sen. lapidis). || *An hollow formed, cavatio* (Varr. majorem cavationem, quam pocula habebant).—*locus effossus* (hollow made by digging out earth).—*cavum* (any open or empty space in a body).

EXCAVATOR, cavator (Plin. arborum avis).—*fossor* (digger; poet. and post-Aug. prose).

EXCEED, excedere (not till *L. in this sense; e. g. exc. modum, to e. the bounds of moderation; fidem, to e. credibility.*)—*egredi* (to go beyond; e. g. fortunam hominis, *Vell.*; modum, *Q.*; altitudinem ca rei, *T.*; quantum annum, *Q.*; not *C. or Cae. in this sense*).—*transilire* (e. g. fines ca rei; modum, &c., *C.*)—*transilire* (leap over, munera modici, *Libert.*),—*superare*, *exsuperare* (*surpass, qd and qm qd re, reply in physical or moral excellencies; qm constantia et gravitate, &c.*); *exsup.* not *C. in this sense*).—*supra* qd esse (to be above or beyond it);—*migrare* (to depart fm, jus, quæ peritendit ad veritatem, &c.).—*transgredi* (mensuram, *Plin.*; duodevicesimum annum, *Vell.*);—*qd majus est quam qd* (e. g. test his liberality should e. his means, ne benignitas major sit, quam facultas). *To e. the bounds, &c. of althg, finem et modum transire; finem ca rei transire* (*C.*); modum egredi or (*L.*) excedere; ultra modum egredi: to e. the limits I have prescribed for myself, extra hos cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdedit (*C.*); to e. one's orders, egredi extra præceptum: the outlay e. the profit, sumptus superat fructum; impendia exsuperant reditum: the eloquence of *Cæsar's Commentaries e.'s* the most elaborately finished compositions of other authors, nihil tam operose ab aliis est perfectum, quod non elegantia commentariorum [*Cæsar's*] superetur [*Hirt. proem. B. G. 8.*]. *Nothing can e. althg, is often translated by qd tantum est, ut nihil supra possit* (e. g. *Pisonis*—amor in omnes nos tantus est, ut nihil supra possit, *C.*). *Nothing can e. the accuracy with wch I finished those dialogues, eos* (dialogos) confeci—*ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra: with such a modest, such a beautiful countenance, that nothing could e. it, vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra* (*Ter.*): the number of the killed exceeded 20,000, *cæsa*—supra millia viginti (*L.*): the interest e.'s the principal, usuræ mergunt sortem (*L.*): to e. belief, supra humanam fidem esse; fidem excedere (*L.*): the degree in wch he could endure hunger, &c. e.'s belief, patiens inedie, supra quam culquam credibile esse (*S.*): to e. the power of man, supra humanas or hominis vires esse.

EXCEEDINGLY. See **EXCESSIVELY, ENORMOUSLY.**

EXCEL, excellere (in althg, in qd re, e. g. in arte; or qd re, if it is that by wch he e.'s, animi magnitudine, &c.); *aby, ci* [e. g. dignitate principibus excel. *C.*]; amongst, inter quos *also* to e. *aby, præter* qm *exc.*; super omnes exc. [*not præ qo, wch Muretus uses.*] *not perf. excellit, except Gell.* Use florui, vigui, eminui, præstiti, &c.).—*præcellere* (*Lucr. and Plin. T., qm, ci, inter allos*)—*eminere* (stand forth conspicuously as above others; in qd re; qd re inter quos, *Q., and absol.*). *Jn. excellere atque eminere* (*absol.*)—*præstare* (stand before; in althg, qd re; *aby, qm or ci, see Herz. B. G. 8, 6.*)—*conspicuum esse, conspici* (to attract the observation in an unusual degree, of persons and things; see *Brem. Np. Att. 13, 5.*)—*qd re insigniri* (to be made remarkable by, *Plin. &c.*; but the word used by *C.*)—*superare* (to surpass, qm qd re, *C.*)—*exsuperare* (*L. &c., not only to equal you, but, if possible, to e. you, tuas laudes non assequi solum, sed etiam exsuperare, L. 28, 43, 47.*) to e. in bravery, virtute præcipuum esse; other men in virtue, virtute ceteros mortales præstare. *To e. in althg, excellere in re* (e. g. in arte qd).

EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, excellentia.—*præstantia.* *Jn. excellentia præstantiaque. excellentia magnitudoque* (both *C.*)—*Sit pulchritudo* (beauty; e. g. virtutis, oratoris, mentis).—*excellens* (in *pl. C. L. 19, 69*). || *As e. little, præp vir illustrissimus.* || *Par excellence* (French = *car hocq.*), propter excellentiam (*C. Top. 13, 55*), or proprie (*C. ib.*); præcipue; præ ceteris; eximio nomine (e. g. qm or qd nominare). [*not Sen. uses per excellentiam* (*Ep. 58*), and *Ulp. per eminentiam*].

EXCELLENT, egregius, eximius (exim. of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, all of wch are good; egreg. of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, amongst wch are good, bad, and indifferent; thus exc. virtues, ingenium, spes; but egreg. poeta not eximius [*C. Or. 1, 3*], there being many

bad poets; *Schultz*).—*præclarus* (relates to the impression of admiration on the minds of others; to splendour, celebrity, &c.). *Jn. egregius ac præclarus. eximius et præclarus.*—*excellens, præcellens.*—*præstantia, præstantibus* (*SYR. in TO EXCEL.*)—*insignis* (remarkable, for good or evil). *Jn. clarus et insignis* (e. g. *illius viri virtus; C.*)—*divinus* (very common as hyperbol. expression of excellence: *div. vir; homo in dicendo; orator, &c. Ss softened by quidam or pene*).—*optimus* (*ironical*). || *Excellent!* (in *ironical answers*) optime! (e. g. non me quidem, inquit, sed sapientem dico scire. Optime, nempe, &c., *C. Ac. 2, 36, 115.*)

EXCELLENTLY, egregie, eximie, excellenter. *Its præclarus* (*SYR. in EXCELLENCE*).—*divine* (is very rare).—*divinitus* (occurs several times).—*luculente, luculenter* (*C.*)—*bene, pulchre* (these two *reply in answers of approbation*).—(vel) optime (*ironically*). *To speak Greek e., egregie Grace loqui.*

EXCEPT, v. exceptæ, eximere.—*excludere* (to shut out, exclude).—*discidere* ab *qo, a re* (to pass on fm an exception one has found, for the purpose of finding another). *To e. any one by name, qm nominatim excipere: when I e. you, quum a vobis discesserim: if I e. brotherly love, quum a fraterno amore discessi: none excepted, ad unum omnes, or omnes ad unum; singuli universique* (one and all); that excepted, quum ab illo discesseris; illud si excepteris, *excluseris*. || *To object, a) I'm law, exceptione uti* (*Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 8*); *agst aby or althg, ci or ci rei; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversum qm* (*Ulp. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 2; and 20; African. Dig. 16, 1, 17, § 1*); on account of althg, excipere de qd re (*Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 4*). *β) In common life; see OBJECT.*

EXCEPT, prep. præter, with an acc. in negative and general propositions.—*extra, with an acc.*—*præterquam* (adv. except).—*nisi* ('if not', 'unless', 'ast. negotiations and in negative questions; see *Zumpt, § 735*),—*quum discesseris* ab *qo, ab qd re* (i. e. *ast. you have left that*) &c.—*excepto, excepta, exceptis* (being excepted): all the enemy, e. some few, were taken alive, paucis ex hominum numero desideratis, cuncti vivi capiebantur; philosophers maintain that no one e. the philosopher is a perfect man, philosophi negant, quemquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem: e. that, nisi quod (*C. Fam. 13, 1, &c.*)—*præterquam quod* (see *Zumpt, § 627*).—*excepto quod* (*not this is rare*): e. in case of, extra quam si (*reply in forms of exception; see C. ad Att. 6, 1, 15*).—*præterquam si* (*Plin. 8, 25, 39*).—*excepto, si* (*Pers. 5, 90*).—*nisi, nisi si* (if not, unless, only in case that; see *Zumpt, § 343*). [*not Non nisi should not be written as one word; they very seldom even stand together* [*C. Verr. 1, 39, 98*, is an exception]; you wrote nothing to me e. what was perfectly true, tu, nisi quod verum erat, profecto non scripsisti (*the nisi generally, but by no means always precedes*): e. one or at the most two, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: all e. you two, omnes, exceptis vobis duobus.

EXCEPTION, exceptio, exceptiuncula (a limitation, restriction; the latter a slight e.: exceptio is also 'an exception' in law pleadings). *With e., cum exceptione* (*C.*): without e., sine exceptione; sine discrimine; pariter; æque (without distinction).—*ad unum omnes* (all to a single person, without e. in respect of number): without any e., sine ullâ exceptione: with the e. of any one, excepto *qo*; præter *qm*; si ab *qo* discesseris: with some e., non sine *qo* discrimine: with this e., cum hæc exceptione: to make an e., excipere; of any person or thing, *qm, qd*: to be an e., excipi: to make no e., nullum discrimen facere: with the e. of one or perhaps two, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: all without e., ad unum omnes [*not omnes sine exceptione*].

EXCEPTIONABLE, quod offensionis esse, offensionem habet or affert; quod offendit; quod non vacat offensione.—*quod displicet.*—*odiosus*—*exemplo haud saluber* (e. g. *opinionis, sententie*).—*mahi exempli.*

EXCEPTIOUS, litigious, jurgiosus, difficilis, &c. (see *QUARRELLOUS*).—*accusatorius* (e. g. *animus*).—*criminosus* (full of charges).—*qui contra omnia dicit.*—**qui omnia improbat, or *qui reprehendit omnia et exagitat.*—**qui omnibus omnium consiliis occurrat atque obstat* (*aff. C. Cat. 3, 7*).—**qui omnia male interpretatur* (*puts a bad construction on every thing*).—**qui proclivis or propensus est ad accipiendam offensionem.*—**ille consiliorum omnium oppugnator.*

EXCEPTOR. See **OBJECTOR.**

EXCEPT, ex libro excerpere.

EXCERPTA, electa [*not excerpta*]. *A book of e., electorum commentarius* (*Plin. Ep. 3, 5*).

EXCERPTION, excerptio (*post-Class., Gell.*). *E.'s* (of a work), electa (not excerpta).

EXCESS, *Crci. by the adj.*, nimius or extremus (e. g. excess of joy, nimia lætitia).—quod nimium est (e. g. vehementius offendit, quam id quod videtur parum; C.). or by quod superest, superat or (often of faulty e.) redundat: the deficiency of althg in the one is equal to the e. of it in the other, quantum alteri deest ei rei, tantum alteri superest: there was no deficiency of this kind of ornament in Antonius, nor e. of it in Crassus, neque in Antonio deerat hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundabat: to be filed to e. with althg, redundare qâ re: e. of ornament makes a style tawdry, exornationes si crebre collocabuntur, oblitam reddunt orationem (C.).—[**EX**] exsuperantia is only a great amount of what is good, redundantia an e. of what is bad.—[**EX**] not nimietas or excessus.—to be in e., redundare (mostly, but not always, of a faulty e.). || **Excess** (moral), intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia (want of moderation in the enjoyment of coarse sensuality and desires, opp. temperantia).—libido. libidines. voluptates libidinosæ (e. in sensual enjoyment, espily in love).—licentia (arbitrary e. in external manners and order).—luxuria (extravagance, luxury in our mode of living).—flagitium (an immoral act). All possible e.s., effusæ in omni intemperantia libidines: to commit or be guilty of e.s., licentius, effrenatus vivere; se effundere in libidinibus. || To commit excesses, evagari, non temperare sibi; in althg, immodicum, nimium esse in re; modum excedere or modum non tenere in re; effundi in rem or ad rem; se effundere in qâ re (e. g. in qâ libidine, C.).

EXCESSIVE, immodicus, immoderatus. effusus. profusus. E. height (of body), statura, quæ justam excedit (Suet. Tib. 68): e. joy, lætitia effusa, profusa, præter modum elata, or se superfundens.

EXCESSIVELY, immodice; immodice et redundanter (Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21); immoderate; extra, supra, or præter modum; effuse; profuse.—vehementer (e. g. gaudere; commovere qâ re, &c.).

EXCHANGE, mutatio. permutatio. ([**EX**] not commutatio, *whc means only 'change,' 'alteration,' in Class. writers.* To make an e., see To **EXCHANGE**. || **Exchange** of money, collybus ([**EX**] not cambium). To pay by a bill of e., permutare ci pecuniam, &c.: by a bill of e. payable at Athens; to give aby a bill of e. on Athens for his annual expenses, curare, ut permutetur Athenas quod sit in annum sumptum ci (C. Att. 15, 15, fin.). || An **exchange** (place of business), basilica (roofed and with pillars for the convenience of merchants, &c.).—concellabulum (g. t.).—concellabulum mercatorum.—mercatus, ßa.—forum mercatorum.

EXCHANGER, mensarius (C.).—mensarius numularius (Fest.). Sen. has dim. mensularius.

EXCHEQUER, ærarium, fiscus (privy-purse).—gaza (of the Persians, &c.). A well-filled e., copie ærarii (C.): an e. bill, *syngrapha pecuniæ ex ærario dandæ or persolvendæ. || Chancellor of the Exchequer, procurator principis or Cæsaris (in Rome the officer who superintended the income and disbursements of the fiscus or treasury under the emperors; see T. Ann. 12, 60, init.; Plin. Paneg. 36, 3).—*ærarii curator.

EXCISE, v. See To **TAX**.

EXCISE, s. *vegetalium rerum venalium.—centesima rerum venalium (aft. Rom. customs).—portorium (in a wider sense; but properly of articles of export and import).—præps vegetalium portorii nomine exactum (aft. C. Font. 5, 5, 19).

EXCISEABLE, vectigalis (opp. immunis).

EXCISEMAN, publicanus.—vectigaliarius (Firm. Math. 3, 13). The e. takes so much for each hoghead of wine; to be formed aft. Titurium quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse (C. Font. 5, 9).

EXCISION, excisio (the pulling down of a house, Auct. Or. pro dom. e. s. 'cutting out,' plæge, Pallad.).—excisio (e. g. of the tongue; C.).

EXCITABILITY, *proclivitas ad irascendum, ad accipiendam offensionem, &c.—mollis ad accipiendam offensionem animus (C., of readiness to take offence).—animus es irritabilis ([**EX**] irritabilitas very late; Appul.).—animi mobilitas (that is unsteady from its natural e.; S.).—mollitudo animi (opp. indolentia, stupor, immanitas; C. Tusc. 6, 12).—*tener quidam et mollis animus (aft. est natura fere in animis tenerum quiddam et molle, quod segritudine, quasi tempestate, quatiatur; C. Tusc. 3, 6, 12). Or by Crci. A person of great e., qui facile commovetur, irritatur, &c.: a person of considerable e., commotior animo (T.). || **Excitability** of the nerves, &c., *inexcitabilitas (as t. i.).

EXCITABLE, || **Easily excited**, qui (quæ, quod) (321)

facile movetur, excitatur, &c.—in quo facile motus excitantur.—proclivis ad perturbationes or ad motus animi nimios (cf. C. Off. 1, 38, 136). || **Irritable**, irritabilis (C.).—pronus ad iram.—iracundus.—acerculus (sharp, vehement; e. g. senex, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 38): he is somewhat e., iracundior est paullo (H.).—commotior est animo (T.). To be e., facile irritari.

EXCITATION, exsuscitatio (Auct. ad Her. = act of exciting).—Incitatio (quite Classic). [**EX**] Excitatio very late (Arnob.).

EXCITE, excitare (to rouse up fm a state of inactivity or depression, qm or cs jacentem animum; qm ad qd; also risum, plausum, suspensionem qd; motum in animis hominum, emotion, opp. motum sedare).—concitare (to put in a state of violent activity, qm ad qd; by althg, qâ re; multitudinem; qm irâ; animos, opp. remittere, Q.).—incitare (to set in motion, and urge onwards to an object, or fig. against a person, qm, cs animum, libidines; studium cs rei; qm ad qd; qm in or contra qm, against another).—excire, concière or concire (in Class. prose, only = to stir up the mind passively to any action; æld. to produce a passion, evil of any kind, &c.; e. g. iram conc.; seditionem conc.; terrorem excire).—movère, commovère (to move, agitate, stir the mind or senses; then = to produce some emotion or passion, or something evil; e. g. misericordiam, seditionem, bellum movère or commovère; suspensionem, risum movère).—conflare (to blow up, to kindle, = to cause, ci invidiam; bellum).—instigare (to urge on, to instigate, not very common; te instigante, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.).—accuere. exacuere (to sharpen; and hence to produce vigour, alacrity, vehemence; ac. qm ad crudelitatem; ac. qm [opp. languorem afferre ci, C.]; ac. pectora virorum fortium, L.); exac. qm [opp. deterere, C.]; exac. qm irâ, Np.).—irritare (e. g. animos ad bellum, L.; qm ad necem cs, Vell.).—stimulare (to spur on, stimulate; with acc. of object; in qd, ut, nê, and poet. inf.; aby agit aby, qm in qm).—inflammare (to kindle a violent feeling, qm in qm; agit aby, sensus animorum atque motus [opp. extingguere, C.]; invidiam cs; qm qâ re, and ad qd.).—[**EX**] Extimulare, poet., and in post-Aug. prose. Jn. incitare et stimulare (L.); stimulare atque excitare (C.); inflammare et incendere; excitare et inflammare; accendere et stimulare; impellere et incendere. The Romans also expressed it figuratively by stimulus ci advovère or addere; stimulus subdere cs animo; calcaria ci adhibère or advovère; ignem ci subjicere (epily to e. the envy of any one). To e. to battle or to war, ad certamen, ad bellum incitare or irritare qm: to e. to learning, irritare qm ad discendum: to e. to anger, ci acuere iram; qm ad iram irritare; or simply irritare qm: to be excited by anger, irâ exacui or incendi: to e. desire, cupiditatem afferre; in aby, aft. althg, ci cs rei: to be excited (of the senses), movèri (e. g. ut sensus movetur in summis voluptatibus; C.). [**EX**] For to e. admiration, surprise, thirst, appetite, &c., see those substant.

EXCITED, incitatus (by althg, qâ re).—animi quodam impetu concitatus; mente incitatus (C.).—commotus or commotior (e. g. animus; C.).—inflammatus, by althg, qâ re: violently or passionately e., inflammatus ac furens (qâ re; e. g. libidinibus, C.). To pacify the e. multitude, multitudinem concitatum reprimere (Np.).

EXCITEMENT, || **Act of exciting**, instigatio. irritatio. incitatio. concitatio. impulsus. stimulat. instinetus (all of the action).—hortatio. cohortatio. hortatio (exhortation). || **Thing that excites**, hortamentum. hortamentum. incitamentum. stimulus. concitamentum (Sen. de Irâ, 3, 9). || **State of excitement**, animi concitatio, impetus or (stronger) perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus.—animi motus, commotio or permotio. A temporary e., temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28): a vehement e., acerrimus animi motus.—vehemens animi impetus: to speak in a state of e. concitate dicere (Q.). [**EX**] Concitatio is also used of political e.

EXCITER, hortator. adhortator (who exhorts a person to do althg).—impulsor. stimulator (who urges aby on).—extimulator (very rare; rebelliois, T.).—conciator (belli, Hirt.; turbæ ac tumultus, L.; concit. et instimulator seditionis, Pseud. C.).—instigator, -trix (T.). Ss fax (torch, firebrand), or tuba (trumpet of the e. of sedition, civil war, &c.). e. furia faxque hujus belli, L.; fax belli Sertorius, Vell.; tuba belli civilis, C.). [**EX**] Excitator very late (Prudent.).

EXCLAIM, exclamare.—clamare.—conclamare (of several).—clamitare (with continued exclamations; in alarm, &c.; twice, C.: very common aft. Aug. age).

See **CRY OUT**. *I feel inclined to e., as* *ἔχω, mihi libet exclamare, ut* *ἔχω; they e., bravo! excellent!* clamant, pulchre, bene, recte! (*H.*): *they e. as loud as they can, exclamant quam maxime posunt: to e. agut althg. fremere adversus qd (of a multitude).* *ἔχω* After exclamare the exclamation is either (1) *a sentence in direct discourse; or* (2) *acc. and infn.; or* (3) *a sentence with ut: if then contains an exhortation, direction, &c.* [(1) exclam.: *Alcumen adest auxilium; ne time.* (2) excl. cum sibi esse sodalem. (3) exclamavit, ut bono essent animo (C.);—ut equites ex equis desiliunt (L.).]

EXCLAIMER, qui exclamat, *ἔχω*. (clamator, C.; *of a noisy would-be orator, &c., bawler*).

EXCLAMATION, exclamatio (*as a rhetorical figure* = *ἐκφώνημα*, C. de Or. 3, 54, 207; but also propri. acuite vocis exclamations, *Auct. ad Her.* 3, 12, 21).—*acclamation (as rhet. fig. Q. 8, 5, 11)—vox (e. g. of pain, qualis dolore exprimitur)—conclamation of several, not C.; e's, by sing. Cas. totius exercitūs: vid. pl. T. lacrimas et conclamationes*—*vociferatio (loud crying, C.).* See **CRY**, a. **SHOUT**, a. *Not a single e. was heard from them, that* *ἔχω*, nulla ab his vox, *quo sit, &c.*: *to force, wring, &c.*, *as e. fm aby. vocem exprimere: to interlard a speech with theatrical e's, dulces exclamations theatri causā producere (Q. 11, 3, 179).* *¶ A note of e., signum exclamantis (Gramm. t. i.).*

EXCLAMATORY, *Cri.* *prps dulces exclamaciones producens (see quot. fm Q. under EXCLAMATION).*—*clamatorius, Plin., is used of a bird whose cries are unfavorable.*

EXCLUDE, excludere (*to shut out, propr. and impropr. qm foras, qm a mēibus, a republicā, fm a share in the government, its magistracies, &c.*)—*segregate (to separate fm some troop or body, qm a republicā, qm a numero civium, &c.)—removere (to remove as unsecurable, undesirable, &c., arbitros; qm ab hoc sermone; qm a legibus ferendis, C.)—eximere (to take out, qm de reis)—excipere (to take out, to except). Jv. excipere et secernere (e. g. hos homines libenter, C.). To be excluded fm all offices of honour, omnibus honoribus exemptum esse: to e. aby fm a company or society, a cōtu or circulo qm removere: to e. aby fm a religious community, sacrificiis ei interdicere, eumque numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habere (Cas. B. G. 6, 13); see EXCOMMUNICATE: to e. aby fm the rights of citizenship, qm a civium numero sejungere, segregare, and (stronger) qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excludere: to e. aby fm all knowledge of one's plans, expertem qm omnium consiliorum (de re) habere.*

EXCLUSION, *¶ Act of shutting out, exclusio (Ter.; ventorum, Virr.).* *¶ Exception, vid.*

EXCLUSIVE, proprius (*belonging to oneself as a peculiar possession*). *Sis praeceptum (e. g. an e. right, praeceptum jus, C.). To devote one's e. attention to althg. se totum conferre ad rem; omne studium ponere in qā re cognoscendā: an e. right, privilegium (but post-Class. in this sense), jus praeceptum (see PRIVILEGE): the e. right of selling salt, salis vendendi solitudo (L.): aby has the e. right of doing althg. ci soli licet hoc facere: to give aby an e. right, ci privilegium dare; to althg. ci privilegium or beneficium ca rei dare: to have or enjoy an e. right, privilegium habere; praecepto jure esse: to do althg. privilegium qd faciendū habere: to deprive aby of an e. right, ci beneficium or privilegium ca rei adimere: the Pythagoreans were so popular, that they were considered to enjoy the e. possession of wisdom, sic viguit Pythagoreorum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur. *ἔχω* On the translation by omnia, totus, &c., see EXCLUSIVELY. *ἔχω* Exclusionis very late: Dig. *¶ Admitting few to intimacy, ad qm difficiles sunt aditus; *in domum suam or in familiaritatem nisi admodum paucos non admittit; *angustus quosdam circulos et sessulunculas consecrari (aff. C. Fin. 5, 20, 56).**

EXCLUSIVELY, proprie.—*praecepte. Off. by adj., omnis, unus, totus, solus; e. g. to grant althg. to a person e., uni, soli ci dare, &c.: to apply oneself e. to althg. se totum conferre ad rem; omne suum studium ponere in qā re (faciendā); omnibus rebus posthabitis totum se in qā re faciendā collocare (see EXCLUSION, EXCLUSIVELY). E. of althg., ita ut qd excludatur, eximatur; hoc (eo, &c.) excepto.—præter qm or qd.*

EXCOCITATE, excocitare. See **DEVISE**.

EXCOCITATION, excocitatio (C.). See **INVENTION**, CONTRIVANCE.

EXCOMMUNICATE, sacrificiis interdicere ci (Cas.).—**sacris or rebus divinis (or sacra, res divinas) ci* (322)

interdicere. *qm devovere. *a sacris qm excludere. *sacrum qm esse jubere. *e Christianorum hominum communitate qm exterminare. *ex numero Christianorum qm ejicere, expellere. *ab ecclesiā Christianorum excludere. anathematizare (*August.*). *All these have been recommended, but excommunicatio may be retained as t. i. (Krebs).* To be excommunicated, *prohiberi usu sacrorum; *exclusum esse a cōtu Christianorum.

EXCOMMUNICATION, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathēma, -atis, n.: *prps devotio (Np. Alc. 4 = solemn curse).* *ἔχω* The most absurd is Bembo's, aquā et igni interdictio.—*segregatio ab usu sacrorum et a consuetudine Christianorum; but excommunicatio (*August.*) as t. i. To put under e., sacrificiis interdicere ci (Cas. B. G. 6, 13, who thus explains this expression, quibus ita interdictum, hi numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; hi omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque his petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur; qm anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccl.)—devovere qm (to pronounce a curse upon him, opp. resacrare qm, to revoke the curse).

EXCORIATE, desquamare (v. pr.).—*terere (to rub, gall; e. g. collum labore, t Prop.)—abrader (e. g. fauces, Lucr.).* See **EXCORIATION**. The excoriated parts, desquamata. *ἔχω* excoriare very late (App.).

EXCORIATION, intertrigo (*fm riding, lying, walking, &c.*)—*desquamata, pl. (the excoriated parts, ἀποσφύματα). To prevent e., intertrigines prohibere (Plin.): to cure e's, mederi desquamatis: to treat e's, desquamata curare (both Plin.).*

EXCREMENT, excrementa, pl. (post-Aug.)—*stercus (of men and beasts); also alvus (e. g. liquida, pallida, &c.).*

EXCREMENTAL, *Cri.* *ἔχω* not excrementosus, *weh Burmann has. E. matter, excrementum (e. g. narium, T.).*

EXCRESCENCE, quod excrecit or excrevit.—*caro excrecens (on the body)—ecphyra, sarcōma (ἐκφυρα, ἀγκύρα, on the bodies of animals)—giber (hump, lump, &c.; gibba only Suet. Dom. 23; and gibbus, Juv. 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303): e's, carnes excrecentes; excrecentia, -ium, pl.: a fleshy e. on the nose, polyphus: that has such an e., polyposus (see Mart. 12, 37, 2): he had a fleshy e. on his side, caro excreverat in latere ejus (Suet.): arsenic destroys every e., arsenicum tollit quicquid excrecit.*

EXCRETION. See **EXCREMENT** and **SECRETION**.

EXCRUCIATE, excruciare (*propr. and fig. C.*). See **TORTURE**.

EXCULPATE, excusare, purgare (*clear, excuse*).—*qm culpā liberare or ex culpā eximere; culpam a quo demovere or (L.) amovere (remove all blame fm): to e. oneself, se excusare, purgare; to aby's satisfactio, satisfacere ei (see Cas. B. G. 1, 41). See TO EXCUSE.*

EXCULPATION, liberatio culpae (*the being cleared fm blame; e. g. a quo impetrare, to obtain one's e. fm aby*).—*excusatio. purgatio (excuse)—excusatio peccati.—remotio criminis (Auct. ad Her. 3, 12, 21): a lame attempt at e., perfunctio, quod sumit sibi qs ad excusationem (C.).* See **EXCUSE**.

EXCUSATORY, *Cri.*: *an e. statement, excusatio: to allege all manner of e. arguments, omnes excusationis causas colligere (Hirt. B. G. 8, praef. extr.).*

EXCURSION, *iter animi voluptatisque causā susceptum; or by *Cri.* with excurrere. To make an e. into the country, excurrere rus; to my Pompeian villa, excurrere in Pompeianum. *¶ Digression, excursio.—excursus (various habere excursus, Q.)—egressio. See DIGRESSION.*

EXCUSABLE, veniā dignus.—*quod excusationem or qd excusationis habet (e. g. vitium)—cui ignosci potest, ignoscendum est, &c.—cui venia or venia et impunitas dari potest, &c. A fault that is not e., erratum cui—nulla venia proponitur (C.). To be e., excusationem or qd excusationis habere: to render aby e., dare ei justam excusationem (of things, C.): to be hardly e., non facile esse expurgatu (T.). *ἔχω* excusabilis, post. O.*

EXCUSABLY, ita ut ei rei ignosci possit.

EXCUSE, v. excusare; to any one, ci or apud qm.—*purgare (to justify) to any one, ci or apud qm [Syn. in Excuse, s.]—excusationem ca rei afferre (to bring forward an e. for althg.)—veniam ca rei dare (to pardon): to e. oneself, se excusare, se purgare; fm althg. de qā re: to e. oneself on the plea of althg. excusare qd (e. g. on the plea of sickness, &c., excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis uti); qd ca rei excu-*

natione defendere: *to e. oneself agst any one, uti excusatio adversus qm: to e. oneself satisfactorily to any one, satisfactoriē cī* (see *Cas. B. G. 1, 41; cf. Cortie, C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 3*); *purgare se cī: to wish or endeavour to e. oneself to any one, parare excusationem ad qm: to endeavour in every way and manner to e. oneself, omnes excusationis causas colligere* (Hirt. B. G. 8, *praf. extr.*). *No man can e. himself by saying that the sin was committed in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causā peccaveris* (C.); *a desperate shift to e. oneself, perflugiū, quod summo iustū ad excusationem* (C.); *athg e.'s you, qd tibi iustam excusationem* (C.); *to e. oneself by throwing the blame on another, culpam in qm transferre: to pray to be excused on the ground of, excusare qd* (see above).—*deprecari qd excusatione* (cs rei).

EXCUSE, s. excusatio. purgatio. satisfactio (purg. is a full justification, the clearing oneself fm a suspicion or accusation; excus. the partial and relative e., it being acknowledged that the thing is or seems to be wrong; but one's innocence being asserted: satisfactio is the satisfaction made to the feelings of another by a purgatio or excusatio, if one is innocent; by a venia petitio, or a pœna, if one is guilty).—*causa, latēbra* (a false e. to wch one has recourse). *To allege an e., excusatione uti, excusationem afferre: on account of athg, cs rei: to plead athg as an e., excusare qd* (e. g. morbum); *deprecari, followed by an accus. and infin. (to say by way of e., in a supplicating tone, S. Jug. 104, 4): to allege any evasive e., se conicere in latēbram: to accept an e., excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: not to accept, ꝑc., excusationem non accipere, non probare: to look about for some e., excusationem, latēbram querere: a ground of e., excusatio: to plead all manner of e.'s, omnes excusationis causas colligere; that not ꝑc., ne ꝑc. (Hirt. B. G. 8, *praf. extr.*). It is no sufficient e. to say, ꝑc., nulla est excusatio peccati, si dixeris, ꝑc. (feceris, ꝑc. &c.) A sufficient e., satis iusta, or iusta et idonea excusatio: to admit of no e., nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; cī rei venia nulla proponitur (C., *all of things*). *No e. for non-attendance was admitted, nemini civi ulli, quominus adesset, satis iusta excusatio visa est* (C.).*

EXCUSELESS. See INEXCUSABLE.

EXCUSER, Crcl. with verb. (ꝑc.) excusator, very late; August.)

EXECRABLE. See ABOMINABLE.

EXECRABLY. See ABOMINABLY.

EXECRATE, v. execrari. male precari (C. Pis. 14, 33).—*devovēre. detestari in caput cs minas et pericula.—detestari in caput cs iram deorum. ꝑc. not detestari alone. ꝑc. execrari means 'to curse', when one would exclude a guilty person fm human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to blessing; detestari means 'to curse', when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods agst a person or thing; in opp. to 'praying in behalf of'.—devovēre (also with diris) is to devote to the infernal gods. See To CURSE.*

EXECRATION, see CURSE, s.; adding that imprecation is sile. age: dirā imprecatione afficere qm.

EXECUT (for 'execut', Harvey), execrare.

EXECUTION, executio (C.).

EXECUTE, exsequi. persequi (to follow up athg till it is done, eply of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—*conficere* (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without ref. to the production of a perfect work: itinera, mandata, conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.).—*efficere. ad effectum adducere* (to bring to actual existence).

—*perficere* (to carry through to the end; to make athg perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin).—*absolvere* (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituire). Jx. *absolvere ac* (et) *perficere. peragere* (to carry a business through).—*sometimes facere alone* (opp. cogitare). *To be able to e. athg, ꝑatrem esse cī rei exequiendus: to e. a commissio, jussum or imperatū facere. mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi; in the exactest manner, mandata exhibere. imperio cs defungi: to e. a will, testamentum facere (g. t.) or conficere. ꝑc. ush capitalis. supplicium capitis sumere de qo. supplicio capitis afficere qm. qm supplicio punire. qm morte multare: to e. (if the mode is beheading), caput cs præcidere (with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere. unless the person is first strangled. C. Phil. 2, 2, cervicibus fractis caput abscidit).—securi ferre or percutere (with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner).—decollare (as a general term, post-Aug.; Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected*

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fm the more elevated style): *to be tortured and then executed, omni supplicio excruciatum, or omnibus cruciatibus affectum necari.*

EXECUTION, ꝑ Performance, executio (post-Aug. e. g. operis, Plin.).—*effectio* (e. g. artis, C.).—*confectio* (e. g. the drawing up of a book, libri).—*exedificatio* (the building up of athg very rare, C.).—*ꝑc. absolutio, perfectio, not found in this sense. It will often be necessary to use Crcl. e. g. for 'the e. of commissions', mandata exsequi, perficere, efficere, facere* (Curt.). *perficere* (L.); *exhaustire mandata cs: your careful e. of that important commission, cura tua de illo meo primo et maximo mandato* (C.); *to attend to the e. of aly's commissions, cs mandata persequi, conficere, &c. To attend to the minutest details of its e. (of a work of art), argutias operis custodire quoque in minimis rebus: to despair of its e., desperare effectum operis: to prevent the e. of athg, ne res conficiatur, obistere: to follow up deliberation by the rapid e. of his resolves, consultis facta conjungere: the careful e. of athg, res diligenter effecta* (e. g. una [materia] diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatæ et quasi degustatæ. Q. 10, 5, 23). ꝑ *Writ of execution, bonorum emptio* (a sale of this kind was, in effect, as to a living debtor, an e., Dict. Antiq. p. 154; with ref. to the debtor, it was bonorum venditio).—*manus injectio* ('was, in effect, in some cases, a kind of execution', Dict. Antiq. p. 596; it was a sort of arrest, and is fully explained at the page referred to).—*acerbissima exactio vectigalium* (e. C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5): *to put an e. in aly's house, in possessionem bonorum debitoris mittere* (see Dict. Antiq. p. 153); **bona cs propter vectigalia non soluta vendere; *ex cs bonis ad solvenda vectigalia pecuniam exigere* (ast. Vitr. ex ejus bonis ad perficiendum pecuniam exigere, of an architect who has greatly exceeded his estimate, and has to pay the excess out of his own pocket, Præf. lib. 10). ꝑ *Capital punishment, (capitis) supplicium: aly's e., supplicium de qo sumptum. To be led to e., ad mortem duci: to have aly tortured before his e., qm omni supplicio excruciatum necare* (C.); *to send aly to e., qm ad mortem ducere; qm morte afficere; supplicium de qo sumere. Destruction, slaughter, strages, clades. cædes. To do great e., strages facere* (C.), *edere* (L.); *cladem facere* (S.); *magnam cladem afferre cī* (C.); *cædes facere, afficere* (C.); *all with magnus, quantus, &c.). Sts nocere, &c., will do.*

EXECUTIONER, ꝑ Hangman, ꝑc. carnifex.—*executor supplicii. ꝑc. executor in Cod. Just. 8, 17, 17. To be an e., carnificium facere* (Com.). *to seize upon the office of e., munus carnificis occupare: to die by the hands of the e., securi or securi illā funestā percuti* (if the case was used). ꝑ *Executor, vid.*

EXECUTIVE, Crcl. by regnum exercere, &c. The e. power, *magistratus, &c., qui ea, quæ imperatv principes (rex, senatus, &c.), faciunt.—ꝑc. II, penes quos omnis est curatio et administratio rerum' (as a body of men).—ꝑ *Jus or potestas leges exercendi* (as a power).

EXECUTOR, ꝑ Performer, executor (Vell. 2, 5, malorum propositorum). effector. confector (Syn. in EXECUTE). ꝑ *Exécutor* (of a will) (ꝑc. In Roman law, a will was not valid without the name of some heres written; but till the time of Vespasian this heres might have to give up all the estate to legatees and fideicommissarii; he then became a mere executor; but Vespasian enacted that he should always retain one-fourth of the property. The form was, "Lucius Titius heres esto: rogo te, Lucii Titi, ut quum primū pētēris hereditatem meam adire (= to administer) eam Caio Seio reddas, restituas." (Inst. Just. 2. Tit. 23, 2).—*testamentum executorum, quem dicimus (ast. executor propositorum, Vell. &c.).

EXECUTORSHIP, *testamentum executio, quæ dicitur.

EXEGUTRIX. See EXECUTOR.

EXEGBSIS, interpretatio. explanatio (explanation of the author's meaning).—*enarratio* (oral exposition of his meaning).—*ars interpretandi, explanandi, explicandi (veteres scriptores, &c., as a science).—*enarratio auctorum* (p. Q. 1, 9, 1).

EXEGETICAL, Crcl. We must consult some e. work, explanationes adhibendæ sunt interpretum (ast. C. Dio. 1, 51, 11).

EXEMPLAR. See EXAMPLE.

EXEMPLARILY, ꝑ Excellently, vid. ꝑ In a signal manner. To punish e., see 'To make an EXAMPLE of'.

EXEMPLARINESS; e. g. of moral conduct, summa

morum probitas; morum sanctitas: *there is but one opinion amongst your fellow-citizens of the c. of your conduct, omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquid (extinctis ceteris), elucere sanctitatem (et proutem et dignitatem) tuam (C.).*

EXEMPLARY. *An a. person, vir sanctus, gravis, vir exempli recti, exemplum innocentis. To inflict a punishment on aby, in qm insigne documentum dare (L.).*—exemplum severitatis in qd edere (C.).—ponā qm afficere, ut aliis documentum sit (C.).—graviter statuere de qd (C.). *By an a. punishment, exempli severitatis. See 'to make an EXAMPLE of.'*

EXEMPLIFICATION. || *Example, Copy, vid. || Act of exemplifying, Crcl. by verbs under EXEMPLIFY.*

EXEMPLIFY, exemplo confirmare qd.—exempli causā ponere, or proponere qd.—*exemplo (as rei) uti, exemplum as rei proponere, supponere.—exemplum ei rei adungere. That I may e. my meaning, exempli causā or gratiā: ut exemplo utar.*

EXEMPT FROM, eximere (e. g. a field, &c., agrum de vectigalibus, C.).—immunitate as rei (post-Aug. a re) dare.—vacationem as rei, or a re ci dare (e. g. vac. sumptis, laboris, rerum omnium, and [improp.] malorum; but *esply militiæ; all C.: vac. a causis, C.).*—immunem facere rei, rei (militiā, L.), or a re (ab onere, Suet.).—immunem a re prestare (Suet.). *One century was exempted fm serving, una centuria facta est immunis militiā (L.): to e. fm tribute for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere (aby, ci); quantum ærario aut fisco pendit qs, in quinquennium remittere.*

EXEMPT, adj, immunis (free fm state burdens, fm military service, and the like).—liber (free fm public services, sccage, &c.; opp. servus).—immunis liberque (both of persona and possessions).—omnibus muneribus vacans (free fm every service).—immunis militiā, militiæ munere vacans (free fm military service): to be e., immunem esse (g. l.).—militiæ munere vacare, militiæ vacationem habere (fm military service): not e. fm, non sine (qā re).

EXEMPTION, immunitas (g. l. rei or a re; muneris, omnium rerum; malorum, Lampr. Comod. 14; a tributis, Suet.).—vacatio (rei or a re, *esply militiæ; also sumptis, laboris, rerum omnium, a causis, all C.: ab belli administratione, L.). To grant aby an e., see To EXEMPT.—[Ex] with vacatio, the number of years stands in the gen., e. g. quinquennii vacatio militiæ. To decree to aby an e. fm military service for five years, ci quinquennii militiæ vacationem decernere (L.). It is false that they paid for an e., falsum est ob vacationem pretium datum (C.): to pray for an e., deprecari vacationem! to enjoy an e. fm athen, vacationem or immunitatem rei habere: they alone enjoy an e. fm the payment of tribute, fm military service, fm every public burden, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt; militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem.—More under To EXEMPT.*

EXENTERATE, exenterare, eviscerare.

EXEQUIES. See OBSEQUES.

EXERCISE, || *Bodily exercise, motus, exercitatio (of prescribed bodily e's).—ambulatio (by walking)—gestatio (by being borne in a litter).—vectatio (on a horse, or in a carriage; vectatio et iter reficiunt animum): to take e., ambulare, spatari (to walk): to take moderate e., modicis exercitationibus uti: to take strong e., acrl ambulatione uti. Horse-e., vectatio equi (e. g. vectatio assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Cal. 3). || Military exercise, exercitium, armatura (the former, e. in arms; the latter, the art of evolutions, &c.; see Salmas. Æl. Lampr. 1, 1012, Haack): to introduce the Roman e. into our army, exercitum ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (see Fell. 2, 109, in.). || Practice (vid.), exercitatio (e. g. of virtues, vices)—functio (e. g. muneris).—*An e. exercise (= boy's task), pœnum (g. t. for a 'task'; used of a mental task by C., meum munus pensumque).—pensum Latine (or Græce) convertendum (a task to be translated into Latin or Greek).**

EXERCISE, exercere (g. t.).—facere (to do, practice, carry on).—facitare (to carry on trades and arts). See To PRACTISE. || To exercise troops, 1) TRANS.) exercere (soldiers, &c.): to e. the soldiers thoroughly, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (to make them acquainted with Roman military duty); milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare (to make them ready for battle): to be well exercised, æmorum usum habere. æmorum usum prestare. 2) INTRANS.) exerceri: whilst the cavalry were exercising, quum exercerentur equites.

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EXERT. *Exercere is not found in any sense of this word (except the Latinized meaning—'to thrust forth'), till Plin. exseram in librum tuum jua, quod dedisti; for exercere, exigere, experiri. To e. force, vim exercere, proferre, afferre, adhibere, præbere, &c. (Krebs). See To USE, EMPLOY.—|| To e. oneself, vires, nervos intendere or contendere: to e. oneself very much, omni opæ atque opæriti (ut &c.).: to e. oneself beyond one's strength, so supra vires extendere: to e. all the little strength one has, nervulos suos adhibere: to e. oneself beyond one's years, præter ætatem facere: to e. oneself to no purpose, inanes impetus facere: in athen, frustra conari qd: to e. oneself in speaking, voce contendere: to e. oneself too much in speaking, voci nimis imperare (Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6): not to e. oneself in speaking, voci parcere. See 'to make EXERTION.'*

EXERTION, contentio, intentio (as action).—labor (severe e.).—conatus (endeavour, effort). Jm. conatus studiumque: e. of body, in speaking, summa vis atque contentio: vain e's, inanes contentiones or impetus: immoderate e., effusa contentio: to make great e. in athen, acerrime agere, obnixi facere qd: to require great e's, positum esse in labore: to render aby's e's fruitless, conatum infringere: with great effort and e., contente: with great e., enixe; obnixi: with the greatest e., manibus pedibusque: not without the greatest effort and e., non sine summa industriā: to speak without any great e. (of the voice), voci parcere. To make every e., omnes nervos contendere or intendere, ut &c.; summo studio aniti, ut &c. (or ad qd); omnia tentare, ut &c.; rem magno conatu studioque agere: in athen, omnibus viribus agere qd; omni virium contentione incumbere in qd or laborare in qd; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (Ex) ci rei (not classical); omnem curam atque operam conferre ad qd: for athen, summa opæ niti pro re.

EXFOLIATE (of bones), squamam remittere. ossi squama abscedit. ab osse squama recedit (Cels.).

EXFOLIATION, Crcl. for the act; squama, squame, for the substance that exfoliates.

EXHALATION, exhalatio, expiratio, aspiratio, respiratio, vaporatio (SYN. in EVAPORATION, vid.).—Noxious e's, afflatus noxii (Plin.). E's fm the earth, terræ exhalationes, &c. [Ex] evaporatio, -onis, in late writers, not classical. See EVAPORATION.

EXHALE, || Send forth vapour, exhalare (im C. only with vinum, crapulam).—expirare (not C. or Cæs.).—emittere (to send forth, e. g. vaporem).—spirare (to breathe forth, odorem, V. poet. and post-Aug. prose; not C.).—halare (e. g. nectar floribus, of flowers, Lucr. 4). To e. an odour, odorem præstare, emittere ([Ex] od. spargere, spirare, diffundere, all poet.). The flowers e. a sweet odour, odores e. floribus afflantur.—|| Draw forth vapour, vaporem ex qā re excitare (e. g. ex agris, aquis, &c., of the sun, C.).—vaporare (to fill with warm vapour, lævum latus sol decedens vaporat).

EXHALEMENT. See EXHALATION.

EXHAUST, || To use quite up, exhaurire (prop. and fig., e. g. strength, money, allies, affection, &c.).—conficere (fig. to weaken one's strength).—[Ex] exhaulare is not found in good prose.—My patience is exhausted, rumpo or abrumpo patientiam ([Ex] not rumpitur patientia; see Suet. Tib. 25; T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): to e. a subject in a speech, &c., omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum relinquere; rem ab omni parte considerare: the whole question is completely exhausted, abunde satisfactum est huius toti questioni. || To weary (vid.). To be exhausted, wearied, examari (Cæs.) et lassitudine confici. || To weaken, &c., infirmare (prop. and fig.).—enervare (to enervate, only prop.).—debilitare, attenuare, minuire, comminuire, imminuire (fig. to weaken, lessen).—frangere (fig. to break, to weaken, enfeeble very much)—vires as consumere (Cæs.). To e. the spirits, animum debilitare or comminuire: to e. the enemy, hostes frangere, hostium res accidere: a country is exhausted, as terræ opes attritæ sunt; through very great wars, through the expenses of princes, terra exhausta est maximis bellis, sumptu, &c.: land is exhausted, solum (ubertate nimia) effectum et defatigatum est (Col.).

EXHAUSTED, exhaustus (emptied, e. g. of a treasury; also of a land, a state; e. g. sumptibus et jacuris).—confectus (quite spent, *esply of wounded soldiers*)—fessus (wearied, e. g. vulneribus).—Jn. fessus confectusque—lassitudine confectus (wearied fm fatigue).—effectus (prop. by much bearing; then also of the body, corpus, C.).—enectus (worn out by hunger and other bodily sufferings). Land e. by over bearing, ubertate nimia prioris ævi effectum et defatigatum solum

(Col.): *an ox e. with labour*, *bos confectus vexatione operum*.

EXHAUSTION, *cf. Lassitude*, lassitudo, languor (of body or mind), confection (improp. deprivation of all strength)—virium defectio (C.). *To be suffering fm e.*, lassitudine confici.—|| *Weakness*, infirmatio, debilitatio (as an action)—infirmities, debilitas (as a state). *E. of the resources of a state*, opes civitatis attritas or comminutas.

EXHAUSTLESS. See **INEXHAUSTIBLE**.

EXHIBIT, v. exponere, proponere, propalam collocare (to expose in public for show)—spectacula pandere (H.). *To e. a service of silver plate, paintings, and statues*, argentum proponere, tabulas et signa propalam collocare. *Apelles used to e. his works in a stall after their completion, for the passers by to see*, Apelles perfecta opera proponebat pergula transeuntibus: *to e. goods (for sale)*, merces exponere, venales proponere. *Exhibere must be used carefully, its use being far less extensive than that of our 'exhibit': it is used of exhibiting documents, &c. in a court, tabulas, rationes, &c.; of exhibiting oneself in any character, colours, &c. to aby, exhibere se qd [quid me putas...populo nostro exhibiturum C.]*.

EXHIBITION, *Act of bringing forth*, prolatio (the production; used by C. of quoting examples)—ostentatio (mly boastful e., but in L. ab ostentatione severitate ascutum cognomen, fm *this e. of his cruel disposition*). *Mly by Crcl. with afferre*, (in medium) proferre, monstrare, ostendere, prestare, &c. *An e. of works of art, &c.*, spectaculum (any sight; e. g. not only of plays, gladiators, &c., but of naumachia; Cæsar). *Crcl. with proponere or propalam collocare*. *An e. of paintings, sculpture, &c.*, tabulae (signa, &c.) propalam collocare (aft. tabulas et signa propalam collocavit, C. de Or. 1, 35, 126)—tabulae, signa, &c., quae ad spectationem populo comparantur. *Aft. Vir. prof. lib. 10*: *prope spectatio only (ea omnia, quae ad spectationem populo comparantur, the apparatus provided for their public exhibitions, sights)*. *Pension*, &c. **beneficium annuum. *annua in beneficii loco praebita, pl.; or stipendium. To confer an e. on aby, qm or ex civitatem beneficio annuo sustentare*. *Exhibitio is used for 'support' in Ulp., quod exhibitioni frugaliter sufficit*.

EXHILARATE, hilarare, exhilarare qm (C.).—relevare, recreare, confirmare qm. *To e. the mind*, animum relaxare, discutere. *resolvere animi tristitiam*. *tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.)*. See **TO CHEER**.

EXHILARATION, animi relaxatio or oblectatio.—hilaritas, animi remissio (as a state).

EXHORT, hortari, adhortari, cohortari (to e. by a strong and friendly appeal to a person's will and resolution; the immediate object of the exhortation being an action): *all with ad qd, with ut, ne or ad qd faciendum; the two first also with subj. only; also hortari or adhortari, de qd re, on any subject*.—monere, admonere (to e. by warning a person of the actual state of affairs, of the danger of not acting, &c. *The monens endeavours to work upon the reason and understanding of the person exhorted*).—Jn. monere atque hortari; hortari et suadere. *To e. soldiers*, milites cohortari (v. propr.); *also milites adhortari (C. Phil. 4, 5)*. *To e. persons to concord*, concordiam suadere; *also qm ad concordiam cohortari (Suet.)*: *to recover their liberty, ad recuperandam libertatem cohortari*.—*Exhortari belongs to poetry and post-Aug. prose; cohortari is followed by infin. in Hirt. Bell. Al. 21, and in T.*

EXHORTATION, monitio, admonitio, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, hortatus, ūs [Syn. in **TO EXHORT**]: *not to listen to aby's e.*, qm monentem non audire: *by my e.*, me monente: *by aby's e's*, cs hortatu.

EXHORTATORY, hortativus (e. g. genus dicendi, Q.).—exhortativus (Q.).—suasorius (e. g. materia, oratio).

EXHORTER, hortator, adhortator.—suasor or suator et impulsor (to alth, cs rei).

EXIGENCE, } necessitas.—angustia.—difficultas
EXIGENCY, } (See **NECESSITY**).—(summum or extremum) discrimen or discrimen ac dimicatio (the decisive moment of extreme danger, &c.): *fm the e. of the case*, necessitate urgente; *ex necessitate*; *necessitate or necessarii re coactus*: *not fm any e. of the case*, nulla re cogente: *to submit to the e. of the case*, necessitati parere. See **NECESSITY**.

EXILE, v. ci aqua et igni interdicare. qm exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, eficere, exturbare.—qm relegare (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property).—deportare (to transport).

EXILE, s. See **BANISHMENT**.

EXIMIOUS. See **ILLUSTRIOUS**, **DISTINGUISHED**.

EXIST, existere, manere (to remain; e. g. parietes, quorum ornatus per tot secula manserat, C.). See **TO BE**, **TO LIVE**. *It is often, however, to be turned by a relative sentence with nunc. The indifference to religion that now e's, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deorum: the poems of Homer did not originally e. in their present form, *Homeri carmina formam, quam nunc habent, primo non habuerunt*. *With ref. to past time, stis tum may help; fm the spoils of any city that then existed, (neque) ex unius tum urbis præda (sperandum, &c., L. 1, 55): the generation that then existed, qui tum vivebant homines (Enn.)*. *Exist-ing, mly by nunc in a relative sentence, qui (quæ, quod) nunc est; and often by the demonstrative pronoun hic. Under e. circumstances, ut nunc est: the magnificence of our existing public works, horum magnificentia operum (L. 1, 55); the now existing neglect of alth, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia cs rei: the existing generation, hi (Varr.) potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam, &c.*. *The then existing, may stis be translated by tum*.

EXISTENCE, Crcl. with esse; at, he denies the e. of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he maintains the e. of gods, deos esse dicit: he entirely rejects the e. of a God, Deum ex rerum natura tollit. *Sts it may be translated by vita (life); e. g. to prolong his e., vitam trahere: to be indebted to aby for his e., quod natum esse; propter qm vivere: to fulfil the end of our e., *legi, quæ natū sumus, respondere or satisfacere*.

EXIT, *|| A going out*, exitus (C. reditus gloriosus.—non exitus calamitosus)—egressus (a going forth; e. g. in provinciam, C.).—abitus (departure). *Passage out*, exitus (e. g. in angusto portuum exitu, L.).—egressus, only in Petr.).—effugium (for escape, into the street, in publicum). *Sts vly only. Without any e. (as adj.), non pervius (e. g. angustiorum). To make one's e., scenam relinquere (prop. of an actor); a negotii publicis se removere ad otiumque perferre (i. e. retire fm public life); de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere (to quit this world)*.

EXONERATE, exonerare (propr. and fig.).—levare. liberare. solvere qd re (fig. to sei free fm; free fm). *For 'to exonerate fm a charge, &c., and 'to exonerate oneself,' see EXCULPATE. For 'to exonerate fm suspicion,' see SUSPICION*.

EXORABLE, exorabilis (opp. implacabilis, C.; both of things and persons).

EXORBITANT, nimis.—immanis (e. g. pecunia, magnitudo, &c.); ingens (very great; e. g. pecunia). Jn. ingens immanisque.—effusus. profusus (e. g. lætitia, sumptus).—immoderatus (e. g. cupiditates; luxuria).—immodicus (libido possidendi).—impotens (lætitia, postulatum; also in alth, cs rei).—interperans (e. g. licentia; but eulpy of persons).—immodestus (e. g. laus).—effrenatus (e. g. audacia. cupiditas. libido) [Syn. in **IMMODESTATE**]. *To make an e. demand, immodeste postulare. || A no m a t o u s, vid.*

EXORBITANTLY. See **IMMODESTATELY**. *E. deor, carissime (e. g. emere qd) impenso (pretio)*.

EXORCISE, adjuratione divini nominis expellere (to expel by calling upon the name of God, demones, Lact. 2, 17, extr.). *to e. evil spirits*, exorcizare (ἐξορκίζω, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 3).

EXORCISM, exorcismus (Eccl. Tert.).—theurgia (Eccl. August.) or *dæmōnum expulso (aft. dæmōnas expellere, Lactant.; expulsio, C.).

EXORCIST, exorcista (Eccl. Tert.).—theurgus (August.).—*dæmōnum expulso, or qui dæmōnas adjuratione divini nominis expellit ac fugat.

EXORDIUM, exordium (introduction or opening of a speech; C.).—exorsus, ūs (only once; ex. orationis meæ, C. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 11).—proemium (C. Client. 21; mly = introduction to the subject to be treated of, e. g. in a philosophical treatise). *To consider what my e. is to be, cogitare, quo taur exordio (C.)*.—*Præfatio is used by C. and L. in the sense of a solemn form pronounced before some public act, &c.; in Q. and Plin. = preface, prefatory matter; dicere præfationem (Plin. Ep.)*.

EXORNATION. See **ORNAMENT**, **DECORATION**.

EXOSSATED, exos (Lucr. 3, 721); or sine osse (ossibus).

EXOTERIC, quod ἔξωτερον appellant.—populariter scriptus (C. Fin. 5, 12).

EXOTIC, externus (e. g. externæ arbores, Plin. 14, init.).—peregrinus (e. g. arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12).—*Exoticus exotius mly Plant.; e. g. exoticum, an outlandish dress; Epid. 2, 2, 48.*

EXPAND, pandere (e. g. vela, retia. — pennas ad solem, V.). — extendere (to stretch out; e. g. digitos). — explicare (to unfold). — **INTRANS.** dispanidi (very rare; propr. e. g. arbor vastis ramis, Plin.). — se aperire (g. t.; to discover itself). — corroborari et confirmari (to be strengthened, of the intellect; ingenium). *Of flowers, se aperire* or pandere; *forem expandere*.

EXPANSE, spatium: the e. of heaven, spatium cœli or spatium only (both Lucr.); cava cœli (Enn.): the boundless e. of the heavens, 'cœli spatium infinitum' or longe lateque patens.

EXPANSIBLE, **EXPANSIVE**. See **DILATABLE**.
EXPANSION, extensio or extensio (Vitr. 9, 1, 13). — distensio (distention; Cels.). — ambitus (the space filled by the expanded thing. — dilatatio very late; lamine, Tertull.). See **EXTENSION**.

EXPATiate, latius, uberius dicere, disputare. pluribus dicere. multa verba facere de re. — late se fundere. longum esse; too far, effusius dicere.

EXPATRIATE. See **To BANISH**. To e. oneself, domo emigrare (to quit one's home). — domo emigrare, allud domicilium, alias sedes petere (emply of a nation; Cæs. B. G. 1, 31, 14). — solum vertere (with or without exsili causâ; euphemistic term for to go into banishment; of political refugees).

EXPECT, expectari (1) to wait for; qd and qm, H. Sat. 2, 1, 58; and (2) to e. the happening of something with some feeling of hope, fear, desire, prophetic foreboding, &c.; rem; epiatolas longiores; majorem Gallias motum, &c.; also qd a [seld. ex] go = to look to him for it). — opperiri (to wait for the arrival of aby or atq; or the happening of atq; with the intention of then doing something; classem, Np.; sua tempora, L.). — præstolari ei (to stand ready to receive aby; to be present on the arrival of aby; emply of a servant who is waiting for his master). — manere qm or dum qd adveniat (to remain till a person comes; not to go away). — sperare (also followed by fore ut). — spem habere ad qd or cs rei (followed by an acc. and inf.); to be earnestly expecting atq; qd avdisime expectare; magnâ cum spe expectare (C.): earnestly expected by all, carus omnibus expectatusque (venies): to e. aby's arrival with eagerness, cs adventum non mediocriter captare (C.): to e. a result or issue, exitum or eventum cs rei expectare; cs rei eventum expectari: to e. an opportunity, occasionem captare; occasionali imminere; not first to e. an opportunity, non occasionali tarditatem expectare (C. Phil. 2, 46, 118): you prps e. him to say, &c., expectas fortasse dum dicat (not eum dicturum esse, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 17). I confidently e. that &c., magnam spem habeo (followed by an acc. and inf.): to e. safety, deliverance, &c. fm aby, in go spem salutis ponere: more is expected fm justice than fm arma, in æquitate plus quam in armis ponitur spem: what I do not e., id quod non spero: as one might e. fm a man who knows what a definition means, ut ab homine perito definiendi. 'More, less, &c. than one would e.' is expressed in L. and T. (not in C. and Cæs.) by quam pro re; as, the slaughter was not so great as one might have expected fm so great a victory, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit (cf. Zumpt, § 484, extr.).

EXPECTANT, Crcl. An e. heir, heres institutus (who is appointed by will, but may be cut off; e. g. instituto herede abdicato); or heres proximus, verus, &c. (heir-at-law); quem qs heredem palam faciat (whom a man is often declaring his intention of making his heir).

EXPECTATION, expectatio. spes. — opinio (hope, opinion, that atq; will happen, &c.); respecting opinio, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 48, in.; intense e., summa rerum expectatio: eager e., desiderium: to cause e., expectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: to excite aby's e., cs expectationem erigere (Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 3); qm expectatione erigere (L. 36, 34): to excite the most eager e., qm ad summam adducere expectationem: to answer or satisfy one's e., expectationem explere, complere, tueri; expectationi respondere: to deceive, or not to answer or satisfy e., expectationem decipere, destitute, frustrari: to exceed e., vincere cs expectationem or opinionem: to have great e. fm aby, magnam spem in qo ponere or collocare: a person has great e. fm aby, non parvam qs sustinet expectationem: to be in anxious e. of atq; animo (animi) pendere cs rei: to put aby in a state of anxious e., qm suspendere expectatione: to be in painful e., expectatione torqueri or cruciari; expectando exedi (Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1): full of e., plenus expectatione; animi (or animo) pendens; erectus expectatione or in expectationem (or erectâ expectatione); also, fm context,

erectus only: full of anxious e., erectus suspensusque (see L. 1, 25): to be full of e., expectatione plenum esse; pendere expectatione or spe animi: contrary to e., præter or contra expectationem or opinionem; præter spem cs: a thing fell or turned out contrary to all e., res præter opinionem cecidit; aliter cecidit res ac putabam; evenit qd præter spem; res aliter ac ratus eram evenit.

EXPECTORANT, *expectorans remedium (t. t.).
EXPECTORATE, exsuarare. — exsuarare per tussim. extussire (Cels. 2, 8, med.). — sputum edere (to bring up; Cels. 2, 8, med.; fm context edere only; edere sputa per fauces tussit, Lucr. 6, 1188). — exsuerare (e. g. pus, Cels. 2, 8). — **EXPECTORARE** præ-Class., Enn ap. C., is to drive or banish fm the heart.

EXPECTORATION, sputum (matter brought up; Cels.); extussitum sputum, Cæl. Aur. Acut. 2, 16). — exspuitio, exsuaratio (act of spitting out; Plin.). — exsuaratus, ūs (Cæl. Aur. Tard. 2, 11). — destillatio pectoris (Scrib. Larg.; of habitual e.). If there is no e. during the first days, si sputum primis diebus non fuit (Cels. 2, 8, med.).

EXPEDIENTY, utilitas (opp. honestas). — utilia, pl. adj. (opp. honesta). — commoda, pl. (the advantages derived). To be the slave of e., servire commodis utilitatique; omnia ad utilitatem suam referre: e. and honour are at variance, utilitas certat cum honestate: to prefer honour to e., præferre honestum utili (H.).

EXPEDIENT, utilis (opp. honestus). — salutaris (opp. perniciosus, pestifer). Jn. utilis et salutaris. To be e., expedire ei; or usui or utilitati or utile esse; utilitatem or usum afferre, habere, præbere, prodessse. conducere (to be advantageous); also ex re or in rem esse cs: it is e. for all good men, that the &c., omnibus bonis expedit, with acc. and inf. (e. g. rempublicam esse salvam).

EXPEDIENTLY, ¶ Filly, vid. ¶ Hastily, vid.
EXPEDITE, ¶ To free fm impediment, expedire (opp. impedire). ¶ Hasten, maturare (e. g. iter, fugam, nuptias). See **HASTEN**, trans. ¶ Despatch, vid.

EXPEDITE, adj. ¶ Quick, vid. ¶ Easy: free fm impediments, expeditus (opp. impeditus). 'An expedite way' (Hooker), via expedita (via expeditior, C.).

EXPEDITION, ¶ Military expedition, expeditio. To go on an e., in expéditionem ire; expéditionem suscipere; proficisci (πορεύεσθαι, of soldiers, and of generals with soldiers). — copias in expéditionem educere; in bellum proficisci with and without cum copias (of the general). ¶ Haste, vid.

EXPEDITIOUS. See **QUICK**.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. See **QUICKLY**.
EXPELL, expellere (fm a place; ex, de, a loco, or loco only; e. g. qm ex urbe, ex republicâ; plebem ex agris; qm a patriâ; qm domo suâ, all Cæs.; qos agris, finibus, possessionibus, all Cæs.; me civitate, C. qm patriâ, L.). — exigere (e. g. qm ex civitate; hostem campo or e campo, L.; qm domo, L.). — **EXPELLERE**, exigi, the place fm wch must be expressed with ex &c., unless it is evident fm the context. — ejicere (to cast out, qm e senatu, C.; de senatu, L.; ex oppido, Cæs.; de collegio, C.); a suis diis penatibus, C.; qm finibus, S.; domo, Cæs.; qm, C.). — exturbare (qâ re or ex qâ re; to drive out heading or in confusion, qos e possessionibus, ex agris, e civitate; hostem [ex] ruinis muri; also qm focus patriis disque penatibus præcipitem exturbare, C.). — exterminare (to drive beyond some boundaries; very seld. except in C.; qm ex urbe, ex hominum communitate; de civitate; a suis diis penatibus [with expellere a patriâ], qm urbe atque agro; also qm abso.; all C.). Jn. expellere atque ejicere; exturbare et expellere; expellere atque exturbare (Cæs. C. uses together ex urbe expellere, exterminare, proficere). — depellere (qm qâ re or de qâ re; e. g. urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ). — dejicere (to drive aby fm a place he occupies or possesses, de possessione cs rei, de fundo; emply as mil. t. t. dejicere hostes ex castello, ex saltu, &c.; also muro, turribus, loco). ¶ Fig.) To e. hunger, famem sitimque cibo et potione depellere; weariness, lassitudinem ex corpore depellere; cares, curas pellere; empty cares, inanes curas pellere, dispellere or fugare; sadness, tristitiam ex animo pellere: to e. devils, dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lactant.).

EXPEND. See **SPEND**.
EXPENSE, sumptus (both as expenditure and as sum expended; considered as diminishing wealth and capital; similar to our 'expense', and like this ste with the idea of excess and squandering; cf. L. 1, 20;

unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur).—impensa (disbursement; the outlay of money, &c. *weh* is made or *weh* it is necessary to make; cf. *L. 44, 23, in*, quia impensa pecunia faciendi erat).—impendium (*mly pl.*; once only in *C.*; charges, *e's weh arise*, are occasioned, in *L. 7, 21*, opposed to *iactura*, i. e. a sacrifice *weh* one makes; hence, also, impendio *cs* = to the detriment, prejudice of any one).—iactura (*e's of a magistrate who spends his money to gain the favour of the people*).—Jx. sumptus iacturae. **EXP.** Both sumptus and impensa or impendium are used also in the *pl.*, if great and various *e's* are spoken of.—arbitria, *orum, pl.* (*dues weh* must be paid on any solemn act to the persons assisting at it; *e. g.* at a funeral, funus). Immense *e's*, sumptus infiniti.—**EXP.** Not expensa, expense; but expensa pecunia (*outlay*) is correct. Household *e's*, sumptus domesticus. A book of receipts and *e's*, tabulae or codex accepti et impensi: necessary *e's*, sumptus necessarij: to lessen or curtail *e's*, sumptus minuire, remittere, circumcidere: to limit one's *e's*, modum facere sumptibus: to avoid unnecessary *e's*, sumptus supervacaneos vitare (*Sen.*): the public *e's*, impensa publica: at the *e. of* *aby*, sumptus *cs*; de pecunia *cs*; *cs* impensis; *cs* impendio; cum damno *cs* (*to the loss of* *aby*): at one's own *e.*, privato sumptu, impendio privato (*at one's own charge*); suâ pecuniâ (*fm one's own money*); de suo (*fm one's own*); ex suâ re familiari (*e. g.* muros reficere, *Np.*): at the public *e.*, publico sumptu; de publico; publice (*so that the state bears the e.*); impensâ publicâ (*so that the state furnishes the money*); impendio publico (*so that charges are occasioned to the state*); at a great *e.*, magnâ impensâ: without *e.*, nullâ impensâ, nullo sumpto: with no *e.* to you, sine sumptu tuo: to live at *aby's e.*, *cs* impensis alii (*aff. Np. Phoc. 1, 4*): to endeavour to enrich oneself at the *e. of* others, incommodo aliorum suum commodum augere: at the *e. (to the detriment)* of health, cum damno valetudinis: he saves money at the *e. of* his health, tam parvus et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat frugalitate: a thing is too dear, if procured at the *e. of* honesty, nimium est *cs* rei pretium, si probitatis impendio constat (*see Q. 6, 3, 35*): at the *e. of* another's good name, sub alienâ invidiâ (*cf. L. 24, 25, 2*): to be at *e.*, sumptum or sumptus facere: to occasion *e. (of a thing)*, impendia facere (*e. g. of a state*; see *Plin. Ep. 10, 57 (52) in*): to occasion *e.* to *aby*, sumptum *ci* afferre, sumptui *ci* esse (*of persons and things*): not to be the least *e.* to *aby*, *ci* ne minimo quidem sumptui esse: to be at *e. (about)* *athg*, sumptum or impensam or impensam et sumptum facere in rem; sumptum impendere or insumere in rem; sumptum ponere in re: to bestow *e.* and trouble upon *athg*, sumptum et laborem insumere in rem (*aff. C. de Invent. 2, 38, 113*); laborem et sumptum impendere in rem: to bestow trouble and *e.* upon *athg* in vain, operam et oleum perdere (*proverbially*): to bear the *e.*, sumptus sufferre, pati, tolerare (*Ter.*): to bear or meet the *e. fm* any source, impensas tolerare ab *qâ* re (*see Plin. 12, 14, 32*, unde impensae publicae tolerantur): to repay the *e's of* *athg*, quod impense in *qd* factum est, praestare (**EXP.** impensas restituere is *not Lat.*): to spare neither *e.* nor trouble, nec impensae nec labori parcere: spare no *e.*, sumptui ne parcas; argento parci nolo: to spare no *e. in* procuring or in the purchase of *athg*, quod animosissime comparare (*Suet. Caes. 47*); animosiores *cs* rei emptorem esse (*Javolen. Dig. 17, 1, 36, § 1*): that spares no *e.*, animosus (*e. g.* corruptor, *Ter. Hist. 1, 24, 2*; emptor, *Javolen. Dig. 17, 1, 36, § 1*): to charge *e's* to the account of *aby*, sumptum *ci* inferre: to cover the *e's*, quod impensae factum est in rem, efficere (*e. g. of an estate bringing back what has been spent upon it*; *aff. L. 2, 18*): quod sarciit or resarciit sumptum suum (*aff. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91, Ruhnk.*); omnem impensam *cs* rei pretio suo liberare (*Col. 3, 3*). I do not cover my *e's* (*e. g. in the management of an estate, &c.*), impendia exsuperant reditum. These *e's* eat up all the profit, in hos sumptus abeunt fructus praediorum.

EXPENSIVE, sumptuosus (*causing great outlay; a wife, games, parties*).—pretiosus. magni pretii, multorum numorum (*that has cost much; furniture, estates, a library, wares, &c.*).—lautus (*recherché, of furniture, parties, &c.*)—carus (*dear*). *Sis* magnificus, splendidus. My establishment is a very *e. one*, magni mihi sumptus domi quotidiani sunt (*Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 6*).—|| Given to lavish expenditure, prodigus, profusus; in *athg*, prodigus or effusus in *qâ* re.

EXPENSIVELY, sumptuose, pretiose.—egregie.—prodige (*e. g. vivere*). To dress *e.*, vestibus pretiosis uti.

EXPENSIVENESS, || Dearness, caritas. || Prodigality, effusio, profusio (*as act*)—sumptus effusi or profusi (*lavish expenditure*)—profusa luxuria (*luxurious and expensive mode of living*).

EXPERIENCE, usus, usus rerum (**EXP.** experientia un-Class, in this sense; *Cels. praef.*) *Sis* prudentia (*the cautious judgment, such as e. would give*). *Fm e.*, re doctus (*G. Fam. 13, 5, 1*); expertus; usu doctus (*Cas.*): by or *fm* one's own *e.*; expertus; expertus in se (*e. g.* illud tibi expertus promitto.—omnia, quae dico, dico expertus in nobis, *C. Plane. 9, 22*). *E.* in the management of political affairs, usus reipublicae; great, usus in republica rerum maximarum: military *e.*, in castris usus: *e.* in nautical affairs, scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum: a man of great *e.*, vir plurimum rerum usu, or magno usu praeditus, or (*Cas.*) usu atque exercitatione praeditus; vir usu et prudentiâ praestans; vir multis experimētis eruditus (*Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16*): to have had great military *e.*, magnum in re militari usum habere *Cas.*; militum in castris usum habere (*L.*): having had no military *e.*, nullo (etiam nunc) usu rei militaris percipit (*Cas.*): to be considered a general of no *e.*, nullius usus imperatorem haberi (*Cas.*): to have had no great (military) *e.*, non magnum rei militaris usum habuisse (*Cas.*): to be gaining *e.*, usum consequi: to have or possess *e.*, usum habere; usu praeditum or imbutum esse; aetate et usu doctum esse; in *athg*, usum *cs* rei percipisse; great *e.* in *athg*, magnum usum habere in re: great and varied *e.*, multarum rerum usum habere: to know by or *fm e.*, expertum scire (**EXP.** experientia edocum scire *not good*); experientia didicisse; usu cognitum habere (*qd*); *weh* I know *fm e.*, quod me docuit usus; *quod scio expertus in me (*fm* personal *e. of* *it* in my own case): to know *fm* long *e.*, cognitum habere observatione diuturnâ (*aff. C. de Divin. 2, 12, 28*): what they have learnt *fm* books, I have learnt *fm e.* in the field, quae illi literis, ea ego militando didici (*S. Jug. 85, 13*); to know *athg* more *fm e.* than *fm* books, experiendo magis quam discendo cognovisse: it is very difficult to form an opinion without *e.*, iudicare difficile est sane nisi expertum. I speak (*i. e.* in a letter) *fm e.*, expertus scribo, quae scribo: I can recommend this method of cultivation *fm e.*, hunc ordinem culturae experti comprobavimus: I have had personal *e. of* &c., in me ipso expertus sum, ut &c.: I answer according to my own *e.*, id respondeo, quod animadverti: taught by the *e. of* others, per aliena exempla doctus; per aliena experimenta doctus (*T. Agr. 19, 1*): a very careful person of great *e.*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (*e. g.* arator: *e.* has taught, experientis cognitum est (*T. Ann. 12, 14, 2*); usu docuit (*e. g.* id verum esse, *S.*): *athg* of *weh* we have had *e.*, quod expertum (*pass.*) perspectumque (*C. Balb. 6, 16*). Many lessons are taught us by *e.*, dies multa affert.

EXPERIENCE, v. usu discere or cognoscere; usu cognitum habere; usu quod mihi venit (*to know by experience*).—experiri *qd* (*e. g.* to have experience of it, *cs* amorem, taciturnitatem, &c.).—sentire (*to feel*; *e. g.* famem, voluptatem).—evenit *ci* *qd* (*happens to him*).

EXPERIENCED, (usu) peritus; usus atque exercitatione praeditus (*that has experience and exercise*).—expertus (*tried*).—calidus (*clever, intelligent*). *E.* in *athg*, peritus *cs* rei (*rarely* with *abl.*; *an infin. aff.* it is a Greek construction).—gnarus *cs* rei (*skilled in a thing*).—exercitatus, versatus in re (*exercised, practised in a thing*).—instructus, eruditus *qâ* re (*instructed, taught in a thing*): very industrious and *e.*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (*e. g.* arator, *C.*): *e.* in military matters, rei militaris or belli gerendi peritus; usu militari praeditus; *e.* in jurisprudence, eruditus disciplina juris: a very *e. person*, vir plurimum rerum usu or magno usu praeditus; vir usu et prudentiâ praestans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16*): a very *e.* and intelligent man, vir usu sapientiâque praestans: to be very *e.*, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very *e.* in *athg*, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (*e. g.* in military affairs, in political science, &c.).

EXPERIMENT, v. See TO EXPERIENCE; 'to know by EXPERIENCE'.

EXPERIMENT, s. tentatio, tentamen (*g. t. for trial; the former as act; the latter only in O., but doubtless current in prose*).—experimentum (*trial for the purpose of obtaining experience*).—periculum (*trial attended with risk*).—periclitatio (*with more abstr. meaning than periculum*; *e. g.* herbarum utilitates longinquae temporis usu et periclitatio percipimus).—conatus; *pl.* conata (*endeavours*). An unhappy *e.*, res

infelice opere; res infelice tentata; conatus frustra captus: *to make an e.*, periculum facere. conatum facere *or* incipere.

EXPERIMENTAL, [*Gained by trial or experimentis*, usu cognitus.—*experimentis cognitus* (T.).]—*Founded or built on experimentis*, cognitus observatione diuturna (*af. C. Divin. 2, 12, 28*); quod qd experiendo cognovit; quod qd experiendo comprobavit. *E. philosophy*, physica experimentalis (*t. t.*). [*Taught by experience*; see under **EXPERIENCE**, s. *An e. Christian*, Christianus, qui se ipse perspexit totumque tentavit.—Christianus, qui, quid posset vera religio, in se ipso expertus est. Christianus multis experimentis eruditus (*af. Phil. Ep. 1, 5, 16*).] *Instituted, &c. for the purpose of trial*. *An e. squadron*, navigatio periclitandarum experiundarumque navium causâ suscepta.

EXPERIMENTALLY, usu *or* rerum usu.—*experimento* (e. g. cognovisse qd)—usu doctus.

EXPERT. See **SKILLFUL**.

EXPERTLY. See **SKILLFULLY**.

EXPERTNESS. See **SKILL**.

EXPIABLE, quod explari potest (*C. Leg. 2, 9, 21*).—*expiabilis* (t. o.).

EXPIATE, qd luere, expiare; pœnas cs rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere,olvere; *by death, with his life*, luere morte, capite.—*Se compensare qd cum qd re* *or* qd re (*to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it*).

EXPIATION, expiatio (*atonement for a crime, sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.*)—*compensatio*, satisfactio (*what satisfies an injured person*). *To make e. for alth*, expiare qd (*of making amends for a crime*; *by alth*, qd re).—*Also expiare qm qd re*; pœnas cs rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere,olvere: *to demand the e. of a crime, piaculum exigere a qo*.

EXPIATORY, piacularis. *An e. sacrifice*, sacrificium piacularē (*as a holy action*)—piaculum (*as a means of expiation*)—hostia piacularis (*the victim*; *also hostia only*)—*expiatio* (*means of expiation*; C.). *To offer an e. sacrifice*, piaculum hostiam cedere.

EXPIRATION, *Crel. with partem*, anno exacto *or* circumactio *or* præteritio (*Annus præterlapsus* *or* elapsus *is not Lat.*). *Aft. the e. of two years*, biennio jam confecto.

EXPIRE, [*Breath one's last*, animam efflare *or* edere; extremum vitæ spiritum edere. *Expirare* (animam) expirare; vitam *or* animam exhalarē; vitam *or* extremum spiritum efflare *are poet.* See **DIR.**—*To terminate*; *of time*, præteritio (*to pass*)—*confici* (*to be made up*)—*peragere* (L. 1, 32)—*consumi*—*intercedere*, interponi (*with ref. to two events*)—*transire*. *Scarcely a year had expired*, vix annus intercesserat (*ab hoc sermone*). *The truce had expired*, indutiarum dies exierat (L. 4, 30): *af. the truce had expired*, indutiarum tempore circumactio (L. 27, 30): *when two years had expired*, biennio jam confecto. *Not elapsus esse*; *nor effluere* *est* *time that has passed rapidly without being employed usefully, &c.*

EXPLAIN, explanare (*lit. 'to make level or smooth'*, then *to e.*; verbum aut rem; qd definiendo; rem obscuram interpretando; qd conjecturâ; *also with dep. clause*, qualls sit... differentia, &c.).—*Jm. docere* *or* explanare.—*Explanare* (*to unfold*; then *to e. what was involved, abstruse, &c.*; rem latentem explicare definiendo, explicare interpretando philosophiam Græcam, &c., *also explicare* *de qd re of a longer and fuller explanation*.—*Perf. and past partic.* explicavi; explicatus)—*exponere* (*lit. to make a clear or full exposition*; but *not in the sense of explaining the meaning of an author, &c.* [*for explanare, enodare, interpretari, enucleare, explicare, enarrare, all common in Q.*]; *exponere* rationem operis; rem pluribus verbis *or* breviter sententias cs, &c.).—*Illustrare* qd lucem *or* lumen cl rei afferre (*affundere erroneam*)—*dare* cl rei lumen.—*aperire*, interpretari (*interpret: words and things which seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them*—*occulta* *or* quasi involuta aperire)—*enodare* (*to untie, as it were, a knot*; *to e. intricate or insidious matters*; e. g. the snarles of the law, laqueos juris).—*rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by cur* (e. g. cur credam, afferre possum): *to e. why this must be so, ratione cur hoc ita sit afferre*: *to e. satisfactorily*, iustas causas afferre cs rei, *or* cur with subj.—*To e. a mistake, errorem aperire* (*to show its nature, and how it arose*). *To e. doubts, dubia aperire*. *To e. one thing fm another, causam cs rei repetere* *ex re*. *To be difficult to e.*, difficile habere explicatus (*of what is difficult to make intelligible*). *To e. my opinion*,

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exponere *or* expromere quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; *a difficult subject*, notionem rei involutâ aperire; *the nature of alth*, naturam cs rei evolvere: *to e. one's meaning fully*, pluribus verbis disserere *de re*; accuratius exponere *de qd re*. *Alth is easier to understand than to e.*, qd facilius intelligi quam explicari potest.

EXPLAINABLE, quod explicari potest; quod explicatorem habet.

EXPLAINER, explinator (e. g. sunt enim explinatores, ut grammatici poetarum, C.).—*explicator* (e. g. rerum).—*interpres* (e. g. divum, poetarum, &c.)—*conjector* (= somnitor *or* omnium interpret, C.).

EXPLANATION, explicatio, explanatio, explanatio (*a making clear, interpreting*)—*enarratio* (*a continuous explanation of a writer*; Q. 1, 9, 1, &c.)—*definitio* (*the determining of an idea, definition*)—*enodatio* (*of difficulties in a subject*). *To give a careful and accurate e. of difficult passages*, quæ explicatione egent, diligenter *or* accurate interpretari (*Muret.*): *to admit of another*, *aliâ interpretationem admittere* (*Herm.*). *To have come to an e. with alth*, qd purgasse ci (*to have justified oneself to him*); qd satisfecit mihi *or* se mihi purgavit (*another has justified himself to me*); *or* by collocutum esse cum qd re.

EXPLANATORY, *Crel.*—*explinatorius*, *Cael. Aur.*

EXPLETIVE, expletivus (*as gramm. t. t. expl. conjunctiones*, Donat.).

EXPLICABLE. See **EXPLAINABLE**.

EXPLICATIVE, *Crel.*

EXPLICIT, explicatus (e. g. litteræ tuæ, quibus nihil potest explicativus, clearer, &c., C.).—*apertus* (*open*).—*planus* (*plain*)—*expressa conscriptus* (e. g. exempla, *Auct. ad Her.*)—*disertissime* *or* planissime scriptus (*of what is written in express terms*). See **CLEAR**, **PLAIN**.

EXPLICITLY, disertis (*disertis verbis not Lat.*). *Jm. disertis* *or* plane nominatim (*by name*).—*expressa*, aperte, perspicue (*expressly, clearly, &c.*). *Jm. perspicue* *or* aperte—*patentius* *or* expeditius (*opp. implicite* *or* abscondite, C.).—*pro certo* (*for certain*, e. g. affirmare).

EXPLICITNESS, *Crel.*—*perspicuitas* *or* evidentiâ (= *hypocrita*, C.) *are prope the nearest subit.*

EXPLODE, [*TRANS.*] *explodere* (*prop. to hiss of an actor*; *improp. of scouting, rejecting, &c.*; e. g. an opinion, sententiam; a kind of divination, genus divinationis, both C.).—*ejicere* (= *ἐκβάλλειν*, *to reject with scorn*; e. g. rationem Cynicorum). *Jm. explodere* *or* *ejicere*; *explodere* *or* *ejicere* (*both C.*). *Alth is exploded*, qd explosum est *or* ejectionis (*is generally rejected*); qd jam obsoletus, *or* propter vetustatem obsoletus (*is now obsolete*). [*TRANS.*] *erumpere* (e. g. *for bursting forth*; e. g. ignes ex Ætnæ vertice), cum crepitu erumpere (*aff. eruptionis crepitu*, *Plin.*).—*se emittit* (*af. nubium confictus ardor expressus se emisit*, C. *Divin. 2, 19, 44*)—*displodi* (*to burst asunder with a noise*; *of bladders, &c.*).

EXPLORE, [*PROPR.*] scrutari, perscrutari.—*pervestigare*, odorari *or* pervestigare (*like a hound*); *every corner*, in omnibus lateribus perperare.—*IMPROPR.* *explorare*—*exquirere* (*to search out*)—*pervestigare*; *indagare* *or* *pervestigare* (*to trace out accurately*)—*perapicere* (*to see through, get to the bottom of a thing*).—*Jm. perspicere* *or* *explorare*—*rimari* (*to look, as it were, into every cranny of a subject*; C.).—*explorare* *also* *of exploring a country* (e. g. Africam, C.).

EXPLOSION, eruptionis crepitus (*of the noise attending it*; *Plin. 16, 19, 14*).—*fulmen pulveris pyriti*: *to be shaken and laid waste by an e.*, concuti vastarique fulmine pulveris pyriti.

EXPORT, evehere (*opp. invhere*; e. g. merces, *Varr.*)—*exportare* (e. g. aurum, argentum, frumentum, &c.).—*Jm. evehere* *or* *exportare*. *To e. without paying duty*, occulte exportare (*to e. secretly*).

EXPORTS, merces exportatæ—*res*, quæ exportantur.

EXPORT-DUTY. See **EXPORTATION**.

EXPORTATION, exportatio (C., *opp. invectio*).—*The duty on e.*, portorium in merces exportandas impositum, *or*, fm context, portorium only (e. g. his pro rebus [*sc. exportatis*] quod portorium non esset datum, C.): *to pay the duty on e.*, pro rebus (exportatis *or* exportandis) portorium dare.

EXPOSE, exponere ci rei (*to place out, and thus to e. to the influence of a thing*; *in good prose only prop.*).—*opponere* ci rei (*to set over agst, to oppose, esp. to hold up on account of hostile force and for protection*; *prop. and fig.*)—*objicere* ci rei, *ad* *or* *in* qd (*to throw in the*

way, and so to e. to accident and hostile power).—propone-
re (to set *athg* forth; to place it as a common mark or
butt; e.g. to all the arrows of fate, omnibus tells fortune);
offerre ei rei or in qd (to bring or place over *agst*,
fig. for to e.). A place exposed to the sun, locus solibus
expositus: during the whole day, locus, qui toto die
solem accipit: a chamber exposed to the sun, cubiculum,
quod ambitus solis fenestris omnibus sequitur; cubi-
culum, quod plurimus sol implet et circumit or quod
plurimo sole perfunditur (*weh* almost always has the
sun); cubiculum, quod totius diei solem fenestris am-
plissimis recipit (the whole day): to e. a wound to the
cold, vulnus frigori obijcere or committere: to e. the
naked roots to the cold of winter, nudatas radices fri-
gori hiberno opponere: to be exposed to the cold, vim
frigoris excipere: to e. aby to the danger of death, obij-
cere qm morti: to e. one's safety, one's life to danger, in
discrimen offerre salutem or vitam suam: to e. oneself
to the danger of death for aby, se pro qd in periculum
capitis atque in vitæ discrimen inferre: to e. one's life,
oneself to the rage of the citizens, caput suum furori
civium obijcere: to e. oneself to dangers, se opponere,
offerre, committere pericula (ones se exponere peri-
culis is not good); pericula adire or inire or subire:
to e. oneself to all kinds of dangers, ad omne pericu-
lum se opponere: to e. oneself to danger for aby, se
pro qd offerre periculis or in discrimen; pro ea salute
se in dimicationes obijcere: to be exposed to every sud-
den danger, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum ob-
jectum esse: to e. oneself to the enemy, to the darts of
the enemy, copias, telia hostium se obijcere: to e. one-
self to envy, se offerre invidiæ; invidiam subire: to e.
oneself to various kinds of blame, in varias vituperationes
incurrere: to be more exposed to hatred, ad repre-
hendendum apertiores esse: exposed to a danger, pericu-
lo obnoxius: exposed to fortune, fortunæ obiectus.
'To be exposed to *athg*,' also patere ei rei; i. e. to lie,
as it were, open and defenceless *agst* its assaults. Virtus
is exposed to many and uncertain trials, virtus subjecta
sub variis incertisque casus: our life is exposed to all
the arrows of fate, omnibus fortunæ telis proposita est
vita nostra: aby's life is less exposed to the blows of
fortune, cs minus multa patent, quæ fortuna feriat.
|| To expose for sale, venditare. proponere. venale
proponere (to e. in public for sale),—proscribere (to e. or
offer for sale by public notice). To be exposed for sale,
licere, venum ire (g. t.).—venalem pendere (to hang out
for sale, to be offered for sale by a public notice).—|| To
expose a person, mittere qm in ora populi, or in
fabulas sermonesque hominum; traducere qm per ora
hominum (to make him the common talk, &c.).—evol-
vere qm tementis dissimulationis suæ, nudareque
(*unmask* him: L. 34, 24; C. de Or. 2, 86, 351). || To
expose a child, exponere infantem. || Exposed, i. e.
uncovered, unprotected, nudus, apertus (unprotected,
&c.); obiectus (e.g. fortunæ); obnoxius: to stand ex-
posed, ad omnes ictus expositum esse (to be exposed to
all blows); patere (to be open to the invasions of the
enemy; of countries; also improp. e.g. vulneri, morbis).

EXPOSITION, || *Explanation*, &c., explanatio.
interpretatio. explicatio. enarratio. enucleatio [Syn. in
EXPLANATION]. *Expositio* (an oratorical term)
... speciatim dicitur, quum post narrationem res, de
quibus in oratione dicturi sumus, breviter et absolute
exponimus. Ita certe definit Auct. Herenn. 1, 10. Ab
eâ diversa esse videtur, quam Cicero, Or. 3, 53, 'ex-
positionem sententiæ suæ' appellat. Quintilianus
simpliciter pro narratione dixisse expositionem
videtur." Ernesti. || *Act of exposing, or
state of being exposed, expositio* (late, of a child,
Just. 1, 4).—Crcl.

EXPOSITOR, explanator. interpres. explicator.
enarrator. *Not* expositor.

EXPOSTULATE, expostulare; with *aby*, cum qo;
about *athg*, de qâ re and qd; also followed by acc. and
infin. (C.). and by *quia* (Plaut.), cur (T.).—queri cum
qo (e.g. mecum; cum Fortuna, C.; de qâ re; also fol-
lowed by acc. and inf., or quod). Jn. expostulare et
queri. *Why did you not e. with me?* cur non mecum
questus es, or expostulasti? (C.).

EXPOSTULATION, expostulatio (e.g. quum esset
expost. facta, C.; expostulationes cum absente Pom-
peio, C.).—querela (complaint; e.g. epistola plena
querelarum. querela de injuriis; cum qo; de qo). To
be wearied with e.s., fessum esse expostulatione (e.g.
singulorum, T.).

EXPOSTULATORY, plenus querelarum (full of
complaints; e.g. epistola), Crcl. To send some orators
with an e. address, mittere oratores, qui expostularent,
&c.

EXPOSURE, Crcl. (See To EXPOSE; EXPOSITION.)
The power of bearing e. to the cold, patientia frigoris.

EXPOUND. See To EXPLAIN.

EXPOUNDER. See EXPOSITION.

EXPRESS, adj. expressus. apertus. perspicuus
(clear). certus. definitus (*fæd*, definite): in these e.
words, his ipsi verbis; disertè (ones not disertis ver-
bis; *weh* is not Lat.); expresse (e.g. conscriptus): un-
der the e. condition that, that not &c., eâ conditione ut,
ne &c.

EXPRESS, s. tabellarius datâ operâ missus.—cur-
sor datâ operâ dimissus (see Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; 7, 12,
6). To send an e., datâ operâ mittere tabellarium.

EXPRESS, v. || To signify, declare, expri-
mere.—significare (to signify, to indicate).—verbis de-
clarare, demonstrare, significare, verbis or dicendo ex-
primere (to signify or indicate by words). To e. fully or
accurately by words, verbis consequi, exsequi; expri-
mere qd: to e. a meaning, sententiam efferre verba:
to e. one's feelings, animi sensum expri-
mere (to give an accurate representation of them; C. Or. 55, 185; Suet.
Oct. 86); sensa expri-
mere dicendo (C. de Or. 1, 8, 32):
to e. *athg* in good Lat., Latine dicere qd aptis verbis.
To e. oneself, loqui, dicere (to speak); verbis uti (to
use such and such words); scribere (to write); to e. one-
self in Latin, Latina lingua loqui; Latine loqui, dicere,
scribere: to be able to e. oneself well in Latin, Latine
scire: to e. oneself correctly, apte dicere; aptis uti
verbis: to e. oneself elegantly and in a polished man-
ner, ornate politè dicere: to e. oneself with spirit,
luculente dicere, scribere. Plato frequently e.s. himself
thus, Plato sæpe hanc orationem usurpat: on this point
Metrodorus e.s. himself still better, quod idem meliori-
bus etiam verbis Metrodorus: well expressed, verbis
apte comprehensum et conclusum.—|| To press out,
exprimere.

EXPRESSIBLE, by Crcl.

EXPRESSION, || The act of expressing, enun-
ciatio (of a thought): the art of e., ars enunciatix.
|| Speech, word, &c. employed in expressing
sentiments, vox. verbum. vocabulum (a word; Syn.
in Word).—oratio (the compass of many words or e.s.;
a speech): a legal e., vocabulum forense; a military
(nautical) e., vocabulum militare or castrense; vocabu-
lum nauticum: lofty e.s., verba splendida: polished
e.s., verba exulta: choice e.s., verba lecta, quæ sita
or exquisita; dicendi lumina: studied e.s., verba appa-
rata: unnatural e.s., far-fetched e.s., contortiones or-
ationis: most suitable, most significant e.s., verba maxime
cujusque rei propria: to use flattering e.s. to aby, hono-
rifica erga qm sermone uti. I have no suitable e. for
athg, verbis satis dicere non possum: that for *weh* it
is difficult to find an e., res ad eloquendum difficilis.
—|| Of the eyes, in painting, &c., argumē (the
free e. in the human face *weh* shows the individual
character of the person; also powerful e. in a picture):
eyes in *weh* there is e., oculi arguti. Without any
expression, languens, languidus (of style, &c.); iners
(of the eye, in poetry).

EXPRESSIVE, significans (significant, of words;
also of persons; solos esse Atticos tenues et lucidos et
significantes, Q.).—fortis (powerful, of a speech).—
nervosus. gravis (powerful, of a speaker).—loquax
(speaking, &c., of the eyes; also of the whole counte-
nance).—argutus (C.).—significativus (= quod signi-
ficat; very late; with gen. Ulp.; enunciativus... simul et
quantitatis et æstimationis significativus).

EXPRESSIVELY, significanter (in a manner that
conveys a clear meaning, pointedly expressed; C., Q.).—
Gell. uses consignatus and consignate.—ex-
presse (Auct. ad Her., and Col.; quod ipsum Hesiodus
expressius hoc versus significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29).—ar-
gute (e.g. cleverly, pointedly, dicere, &c.).

EXPRESSIVENESS, significantia with magna,
tanta, &c. (e.g. tanta in quibusdam ex periculo petitis
significantiæ).—proprietas (the e. derived fm the exact
suitableness of the expression; tanta verborum pro-
prietas, Q.).—gravitas (the weight; e.g. sententiarum,
verborum).—arguties (acute turns, &c. in an oration,
and also what is striking, &c. in a work of art; e.g.
Parrhasius primus dedit argutias vultus, Plin.).

EXPRESSLY, his ipsi verbis.—diserte (ones Not
disertis verbis).—diserte et plane.—perspicue (clearly).
—nominatim (by name).—omnino (e.g. non usquam id
quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit idem valent,
C. Tusc. 5, 9, 24). To order or command e., nomi-
natim decernere, præcipere: a messenger e. sent, nun-
cius ad id missus. I have e. enjoined it upon him, hæc
proprie mandavi (see C. Att. 5, 2, 1): each vessel has its
cover made e. for itself, opercula sunt dolliis priva: there

are many laws such a. forbid &c., plurimae leges vetant planissimè (or disertissime).

EXPROBRATE, exprobrare. See UPBRAID.

EXPROBRATION, exprobratio. See UPBRAIDING, REPROACH.

EXPUGNATION, expugnatio (C., Cæs.).

EXPULSION, expulso (only in expulsiōnes vicinorum, C., but once in him is enough).—ejectio (also once in C., and nowhere else; mortem et ejectionem timeamus; Lucr. has ejectionem, ſu).—depulsiō (the driving away, mall, dolor, &c.). Very often by past participle after the *e.* of Tarquin, expulso or pulso Tarquinio: after the *e.* of his daughter, expulsi atque exturbati filia.

EXPULSION, Crci.

EXPUNCTION. See ABOLITION.

EXPUNGE, expungere.—radere. eradere.—extinguere. delere, inducere.—litura tollere or corrigere [SYN. in ERASE]. To *e.* a deli, nomen expungere. nomen tollere de tabula. || IMPROPR. See ANNUL.

EXPURGATION, purgatio.

EXPURGATORY, Crci. 'The *e. index*.' *catalogus librorum, qui a Papā non probantur; or *quos Pontifici legere vetantur.

EXQUISITE, exquisitus (prop. sought out fm different quarters; impropr. of *e.* learning, tortures, &c.).—conquisitus (prop. sought out and brought together fm different quarters, esp. of dainties; also of drugs, and opp. obivus dicitur, of rhetorical figures).—subtilis (fine, nice, hence acute, &c., *e. g.* iudicium); often by eximius, egregius, summus, &c. Jn. eximius et præstans (C.). The most *e. tortures*, summus cruciatus (*e. g.* summo cruciatus Varius perit, C.), and by the superlatives of other adjectives; *e. g.* ears of the most *e. delicacy*, aures, quarum est superlativum iudicium; of the most *e. flavour or scent*, sapore præstantissimus (Plin., who uses *sapor*, of scent): *e. beauty*, eximia pulchritudo or facies (C.); of *e. beauty*, eximius formā: *e. abilities*, eximium ingenium: *e. pain*, dolor magnus atque incredibilis; dolor acerbissimus. || The application of exquisitus, conquistus, is very limited.

EXQUISITELY, egregie. eximie. excellenter. See EXCELLENTLY.

EXQUISITENESS, excellentia. præstantia. excellentia magnitudoque. (See EXCELLENCE).—cruciatus (torture; *e. g.* of *exquisite pain*).—exsuperantia (once only omnis exsuperantia virtutis; all extraordinary virtue, C.).

EXSICCATE, exsiccare (C.).—desiccare (Plaut.).

EXSICCATION, siccatio (the act).—siccitas. ariditas (the state).

EXSUPERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinci potest.—exsuperabilis (T.).—superabilis (L., T.).—vincibilis (Ter.).—expugnabilis (L., of a city).

EXTANT. To *b. e.*, extare (*e. g.* extant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum; extant literæ, leges, &c.).—manere (to remain; monumenta manserunt ad nostram ætatem, Np.).

EXTEMPORAL, } subitus et fortuitus (spoken
EXTEMPORANEOUS, } on a sudden call without
EXTEMPORARY, } preparation. C. Orat. 1, 53,
150).—extemporalis (Q. and the younger Plin.). It is plain that the beginning of it was quite *e.*, initium nihil præparatum habuisse manifestum est: there was no suspicion of its not being *e.*, nulla erat meditationis suspicio (C.). The power of *e. speaking*, *facultas ex tempore dicendi (Krebs); but Suet. uses extemporalis facultas (Tit. 3); and, of a ready *e. speaker*, promptus et facilis vel ad extemporalitatem usque. See EXTEMPORE.

EXTEMPORE, adj. and adv. subitus, or subitus et fortuitus, with substantives (Krebs) for wh. we find extemporalis in the *sliv. age*, or by subit. ex tempore, with verbs: an *e. speech*, oratio subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitata): readiness at *e. speaking*, ex tempore dicendi facultas (Krebs) extemporalis facultas, extemporalitas, post-Aug. Suet.). To *speak e.*, subito or ex tempore dicere (opp. parate atque cogitate dicere): to compose verses *e.* (or impromptu), ex tempore versus fundere, or poemata facere: an *e.* (or impromptu) poet, in fingendis poemathibus (or carminibus) promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet. Tit. 3).

EXTEMPORIZE, subito or ex tempore dicere. To *e. poetry*, versus ex tempore fundere. in fingendis poemathibus promptus et facilis esse vel ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet.).—ex tempore poemata facere (aft. Suet. Gram.). Not to be able to *e.*, *non posse nisi parate (atque cogitate) dicere.

EXTEND, || TRANS. extendere (of both space and time).—distendere (to stretch out; *e. g.* arma, a

battle-array).—explicare (to unfold, lines in battle, &c.).—proferre. propagare. promovere (to give a further extent to, one's dominion, boundaries; to a certain place; usque ad locum, loco tenus)—ducere. producere (to *e.*, in respect of time). To admit of a widely extended application (of a thing), latus patere: to *e.* a thing to all, rem vulgare: to *e.* itself, sese extendere; extendi; diffundi; patecere; diffundi et patecere (to spread itself far and wide); progredi (to advance, increase).—|| INTRANS. porrigi (to be stretched out far before the sight of the observer, of countries)—pertinere (to reach, in respect of space or circuit; fig. to have influence, reference.—Krebs) Pertingere is quite un-Class.).—patere (to lie open to a certain point, so that one can look over it, of countries; fig. to have an extensive circuit of relation or operation).—excurrere. procurare (to run or *e.* in a certain direction, esp. of a country, a mountain). To *e.* far, late patere (also fig. to be of wide extent): to *e.* far into the country, longe introrsus pertinere: to *e.* too far, longius excurrere (also fig. of a speech, when it departs fm its proper subject): to *e.* to a place, attingere (with acc.): to *e.* to the sea, excurrere usque ad mare; patere usque ad mare (both of a country): to *e.* into a country, into the sea, excurrere or eminare in mare (of a promontory).—excurrere in terram (of a mountain ridge, &c.): the dominion of the king does not *e.* beyond Italy, *fines imperii regis terminatur Italia: the power of the Etrurians extended far both by sea and land, opes Tuscanorum late terrā marique patere: the fame of his glory extended fm the Rhine to the Euphrates, admirationis ejus fama Rhenum Euphratemque conjunxit: a precept, a law *e.'s* far, præceptum, lex late patet: an edict *e.'s* to all, edictum ad omnes pertinet: a law *e.'s* to all, lex diffusa in omnes: his property, his power does not *e.* far, haud multum valet opibus.

EXTENSIBLE. See DILATABLE.

EXTENSIBILITY. See DILATABILITY.

EXTENSION, porrectio (act of stretching out; *e. g.* digitorum, opp. contractio).—projectio (*e. g.* brachii, C. Orat. 18, 59).—propagatio (*e. g.* finium, temporis miserrimi, vitæ, C.).—prolatio (*e. g.* finium, temporum perditum, C.).—productio (lengthening; opp. contractio temporis, C.; also of lengthening syllables in pronunciation, opp. correatio).—distentio (*e. g.* nervorum, Cels.).—(Krebs) expansio, very late, Cels. Aur.).—(Krebs) extensio (Vit.), and extensio (Feg. Vit.).

EXTENSIVE, diffusus (prop. of trees, enclosures, &c.; then impropr. opus, &c.).—extensus (extended; castra quam extensissima potest valles locat, L.).—late patens (*e. g.* imperium). To possess *e. influence*, largiter posse: an *e. valley*, magna vallis (Cæs.). *e. plains*, campi patentes or camporum patensium æquora (C.): a very *e. forest*, silva infinitæ magnitudinis (Cæs. B. G. 6, 10): to have an *e. acquaintance*, multos habere amicos; *multis notum esse et familiarem: varied and *e. learning*, *eruditionis copia et varietas: a man of *e. learning*, *homo abundans doctrinā: an *e. business*, mercatura magna et copiosa (C.). See GREAT.

EXTENSIVELY, large. copiose. Jn. large et copiose.—late (widely). See WIDELY.—(Krebs) extense (Tert.); extente (Amm.). very late.

EXTENSIVENESS, || Extent, vid. || Extensibility, vid.

EXTENT, s. || Compas, ambitus, circuitus. circumscriptio. complexus: wide *e.*, latus ambitus; amplitudo: to be of wide or vast *e.*, habere magnum, or latum, ambitum; late patere: in *e.*, in circuitu; circuitu.

EXTENUATE, extenuare, attenuare (prop. to make thin; then to weaken, enfeeble; also to represent any as less than it is [exten. opp. augere verbis; atten. opp. amplificare]; exten. crimen, C.).—elevare (*e. g.* crimen, Q. opp. premere; also: to use a milder term, a euphemism, as by calling avarice parsimony, Q.).—minuere (opp. augere, to lessen, culpam, Q. 7, 4, 15).

EXTENUATION, extenuatio (as an oratorical fig.; the weakening the force of an accusation, C., Q.).—immutatio criminis (Q., but in a formal division of the kinds of defence).—(aliqua) excusatio, or aliquid excusationis, may often do. To admit of some *e.*, habere qd excusationis (C.). It is no *e.* of your crime, that you committed it in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causā peccaveris: to plead any *e.* of a crime, excusare qd (acc. of the thing pleaded in excuse).

EXTERIOR, exterior (opp. interior). See EXTERNAL.

EXTERIOR, s. facies (the form in which an object presents itself, the whole exterior appearance).—figura (the external outline, by which things differ fm each other).—for-

ma (μορφή, the form in respect of colour and beauty).—species (the appearance presented by a body).—habitus (σχήμα, the peculiar habit, form, and constitution of a body imparted by nature; opp. cultus).—cultus (external ornament in dress, &c.).—habitus (with and without) corporis; forma et habitus et cultus.—cultus habitusque.—corpus (the body as the receptacle of the soul, opp. animus). A pleasing *e.*, venusta forma, species: to have a good, respectable *e.*, formā (or facie) honestā esse; *cs* species est honestissima: to have a rough *e.*, *ci* est asper et indecens habitus: to value *aby* according to his *e.*, hominem ex veste aut ex conditione, quae vestis nobis circumdata est, aestimare.

EXTERMINATE, exterminare (prop. to drive out of the boundaries of a place; *ex*, *de*, or a *qo* loco), or extirpare. delēre. exstinguere. excidere: to *e.* utterly, *cs* rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes *cs* rei stirpes ejicere; *qd* funditus tollere. *Jn.* extirpare et funditus tollere (*e. g.* superstition; the last also of faults, passions).—*e* naturā rerum evellere (*C.*): to *e.* a tribe, &c., gentem penitus excidere (*Pell.*); gentem ad internecionem interimere: to *e.* the drones, universum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere: to *e.* the males of his brother's family, stirpem fratris virilem interimere (*L.*): to *e.* a family, *domum vacuum facere; stirpem interimere (*Np., L.*); domum cum stirpibus eruere (*aff. V. Geo. 2, 209*): to *e.* the enemy, hostes delēre, ad internecionem delēre, redigere, adducere, or cedere; occidione cedere or occidere (*esp. by the sword*): to *e.* exterminated, funditus interire; totum perire; ad internecionem venire; ad internecionem perire (*per. by a pestilence*): to *e.* the whole race of tyrants, genus tyrannorum ex hominum communitate exterminare (*C.*).

EXTERMINATION, internecio.—excidium (= exsedium). War of *e.*, bellum internecivum; bellum infinitum: to carry on a war of *e.*, bellum ad internecionem gerere; bello internecivo certare; bellum gerere cum *qo*, uter sit, non uter imperet.—*cs* internecivus (*Frend*) or internecinus.

EXTERMINATOR, eversor (overthrower, civitatis, hujus imperii, *C.*).—extinctor (*e. g.* patris, conjurationis, *C.*).—perditor (opp. conservator reipublicae, *C.*).

EXTERNAL, extraneus (opp. to what is on or in the thing itself; *e. g.* propter quam extran. causam, opp. to the thing, ipsa propter se; also 'not belonging to us', opp. our relations, country, &c., *C.*).—extrarius (external, opp. to oneself; *e. g.* utilitas aut in corpore posita est, aut in rebus extrariis, *Q.*).—externus (outward, locally; applied to either things or persons; opp. intestinus, or [post-Class.] internus; also quod est extra (*e. g.* illa, quae sunt extra, *e. goods, C.*).—Comp. exterior, when spoken of two things (opp. interior): the *e.* portion, pars exterior: *e.* ornamenta, extranea ornamenta: *e.* advantages, bona externa, bona corporis (of personal advantages): *e.* heat, tempus externus: *e.* applications, remedia, quae extrinsecus adhibentur (of remedies applied externally): *e.* aid, adjuvamenta externa et adventicia: to contemplate *e.* objects, ea, quae extra sunt, contemplari (*C.*): the lungs draw in the *e.* air, pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt (*C.*): at the sight of some *e.* object, objectā re (*e. g.* terribili) extrinsecus; not excited by any *e.* force, neque (non) ullā vi extrinsecus excitatus.

EXTERNALLY, extrinsecus, extra.—specie (in external appearance). Remedies that are applied *e.*, remedia, quae extrinsecus adhibentur.

EXTINCT, extinctus (*e. g.* ignis). To become *e.* (as a family), vacuum fieri funeribus (*see L. 1, 46*); interire. deficere. perire.

EXTINCTION, extinctio (prop. and impropr.).—extinctus, ūs (*Plin.*): *cs* restructio only *C. de Fin. 2, 3, extr.*; in the sense of quenching thirst).—Interitus (improp. the destruction and total loss of *athg.*; *e. g.* legum, reipublicae, &c.). *Jn.* occasus interitusque. To cause the *e.* of *athg.*, afferre interitum *cs* rei.

EXTINGUISH, extinguere (ignem, lumen, lucernam).—restinguere (flammam, &c.). To *e.* a fire (= conflagration), incendium restinguere (*S., L.*); compescere (*Plin.*): the fire is extinguished, vis flammæ opprimitur. || IMPROPR. extinguere. delēre. *Jn.* extinguere atque delēre (*e. g.* omnem improbitatem); extinguere atque opprimere (*e. g.* *cs* potentiam). To *e.* hope, spem praecidere, eripere, adimere. To *e.* *aby*'s suspicion, suspicionem *ex* animo *cs* delēre.

EXTINGUISHABLE, quod extingui, deleri, &c. potest.—*cs* extinguiibilis, Lactant.

EXTINGUISHER, extinctor (prop. incendii, *C.*). (331)

—|| Of a candle, prop. pinguis (used by Virg. for a sort of 'damper' over the pipe of a water-organ).

EXTIRPATE, || Root out (prop.), vid. — || IMPROPR. extirpare. delēre. exstinguere. excidere: thoroughly, utterly, *cs* rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes *cs* rei stirpes ejicere; *qd* funditus tollere. *Jn.* extirpare et funditus tollere (*e. g.* superstition; the last also of faults, passions, &c.); *e* naturā rerum evellere (annihilare): to *e.* a nation, gentem penitus excidere, gentem ad internecionem interimere; his brother's male offspring, stirpem fratris virilem interimere; a family, *domum vacuum facere. stirpem interimere. domum cum stirpibus eruere (*aff. V. Geo. 2, 209*); the drones, universum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere; all human feeling in *aby*'s mind, omnem humanitatem *ex* animo *cs* extirpare.

EXTIRPATION, extirpatio (prop.).—extinctio, excidium (improp.).

EXTOL, *qm* laudibus tollere, efferre, ornare (*cs* not elevare. verbis elevare *qm* = to run him down); to the skies, *qm* miris modis laudare. *qm* or *qd* miris laudibus praedicare. *cs* laudes in astra tollere.

EXTOLLER. See PRAISE.

EXTORT, exprimere or extorquere *ci* *qd* or *qd* ab (or *ex*) *qo*. expugnare *qd*; from *aby*, a *qo*; executere *qd* (to take by force). To *e.* money, pecuniam per vim capere: to *e.* money *fm* *aby*, pecuniam a *qo* extorquere or extorquere atque eripere; pecuniam *ci* or numulorum *qd* ab (or *ex*) *qo* exprimere; aurum expugnare ab *qo*: to *e.* *athg.* by violence and fear *fm* *aby*, vi metuque extorquere *ci* *qd*; by threatening, minis extorquere, &c.; by threatening him with a law-suit, *qd* a *qo* litium terrore abradere (*C.*): to *e.* a confession *fm* *aby*, exprimere *ci* confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut *qs* fateatur.

EXTORTER. See EXTORTIONER.

EXTORTION, || Of money, violenta exactio: to accuse of *e.* (in a province), postulare *qm* de repetundis or repetundarum: to condemn *for* *e.*, damnare *qm* de repetundis: accused of *e.*, pecuniarum repetundarum reus.

EXTRACT, || Draw forth, extrahere (prop. *e. g.* telum *e* corpore; *qm* domo latitantem; *cs* trahere telum *e* corpore, † *Q.*).—exprimere (prop. to squeeze out; *e. g.* pecuniam a *qo*; also *impr.* to *e.* a denial, that, exprimere, ut se [scisse] *qd* neget).—vellere. evellere. (pluck or pull out, vell. pluviam, comam, pilos; evell. dentes, *Plin.*; aculeum severitatis). To *e.* *athg.* by the roots (*fig.*), *cs* rei omnes radicum fibras evellere (*C.*): to *e.* teeth, dentes evellere (*Plin.*), excipere (*Cels.*); eximere (*id.*): to *e.* bones (*e. g.* *fm* a wound), ossa legere (*e. g.* postquam oculus effusus est, et in capite lecta ossa, *Sen. Ben. 5, 24*, but quoted *fm* *Cels.*; there are, however, different readings, ejecta; Fickert conjectures fracta. See Görenz. ad *C. de Legg. Eccurs. 1, p. 289*). The sun *e.* the colour of *athg.*, solis radii lambendo colorem eripiunt *ex* *qā* re: to *e.* a secret *fm* *aby*, elabidiri or expiscari *qd*. || To draw forth one substance *fm* another (*e. g.* by chemical or other process), trahere (to draw); *e. g.* stirpes succum trahunt ex terrā, *C.*).—exprimere (to express; of oils, &c., *e. g.* succus nuci expressus).—seccare (to secrete; *e. g.* succum a reliquo cibo; bilem ab obo, *C.*).—elicerē (*e. g.* ferrum *e* terrae cavernis, *C.*; ignem lapidum conflictu; and *fig.* verbum *ex* *qo*; sententiam *cs*, *C.*).—To take a portion *fm* a work, excerpere (ex libro).—exscribere (to write out), eligere (to select). Extracted passages, electa (*Plin. Ep. 3, 5*, *cs* not excerpts), eclogarii (*C. Att. 16, 2*), —eclogae (*Varr. ap. Charis.*). To *e.* the most beautiful passages of a work, ex scripto flores decerpere (*aff. Plin. Ep.*). || In Mathematics, extrahere (as *i. t.*). To *e.* the square root, radicem quadratam extrahere.

EXTRACT, *locus *ex* *qo* excerptus. Extracts, eclogarii (*C. Att. 16, 2*); electa, orum. A book of *e.*, electorum commentarius. *cs* excerpts not found, Krebs. To make an *e.*, *qd* excerpere; excscribere: to make an *e. fm* a book, *e* libro excerpere (to take passages). || An *e.* (in pharmacy), succus *ci* rei expressus (*e. g.* nuci, *Plin.*).—decoctum (*Plin.*).

EXTRACTION, || (PROPR.) evulsio (*e. g.* dentis), Crcl.—|| IMPROPR. Descend, genus (family).—stirpes (stock)—origo (origin). Of good *e.*, honesto genere (natus); honesto loco ortus: of low *e.*, humilii or obscuro, or ignobili loco natus.—obscuris ortus majoribus. By *e.* a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanum, civitate Romanum. A Macedonian by *e.*, natione Macedo.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, quod sit intra domesticos pa-

rietas (in a private house, not in court); *quod fit extra iudicium; *quod non coram iudicibus agitur (extra iudicialis is a word formed by the moderns).

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, intra domesticos parietes (C., but of a cause pleaded before Cæs. at his own house); *extra iudicium; extra iudicii formulas.

EXTRAMUNDANE, Crel. with *extra hunc mundum; *qui extra hunc mundum est, &c. **EXTRAMUNDANUS** (Marc. Cap.), ultramundanus (Appul. and Marc. Cap.) very late.

EXTRANEUS, extraneus (very seld. extr. qd causa, Auct. ad Her.).—**EXTERNUS**.—**ADVENTICIUS**.—**JX. EXTERNUS** et adventicius.

EXTRAORDINARILY, extra ordinem. *præter morem or consuetudinem (contrary to manners or customs). Incredibiliter (incredibly). mire, mirifice (wonderfully, strikingly, remarkably). mirum in modum. mirum quantum. Incredible quantum (see Benecke, Justin 8, 2, 5, p. 125; Duker, Flor. 4, 2, 74); summe (most highly). In connexion with an adj. it is frequently expressed by the superlative; as, e. beautiful, formosissimus; pulcherrimus; uchi is strengthened by summe or vel maxime; e. g. one who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius (that happens agst the regular order and established form).—**INSUITATUS**. insolitus. insolens. non vulgaris (unusual, uncommon).

—**NOVUS**. inauditus. novus et inauditus (new and never before heard of).—**INCREDIBILIS** (incredible).—**RARUS**. singularis (rare, singular in its kind).—**MIRUS**. mirificus (wonderful, astonishing, remarkable, in a good and bad sense).—**INSIGNIS** (distinguished).—**SUMMUS** (very great).

Often by extra ordinem. The e. expectations we entertain of you, spem, quam extra ordinem, &c. de te habemus (C.; so extra ordinem ei bellum committere, provinciam decernere, &c.). An e. ambassador, *legatus extra ordinem missus: an e. member or associate, *extra ordinem societati ascriptus: e. honours, *honores solito majores: to impose an e. burden, extra ordinem imperare ei qd: e. enjoyment, incredibilis voluptas: e. desire of agh, mirum cs rei desiderium: e. love, singularis or incredibilis amor: e. mental power, divina vis ingenii: an e. speaker, divinus in dicendo; præcipuus eloquentia.—**AFRICANUS**, e. both as a man and as a general, Africanus, singularis et vir et Imperator: to possess e. talents, plus in quo est ingenii, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. E. virtus, exsuperantia virtutis.

EXTRAVAGANCE, || *Wandering beyond fixed limits*, error (in a speech); oratio vagans (See DIRECTION). || *Impetuosity* (of passion, &c.), intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia.—**CUPIDITATUM** cæcus impetus (qst. cupiditates in alium cæco impetu incurrentes). Extravagances, stulte facta: he committed many e.s., multa stulte fecit.—|| *Lavish expenditure*, effusio, profusio (as act).—**SUMPTUS** effusi or profusi (lavish expenses).—**PROFUSA** luxuria (excessive inclination for luxury, splendour, sensual indulgence, &c.).—**NIMIA** liberalitas.

EXTRAVAGANT, || *Wandering beyond fixed limits*, &c., longius progrediens, evagans (in a speech).—**INTEMPERANS**. effrenatus (in indulgence of lusts, &c.).

—|| *Immoderately expensive*, luxuriosus. ad luxuriam effusus. luxuria diffusus (of very expensive, luxuriant habits).—**LARGUS** (spending largely).—**PRODIGUS** (C. makes prodigi the faulty, liberales the good species of largi). To be very e., extra modum sumptu et magnificentiâ prodire. || *Excessive*, immodestus (exceeding all bounds; of men or things; e. g. fautor histrionum; largitio).—**IMMODERATUS** (not restrained; of things; e. g. cupiditas, luxuria).—**EFFUSUS** (pouring itself out beyond its ordinary limits, e. g. lætitia hilaritas, sumptus; also of persons, e. g. effusor in largitione).—**PROFUSUS** (with nearly the same meaning; lætitia, hilaritas, sumptus.—**EPULÆ**, convivia).—**NIMIUS** (too much; too great).—**IMPOTENS** (powerless, in passion, to restrain itself; lætitia, cupiditas; postulatium).

—**INANUS** (senseless; cupiditas).—**NIMIS** exquisitus (too recherché; e. g. munditia, C.).

EXTRAVAGANTLY, || *Excessively*, immoderate (e. g. to bid, licet).—**IMMODESTE** (e. g. to give, love, praise oneself).—**EFFUSUS** (exultare, donare).—**PROFUSUS** (e. g. sumptui deditum esse; laudare, qd exstruere).

—**PRODIGE** (prodigally; e. g. vivere, C.).

EXTRAVAGATE, longius evagari.—**LONGIUS** evagari et tamquam exultare (of the appetites; C.).

EXTRAVASATE, transudare. To be extravasated, transudasse (of the blood; Plin. 11, 38, 91).—*extra venas diffundere.

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EXTRAVASATION, Crel.

EXTREME, adj. extremus (that is furthest fm me; hence fig. extreme, i. e. commanded by necessity, departing fm the usual custom).—**ULTIMUS** (the last in a real or supposed series; hence fig. the last, that still remains after others; that one can think of only after the others).—**SUMMUS** (the highest; hence fig. that exceeds or surpasses every thing; that can be surpassed by nothing). e. part, pars extrema: e. danger, ultimum discrimen; summum periculum. An e. remedy, anceps auxilium (cf. Cels. 2, 10). E. remedies must be tried in e. cases, si perituros sit, qui laborat, nisi temerariâ quoque via fuerit aditus . . . satius est auxilium experiri, quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10): to be brought into e. danger, in ultimum discrimen adduci; in summum periculum vocari: e. misfortune, extremum malorum; extremus casus: e. need, summæ angustie; extremæ res; extrema or ultima (dangerous state); ultimum or extremum inopia; summa inopia (e. want): to fall into e. poverty, venire ad ultimum or extremum inopiam: on account of the e. cold, propter vehementiam frigoris (Vitr.).—|| *Extreme unction*, *extrema unctio (t. t.).

EXTREME, s. By adj. summus. The e. of right is the e. of wrong, summum jus summa injuria. To run into e.s., *modum excedere in contrarias partes; nimis vehementem esse in utramque partem; plus minusve facere (see Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31; Phorm. 3, 3, 21, Ruhnck.).

EXTREMELY, summe, summopere (most highly).—quam or vel maxime (very much; beyond measure): e. courteous to aby, summe officiosus in qm: e. pleasant, summe jucundus: e. proper, summe decorus. It is also frequently rendered by the superlative; its with the addition of summe or vel maxime; e. g. a person who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTREMITY (= extreme danger, &c.), extrema, pl. extrema fortuna; extremum discrimen, &c. To be reduced to e., extrema or extremam fortunam pati; in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (of things). || *The extremities of the body*, partes membrorum extremae: the e.s. are cold, frigidus extremas partes morbus urget (Cels.). of boughs, cacuminum digiti, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin., but comparing it to a body).

EXTRICATE, extrahere ex re. expirare re. eripere ex or a re.—**LIBERARE** re or a re.—**EXSOLVERE** re.—**EXIMERE** re or ex re. To e. oneself fm agh, se exsolvere or relaxare qd re; se expirare a re, ex re, re, or absol. (ab omni occupatione, C.; ex his laqueis, C.; ex hac turbâ, Plaut.; ærumnis, curâ, Ter.; sapientis est, quam stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expirare, C.).—**EXPLICARE** se (C. Ferr. 2, 5, 58, 81).—**EXUERE** se (e. g. ex laqueis).—**EXTRAHERE** se ex qd re (e. g. ex periculis, malis, C.).—**ERIPERE** se ex qd re (e. g. ex complexu cs).—**EXSOLVERE** se (e. g. corpore, V.; occupationibus, C.; e. nervis, Lucr.).—**PLANARE** se relaxare (e. g. animus—corporis vinculis).—**DEJICERE** or depellere qd (e. g. drive away; fear, an error, &c.). To e. aby fm debb, liberare qm are alieno. A means of extricating oneself, ratio expediendæ salutis.

EXTRINSICAL. See **EXTERNAL**.

EXTRUDE. See **EXPEL**.

EXTRUSION. See **EXPULSION**.

EXTUBERANCE. See **PROTUBERANCE**.

EXUBERANCE. See **EXCESS**.—**EXUBERATIO** (opp. defectio, Vitr.).; exuberantia (Gell.).

EXUBERANT. See **EXCESSIVE**, **LUXURIANT**, **GREAT**, &c. To be e., redundare (misy, but by no means always, of what is bad).—**NIMIS** or paulo nimius redundare (both C., of orators, style, &c.).—**EXUNDARE** atque exuberare (T.): to be full of e. mirth (of a speech), redundare hilaritate (C.).

EXUBERANTLY. See **EXCESSIVELY**, **LUXURIANTLY**.

EXULBERATE. See 'to be EXUBERANT.' **EXULCERARE**, exulcerare (both propr., eutem, Cels. AND IMPROPR. animum, gratiam, &c., C.).

EXULCERATION, exulceratio (Cels. propr.; IMPROPR. Sen.).—**ULCERATIO** (Plin.: in pl. Sen.).

EXULT, exultare (also with lætitia or gaudio; over agh, in qd re; e. g. in ruinis nostris; in agh, in qd re, e. g. in crudelitate; also exultare, quod).—**EXULTARI** (to rejoice in agh, de qd re, e. g. de salute omnium; also in hoc lætari, quod &c.; and with subst. lætandum puto casum tuum, I think men ought to e. in your misfortune, S.).—**JX. LÆTARI** et triumphare. See **REJOICE**.

EXULTATION, lætatio (Cæs.).—**EXSULTATIO** (Sen.).

To feel e., lætitia, gaudio exsultare; lætitiā gestire, &c. See TO EXULT.

EXUSTION, exustio (C. Rep. 6, 21).

EYE, v. aspicere qm or qd.—oculus in qd conicere or convertere.—spectare, aspicere.—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd. To e. *attentively, earnestly, &c.*, oculus non movēre or deicere a re (e.g. a c. vultu); oculi habitant in re; obtutuū figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in re or in qd: to e. *arckance*, oculis limis intueri or aspicere qd: in *an impudent manner*, impudentissimos oculos defigere in qm or qd (C. Phil. 11, 5, 10).

EYE, oculus (*dimin.* ocellus; also, with and without *mentis*, like acies *mentis*, of the e. of the mind).—lumen (*in prose usually* lumina oculorum, the light of the e.'s).—aspectus, conspectus (*right*): full of e.'s, ocellus; having e.'s, oculatus: that belongs to e.'s, ocellarius (also, that is concerned with e.'s) e.'s that have not begun to fall, acies incolumis: sharp e.'s, oculi acres et acuti: to have sharp e.'s, acriter vidēre; oculos acres et acutos habēre (*prop.*); perspicacem esse (fig.): that has sharp (i. e. *lyne*) e.'s, lyneceus: to have good e.'s, bene vidēre; bad e.'s (that do not see clearly), oculi hebetes: that has weak e.'s, lusciosus or luscitiosus (= qui vesperti non videt, *Varr. ap. Non.* 105, 13; but, according to *Fest.* and *Pulgent.* = 'qui clarius vesperti quam meridie cernit'), to have weak e.'s, oculi ei cœcutunt (*Varr. ap. Non.* 86, 12); a deep, hollow e., oculus conditus, tractus, concavus: a bright e., oculus lubricus et mobilis; oculus vegetus: a wit e., oculus languidus: languishing e.'s, oculi ignes fatentes: voluptuous, wanton e.'s, oculi lascivi; oculi, ut sic dicamus, veneri: speaking, expressive e.'s, oculi loquaces: to have weak or bear e.'s, lippire: one that has weak or bear e.'s, lippius, lippiens.

A) Phrases with eye in the nominative: the e.'s swim or water, oculi humectant (q. e., become moist or wet); lacrimæ ei oboritur (the e.'s are filled with tears; *fm. pain, joy, &c.*; the cause, in the abl.; an, gaudio, adventu es); facit qd ut oculi exsistent; facit qd delascramionem (of sharp and pungent food, of smoke which causes the e.'s to water); my e.'s pain me, oculi mihi dolent: if my e.'s do not deceive me, nisi (animus fallit aut) oculi parum prospiciunt: as far as the e. reaches, qua visus est; quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (as far as ever, &c.).

B) Phrases with eye in the accusative case. To please the e., arridet ei qd: to open the e.'s, oculos aperire (to open); oculos attollere (to raise); displicere (to open them for seeing); oculos ei restituere (to restore the sight of a blind man; *Suet.*): to open *aby's* wide, oculum diducere (of a surgeon, &c.): to open one's e.'s wide, diducere oculos (as in Q. 11, 3, 80, nares diducere; cf. *Cels.* 7, 7, § 4): to open one's e.'s wide at *athg*, aciem aciem intendere in qd; acriter intueri qd: to cast one's e.'s all around, circumferre oculos, diligenter circumspicere (*prop.*); ad omnia attendere (fig.): to cry one's e.'s out, totos effigere oculos; lacrimis confici (R. totos effigere oculos, Q. Decl. 4. *Freund omits the word*): to blind *aby's* e.'s by a gift or bribe, largitiōe ac animū cæcare: to attract the e.'s of people, conspiciū esse (of persons and things *weh strike the sight*; see *Bremi, Np. Att.* 13, 5; *Suet.* Oct. 45): to withdraw one's e.'s *fm* *aby* or *athg*, oculos deicere a qo, a re: to draw upon oneself the e.'s of all men, omnium oculos ad se convertere or in se vertere: to direct men's e.'s towards *aby*, conspiciū facere qm: all e.'s are turned, directed towards him, omnium oculi in eum sunt coniecti; omnium ora in eum sunt coniecta: to close or shut the e.'s, oculos operire (L., operios compressive oculos habere in dicendo) conivēre (e.g. in order to sleep; also at *athg*, ad qd [*prop.* e.g. at lightning, ad fulgur], or in qd re, fig. to commit at *athg*): to close the e.'s of a dying person, morienti operire oculos: to close one's e.'s for ever, convivenit somno conspiciū sempiterno. To fast one's e.'s with *athg*, oculos pascere qd re; fructum oculis capere, ex re.

C) Eye with prepositions, a) BEFORE. Before the e.'s, ante oculos (e.g. to wave or float, versari; to kill *aby*, trucidare).—in conspectu (e.g. to lie; of a country, esse; to stand, of a person, stare): sit in ore atque in oculis, or in ore only (e.g. que in ore atque in oculis provinciæ gesta sunt, C. *Ferr.* 2, 33, 81; in ore omnium versari): before one's (own) e.'s, sub oculis: before my e.'s, me spectante, inspectante, presente; coram me: to be done before the e.'s of all the world, in oculis hominum geri: to have before one's e.'s, habere ante oculos (*prop.* and *fig.*, e.g. to fancy, represent to oneself, ima-

gine); intueri (to keep in one's e.); observare (to observe); spectare (to take notice of, to regard); vidēre qd (to think upon *athg*, see *Oehm. C. Ecl.* 126): to come before the e.'s = to come under the e.'s; see below in *Uxor*: to put or place before the e.'s of *aby*, ante oculos or oculis ea qd proponere, exponere; oculis or sub aspectu subicere: to place or set before one's (own) e.'s, ponere, proponere, constituere sibi qd ante oculos; proponere qd oculis suis: to set *athg* clearly before *aby's* e.'s, dilucide docere, explicare (to explain clearly).—predicare qd (to represent emphatically; see *Held. Cæs.* 2, C. 1, 32): to figure, or picture before one's e.'s, representare imaginem ei rei (e.g. sceleris, Q. 6, 1, 31): to lie before the e.'s, in conspectu esse (*prop.* and *fig.*, to be visible, of a country, &c.); *fig.* ante or sub oculis positum esse; patere; ante pedes esse (*proverbially*); also manifestum, apertum esse (to be manifest or clear): to lie, so to say, before our e.'s, esse, ut ita dicam, in conspectu: to have before one's e.'s, qd ei in conspectu est (*prop.*); to be visible, of a country, &c.); qd intueri (to look at *athg*, in order to direct one's course by it): to do *athg* before *aby's* e.'s, sub oculis ea facere qd: test Capua should be taken before his e.'s, me in oculis *jes* Capua caperetur (L.). b) FOR. To be good for the e.'s, oculis mieri (see under *Good*). c) FROM. To learn, know, perceive, *athg fm* the e.'s of *aby*, e vultu es intelligere qd (what he designs or purposes).—ex vultu es conjecturam facere, quid velit, cupiat, sentiat (any one's wishes, &c., *off. C. Mur.* 21, 44). d) IN. To keep in one's e. (i. e. to look at with attention), contemplari qm intensis oculis: to keep *athg* in one's e., intueri, observare qd: *Home* appears to me to have had something of this kind in his e., mihi quidem *Home* hujusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur. e) ON or UPON. To keep a strict e. upon *aby*, qm observare, custodire: c) oculi qm non sentiem speculatorum custodire: to watch *aby* secretly, C. *Cal.* 1, 2, 6): to fix one's e.'s on the ground, oculos in terram defigere or deicere (both Q.); to keep one's e. upon *athg*, habere qd in oculis suis: to cast one's e.'s upon *aby*, oculos conicere ad or in qd (*prop.*); oculos adicere ei rei (also fig.): to cast one's e.'s upon *aby*, animū adicere ad qm: to fix one's e.'s upon *aby* (not to turn them away *fm* him), obtutuū figere in qo; oculos defigere in vultu es or in qm; oculi habitant in vultu es contemplari qm intensis oculis. f) UNDER. To fall under the e.'s, sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurrire; sub aspectum cadere or venire; aspectu sentiri; in aciem prodire (to become visible; the last, C. *Pam.* 6, 1, 5); conspiciū esse; conspici (to attract the e.'s of people, to be conspicuous; see *Bremi, Np. Att.* 13, 5. *Suet.* Oct. 45); qd nemo non videt, intelligi, perspicui (a thing is clear or apparent to every body): to come or fall under the e.'s of *aby*, in conspectum es venire (of persons), or cadere (of things, and rather adventitiously): to live constantly under the e.'s of people, in oculis habitare; assiduū in oculis hominum esse. g) WITH. To do *athg* with one's e.'s open, scientem facere qd: to see, observe with the e.'s, oculis cernere; aspectu sentire: to see with one's own e.'s, suis oculis uti: to set *athg* with one's own e.'s, oculis cernere; ipsum, præsentem vidēre qd: I have seen it with mine own e.'s, hisce oculis vidi; per- specti, or ipse vidi (see *Some reject oculis meis vidēre; but* *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 10, and *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 27, have it): to see well with the right (or left) e., dextro or sinistro oculo bene vidēre (C. *Dioc.* 1, 24): not to see well with the left (right) e., sinistro (dextro) oculo non æque bene uti posse; minus vidēre oculo sinistro (dextro): to wink with the e.'s, nictare. || The following Anglicisms must not be translated literally: to be fair, &c., in *aby's* e.'s, pulchrum videri, existimari, &c.: to be hidden *fm* *aby's* e.'s, qd ei ignotum or incognitum est, &c. || The corner of the e., angulus oculi: the socket of the e., cava (Lactant.). || Inflammation of the e., oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio; arida lippiitudo (Cels.; *Scrib. Larg.*). In late writers xerophthalmia, from Gr. ξηροφθαλμία: disease of the e., valetudo oculorum. || FIG. a) In trees, oculus, gemma (a bud, *Plin.* 17, 21, 35, § 153, different *fm* oculus): to put forth e.'s, gemmare; gemmascere; gemmas agere. b) An e. in a peacock's tail or a butterfly's wing, oculus (see *Plin.* 8, 17, 23). c) Bull's-e. medium. To hit the bull's-e., medium ferre (C. *Fat.* 17, 39, fig.). d) The mind's e., oculus (mentis) acies.

EYE-BALL, pupula, pupilla.—ares ipsa, quā cernimus, que pupula vocatur (C.).

EYE-BRIGHT (a plant), *euphrasia (Linn.).

EYE-BROW, supercilium.

EYE-GLASS, *perspicillum. *vitrum oculare. To wear an e.g., *oculos arte adjuvare.

EYELESS, SE BLIND.

EYELET, foramen (g. t. for any hole made by piercing).

EYE-LID, palpebra: to move the e.-l.'s, palpebrare: movement of the e.-l.'s, palpebratio (in late writers).

EYE-SALVE, collyrium.

EYE-SERVANT, jactans officia (one that makes a great display of his service before his master, aft. Phædr. 1, 5, 16); assentator, adulator (g. it., a flatterer).

EYE-SIGHT, to lose, amittere aspectus, his (C.), lumina oculorum. To lose one's e.-s., oculos amittere, perdere; aspectum amittere: to restore aby's e.-s., oculos ei restituere.

EYE-SORE. To be an e.-s. to aby, ei invisum or odiosum esse; qm pungere or urere; stimulum (nunc) esse ei (Com.).

EYE-TOOTH, dens caninus.

EYE-WATER, *liquor ophthalmicus; *liquor oculorum infirmis medena. medicamentum oculorum; pl. que oculis medentur.

EYE-WITNESS, oculatus testis (who saw that to which he bears testimony; opp. auritus testis, an ear-w., Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8); certus or certissimus testis (g. t. a sure, credible w.); certus auctor (a credible voucher): to know fm e.-w.'s, certis testibus or certis auctoribus commiseris: I am an e.-w. of athg, qd ipse vidi (I saw something myself); ei rei interfui (I was present at something); without e.-w.'s, remotis arbitris; sine arbitris.

F.

FABLE, v. fabulose narrare qd.—figere, comminisci qd (to feign, invent athg).—~~fab~~ Fabulari occurs nowhere in this sense.

FABLE, s. fabula, fabella (any fictitious narrative, any tale or story; hence of any mythological story, Æsopian fable, or dramatic piece; both also with facta, commenticia, composita, or poetica).—apologus (a fable, as a vehicle to convey a moral lesson, as the f.'s of Æsop, Phædrus, &c.).—commentum, res commenticia, mendacium (a fictitious story, untrue).—historia fabularis (the whole compass of mythology, Suet. Tib. 70). As the f. says, according to the f., ut est in fabulis; ut ferunt fabules: truth is often conveyed in the form of f., sub fabulis velut involucribus aspe veritas latet: to be fond of f.'s, fabulis ducti or delectari: to hold athg to be a f., falsum qd existimare.

FABRIC, || Building, vid. || Texture, &c., texturum (weaving).—textum, used subst. (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—textura (the manner in which athg is woven).—tela (prop. the thread, the web).—~~fab~~ fabrica refers prop. to the work of the faber, never to that of the textor.

FABRICATE, || PROPRI. fabricari (as a smith, carpenter, or the like).—texere (of a weaver)—conficere (g. t. to prepare). || IMPROPR. fabricari, but only with some particular words (e. g. fallaciam)—figere, comminisci (to feign, invent a false tale, commin. mendacium)—coquere, concocquere (concocci a tale).

FABRICATION, || PROPRI. fabricati (C.).—fabrīca (prop. the workshop of a faber; then his art or any work of his; and, impropr., of the scientific or artificial preparation of any structure or compound).—|| IMPROPR. fictio (Q.).—confictio (C. as act).—res ficta or commenticia or ficta et commenticia. Monstrous f.'s, monstra, portentosa: a mere f., mera mendacia (pl.).

FABULIST, fabularum or apologorum scriptor (~~fab~~ fabulator denotes rather a teller of anecdotes, or one who listens to anecdotes).

FABULOUS, fabulosus (like a fable, μυθώδης; but also belonging to a fable or myth; e. g. gods).—fabularis (that belongs to or concerns a fable or mythology, μυθικός; e. g. historia, Suet. Tib. 70).—fictus, commenticius, falsus (fictitious, untrue).—JN. fictus et commenticius. F. history, historia fabularis (the mythic and heroic history, Suet. Tib. 70); mythologia (Gramm.), or fabulæ (the f.'s or myths collectively; e. g. ut est in fabulis).

FABULOUSLY, fabulose.

FACE, facies (the f. in a physical point of view, as the forepart of the head, which may include the countenance, but does not do so necessarily; ὡς ὁ προσωπ. Also impropr. of the first appearance of athg, e. g. loci, (334)

causæ).—vultus (the countenance, as indicated by the eye, brow, &c.).—os (prop. the mouth; hence the character of the f., countenance, &c., the emotions being expressed chiefly by the muscles of the mouth; the proper word for f. = impudence). JN. facies vultusque (C., S.); os vultusque; os et vultus.—frons (the forehead, the brow, as indicating joy, shame, &c.). JN. oculi et frons. frons et vultus: before aby's f., coram qd; inspectante or presente qd; in conspectu es: to see aby f. to f., præsentem or prope qm intueri; præsens præsentem video: to praise aby to his f., laudare qm coram in os (Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5); præsentem qm laudare: a beautiful f., facies pulchra: a pretty f. (= woman), mulier lepidâ specie or facie venustâ: a noble f., facies liberalis: to look aby in the f., intueri in cs os et oculos: to say athg to one's f., liberrime profiteri apud qm: to let aby say athg unpleasant to one's f., ei os ad male audiendum præbere: to lie on one's f., in os pronum jacere (g. t.); in faciem cubare (in bed; opp. supinum cubare): to fall down on one's f., procumbere pronum in os; pronum concidere: athg bears on the f. of it that it is false, qd falsum se esse clamat (C.); so calliditatem clamitare: to speak the truth to his f., voces veras coram ingerere. To change the f. of the country, faciem loci vertere (T.); of the city, urbem faciem immutare (S.). An impudent or brazen f., os durum: aby has a hopelessly stupid f., vecordia prorsus inest in ea vultu: one might have seen there f.'s expressive of the most different emotions, varios vultus cerneret (L. 32, 48, estr.). Not to be able to look aby in the f., oculos ei submittere. To cheat aby before his f., oculos auferre ei (prov. L. 6, 15). To put a good f. on it, perficere faciem (to lay shame aside); tendere confidentiâ vultum (Q. 11, 5, 160; speaking, however, of it as a faulty oratorical trick); qd fronte et vultu fero belle (C. Att. 5, 10, 3; to pretend not to be annoyed at what one really is annoyed at); in re malâ animo bono uti (to make the best of a bad business). With what f. . . f. quo ore (e. g. ad eam redibo, quam contempserim, Ter.): you know the fellow's brazen f., nosti os hominis, nosti audaciam (C.). || To make a face, os torquere or distortuere: to make the most extraordinary f.'s, ducere os exquisitis modis. || Front (of a building, &c.), vid. || Præf. esse c. oculi (eye).—conspectus, aspectus (sight). || To withdraw fm aby's f., abire ex oculis &c.; recedere ex conspectu cs: to avoid his f., cs oculos or aspectum vitare; fugere cs conspectum. cs conspectu se subtrahere (t).

FACE, v. || To be situated or placed opposite to, a) Generally, *exadversus qm stare; contra qd esse or positum esse; ex adverso positum esse (g. t. the first of persons, the others of things).—ex adverso constitutum esse (to be drawn up opposite; e. g. of ships).—exadversus qm pugnare (of persons standing opposite each other in hostile ranks): to f. the enemy, castra, castris hostium contulisse (to have pitched one's camp opp. the enemy's); in acie stare (to be drawn up in battle-array opp. the enemy, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 6). b) With ref. to prospect, spectare qd.—despicere, prospicere, prospectare qd (prop. to give a view of distant objects; desp. to look down upon). Windows that f. the street, versum in viam fenestras: the window f.'s the garden, est a fenestrâ spectus in hortum (aft. Cæs. B. G. 7, 45): this chamber has some windows that f. the garden, and others that f. the street, cubiculum aliis fenestris hortum, aliis despicit plateam (aft. Piss. Ep. 5, 6, 23): this room f.'s the sea, cubiculum prospicit mare, or prospectum præbet ad mare. || To put a new front to, inducere (to coat with athg, qd re; e. g. marmore. See TO COAT).—prætexere qd qd re or qd ei rei (e. g. qd purpurâ or purpuram ei rei; poet. purpurâ prætexit qd, V.).—vestem limbo circumdare (V., of a facing that forms an edge; also limbus obit chlamydem, O.). || IMPROPR. To f. dangers, death, &c., see ENCOUNTER. || INTRANS. To f. about, convertere signa (Cæs., L.): to f. about and march back to the city, conversis signis retro in urbem redire (L. 8, 11).

FACETIOUS, lepidus, facetus, festivus, saluus (SYN. in FACETIOUSNESS).—jocularis (jocose). A f. fellow, lepidum caput (Com.). A f. narrator, facetus narrator.

FACETIOUSLY, lepide, facete, joculariter. FACETIOUSNESS, lepos, facetie, festivitas (all three of harmless playful wit; lep. the lightest wit, opp. dull ponderous gravity; fest. the more cheerful sort of wit, opp. gloomy seriousness; facet. jocund wit, opp. sober seriousness).—sales (piquant wit, which aims at a point, without ref. to the feelings of others. ~~dic~~ dicacitas, satirical, and cavillatio, scoffing wit, that aims at mortifying another, do not belong here).

FACILITATE, qd facile o facilius reddere. — expedit. explicare (to make a perplexed business more feasible, *e. g.* negotia). — adjuvare qm in re (*Ter.*), ad rem or ad qd faciendum (to assist aby in atq, or to do atq). *Literature f.'s the practice of virtue*, ad virtutem colendam adjuvamus literis.

FACILITY, facilitas (*easiness, both objectively and with ref. to the small amount of exertion necessary to accomplish the object; also = readiness of speech, a pleasing fluency, &c., opp. celeritas [= an impetuous fluency], and loquendi tarditas, slow, sleepy delivery; eloquendi facultas is the readiness of the speaker; fac. also = 'easiness of temper,' mly in a good sense, but also in a bad one, Suet.*). See **EASINESS**, **EASE**. || **FACILITIES** (for doing atq), opportunitas idonea (faciendi qd). To give aby great f.'s of doing atq, ci potestatem or copiam dare o facere cs rei; ci facultatem dare cs rei; ci ansam dare o præbere cs rei, or ad qd faciendum: to possess great f.'s for or of &c., potestas o facultas o copia cs rei mhi data o facta est; aditum habeo cs rei or faciendi qd.

FACING, s. (of a garment), *ppa* limbus.

FACING = opposite to, || a) as *adv.* contra, adversus, exadversus, exadversum, all *with acc.* — ex adverso (opposite a person or thing, the two being considered as two sides or points). — e regione, with *gen.* of place, *dat.* of person (opp. each other, and extended in the same direction, the two being considered as two parallel lines). *Not regione only in this sense, cf. Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 39.* — || ß) as *adj.* contrarius; ci loco adversus et contrarius; quod contra locum est o positum est; quod ex adverso o exadversum situm est, or positum est o jacet.

FAC-SIMILE, descriptio imagoque literarum (*C. Verr. 2, 77, 190*): to make a f.-s., literas scripturæ assimilare et exprimere (ib. § 189).

FACIT, factum. This is a f., or I know this to be a f., hoc certo auctore compêri. *F.'s*, res (*pl.*); facta (*pl.*). The composition of a history depends upon the f.'s and the words used to convey them, exâdificatio historię posita est rebus et verbis: to pass fm fables to f.'s, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus: the f. being undisputed, quum esset controversia nulla facti (of the act having been committed). || In fact, revera. reapse. re et veritate (really, not merely in words). — sane. profecto (as a form of asseveration).

FACTION. See (political) **PARTY**. To deliver the Roman people fm an oligarchical f., populum Romanum factione paucorum oppressum in libertatem vindicare (*Cæs.*).

FACTIOUS, seditiosus (of persons or things; *e. g.* oratio, conelo, voces). — rerum evertendarum o rerum novarum cupidus — rerum mutationis cupidus. — turbulentus. *Jn.* seditiosus ac turbulentus. *Not factiosus, uchi means 'one who has a large body of followers, a party,' &c.: its only approach to the meaning of 'factious' is when it is implied that the person aims at being the head of a party.*

FACTIOUSLY, seditiose. — (*improbo) partium studio.

FACTIOUSNESS, partium studium (*party spirit*). — seditiosus et turbulentum ingenium.

FACTITIOUS, factitious (*post-Aug.*; *Plin.*).

FACTOR, 1) *In arithmetic*, «numerus multiplicans. 2) *An agent, &c.*, qui procurat cs rationes et negotia. The f. (of a commercial company, &c.), «curator negotiorum societatis cs.

FACTORY, 1) *A storehouse*, mercium horreum. 2) *A colony, colonia*, to settle a f. any where, coloniam or colonos collocare qd.

FACTOTUM. To be aby's f., cs tapanta (τὰ πάντα) esse (*Peiron. 37*): omnium rerum cs transactorum et ministrum esse: he was their f., eum in omni procuratore rei actorem auctoremque habebant.

FACULTY, || *Talent, ability, &c.*, ingenium (*innate quality or power of mind, talent, genius; apply the power of perpetually forming new ideas; inventive faculty*). — sollertia (*skill, talent in the working out of ideas*). — docilitas (*aptness to learn, cleverness*) — ingenii facultas (*a single power of the mind, see C. de Or. 2, 80, 433; hence never of the mental f.'s together, for uchi the Latins said simply ingenium*). — facultas, with *gen.* (*power and skill for atq; e. g. for speaking, dicendi; in plur. also absol. facultates, f.'s, C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.*). || The vital faculty, vis vitalis (*the vital principle in nature*). — animus, anima (*the vital principle in man, τὸ ἐνθυμητικόν*). — vense (*the veins, as the seat of the vital principle; see Heindorf, ad H. Sat. 2, 3, 153*). If the soul were nothing more or greater than the vital f., si nihil esset in animo, nisi ut per (335)

eum viveremus. || *Faculty in the universities, ordo: the theological f.*, «venerandus theologorum ordo: the f. of law, «illustris jurisconsultorum ordo.

FADDLE. See **TO TRIFLE**.

FADE, deflorescere (*prop. of flowers; also fig. e. g. of delights; amores et delicie mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Q.*). — marcere (to wither; *prop. of garlands, &c., poet; impropr. L.; not C. or Cæs.*). — marcescere (to begin to wither; *not C. or Cæs.*; *Plin.*; also *impropr. of colours; Plin. 37, 9, 41*). — emarcescere (*only fig. and extremely rare*). — decolorari o decolorum fieri (to lose its colour; *g. t.*). — flaccescere (to grow flaccid by losing its moisture; *frons, Vitr.*). — || **TRANS.** To cause to fade (= wither), either *Crl.* with efficere ut deflorescat, marceat, &c.; marcidum reddere; or siccare, torrere, torrefacere (to dry up). — || To cause to fade (= grow paler), colorem ex qâ re eripere (to take out the colour; *e. g.*, solis radii lambendo colorem ... eripiunt); «pallidum o decolorum reddere. — hebetare (to make a bright object dull; *Plin.*). || *Faded, marcidus (mly poet. and post-Aug.)*. — marces (mly poet.; both also *impropr.*). — qui (quæ, quod) defloruit.

FADING, s. *Crl.* — *marcor* (*e. g. of the lungs, of crops that are diseased, &c.*) does not belong here.

FAG, || **INTRANS.** To languish, grow faint; see **LANGUISS**, **FAINT**. To work hard at a study (*collog.*), elaborare in re. operam dare ci rei. incumbere in qd: to f. hard at atq, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; desudare et laborare in qâ re. — || **TRANS.** To fatigue, vid.

FAG-END, rejicula (*pl.*; *the worst or rejected part*).

FAGOT, sarmentum (*small twigs or boughs, whether green or dry*). A bundle of f.'s, fascis o fasciculum sarmentorum. *Fagots, sarmenta arida (L.)*.

FAGOT, v. colligare. — fasciatum colligare (*but the word fasciatum is objected to by Q.*). — uno vinculo copulare (*L.*).

FAIL, || a) *With ref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c.*, deesse (to be wanting; said of something, the absence of which renders the thing incomplete; ci oi rei, and *absol.*; it is also used in the sense of failing aby, = not assisting him, not performing him an expected service; deesse ci, reipublicæ, amicis, occasionei temporis, &c.). — deficere (to begin to f.; *def. of a commencing, deesse, of a completed state; def. ci or qm, or, very emly, absol.*; fides, tempus, vires, vires defic. qm [vires defic. ci, Cæs.]; materia, frumentum, &c. *def.*; (1) also in the sense of aby's courage f.'s, qs animo deficit o deficit only. — (2) and (2) of a bankrupt, deficit facultatibus, defectum esse facultatibus, *Ulp.*). — Defici qâ re is also used; *e. g.* mulier abundat oratione, consilio et ratione deficit, C.). — qd mhi non suppetit (no adequate supply of it is present). — deminui (to be diminished; of strength, &c.). — (3) *Not diminui*). — minui, minuire (to lessen; on the *intrans.* use of minuire, see *Henz. ad Cæs. B. G. 3, 12*).

— cessare (not to manifest itself, &c.; very *seld.* not *præ-Aug.*; *e. g.* cessat voluntas, H.). — hebescere (to grow dull; of one's sight, spirit, &c.). — senescere (to grow old and so weaker, of persons or things). — inclinari (to turn, and so depart fm the highest point; also timore inclinator qs, aby's courage f.'s). — infirmari (to be weakened; *e. g.* fides testis infirmatur, a witness f.'s in his cross-examination). — alicari (to be dried up; *e. g.* fontes; fluvi, both O.). — arescere siccitate (also of fountains, *but impropr.*; *Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 6, fin.*). — My strength f.'s, viribus deficior o senesco; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: memory f.'s, memoria labat, minuitur; deficior memoria. Aby's hope f.'s, extenuatur cs spes et evanescit (C.). my hope of atq f.'s, cs rei spes mhi discodit. His left eye failed him when he grew old, qâ in senectâ sinistro oculo minus vidit (*Suet. Oct. 19*). — || ß) *With reference to non-fulfilment of atq, non-performance of what was expected or hoped, &c.* To f., ad or in irritum cadere (to come to nothing; ad irritum cadere (both of hopes, &c.). — propositum non assequi, fine excedere (to f. of one's object). — errare, labi (in qâ re: to commit a fault); to f. disastrously, turpissime labi in qâ re. — He would not pursue an object when there was a possibility of his failing, spem infinitam persequi noluit. To f. a friend, amico deesse; amicum destituere, &c. [See **ABANDON**]. To f. in the performance of a duty, officio deesse o non satisfacere: not to f. in the performance of any duty, nullam partem officii deserre; towards aby, nullum munus officii ci reliquum facere. I have never failed you in the performance of kind offices, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: not to f. in attention, diligence, &c., nihil de diligentia suâ

remittere. *I will not f. you, non deero (will not withdraw my assistance); in me non erit mora (no delay, hindrance, &c. shall be caused by me).* || *To become bankrupt; see BANKRUPT, and Remark on defecere above.*—3) || *Followed by inf.* Not to f. to do *athg*, non remittere qd facere (of never neglecting a precaution one has once adopted, &c., neque remittit, quod ubique hostis ageret, explorare, S.).—recepto tibi (vobis, &c.) me qd facturum esse (*I undertake to do it*). *Athg* cannot f. to &c.; see 'athg MUST.' *Aby* f.'s to perform his promises, non exsolvit qs, quod promiserat; qs promissum non præstat; fidem non persolvit; fidem suam non liberat.

FAIL, s. frustratio (want of success; Q. 2, 3). *Without f.*, sine frustratione (without ever being unsuccessful; Q. ib.); but *my by adverbs* meaning CERTAINLY; vid.

FAILING. See FAULT.

FAILURE, || *With ref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c.*, defectio (e. g. virium, C.).—defectus (e. g. lactis, in this sense nearly confined to the elder Plin.).—inopia (want; cs rei), or Crcl. with defecere, deesse, &c. || *To FAIL*; e. g. unless *f. a f.* of memory, nisi memoria forte defecerit. *A f.* of the crops, sterilitas frugum or annonæ: there was a f. of the crops, male percepti sunt fructus: the long continued drought had occasioned a partial f. of the crops, frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat (Cæs.): that year was remarkable for the want of rain and consequent f. of the crops, siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit (L.).—|| *With ref. to the non-fulfilment of what was expected, &c.*: (1) successus nullus (the want of success); or Crcl. with ad irritum cadere, redigi: the attempt was a f., male gessit rem. *res ci parum prospere processit, successit or cessit (the two last Np.): the attempt seems at present a f., quod agit qs, parum procedit (Ter.).—(2) *With ref. to promises, &c.*; Crcl. with the verbs denoting 'to perform a promise': upon the f. of *aby's* promises, si quis falso promiserit (+), or promissum non fecerit, effecerit, præstitit, &c.—|| *Of fountains, &c.* Crcl.; the f. of the springs, *siccata fontes.—|| Bankruptcy, vid.

FAIN, adj. *Aby* was f. to do *athg*, fecit qs animo lubentissimo, ut &c. (C.): if the notion of glad consent is prominent; coactus est qd facere (if the notion of compulsion is prominent); non recusavit qd facere, or non modo non recusavit qd facere, sed etiam libenter &c.—facile pati (with acc. and inf.).

FAIN, adv. libenter (or lubenter); animo libenti or libenti proclivique; non invito animo (see GLADLY). Often by Crcl. with velle or by nom. lubens, volens, non invitus. *I would f.*, velim, vellem (the pres. expressing rather an inner necessity, urgency; the imperf. referring more to a condition; if this were but possible).

FAINT, || *Inclined to faint; Crcl. with verbs under 'To FAINT.—|| Deprived of strength, &c.*, languidus,—lassus, fessus, defessus (wearied; opp. integer; SYN. in FATIGUED); to become f., languere, e. g. elanguescere, a viribus defici: to be f., languere.—|| IMPROPR. Not lively or fresh, languidus,—languens (without strength or life; of colour, look, voice, &c.). *A f. colour*, color languidus, lentus (not lively); color dilutus (washy). To grow or become f., languere, evanescere: to be f., languere.—|| Feeble, vid.—|| Timid, vid. || To damn with f. praise, maligne laudare qd (H. Ep. 2, l. 209); qm frigide laudare or qm tam frigide laudat qs, ut pæne castigare videatur.

FAINT, v. || *PROPR.* animus me relinquit (or post-Aug.) linquit.—animus me deficit (esp. *fm* excessive heat, per æstum).—animus linquit (post-Aug.).—animus linquit submittorque genu (to fall down in a fainting-fit). *Am lying in a fainting-fit*, animus me relinquit or linquit; anima deficit (see above); also torpescit (see CURT. 3, 6, 14). Fainting, torpens.—|| IMPROPR. To be disappointed; see DISPIRITED.

FAINT-HEARTED. See COWARDLY, TIMID.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS. See COWARDICE.

FAINTING-FIT, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Cal. 50).—|| *Animæ deliquium is not Lat.*, animæ defectus uncertain. To fall into a f. f.; see To FAINT.

FAINTLY. See FEEBLY, TIMIDLY.

FAINTNESS, || *State of being faint*, animæ defectio (Cels.) or defectio only. See FAINTING-FIT.—|| Feebleness, vid.

FAIR, || *Beautiful*, vid.—|| *Of weather, winds, &c.*, serenus (bright, cloudless, of the sky and weather). sudus (se-udus, not wet; not rainy; of the wind and weather).—secundus (favourable; of the wind). F.

weather, serenum; serenitas (or serenitates, opp. imbres, Col.); sudum.—idonea tempestas (with ref. to a voyage; for sailing, ad navigandum): the weather being f., sereno; serenitate: when it is f., ubi serenum or sudum est: whilst it is f., dum sudum est: calm and f. weather, tranquilla serenitas: it is becoming f., disserenascit (L.); but disserenat (Plin.) = it is f.; when the weather is f. and without wind, quum serenum atque placidum est. *A f. wind*, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to sail with a f. wind, ad occasionem auræ evelli (Suet. Oct. 87): to have the wind f., ventum nactum esse secundum (Cæs.): with a very f. wind, secundissimo vento.—|| *Equitable*, æquus, justus (SYN. in EQUITABLE).—modicus (moderate; of price). It is f., æquum, verum (cf. L. 3, 49, fin.), par, jus, fas est, with inf., or acc. and infn.: to make a f. demand; to ask only what is f., æquæ postulare. *I think it f.*, æquum censeo.—|| *Clear* (vid.), clarus (of letters, writing, &c.). To write out f., *prps* pure describere (Gell. 9, 13, where, however, the meaning is different). To write a f. hand, *clare scribere.—|| *Of complexion, &c.*, candidus (of a dazzling fairness, &c., puella; humeri, colla, cervix, ora, &c.).—clari coloris, claro colore (bright coloured)—pallidus (pale)—subpallidus (rather pale). Poetical expressions are lacteus (V.), and lacteolus (Catull.); milk-white)—niveus (snow white)—eburneus (like ivory).—|| MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. To have f. play, libere agere or facere posse (to have full liberty of action); in suo jure non a nullo impediri (not to have one's rights encroached upon); æquos or incorruptos or incorruptos atque integros habere iudices (to have impartial judges). Having a f. outside, speciosus (a, um) pelle decorâ (H.): by f. means, cum gratiâ (e. g. impetro, quod postulo, Ter.); cum bonâ gratiâ (opp. cum malâ gratiâ, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17): by f. means or foul, *cum gratiâ aut per vim; *aut precibus aut vi: to wish to stand f. with *aby*, ci placere velle; apud qm in gratiâ poni velle.

FAIR, s. mercatus (also as the place).—status in quosdam dies mercatus (T. Hist. 3, 30, 1).—|| *nundinæ* = a weekly market. A much frequented f., mercatus frequens: to appoint a f., mercatum instituire: to hold a f., mercatum habere: to go or come to a f., to visit it, ad mercatum ire or proficisci or venire.

FAIR-COMPLEXIONED. See FAIR (of complexion); end of article.

FAIR-DEALING. See HONESTY.

FAIR-FACED. See FAIR, adj. (end of article).

FAIRING, *nundinale munusculum.

FAIRNESS, || *Beauty*, vid.—|| *Equity*, vid.—|| *Of complexion, candor (dazzling whiteness).*

cum candore mixtus rubor (white and red beautifully mixed; C.).—color exsangui (extreme paleness)—pallor, pallidus color (paleness).

FAIR-SPOKEN, blandus.—blandilbquus (Plaut.).—perblandus (all of a flatteringly courteous person or manner).—perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive). See COURTEOUS, PLAUSIBLE.

FAIRY, || *In f. tales, 'a fairy did so and so,' may be translated by diva quædam; in other cases 'fea, quæ dicitur may prps be used, for no Lat. word exists that can give the notion.* See ELF.

FAITH, || *Belief, conviction, opinio (a person's notion; his conviction, right or wrong; in athg, de re).*—persuasio (firm conviction of athg; firm f. in athg, cs rei).—fides (credit, credibility; and hence confidence): f. in the existence of a God, opinio Dei: faith in immortality, by immortalitas (as C. Tusc. 1, 32, 77: nemo me de immortalitate depellet): to have f. in athg, qd esse credere (to hold a thing as true or real, opp. negare esse qd); *ci rei vim salutarem tribuere (to ascribe efficacy to a thing; e. g. to a remedy); ci rei ci rei fidem habere, tribuere; ci fidem adungere (|| *not dare or adhibere*); ci rei ci rei credere (to believe in); ci rei servire (to regulate one's conduct by it; e. g. incertis rumoribus, see Cæs. B. G. 4, 5, extr.): to put no f. in *aby*, fidem ci abrogare or denegare.—|| *Fidelity, faithfulness; see FIDELITY: in good f.*, bonâ fide (e. g. bonâ or optimâ fide polliceri qd; also fide suâ spondere, Plin. Ep.): to hold f. with *aby*, fidem servare, conservare, præstare: to break one's f. with *aby*, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari; fidem non servare; fidem frangere or violare.—|| *Confident reliance, fiducia (v. pr.)*.—fides (f. in *aby's* honour).—spes firma, spes certa (assured hope). To put one's f. in *aby* or *algh*, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei; fretum esse qd or qâ re (to build upon him or it); fiduciam habere cs rei (to place one's confidence in it). To put too much f. in, nimis confidere. F. in *aby*, fiducia cs; spes et fiducia cs (Cæs.): f. in me, you, &c.

fiducia mel, tui (in *Plaut.*, mea, tua fiducia): full of *f.*, fiducia plenus: to place one's whole *f.* in *aby*, se totum ei committere: to have no *f.* in *aby*, ei diffidere. — In an ecclesiastical sense, fides (faith in a subjective sense; cf. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 12). — doctrina. formula. lex (in an objective sense, the doctrine, knowledge, or law of *f.*; lex Christiana in *Ammian.* 25, 10). — religio (g. i. religion, also the Christian; see *Lact.* 5, 2, 8; so also religio Christiana in *Eutrop.* 10, 16 [8], *extr.*; *Arnob.* 3, p. 126, *Elm.*) — sacra, orum, n.; or cultus (eternal Christian &c. worship; cultus Christianus, *Ammian.* 21, 2, 4). — ~~Of course, whenever the Christian or any other *f.* is meant, an addition, as Christi or Christianus (a, um, or Christianorum; so also Muhammedi, &c.) must be used, unless the context allows the omission. To profess the Christian *f.*, legis Christianæ esse studiosum (*Ammian.* i. c.); Christum sequi: to adopt the Christian *f.*, sacra Christiana suscipere (of a whole people, *af. L.* 1, 31): to change one's *f.*, adopt another *f.*, *sacra patria deserere (to forsake the *f.* of one's fathers, of a Jew, &c.); *mutare sacrorum formulam: to contend for one's *f.*, pro religionibus suis bellum (bella) suscipere (to undertake a war or wars for it; cf. *Cont.* 9, 20); pro religionibus suis pugnare (to contend for it, to defend it with the sword, l. c.). An article of *f.*, *caput doctrinæ sacre (~~caput~~ caput or articulus fidei is barbarous): a profession of *f.*, *profectio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (what is made); *formula Christiana, lex Christiana (the Christian doctrine and law; the latter, *Ammian.* 25, 10).~~

FAITH, adv. (as an exclamation) *he* (in *C.* at beginning of sentence before a personal pron. *næ* tu, ille, &c.). — profecto. sane. certe (particles of asseveration). — *Hercle* (by *Hercules*). — per *Jovem* (by *Jupiter*). — ita me dii ament (as I wish to be saved).

FAITHFUL, fidus, fidelis (fidus denoting a natural quality, with relative praise; fidelis, a moral virtue with absol. praise; *Dôd.*) — certus (sure; on whom one can rely; trustworthy). — verus (true). A *f.* friend, amicus certus, firmus, constans, firmus et constans, fidus, fidelis, or fidelis et firmus: a *f.* historian, scrip- tor, qui ad historię fidem narrat: a *f.* slave, servus fidelis (domino); servus fidelis in dominum animo: a *f.* likeness, pictura ad rei similitudinem picta; pictura veritatis similis: a *f.* copy, exemplum accurate descriptum (of a writing); imitatio ad similitudinem rei effecta: *f.* subjects, cives, qui in officio permanent: to remain *f.* to *aby*, fidem manere ei; fidem servare or tenere (g. *it.*); in fide or in officio *f.* manere or permanere (esp. of subjects or other dependents). — The faithfulness (in *Ecl.* sense), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes. — Christianæ legis studiosi (*Ammian.* 25, 10, 15).

FAITHFULLY, fideliter (conscientiously; with ref. to the obligations of duty). — bonâ fide. cum fide (as an honorable man). — vere (truly).

FAITHFULNESS. See FIDELITY.

FAITHLESS, *Unfaithful*, perfidus, perfidiosus (one who deliberately violates the obligations of duty by breaking faith with *aby*; perfidiosus of him who does this habitually). — infidelis (utterly without the virtue of fidelity; opp. fidelis). — infidus (without even natural trustworthiness; opp. fidus). — *Unbelieving*, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat (g. *it.*). — *Qui veram Christi religionem non proficitur* (in a Christian sense). To be *f.*: see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FAITHLESSLY, perfide, perfidiosè, infideliter. To deal *f.*, perfide or fraudulenter agere. malâ fide or dolose agere.

FAITHLESSNESS, perfidia (faithlessness, treachery; deliberately violating the obligations by which a person is bound towards *aby*). — infidelitas (*f.* towards *aby* to whom one was bound to be true; thus, Labienus infidelitatem ejus sine ulâ perfidiâ judicavit comprimere posse, *Hirt.* B. G. 8, 23). To be guilty of *f.*, see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FALCATED, falcatus.

FALCHION. See SCIMITAR.

FALCON, falco (in *Serv. V. Æn.* 10, 145, and *Linn.*). — accipiter (the common hawk; *falco palumbarius, *Linn.*).

FALCONER, *falconarius.

FALCONET, *tormentum bellicum, quod falco vocatur, or *fm* context *falco only.

FALCONRY, *venatio falconum ope instituta (as a pursuit). — *ars falconaria (as an art).

FALL, v. a) = to fall down; fall to the ground, πτερεν. A) [PROPR.] cadere (v. pr. in nearly all the meanings of the English word; e.g. of the falling of persons, of rain, snow, dice, &c.). — decidere

(to *f.* down, *fm* *athg* re or ex re). — excidere (to *f.* out of *athg*, qâ re, ex or de re). — incidere, illabi (to *f.* or slip into; into *athg*, in qd; e.g. incidere in foveam: to *f.* into the sea, illabi mari; but incidere also = to *f.* upon *athg*; e.g. to *f.* upon *aby's* legs, of a stone, &c.). incidere in cs crura; also super *qm* or qd t). — labi (to slip, &c. denotes the commencement of falling, and therefore expresses less than cadere; cf. *C. Phil.* 2, 21, *init.*, labentem et pœne cadentem rempublicam fulcire). — delabi (to slip or slide down; *fm* *athg*, de qâ re; e.g. annulus sponte de digito delapsus est). — defluere (prop. to flow down; e.g. *fm* heaven, as rain; then e.g. to slip or slide down imperceptibly or unobserved to the ground, as a chaplet *fm* *aby's* head). To *f.* upon *aby*, ruinâ suâ comprimere *qm* (of what *f.*'s with a crushing weight): a slippery way on which one can scarcely stand or walk without falling or slipping, via lubrica, quâ insisteret aut ingredi sine casu quod aut prolapsione vix possit (*C. Cæcin.* 17, 41): to *f.* into the sea, &c. (of rivers), in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare erumpere (to break a way by force): to *f.* towards, probabi: to *f.* *fm* heaven, de coelo labi, defluere (of rain): to *f.* *fm* a carriage, curru excidi; curru excidere (*O. Fast.* 6, 743): to fall down stairs, labi per gradus; per gradus præcipitem ire (of a more violent *f.*): to *f.* *fm* a horse, labi ex equo; cadere ex (de) equo; decidere (ex) equo; defluere ex equo in terram (to sink *fm* a horse, of a wounded person, &c.). To *f.* down at *aby's* feet, knees, &c., see under FOOT, ΚΝΕΞ: the leaves *f.* *fm* the trees, folia ex arboribus decidunt; fruit *f.* *fm* the trees, fructus defluit; poma cadunt, decidunt (all three, whether ripe or not): to let one's toga *f.* *fm* the shoulders, togam de humero dejicere: to let *athg* *f.*, excidit ei qd manu or de (ex) manibus; delabitur ei qd de manibus (unintentionally); amittere qd de manu or manibus (through carelessness); dimittere de manibus; omittere qd (voluntarily) to let go, to throw away; e.g. one's shield, arms; both also fig. e.g. to give up; dimittere, e.g. one's right; omittere, e.g. hope). To *f.* into poverty, ad inopiam delabi (T.); into a fault, in vitium delabi (C.). To *f.* to the ground (= be lost, unheeded, of a saying), excidere; in terram defluere (both C., *Lact.* 15, 68). To *f.* asleep, see ASLEEP. To *f.* into a passion, a fit; to *f.* in love, &c.; to *f.* a sacrifice to, see the subtt. Prov. He has fallen on his feet, haud stulte sapit (*Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 32). b) To fall (down), of what also *f.*'s to pieces, concidere (of buildings, e.g. conclave, turris, &c.). — pro- cidere (to *f.* forwards, muri pars; also of trees). — col- labi. probabi (to sink down, esp. of falling down *fm* age). — corruere. proruerè (violently with a crash. The compounds of pro also implying motion forwards). To *f.* down *fm* old age, ætate probabi: to threaten to *f.*, ruinam minari; in ruinam pronum esse. B) Fig. 1) to *f.* in war, battle, &c., cadere (cmly with prælo or in prælo, acie or in acie, bello); concidere in prælo; occidere in bello: to *f.* by *aby's* hand, cadere, occidere, interire or perire a qo: to *f.* fighting, pugnamentum cadere: to *f.* by assassination, per insidias interfici: to *f.* fighting for one's country, pro patriâ cadere: Eudemus fell in the battle near Syracuse, Eudemus præliis ad Syracusas occidit. 2) To be taken, of a town, expugnari. deleri (to be destroyed *fm* the foundation. 3) In a wider sense (e.g. to lose one's credit, dignity and power, innocence), cadere, corruere (in respect of credit and power): to begin to *f.*, labi (see *C. Rab.* Post. 16, 43; labentem exceptim... nec amicum pendente corruere patitur); auctoritatem suam amittere (in respect of influence); benevolentiam *cs* amittere; in odium *cs* incidere; in odium ci venire (in respect of favour with a prince, &c.); pudiciam amittere, vitari (in respect of innocence, of a female). [To *f.* = to come upon, &c., to denote the sudden and unexpected attainment of *athg*, or happening of *athg*. *Athg* (e.g. a book) *f.*'s into my hands, qd incidit in manus (πρὸς τὴν χεῖρα); to *f.* into the hands (power) of *aby*, in manus *cs* incidere, venire: to *f.* into the hands of one's pursuers, *ab insequentibus hostibus deprehendi: to *f.* among robbers, pirates, inter latronum globum incidere (*aff. L.* 25, 39); in turbam prædonum decidere (H.). a) prædonibus capi (*Suet. Cæs.* 4): to *f.* into an ambushade, in insidias incidere, intrare; insidias circumveniri: to *f.* ill, in morbum incidere; morbo corripi; adversam valetudinem contrahere: to *f.* ill of a disease, see DIS- EASE: to *f.* into a swoon, &c., see SWOON, &c.: to *f.* into suspicion with *aby*, cadere in suspicionem *cs*. Hence to *f.* is, a) gen. to come to any place; e.g. the rays of light *f.* on any place, lumen penetrat qo: the light *f.*'s *fm* above into the house, *lumen superne domus occipit. b) to light upon, to befall; sus-

*paction f.'s upon aby, suspicio cadit in qm: the guilt f.'s upon aby, culpa confertur in qm or attribuitur ei: the lot f.'s on me, sors contingit me: the choice f.'s upon aby, eligitur et creatur ex. c) to happen within a certain space; of a time, a feast, &c., cadere, incidere, in with acc.: to f. in the same period, in idem tempus incidere: the age of Romulus f.'s in a century, when &c., in id. sæculum Romuli cadit ætas, quum &c.: the money f.'s due on that day, numi cadunt in eum diem: athg f.'s upon a day, qd incidit in qm diem (e.g. in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, facies me certorem, C., quum in calendis Januariis Compitaliorum dies incidisset). d) To be, in expressions such as, if f.'s very hard upon me, ægre or moleste fero qd (i. e. I am displeased, dissatisfied); in me unum qd incumbit (f.'s heavily on me alone; e.g. inclinatio communium temporum, C.). e) Athg f.'s upon me. a) I bear the loss (in any transaction), damnum ex qd re capio. ß) I must undertake it myself; e.g. all oppressive burdens, wch formerly were common, fell upon the principal men of the state, omnia onera, que communia quondam fuerant, inclinata sunt in primores civitatis: the children f. upon the mother only, matri soli liberi sunt educandi. γ) I bear the blame of a thing, culpa in me confertur or transferitur; culpa mihi attribuitur. f) to come into the possession of aby, to fall to his share or lot, obtingit mihi qd (esp. by lot or choice, when it is somewhat accidental). —venit or obvenit mihi qd (by good luck, lot, or choice, more with ref. to the effect or consequence of it). —contingit mihi qd (emly of some favour of fortune; e.g. commoda). —namiscor qd (I obtain it by chance or lot, without any co-operation of mine). —redit qd ad me (athg comes to me fm or after another possessor; athg becomes my property). An inheritance has fallen to me, see INHERITANCE: aby's property f.'s to me by law, ea bona lege ad me redeunt. The province of Syria falls to the lot of Scipio, Scipioni Syria obvenit or obtingit. || To sink, be diminished, decrease in height, A) PROPR. a) of cloud, &c., delabi. —desidère (to settle on the ground): the water of this fountain rises and f.'s three times in the day, hic fons ter in die crescit decretaque: the barometer f.'s, *Mercurius (in tubo Torricellano) descendit. b) IMPROPR. a) of the voice, the tone, cadere: to let the voice f., vocem remittere (in delivery); *voce inclinata canere (in singing). b) to lessen, diminish, of price, &c., minui; imminui: the price of corn has fallen, annona laxat, levatur: an article f.'s in price, *pretium mercis imminuitur: res fit vilior: his authority has fallen, auctoritas ejus imminuta est.*

FALL AWAY = revolt, desert. See FALL OFF, IMPROPR. b)

FALL BACK, || Retire, vid. || To have athg to f. b. upon, est ei regressus (ad qd); regressum habere ad qd (e.g. ut si domestic imperii tædæ, sit regressus ad principem patresque, they might be able to f. b. upon, &c., T. Ann. 12, 10, fn.).

FALL OFF, decidere. See under FALL, A 1). IMPROPR. a) decrease, minui, imminui; in flesh, corpus smittere (opp. corpus facere). b) desert, revolt, decedere, desciscere a go (to aby, ad qm); decerere qm (leaving him in difficulties).

FALL ON or UPON, || PROPR. a) vid. under FALL, A 1). To f. upon aby's neck, in ea collum invadere (with impetuosity, C. Phil. 2, 31, fn.); brachia ea collo or manus cs cervicibus injicere, ea cervicibus manibus amplecti. || To rush towards with violence or hostility, invadere, irruere, involare in with acc. (to f. u. a country, aby's possessions, &c.). To f. u. = attack, vid. To f. u. the enemy, the rear, the flank, &c. See ATTACK, and the subst. FLANK, REAR.

FALL OUT, PROPR. a) excidere (of teeth, swords fm the hand; aby fm a ship, &c.), re, ex or de re (e.g. gladii de manibus). || IMPROPR. a) To happen, vid. b) = quarrel, vid.

FALL SHORT, deficere ei or qm (to fail, opp. superesse). Provisions, wine, began to f. s., res frumentaria, vinum qm deficere cepit.

FALL UNDER. To f. u. the dominion of aby, in ea dittonem venire; sub cs imperium dittonemque cadere; sub nutum dittonemque cs pervenire.

FALL, s. || A falling down, or the state or condition of falling, casus (g. t. also of the f. of a tower or other high building)—lapsus (a slipping, sliding, esp. a f. in consequence of a false step; then also of a landfall, terræ lapsus)—ruina (a f. of a great mass, of a chamber, tower, &c.).—labes (a gradual f., esp. of the earth, terræ). To have a f., cadere; labi (to slip out or down): to have a severe f., graviter cadere

or concidere (poet.). || FIG. a) e.g. destruction, ruina (both of a state and of a mercantile house, in wch last sense we may say ruine fortunarum mercatoris cs, affl. C. Cat. 1, 6, 14).—excidium (e.g. the destruction of a state, e.g. of Carthage).—casus (the destruction of a person). b) the fall of a person fm the height of his dignity, *amissio cs auctoritas or dignitas; *amissio principis gratia (loss of the favour of a prince). || Diminution in the height of a liquid body, decessus, recessus (esp. the ebb of the tide; see EBB): the f. of the barometer, *descensus mercurii (in tubo Torricelliano). A f. of water, delapsus aque. To have a f. for water (of a field), delapsum aque habere.

FALLACIOUS. See DECEITFUL, DECEPTIVE. FALLACIOUSLY. See DECEITFULLY, DECEPTIVELY.

FALLACIOUSNESS. See DECEIT, DECEPTION. FALLACY, || Fallaciouesness. See DECEIT, DECEPTION. || Sophism, sophisma, -atia, m.—conciusluncula fallax, cavillatio, capto dialectica or sophistica (Syn. in SOPHISM). To detect a f., sophisma diluere; captationem refellere or discutere.

FALLIBILITY, Crel. Fallibility belongs to men, humanum est errare.

FALLIBLE, qd errare, labi, falli potest. Ss also fallax.

FALLING OUT. See QUARREL. FALLING-SICKNESS, morbus comitialis. vitium comitale (NOT epilepsia occurs Arist in later writers): to have the f.-s., morbo comitali correptum esse (in a single case); morbo comitali laborare (to be subject to it): one that has it, comitalis. See EPILEPSY.

FALLOW, adj. sine cultu: the land lies f., ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, cultu vacat: to lie f. every alternate year (of land), alternis cessare (poet.): to let land lie f. every other year, relinquere agrum alternis annis (Parr.): to let the land lie f., *quiescem dare agro: that does not lie f., restitibilis.

FALLOW, s. vervatum (a field wch, after a time of rest, is again ploughed and sown).—ager novus. novale (a field wch, after two years' rest, is ploughed up and sown).—veterum (a field that has for a very long time lain f.). to sow a f., frumentum serere in terrâ, que proximo anno quiescit.

FALLOW, v. agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere [Syn. in FALLOW, s.].

FALSE, 1) Not genuine, adulterinus (counterfeit, opp. verus, bonus; as a key, money, a seal, &c.).—falsus (forged, falsified, opp. verus). Jx. falsus et corruptus (e.g. a letter).—adbitus, suppositus (supposititious; as a will, &c.).—alienus (that does not belong to us; e.g. libello sub alieno nomine edere, Suet. Oct. 55).—simulatus (feigned, pretended, opp. verus; e.g. joy, friendship, piety).—fucatus, fucusus (that has only an outward good appearance, opp. sincerus, probus; e.g. goods, friendship, &c.).—fallax (deceitful, cheating; e.g. hope). Jx. falsus et fucusus (e.g. goods).—ementitus, made as a lying imitation of the true thing). Jx. ementitus et fictus (C. P. teeth, dentes empti (Mart. 14, 56): f. hair, capillamentum, in a f. manner, see FALSELY. || Not upright, not true, falsus (g. t. who is not what he appears to be, not open-hearted).—fallax (that is used to cheat and deceive, deceitful)—fraudulentus (that has a disposition to cheat, and accordingly does cheat).—dolosus (that proceeds or acts unconscientiously and deceitfully). How f. thou art! ut falsus es animi! (Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43).

2) Not true, falsus (e.g. intelligence, news, suspicion, hope, witness, testimony, a prophet, vates, L.; friends, plant, judgments, opinions, charges, H.).—fictus (feigned).—commenticius (imaginary). Jx. falsus fictusque (e.g. witnesses, testes). A f. oath, perjurium: to take a f. oath, perjurare; pejerare (to take a f. oath with the will or designedly; not to be confounded with falsum jurare; i. e. not designedly, unintentionally, in the belief that the thing is really so; see C. Off. 2, 29, 108).

3) Not right, not so as the thing ought to be, falsus.—perperam or male posuit (wrongly put, as a number, word); f. measure, mensura non justa: a f. weight, *pondus vulgari levius (too light; but pondus iniquum, P. Ge. 1, 164, = immoderately heavy): a f. note, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 98). A f. step, error (a mistake); lapsus (a slip): to make a f. step, errare; labi. A f. key, clavis adulterina (opp. clavis vera, S. Jug. 12, 3). To sing a f. note, *dissonum quiddam cantare: to give a f. interpretation of athg, perperam interpretari (NOT Not male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on).—|| Untrue, faithless, vid. To play aby f.; see TO DECEIVE.

FALSE-HEARTED, falsus animi. *How f.-h. you are!* ut falsus es animi! (Ter. Eux. 2, 43.)

FALSEHOOD, s. || *Falseness, vanitas, or Crcl. with adjectives; e. g. to prove the f. of athg, qd falsum esse probare (C.).*—*Falsitas is not found till Arnobius; modern editors discard it fm C. Cluent. 2.*—|| *A false thing, falsum. vanum.*—mendacium (a lie): *not to utter a f., nihil falsi dicere; non mentiri; verum dicere (see LIE).*

FALSELY, simulate. fallaciter (deceitfully).—falso (in a manner inconsistent with its appearance; not according to the true nature of the thing itself; opp. vere or vero; according to Dōd, it supposes not wilful deception, but error).—false (very rare; false assentiri is the reading of all the MSS. C. Acad. 2, 46, 141).—perperam (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. recte).—aecus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g. to judge of athg).—vitiose (faultily; e. g. to draw an inference, conclude). To pronounce f., perperam pronunciare: have they judged truly or f.? utrum recte an perperam judicatum est? to use a word f., perperam or non recte dicere verbum.

FALSENESS, || *Want of truth, falsum* (Kos) falsitas first in Arnob. 1, 35).—|| *Want of uprightness, fraus (deceit).*—fallacia (cheating, imposture; hence also falsehood).—dolus (mischievous cunning).—perfidia (faithlessness).

FALSETTO, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 98).

FALSIFICATION, adulteratio (the making athg not genuine by the admixture of something). For the f. of writings, &c. Crcl. with verbs under FALSIFY must be used. The f. of a will, by falsum testamentum; false: tabulae: charged with the f. of a will, falsarum tabularum reus: to plead a cause about the f. of a will; de falso testamento agere (as accuser or his counsel): to be incapable of f., corrumpi or vitari non posse. A charge of f., crimen falsi: a trial about f., causa falsi (JCI.).

FALSIFIER. See COUNTERFEITER.

FALSIFY, corrumpere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality).—vitare (to make faulty; pecunias, merces).—adulterare (to f. by the admixture of what is not genuine; e. g. numos, merces).—interpolare (to give athg a good appearance by dressing it up, as it were, by spurious additions; merces).—transcribere (to f. in copying). To f. documents, tabulas corrumpere, vitare (C. II.); tab. interpolare (by erasing letters, and introducing others neatly, so as to be likely to avoid detection); tab. interlinere (to erase [prop. in wax] words fm between other words; or to erase words so completely as to conceal, if possible, the fact of any having originally stood there); Jn. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere; tab. transcribere (to f. in transcription; write it wrong): to f. a will; see TO FORGE a will!—|| To falsify one's word, &c., fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, non servare; fidem frangere, violare.

FALSITY. See FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD.

FALTER, balbutire (to stammer; also to speak hesitatingly and indistinctly; fm want of confidence; opp. aperte et clarā voce dicere, C.).—titubare (to stumble, &c., of witnesses who get confused; C. Auct. ad Her. subdola lingua titubat, O.).—titubanter et inconstanter loqui de qā re (Auct. ad Her. 4, 41, 53).—labare sermone (Plin. 14, 22, 82; to speak with an unsteady or uncertain voice, fm hesitation, &c.).—haerere (to be at a loss; to stick fast). To speak without faltering, aperte et clarā voce dicere (C.).

FALTERING, s. hesitatio (hesitation in speaking; fm confusion, &c.).—tractus verborum (the drawing out of words, fm not being able to get on fm want of confidence; quanta hesitatio tractusque verborum, C. de Or. 2, 50, 202).—*hesitantia linguae is the natural defect of stammering; titubatio, linguae titubatio, the stumbling in one's speech; the latter, Macrobr.*

FALTERINGLY, titubanter. Jn. titubanter et inconstanter (e. g. loqui de re).—hesitabundus (Plin. 1, 5, 13; haes. inquit; interrogavi).

FAME, || *Report, vid.—|| Glory; good report, fama. laus, gloria. praecognitum (SYN. in GLORY). To earn f., laudem sibi parare or colligere; gloriam acquirere, consequi or adipisci: to confer undying f. on aby, qm immortalis gloria afficere; sempiternae gloriae qm commendare. See GLORY. To deprive aby of his f., qm famā spoliare: to detract fm his f., de famā cs detrudere.*

FAMED. See CELEBRATED.

FAMILIAR, || *Pertaining to a family; domestic, familiaris, domesticus. Jn. domesticus ac familiaris.*—|| *Intimate, familiaris, domesticus. intimus (SYN. in INTIMATE). Aby's f. friend, cs or ci familiaris; familiaris amicus (Plin.): a most f. friend,*

familiarissimus (cs). qui est ex cs domesticis atque intimis familiaribus (C.). See INTIMATE. —|| *Intimately known, well-acquainted, familiaris (e. g. hunc, qui familiarior nobis... est, Demosthenem, C.; vox auribus meis familiaris, Petron.).*—bene notus (well-known).—*To translate 'with wch we are f.,' say qui nobis est familiaris, bene notus, &c.: to bef. with athg, qd nihl familiare or bene notum est; familiariter novi qd (C.).* See ACQUAINTED.—|| *Affable, intimate (in manner) with those beneath us, communis (e. g. comm. infimis, par principibus, Np.).* See AFFABLE.—*To be f. with aby, familiariter loqui cum qo (C.).*—familiarius vivere cum qo (with ref. to the terms on wch one lives). See AFFABLE.—|| *Simple, not elevated, &c. with ref. to style, ad sensum popularem vulgareque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodare (popular; Kos not popularis or familiaris in this sense, though Tam. interpretatio has been cmly used, and lately even by Orelli);*—familiariter scriptus (in the style of a friend writing naturally and confidentially to a friend; C.).—|| *A familiar spirit, umbra, quae ci adest.*—genius cs, or (aft. Servius's definition) naturalis deus cs.

FAMILIAR, s. See 'FAMILIAR friend' and INTIMATE.

FAMILIARITY, || *Intimacy, familiaritas.*—usus familiaris.—usus, consuetudo. Jn. domesticus usus et consuetudo, consuetudo ac familiaritas. See INTIMACY.—|| *Intimate acquaintance with athg, cognitio, notitia, or scientia cs rei (SYN. in KNOWLEDGE).*—|| *Consdescending intimacy, affabilitas.*—comitas affabilitasque sermonis.

FAMILIARLY, familiariter (in nearly all the senses of the English word; e. g. vivere, or loqui cum qo; nosse qd; scribere qd, = in the style of a friend writing to a friend). F. knowen, bene notus, familiaris (C.).

FAMILY, familia (g. t.).—servitium. servi et servae (the slaves, male and female), famuli et famulae (the servants or attendants, male and female). My f., mei (see GIERIG. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 48).—1) In a more confined sense, the parents with their children together with the servants, familia, domus (house; = family, as in English); or, the children only, liberi, proles, progenies, stirps: have you a f.? num liberis auctus es!—2) In a wider sense; a whole family with all the relations belonging to it, gens, also genus (the whole f., as the Cornelian).—familia (a parit, branch of the gens; thus the gens Cornelia embraced the families of the Scipiones, the Lentuli, &c.).—stirps (the root of a gens, familia; i. e. the first ancestors fm wch these sprung; e. g. of the f. of Priam, de Priami stirpe).—cognati (e. g. t. relations): of a good f., *generosa stirpe ortus (of noble descent); honesto loco natus (of honorable descent): of an old f., antiquo genere natus: a man that is not of a noble f., homo sine gente: belonging to a f., gentilis (of persons and things); gentilicium (of things): concerned with, suited to, or happening in a family, gentilicium; familiaris; domesticus (domestic); privatus (private; both as opposed to publicus); Jn. domesticus ac privatus.—Intestinus (occurring within a f. and confined to it, opp. externus) with wch adject. all connections with 'family' may be rendered in Lat., of wch the most common are subjoined: f. affairs, domesticae res ac privatæ: a f. compact, foedus domesticum: a f. inheritance, hereditas gentis or gentilicia (prop.); gentile bonum (fig.; that has always been in the f.; see T. Ann. 2, 37, 5): a f. fault or defect, vitium avitum: a f. secret, arcana domus; to reveal it, vulgare (T. Ann. 1, 6, 3): a f. picture, *imago gentilicia: f. concerns, negotia familiaria: members of a f., domestici (in a confined sense); gentiles (in an extended sense): all the f., totius cognationis grex (Curt. 8, 2, 31): f. tomb; see 'family tomb': f. estate, *praedium gentilicium: the head of a f., pater familias: f. quarrel, *discordia familiaris, domesticorum; discordiae, quibus domus evertitur; discordia intestina; *dissensio gentilium, &c.: a f. name, nomen gentile or gentilicium (Suet. Ner. 41; Claud. 25): a sacrifice peculiar to a f., sacra (sacrificia) gentilicia: a f. council, consilium familiare: f. right, jus gentium; jura familiaria (n. pl.): the glory of a f., gloria domestica: the disgrace of the f., nota gentilicia; commune familiaris dedecus: a f. seal, signum gentis (aft. Suet. Oct. 94): f. cares, domesticæ curæ: to free fm f. cares, domesticis curis levare qm: f. pride, spiritus gentilici (aft. L. 4, 42): a f. party, cena familiaris (see Suet. Tit. 9; qm cenæ familiaris adhibere, i. e. to introduce to the f.): a f. in mourning, familia funesta: f. records, tabulae gentiliciae: the place in wch f. records

are kept, tablinum: to be the father of a f., liberos habere; liberis auctum esse: f. connexion, domesticus usus et consuetudo; privata consilia, orum, a. (see L. 1, 42); privatae necessitudines; necessitudo (see *Hers.* S. Cat. 17, 3): a loss sustained by a f., clades domestica: f. arma, *insigne gentilitium. Many noble f.'s are put in mourning by this event (*Newsp.*), multae et clare lugubres domus (L. 3, 32). — || FAMILY worship, domestica religio (*Suet. Claud.* 12)—sacra privata (*pl. propr.*: private sacrifice, &c.). To celebrate f. worship, *privatum sacris operari. — || A family physician, medicus domesticus et familiaris. F. medicina, *medicamentum domestico usui destinatum. — || A friend of the f.'s, familiaris amicus; familiaris, per familiaria. cs familie amicitissimus.

FAMINE, fames, or more fully, inopia et fames. The f. which then prevailed, fames, quae tum erat: a f. was beginning to be felt, fames esse cepit: to export corn in a f., in fame frumentum exportare: to be suffering fm f., inopiâ et fame premi: to support his fellow-citizens at his own cost during a time of f., ab ore civium famem suis impensis populare.

FAMISH, || TRANS. Kill with hunger, qm fame necare or interficere. — Inediâ necare. — || INTRANS. To perish or be perishing fm hunger, fame mori; fame perire or interire (fm want of the means of supporting life; g. 4.); fame or inediâ necari (as punishment; 'to be starved to death': the latter, in C., of Regulus).

FAMISHED, fame, or inopiâ, confectus. — inediâ necatus (C.).

FAMOUS, inclytus or inclutus (known by name, of name, of note, remarkable). — celebratus (celebrated, praised). — illustris, perillustis (that shines forth before others, distinguished). — clarus, praeclarus (that has stepped forth out of obscurity, distinguished; clarus, according to its signification, frequently with a word joined to it, as, gloriâ, bello, pace, &c.; see *Hers.* S. Cat. 3, 1). — nobilis (known, of note in the world; known by report among mankind, by service, knowledge, &c.). — Jm nobilis et clarus. — Celeber, much visited and sought after, and much spoken of, is used of places at which there is a great concourse of men, and of teachers who have a large auditory. In the golden age, famous has only the signification 'infamous'. Very f., illustri laude celebratus; claritate praestans: f. for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: to be f., gloriâ florere; esse in laude: to be very f., gloriâ circumfluere; omnium sermone celebrari: in magno nomine et gloriâ esse, magnum est oratoribus nomen habere: he is f. far and wide, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become f., nominis famae adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi: in gloriam venire; in claritudinem pervenire; crescere (*Ruhn.* Ter. Heaut. Prolog. 28). — clarescere and inclarescere belong to the sin. age, to become f. by athg, illustrari qd re, clarum fieri re or ex re: to render f.: celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (this also of an event or occurrence, as, of a battle which renders a place f.), qm et qd; gloriâ commendare, gloriâ efficere qm (of a deed, &c.); gloriâ famam conficere; illustrem reddere qm: to make oneself f., gloriam or famam sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: to desire to make oneself f., gloriam quaerere, sequi; famâ studere, servire, inservire.

FAMOUSLY, nobiliter (*Vitr.* in a splendid or admirable manner). St bene, optime, &c.

FAMOUSNESS. See CELEBRITY.

FAN, a. fiabellum (for cooling; also improp. = 'a fan to inflame' athg [*Hooker*], quasi fiabellum editionis, quâ qd est ventilatum, C.). — || Winnowing-fan, vannus, — ventilabrum.

FAN, v. || PROP. (estuant) ci lene frigus ventilare (*Mar.*). — fiabello ventulum ci facere (*Com.*). — ventilare (e. g. qd ventilante cubabat, *Suet.*). — || IMPROP. Kindle (addition, &c.), quasi fiabello ventilare qd (aff. C. Place. 23, 54). — conflare. accendere (to kindle wrath, a war, quarrel, &c.).

FANATIC, fanaticus. A f., fanaticus.

FANATICALLY, fanaticus.

FANATICISM, *error fanaticus.

FANCIFUL, stultus et inequalis (*Sen. Vit. Beat.* 12). — homo, cui nihil æquale est (aff. H.; irregular; eccentric). — ineptus, absurdus, ineptus inaeque (foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily). — morosus, diffidilis. Jm diffidilis ac morosus (indulging such f. humour, that it is almost impossible to please him).

FANCIFULLY. There is no adv. that answers to this. Sts mlre. mirum in modum (strangely). — varie (340)

(with variety). — ad libidinem, ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice). — insolenter (unusually).

FANCIFULNESS. No exact word; sts deliciae (dainty fancies). — insolentia (unusualness).

FANCY, animus, sensus. Jm animus et sensus. See IMAGINATION. — Not phantasia, though it may be necessary to retain it as t. — *cogitationis luxuria or nimia quædam ubertas. See IMAGINATION. To have a lively f., acute moveri. — A fancy = an unfounded, wayward notion, somnium (dream). — opinionis commentum. — commentum mirum (strange f.); in pl. ineptiae, nugæ (nonsense, folly, &c.). — cura inanis (a groundless anxiety). To take f.'s, inanes species anxio animo figurare. — inanibus curis se dare (of gloomy f.'s). Away with your melancholy f.'s, omittite tristitiam tuam: these are mere f.'s, hæc falsa et inania sunt: a foolish f. occurred to me, ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: to accommodate oneself to aby's f.'s, ad cs arbitrium or voluntatem se fingere or se accommodare; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere; totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum: according to one's own f., ad libidinem. ex libidine: to follow one's f., animi impetum sequi (whatever impulse seizes one). See HUMOUR. — || Inclination (for athg), vid. To take a f. for athg, libido me capiti, libidinem habere in qâ re (*S. Cat.* 7, 4): to have a f. for doing athg, facere qd libido est (*Plaut.* Pers. 5, 3, 36): to take a violent f. to do athg, magna (tanta, &c.) libido qd faciendi qm invadit (S.): to take a f. for aby, se inclinare ad (or in) qm (also qd); inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm: a f. for aby, propensa in qm voluntas; propensum in qm studium: to have taken a f. to aby, propenso animo or propensa voluntate esse in qm: to have no f. for athg, a qâ re alienum esse or abhorrere; nolle qd: to have no f. either to . . . or, neque . . . neque . . . in animo est (T.).

|| FANCY goods, merces delicate (*Sen.*). A shop for f. goods, taberna delicatarum mercium. A dealer in f. goods, qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet. — institor delicatarum mercium (as calling at the door with them, *Sen.* Ben. 6, 38, 3).

FANCY-BREAD, panis arctopticus (*Plin.*).

FANCY, v. || Imagine, &c., somnare (to dream). — cogitatione sibi qd depingere (to picture it to one's imagination). — videri (seem). To f. myself ill, ægrotare mihi videor. — || Like; have a mind to; see LIKE; 'am inclined to'.

FANG, ungula (claw). — dens (tooth). The f. of a tooth, densis radix.

FANGED, ungubus instructus or armatus. — dentibus instructus. dentatus.

FANGLESS, dentibus carens or vacuus. — dentibus defectus (*Com.* and late). — edentulus (that has lost his teeth). — ungubus carens, ungues non habens (without talons).

FANTASTIC. No word. Sts mirus, insolitus.

FANTASTICALLY. See FANCIFULLY.

FANTASY. See FANCY.

FAR, adj. See DISTANT.

FAR, adv. || a) To denote distance in time or space, longe (vñae; at a great distance; f., f. off; opp. propæ). — procul (ævobes, at some distance; opp. juxta, close by; says less than longe, and my denotes objects that are within sight; Did. Procul is the right word when we speak of a person's doing athg at a distance, which is usually done near, &c.). Very f., in immensum (e. g. to shoot, throw, &c.): to be f. fm any place, longe or procul qd loci, abesse: f. fm the town, procul oppido: to be f. fm each other, multum distare: a f. distant place, locus longinquus: to see f., longe prospicere: to come fm f., e longinquo; et remotâ terrâ venire: it is just as f., tantundem vis est: till f. in the night, in multam noctem: f. and wide, longe lateque: to advance f. in athg, multum proficere in re (to make great progress in the thing). Too far, longius. To go too far in athg, longius progredi (prop. and fig.); tamquam lineas transire (*Ag. C. Parad.* 3, 1, 20); in athg, nimium esse in qâ re, modum excedere or non servare in qâ re: not to go too f., modum retinere; modum facere ci rei; in words, modum tenere verborum: to go too f. in his censuras, in vituperatione equitatis parum consulere: to push athg too f., nimis qd intendere, urgere, or persequi: to go too f. back for athg, altius or longius repetere qd: || Far from (with particip. subj. and another verb): tantum abest (abfuit, &c. impera.) ut . . . ut (the second ut is its followed by etiam, quocunque, even contra; not by potius, except in a passage of *Hirt*, that is rendered suspected by the personal use of abfuerunt). C. sts

adds a third ut; tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficile ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes. Or. 29, 104.—adeo non . . . ut (contra); adeo nihil . . . ut (post-C.; L.). *These words, f. fm having any weight with a single individual, hardly induced the people to respect the persons of the ambassadors, hæc adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint: the Africans and Carthaginians, f. fm sustaining this attack, even &c., Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra &c.*—*Sts non modo—sed (or verum) etiam (e.g. my grief, f. fm being lessened, is even increased, dolor meus non modo non minuitur, sed etiam augetur, C.). F. be it fm me (us) &c.!* dii meliora (sc. denti)! ne id deus siverit!—haud nos id deceat! (aff. Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 15).—longe absit propositum illud! (aff. Q. 6, 3, 28).—hæc absint velim! (Rex). *Not absit ut . . .* b) *To mark the degree of excess or defect, longe.—multo (by much, espily with comp. and superl.). To prefer atqz f., longe antepone: to be f. superior, longe præstare or superare: to be f. greater, multo or multis partibus maiorem esse: the best by f., longe optimus: by f. the greatest, longe maximus. || From far, procul.—e longinquo. || Far off, longe, procul. || As FAR AB, a) of place, usque (with acc. only, or acc. with ad; e.g. usque Romam, usque ad Numantium, both C.).—as f. as you (= as f. as where you are), usque istuc: as f. as my mind can look back, quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere: as f. as the eye could reach, quoad longissime oculi conspectum ferebant: as f. as I remember, ut mea memoria est (C. Att. 13, 31): every body may consult his own interests, as f. as he can do it without injuring his neighbour, sũe cuique utilitati, quod sine alterius injuriã fiat, servandum est: as f. at least as I have heard, quod quidem nos audierimus.—b) Impropr. of degree, &c. (up to the point that), quatenus (e.g. quatenus videtur habitari, Col. pentinibus Saguinis, ut, quatenus tuto possent, Italian speculatum irent, L.).—quantum (as much as; e.g. quantum audio, as f. as I hear, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12).—cætensũ. quoad (e.g. jus civile cætensũ exercuerunt, quoad populum præstare vulerunt, C. Leg. 1, 4).—As f. as I can, quoad ejus facere possum (potero, potuerũ): as f. as possible, quoad ejus facere possit: as f. as in me lies, quantum in or ad me: as f. as usage allows, quoad patiar consuetudo (Farr.). as f. as they can be known by man, quoad ab homine possunt cognosci. || The restrictive or exceptive 'as f.' is only translated by quod with subjunct. As f. as you conveniently can, quod commodò tuo fiat: as f. as I know, quod sciam. || How FAR, 1) denoting interreg. quoad (e.g. videtis nunc, quoad fecerit iter asperius quam antea; implying that the degree was very considerable).—quatenus (e.g. in omnibus rebus, videndum est, quatenus, C.).—quanto (by how much; with compar. adverbs of degree, difference, &c.; videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, how f. otherwise or differently I acted, Cat. ap. Charis. p. 192, P.).—quam longe (at what distance).—quousque (e.g. quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin.). 2) Interrog. quousque? quousque tandem? (how long) also propr. = 'how f.' in Gell., quous decessero de irã, quousque degressi debeo? 1, 3).—|| So FAR, eo. eo usque (up to such a point; only in the old language adeo).—in tantum, tantum (up to such a quantity; so f.).—quoad (up to such a point, till . . . &c.).—hactenus, hæc hactenus (when one concludes a speech, &c.). To carry or push it so f., eo usque adducere: he carried his arrogance and folly so f., eo insolentia furorisque processit: his impudence went so f., that he held his province, &c., erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum . . . teneret. So f. on this subject, hæc or de his hactenus: so f. on the subject of divination, hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicerem.*

FARCE, mimus, or prps fabula Atellana.—*fabula ridiculi argumenti. A very laughable f., mimus oppido ridiculus. || IMPROPR. res ridicula. Atqz is a f., ridiculum est, &c. (also with acc. and inf., C. Q.) FARCICAL, jocularis, ridiculus.—scurtiliter. FARCICALY, joculariter, ridicule.—scurtiliter. FARCY (a disease in horses or cattle), farcimum (Veget.).

FARDEL. See BUNDLE.

FARE, v. || Journey onwards; see GO ON. || To be in any state, good or bad, est mihi.—me habeo.—agitur or actum est mecum (only of faring or coming off well, with ref. to some one's good conduct; with bene, præclare, &c.).—it apud me or de me. How do you f.? or, how f.'s it with you? quomodo habes ut valet? quomodo vivis? quid agis or agitur? I am faring well, valeo; bene or præclare mecum agitur; (311)

res mihi sunt maxime secundæ; bene habemus nos (C. Att. 2, 8, 1): it f.'s better with them than with us, fm their &c., ipsi se hoc melius habent, quam nos, quod &c.: his friend fared no better, eadem amici fui sors: it fared even worse with the conquerors than with the conquered, pejus victoribus quam victis accidit: how will it f. with him? quid fiet de eo? how did it f. with the army? quæ fortuna exercitũ fuit? || To live (with ref. to the kind of food that one lives upon), vid.

FARE, s. vectura (cf. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; Sen. Ben. 6, 15, fin.).—pretium vehendi (aff. O. Fast. 2, 115). To pay one's f., pro vecturã solvere. || Food, victuals, vid.

FAREWELL, vale! fac ut valeas! cura ut valeas! (in taking leave, and at the end of letters).—have! havetoi! (over a dead body). || Vale may also be used substantively (cf. O. Her. 13, 14, vix potuit dicere triste vale). To bid aby f., salvare or valere qm jubere; ci valedicere (post-Aug.): to bid aby a hearty f., multam salutem ci dicere: to take a last f. of aby, ultimum or supremum ci vale dicere (poet.): to go away without bidding aby f., insalutatum relinquere qm (aff. V. Æn. 9, 228). || Fig. I will bid f. to the forum and the senate-house, multam salutem et foro dicam et curiæ: to bid the world f., renunciare vitæ (Suet. Galb. 11). || A f. poem, prœromptum (as title to Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, and Sidon. Carm. 24): a f. dinner, cena viatica (Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61).

FAR-FETCHED, accessitus (e.g. dictum, forced).—longe petitus (C. opt. Gen. Or. 3, 7) or longe repetitus.—altius or paulo altius repetitus.

FARM, s. rusticum prædium (v. pr., opp. urbanum prædium = properly in houses).—fundus (an estate usually with one or more buildings attached to it).—villa (the country-house, with or without land).—ager, rus (propr. country, opp. town; hence meton. = landed estate. In this meaning, as well as in that of country, rus, rure are mly without a preposition [cf. Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 25; Capt. 1, 1, 10] unless they have an adj. or possess. pronoun with them, when the prep. is mly, but not always, expressed: quum in rura sua venerunt, C.; in Albense rus, Plin.; in Veliterno rure, Plin.; bui alogi nugari rure paterno, H. r. rure dapes parat ille suo, O.). As f. near the town, prædium suburbanum: a small f., prædolum, agellus; also hortuli (cf. C. Eclog. p. 157): a f.-house, villa: a small f.-house, villula: to go about a one's f., fundos obire: to till a f., prædium colere or colere et tueri: the profits of a f., fructus prædii.

FARM, v. || To cultivate a farm, agrum colere (g. t.). To be very fond of farming, voluptuosius agriculturalum incredibiliter delectari (C.): a treatise on farming, liber de rebus rusticis, or de agriculturã, scriptus. || To give a certain sum for tolls, taxes, &c., in the hope of making profit by them, conducere (g. t.).—redimere (with the intention of re-letting them in small portions). To f. the taxes, vectigalia redimere: to wish to f. them, ad vectigalia accedere. || To lease or let (the revenues, &c.), locare.—elocare (e.g. gentem Judæorum = ejus vectigalia, C. Flacc. 28, fin.).

FARMER, agricola. colonus (g. t. for the cultivator of a farm, Ruricola poet.).—arator (who tilled the state-domains for a tenth of the produce; cf. C. 2 Verr. 3, 23, 57).—politor (a labourer to whom a piece of land was given, to be paid for by a share of the produce; cf. Cat. R. R. 137, and Schneid. ad loc. p. 175).—homo rusticus (g. t.). See COUNTRYMAN. As f. of the public revenues, &c., publicanus (with ref. to his condition in life).—redemptor vectigalium (with ref. to the particular thing he farms).

FARMING, agricultura. res rusticæ (see under FARM, v.).

FARRAGO, farrago (with ref. to the miscellaneousness of the contents; Juv. 1, 86).—sartago (with ref. to the weeds; Pers. 1, 80).

FARRIER, || Horse-doctor, medicus equestris (Val. Max. 9, 15, 2).—veterinarius (g. t. for doctor for cattle or horses). To be a good f., artis veterinariæ prudentem esse. || Shoeing-smith, *faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas suppingit.

FARRIERY, pecoris medicina.—medicina veterinaria (both including the medical treatment of cattle generally).

FARROW, v. parere. partum edere.

FARROW, s. fetus (suus) or fetura.

FARTHER. See FURTHER.

FARTHEST. See FURTHEST.

FARTHING, teruncius (the fourth part of an as).—as (a whole as).—numus (coin, a small coin; g. t. for a trifle in money). I cannot bate a f., numus abesse.

hinc non potest: to pay *athg* to the last *f.*, ad assem solvere: to repay one the expenses to the last *f.*, ad assem ci impensum reddere: it is right to a *f.*, ad numum convenit: we do not put *aby* to a *f.*'s expense, nullus teruncus insumitur in quemquam (see *C. Att.* 5, 17, 2): I hope not to put the province to a *f.*'s expense during the whole year of my administration, spero toto anno imperii nostri teruncus sumptus in provincia nullum fore (ib. 5, 20, 6): not to have a *f.* in one's pocket, *ne numum quidem unum in numerato habere: not to value at a *f.*, non assis, ne teruncii quidem facere; non unus assis aestimare: not to be worth a *f.*, nihili esse: a man for whom nobody cares a *f.*, non semissis homo (*Valin. ap. C. Fam.* 5, 10, 1): homo non quisquillæ (*Nov. ap. Fest.* p. 218, *Lindem.*): not to care a *f.* for *athg*, qd flocci non facere; non hujus facere.

FASCES, fascies. To precede *aby* with the *f.*, qm anteire cum fascibus; fascies ci præferre: to order the *aces* to be taken *fm* the *fascies*, securus de fascibus demi jubere: to lower the *f.*, to *aby*, fascies demittere or summittere ci: *f.* bound with laurel, fascies laureati.

FASCINATE, capere, delentire, permulcere. — *Jx.* capere ac delentire. A fascinating beauty, puella, cs forma *rapit* (*prop.*). To *f.* *aby* by his *affability*, politeness, &c., qm humanitate sua capere (*Np.*). — *Jx.* Fascinare not to be used in this *fig. sense*.

FASCINATION, delentimentum, *pl.* — illecetere.

FASCINE, crates, — fasciculus ex virgultis alligatus. To cut wood for making *f.*, cedere materiam cratibus faciendia.

FASHION, mos (as a custom; also in dress, mos vestis). — habitus, ornatus (as manner of dress). A new *f.*, habitus novus: the *f.* of the day, seculum (the spirit of the age; cf. *L.* 3, 20, quæ nunc tenet seculum, *what* is now the *f.* of the day; *T. Germ.* 19, 3, seculum vocatur, is called the *f.* of the day). — seculi deliciae (the favorite fancies of the day): to be the *f.*, in more esse; moris esse (to be the custom); usu receptum esse (to be generally adopted): it is an old *f.*, antiqui moris fuit: this *f.* of dress *fm* that time became general, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet: to order the people to adopt the same *f.* (of dress), eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubere: a thing becomes the *f.*, cs rei more recipitur; qd in more recipitur (the custom of *athg* is adopted); qd usu recipitur, or in consuetudinem or morem venit (*g. i.* a thing becomes usual); qd pullulat (*lit.*, puts forth shoots; hence spreads, &c., e. g. luxuria); qd inducitur (is introduced, of customs, &c.): to bring in, introduce a *f.*, morem inducere or inferre: to bring *athg* into *f.*, perducere qd in morem: to bring in new *f.*, novos vestitus more inducere (*aff. Stat. Theb.* 12, 591): to bring in foreign *f.*, peregrinos mores inferre (*aff. Juv.* 6, 288, *sq.*): to bring back an old *f.*, antiquum (vestis) morem referre (*aff. Suet. Cæs.* 20): to go out of *f.*, obsolescere: to dress according to the *f.*, aliorum habitum or ornatum or amictum imitari: to dress after a foreign *f.*, in externum habitum mutare corporis cultum: to be dressed in the height of the *f.*, nove vestitum esse (*Plaut.*): to live as our ancestors did, and not according to the *f.* of the day, cultum victumque non ad nova exempla componere, sed ut majorem suadent mores (*Sen. Tranq.* 9, 1): after my *f.*, meo more; sicut meus est mos (*H.*): to be all the *f.*, see 'to be FASHIONABLE.' || Form or style, *vid.*

FASHION, *v.* See To FORM, *v.*

FASHIONABLE, elegans (tasteful; of persons). — novus (new; of things). *F.* attire, cultus ad nova exempla compositus (*Sen. Tranq.* 9, 1): a *f.* writer, poet, &c.; a writer, poet, &c., whose works are *f.*, scriptor or poeta nunc (or, of a past time, tum) maxime placens; scriptor or poeta, cujus opera or carmina hæc ætate in manibus sunt (*aff. Plin. Ep.* 1, 2, 6): a work *uch* is now *f.*, or *uch* it is now *f.* to admire, libellus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; or *quo hujus ætatis homines maxime delectantur, or qui hæc ætate in manibus est (*aff. Plin.* ut supra).

FASHIONABLY, nove (in the newest style; e. g. vestitum esse; *Plaut.*).

FAST, *v.* jejunium servare (voluntarily to refrain from food for a season; to keep a fast, *est* *fm* religious motives; see *Suet.* Oct. 76). — cibo se abstinere (to abstain *fm* food, *est* as a remedy; *Jx.* abstinere cibo and simply abstinere are *prop.* — Class.): to injure one's health by fasting, qs tam parca et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat.

FAST, *s.* jejunium (a voluntary abstaining *fm* food for some time, a fasting; then as it were *fig.* = hunger). — inedia (a not eating; the abstaining *fm* food voluntarily or compulsorily, or in consequence of the state of body; *Jx.* abstinentia does not occur until after the Class.

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period). To order, appoint a *f.*, jejunium instituere: to proclaim a *f.*, jejunium indicare.

FAST-DAY, jejunium. To observe a *f.-d.*, jejunium servare (*Suet.* Oct. 76): to proclaim a *f.-d.*, jejunium indicare (*H. Sat.* 2, 3, 291). — *Jx.* Euriales feræ (*Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 8) is a merely *Com.* expression for a compulsory *f.*

FAST, adj. || Quick, *vid.* || Firm, *vid.*, and also FAST, *adv.* (= firmly), and to FASTEN.

FAST, *adv.* || Firmly, firme. firmiter. stabiliter [*Syn.* in QUICK]. *F.* asleep, sopitus; arto et gravi somno sopitus; or dormiens only: to be *f.* asleep, arte et graviter dormire; arto et gravi somno sopitum esse; also sopitum esse only (*prop.*): dormire; dormire in otio (*Plaut.*); oscitare (or -ri) et dormire (*Cl. de Or.* 2, 33, 144); sedere et oscitari (*Auct. ad Her.* 4, 36; all *improp.*): to stand *f.*, *immotum stare: to tie *f.*, vincire; devincire, to *athg*, ad qd; constringere, with *athg*, qd re: to hold *f.*, tenere; retinere (*prop.* of a thief, &c.); mordicus tenere (with the teeth) &c., also *improp.*, to abide fast or firmly by *athg*: to stick *f.*, adhærere; inhaerere: to make *athg* *f.* with a pin, qd acu affigere. — || Swiftly, celeriter. cito. festinanter. velociter [*Syn.* in QUICK, *adj.*]. — raptim (in a hurried manner): too *f.*, præpropere: to walk, go, or run *f.*, celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); celeri cursu ferri (of a waggon, a ship, &c.): to flow *f.*, incitatus fluere or ferri; citatum ferri (of a river): to move, *sc.*, faster (*aff.* one had been going slower), gradum addere or corrumpere; gradum conferre: a *f.*-sailing vessel, navis celerissima: this was a very *f.*-sailing vessel, hæc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis: one that speaks *f.*, volubilis: the habit of speaking too *f.*, præcepta quædam celeritas dicendi (of an orator); citata pronuntiatio (as a rapid utterance): to conclude or judge too *f.*, festinans judicare.

FASTEN, || To make fast, destinare ad qd or ci rei, or abol. (to make fast, *est* with ropes, funes, qui antennas ad malos destinant, *Cæs.*; destinare naves ancoris ex quatuor angulis, *Cæs.*) — astringere, alligare, deligare ad qd; illigare in rei to tie to or on *athg*. — annexere qd ad rem or ci rei (to *f.* by tying). — assuere ci rei (to *f.* by sewing on). — defigere ci rei or in rei; infigere ci rei or in rem (to *f.* into with a hammer). — figere ci rei or in rei. affigere ci rei or ad qd (*g. t.* to join to *athg*). — agglutinare ci rei or ad qd (to *f.* by glueing; to solder, &c.). — ferrunare (to *f.* with solder, putty, or any other stuff; e. g. with bitumen, bitumine; lead, plumbo; *my* with the addition of the stuff that is used to effect the combination). To *f.* *athg* with nails, clavus qd figere; to *athg*, clavus affigere or conficere qd ci rei to *f.* with a pin, qd acu affigere. || *IMPROP.* To *f.* a reproach upon *aby*, probum, labem, or infamiam ci inferre (cf. *C. Cæl.* 18, 42); labem or labeculam ci aspergere; infamiam qd aspergere: a reproach that will stick to him, maculam æternam ci inuere: to *f.* one's eyes on *aby*, oculos deligere in vultu cs: to *f.* a door, &c.; see To SHUT. || To impress upon, see To IMPRESS.

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus (of persons; also of things, aurum sensus fastidiosissimus; *Auct. Her.*) — morosus, difficilis et morosus (not easy to be pleased, &c.) — delicatus (that is easily offended by *athg* repulsive, &c., e. g. aures; Q.). Too *f.* in his choice of words, in curâ verborum nimius.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fastidiosè. — contemptum (contemptuously).

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fastidium. *Jx.* fastidium et superbia. superbia et fastidium (of a proud *f.*). The most extreme *f.*, fastidium delatissimum (*Jx.* in *poet.* oft. fastidia, *pl.*; e. g. fastidia cs ferre, O.). *f.* in *athg*, nimia in qd re cura.

FASTING, *s.* inedia (*g. t.* for not eating). — inedia imperata (ordered, e. g. by a physician). — flames (as a method of cure). — jejunium (e. g. jejunio vexare ægrum; *Cels.* 2, 3, 18, *extr.*). To subdue one's appetite by *f.*, se longis jejuniis domare (*aff.* illos longa domant inopii jejunia victu; O.).

FASTING, *adj.* e. g. fasting-day; see FAST.

FASTING-DAYS, jejunia instituta (after jejunia Cereri instituere).

FASTNESS, || State of being fast, *Crel.* || Firm attachment (abol.), *vid.* || Stronghold, locus naturâ, or naturaliter, munitus; castellum naturâ munitum. See FORTRESS.

PASTUOUS, fastosus (full of or inflated with pride). — tumens inani superbiâ (one who is proud of imaginary advantages, and displays that pride by gestures; *Phædr.* 1, 3, 4).

FAT, *adj.* pinguis (fat, *prop.* of persons and ani-

male; then of that wch has unctuous parts, as butter, wine, &c.; or, that abounds in nutritious juices, as land, seed, fodder, &c.: opp. macer.—*opimus* (abounding in nutritious juices, stout and fat, of persons and animals, and their members; *opp. gracilis*: then *fig. fat* in respect of produce, of land, &c.; *opp. sterilis*: hence *agri opimi* et fertiles; then *fig. = that brings in much*).—*obesus* (become *f. fm* over-eating; unwieldy, gross; *opp. gracilis*, of persons; and *opp. strigosus*, of animals).—*nitidus* (shining, sleek; abounding in fat, so that no projecting bones disturb the smoothness of the body, *λεωπός*, see *Np. Eum.* 5, 6).—*perpastus* (*propr. well-fed*; *e. g. canis*, *Phædr.* 3, 6, 2).—*saginat* (*fatted*).—*adipatus* (containing lard or fat; of food).—*luculentus* (considerable; as an office, &c.). *Somewhat fat*, subpinguis: to make or render fat, pinguem facere or reddere; opimare; obesare [*Col.*; *al. obescare*]; saginare; farcire (to fatten birds).—to grow or become fat, pinguescere; nitescere: to be fat, pinguem, &c. esse; nitere (see above on nitidus).—to be too *f.*, nimia pinguitudine laborare: to grow so *f.*, that &c., usque adeo pinguescere, ut &c. (*Cat. ap. Varr.*).

FAT, *s. adeps*, *m. Plin.*; *my f. Cels.*; *c. Col.* (the softer fat of animals wch do not ruminate).—*sëbum*, *sëvum* (the firmer fat of ruminating animals, tallow; adeps Cassii, suillus, anserinus; sebum vitulinum).—*arvina* (tallow, in as far as used to grease something; clipeos tergent arvinâ, *V.*).—*pluige* (the oily fat; pingue inter carnem cutemque, *Plin.*).—*lardum*, *lard* (*lard*; *bacon*).

FAT, *FATTEN*, [*TRANS.*] saginare (to feed with *athg* what will produce fatness).—pinguem facere (to make fat).—opimare (of birds, *esp.*)—farcire (to cram with *athg*, only of fowls). To *f. with athg*, alere qâ re (*e. g. with bran, furfur*).—to be good for fattening, conferre ad adipem creandas (or -os); pinguitudinem efficiere (*e. g. a hog, sul*). [*INTRANS.*] pinguescere (to become or grow fat).—nitescere (to be sleek, &c.).

FATAL, *fatalis* (determined by fate; dependent on fate; and then fatally unfortunate, untoward).—*per-niciousus* (hurtful, ruinous). In a less strong sense, miser, infelix, luctuosus. By this *f. war*, hoc misero fatalique bello. [*Causing death*, mortifer. *A f. disease*, gravis et mortifer morbus: to have a disorder that will prove *f.*, gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse; mortifero morbo correptum esse; mortifere egrotare (*Plaut.*).

FATALISM, *ratio fatalis.

FATALIST, *cui persuasum est (or qui credit, dicit) omnia fato fieri.

FATALITY, [*Inevitable necessity*, necessitas. *Fatal accident*, res adversa. casus adversus. malum.

FATALLY, *fato*. suo *fato*.—nescio quo *fato*.—quasi qâ fatali necessitate (*C.*)—fataliter (*e. g. definita fataliter*, *C. = by a decree of fate*).—infelicit. misere (*unhappily*). [*In a manner to cause death*, mortifere. To have a disorder that will end *f.*, mortifere egrotare. gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse. mortifero morbo correptum esse: to be *f. wounded*, mortifero vulnere icti. mortiferum vulnus accipere.

FATE, *fatum* (*fate*, as a mysterious, immutable law, by wch the universe is governed).—*fors* (chance, as a sort of mythological being, wch baffles the plans, &c., of mortals; *ῥοχή*).—*fortuna* (*fortune*, not as mere blind chance, but as taking a deliberate part in favour of or agst a person; also of the effect wch fatum or fors works).—*sors* (*lot*, whether proceeding *fm* a superior power, or as the consequence of a man's own actions; but with the associated notion of a secret destiny).—*casus* (*chance*, unforeseen event, &c.).—*eventus* (*the issue*, as it were, of an occurrence, &c.).—*eventum* (*the event itself*, as taking a fortunate turn, or the reverse). A happy *f.*, fortuna secunda or prospera; sors secunda: an unhappy *f.*, fortuna adversa; sors misera; casus miserabilis: a hard *f.*, fortuna gravis; sors acerba; casus gravis or acerbus: to be exposed to the storms of *f.*, jactari variis casibus; jactari varietate fortune: it has been my *f.* to &c., accidit mihi, ut &c.: it has been my happy *f.* to &c., contigit mihi, ut &c.: they will all meet with or experience the same *f.*, omnes eundem fortune exitum latari sunt: to be prepared to bear one's *f.*, whatever it may be, ad omnem eventum paratum esse: to bear one's *f.* patiently, whatever it may be, quemcumque casum fortuna invexit, quiete ferre: to take warning by the *f.* of others, ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providere (*Auct. ad Her.* 4, 9, 13): whatever my *f.* may be, I shall submit, quemcumque fortuna proponetur, subeatur: so *f.* would have it, sic (*343*)

erat in fatis (*O. Pont.* 1, 7, 56; cf. *O. Trist.* 3, 2, 1): if it should be the will of *f.* that you should recover, si tibi fatum est convalescere: agst the will of *f.*, prater fatum: the storms of *f.*, fulmina fortune (*e. g.* to despise, contemnere, *C. Tusc.* 2, 27, 66); tela fortune (*see C. ad Fam.* 5, 16, 2: homines esse nos, eâ lege natos, ut omnibus telis fortune proposita sit vita nostra, i. e. 'that our life is exposed to all the blows of *f.*'): fortune ictus (*see Sen. Ep.* 80, 3; ut fortune ictus invictus excipiat: aby or aby's life is less exposed to the blows of *f.*, minus multa patent in cas vita, quam fortuna feriat (*C. Off.* 21, 73): not by any decree of *f.*, non fato: the books of *f.*, libri fatales: to be written in the books of *f.*, libris fatalibus contineri; in libris fatalibus inveniri. [*The Fates*, Parca (*Parca*, sing. *H. Pers.*); Fata.

FATED, *fatalis*: ill-*f.*, See UNLUCKY. If you are *f.* (to do so and so), si tibi fatum est (*e. g. convalescere*).

FATHER, *s. pater* (*v. pr.*; also as title bestowed on elder persons by their juniors).—*patres* (*genitor*, generator are *poet.*): *f.* and mother, parentes (*poet. patres*): the *f.*, patres (the members of the senate): our *f.*, patres; majores (ancestors): the *f.* of his country, patria patris: to tuck after his *f.*, patrisare (*Com.*): as a *f.*, (*e. g. to love aby*), ut alterum patrem, in parents loco: to be the *f.* of one's country, subjects, &c., consulere ut parentem populo: the kindness of a *f.*, *benignitas paterna: the heart of a *f.*, animus patrius: a *f.*'s joy, gaudium paternum (*g. l.*); *gaudium ex auctâ stirpe or ex nato filio perceptum (*fm* the birth of a child).—*gaudium, quod ex liberis bene moratis percipitur (named by the good conduct of one's children): the cause of one's *f.*, nomen patris; nomen paternum: *f.*'s brother, patrûs; *f.*'s sister, amita: to be a *f.* to aby, loco or instar patris ci esse; qm in liberorum numero habere (*with ref. to a child*): the love of a *f.*, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria: to love aby with the love of a *f.*, patriâ caritate qm diligere. Like a *f.*, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriâ caritate (*with *f.* affection*).

FATHER, *v.* [*Adopt*, *vid.*] To ascribe *athg* (*esp.* a book, poem, &c.) to aby, addicere qd nominali *cs* (*Gell.* 3, 3, of plays fathered upon Plautus); or ascribe or assignare qd *cl.* To claim to be the author of a book, poem, &c., dicere qd suum esse. *simulare se qd scripsisse. sibi ascribere qd (*Donat.*, *Vit. Virgili*).

FATHERHOOD, paternitas (*in the sense of paternal feeling or conduct*, Augustin. *Ep.* 232).—animus paternus.

FATHER-IN-LAW, socer.

FATHERLESS. See ORPHAN.

FATHERLINESS, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria (*e. g. patriâ caritate qm diligere*).

FATHERLY, *adj.* paternus. patrius: *f. sentiments*, animus paternus, towards aby, in qm (*i. e. the sentiments wch the father displays*; *opp. an. maternus, fraternus*).—animus patrius (*fatherly affection*; *e. g. L. 2, 5, 8*; *opp. the sternness wch Brutus displayed in the character as magistrate*).

FATHOM, *s.* *orgyia (*ὀργυιά*; the Romans did not use this measure).—termi cubiti; or prps ulna (*a measure varying fm six to eight feet*). [*Penetration or depth*, *vid.*] *Fathom-line*, cataportates (= 'linea cum massâ plumbeâ, quâ maris altitudo tentatur', *Isid. Orig.*).

FATHOM, *v.* [*To sound the depth of water*, maris altitudinem tentare (*Isid. Orig.*).] To penetrate into, explore, pervestigare. indagare et pervestigare. perspicere: to *f.* the truth, quid verum sit, exquirere.

FATHOMLESS, fundo carens (*bottomless*; of a river, *Plin.* 3, 16, 20).—immensâ or infinitâ altitudine.—immensus (*that cannot be measured*).—inexplicabilis (*that cannot be explained fm its depth*): the *f.* depth of the sea, infinita maris altitudo.

FATIDICAL, fatidicus. divinus.

FATIGUE, *v.* fatigare. defatigare (*propr. and improp.*; *def. stronger term*). Not to *f.* the reader, ne lectorem defatigemus: to *f.* oneself, se fatigare, with *athg*, qâ re; se defatigare (*Plaut. Ter.*).—se frangere. se frangere laboribus (*by exertion*, &c.): to be fatigued, fatigari; defatigari, by or with *athg*, in re: fatigued, fatigatus; fessus; lassus. Jw. fessus lassusque (*fatigatus implies the diminution of strength, wch causes a man to need rest*; lassus, the weariness wch longs for rest: fessus is the more-general term, implying both the diminution of strength, and the sense of weariness; hence used of being tired of a war, tired of weeping,

tired by a journey, &c.: lassitudo is less than fatigatio: lassitudo, quam citra fatigationem est, Cola. Fatigatus by a journey, de viā fessus: quite f., defatigatus: defessus: lassitudo confectus.

FATIGUE, a. fatigatio. defatigatio.—lassitudo (lassitude)—langor (langor)—labor (great exertion): the f. of the journey, vexatio viæ (Col.): able to bear f., patiens laboris.

FATNESS, pinguedo (of any kind of f., as well of animals as of the soil, &c.)—obesitas (the plumpness of persons and beasts: opp. gracilitas)—pinguedo (the greasy condition or thickness of athg).

FATTEN. See TO FAT, v.

FATTY, adipatus (e. g. puls, edulium).

FATUITY, fatuitas.—stultitia, &c. See FOLLY.

FATUOUS, fatuus, vecors, &c. See FOOLISH.

FAUCET, epistomium (ἐπιστόμιον): pure Latin, obtrumentum.—The 'epigo' was called manubrium epistomii.

FAULT, vitium (kasia, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not punishable, but open to censure; hence also of natural defects, e. g. of a body, of the organs of speech, oris, and even of grammatical f.'s, Q. 1, 5, 5, sqq.)—mendum (a blunder; in composition, &c.: but O. has also mendo facies caret).—error, erratum (an error committed fm oversight, whether in a moral or a physical respect; hence of mistakes or f.'s in scientific or artistic matters, erratum fabrilis, &c. Att. 6, 1, 17: and error, in Q. 1, 5, 47, of a grammatical f.—Opposed to Erratum is recte factum and vitium, as quality, s. C. Cluent. 48, 133; non dicam vitium, sed esse erratum)—lapeus (a slip).—peccatum, delictum (an offence agst either prudence or morality, errors, mistakes, sins; they are used by C. promiscuously; then also of grammatical errors, as C. Tusc. 3, 20, 47; paucis verbis tria magna peccata; compare with Q. 1, 5, 47 and 49, where peccare and delinquere are used in the same sense). To commit a f., errare, labi (to make a blunder, slip, &c.): peccare, peccatum admittere (to act wrong; pecc. also of grammatical faults): a great or gross f., turpissime labi in re: to pardon a f. that should be attributed to human infirmity, veniam errori humano dare: to be looked upon as a f., vitio esse: to correct a f., mendum, errorem, peccatum (with distinction above explained) corrigere: to correct a f. that one has committed, mendum tollere; errorem tollere: full of f.'s, vitiosus, mendosus: very full, in quo multa vitia insunt (e. g. of writings, with ref. to grammatical errors, aft. Q. 1, 5, 36); in quo multa perperam dicta sunt (with ref. to the assertions made, &c.); mendosissime descriptus (with ref. to the part of the copyist or printer): quick at seeing the f.'s of one's neighbour, acris videre vitium in alio: to see the f.'s of others, and be blind to one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (C. Tusc. 3, 33, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquant, censores sumus (Phædr. 4, 10 (9), 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de ira, 2, 28, 6); papulas observas alienas, ipse obstus plurimis ulceribus (Id. de vit. beat. 27, 4); Quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippis inunctis, Cur in amicorum vitia tam cernis acutum, Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (H. Sat. 1, 3, 25, sqq.): to impute athg to aby as a f., ci qd vitio dare, ducere, vertere: to have slight f.'s, medicoribus vitis teneri (t); many, vitilis excellere, abundare: having no f., See FAULTLESS: to find f., with aby for &c., vitio ci dare, quod &c.: they find f. with me for being so distressed at aby's death, vitio mihi dant, quod cs mortem tam graviter fero (C.): all singers have this f., omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus (t): it is my f., mea culpa est: it is entirely my own f., culpa mea propria est: to confess that one was in f., culpam or facinus in se admittere: to say that nobody was in f. but myself, in se transferre omnem culpam: athg was not my f., qd non meâ culpâ factum est or evenit (Ter.): to be in f., in culpâ esse: to be considered in f., in culpâ poni: not to be in f., carere culpâ; abesse a culpâ; esse extra culpam: to be equally in f., simili esse in culpâ: aby is in f., est culpa in qo: that was my f., id culpâ contigit meâ: it is, was &c. no f. of mine, that &c., non fit meo vitio, ut &c.; non stetit per me, ut, &c.; non impediti quominus (I did nothing to prevent it): it was his fault that... not &c., stetit per eum, quominus &c. || To be at fault, PROPRI. of dogs; nullius feræ vestigium exstat (Curt.). *nulla jam vestigia cernere, animadvertere, &c.; *non jam odorari posse feram, &c. IMPROPR. confusum est (344)

incertum esse (of Hercules, when he was at f. in consequence of Cacus's trick, L. 1, 7): or by nulla exstant vestigia (e. g. ad quos pertinet facinus, L. 31, 12); or pendere animi or animo.

FAULT-FINDER, See CENSOR, CRITIC.

FAULTILY, vitiose, mendose [SYN. in FAULT].—perperam (wrongly, not rightly; opp. recte, e. g. verbum dicere, i. e. to use a word in the wrong sense). See also DEFECTIVELY, IMPERFECTLY.

FAULTINESS, mendosa cs rei natura (aft. H. Sat. 1, 6, 66)—pravitas.—(186) mendositas and vitiositas, in this meaning, are only met with in very late writers).

FAULTLESS, ab omni vitio vacuus. vitio purus (free fm faults whether moral or physical; of persons or things).—emendatus (cleared of faults, of writings, &c.).—emendate descriptus (copied without any fault; of MSS., books, &c.)—innocens (in a moral sense). A f. character, innocentia (cf. Bremi, Np. Arist. 1, 2): a f. life, vitio vitio carens et sine labe peracta (O. Pont. 2, 7, 49): to be f., sine vitio esse. vitia carere or vacare (of persons and things); vitio et labe carere (with regard to morals and conduct; see O. Pont. 2, 7, 49, and 4, 8, 20): culpa carere (of persons): to be quite f., vitio ab omni remotum esse, omnibus humanis vitis immunem esse (of persons; see H. A. P. 384; Vell. 2, 35): no man or person is f., nemo sine vitis nascitur (t).

FAULTY, vitiosus, mendosus, pravus (SYN. in FAULT): very f., see 'full of FAULTS.'

FAVORABLE, || Of persons and personified objects, favens ci, studiosus cs, benevultus ci or in qm (with the same difference as the substantives in Favore).—amicus ci (amicably or favorably disposed towards aby).—propitius (of the gods, and also of a superior towards his inferior, though less common in this case).—(186) propensus and pronus, in the gold. age, only denote inclination towards athg, but not predilection for a person, as in T. &c. To be f. to aby, ci favere; favere qm completi; cs esse studiosum: f. sentiments towards aby, propensa in qm voluntas. || Of things (corresponding with views, wishes, design, &c.), faustus (as an effect of divine favour; e. g. a day, omen, &c.). Js. faustus felixque.—dexter (lit. on the right hand; of f. omens; of birds, &c.).—secundus (v. pr. of a f. wind; then g. t. for what goes according to one's wishes; a battle, circumstances, an event, &c.).—prosper (of what fulfils one's hopes and wishes; e. g. progress, event, consequence of an undertaking, return, circumstances, &c.).—commodus (fit, convenient).—idoneus (suitable for a certain purpose).—opportunus (favorably situated with ref. to place, then also with ref. to time). Js. opportunus atque idoneus.—æquus (convenient, of place and time, opp. iniquus; my but not always attended by a negative, see Cæs. B. C. 1, 85; cf. Suet. Cæs. 35). (186) A possessive pronoun (meus, tuus, suus, &c.) is often sufficient to express 'favorable,' e. g. to fight under f. circumstances or auspices, suo Marte or sua fortuna pugnare. I am fighting on f. ground, or in a f. position, meo loco pugnare facio. F. circumstances, res secundæ, prosperæ (with ref. to fortune, &c.): opportunis temporis, tempus opportunum (times or circumstances that will favour athg, or be f. to athg, εὐκαρία): f. wind, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to set sail with a f. wind, ad occasionem auræ evehi (Suet. Oct. 87): f. weather, idonea tempestas (e. g. ad navigandum): f. season or time of the year, idoneum or commodum anni tempus: a f. place, ground, or spot (e. g. for fighting a battle), locus opportunus or idoneus or opportunus atque idoneus; locus æquus: the ground or place, as well as the time being f., et loco et tempore æquo: he did not consider the ground f. for his army, non æquum locum videbat suis.

FAVORABLY, benevole, amice, prospere, fauste. [SYN. in FAVORABLE.] To be f. inclined towards athg, propensum, &c. esse ad qd; ci rei studere; towards aby, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (stronger term, e. g. towards aby or a party, on the part of a judge). To make aby f. inclined to athg, cs animum inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): I am f. disposed for athg, or to do athg, animus inclinat, ut &c.: not to be f. inclined or disposed, a qâ re alienum esse.

FAVORITE, either carissimus (dearest)—præcipuus, præstantissimus (best); or Crcl. quem, quod, &c. qs in deliciis habet; qui, que, quod, &c. in deliciis est ci. A f. ape, simia, quam qs in deliciis habet. A f. author or writer, scriptor gratissimî studii (aft. Suet. Ner. 47); scriptor, quem qs non legit, sed lectit (aft. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 18); scriptor, quem qs diligentissime cognovit, neque e manibus dimittit (C. Or. 30, 105). A f. book,

liber, quem qs non legit, sed lectitat (ast. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8); liber, quem qs non (or nunquam) dimittit e manibus (ast. C. Or. 30, 105). *A f. expression of aby's*, *vox, quā longe omnium maxime qs utitur; *vox, quam qs in deliciis habet: *a f. cup, poculum gratissimū usū: a f. diab, cibus delectabilis (T.)*. *A f. maid, dilecta ci ex ancillis praecepta (i. e. of the women at court, ast. Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86)*; ancilla ci percarā (ast. T. Ann. 13, 19, 2); gratissima ancillarum (ast. Suet. Tit. 7); delicata (Inscr.). *A f. notion, thought, species quaedam, quam amplectatur qs: a f. opinion, sententia, quam qs admauit. A f. occupation, *studium, quo maxime delectatur qs: atq. is aby's f. occupation, qs maxime delectatur qd rē; qs maxime versatur in qd rē. A f. pursuit, stūdiū, quo qs maxime ducitur, or *cui qs maxime indulget; ita fm the context stūdiū, or ingenii voluptas only: to indulge in some f. pursuit, animum ad qd stūdiū adungere: to follow one's f. pursuit, ingenii sui voluptati indulgere: every body has his f. pursuit, quis quiesque studio maxime ducitur; hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget; trahit sua quemque voluptas (Virg. Ecl. 2, 65): his f. pursuits, studia sua. A f. slave, dilectus ci ex servis praecepta.—servus ci percarus.—gratissimus servorum.—delicatus (Inscr.): the latter was the f. slave of his master, is longe omnium servorum carissimus erat domino (ast. Curt. 3, 12, 16): *a f. theme or subject, res, quam qs libenter tractat; res, de quā qs sepe et libenter quidem disserit. A f. wish, *quod ci maxime in votis est. A f. mistress (being a slave), dilecta ci ex pallacis praecepta (Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86). A f. work, *opus, quo qs maxime delectatur. A f. favorite, as subst. a) Generally, deliciae, amores. Jn. deliciae atque amores cs: aby is my f., is a great f. of mine, est mihi qs in deliciis or in amoribus or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qs in sinu et complexu meo; est qs de complexu et sinu meo; est qs in oculis meis; est mihi qs percarus; est mihi qs longe omnium (amicorum, as friend; or liberorum, as child) carissimus: to be a f. of the gods, a diis diligit: to be a f. with the people, popularibus carum esse acceptumque: no one was a greater f. with the people, nemo multitudinis carior fuit: atq. makes aby a f. with all the better sort, qd qm apud optimum quemque favorabilem facit (Vell.). b) *Of a prince, principi or principis familiaris (see Suet. Ner. 20, Vit. 4)*; also apud principem gratus: *a f. of fortune, quem fortuna complexus est or fovet: to be aby's f., gratia florere*; gratia multum valere apud qm: to be declared f. of a prince, principi omnium amicorum esse carissimum; of his freed men, his f. was Posides, libertorum principis suscepit Posiden (Suet. Claud. 28): she was by far the greatest f. with her mistress, ea longe omnium ancillarum erat carissima domina (ast. Curt. 3, 12, 6).**

FAVORITISM, *its ambitio (the wish to obtain aby's f.)*.—Crol. To complain of f., queri, quod qd per ambitionem factum (or non) factum sit or esset (cf. L. 3, 47).

FAVOUR, s. *Kind or favorable feeling (with ref. both to him who feels it, and to the person who is its object)*—gratia, favor (the former objectively, as the state of him who is in favour with aby; opp. invidia; but also, though more rarely, subjectively, like favor, denoting the disposition of him who entertains a favorable feeling for aby, but with the difference that grat. is confined to the disposition, fav. extends to the actual promotion of the person's views and interests. The opinion of some that gratia never occurs in a subjective sense, has been sufficiently confuted by Döderl. Syn. 4, p. 108; it stands for 'favour or kindness bestowed, esp. by a female').—Jn. gratia et favor,—studium (prop. the interest one takes in aby in general, then the enthusiasm of sentiment; the zeal displayed in f. of aby; ep. of soldiers for their general; parties for their chiefs, &c.).—Jn. studium et favor,—voluntas (inclination or affection, based on love and attachment).—benevolentia (well-wishing).—indulgentia (the particular f. bestowed on aby, whose faults one overlooks, whom one exempts fm hard duties, &c.; e. g. the f. shown by a prince to a favorite, as Suet. Vit. 5).—plausus (marks of f., applause). The f. of a prince, principis inclinatio in qm; gratia, quā qs apud principem viget; favor, quo princeps qm amplectitur. The f. of the people, gratia popularis (of the feeling); favor populi or plebis (as proved by marks of confidence, by support, &c.): the wish to obtain the f. of the people, ambitio (e. g. C. Ferr. 2, 2, 35): to be in aby's f., in gratia cs or apud qm esse; esse in gratia cum qo (C.); gratus esse ci or

apud qm (to be beloved): to be in great f. with aby, cs gratia florere; multum gratia valere apud qm (with the notion, that one does or could exercise a certain influence over him). See 'to be a FAVORITE with: to show f. to aby; to bestow one's f. on aby, benevolentiam ci praestare (of the sentiment or good feeling); ci favere (by promoting his views): to obtain aby's f., se in gratiam ponere apud qm; gratiam cs sibi colligere or conciliare (not acquire, see below); in gratiam or in gratiam et favorem cs venire; gratiam apud qm or a qo inire: to endeavour to obtain aby's f., to curry f. with aby, qm colere (by paying court to him); se venditare ci (by extolling one's own merits, or by showing much attention to him, &c.), in cs familiaritatem se insinuare: to aim at obtaining aby's f., cs gratiam quærare or sequi; in qm ambitiosum esse (C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 2): to retain aby's f., cs gratiam or benevolentiam or studium ac favorem retinere: to endeavour not only to retain the f. of one's old friends, but to make as many new friends as possible, omnes gratias non modo retinendas, verum etiam acquirendas putare (C. Att. 1, 1, extr.; acquirere gratias, = 'to obtain additional good will fm new friends', is here correct; but it must not be used for conciliare, when there is no notion of this kind): to forfeit or throw away aby's f., gratiam collectam effundere; gratiam corrumpere (Phadr. 4, 25, 18): to lose aby's f., gratiam amittere, gratia excidere (q. th. i. for 'to be out of f.', use the perfect); ex magna gratia et favore in invidiam cs venire (of a favorite, ast. S. Jug. 13, 4): he is out of f., he has lost the f. of the prince, favor, quo princeps eum amplectebatur, elanguit (ast. Curt. 19, 7, 18, and L. 2, 56, in.): to recover aby's f., gratiam cs recuperare: to reinstate aby in f., qm in gratiam restituere or redigere; in aby's f., in gratiam cs (i. e. in order to show him a kindness, as L. 39, 26; (not) in favorem cs is not Latin); pro qo; secundum qm (for aby, or his advantage or benefit, opp. contra): to decide a law-suit in aby's f., secundum qm iudicare or litem dare: the suit has been decided in your f., pro te pronunciatum est (Gell. 5, 10). It may in certain cases be also expressed by the 'dative commodi' only; e. g. to do atq. in aby's f., dare or tribuere ci qd (not gratia cs). A benefit, beneficium (benefit). To do or show aby a f., or bestow a f. upon aby, ci officium praestare; beneficium ci dare, tribuere; beneficium in qm conferre; beneficium qm afficere; gratiam ci facere; ci gratificari: a f. bestowed upon aby by a prince, beneficium principale (Plin. Pan. 36, 5); as a f., gratia loco et beneficii. By the f. of God, *favente Deo. *adjuvante Deo. *Dei beneficio, through or by the f. of fortune, suffragante fortuna, of the people, secundo or suffragante populo: the f. of one's code, suffragatio; to acknowledge a f., ei pro re gratiam referre: in doing this, you have done me a great f., gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you can do me no greater f., nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratia, nihil facere potes: if you will do me the f., si me amas (as form of request; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 9, 38): I shall consider it or look upon it as a f., or you will do me a f. by it, hoc mihi gratum erit: to have had a great many f.'s bestowed on one by aby, magnā cs liberalitate usum esse: you will do me a great f., or I shall consider it a great f., if &c., magnam beneficium mihi dederis; gratissimum mihi feceris, si &c.: grant me this f., da mihi hanc gratiam (Ter.): to ask a f. of aby, or ask atq. of aby as a f., petere a qo qd in beneficii loco: to ask him as a f. to do so and so, petere in beneficii loco et gratia, ut &c.: ask him this f., ab hoc petio gratiam istam: to request aby to tell you whether there is any f. he would wish you to grant him, rogare qm, ut dicat, si quid opus sit (C. Tus. 5, 32, 32): do me the f. to send me &c., gratium mihi feceris, si &c.: Leave, permission, vult. Mildness, leniency (in punishing, &c.), lenitas, clementia, misericordia, indulgentia, &c.: To show f. to aby, clementia uti; clementer agere cum qo; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a fault, &c.): to find f. (in aby's eyes), veniam impetrare (cs rei, obtain forgiveness for it); placere ci (win his favorable regard); no hope of f. is left, sublata est spes veniae. A disposition to support (as 'to be in f.' of measures, persons, &c.). See To FAVOUR.

FAVOUR, v. favere; aby, ci, cs rebus or partibus (v. pr. aby, aby's party, whether the good-will is manifested in action or not).—propitium esse ci (to be kindly disposed towards aby; emly of the gods, scilicet of men).—ci studere, cs esse studiosum (to be favorably inclined towards aby, esp. to be zealous in aby's cause).—juvare, adjuvare qm (to support or aid; of persons and

favorable events, fortune, &c.) — esse ei adiumento. afferre ei adiumentum (*to support or aid; of persons only*). — fovēre qm. fovēre ac tollere qm. sustinere ac fovēre qm. gratiā et auctoritatē suā sustentare qm (*to be a supporter of aby; to help to raise him, &c. to civic honours*). — suffragari ci (*by one's vote, recommendation; then also of favorable events*). — vellicari ci (*lit. to spread sail for him; to be zealous in forwarding his interests, Cael. ap. C.*) — prosperare qm. obsecundare ci (*to promote aby's undertakings, &c.; of favorable events*). — indulgere ci (*to be partial, indulge, &c. to aby, and so to allow him to take liberties, &c.*). — *favoured*, gratusci qm apud qm (*i. e. standing or being in aby's favour*). *Favoured* is also favorable apud qm, *Vell.*, Q., *Sen. &c.*, e. g. facere qm favorabilem apud qm, *Vell.*; but never in the sense of 'favorable'. *To be favoured by nature in athg.*, naturam faultricem habere in qā re: *to be highly favoured both by nature and fortune*, instructum esse naturam fortunæque omnibus bonis: *to be favoured by fortune, fortuna prospera uti*: *favoured by the obscurity of the night, the vessels reached the shore, naves noctis inventu ad terram pervenerunt*: *to f. aby in athg.*, gratum facere; gratificari ci qd; dare, tribuere ci qd; accommodare ci de re (*to serve him with regard to athg or in athg.*, see *C. Fam.* 13, 2, 3): *to f. aby in every respect*, omnibus rebus or omnibus in rebus commodare ci (*see C. Fam.* 13, 53, 1, and 13, 35, 1): *will you f. me by &c.*? gratum mihi feceris, si &c. *To favour aby with* (= oblige him by giving him, in colloq. language), dare, tribuere, largiri ci qd: *to f. aby with a call*, salutandi causā ad qm venire; *with one's presence or a visit*, præsentiā suā (*if one person*), or frequentiā (*if several*), ornare qm; *with one's confidence*, consiliorum suorum consilium qm facere et participem. *|| To resemble in feature*, see *TO RESEMBLE*.

FAVOURER, fautor (*he that is favorably inclined or disposed towards aby or athg.*, e. g. bonorum, nobilitatis, C.; laudis, C.; *REM. faultrix*). — studiosus cs (see *FAVOUR*): *to be a f. of aby*, ci favēre; cs esse studiosum.

FAWN, a. *vitalus capreus (g. h.). — hinnulus (a young roebuck).

FAWN, v. fetus edere or procreare. catulos parere (g. t. for 'to bring forth').

FAWN UPON. See *TO FLATTER*.

FAWNER. See *FLATTERER*.

FAWNING. See *FLATTERY*.

FAWNINGLY, blande, — per blanditias, — adula. — more adulantium. — blanditiis vernibus (T.).

FAY. See *FAIRY, ELF*.

FEALTY, fides. *To swear f.*, in verba jurare (L. 22, 11, extr.); *to aby*, in verba or nomen cs jurare (*to take an oath of fidelity; of citizens*, in L. 32, 5, 4; *of official persons*, T. Ann. 1, 7, 1; *of soldiers*, L. 28, 29, extr.); *or by the general terms* es suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem cs permittere; recipi in fidem cs; sequi fidem cs, &c. *To allow aby to swear f. to him*, qm in nomen suum jurare pati (*of soldiers*, in *Suet. Claud.* 10): *to compel aby to swear f. to him*, qm in sua verba iurandum adigere (*of subjects*, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 18). See *FAITH, ALLEGIANCE, HOMAGE*.

FEAR, s. metus (f., as a thought or apprehension that an evil, however distant it may be at the moment, may befall us; it is based on precaution, deliberation, and circumspection; cf. *C. Tusc.* 4, 7, 13, and 37, 80; 5, 18, 52. In a philosophical sense, 'metus' is the generic term, see *C. Tusc.* 4, 17, 16). — timor (f., as a feeling or anxiety wch an approaching evil produces in us; it is easily a mark of weakness and timidity; cf. *C. Tusc.* 4, 8, 19). JN. metus ac timor. — verecundia (*the shrinking fm athg wch would hurt one's feeling of self-respect: e. g., of disgrace, turpitudinis*). — terror (*sudden f., fright, manifesting itself by the paleness of the face, trembling of the whole body, and chattering of the teeth*; see *C.* in the passages referred to). — pavōr (*the f. of the coward, or of one who is panic-struck, &c.*; see *L.* 6, 12; *terrorem equestrem occupat alio pavore infer*, compare *C. &c.*, as quoted above). — trepidatio (*the f. that manifests itself in disquietude, as in running to and fro without object, &c.*). — horror. formido (*denote the highest degree of f., horror*). JN. horror formidolus. — timiditas (*timidity*). — ignavia (*the timidity of the pusillanimous man*). *||* 'timiditas' may at times be excusable, but 'ignavia' never is). A reasonable f., timor verus: an unreasonable or groundless f., timor falsus, inanis; metus vanus: the f. of &c., metus, timor cs (or cs rei), or a qo (or a re): constant f. of &c., timor assiduus a &c.: standing in f. of athg, metuens cs rei: a (salutary) f. of royal or consular authority, metus regius or consularis (cf. *L.* 2, 1, in.). the f. of their slaves, terror

servilis ne suis cuique domi hostis esset (L.): f. respecting one's domestic affairs, timor domesticus: fm f. of punishment, metu penæ: fm f. of aby (i. e. to do athg), alieno metu facere qd: for f. the enemy should fall upon them, præ metu, ne hostis irrumperet: full of f., metu (timore) perterritus, timore percussus, metu fractus et debilitatus (*entirely beside oneself fm f.*): without f., metu vacuus. Compare **FEARLESS**. To be without f., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare: To be or live in f., in metu (timore) esse; (but for 'metuere' and 'timere', used absolutely for 'to be in f.', we find no authority in Latin Dictionaries; 'timere' is however used in that sense by *T. Agr.* 32, 2); metuentem vivere (see *H. Ep.* 1, 16, 66): to be or live in great f., in magno metu (timore) esse, versari; also pavere; trepidare, espely with metu, formidine (†): to be in f. about aby, in metu esse propter qm: to be seized with f. respecting athg, perterritum esse metu cs rei: I am in great f. about you, præcipuum metu, quod ad te attinet, habeo: to be no longer in f., omittere, abjicere timorem: to be in f. by aby's means, esse in metu propter qm (C.): to feel something between hope and f.; to be divided between hope and f., inter spem metumque suspensum esse (L. 8, 13); inter spem metumque fluctuare (*Curt.* 4, 15, 3); dubiā spe et suspensio metu esse (*ast. Just.* 19, 2, 11): to put aby in f., or to inspire aby with f., metum (timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem) ci injicere, incutere; metum (timorem, terrorem) ci afferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metum compellere, conijicere: athg produces f., timor incutitur ex re: athg puts me in f., facit mihi qd timorem: in great f., qd me summo timore afficit: to be overwhelmed, &c., beside oneself, &c. with f., magno timore affici, percelli; metu frangi, debilitari, perterri, exanimari (C.); timore perterri (*Cæs.*): my friends are in great f. about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri: athg fills the minds of men with the greatest f., qd animos ad summum timorem traducit: the f. they entertained of the aristocracy was sunk in the greater f. wch the Romans inspired, major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicit: to be seized with f., metus me invadit; animo metu obijcitur; timor me occupat, me incescit; metu, timore affici (C.); in timorem pervenire (*Cæs.*); metum capere (L.): all were thrown into great f., timor omnium incescit magnus; timor incescit omnes magnus: they were thrown into great f. on account of or concerning &c., timor magnus cs rei incescit: I am suddenly seized with f., subito me timor occupat; also timore opprimor: to lay aside, throw away, &c. f., timorem abjicere, omittere (C.); metum omittere (*Cæs.*); metum ponere (*Plin. Ep.*); timorem deponere (O.), mittere (P.): they had laid aside their f., timor mentibus discesserat (S.): to be tormented by f., metus me macerat, cruciat (O. C.): to let f. be visible in all he does, omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere: to entertain an imaginary f. of athg, opinione timere qd (C.): to recover fm one's f., ex timore se colligere (*Cæs.*); a metu respirare (C.): I cannot speak for f., mihi lingua metu hæret: to obey the laws fm f., propter metum legibus parere (C.): my hair stands on end with f., formidine horreo: I am trembling with f., timore perterritus tremo; on account of athg, paveo qd, ad qd; or, that &c., nē &c.: I am almost beside myself with f., vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu: without f., see **FEARLESS**.

FEAR, v. metuere, timere qd. (Compare here, and for the following verbs, SYN. of sublt. in **FEAR**, s.) JN. metuere ac timere. — In metu ponere, habere qd (= metuere). — extimescere, pertimescere qd (stronger terms than timere). — vereri qm or de re (stands next to metuere, indicating fear, as produced by a sort of awe or dread of the magnitude, importance, &c. of the object feared; hence it is the general term used when a person expresses an opinion, as a fear that something is or is not so; it implying that the speaker will not venture to pronounce a positive opinion, but is afraid, &c.). — pavēre qd or ad qd (to feel anxiety, or to be disheartened). — horrēre qd (to dread; to shudder or shrink fm athg; e. g. nūmen divinum). JN. metuere atque horrēre (e. g. capital punishments, supplicia). — formidare, reformidare qd (to feel a dread of athg; e. g. of death, mortem, &c.): we f. nothing, sine timore sumus: there is no enemy near to be feared, nullus in propinquo est hostium metus: to f. every thing or athg fm aby, omnia ex or a qo timere: you have nothing to f. fm me, nihil tibi est a me periculi: not to f. aby or athg, contemnere qm or qd: to f. death, mortis appropinquatione angī; mortem metu perterritum esse; mortem reformidare:

to make *aby* f., see 'to put in FEAR.' He made himself so feared, tantum sul timorem inject: *uch* or *what* I do not f. (i. e. *uch* I hope will not happen), id quod non spero (parenthetically used, see C. Rocc. Am. 4, 10, Mæb.): I f. (i. e. *entertain anxiety, am fearful*) for or about *aby* or *athg*, metuo, timeo, ci (rei) and de qo (qâ re); extimesco, pertimesco de rei; vereor ci rei: I f. extremely, magno timore sum (opp. bene spero): to f. for one's life and property, de capite fortunisque extimescere; to begin to f., ad timorem se convertere. I f. that &c., metuo, timeo, vereor, extimesco, pertimesco, also horreo, ne &c.; that . . . not &c., nē non or ut (but not ut non): I rather f., or f. a little, begin to f., that &c., subtimeo nē &c.; subvereor, nē &c.: to make *aby* fear, that &c., qm in eum metum adducere, ut pertimescat, ne &c. (C. Mur. 24, init.): they begin to f. that &c., in timorem perveniunt, ne &c.: it is to be feared, timendum est, periculum est, ne &c.: to f. nothing, bono esse animo; bonum habere animum (to be of good courage); securum esse (to believe oneself safe, without really being so): to have nothing to f., tutum esse (to be safe in reality, whatever fear may be entertained): do not f. i or, f. nothing! bono sis animo; or bonum habe animum; noli timere or laborare; omite timorem: to f. God, Deum vereri; Deum vereri et colere: to f. (absolute), see 'to be in f.' in FEAR, s.

FEARFUL, || TIMOROUS, timidus, pavidus. trepidus (SYN. in FEAR, s.).—formidinis plenus (full of fear and awe, C. Att. 9, 10, 2, instead of formidolosus, *uch* does not belong to good prose).—ignavus (cowardly; compare the *subtil.* in FEAR): to be f., timidus, &c. esse (but not metuere or timere, *absol.*): to become f., ad timorem se convertere: to make *aby* f., see 'to put in FEAR': to pretend to be f., *metum (timorem), pavorem simulare: do not be f. i omite timorem! || Dreadful, metuendus, timendus (that is to be feared).—terribilis (terrible).—horrendus (horrible).—horribilis, formidolosus (producing awe or horror; formidabilis is foreign to good prose).—trux, truculentus (dreadful to behold, to hear, e. g. eyes, look, words, &c.).—immanis (monstrous).—ingens (enormous). A f. war, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to present or depict *athg* as f., ad timorem qd proponere (C. Fam. 2, 16, qâ re: as very f., ad maximum timorem proponere (ib. 6, 3, 3): to make or render oneself more f. than powerful, plus timorem quam potentia sibi addere. See also DREADFUL.

FEARFULLY, timide, timido animo. pavide, trepide, terribilem or horrendum in modum. SYN. in FEARFUL. See also DREADFULLY.

FEARFULNESS, || TIMIDITY, timiditas, pavor. trepidatio, ignavia. SYN. in FEAR. || Terrible nature (of *athg*), terror; better pl. terrores. *Sic* atrocitas, immanitas, feditas, *may* do.

FEARLESS, metu vacuus, quem metus non attingit or terret, qui metu vacat or liberatus est (C.).—impavidus, intrepidus (without apprehension or trembling).—audax (bold, intrepid). F. with regard to *athg*, securus de re (e. g. de bello; and of him who is unconcerned and without fear, even when he ought not to be so). To be f., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bono animo esse; bonum habere animum (to be in good spirits).

FEARLESSLY, sine metu. sine timore. impavide. intrepide, audacter. SYN. in FEARLESS.

FEARLESSNESS, *animus metu vacuus.—audacia (boldness, intrepidity).—fortitudo (fortitude of mind of him who perseveres in *athg*). F. with regard to *athg*; e. g. death, securitas mortis.

FEASIBILITY. To have no doubt about the f. of *athg*, *non dubitare, quin res perfici possit.

FEASIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest.—facilis (easy, opp. difficilis). *Athg* is f., res facilitatem habet: it is not f., fieri or effici non potest: if it should be f., si res facilitatem habitura sit. I do not think it f., quâ ratione hoc effici possit, non video or non intelligo.

FEAST, s. || A festival, dies festus, dies sollempnis, dies festus ac sollempnis (a f. that is celebrated every year).—sollemne (a sacrifice celebrated yearly).—dies feriatus (a feast day, opp. dies profestus, Plin. 18, 6, 8). *Feastum* is poet. only. To celebrate a f., diem festum agere; during three days, per triduum (L. 25, 23): to order that the day on which a victory was gained should be observed as an annual f., inter festos dies referre (diem), quo victoria parata est (T. Ann. 13, 41, 4). || An entertainment, convivium (any meal among friends, the principal object of which consists in the entertainment, not in the pleasures of the table).—epulum (a public entertainment, in honour of the gods, on the occasion of a triumph, &c., or given on festival days).—epulae (a great f., attended with magnificent pomp or

preparations, the object being principally the pleasures of the table).—daps (a f. with a religious object: used for a private entertainment, the word is poetical only, or post-Aug.).—A f. upon a sacrifice, sacrificium epulare: to prepare a f., convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a f. in honour of *aby*, cenam or epulum ci dare: to give a f. on *aby*'s birthday, ci natalicia dare (see Wernsdorf, C. Phil. 2, 6, p. 193): to give a f., convivium habere, agere: to go to a f., ad cenam ire; convivium inire: to invite *aby* to a f., qm ad cenam invitare or vocare (See the difference in TO INVITE); qm adhibere cenæ or in convivium (as well by inviting him as by asking him to stay when he is already present): to be at a great f., in convivio interesse: to get up fm a f., surgere a cenâ: to be about to get up fm a f., calceos poscere (since the shoes were taken off before reclining at table; see Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3). *Feasts*. The words *compotatio* and *concentatio* (see C. Maj. 13, 4, 5, and ad Fam. 9, 24, 3) are only lit. translations of the Greek συμπόσιον and σύνδειπνον, and were never in general use with the Romans. PROV. Enough is as good as a f., qui tantuli eget, quanto est opus, is neque limo turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis (H. Sat. 1, 1, 59); *ne te (nos, &c.) plenior justo copia delectet (aft. H. ib. 56), or *stultus est de flumine qm de fonticulo quo tantundem malle sumere (aft. H. ib. 55), or *qui tantum habet, quantum eat est, is parum habere non potest.

FEAST, || TRANS. hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere (g. i. for to receive; acc. and exc. of friends, rec. of those who may need &c.).—convivio excipere. hospitalliter invitare. apparatis epulis accipere, excipere; invitare (as a guest at one's board): to be f. with *athg*, pascere qm qâ re (e. g. olusculis, C. Att. 6, 1, 13); apponere ci qd (to offer or place *athg* before *aby*, e. g. panes convivia, Suet. Cal. 37). || INTRANS. convivari (if at an entertainment with friends).—epulari (at a banquet or a great f.); with *aby*, apud qm. Impropr. To f. on *athg* (i. e. delight in it), pasci qâ re (C.) or delectari, perfrui qâ re. To f. one's eyes on *athg*, pascer e oculos qâ re (or in qâ re faciendâ); fructum capere oculis ex qâ re (both of feasting one's eyes on the sight of some evil happening to an enemy).—dare oculis epulas (Com.): to f. one's eyes on a picture, animum picturâ (inani) pascer e (V.).

FEASTING, by pl. epulae (also impropr.; e. g., by f. upon good thoughts, cogitationum epulis, C.).

FEAT, s. factum, facinus (fact. simply as a thing done; facin. as manifesting a strength of character for good or for evil in the agent). See ACTION, DEED. A great or excellent f., egregie or egregium factum; facinus præclarum, an immortal f., facinus or opus immortale: f.'s, facta, orum (g. l.); res gestæ, gesta, orum; also res (f.'s performed with particular ref. to duty, esp. f.'s of arms); acta, orum (inasmuch as a certain manner of proceeding has been observed in performing them): glorious f.'s, laudes: noble f.'s, decora, um. F.'s of strength, Crcl. with certamen virium, or gymnicum certamen, corporum certatio (C.), &c. To exhibit f.'s of strength, *ostentare quanto sit robore, quantisque viribus: to challenge *aby* to a contest in f.'s of strength, *qm ad certamen virium provocare.

FEAT, adj. sollers, astutus, callidus, versutus. vafer, subtilis. SYN. in CUNNING.

FEATHER, v. One who has feathered his nest well, plane bene peculatus (of a rapacious governor; Asin. Poll. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, in.).

FEATHER, penna,—pluma (down, down-like f.'s).—that has or is stuffed with f.'s, plumosus: covered with f., plumâ tectus: full of f.'s, plumosus: that has f.'s (naturally), pennatus; plumatus; plumis obductus (*absol.* penniger and plumiger are poet.). without f.'s, deplumis; implumis: to get f.'s, plumescere: to have (got) f.'s, pennas habere: to deck oneself in borrowed f.'s, alienis gloriari bonis (Phædr. 1, 3, 1).

FEATHER-BED, culcita plumea (C. Tusc. 3, 19, 46).

FEATHER-RED, plumis obductus, plumatus. pennatus (*absol.* plumiger, penniger, are poet.).

FEATHERY, plumosus, plumosus.

FEATLY, sollerter, astute, callide, versute, subtiliter.

FEATURE, lineamentum oris (a single f. in the face, while ductus oris, in C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes the peculiar f.'s about the mouth of *aby*, opp. vultus, i. e. the f.'s generally; the countenance). The f.'s, os, vultus. Jn. os vultusque; os et vultus, oris habitus (the formation of the face itself).—lineamentorum qualitas (the peculiarity of *aby*'s f.'s).—Jn. habitus oris lineamenta (L.); habitus oris et vultus (C.).—

oris et vultus ingenium (the general expression). — facies (face in general, e. g. noble f. s., facies liberalis); the mother and her son resembled each other strongly in their f. s., lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similia. || *IMPROPR.* The f. s. of aby's character, lineamentum animi (C. Fin. 3, 22, 75): to study the f. s. of aby's character, 'lineamenta ingenii cs colligere: that is a noble f. in his character, 'in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (aft. C. Fin. 2, 10, 32).

FEAZE, 'retexere (e. g. a rope).

FEBRICULOSE. See FEVERISH.

FEBRIFUGA, potio medicata danda in febr. potio medicata febrili utilis (aft. Plin. 23, 1, 24).

FEBRILE, febriliculus (Catull., Gell.) or gen febris. A f. attack, tentatio febris. || *IMPROPR.* No adj. febrilis.

FEBRUARY, Februarius (mensis).

FECES, || *Dregs, sediment, vid.* || *Excrement, vid.*

FECELENCE or FECELENCY, feculentia (Sidon.). FECELENT, feculentus (e. g. pus, Cels.). feculentior (Sidon.).

FECONDITY. See FRUITFULNESS, FERTILITY.

FEDERACY. See CONFEDERACY.

FEDERAL, federatus, fœdere junctus. A f. town or state, urbs or civitas fœderata; conventus (a town in which national assemblies and courts of justice are held; see Plin. 8, 1, 3; thus the town of Frankfurt, in the latter sense, would be, conventus Frankfurtensis): a f. army, exercitus socialis: a f. assembly, conventus.

FEDERATE. See CONFEDERATE.

FEE, s. || *Loan of land, &c. held of a superior on some condition (e. g. that of personal service), prædium velut fiduciarium datum (aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.).—prædium beneficiarium (aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2).—ager velut fiduciarius (if a field, aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.).—ager beneficiarius (aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2). A f. simple, 'feudum liberum, immune et liberum: a conditional f., emphyteusis (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Inst. 3, 25, 3): a f.-tail general, 'feudum virile: a f.-tail special, 'feudum muliebne: the heir of a (conditional f., 'heres prædii velut fiduciarii; 'heres prædii beneficiarii: that may be held in f., quod velut beneficium dari potest (in forensic Lat. feudalis). See FIER.—the law relating to lands held in f., eae leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent: the grantor of lands in f., patronus. 'dominus feudali (s. t.): the grantee, 'clicns. 'beneficiarius; 'vasallus. 'feudatarius (are both s. t.): the tenant of lands held in f., 'qui pro beneficiario est: to hold athg in f., prædium velut fiduciarium a quo accipere.*

FEE, s. || *Payment (fixed or indefinite) of services (esp. professional services), merces, pretium operæ or pretium ulius (reward for service rendered: e. g. to physicians, teachers, &c.).—honos, qui habetur ci (e. g. medico, C. Fam. 16, 9).—honorarium (post-Aug.; but s. t.); Traj. Ulp. e. g. advocatorum).—annua merces (if annually paid, e. g. also of a physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 5).—commoda, orum; salarium (paid to civil officers, the latter time of Empp.). F. s. of office may prps also be rendered by pecunia extraordinaria, or in the pl. by pecuniæ extraordinariæ (i. e. additional pay of a civil officer, perquisites; see C. Verr. 1, 39, extr.; 2, 70, 170). A f. for athg, merces or pretium cs rei. To pay aby a f., pretium operæ solvere (g. t.): honorem habere ci (e. g. medico; C. Fam. 16, 9).—If the sum is quite optional, qd may be used; e. g. the physician must receive a f., dandum est qd medico: to ask double f. s. of aby, duplices a quo mercedis exigere. The lawyer's f. s., impensæ in litem factæ (all the expenses of a suit). To make 40,000 sesterces a year by f. s., (ex qd re) quadragena annua capere.*

FEE, v. See 'to pay aby a FEE,' also præmium (or -a) rei pecuniariæ ci tribuere.—remunerari qm præmio, &c. || *TO BRIBE, vid.*

FEE-FARM, emphyteusis (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Instit. 3, 25, 3): belonging to a f.-f., emphyteuticus (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1): to give athg in f.-f., dare rem per emphyteusim (ibid.): an estate given in f.-f., emphyteuma; prædium emphyteuticum (ibid.): to take a field in f.-f. (i. e. rent for a hundred years), conducere agrum in annos centum (Hygin. de limit. p. 205, Goe.).

FEEBLE. See WEAK. F. with age, senectute or senio confectus. defectus annis et viribus. defectus annis et desertus viribus (enfeebled with age). decrepitus (decrepit).

FEEBLENESS. See WEAKNESS.

FEEBLY. See WEAKLY.

FEED, cibum præbere ci (g. t. for giving him food).

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—cibo juvare qm (to refresh him with food).—cibare qm (esp. poultry and children; the word is post-Aug.).—pabulum dare ci (esp. to larger animals, as oxen, &c.).—pascere (esp. to f. sheep, goats, swine; both in the sense of driving them to pasture and watching them there, and also of keeping so many; also of feeding persons [olusculis nos pascere, C.], but with ref. to feeding them like cattle; and of a district feeding so many, = supplying them with provisions; also of becoming the food of, agst one's will: e. g. qd or qd pascet corvos, tinea, &c.). To f. with one's own hand, cibare manu suâ (Suet. Tib. 72): to f. well, largo pastu sustentare: birds f. their unfledged young, aves infirmis fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur (Q. 2, 6, 7): to f. a child, infanti cibum in os ingerere (C. de Or. 2, 39, 162). || *IMPROPR.* nutrire (e. g. amorem, O.; ignes follis &c., O.).—alere (e. g. a war, a contest, love, rage, &c.).—sustentare (to support; e. g. a war, aby's vices, &c.).—augere. alere et augere (e. g. desiderium, to increase it; opp. extinguere).—fovere (e. g. dolores suos; cs spem). To f. one's eyes with athg, oculos pascere qd re; fructum capere oculis ex re.—dare oculis epulas (Com.). || *Support, supply with provisions, &c., alere.—pascere (poet.).—sustentare. alere et sustentare.—victum præbere ci.—nutricari (improp.); omniaque [mundus] sicut membra et partes sui nutricatur et continet, C. N. D. 2, 34. See SUPPORT. || Depasture (as in 'to feed your meadows'; Woodward), depascere.—Immisso pecore depascere (Ulp.). || To feed a lake, river, &c., in lacum or flumen influere. || *TRANS.* Live on, vesci qd re (o. propr.; carne, lacte).—vivere qd re (to live on; de qd re is of the means by wch a livelihood is gained).—ali qd re (e. g. lacte). || Pasture (of cattle), pasci and (poet.) pascere (V.).—pabulari (or eat fodder). || *IMPROPR.* pasci qd re (e. g. bibliothecæ cs, &c.; of delighting in it).*

FEEDER, || *He that nourishes, nutritor (post-Aug.; one who brings up, rears, &c., either a person or an animal: cs; equorum, Stat.).—altor (he that gives every thing necessary for subsistence; cs, S. ap. Lactant., T.). || An eater, edens: a great f., homo multi cibi; homo edax: a very great f., cibi vinique capacissimus (of eating and drinking in general); luxu et saginæ manipulis emptusque (the slave of his belly; T.): a greedy f., edax or (cibi) avidus or cibi plurimi.—vorax: a dainty f., gulosus. || Fountain, &c. that supplies a main canal, lake, &c. with water, 'fons rivus, &c., qui in lacum (&c.) influunt.*

FEEDING, pastio (e. g. the business of f. cattle, poultry, &c.; Varr.).—sagina (the cramming or fattening animals; e. g. anserum, gallinarum; and also improp. of persons, multitudinem non auctoritate sed saginâ tenere, by f. them; C.; homo temulentus et saginâ gravis, T.).

FEEL, || *To feel by the touch, tangere.—tentare, with or without digits. tactu explorare (both for the sake of examining).—attractare; contractare; pertectare, also with the addition of manibus (to touch, handle): to f. aby's pulse, cs venam tentare (Suet.) or tangere (Pers.); tangere qm, or cs manum, venam (Plin. Em. 7, 1, 4; where some editions have the one reading, some the other); apprehendere manu brachium (Cels. 3, 6; where there is also corpori manum admovere). To f. aby, &c. (to see whether he carries athg about him that is prohibited), excutere qm (in the sense in wch the Romans did this, namely 'by shaking aby's gown'). To f. aby's bed (to see if athg is concealed in it), cs culcitras et stragula prætentare et excutere (Suet.; præ: = before one does something). || To perceive; i. e. to become conscious of athg, sentire (also with a following participle as supplement; used of both bodily and mental sensation; also of becoming conscious or aware of athg; in wch sense, N. sentire atque intelligere).—(sensu) percipere (to comprehend or apprehend with one's senses).—intelligere (to comprehend).—affici qd re (to be affected by bodily or mental pain). To f. pain in some part of the body (e. g. in one's feet, &c.), sentire cs rei dolorem; dolore cs rei affici or affectum esse; dolet qd: to f. pain at or about athg, dolere qd or ex qd re (e. g. at aby's death, cs mortem, ex cs interitu); laborare qd re (to suffer fm athg, e. g. alienis malis); acerbere ferre qd (to endure with a keen sense of pain; e. g. the separation fm aby, discidium): to f. athg very keenly, magnam molestiam trahere ex qd re; magnâ molestiâ affici ex qd re (to be disagreeably affected by athg); magnum capere or accipere dolorem ex qd re (to suffer great mental pain); graviter or gravissime dolere qd (to be violently afflicted by athg); acerbissime ferre qd (to endure with a bitter feeling): to f. the want of athg very severely, desiderio cs rei*

angl; magnâ molestiâ desiderare qd: to *f. ath* very painfully, anxie ferre qd: to *f. an affection for aby*; see TO LOVE.—to *f. an inclination, compassion, attachment, &c.*; see those subtt.: to *f. the beauties of ath*, e. g. of a speech, orationis virtutes intelligere or introspicere: *ath* is more easily felt than described, qd facilius intelligi quam explanari potest. || MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES (espely with *adj.*): to *f. hungry, esurire* (see HUNGRY or HUNGER, s.—) *not sentire famem* [L. 22, 13]. *uch* is to experience a famine; to feel thirsty, sitire. *If. offended at ath*, offendit me qd; much offended, magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puto. *If. dissatisfied with my condition*, meae me fortunæ pœnitet: he shall *f. that there are vigilans Consuls in the city*, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes: to let *aby f. one's anger*, bilem effundere or stomachum erumpere in qm (by words); qd iratum me sentit (by deed): to *f. confidence in oneself*, sibi confidere: see CONFIDENCE, or TO CONFIDE. to *f. one's weakness or insufficiency*, minimum in se esse arbitrari: to *f. ill*, minus commodâ valetudine uti: *f. rather better*, mihi melius esse: vires recepi; *he shall f. it*, hoc non impune fecerit (i. e. he shall not have done it with impunity; also hoc non impunitum omittam): to *f. for aby*, misereri *cs*; miseret me *cs*; tenet me misericordia *cs*; pari molestiâ affici (Sulp. ap. C.): to *f. vexed at ath*, qd ex re molestiâ affici: to *f. pleasure at or fm ath*, voluptatem percipere ex re; pain, dolorem capere ex re; dolore affici, &c.: to *f. angry*, offendi; irâ incendi: to *f. very angry*, iracundiâ efferi or exardescere; stomachari; indignari: to *f. angry with aby*, ci irasci, succensere; ci esse inimicum (to be hostilely disposed towards him): to *f. well*, bonâ valetudine uti: to *f. very well*, optime vaicere or se habere: how do you *f.*? quomodo te habes? ut vales? *If. quite well*, recte mihi est. *If. sorry*, molestum est; doleo; pœnitet me *cs* rei. *If. sorry for aby*, *Se to feel for aby*, above: do not *f. anxious about it*, mitte curas. noli laborare de eâ re: to *f. dull*, temporis or otii molestiam sentire; *tempus tarde labens moleste ferre; otio languescere: *If. glad*, that you are coming, gratus acceptusque mihi venis: *If. happy at ath*, hoc placet; hoc mihi commodum est: you ought to *f. happy or pleased at it*, *est or habes, quod hac re gaudes: *If. very weak*, vires me deficient; infirmum sum viribus: to *f. too weak*, parum habere virium. To *f. one's way*, ab eo pedibus præterant iter, or (if by the will) ab eo explorans manu parietes (both *prop*; aft. Tib. 2, 1, 78).—baculo præterant iter (of a blind man; O. Ib. 261). || To try, periclitari. tentare. experiri [Syn. in TO TRY].

FEELERS (of an insect), sting. corniculum (see Plin. 11, 28, 35).—*antennæ (s. t.).

FEELING or FEEL, *The sense of touch, tactus.—sensus (the faculty of), and the sensation felt; also of mental sensations and feelings.—judicium (the faculty of forming a judgement of ath; see C. Or. 8, 25; de opt. gen. 4, 11).—conscientia (consciousness, of ath, *cs* rei; see L. 8, 4; cf. 3, 60)—affectus (the permanent state of the mind, the sentiment). A refined *f.*, iudicium elegans; iudicii elegantia (with ref. to perceiving the nature of ath, with proper taste and discrimination): a correct and fine *f.*, sincerum iudicium et elegans; iudicium intelligens or intelligentia (the correct *f.* of a connoisseur).—*In many cases, however, our notion of a feeling for ath, must be conceived in Latin in a more concrete manner, e. g. natural *f.*, natura: good natural *f.*, naturæ bonitas (see C. Off. 1, 2, 5; ei non interdum naturæ bonitate vincatur): tender, moral *f.*, pudor (C. Fin. 3, 2, 9): human *f.*, humanitas: moral *f.*, verecundia: the *f.* of joy or pleasure, lætitia: *a. for the beautiful, elegancia (good taste)*; venustas (grace that *aby displays*; see Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 10, § 79): *sensus pulchritudinis or 'pulchri' is barbarous): to entertain *a. f.*, sensu præditum esse; of ath, sentire qd. *cs* rei sensu moveri: to have *no *f.**, sensu carere. nihil sentire. nullius rei sensu moveri. a sensu abesse or alienum esse (*prop*); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse. inhumano esse ingenio (*improp*): to be quite without *f.*, tactu sensuque omni carere, also with the addition of sine quo nihil sentitur (*prop*); omnem humanitatem exuisse, abieccisse. obdurus et omnem humanitatem exuisse, omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse (*improp*): without *f.*, sensus expertus; a sensu (a sensibus) alienatus; nihil sentiens (*prop*); durus, ferus, ferreus, inhumanus (*impr. pr.*): to have no *f.* of pain, carere omni sensu doloris: if the dead have any *f.*, si quis est in morte sensus: the countenance reveals all the *f.*s of the mind, vultus sensus animi indicant: the natural *f.* of mankind, communis (349)*

sensus omnium: to touch *aby's f.*, *cs* sensus infectere († V.; i. e. to inspire affection): those are instinctive *f.*s, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus (C.): all the good partook of this *f.*, unus sensus fuit bonorum omnium (C.): *aby's political f.*, *cs* sensus de republica: you will not find the same *f.* amongst the better sort, that existed when you left us, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (C.): to lose one's *f.*, sensum amittere (*prop*); animus obdurescit, occalescit (*improp*): to become hard-hearted: ath produces or excites various *f.*s within me, varie afficior qd re: to judge of ath not by rules, but by a certain natural *f.*, non arte qd, sed naturali quodam sensu iudicare qd: to judge after one's own *f.*s, de suo sensu iudicare: according to the *f.* of my heart, ex animi mei sensu (C. Rosc. Am. 4, extr.): to open all one's *f.*s to aby, ci sensus suos aperire (one's thoughts; Np.): to confide or reveal to aby one's innermost *f.*s, ci intimos suos sensus detegere (one's sentiments; Sen. Ep. 96, 1): fm a *f.* of one's weakness, conscientia, quid abesset virum: want of *f.*, torpor (*prop*): animus durus; ingenium inhumanum (*improp*): the organs of *f.*, sensus or tactus membra, orum (aft. Plin. 10, 70, 89): the impressions made by *f.*, demissa per tactum or sensum (aft. H. A. P. 180).

FEELING, *adj.* || Of persons, humanus. humanitatis plenus. multum humanitatis habens. humanitatis sensu præditus.—mansuetus (kind, gentle; of men; then also of their hearts, &c.; opp. ferus)—mollis (opp. durus, &c.)—misericors (compassionate). || Of things, mansuetus (of the heart, &c.)—mollis (opp. durus; e. g. of a poem)—animus movens or commovens (touching)—miseriordiam movens or commovens (exciting compassion)—magna cum miseriordia pronuntiatus (see FEELINGLY).

FEELINGLY, magnâ cum miseriordia (e. g. pronuntiare, i. e. very pathetically, according to Herz.; but others explain it, magnâ cum miseric. audientium, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12, extr.).—miserabiliter (e. g. mis. scripta epistola; and tristia miserabiliter dicere, Q. 2, 4, 120).—Sis expertus in me (te, se, &c.), as in 'to speak feelingly,' implying that one has had experience of the same thing oneself. To thank *aby* *f.*, *animo commotiore gratias agere.

FEIGN, fingere. confingere (to compose or make up ath that is not true).—commiscei (to invent ath that is not true).—simulare or assimulare, or, if an adjective follows as object, assimulare *se*; all either with acc. of the object, or with acc. and inf., or with quasi and subjunct., as in the following examples (to pretend ath to be, although it is not; e. g. L. 1, 9; dissimulare being to conceal what really is). To *f.* that one is ill, simulare egrum; assimulare *se* egrum; simulare valetudinem (to pretend to be ill, without being so in reality): to understand well the art of feigning, artificio simulationis eruditum esse: to *f.* to be learned, simulare *se* doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: to *f.* to be happy, assimulare *se* lætum, or hilaritatem fingere: I will *f.* to be going out, simulabo or assimulabo, quasi exeam: I shall *f.*, not to see them and that they are not here, dissimulo, has quasi non videam neque adesse hic.

FEIGNED, simulatus. fictus. confectus. Jx. fictus et commenticius; commenticius et fictus.—falsus (false). To bring a *f. charge* agst aby, crimen ci affingere (T.): to get up a *f. charge*, crimen confingere, componere. A *f. case*, fictio (in Rhetoric) [Syn. in TO FEIGN]: *f. tears*, lacrimæ confectæ: one little *f. tear*, una falsa lacrimula.

FEIGNEDLY, simulate. simulatione. per simulationem. fictæ (see also FALSELY).

FEIGNER. See HYPOCRITE.

FEINT, *In fencing, captatio (e. g. Q. 5, 13, 14, si geminata captatio (e. g. gladiatorum), ut bis cavere, bis repetere oportuerit)—astus (the cunning reorted to in making a cut or thrust; L. 28, 21, extr.): to make a *f.*, aliud ostendere quam petere (Q. 11, 1, 20); manum proferre ad evocandum adversarii ictum (Q. 5, 13, 4). || Deception, simulatio. astus (see above).—strophæ (a cunning or deceitful pretext; see Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6; Gierig).—fabrica (a cunning trick; Comic.; e. g. fabricis et doctis doli, Plaut.).—fallacia (deceit in general). To make a *f.*, stropham invenire (Plin. Ep. &c.); fabricam fingere (Comic.); fallaciam intendere in qm; fallaciâ aggređi qm (†).

FELICITATE. See CONGRATULATE.

FELICITATION. See CONGRATULATION.

FELICITOUS. See HAPPY. beatus (μακάριος).—

felix (ἁλῆος, Syn. in HAPPY).

FELICITOUSLY. See HAPPILY.

FELICITY. See HAPPINESS.

FELINE, felinus (*Colo.* 5, 18, 15, *but the reading doubtful*). [felineus, *Serv.*] *felli similis.

FELL, adj. See CAVEI.

FELL, s. See HIDE.

FELL, v. | To throw or knock to the ground, sternere. prosternere.—amigare. delectare. deturbare. evertere. subvertere. *Syn.* in To THROW DOWN. | To *hew* or to *cut* down, cedere (*g. t. to cut down, arbores, silvas, &c.; also an enemy*).—excidere (arbores, opp. evellere).—succidere (*saw through at the bottom, arbores*).—dolabris sternere (*Curt.*). To *f. timber*, materiam cedere. materiali (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 75*). FELLER, lignator (*the soldier who is sent out for the purpose of felling wood*).—qui ligna credit (*a wood-cutter*).—'lignicida' was not usual according to *Varr. L. L.* 81, 33, § 62.

FELLMONGER, pello. pellionarius (*Inscr.*): his occupation. *ars pellionis.

FELLNESS. See CAUITY.

FELLOE or FELY, curvatura rotæ (*O. Met.* 2, 108).

FELLOW, s. | A companion, vid. | Contemptuous expression for person, homo. homuncio. A silly or foolish *f.*, mirum caput: a dapper little *f.*, homo totus de capula (*Sen. Ep.* 115, in; *our*, 'as if taken out of a bandbox'). | Member of a learned institution, socius. I was lately elected a *f.* of the (*French*) Academy, trupper Academiæ literarum elegantiorum Parisiæ socius scriptus sum (*Ruhn.*): to be elected a *f.* of the (*French*) Institute, *sodalium instituti regii Franci cooptari (*Wyttenb.*): a *f.* of the Academy of Inscriptions, *in sodalium Academiæ Inscriptionum ascisci (*Wyttenb.*). | An equal, par (*opp. superior*). v. See MARCH.

FELLOW-CHRISTIAN, *qui Christi legem (mecum) sequitur.

FELLOW-CITIZEN, civis (*not concivis*).—municipe (*of a municipal town*).

FELLOW-COMMONER, *convictor solorum (*who dines at the fellow's table*).

FELLOW-CREATURE, *qui eadem legem mecum natus or creatus est; *cmly, however, expressed by alter (sing.) or alii (pl.); or by homines (if 'men' is expressed in the sentence). Men are born for the sake of their f.-c's, homines hominum causâ generati sunt (so homines plurimum hominibus et prout et obut. C.). To do nothing for the sake of a f.-c., nihil alterius causâ facere (C.).*

FELLOW-FEELING, *sensus consociatus (*prop.*).—segritudinis societas (*participation in ab's grief*).—misericordia (*sympathy with ab's misfortune*).

FELLOW-HEIR. See Co-HEIR.

FELLOW-LABOURER, operis socius.—collêga (*as colleague*). *F.-l. in ab's socius ca rei. Key.* The barbarian 'collaborator' is only allowable, if at all, as a title, though even in that case it is avoided by the better modern writers.

FELLOW-LODGER, contubernalis.

FELLOW-PASSENGER. See FELLOW-TRAVELLER.

FELLOW-PRISONER, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est. One's *f.-p.'s*, captivi alii (*hence, one of my f.-p.'s.* *captivus alter).

FELLOW-RULER, imperii or regni socius.—Imperii collêga (*as colleague*).

FELLOW-SERVANT, conservus (*prop. a f.-slave*). *Fem. conserva.*

FELLOWSHIP, | Intercourse between comrades, contubernium. commilitium. sodalitas or sodalium. condiscipulatus. [*SYN.* in COMRADE.] See also COMPANIONSHIP. | Membership of a college, &c. *Crel.* To get a *f.*, *socium (academiæ, collegii, &c.) ascribi (*Ruhn.*): or cooptari (*Wyttenb.*): *in sodalium (academiæ, collegii, &c.) ascisci (*id.*).

FELLOW-SOLDIER, pugne (pugnarium) socius (*aff. Tac. Ann.* 14, 53, 2).—commilito.

FELLOW-STUDENT, condiscipulus. To be ab's *f.-student*, una cum qo literas discere or præceptorem audire. *Fem. condiscipula* (*Mart.* 10, 35, 15).

FELLOW-SUBJECT. See FELLOW-CITIZEN.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, adversarum rerum socius (*T. Germ.* 36, 2).—cujuscumque fortune socius, socius (*T. Ann.* 3, 5, 1).—laborum periculorumque socius, socius (*cf. Fam.* 13, 71, 2; *T. Germ.* 18, 7; also *fm* content socius (socius) comesque only (*see H. Od.* 1, 7, 26): to make ab's *f.-s.*, qm in omne discrimen comitem trahere: to make oneself ab's *f.-s.*, periculum vitæ suæ cum qo sociare.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER, socius or comes itineris. (350)

convector (*who travels in the same vehicle or ship*).—navigationis socius (*if at sea*). *convenno*, one that we have met on our journey or on the road, a doubtful reading in *Appul. Met.* p. 109, 10, *Elm.*; instead of *we* ad. *Ovid.* has convectore. *Fem.* itineris socius or comes.—navigationis socius (*if at sea*).

FELLY. See CAUITY.

FELLO-DE-SE, interemptor sui (*Sen. Ep.* 70, 12). See SUICIDE.

FELON. See CRIMINAL, s.

FELONIOUS. See CRIMINAL, adj.

FELONIOUSLY. See CRIMINALLY.

FELONY. See CRIME.

FELT, coacta, orum (*Cæs. B. G. 3, 44, Her.*).—vestis coacta (*Plin.* 8, 48, 73, § 192).—things made off, e. g. cloths, &c., coactilla (*Ulp. Dig.* 34, 2, 26), or res ex coactis factis (*see Cæs., &c.*): a cloth made off, tegumentum or opertorium ex coactis factum (*see Cæs. B. G. 3, 44*): a cap made off, pileus: a *f. hat*, causia (*scavaria*).—petasus (*SYN.* in *HAR.*): a *f. cloak*, lacerna or pallium ex coactis factum (*aff. Cæs. B. G. 3, 44*): a shoe made off, udo (*Ulp. Dig.* 34, 2, 25, § 4): socks made off, socii ex coactis facti (*aff. Cæs. B. G. 3, 44*); boots, socci ex coactis facti (*ib.*).

FELUCCA, cercurus (décapode, a light vessel).

FEMALE, s. femina (*with ref. to the sex, opp. vir*).—mulier (*as having reached a certain age*). See WOMAN. To disguise oneself as a *f.*, or in *f. attire*, muliebrem vestem induere: to dress like a *f.*, in muliebrem modum ornari: like a *f.*, in muliebrem modum (*e. g. dressed; see above*).

FEMALE, adj. muliebris (C.).—femininus (*Varr.*).—femineus (*poet.*). Q. *the f. of an animal is only translated by femina. A f. snake, femina anguis.*

The *f. sex*, sexus muliebris (as femineus, *Plin.*).

FEMININE, muliebris, femininus, femineus. See FEMALE.

The *f. gender*, sexus muliebris (*Varr.*), though he has femininus, always uses muliebris in this sense.—genus femininum (*Arnob.*). | Delicate, tendr. vid. | Effeminate, muliebris (e. g. animus). See EFFEMINATE.

FEN, palus, âdis: pl. loca palustris or uliginosa (*SYN.* in FENX).

FENCE, s. sepes, septimentum (*g. t.*).—indago (a temporary *f.* round part of a forest).—septum (the enclosure, but also the *f.* that encloses; in this sense usually, in C. always, pl.—conseptum seems to mean the enclosure only).—murus (wall).—cohors or cohors (for cattle; both stationary and movable *f.s.*, as well as the place enclosed by them).—maceria (a wall made of clay or loam round a vineyard).—tutêla (*g. t.* for a protection or defence; used by *Varr.* of hedges, de septis dicam. Earum tutelaram, &c.).—munimentum (that by which one defends oneself or a place). A natural *f.*, naturale septimentum vivæ sepi, or viva sepes only (of a hedge). To make *f.s.* facere septa: to pull down *f.s.*, septa revellere (C.): by what *f.s.* shall we keep in such wild beasts as these? quibus septis tam immanes bestias contineremus?—to make a *f.* round a thg, sepi or conspire qd; round a forest, silvam indagine cingere, munire: to make a *f.* all round, circumsepi: septo circumdare; cingere munimento sepi: a place surrounded by a *f.* or *f.s.* septum, conspectrum, &c. | Fencing, vid.

FENCE, TRANS. | To enclose with a fence, sepi. conspire qd (*see in last article*). To *f.* a space in with strong stakes, locum robustis stipitibus sepi (*Inscr. Orell.*). | To guard, to fortify, vid.

FENCE, INTRANS. | To use the sword, &c., armis uti. | If for practice, batuere: to have learnt to *f.* or fencing, *armis uti didicisse: to *f.* well, armis optime uti.

FENCER, *in armorum arte versatus (skilled in the art of fencing): to be a good *f.*, armis optime uti.

FENCING (as act: e. g. of a piece of land), septio (as action). | Fence, vid.

FENCING (as art), ars gladii (*see Sen. Ep.* 7, 3); gladii artes (i. e. the skill of a fencer).—ars gladiatoria (*with ref. to the gladiators*): to be expert or skilled in the art of *f.*, armis optime uti: rules laid down for the art of *f.*, dictata et leges (*Suet. Cæs.* 26; *Juven.* 11, 8): *f. exercise*, armorum exercitium.

FENCING-MASTER, armorum doctor (of the soldier).—lanista (of the gladiators).—*batuendi magister (a teacher, &c.): to be a good *f.-master*, armis optime uti.

FENCING-SCHOOL, palestra.—ludus gladiatorius (for gladiators).

FEND, | Ward off, vid. | Dispute, vid.

FENDER, *prps* *clathri focacii (focacius or -tius, of or belonging to the hearth, *Id. Orig.*).

FENNEL, feniculum (*anethum feniculum, *Linn.*): pertaining to *f.*, or of the nature of *f.*, fenicularius.

FENNISH or FENNY, paluster; poet. paludosus.—uliginosus (the palus appears as a mass of water, made thick with mud and bog-earth, in which a man may be drowned; uligo only as ground thoroughly soaked with water, in which he may sink down, *D.*): *f.* land, ager palustris; *f.* air, coelum palustre; *f.* country or regions, loca palustria or uliginosa, *n. pl.*

FEOD. See FEE.

FEODAL. See FEUDAL.

FEODARY, *cliens or *cliens fiduciarius.—"beneficiarius.—*vasallus. *feudatarius.

FEOFF, *v.* prædium velut fiduciarium ci dare (*ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.*). See also FEE.

FEOFFEE. See FEODARY.

FEOFFER, *patronus; dominus feudi (*t. t.*).

FEOFFMENT, beneficium.—"feudum (*t. t.*).—an estate held by *f.*, see FEE: a field held by *f.*, ager velut fiduciarius (*ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.*); ager beneficiarius (*ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2.*)

FERACIOUS. See FERTILE.

FERACITY. See FERTILITY.

FERINE. See CRUEL.

FERITY. See CRUELTY.

FERMENT, *v.* fermentari. fermentescere (*s. t.*).—fervere, effervescere (of wine). To cause to *f.*, sinere fermentari or fervere: to make athg *f.* by athg, fermentare qd re. || IMPROPR. See 'to be in a FERMENT.'

FERMENT, *s.* fermentum (also impropr. of a state of agitation, &c., *Plaut.*). || IMPROPR. motus.—impetus.—fermentum.—effervescentis es rei æstus (*Gell.*). To be in a *f.*, in fermento esse; in fermento totus jacet qs (*Plaut.*); agst aby, turgere ci (*ib.*): to be in a state of *f.*, moveri (*e. g.* the slaves are *f.*); moveri aliquot locis servitium; mentis habitu moveri (of the blood put into a state of ferment by mental excitement); effervescere (with or without stomacho, itracundia, &c., a favorite word of *C.*); sestare (*C.*).—exæstare (*t.*); tumere (*e. g.* Gallie, *T.*; negotia, *C.*): to be in a complete state of *f.*, ardere (of a country; *e. g.* of the Gauls); the *f.* of men's minds, tumor rerum (the *f.* of men's minds threatening a revolution; see *C. Att. 14, 5, 2*); to subdue or quell such a *f.*, mederi with dat.

FERMENTATION, fermentatio (*late*).—fervor (of wine).

FERN, flex: ground covered with *f.*, filicium.

FERNY, filicatus (only impropr., having fern-leaves engraved, embossed, &c. upon it; *e. g.* lances, *C.*). *F.* ground, filicium.

FEROCIOUS. See FIERCE.

FEROCIOUSNESS, FEROCITY. See FIERCENESS.

FERRET, *s.* viverra. *mustela furo (*Linn.*).

FERRET OUT, æsciscitando elicere qd. percircutando atque Interrogando elicere qd. qd ex go æsciscitari or æsciscitando elicere.—expiscari qd (*i. e.* to fish it out of a person).—rimari (to search, as it were, through every corner, cranny, &c., qd, or with dep. interrog. clause).

FERRUGINOUS, ferrugineus (*e. g.* taste).—"ferri particulas continens (containing iron).—fons ferruginei saporis (*i. e.* tasting of iron, *Plin. 32, 2, 8*).—aquis ferratæ (containing iron, *Sen. Qu. N. 3, 2, 1*).

FERRULE, ferreus annulus.

FERRY, || TRANS. *e. g.* to ferry over, trajicere. transmitttere. transvehere. transportare. || INTRANS. transmitttere or transire or transjicere or transgredi; see SYN. and phrases in To CROSS.

FERRY, *s.* || Place where a passage boat plies, *locus, ubi scapha est ad trajiciendum comparata. || Ferry-boat, scapha major.—ponto (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 29*).—ratis ad trajiciendum comparata (a raft for ferrying or crossing over).

FERRYMAN, portitor (*Sen. Benef. 6, 18, 1*).

FERRY-MONEY, pretium vehendi (*ast. O. Fast. 2, 115*).—portorium (*Appul. Met. 6, p. 180, Elmenh.*).

FERTILE, secundus (denotes the fruitfulness of a living and breeding being, opp. effectus, εὐκρος).—fertilis. ferax (denote the fruitfulness of inanimate and productive nature, and of the elements, opp. sterilis; εὐπορος.—fert. of the actual fruitfulness which has been produced by cultivation; fer. of the mere capability which arises fm the nature of the soil. *Cicero* uses fertilis, propr.; ferax, fig.).—uber (fertilis and ferax denote fruitfulness under the image of creative and productive power, as of the father and mother; uber, under the image of fostering and sustaining, as of the nurse, like εὐθνή).—frugifer (denotes fertility under the image

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of a corn-field).—fructuosus (under the image of a tree rich in fruit; ἑκαπρ. *Diod.*). *Jn.* uber et fertilis; secundus et uber.—|| IMPROPR. ferax, secundus, uber. *Jn.* uber et secundus. A *f.* genius, ingenium ferax or secundum: a *f.* imagination, ingenii ubertas: no branch of philosophy is more *f.* than that which treats of the duties of man, nullus in philosophia locus est feracior neque uberior, quam de officis.

FERTILELY, secunde, secundus (*Farr. secundissime; Plin. fertiliter, fertilis*).

FERTILENESS or FERTILITY, fertilitas, ubertas.—secunditas (this of the mind also). SYN. in FERTILE.

See feracitas only in *Col.*

FERTILIZE, feraciorum reddere, secundum or fertilem reddere, fecundare. secunditatem dare ci rei. uberare (all of land); also lætificare (as, *Indus . . . aqua lætificat terram, C.*); and fermentare (of what lightens the soil, &c., *Var. Col.*). See lætificare (*Plin.*).—gravidae (propr. to make or render pregnant, *Aur. Vict. Ep. 29, 14*; but used by *C. N. D. 2, 23*, in an improper sense of fertilizing the soil, terra gravidata seminibus): to *f.* the ground by athg, qd re terra dare fecunditatem.

FERULE, *s.* fertila (*Gr. φάρβη, an umbelliferous plant (ferula, Linn.; espy communis), Plin. The twigs being used to punish slaves or boys with, it also stands for 'cane' or 'rod,' as in English.*

FERULE, *v.* ferula cædere (*H.*).

FERVENCY, fervor.—ardor.—impetus. *F.* in prayer, precum constantia (incessant or uninterrupted prayer, see *T. Germ. 8, 7*): *f.* of love, ardor (ac. amoris, *Tibull. 4, 12, 6*), or ardentis amoris (*C. Pin. 2, 16, 52*): with *f.*, animo et voce (with heart and mouth; *e. g.* to pray with *f.*, precari ad deos; see *O. Pont. 2, 6, 17*).—ardenter (glowingly, passionately, ardently; *e. g.* to love, qm diligere, *Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3*).—ferventer (*e. g.* loqui, *Cacl. ap. C.*).

FERVENT, ardens, flagrans, fervidus, calidus. A *f.* desire or longing, desiderium ardens, or (stronger) flagrans: *f.* love, amor ardens (*C.*): to feel a *f.* affection, amore ardere, flare; *f.* prayers, preces ab intimo animo profectæ; preces impissimæ (*Suet.*): with *f.* prayers, prece magna, omnibus precibus. See ardentis preces is without authority.

FERVENTLY, ardenter (*C.*). flagranter (*T.*). calide (*Plaut.*). To love aby *f.*, ardentissime qm diligere (*Plin.*).

FERVID, fervidus (*e. g.* ferv. et furiosum genus dicendi; ferv. oratio).—fervens (*e. g.* animus). See FERVENT.

FERVIDLY, ardenter, flagranter.—ferventer (*e. g.* loqui, *Cacl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 2*).

FEROVOUR. See FERVENCY.

FESTAL. See FESTIVAL.

FESTER, suppurare (intrans.). Athg *f.*'s, pus exit, effluit, effunditur ex &c.

FESTERED, suppuratus (though the verb is in the other forms intrans.).

FESTINATION. See HASTE.

FESTIVAL, adj. festus.—sollemnis (celebrated at certain times of the year, &c.).—festus ac sollemnis. *F.* attire, virilis ornatus dierum sollemniū (of men); mundus muliebris, qui ad dies festos comparatur (of women; both *Col. 12, 3, 1*): a *f.* garb or garment, dierum sollemniū vestis (*ast. Col. 12, 3, 1*); vestis seposita (*i. e.* the dress that is kept for particular occasions; *Tibull. 2, 5, 8, Bach.*): in a *f.* garb, candido vestitus; albus (opp. atratus; see *Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 9*; *H. Sat. 2, 2, 61, Heind.*).—toga feriat (*Plin. Ep. 7, 3*, = toga, quæ feriat): *f.* song, carmen lætum: a *f.* day; see FESTIVAL, *s.*

FESTIVAL, *s.* || As a single day, dies festus.—dies sollemnis. dies festus ac sollemnis (the anniversary of athg, or a feast celebrated every year).—sollemne (if attended by a sacrifice).—dies feriat (*opp.* dies profestus, *Plin. 18, 6, 8, No. 1*).—festum is poet. only. || Without ref. to its being confined to a single day, sollemnia ferie. dies festi (soll. as far as they are solemn or regularly returning days; ferie, so far as they are days of rest or recreation; festa, or, in prose, dies festi, so far as they are days of rejoicing; *Diod.*).—hilaria, lum. pl. (a feast in honour of Cybele).—dies læti (joyful days, in general).—epulse, quæ sunt ex lætitiis (if the *f.* is attended by a banquet; see *L. 22, 50, in.*): that day was a national *f.*, lætissimus ille dies civitati illuxit: to decree that the anniversary of a victory should be observed as a solemn *f.*, decernere, ut inter festos dies referatur (dies), quod victoria patrata sit (*T. Ann. 13, 14, 4*).—Avoid festivitas, which is wrong, as well as the later sollemnitas.—Oss.

For 'the festival of such or such a god,' the Romans had particular names, *my in the neut. pl.*, as, Consualia, Pallia, &c. A marriage-f., solemn nuptiarum (Suet. T.). To celebrate a f., diem festum agere; during three days, per triduum.

FESTIVE, festivus.—festus (improp.: Stat.).—*latus* (v. propr.: cheerfully excited).—hilaris. hilaris (cheerfully disposed; both of persons and the disposition of their mind; then of things, as day, &c.): f. attire or garb; see **FESTIVAL**, adj.

FESTIVITY, f. Festival, vid. **Joyousness**, mirth, &c., vid. **FESTIVITAS** in C. only of playful wit, &c.

FETCH, v. petere.—afferre. apportare (q. it. for carrying or bringing aithg to a place).—adducere (to lead to any place).—producere (to bring forth; e. g. testes).—arcessere. accire (to go and f.; to summon aby or have aby summoned to a place; with this diff., that with arcess. the person sent for actually makes his appearance, whereas accire leaves his coming uncertain; hence arcessere ad qm, but not accire ad qm).—advehere. subvehere. apportare (if by waggon or on ship board). To f. aby or to have aby fetched, qm arcessi or arcessiri jubere: to f. a physician, medicum arcessere; medicum ad egrotum adducere: to f. water, aquam e puteo trahere (fm a well for domestic use); aquam petere. aquatum ire (to f. supplies of it for an army): to f. wood, lignari. materiarum: to f. breath, spirare; spiritum ducere: to f. a deep sigh, gemitum de imo pectore ducere (†): f. him (i. e. bring him here), illum huc arcesse (†); huc coram adducas illum: to f. evidence fm &c., argumenta arcescere a &c.; argumenta promovere ex &c. (e. g. fm passages, ex locis): to f. aithg fm far, or too far, qd longe petere or repetere; qd altius or paulo altius repetere: in order that the instances or examples may not appear too far fetched, ne longius abeam: you need not go your proofs so far, non longe abieris (see *Interp.* of C. Rosc. Am. 16, 47): a sentiment that is far-fetched, arcessitum dictum: to f. a good price, in pretio esse: to f. no price at all, pretium non habere. **TO FETCH AWAY**, asportare (whether by carrying, or in a waggon, ship, &c.).—avehere (either persons or things). **TO FETCH DOWN**, a) *Propr.* deferre. depromere (of inanimate objects); deducere (of animate objects). b) *Improp.* = to humiliate, cs spiritus reprimere; frangere qm or cs audaciam; comprimere cs audaciam; Jn. frangere qm et comminure. **TO FETCH IN**, intro ferre or afferre: to f. a person in, qm intro adducere: f. him in to me, illum huc intro adducas. **TO FETCH OFF**, amovere. demovere. removere. auferre. avehere. abducere. deportare (Syn. in **TO REMOVE**). **TO FETCH OUT**, efferre (by carrying).—educere (by leading or drawing).—elicerre ex &c. (by alluring inducements).—depromere (to f. or f. out fm; pecuniam ex arca, ex arario). **TO FETCH OVER**, traducere. **TO fetch about**: the wind has fetched about to the south, ventus se vertit in Africam.

FETCH, s. See **TRICK**, s.

FETID, male olens (q. s. emitting a bad smell).—foetidus (exhaling a very bad smell, e. g. of the breath or mouth, anima or os).—putidus (that is in a state of putrefaction, e. g. ulcer, ulcus). To be f., male olere; foetere; putere.

FETIDNESS, odor malus; also fm context, odor only; e. g. odore præterite pistrinum nemo potest.—foetor (arising fm putrefaction; also q. i. for bad smell, since odor, the proper word for stench, was expunged as too vulgar a term; see *Dōd. Syn.* 3, p. 129).

FETLOCK (of horses), cirrus tibialis (*Veget.* 4, 1). F.-joint, gamba (e. g. tollit altius crura, et infectione geniculorum atque gambiarum mollior vehit, *Peg.* 1, 56).

FETTER, v. compedes indere ci. pedica coartare (*Appul.*). pedica capere (equum, L.). To be fettered, compedibus astrictum esse.—**COMPEDIRE** præ- and post-Class. *Varr.* ap. Non.; *Cat.*; servi compediti.—**IMPROPR.** compede tenere qm; pedicis cs rei alligare qm (*Appul.*). See **TO HAMPER**.

FETTER, s. compes (shackle, for the lower part of the thigh, to prevent escape, my made of wood, but also of iron; trip. like vinculum = means of coercion; see C. *Tusc.* 1, 31, 75, vincula et compedes corporis, i. e. the body holding the soul in f.; and impropr., e. g. gratâ compede juvenem tenere)—pedica (an iron for fettering the feet, e. g. of a slave, an ox, a horse on the pasture, &c.). To put aby in f.s, ci compedes indere: the mind when freed fm the f.s of the body, animus corpore solutus. *Id.* f. = chain, vid.

FETTER, **FEOD**, see **FEE**. **FEEDLY**, **FEEDLY**, &c. inimicitie, &c. See **QUARREL**.

FEUDAL, in late forensic Lat. *feudalis: f. estate, (352)

prædium velut fiduciarium datum (*oft.* L. 32, 28, p. in.). prædium beneficiarium (*oft.* Sen. Ep. 90, 2): feudat law, see *leges*, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; *jus feudale (L. 1): f. estate, or land possessed under f. law, ager velut fiduciarium (*oft.* L. 32, 28, p. in.); ager beneficiarius (*oft.* Sen. Ep. 90, 2): f. contract; see 'letter of **FEOFFMENT**': f. service, officia a beneficiario or a cliente præstanda: the f. lord, *patronus; *dominus feudi (L. 1): f. heir, heres prædii velut fiduciaril; *heres prædii beneficiarii: f. estate, emphyteusis (*Cod. Just.* 4, 66, 1. *Justin.* Inst. 3, 25, 3): f. oath, *sacramentum, quod patrono dicitur.

FEVER, febris. **FEVERS**, febrium valetudines (as a class of disorders, *Plin.*). A tertian, quartan f., febris tertiana, quartana; *my* tertiana, quartana only; also febris tertilis (quartis) diebus decurrens (*v. Gell.* 17, 12, in.): a hot, cold, slow, putrid f., febris ardens, frigida, lenta (or tenuis peste repens, *Sen. Ep.* 95, opp. to the febrium genus impetu ævientium). *putrida: to catch or take a f., in febrem incidere; febrem nancisci; febris corripit: to have a f., febrem habere, pati, affectum esse febris (q. i. for having the disorder): febrile; æstu febrileque jactari (to be in a f.); febricitare (to be feverish, to have a f.): to have no f., febris cedere: to recover fm a quartan f., quartanum passum convalescere, vireque integras recuperare (*Gell.*): the f. begins, febris accedit, incipit; increases, augetur, increment; is diminished, levatur, conulescit (*Cels.* 2, 8); decreases; returns, repetit; continues, continuat; leaves aby, decedit, a quo discedit, desinit, finitur (not non relinquat qm); qd febre (*Cels.*), or a febre (*Plin.*), liberatur: to drive away a f., cure a f., febrem abigere, discutere: to bring back the f., febrem reducere: to cause a f., febrem afferre: when the f. is most violent, in ipso febri impetu: to return home with a f., cum febri domum redire: to be ill, but without any f., sine febri laborare. If the f. continues, si febris manet (*Cels.*): a slight f., febricula.

FEVER, v. febrem afferre.

FEVERISH, **FEVEROUS**, or **FEVERY**, febriculosus (*Catull.* 6, 4; *Gell.* 20, 1, morbus): a f. attack, febricula: to have a f. attack, in febriculum incidere. See **FEVER**.—**IMPROPR.** Burning, vehement, ardens; fervens or fervidus; æstuosus (*Syn.* in **HEAT**).

FEW, pauci (ὀλίγοι, opp. complures, with *subst.* in the pl.; the sing. paucus is foreign to standard prose): f. people, pauci: very f., perpauci; perquam pauci; paucissimi: not a f. (i. e. persons), multi (many); plerique (a great many, a great number): f. things, pauca (n. pl.): in a f. words, paucis verbis; also paucis only: as f. as possible, quam minime multi. How f. are there who...? quotusquisque est, qui &c. (with *subjunct.*).

FEWNESS, paucitas, exiguitas. F. of friends, penuria amicorum. See also **WANT**. **Rarity**, raritas (the rare existence or presence of aithg).

FIAT. See **COMMAND**.

FIB, s. See **LIE**, s.

FIB, v. See **TO LIE**.

FIBBER. See **LIAR**.

FIBRE, fibra (in bodies and plants).—pecten (the cross-f.s of trees).—capillamentum (the f.s of the root collectively, *Plin.*).—filum prætenue (very fine thread; of flax, wool, &c.; then of other things).

FIBROUS, fibratus.

PICKLE, inconstans. varius. mobilis. levis. mutabilis. infidels. infirmus. [See **CHANGEABLE**].—inconstans. instabilis.

PICKLELY, inconstanter.

PICKLENESS, inconstantia. varietas. infidelitas. levitas. mutabilitas. mentis. mobilitas. infirmitas.—**SYN.** in **INCONSTANCY**.—Jn. varietas atque infidelitas; levitas et infirmitas; inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis.—mobilitas (*propr.* mobility of aithg round its centre, and thus tropically used by C. de *Divin.* 2, 6, 15, and *Plin.* 37, 1, 2, for 'of fortune, fortune').—instabilitas (e. g. mentis, *Plin.* 24, 17, 102).

FICTION, **FIGMENT**, vid. **As act**, fictio (Q.).—confictio (C.).

FICTITIOUS, fictus. confictus.—commenticius (not fictitious). F. gods, dii adumbrati, dii ficti et commenticii. A f. case, fictio (in rhetoric, Q.).

FICTITIOUSLY, fecte (falsis).

FIDDLE, s. *violina (prps with the clause 'quæ dicitur' for fides has too general a meaning): to play on the f., *violinâ canere; well, scite.

FIDDLE, v. *violinâ canere; see **FIDDLE**, s.—**TO trifile**, nugari. nugas agere delectari nugis (C.).

FIDDLE-FADDLE, s. nugas. gerræ. A f.-f. person, gerru iners (*Ter.*). nugator.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *v.* See **To FIDDLE** = *trifle*.

FIDDLER, *violinista (*analog.* to citharista, κιθαρίστας). *Fem.* *violinistria (*analog.* to citharistria, κιθαρίστρια).

FIDDLE STICK, *prps* plectrum. || *Interjection*, instead of 'nonsense!' gerræ! (Plaut.)

FIDDLE-STRING, chorda (χορδή), or, pure Latin, fides (the single catgut string of a stringed instrument). Fides, however, stands, as single string, only *C. Fin.* 4, 27, 75, *Orelli N. cr.*—nervus (νεῦρον, a string made of the sinews of an animal, but also of guts). See remark on **STRING**.

FIDELITY. See **FAITH**.

FIDGE or **FIDGET**, *v.* vel de minimis rebus sollicitum esse; quiescere non posse, &c.: to *f.* about, sursum deorsum cursitare (to run up and down).

FIDUCIAL. See **CONFIDENT**.

FIDUCIARY, fidel-commissarius (*sc.* heres, *Ulp. Dig.*)—fiduciarius (relating to property, &c., held as a fidel-commissum). || *A fiduciary* (theol.; *Hammond*), *qui hominem solâ fide iustificari ita credit, ut bona opera minus necessaria esse putet.

FIE, *interj.* phui! turpe dictu! pro pudor! (*for shame!*) O indignum facinus!

FIEF, || *The right bestowed on abdy, beneficium*.—*feudum (*i. t.*). || *The estate held as a fief, prædium vel fiduciarium datum* (*aff. L.* 32, 28, *p. in.*)—prædium beneficium (*aff. Sen.* 90, 3). To give *abdy* as a *f.*, prædium vel fiduciarium ci dare (*aff. L.* 32, 28, *p. in.*): to receive *abdy* as a *f.*, prædium vel fiduciarium a quo accipere (*aff. the above passage*): landed property held as a *f.*, ager vel fiduciarus (*aff. L.* 32, 28, *p. in.*); ager beneficarius (*aff. Sen.* 90, 2): that may be held as a *f.*, quod veit beneficium dari potest (*in forensic Latin, feudal*): the deed relating to a *f.*, *i. e.* the deed of feoffment, altera beneficaria: the heir of an estate held as a *f.*, heres prædii vel fiduciarii; heres prædii beneficiarii.

FIELD, || *Area or surface, campus (g. t.)*. || *Agricultural land, ager, or pl. agri* (open field; *opp. land that is built upon or planted with trees; hence opp. town, village, &c.*)—agellus (a small field)—campus (*f.*, as comparatively level, lying low, &c., *opp. mons, collis*)—prædium (if any building be attached to it)—arvum (a *f.* that is or may be sown upon)—seges or segetes (*f.* with *ref.* to the fruit or its produce)—novalis ager, or merely novalis, novale (*ager qui intermittitur a novando novalis dicitur, *Varr.*: also ground recently broken up)—campus arabilis (land that may be turned into a *f.*)—solum (*the soil*). A *f.* that has not been sown on before, ager ferus (*Fest.*), or ager silvester (*opp. ag. cultus, Col. Praef.* 25): an uncultivated *f.*, ager rudis: a fertile and rich *f.*, ager crassus, pinguis (*opp. ag. jejunos*); ager bene natus (*opp. ag. male natus, Varr. R.* 1, 6, 1); ager frugifer, ferax. A corn *f.*, arvum, or pl. arva: possessing many *f.*, agrosus: work or labour in the *f.*, opus rusticum: green *f.*, see **MEADOW**. || *Field of battle, locus pugnae* or prælii. loca pugnae (*g. t.* the latter with *ref.* to different portions of the whole battle-*f.*: see *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 27)—locus, quo or ubi pugnatum est (the place where the combat took place)—acies (the combat itself; *e. g.* to be sent or despatched *fm* the *f.* by *aby*, ex ipsâ acie mitti a *qo*, *L.* 23, 11, 7): in the *f.*, in castris; bello: at home and in the *f.*, domi bellicque; domi belloque; domi militæque (*seld.* in any other form, and only when an emphasis is placed on belli and militæ; otherwise belli domique; militæ domique): as well at home as in the *f.*, et domi et militæ; et domi et belli (*seld.* and rather poet. militæque domique): either at home or in the *f.*, vel domi vel belli: equally great at home and in the *f.*, magnus bello nec minor pace; non præstantior in armis quam in togâ: to take the *f.*, ad bellum proficisci (of the soldiers and the general); exercitum or milites in expeditionem educere (of the general): to take the *f.* (on leaving winter quarters), copias extrahere ex hibernaculis (of the general); hiberna relinquere (of the soldiers): *Miltiades alone insisted on taking the *f.* as soon as possible, unus Miltiades nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent: to take the *f.* agst aby*, proficisci contra *qm*; arma capere or ferre adversus *qm* (prop.); oppugnare *qm* (*Ag.* to confute *aby's* opinion); in aciem (dimicationem) venire (*C. t. e.* to prepare for battle): to have taken the *f.* agst aby, castra habere contra *qm*: to remain master of the *f.*, superiorem discedere; vincere (prop. and impropr.). || **IMPROPR.** || *Compass or space* (for doing any action in), campus (*e. g.*

to every body the *f.* of honour and glory is open, omnibus patet honoris et gloriæ campus, *Plin. Paneg.* 70, 8) a *f.* for the display of eloquence, campus, in quo oratio exsultare possit (*i. e.* a topic that affords scope for eloquence): he has an ample *f.* before him for displaying his activity, latissime manet ejus industria: the *f.* of history has not yet been cultivated by us, abest historia literis nostris: a wide *f.* for my exertions lies before me, patet area lata in curas meas (?). || *The field of a scutcheon*, *area or solum scuti.

FIELD-BASIL, *clinopodium vulgare.

FIELD-DAY, *tempus exercitationis (*i. e.* the time).

FIELD-FARE, *turdus pilaris (*Linn.*).

FIELD-MARSHAL, præfectus or præpositus (*g. t.*).—dux summus.—imperator (as title of meritorious generals; see *T. Ann.* 2, 74, 4; *Vell.* 2, 125, 5). Of course, none of these will convey the exact meaning.

FIELD-MOUSE, mus rusticus, agrestis (?).—*mus arvalis (*Linn.*).

FIELD-PIECE. See **CANNON**.

FIEND. See **DEVIL**.

FIENDLIKE. See **DEVILISH**.

FIERC, ferox (*f.*, with *ref.* to character).—furens (*in a state of fury or passion*)—furius (*full of rage; raging, in a physical sense*)—furibundus (*uttering or displaying signs of rage*)—sævus (*cruel, savage*)—torvus (*trux* (of the looks of him who is in a passion, then of the person himself who has a *f.* look). The *f.* tones, leena torva: a *f.* face, vultus torvus, trux: a *f.* look, oculi truces: to cast around menacing and *f.* looks at &c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad &c.

FIERCELY, ferociter. furiose. furenter. **SYN.** in **FURIOUS**.—magnus Impetus (*e. g.* to attack).—vehementer (*with violence*).

FIERCENESS, ferocitas. ferocia (*only of natural and wild courage*: ferocia, as a habit; ferocitas, as showing itself in action, *Dôd.*; but also used of fierceness of character, *etc.* in a goodly; but only in a bad sense).—furo (*fury*)—sævitia (*cruelty*)—sæva vis ex rei (the violence of *abdy*; *e. g.* of an illness, morbi). To tame, &c. *aby's f.*, ferocitatem ea comprimere.

FIERNES, impetus (the inward impulse)—calor (warmth, zeal with which we do *abdy*)—ardor (great vivacity, glow, *emph.* of the mind)—ferocia (*fiery temper; e. g.* of young men; also impropr. of wine, vini, *Plin.*)—ferocitas (*e. g.* of horses: as ferocia, then manifesting itself).—The *f.* of the mind, vigor, ardor, fervor animi or mentis; of youth, juvenilis ardor; ferocia juvenum; ardor etatis: natural *f.* of temper, quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata.

FIERY, || **PROPR.** igneus.—ardens (glowing, &c.).—|| **IMPROPR.** a) Sparkling, ardens.—fulgens. *F. eyes*, oculi ardentes, fulgentes: *f. colour*, coloris flamma. b) Strong; *e. g.* wine, vinum validum (*opp. imbecillum, Plin.* 14, 21, 27)—vinum fervidum (*holi. H. Sat.* 2, 8, 38). c) Full of spiritual or mental fire, &c., ardens (on fire, as it were; of the mind, a poet, &c.).—fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with inward power or vivacity; *e. g.* youth, a speech)—acer (energetic, strong, &c.; *e. g.* of an orator or his speech)—calidus (*full of warmth, &c.* of the blood; also of a man himself). A *f.* speech, oratio ardens, fervida; orationis incitatio: to be a *f.* speaker, acrem esse in dicendo: *f. minds*, ingenia fervida: a *f.* horse, equus calidus or acer; equus ferocitate exultans (whilst exhibiting his *f.* temper): a *f.* mind or temperament, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a *f.* youth, or a youth of *f.* character, juvenis ferventis animi.

FIFE, fistula (any pipe or tube; also the shepherd's pipe).—tibia (flute-like pipe).

FIFER, fistulator. tibicen.

FIFTEEN, quindecim. decem quinque. *F. apiece*, quindeni; quindeni: *f.-fold*, quindeni (*f. at once*); quindecies tantum; see the examples in **FIVEFOLD**. The field bears *f.-fold*, ager efficit cum quinto decimo: the *f.* (men, similar to triumviri), quindecimviri: the dignity or office of the *f.*, quindecimviratus (*only now and then in the later writers*): concerning the *f.*, quindecimviralis (*T. Ann.* 11, 11, 1): *f. times*, quindecies.

FIFTEENTH, quintus decimus (quindecimus, in later writers only): one of the *f.* legion, quindecimanus: for the *f.* time, *quintum decimum. The *f.* of March, Idus Martie.

FIFTH, quintus. Each *f.* (man), quintus quisque: every *f.* month (*e. g.* he goes on a journey), quinto quoque mense: the *f.* day of or after the Ides, quinquagrus: one of the *f.* rank, quintarius: one of the *f.* legion, quintanus: for the *f.* time, quintum: what

occurs on the *f. day*, quintanus (e. g. on the *f. day of the month*, as the *Nona*): at every *f. pole*, quintanis (sc. viciis); of planting vines; *Plin.*: the *f. book of Moses*, Deuteronomium (*Eccl.*): a *f. part*, pars quinta. *Quintuncunx* is five-twelfths: three-*f. t.*, e. g. of an hour, quinte partes horæ tresp. (*Plin.* 6, 34, 39): happening every *f. year*, quinquennalis.

FIFTHLY. See **FIFTH**.

FIFTIETH, quinquagesimus: one that is in his *f. year*, homo quinquagenarius.

FIFTY, quinquaginta: each *f.*, quinquaginti (i. e., *f.* at once, *eply* of *subst.* that are used in the *pl.* number only; e. g. quinquaginta litteræ, *f. letters*, whereas quinquaginta litteræ = *f. alphabetic letters*): consisting of *f.*, or containing *f.*, *f. years old*, or of age, quinquagenarius: a tube *f. inches in diameter*, fistula quinquagenaria: *f. times*, quinquages.

FIG. 1 The tree, arbor acis. ficus (εὔκη, *ficus carica, *Linna.*)—caprificus (εὔκη, a wild *f.-tree*, the fruit of which does not become ripe)—sycómbrus (the Egyptian *f.-tree*, *ficus sycómbrus, *Linna.*): a place planted with *f.-trees* or *f. f.*, fœtium; of a *f.*, ficulus or ficulneus: wood of a *f.*, lignum ficulneum. 2 The fruit, ficus: the green or unripe *f.*, groseus: the dried *f.*, carica: bepod Caucasian *f.*, Caucem; a small *f.*, ficulus: belonging or relating to *f.*, ficarius: a *f.-leaf*, folium ficulneum: a *f. garden*, fœtium: a *f.-kernel*, granum fici: stewed *f.*, sycatum (*Apic.*): wine made of *f.*, sycites: vinum e fico factum or expressum (see *Plin.* 14, 16, 18, No. 3): not to care a *f. about* or for *athg.*, qd fœci non facere (*C.*), or non pendere (*Plaut.*, &c.); non pili unius facere (*Catull.*), non nauci habere (*Enn.* ap. *C.*): non assila, ne terenci quidem facere; non unius assila estimare.

FIGHT, pugnare (denotes a formal intentional battle, and that on the fairest side, as requiring skill and courage).—confingere (with or without armis, manu, prælio, denotes any engagement, often in consequence of an accidental collision; and on its rough side, as causing slaughter and carnage; confilg. cum quo or inter se).—decernere (mly with armis, ferro, prælio, acie; to *f.* with the view of settling a quarrel).—dimicare (*eply* with ref. to a speedy determination, and to what one risks, what is at stake; mly therefore in a good sense; dim. pro legibus, patriâ, libertate; and impropr., what is at stake being expressed by de; dim. de capite, famâ, civitate, gloriâ, &c.; also with prælio, acie).—digladiari (to *f.* with sword or poniard, like a practised gladiator or assassin; to *f.* with each other, digladiari inter se).—preliari (*Dôd.* makes prælium the occasional engagement of particular divisions of the army; but it would rather seem to refer to the military movements, positions, &c. of an engagement; also impropr. with words).—conflictari, with aby, cum quo (e. g. cum adversâ fortunâ, *Np.*)—depugnare, decertare (= pugnare, certare, with the added notion of perseverance, till one party is defeated; depugn. also of gladiatori; used also impropr. cum fame).—arma ferre in or contra qm (to take up arms agst him).—contendere, certare, concertare, decertare (with ref. to the contest, armis, prælio, acie).—prælium or pugnam facere or edere (to *f.* a battle).—luctari (as a wrestler; also cum fluctibus).—pugnare (to box). To *f.* a battle, prælium or pugnam facere or edere. preliari (*g. t.*); prælio decertare or decernere or dimicare: to *f.* for *athg.* (e. g. for one's country, &c.), pugnare, dimicare, decernere pro re; with a sword, ferro decernere: to *f.* a duel, ex provocacione dimicare: to *f.* aby, manu confingere cum quo: to *f.* with fists, heels, teeth, &c., pugnis contendere; pugnis, calcibus, morsu certare: to *f.* about *athg.*, pugnare, certare, contendere, dimicare, de re: he challenged their king to *f.* a duel with him, sibi regem eorum privatum hostem deposcit (*Justin.* 12, 8, 3): to *f.* agst an opinion, sententiam impugnare: to *f.* agst aby, pugnare in hostem (*L.*); adversus multitudinem (*S.*): to *f.* a battle with aby, pugnam committere cum quo. To *f.* one's way through the very midst of the enemy, per medios or per mediam hostium aciem percurrere: to *f.* one's way to aby, ad qm erumpere: to *f.* one's way through a crowd, penetrare pro densam turbam: to *f.* it out, armis disceptare de re.

FIGHT, s. See **BATTLE**, **COMBAT**.

FIGHTER. See **COMBATANT**.

FIGHTING, dimicatio, &c. *Sis pugna, bellum; but in the oblique cases mly by gerund:* used or accustomed to *f.*, *bello assuetus: fond of *f.*, alacer ad pugnam. cupidus pugnandi or pugne. cupidus belandi. certaminis avidus: some hard *f.*, dies gravissimus (i. e. a day of hard *f.*, *Cæs.* B. G. 5, 43): there was

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a deal of hard *f.* throughout the day, egre is dies sustentabatur: there was, &c. by our troops, hic dies nostris longo gravissimus fuit: there was some hard *f.* going on, acriter pugnabatur, magnâ vi certabatur; acriter or acerrime præliabantur (sc. nostri et hostes).

FIGMENT, commentum. fabula commenticia. *Figmentum has no sufficient authority; Gell., Appal.*

FIGPECKER, ficedula (*motacilla ficedula, *Linna.*).

FIG-TREE. See **FIO**.

FIG-WORT, scrophularia (*Linna.*).

FIGURATE, figuratus. See **FIGURATIVE**.

FIGURATELY, *figuratâ oratione.

FIGURATION, figuratio. formatio (as action).—figura. forma. species. *Syn.* in **FIGURE**; *Jn.* conformatio et figura.

FIGURATIVE, *imagine expressus.—figuratus (e. g. oratio, verbum, &c.)—translatus (*metaphorical*; e. g. verbum, opp. verbum proprium).—mutatus (*C. Or.* 27, "a translatus distinguat mutata, ita ut illa ad metaphoram...hæc ad tropos pertineant." *Era. Len. Rhet.* p. 405): a *f. expression*, verbum immutatio (*C. Brut.* 17, 68): to use a word in a *f. sense*, verbum assumere (*Q. 11*, 121).

FIGURATIVELY, per figuram, per translationem. *figuratâ oratione; or after the Greek forms, tropice or metaphoricæ. See *tecto* (in an oblique or concealed manner) may serve. *Figurate late (Ascon.).* To use a word *f.*, verbum assumere (*Q. 11*, 1, 121).

FIGURE, figura (*g. t.* for shape, with ref. to its outline, εὔχρηστος)—forma (the form), with ref. to internal properties with which it corresponds; to colour and beauty as well as to outline, μορφή)—species (the external appearance, whether agreeing with the real nature of the thing itself or not, abstr.). *Jn.* figura et forma; forma ac figura; forma figuræque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma. Geometrical *f.s.*, formæ (non figuræ) geometricæ (*C. Rep.* 1, 17); descriptiones (*C. Tusc.* 1, 17, 38). So in drawing, 'figure' is forma, not figura. To describe geometrical *f.s.*, formas geometricas describere. The *f.* of a man, or the human *f.*, figura hominum or humana; humans species ac figura; humana forma. To cut a bad *f.* in *athg.*, *parum honeste sunt meæ partes in qâ re: he cut but an indifferent *f.*, *minus splendide se gessit. In rhetoric, forma. orationis lumen or insigne or ornamentum (*C.* uses these expressions, but figura, which afterwards became a *t. t.*, is to be preferred to them; *C.* himself prepared the way for its adoption; e. g. sententiæ et earum formæ, tamquam figuræ. *De opt. gen. orat.* 5, 14): oratorical *f.s.*, orationis ornamenta; verborum exorations (Auct. ad Herenn.). *Metaphors*, translatio, and 'tropes', tropus, are distinguished *fm* figure by *Q. 9*, 1, 4.

FIGURE, v. 1 To form into a determined shape, fingere. figurare. formare. formam ac rei facere. imaginem ac rei ducere; *fm* *athg.*, ex re (to form an image out of any shapeless mass). See **TO FORM**. *Jn.* fingere et formare. To *f.* *athg.*, qd in formam ac rei redigere. See also **TO FORM**. 2 To depict, vid. 1 To represent, as a type, representare effigiem or speciem ac rei (to have or bear the image or look of *athg.*).—indicare, significare (to indicate, to signify). 2 To diversify with figures, figuris ornare or variare (*Q.*)—distinguere (to ornament a surface by bright or other striking objects placed at intervals). *Jn.* distinguere et ornare. ornare et distinguere. Figured goblets, calata pocula. 3 To conceive a notion of *athg.*, or to represent to one's mind, cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere: to *f.* *athg.* to oneself, proponere sibi ante oculos animumque.

FILACEOUS, usque in fila attenuatus.

FILAMENT, filum pretenus (thin thread of flax or wool, then by analogy also of other things). But filamentum may be used as *Botan.* *t. t.*

FILBERT, nux avellana, or avellana only: the tree or bush, corylus (κόρυλος), or, pure Latin, nux avellana (*Plin.* 16, 30, 52): made of a *f.-tree*, corymbus: a *f.-hedge*, corylætum.

FILCH, clepere (implying contemptibleness of the action; an obsolete word, which has however remained in use when joined with another verb; e. g. rapere et clepere, i. e. to rob and *f.*; see *C. de Rep.* 4, 5; *Prud. Psychom.* 562); *fm* aby, ci qd.—surripere ci qd or qd a quo (which is a less expressive and strong term, and may be used of any kind of theft, even if practised as a mere joke; e. g. multa a Nævio surripulset).—furto subducere. See **TO STEAL**.

FILCHER, See **THIEF**.

FILCHING. See **THEFT**.

FILIS, s. *A thread, filum. luum.* See **THREAD**.
¶ Papers filed on a string. (*The Romans, for that purpose, used the 'scapus' [a sort of rolling-pin] to collect or wrap papers round, which latter was called 'volumen'.* *¶ A line of iron, ardo.* Rank and f. milites gregarii (*but only in a depreciating sense*; as militas alone = 'common soldiers' opp. officers). — *List of soldiers, &c., index (q. t. for catalogue).* — *numeri of soldiers; for such matricula was used late in time of Emperors; Torrent. Suet. Vesp. 6.* *¶ A mechanical instrument, lima: to rub or smooth with a f., lima persequi, perpolire.*

FILIS, v. *¶ To put on a string, inserere lino (e. g. pearls; Tert. Hab. Mul. 9. 'margaritas inserere lino').* — *resticulum or resticulum perserere per &c. (to run a string through a thing, in order to suspend the object afterwards by it; e. g. resticula per flos maturas pers. Farr. R. R. 1, 41, 6).* *¶ To file a bill in a court of justice, see 'bring an ACTION.'* *¶ To rub down with a file, see FILIS, subst.* *¶ To file off, delimare (if with a f., lima), —descobinare (if with a rasp, scobina). —also lima polire, prope, and imprope.*

FILIS, v. **INTRANS.** *prps in acie procedere.*

FILIAL, plus erga parentes, &c. (*with ref. to behaviour towards parents, relations, &c.; 'erga parentes,' &c. may also be left out, if it can be understood from the context*); also Crcl. by gen. liberorum; e. g. it is a f. duty, est liberorum: f. love or affection, pietas erga parentes, &c.; see the remark on 'pius': to cherish with f. affection, prps qm pie or pietate colere (a father, a mother); qm patris (matris) loco colere (i. e. as a father or a mother).

FILIALY, pie.

FILINGS, scobis elimata, delimata; also scobis only. — *ramenta are what are shaven off. Brass f.'s, delimata aeris scobis (Plin. 34, 38); hence iron f.'s, delimata ferri scobis, &c. Ivory f.'s, scobis eboris (Cels. 5, 5). (Prætorian has scobis neut., and in Cels. and Col. scobis is found).*

FILL, **TRANS.** *complere (to f. completely; e. g. fossas sarmentis et virgultis; vascula; paginam; and fig. omnia terrore; qm gaudio, bonâ spe, &c.; also to f. with the full complement; e. g. legionis). —implere (to f. by something put into it; e. g. ollam, pateram, gremium, &c.; also libros, volumina, and se sanguine, &c.). —explere (to f. out, so that no vacuum is left inside, quæ rimas explere, mundum bonis omnibus, &c.). —opplere (to f. a thing, of which it also covers the surface, nives omnia; Græciam hæc opinio opplivit). —replere (to f. again; e. g. exhaustas domos; also to f. full, campos strage hostium). All these, athing with athing, qd qd re, except that L. has replere cs rei, and C. ollam denarium implere, and carcer mercatorum completus. —farcire (to stuff; e. g. a cushion, a pillow, &c. with roses). —referre (to cram full). —cumulare (to heap), qd qd re. To be filled full of meat and drink, cibo et potione completum esse; epulis repletum esse: to f. oneself full with food, se ingurgitare cibis; of wine, vino se onerare. vino obrui or se obruere: to f. a thing, i. e. to pour liquid into a vessel, plene infundere (to f. to the brim): to f. a place with people, locum complere hominibus (a prison, carcerem); locum frequentare (to cause any place to be filled with people): to f. a page, paginam complere: *Chrysippus has filled whole volumes on the subject, de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo: what is this ravishing sound that it's my ears? qui complet aures meas tam dulcis sonus? (C. Somn. Scip. 5): to f. the earth with the glory of one's name, implere orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria. To occupy (an office, &c.), locum obtinere: to f. a priesthood, sacerdotio præditum esse. To fill out. To f. oneself out, complere se (cibo, &c.). To FILL UP, explere. —implere (quite full to the brim): to f. up a ditch, fossam complere (e. g. sarmentis et virgultis), or implere (e. g. agnere, with rubbish); the gaps with stones, intervalia saxis efficere.**

FILL, **INTRANS.** *compleri. impleri. expleri. oppleri. repleri.* **SYN.** *IN TO FILL.* A ship f.'s with water, alveus navis haurit aquam (†); (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere (to be filling with water through the seams).

FILLET, *¶ A tie for the forehead, fascia (q. t.). —vitta (worn by priests and other sacred persons, more espily however by women). —nimbus (worn by females, in order to make the forehead look smaller, Plinud. Parn. 1, 2, 135). Ornamented with a f., vittatus. ¶ Of a column, corona. *¶ fascia, Vitr. 3, 3, is a division* (355)*

of the architrave. *¶ A roast fillet (of veal), lumus assatus.*

FILLIP, s. talistrum (*Suet. Tib. 68, in.*).

FILLIP, v. talistrum ci infringere.

FILLY, equula.

FILM, cuticula. membranula. pellicula. **SYN.** *in SKIN.*

FILMY, membranaceus.

FILTER or **FILTRATE**, colare. percolare (q. t.). —liquare (in order to make clear).

FILTER, a cōlum.

FILTH or **FILTHINESS**, sordes (opp. splendor: the result of indigence, or niggardiness and vulgarity: e. g. of clothes dirty from long wear, pōnos). —squalor (opp. nitor, through want of civilized habits, and of delicacy of feeling, &c., e. g. uncombed hair, ἀνυμῶς). —pædor (opp. munditias, through neglect of the person; e. g. through pædicolus, vermin, itch, &c., νῖκος). —situs (opp. usus; in consequence of long disuse; e. g. through mould, rust, &c., ῥῖν). —lutum (mud or dirt of streets, roads, &c.; i. e. earth and water). —cœnum (mire, mud, as defiling and disgusting). —illuvies (heaped up dirt, &c., that has gradually collected, and become a large offensive mass). —purgamentum (off-scourings, foul water, &c.). Covered with f., oblitus luto, limo, cœno; oblitus sordibus, squalore, pædore; squalore sordibus; pædore horridus: to be covered with f., situ squalere.

FILTHILY, sordide, obscène. **SYN.** *in FILTHY.*

FILTHY. See **DIRTY**.

FILTRATION, percolatio (e. g. uti percolationibus aquæ transmutari possint, Vitr. 8, 7).

FIN, pinna.

FINABLE. To be f., multam commississe: to become f., multam committere.

FINAL, ultimus. extremus. novissimus. (**SYN.** *in LAST.*) —*immutabilis (unchangeable). A final edict, edictum peremptorium. In philosophical language, *finem significans (not finalis in any sense). A f. cause, ultima causa (the most remote, but original and primary).*

FINALLY, ad ultimum. ad extremum. —denique. postremo (in the enumeration of several things; postremo only before the very last; the other three before the last, or last but one). —novissime (in ref. to other preceding occurrences, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; C. Fam. 10, 24). —quod superest. quod reliquum est. quod restat. quod extremum est (in introducing a conclusion, &c. appended to several preceding divisions of a discourse).

FINANCE. *¶ Of a private individual, res familiaris (i. e. properly). —vectigal, or in pl. vectigalia (i. e. revenues): finances that are in a bad state, res familiaris perturbata: ahy's f.'s are in a bad state, res familiaris est qd re familiaris. ¶ Of a state or prince, vectigalia (revenue of the state). —ærarium (the treasury). —fiscus (private treasury of a prince, in time of Emp.). To regulate the f., vectigalia or rem publicam ordinare (Aft. H. Od. 2, 1, 10): thmgs pertaining to the f.'s, financial matters, res ad vectigalia (or ad ærarium) pertinentes; also republica (Aft. the Greek πολιτεία, according to Morgenstern, in Seebode's Archiv. 1829, No. 17, p. 68; e. g. modica respublica novis sumptibus atterebatur, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 10): the science of f., doctrina rerum ad vectigalia pertinentium: the administration of the f.'s, cura ærarii (*Suet. Oct. 36*): minister of f., i. e. our 'first lord of the treasury', cui cura ærarii tradita est (Aft. Suet. Oct. 36).*

FINANCIAL, ad vectigalia or ad ærarium pertitens: the f. department, cura ærarii.

FINANCIER. See **FINANCE**.

FINCH, *fringilla (Linn.).

FIND. *¶ To discover, &c. Invenire (q. pr. of one who arrives at the knowledge of what has hitherto been unknown to him, espily if the thing is found unintentionally and without effort, εὑρίσκειν: but obs. invenire, as the generic term, is used in all the meanings of our 'to find'; e. g. scuto relato inventa sunt in eo foramina cxx, Cæs., where, of course, the effort of counting the holes was made; so in constructions like 'but few men are found who' &c.). —reperire (to f. after long seeking, with the accessory notion of the relatively deep concealment of what is found, ἀνευρίσκειν). —offendere (to light upon a thing, to meet accidentally, come, as it were, into contact with an event, &c., with accessory notion of surprise, either on the part of the subject that finds, or on the part of the object found, εὑρύσκειν). —deprehendere in re (to find any engaged in any occupation, mostly of a dishonest nature; it implies a design on the part of the finder, and*

an unwillingness on the part of the person found, *ἔκαραυξάνειν τὴν τιμὴν*; also with acc. only, deprehendere venenum in manibus es, *C. Muretus*, &c. use incorrectly multi deprehensi sunt, &c., for reperti sunt). — animadvertere (to perceive, espily in others): *I f. is stated in the (original) historians, that &c.* apud auctores invenio &c.: a very few discovered some boats, and thus found a means of escape, perpauci libitibus inventis sibi salutem repererunt: to f. words is an easy matter to the innocent, verba reperire innocenti facile: you will not f. the same feeling that you left here, non offendens eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (*C. Fam.* 2, 1, 9): they found the temple still unfinished, nondum perfectum templum offenderunt. || To be found, inveniri, reperiri. — gigni (to be produced somewhere, of natural products): to be found abundantly, qā re qd abundat (i. e. atq abundans in), or reperitum est (atq is quite full of atq; scatet is post-Class.): instances of refined and intellectual bantering are found abundantly in the writings of the Socratic school, ingeniosus et facetio genere jocandi philosophorum Socraticorum libri reperiuntur: only to be found in such and such a person, in quo esse solo (i. e. to be inherent in that person only; e. g. *C. Off.* 3, 13): there is no longer any trace of it to be found, *ne vestigium quidem reliquum est. || To receive, to obtain, to meet with, invenire (*ἐπιπνεῖν*, see *Ruhnck. Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 39): atq is very hard to f. qd difficillime reperitur: to f. audience or a hearing, a qd audiri; assistance, a qd juvari, auxilio juvari: to f. compassion, cs misericordiam commovere, concitare: he found admirers, erant (non deerant) qui eum admirarentur: to f. favour with aby, cs gratiam sibi conciliare; inire gratiam a qd, or apud (ad) qm: to f. one's death, perire; in battle, pugnantem cadere, proeliantem occidere. || To feel, sentire. To f. pleasure, &c. in atq, delectari, oblectari qā re: to f. it necessary, opus esse arbitrari (*ἔσθ* not necesse, necessarium, &c. invenire). || To comprehend, to see, videre, reperire (to f. by experience). — invenire. Intelligere (to conceive, to see). — cognoscere (after examination, to learn, to become acquainted with a thing as it really is; e. g. *I f. is impossible*, video, id fieri non posse: you will find f. him an obliging person, hominem officiosum cognoscens). || To f. a man in atq, see 'to provide with.' || To find out, invenire. Reperire. deprehendere (the last, espily of finding out something wrong, detecting, &c., depr. facinora oculis). To f. out where he is, invenire locum, ubi sit: to f. out (= invent) arts, artes invenire. || MISCELLANEOUS: To f. aby guilty, see GUILTY. To f. fault with aby, reprehendere qd in qd (to censure in general, opp. probare); vituperare, aby or atq, qm or qd or qm in qā re (to censure as faulty, opp. laudare); desiderare or requirere in qd (to reproach; the latter in *C. Mur.* 29, 61): to f. fault with atq, fastidire in re, or with accus. and infin.: a person who is always finding fault, morosus; difficilis; *Jn. difficilis et morosus*.

FINDER, inventor, repertor.

FINE, || Thin, subtilis (e. g. of things woven; not coarse, opp. crassus; e. g. thread, leather, flour, juice, &c.). — tenuis (thin, not thick, opp. crassus; e. g. wool, needle, garment, &c.). — exilis (not strong, mly with blame; indicating insufficiency, espily of the voice; see *Q. 11*, 3, 15). || Pure, purus (e. g. gold, silver, sugar, &c.). — obryzus (that has been proved by fire, aurum. *Vulg.* 2 Chron. 3, 5; cf. *Petron.* 67, 6, *Burm.*). || Of pleasing, striking exterior, &c., bellus. A f. shape, forma liberalis. || Ironically used; bonus (prop. good, as it ought to be, but also ironically; e. g. a f. general indeed! bonus imperator! see *Heind.* *H. Sat.* 2, 2, 1). — egregius. eximius (distinguished; e. g. action, face, smell, &c.). — praeclarus (grand, magnificent, e. g. deed; also ironically, e. g. a f. philosophy forsooth! praeclara sapientia!). || Miscellaneous constructions: the f. arts, artes elegantes; artes ingenuae, liberales: those are f. words, but nothing else, verba isthæc sunt: a f. opportunity, occasio maxime opportuna: a f. gentleman, homo ad unguem factus (satirically, as *H. Sat.* 1, 5, 32). — homo omni vitā atque victu exculcatus atque expolitus (with praise). || Acute, elegans (discerning acutely, with respect to the taste in wch that discernment displays itself). — subtilis (with ref. to the acuteness of the mental faculties, by wch the object is clearly conceived and distinguished fm others). — argutus (sharp, subtle). — perspicax (penetrating). — sagax (off. smell; then also = seeing clearly): a f. ear, aures elegantiae, eruditae, teretes: a f. distinction, tenue discrimen. || Cuning, callidus, versutus. See CUNING. || Splendid,

magnificus (whatever is imposing, or has an imposing effect by its exterior; e. g. edifice, utensils, &c.). — splendidus (lordly). *Jn.* splendidus et magnificus. praeclarus (distinguished fm the rest or all others of the kind); *Jn.* magnificus et praeclarus. See also SPLENDID. || Very f.! belle! pulchre!

FINE, s. pœna pecuniaria (q. t. *Ulp.* Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6). — damnum. multa or multa (damn. the loss so much loss to him who pays it; multa as a compensation to the injured person, the payment of wch is justly inflicted on the injurer). — lis. lis aestimata (the f. wch is imposed by the judge, see *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 5, 1; *Bremi. Np. Milt.* 7, 6). The being condemned to pay a f., condemnatio pecuniaria (*Ulp.* Dig. 42, 1, 6). — pecunia multatitia. argentum multaticum (the money itself): to impose a f. on aby, pœnā pecuniariā (or multa et pœnā or pecuniā) multare qm: to condemn aby to pay a f., multam ci dicere (*ἔσθ* mult. irrogare is the demand made by the accuser or tribune of the people, that the accused person should pay such or such a sum): to subject oneself to a f., multam committere: not to be able to pay a f., multam ferre non posse. || F. (= end). See FINALLY.

FINE, v. || To impose a fine, see FINE, subst. || Refine, vid.

FINEDRAW, consuerere. — obsuere.

FINEDRAWER, puella or mulier, quæ acm victum quaerit (ast. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 48; i. e. a scamp in general).

FINELY, pulchre. belle. eleganter (beautifully, &c.). — subtiliter. argute. callide. versute (cunningly, &c.). — bene. egregie. eximie. praeclare (well, excellently). To be f. painted, pulchre pictum esse.

FINESS, subtilitas (finesse, delicacy; improp. acuteness in thinking or discerning). — tenuitas (thinness, *C. Tusc.* 1, 22, 50). — præsantia (inherent excellence). — elegantia (in speaking, discerning, &c., inasmuch as it displays taste). — argutia (acuteness, subtilty; e. g. of a speech).

FINER, fiator (**Pompon.* Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 29).

FINERY, cultus justo mundior (*L. 8*, 15). — cultus speciosior quam pretiosior: holiday f., ornatus dierum sollemnum.

FINESPUN. See FINE.

FINESSE, calliditas. versutia. See CUNNING.

FINGER, digitus (also as measure; e. g. four f.'s long, broad, thick, quatuor digitos longus, latus, crassus). — pollex (the thumb, also as measure). The fore-f., digitus a pollice proximus (*Appul. Met.* 1, p. 105, 37); index digitus (*H. Sat.* 2, 8, 26; *Plin.* 28, 2, 5); digitus salutaris (*Suet. Oct.* 80): the middle f., digitus medius (*Plin.* 11, 43, 99; *Q. 11*, 3, 92; *Mart.* 2, 28, 2); digitus famosus or infamis (*Schol. Crug. H. Sat.* 2, 8, 30; *Pers.* 2, 33); digitus impudicus (*Mart.* 6, 70): the third f., digitus medicus or medicinalis (*Schol. Crug. &c.*; *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 13); digitus minimo proximus (*Gell.* 10, 10, according to wch passage the ring was worn on that f. of the left hand; also *Macrob.* p. 260); digitus minimo vicinus (*Macrob.*): the little f., digitus minimus (*H. Sat.* 1, 4, 14; *Plin.* 11, 43, 99; *Gell.* 10, 10); digitus brevissimus (*Macrob.*): a f. long, or of the length of a f., longitudo digitalis: a f. in width, digitalis; latitudo digitalis or unius digiti: half a f. wide, semidigitalis: a or one f. thick, or of the thickness of a f., crassitudo digitalis: to be of the width of ten f.'s, cs rei latitudo digitorum decem est. Of the thickness of two f.'s, crassitudo binum digitorum: to put one's f. on a verse or a passage, when one looks off the book, *versum digito premere: to put one's f. on one's lips, digito suadere silentium (i. e. as a sign or signal that silence is required, as *O. Met.* 9, 691): to stretch out the middle f., digitum minimo porrigere (†): to lift one's f. (in bidding or voting), digitum tollere: to point to atq or aby with one's f., digitum tendere ad qd or ad qm; digito (not digitis) monstrare qd or qm; demonstrare qd or qm; digito demonstrare qm conspiciendum facere (in order to direct the eyes of people on aby, *Suet. Oct.* 45, extr.); digito monstrare qd to count atq over, or to calculate on one's f.'s, in digitos digerere; digitis, per digitos numerare; digitis computare: to have a thing at one's f.'s end, in qā re versatum esse; qd cognitum habere (to be well versed in it); regnare in qā re (to be proficient in atq; see *C. Or.* 27, 128); memoriter pronunciare, enumerare (to know by heart): to have every thing, &c., nullā in re rudem esse: to see the f. of God in atq, *divinitus qd accidisse putare: I don't choose to have any f. in it, hanc rem non attingam: in the shape of a f., in formam digiti reductus (*Affl.* Col. 12, 15, extr.): a small f., digitulus (*ἔσθ* digitus minimus means the little f. of

the hand): *f.-nail, unguis: the tip of the f.'s, digitus extremus: to touch with the tip of one's f.'s, digitis extremis attingere.* *¶* *Digiti primores and digitus primus, however, stand for the first joint of the f. To make a sign to aby with one's f., per digitorum gestum significare qd (aft. O. Trist. 5, 10, 36): to speak with one f.'s, digitis loqui (ib. 2, 453); in vicem sermonis digitis uti (aft. Solin. 30, 13): the art of speaking with one's f.'s, digitorum signa, pl. (Q. 11, 3, 66).—digitis nostram voluntatem declarantes: to beat or keep time with one's f.'s, digitis vocem gubernare (aft. Petron. 127).*

FINGER, v. tangere, tentare, both with or without digitis. tactu explorare (both for the sake of investigating).—attrectare. contractare. pertractare, also with addition of manibus.

FINGER-POST, *pila itineris inde. *¶* **IMPROPR.** To serve as a *f.-p.*, non ipsum ducem esse, sed commostrarre viam, et, ut diel, solet, digitum (ad fontes) intendere (the subst. with ad must be chosen according to the meaning; C. de Or. 1, 46, 203).

FINICAL, putidus (affected, espy in speaking).—quæsitus (not natural, but studied).—ascitus (not natural, but borrowed from others).—ineptus (not natural, but produced by constraint). See **APERTÆD.**

FINICALLY (e. g. to speak f.), inepte, putide.—mollius (e. g. incedere).

FINICALNESS, affectatio (the desire of saying or writing ably conspicuously, or to render oneself conspicuous; sivo. age; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 70).—ineptiæ (in one's comportment).—*putida elegantia (in writing).

FINISH, TRANS. finire, terminare (denote the mere ending without ref. to how far the object of the action has been attained; finire, opp. incipere; terminare, opp. continuare).—consummare. absolvere. perficere (denote the completing a work, the bringing it to a proper and satisfactory end; consumm. as the most general term, opp. leaving it half finished; absolvere, opp. inchoare, denotes a duty fulfilled, a difficult task ended, so that the person is now free; perficere, opp. conari, refers to an object attained; to a task of one's own choice, say may now be considered perfectly accomplished, &c.).—conficere (to *f.* ably made up of several actions; e. g. bellum).—finem ci rei afferre. qd ad finem adducere or perducere (to bring ably to a conclusion).—qd transigere (to conclude or settle some business).—qd profigare (to despatch it, with a single stroke as it were).—efficere (to bring about, to effect, if the final object has been obtained; libri ad Varroem sunt effecti, C.).—execuq (to execute according to prescription, order, e. g. officium, cs mandata).—peragere (to carry through, if the business required constant activity to the end, e. g. fabulum, consulatum).—pitrare (to present something as actually effected, completed, when the author and effect are clearly seen; e. g. cædem, bellum, ineptia).—perpetrare (to bring about completely, with ref. to publicity; non creditur, nisi perpetratum, facinus, L.).—*¶* *Finire* is but seldom that C. and Cæs. use finire qd, except in the sense of putting a limit to ably, defining ably, &c.: to *f.* a letter, epistolam concludere; a war, bellum conficere, perficere or comprimere, but also finire. Again, finire cannot well stand intrans., or rather a *bol.* without object expressed: to give ably the finishing stroke, qd absolvere or perficere; perpolire atque conficere.—extremam or summam manum imponere ci rei (V. En. 7, 537; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Q. proom. 4). See To END, COMPLETE. *¶* **Finished, absolutus, perfectus (absol. is extensive, referring to the completeness of the work; perfectus, intensive, referring to its excellence). See END, INTRANS.**

FINISH, or FINISHING, absolutio, perfectio. absolutio perfectioque (the highest degree of perfection).

FINITE, finitus, circumscriptus (limited).—non æternus. interiturus (not eternal or everlasting). Not *f.*, non finitus; interminatus.

FINITELESS, indefinitus (without limits).—immensus (immensurable).

FIR, abies; abietis arbor: firs, abietis arbores: the top or crown of a f., sapius; the lower part, fusterna: made of the f.-tree, ablegnus: a wood of f.-trees, lucus abietis arboribus septus: f. wood, or wood of the f.-tree, lignum abiegnum: a forest of f.-trees, *silva abietum: the cone of the f. tribe, nucamentum squamatum compactum; also abietis nucamentum (Plin. 16, 10, 19).

FIRE, v. ¶ To set fire to, ignem inferre, injicere or subficere (e. g. ædibus).—initium incendi facere (to begin the burning of a town).—*¶* **IMPROPR.** To shoot off or at, &c. To *f.* a gun, *tophetum (a) mittere, emittere (of artillery, &c.); tela mittere (Not

sclopetum explodere or displodere). To *f.* at aby, ictum sclopeto mittere in qm; (of several) tela conficere in qm; at ably, tormenta in qd adigere (Cæs. B. C. 3, 52): to expose men, &c. to be fired upon, sub ictum dare (T. Ann. 13, 39, 6): to stand to be fired upon, ad omnes expositum ictus stare; sub ictu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3).

FIRE, s. ¶ PROPR. ignis (any *f.*, πυρ, as element, in the animal body, &c.; also watch-f., configuration).—flamma (any *f.* that gives a flame or blaze; then the flame itself, φλόξ)—ardor (glowing heat, &c.).—scintillas (the sparks struck *f.* a flint, &c.).—incendium (conflagration, πυρκαϊδα). To catch *f.*, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere; scintillas excipere (of tinder; see Plin. 36, 19, 30): ably that is easily set on *f.*, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; easily, ignis capacissimus (prop.).; facilis ad exarscendum (prop. and trop.). to be easily made angry) to strike *f.* (e. g. with a flint), ignem elicere e silice; ignem silici excudere (with flint and steel); lapidum tritu elicere ignem (by the attrition of two stones, Gr. τὰ πεύκη συντρίβειν, C. N. D. 2, 9, extr.): to light the *f.* again, ignem reficere: to blow the *f.*, admoto folle ignem flatu accendere (Curt. 4, 2, 13): to keep up the *f.*, or put fuel on the *f.*, ignem alere; igni alimenta dare: to set *f.* to ably, ignem admovere, subdere, subficere ci rei: to set (ably) on the *f.*, ad ignem apponere (see Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 55): to place or seat oneself by the *f.*, to warm oneself, admoto igne refocivare artus: to spit *f.*, eructare flammam (Justin. 4, 1, 4): to be on *f.*, ardere (to burn); flare (to be in a blaze; both with incendio, if the object was set on *f.*): the sky seemed all on *f.*, cœlum plurimo igne ardere visum est; cœlum omne flare videbatur: every thing seemed on *f.*, or the whole seemed one (mass of) *f.*, omnia velut continenti flammâ ardere visa: to destroy with *f.* and sword, ferro ignique (veld. igni ferroque) or ferro incendilique vastare; (entirely) pervastare: to be laid waste by *f.* and sword, ferro ignique or flammâ ferroque absumi: to make or light a *f.* (i. e. a watch-f., &c.), ignes facere (e. g. in the camp; in castris, C. B. G. 6, 29): to call out 'fire!' ignem conclamare (Sen. de ira, 3, 43, 3). *¶* *A f. breaks out, sua sponte incendium oritur: a f. has broken out, ignis coortus est: incendium factum est (if the f. was intentional): a f. breaks out in several different quarters of the town at once, pluribus simul locis et in diversis ignes coortuntur: to set on fire, incendium facere, conficere, excitare, excuscutare; initium incendi facere (to be the first to set *f.* to a town; see Vell. 2, 74, 4): the f. was the work of an incendiary, incendium humanâ fraude factum est: to set *f.* to the buildings, ignem inferre or injicere; or subficere ædibus; ignem et materiam ædibus subdere: to take *f.*, to be consumed by it, igni or flammis comprehendere; flammis corripi (to be reached by the *f.*, from the context comprehendit only, see L. 36, 27); ignem or flammam concipere. ignem comprehendere (to take *f.*); ignis occupat qd (the *f.* makes itself way to ably, e. g. to a house): to be destroyed by *f.*, deflagare or conficigrare flammis or incendio (to be burnt down; with inc., if the *f.* was intentional); flammis absumi (to be destroyed by the flames). To put a *f.* out, ignem repimere: flammam opprimere; incendium compescere (to check, to arrest it): to put out a *f.*, to extinguish it entirely, incendium restinguere or extinguere: the *f.* increases, incendium crescit (opp. decreases, inc. decrescit): to escape the *f.*, effugere ex incendio: a small *f.*, igniculus. The smell of *f.*, fœdus quidam nidior ex combustis or adustis rebus (L. 38, 7): a slow *f.*, lentus ignis: to boil by or on a slow *f.*, coquere lento igne; also leniter decoquere; lento vapore decoquere (Plin. 24, 14, intr.): to keep or keep up a good *f.*, luculento camino uti (C.); *luculento foco uti: a stream of *f.*, ignium rivus (Plin. 2, 106, 110): the glow of *f.*, flammarum ardor (Lurc. 5, 1092); flammæ fervidus ardor (ibid. 1098): a ball or globe of *f.*, globus (in the skies; C. de Div. 1, 43, 97, in which passage the 'faces' are mentioned separately); a column of *f.*, columna ignea (Ecc.). damage sustained by *f.*, *damnum incendio factum, ex incendio acceptum: vomiting *f.*, flammam eructans (Justin. 4, 1, 4; comp. Plin. 54, 10, 22, and 2, 103, 106, extr.): ignes evomens (Sû. 17, 5, 98): particles of *f.*, flammæ semen (O. Met. 15, 347): a signal made by a *f.*, ignium significatio: to give or make a signal by *f.*, ignem facere significationem (e. g. of distress; Cæs. B. G. 2, 33): as red as *f.*, igneo colore; igneus (of a fiery colour in general); flammeus, flammeolus (glowing red); rutilus (red as a blaze): to become as red as *f.* (in one's face); see To BLUSH. *¶* **PROV** To be between two *f.*, lupum auribus tenere (Suet. Tib. 25, Bremi); anceps*

malum urget (L. 3, 28, 9): a *burnt child dreads the f.*, cui dolet, maminis (C. *Mur.* 20, 42); *ustus infans cavet ab igni. || **IMPROBE.** Glow, ignis (e. g. of the eyes)—ardor (glow, the lightning of *athg.*, e. g. of the look, the eyes, oculorum, vultum): the *f.* of passions, of love, &c.; ardor; incendium (also of passions, with the accessory notion of destruction, consuming passion. Ignis, of the passion of love, is poet. only; of the passion of hatred, or other violent excitement, it may be used figuratively in prose; e. g. huic ordini novum ignem subicere, C.): to be consumed by the *f.* of love, amoris flammâ conflagrare. || **Mental vivacity.** vis.—vigor (freshness, vivacity). See VIGOUR. **ARDOUR:** the *f.* is gone, conssedit ardor animi: to be without *f.*, tepere; languere; frigere (of an orator, &c.): the *f.* of youth, juvenilis ardor; ardor matris: natural *f.* and spirit, quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata: the *f.* of a poet, impetus divinus; calor poeticus (†): of an orator, vis, calor, concitatio decens; calor et vehementia; oratoris impetus; ardor dicendi. || **Volley, &c.:** to be exposed to the *f.*, ad omnes expostum ictus stare, sub ictu esse (Sen. ad *Marc.* 9, 2 and 3): not to be exposed to the *f.*, extra tell jactum or coniectum esse (aft. Curt. 3, 20, 1, and *Pelron.* 90); extra tell jactum stare (Curt. 5, 3, 17); jactu tell procul abesse (ib. 4, 3, 8): to get or come into the *f.*, sub ictum dari (T. *Ann.* 13, 39, 6); ad tell coniectum venire (aft. L. 2, 31). To be between two *f.*s, anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urget.

FIRE-ARMS, *solopetum (*gem.*)—*bombarda (blunderbuss).

FIRE-ASSURANCE, publicum periculum, quod est a vi flammæ in iis, quæ ab igni non tuta sunt (aft. L. 25, 3).

FIRE-BALL, globus (de *Div.* 1, 43, 97).

FIRE-BRAND, titio (*f.* *tyrbos*, the *f.-b.* on the hearth)—torris (*f.* *torreo*; also a burning piece of wood on the hearth, but esp. of a funeral-pile, or altar, where it served for burning the corpse, or whatever was offered as a sacrifice)—titio ardens, torris vivus († when blazing)—titio and torris extinctus (when guttering only, not blazing). || **An incendiary, incendiarius (prop.)**—*lax* es incendii, qui initium casu incendii fecit (both *improp.*; the latter, *Vell.* 2, 74, 4).

FIRE-BRIGADE, excubie nocturnæ vigilesque adversus incendia instituti (aft. *Suet.* Oct. 30). Augustus introduced a *f.-b.*, Augustus adversus incendia excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est (ib.): he removed single cohorts to *Puteoli* and *Ostia*, to serve as a *f.-b.*, *Puteolis* et *Ostia* singulas cohortes ad arcendos incendiorum casus collocavit (*Suet.* Claud. 25): a superintendent of the *f.-b.*, præfectus vigilum (*prop.*; the head of the night-watch or patrol, who was at the same time the chief of the *f.-b.*).

FIRE-BUCKET, hama (according to *Salmasius*, in the shape of a boat; see *Plin.* Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2); *siphonium receptaculum (the place where the engines are kept, i. e. the station of the *f.-b.*).

FIRE-ENGINE, siphon (see *Plin.* Ep. 16, 35 [42], 2). || **The various machines or instruments used by the ancients at a *f.*, were the following:** the siphon as above; the hama (*f.-bucket*); the hamus (*f.-hook*); the dolabra (*pike*); cento (*rage*); the scalæ (*ladder*); scopæ (*broom*); besides this, acetum (*vinegar*, to soak the rage in). The engines or instruments in general for the above purpose, instrumenta ad incendia compescenda, *Plin.* Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2). subseida reprimendis ignibus (according to T. *Ann.* 15, 43, 4).

FIRE-LOCK. See FIRE-ARMS.

FIRE-MAN, *siphonium magister (i. e. the first man of the engine). See also FIRE-BRIGADE.

FIRE-PAN, foculus (for keeping dishes warm).—pultarius (q. *Pallad.* 7, 2). thuribulum (for burning incense). || **batillum** is = coal or fire-shovel, which was sometimes also used instead of a FIRE-PAN. || On the lock of a gun, *receptaculum pulveris pyri.

FIRE-PROOF, ignibus impervius (e. g. stone; T. *Ann.* 15, 43, 3).—ignibus incorruptus (indestructible by fire, e. g. walls, *Plin.* 35, 13, 48).—minime ignem sentiens, quod ab igni non læditur. ab igni tutus (that cannot be injured by fire, e. g. stones, wood, &c.; *Plin.* 37, 7, 25; *Vitr.* 2, 9, 16, and 2, 7, 2): they (i. e. stones) are *f.-p.*, neque tactus ignis potest nocere (*Vitr.* 2, 7, 3).

FIRE-SHIP, navis præparata ad incendium (*Cæs.* B. G. 3, 101).—navis bitumine et sulphure illita (*Curt.* 4, 3, 2): to send out *f.-ships* ahead the fleet of *Pomponius*, navis compietas tædâ et pice et stupâ reliquisque rebus, que sunt ad incendia, in *Pomponianam* classem immittere (*Cæs.* B. G. 3, 101).

FIRE-SHOVEL, batillum. See the remark in COAL-PAN.

FIRE-SIDE, focus: our *f.-s.*, focus patrius; domus patria (speaking of one's country): to return to one's own *f.-s.*, focus suum or larem suum repetere; ad larem suum redire (since the *lar*, or house-god, stood by the *f.-s.*): there is nothing like one's own *f.-side*, *foci proprii fumus, alieno igne lumenthor: a small *f.-s.*, foculus: to fight for one's own *f.-s.*, pro aris et fociis pugnare: pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare.

FIRE-STONE, pyrites, a particular sort of rock was called lapis vivus, used for striking a light (see *Plin.* 36, 19, 30; *Græti* *Cyneg.* 404).

FIRE-TONGS, forpex (*Calo.* R. R., 10, 3; *Suet.* Oct. 75).

FIRE-WOOD, lignum. ligna, orum (*opp.* materia or materies, i. e. timber).—cremla, orum (*dry sticks*, Col. 12, 19, 3; *Plin.* 12, 19, 42).—ignitaria, orum (wood, used to light a fire with).—ignis alimentum (to keep up the fire with).

FIRE-WORK or WORKS, *ignes artificiosi; *ignes festi: to set off *f.-w.*, ignes festos ostendunt (aft. *Stat. Silv.* 4, 18, 37). A maker of *f.*s, *pyrotechnus: the art of making *f.*s, *ars pyrobolatoria.

FIRE-WORSHIPPER, a. g. to be a *f.-w.*, *ignem pro Deo venerari. they are mostly (or most of them) are *f.-w.*s, in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipue igni veneratio est (aft. *Justin.* 41, 3, 6).

FIRING. See FIRE-WOOD.

FIRKIN, dollolum.

FIRM, adj. firmus (that will resist external impressions, dissolution, destruction, &c.; hence also 'stead-fast,' *opp.* labans, vacillans, and, for want of a suitable adj., to imbecillus)—stabilis (that can stand *f.*, or upon which one may stand *f.*); *Jx.* stabilis et firmus; firmus stabilisque.—constans (remaining the same, not changeable; like the course of the heavenly bodies, &c. All three also tropic for invariable, 'steadfast')—confirmus (*improp.*; obstinate, inflexible)—solidus (solida, &c., *prop.* e. g. corpora, terra)—duratus (likely to last; of bodily things only). To stand *f.*, *inmotum stare; or stare only, *opp.* cadere or corrui: *f.* courage, animus firmus: to be *f.*, stare animo (of one person); stare animis (of several): to remain *f.*, stare (in) qâ re (e. g. in one's opinion, in sententiâ); de gradu non defici (not to be confounded, lose one's presence of mind, &c.; C.); in *athg.* persevere in re; *f.* and lasting friendship, amicitia firma et perpetua: a *f.* friend, amicus firmus, stabilis, constans, certus; firmus amicus a fidellis (C.): to use *f.* language, oratione uti stabili ac non mutata: *f.* allies, socii fideles (C.); socii boni ac fideles, or boni fideles (both L.): a *f.* hand, manus strenua or stabilis (steady; *Cels.*; *not* man. firma). || **Terra firma** should be terra continens. With a *f.* unshaken mind, stabili et firmo animo: a *f.* mind, animus obstinatus: a man of *f.* principles, homo constans: a *f.* resolution, consilium certum: to have a *f.* conviction of *athg.*, de qâ re sibi persuasisse.

FIRM, v. See CONFIRM, TO FIX.

FIRMAMENT, cœlum (*poet.*; cœli palatium, *Enn.* in C. N. D. 2, 18, 49)—firmamentum (in this meaning, *is Eccl.* only).

FIRMAMENTAL, celestia.

FIRMLY, || **PROPR.** firme.—firmiter.—solide.—|| **With constancy,** stabili et firmo animo.—constanter (e. g. dolore ferre)—æquo animo (e. g. dolore ferre)—firme (stiffy; e. g. firmissime asseverare). I am *f.* convinced, persuasissimam mihi est: to be *f.* convinced of *athg.*, sibi persuasisse de re: to meet death *f.*, fidenti animo ad mortem pergere; prompte necem subire (of a violent death; see T. *Ann.* 16, 10, 1); irrevocabili constantiâ ad mortem decurrere (of a suicide; *Plin.* Ep. 3, 7, 18).

FIRMNESS, firmitas (as visible quality, e. g. of a body, &c.; then *improp.* of character, that makes it apt to resist temptation).—firmitudo (as an innate and abiding quality; then *improp.* of mental *f.*; e. g. firmitudo gravitasque animi)—soliditas (solidity, durability, e. g. of a wall)—stabilitas (stability, of whatever stands fast and firm)—animi firmitudo (C., *Cæs.*, T.); animi fortitudo. animus certus or confirmatus (resolution, mental *f.*)—constantia (*improp.*; consistency in one's conduct, constancy)—perseverantia (*improp.*; the *f.* displayed by him who does not allow himself to be deterred from his resolutions). A noble *f.*, libera contumacia (i. e. noble defiance; C. *Tusc.* 1, 29, 71): to show a noble *f.*, liberam cont. adhibere (*ibid.*): an inflexible *f.*, irrevocabili constantia (*Plin.* Ep. 3, 7, 2): to proceed in *athg.* with *f.*, constantiam adhibere

el rei: to display great f. in athg, fortissimum esse in re (e. g. in causâ susceptâ, of an advocate): you must retain your f., or show your f., retinenda est vobis constantia: with f. see **FIRMLY**.

FIRST, *adj.* primus (so far as, in space or time, he makes his appearance f., and others follow him).—princeps (so far as he acts f., and others follow his example).—summus. maximus. præcipuus (post-Aug., principalis; except in f. causes, causæ principales; opp. secundary causes).—primarius (f. in rank, dignity, or value). The f. men in the state; see 'CHIEF men'. The f. point, caput cs rei. summa cs rei. cardo cs rei (on which all turns; V. and Q.).—momentum (ponit, the critical, decisive point). It was ever his f. care, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit: to make athg one's f. object, omne studium in qâ re ponere. This is the f. point, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est. To fall in love at f. sight, devenire or incidere in amorem uno aspectu (Auct. ad Her. 2, 20, 33). Nobody can fall in love at f. sight, nemo potest uno aspectu neque præteritis in amorem devenire (ib.). For 'in the first place,' see **FIRST**, adv.—**FIRST**, *adv.*—The three f., tres primi (e. g. tribus primis diebus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18, which may help to banish the foolish notion that accuracy requires us to say 'the first three'). He considered that the f. thing was, &c., nihil prius faciendum putavit.—**FIRST**, *the Latins regarded as an apposition the closer definition, which in English is expressed by a rel. proposition, or by an infn.*—I was the f. who did it, or the f. to do it, primus feci. If only two are spoken of, the f. is prior, opp. to the second, posterior; or, if there be a ref. to two subjects already named, ille (the second being expressed by hic). If f. = earliest, ultimus is used; ab ultimâ origine: the f. (= next) aft abq, proximus. If the f. thing, = the most important thing, summum or caput is used; e. g. the f. step towards a happy life is, caput est ad bene vivendum: he considered that the f. thing should be, nihil prius faciendum putavit. To be the f. in athg, initium cs rei facere, capere, ducere (to do it f., to make a beginning); principem esse in re; optimum, præstantissimum esse in qo genere; cs rei principatum obtinere (to be the most excellent): let us be neither f. nor last, nec duces simus, nec agmen claudamus: each wishing to be the f. (on the road), quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret: to be the f. of his class, classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 28): to be the f. aft. the king, secundum imperii gradum tenere: I am the f. (to get up) in the morning, and the last at night (in going to bed), primus cubitu surgo, postremum cubitum eo.

FIRST, *adv.* || At first, primo (the general distinction between primo and primum is, that primo relates to time, primum to the order of occurrence; so that primo = 'at first,' implying that a change took place afterwards, primum = 'first,' when followed by what was done afterwards, in the second, third, last place, &c. Though this distinction is not universal, it should be observed by Lat. writers with this exception, according to Zumpt and Hand. vol. iv. p. 558 [agst Haase], that when deinde or postea follows, C. usually places primum for 'at first'.—princípio (at the beginning, originally; jus augurum divinationis opinione principio constitutum est; postea &c. C.).—initio (at the outset; redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi).—**FIRST**, *primo may be followed by post, postea, deinde, inde, dehinc, tum, postremo, ad extremum, tandem, mox, nunc, jam* (Hand. iv. p. 558; Curt. has primo=jam). || Before all others, primus (adj., the f., opp. postremus).—prior (adj., the f. or foremost of two, opp. posterior).—in primis (before all others, f.).—**FIRST**, *It would be incorrect, in this sense, to say primo: he must get up f., and go to bed last, primus cubitu surgat, postremum cubitum eat: whichever party f. occupied this pass, would have no trouble in keeping off the enemy, qui prior has angustias occupaverit, ab hoc hostem prohiberi nihil esse negotii: he f., or f. of all, put Adherbal to death, then the rest, in primis Adherbalem necat, dein omnes.*

IN NUMERATIONS. primum.—First... then (or secondly, &c.). primum—iterum or secundo—tertium (C.). tertio (Varr. R. 3, 17, 2).—The other forms of compound enumerations are thus given by Hand:—**COMPONENT NUMBERS.** (1) Ciceronian (including his correspondents, &c.). Primum—deinde—novissime (Planc.). Primum—post—tum. Primum—deinde—tum. Primum—deinde—deinde. Primum—deinde—postea. Primum—deinceps—deinceps. Primum—tum—denique. Primum—tüm—post. Primum—tum—deinde. Primum—deinde—ad extremum.—(2) Non-Ciceronian. Primum—deinde—

mox (Plin.). Primum—deinde—postremo (L., T.). Primum—deinde—ad postremum (L.). Primum—deinde—ad ultimum (Curt.).

B) FOUR MEMBERS. (1) Ciceronian: Primum—deinde—tum—postremo. Primum—deinde—deinde—postremo. Primum—deinde—deinde—postea. Primum—deinde—præterea—denique. Primum—deinde—præterea—postremo. Primum—deinde—tum—post. Primum—deinde—deinde—deinde. Primum—tum—deinde—postremo. Primum—secundo loco—deinde—tum etiam. (2) Non-Ciceronian: Primum—deinde—mox—tum (Col.). Primum—deinde—tum—postea (Cels.). Primum—mox—deinde—postremo (Plin.).

C) FIVE MEMBERS. (1) Ciceronian. Primum—deinde—tum etiam—accedit—postremo. Primum—deinde—tum—post—ad extremum. Primum—deinceps—deinceps—deinde—tum. (2) Non-Ciceronian: Primum—deinde—post—deinde—postremo (L.).

D) FOR MORE THAN FIVE MEMBERS. For six; see C. de Fin. 5, 23, 65. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; de Ino. 3, 50, 150. 1, 28, 43, 2, 13, 43. For eight; Col. 12, 2, 1. For nine; C. de Inv. 2, 27, 79.—

Now f., now for the f. time, nunc primum. Then f., tum primum (L. 9, 63). F. of all, omnium primum. In the f. place, as in duty bound, I congratulate you, primum tibi, ut debeo, gratulor.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, (of two) natu major; (of several) natu maximum. **FIRST-BORN**, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ann. 2, 2, 1).—stirpis maximus (the eldest of the family or stem).

FIRST-FRUIT, primitiæ frugum.—(Improp.) primitiæ.

FIRSTLINGS, primitiæ.—*primum quidque.

FISC, fiscus.

FISCAL, falcis (Suet. Dom. 9).

FISH, v. piscari (if with a rod and line, hamo); also pisces capere (if with a hook, hamo). || **FISH**, *To f. for compliments, laudem venari* (Auct. ad Her. 4, 3, 5). To f. out athg, expiscari qd; fm aby, a qo. To f. in troubled waters (Prov.), ex alienis incommodis sua commoda comparare (Aft. Ter. And. 4, 1, 3), or ex alienis incommodis suam petere occasionem (Aft. L. 4, 58).

FISH, s. pisces (also collectively, as in Engl.; e. g. pisce viventes, Plin.); sea f., piscis maritimus: river f., or fresh-water f., piscis fluviatilis: a common f., plebeia cœna piscis: a small f., pisciculus: very small f., minutus pisciculi: full of f., plenus piscium (C., Varr. 4, 53, 118); poet. piscosus, pisculentus: like a f., *pisci similis. To catch f., pisces capere. To angle for f., pisces hamo capere. Salt f., salsamenta, pl. He always sent to Puteoli to buy f. for the table, semper in cœnam pisces Puteolos mittere emptum solebat (Varr. R. 2, 17, 6). || The fish (a constellation), Pisces.

FISH-BLADDER, vesica piscis.

FISH-BONE, spina piscis (C. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66): to take out the f.-b., piscem exossare (culinary term).

FISHER. See FISHERMAN.

FISH-HOOK, hamus.—hamulus piscarius (Plaut.). A baited f.-h., illitus cibo or cibis hamus (Plin.; but improp.).

FISH-MARKET, forum piscarium or piscatorium.

FISHMONGER, qui pisces vendit or venditat (g. i. aft. Gell. 15, 20; or Val. Max. 3, 4, est. 2).—ceterarius (who deals in large sea-fish).—salsamentarius (who deals in salt fish). To be a f.-m., pisces vendere or venditare.

FISH-PICKLE, salsamentum. muria (salt-water to preserve fish in; see interpp. to H. Sat. 2, 4, 64).—garum (prepared with salt-water fm the roe, &c. of the garus, scomber, &c.).—eliquamen salsamentorum (according to Col. 9, 14, 3).

FISH-POND, piscina (g. t.).—piscium custodis (a reservoir in which to keep fish ready for dressing, when wanted).—piscium vivarium (a reservoir in which fishes were kept either for pleasure or to breed).—piscina dulcis (of fresh-water).—piscina salsa or amara or maritima (if near the sea).—ceterarium. ceteria (if the pond was in junction or connection with the sea, whence the fishes entered into it and were thus caught).—piscina loculata (a f.-p. with compartments in it for the different sorts of fish). To make a f.-p., piscinam ædificare: to take a fish out of the f.-p., piscem de piscinâ exceptare.

FISH-SAUCE, jus (g. t.).

FISH-SCALE, squama piscis.

FISH-SOUP, garum (made of the intestines of the

most delicate fish, prepared with sea-water, a less delicious kind of which was the 'alloe' or alex).

FISH-WIFE, quæ pisces vendit or venditat (ast. Gell. 15, 20; or Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 2).

FISHERMAN, piscator. To be a f. by profession or trade, piscatorio artificio quæstum facere (Lact. 5, 2, extr.). A f.'s hut, a domus or casa piscatoria.

FISHERY, piscatus, piscatio (the occupation, Plin. 6, 22, 24; 8, 16, 17): whale-f., *captura balænarum: pearl-f., *margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the pearl-f., *margaritas conquirere (R. 35) but margaritas urinari is without sense, and has probably arisen from some misinterpretation of the passage in Plin. 9, 35, 55, extr. 'has margaritas urinantium curâ peti').

FISHING, piscatio (as act).—piscatus, piscatum (as occupation, and in this meaning in Plin. 6, 22, 24, and 8, 16, 17: the pleasure of f., piscationis voluptas (ast. Justin. 41, 5, 4, piscationum voluptates, the various pleasures f. affords): to be fond of f., piscandi studio teneri: in f., in piscando.

FISHING-BOAT, navis or scapha piscatoria (larger).

—piscatoria cymba (smaller).—piscatorium navigium (Fragm. M. Cæli).

FISHING-LINE, *linea piscatoria.

FISHING-NET, rete (g. f.).—funda, jaculum (a casting-net).—verriculum or verriculum (drag-net).

FISHING-ROD, arundo piscatoria.

FISHING-TACKLE, instrumentum piscatorium.

FISHY, || Abounding in fish, plenus piscium (C. Perr. 4, 53, 118; R. 35) piscosus, pisculentus, are poet.). || Fish-like, pisci similis, or gen. piscis.

FISSILE, fissilis (L.).

FISSURE, fissura, fissum.—rima (f. in a solid body lengthwise, and into the depth of it; chink).—hiatus (wide f., open and deep). To have a f. in it, fissurâ deliacere. Rimam agere (R. 35) rim. ducere poet.).

FIST, s. pugnus. To double the f., pugnam facere; comprimere in pugnam manus (opp. manus explicare); digitos comprimere pugnam facere (opp. digitos diducere et manum dilatare). With one's doubled f., manu compressâ: to give aby a blow in the face with one's f., colaphum ei impingere: to give aby a blow in the face with one's doubled f., pugnam factum ei in os impingere: to strike aby with one's f.'s, pugnis cedere (pugna onere, Com.).

FIST, v. || Strike with the fist, pugnis cedere.—pugnis onerare (Comic).—colaphum ei impingere (to hit aby with one's f. in the face). || Seize (obol.), vid.

FISTICUFFS, pugna (g. f. for battle).—pugilatus, tis (boxing-match, Plaut.). To come to f., res venit ad manus.

FISTULA, fistula.

FISTULOUS, fistulosus (Plin.).

PIT, impetus, incurtus (attack of illness).—accessio, tentatio (both with the addition of morbi, febris, of an illness, a fever, C. Alt. 10, 17, 2): a slight f. of an illness, commotiuicula: levis motuicula (Suet. Vesp. 24): to be suffering from a f. of illness, (a) morbo tentari. The f.'s become more violent, graviores accessiones veniunt. A f. of the gout, *morbi articularis accessio or tentatio: to have a f. of the gout, ex artus laborant; articularum dolores habere: to be suffering from a dreadful f. of the gout, doloribus podagræ cruciari maximis (C.); ardore podagræ doloribus (C.). An epileptic f., *morbi comitialis accessio. To have an epileptic f., morbo comitiali corripri; or (Plin.) vitio comitiali corripri; morbo comitiali laborare. A fainting f., subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Calig. 56). || Animate deliquium is spurious Latin, and animi defectus a doubtful reading. A (fainting) f. is coming upon me, animus me relinquit (Cæs. B. G. 6, 38), or liquit (post-Aug.); anima deficit (e. g. fm the seal, per æstium, in Cels. 1, 17); animo linquor (post-Aug.). To fall down in a f., animo linquor submittorque genu. Aby is in a (fainting) f., animus qm relinquit or liquit; anima deficit. Intermitting f.'s of a fever, febris accessio remissioque; febris accessio et decessio. || By fits and starts, carptim (carptim facere qd, opp. continuare qd).

FIT, v. TRANS. || Adapt, suit, aptare qd ei rei (R. 35) aptare only in Suet., and that only in pass. partic.).—accommodare qd ei rei or ad qd (make it suitable to, adapt it to; also accom. sibi qd ad qd = to f. on; e. g. coronam ad caput).—dirigere qd ad qd (to direct it by a certain rule). || To prepare suitably by preparatory training, erudire or instituire, or instituire atque erudire qm (ad qd or ad rem faciendam).—parare qm ei rei (e. g. foro et eloquentiæ).—formare qm ad or in qd. To f. aby for public speaking, instituire qm ad dicendum; oratorem efficere atque instituire qm. To f. oneself for alth, se accommodare

ad qd (e. g. ad rempublicam; ad magnas res gerendas, C.); parare se ad qd, or ad qd faciendum (C.); exercere se ad qd (by practice, C.). Fitted and prepared for alth, instructus et paratus ad qd. || FIT OUT: To f. out ships, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; a fleet, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare; in a very short time, celeriter classem efficere. || FIT UP, ornare (g. f.).—instruere, ornare, ad-, or exornare. Jn. ornare (exornare) atque instruere (to provide with what is necessary; orn. and its compounds implying suitable expenditure, like κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν).—To f. up a house, see FURNISH. || ABSOL. OR INTRANS. aptum esse or apte convenire ad qm (to f. it).—(apte) convenire in qd (e. g. machera in vaginam; Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 85); or inire convenire in qd (both = to f. into). A coat f.'s, vestis bene decet: shoes f., calcei apte conveniunt ad pedes, or ad pedes apti sunt: shoes that f. well, apti ad pedes calcei. A dress that f.'s well, or a close-fitting dress, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens: the tubes f. into each other, altius in alium tubulus inire convenitque. || To be fit, see FIT, adj.

FIT or FITTING, idoneus, aptus (idoneus denotes a passive, aptus an active fitness for alth; or the idoneus is fitted by his qualifications, and, through outward circumstances, for any particular destination, like the ἐκρίβειος; the aptus, by his worth and adequacy, like ἱκανός. The idoneus is in himself inactive, and suffers himself to be employed for a particular purpose, for which he is qualified; the aptus himself engages in the business, because he is adequate to it; Dôd.).—habilis, appositus, conveniens, for alth, ad qd, less easily (never after appositus) by the simple dative. If these words are followed by a verbal proposition, then the relative pronoun is used with a subjunctive.—bonus, for alth, ei rei or ad qd (in L. and T., not in C. or Cæs.).—opportunus ad qd (conveniently situated, of places, &c.). To make or render f. for alth, aptare ad qd: to make oneself f. for alth, se parare or aptare ad qd; se accommodare ad qd; se exercere ad qd. To be f. for, decere (to be becoming; to become fit); aptum esse ei rei or ei rei, or ad qd, accommodatum esse ei rei or ad qd (to be adapted for it); convenire ei rei or ei rei, or cum qâ re; congruere ei rei or cum qâ re (to be agreeable to its nature, &c.). To be f., decere qm (to be suitable to or becoming any one): it is f., decet or convenit, that &c., by an accus. and infin. (it is suitable. On convenit, see Benecke Cæ. Cal. 1, 2, 4); oportet, followed by an accus. and infin. (it ought, is necessary on reasonable grounds, and according to the laws of justice and equity): not to be f. for alth, non decere, &c.; also abhorere a qâ re; ab qâ re dissentire. R. 35 congruus is unclassical; congruus is good Latin. In a f. manner, see FITLY.

FITCH, vicia (also according to Linn.).

FITFUL. See CHANGEOABLE.

FITLY, convenienter, apte.—convenienter.—congruenter.—decere. [Syn. in FIT.] Jn. apte et quasi decere; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque.

FITNESS, convenientia.—decencia (proper quality).—decorum (propriety).

FIVE, quinque.—quini, quina, quina (f. a-piece, &c., apply with subit, that are used only in the pl.; e. g. quina literæ, f. letters, whereas quinquæ literæ means f. alphabetic letters); f. asses (the Rom. coin), quinquæsis; a coin worth f. asses, numus quinquarius: a instrument of f. feet in length, e. g. a yard for measuring, quinquæpedal (Mart. 14, 92); f. dots, quincunx (C. 1); the f. first among the citizens (belonging to the town council), quinque primi (verràndara): a space of f. years, quinquennium, also hustrum: every f. years, quinto quoque anno: a repast of f. dishes, pentapharmacum (verràndara), later only, Spartan. (Æl. Ver. 5): consisting of f., quinquartius: divided into f. parts, quinquæpartitus; f.-sixths, sextans; as number, numerus quinquartius: f.-twelfths of an ass, a pound, &c., quincunx: containing f.-twelfths, quincuncialis: that has f. leaves, quinquefolius; quinque foliis: that has f. corners, *pentagonius; *quinquangularis: f.-fingered, quinis digitis (of the hand); ei digiti in manibus quini (of men and beasts; both ast. Plin. 11, 43, 99): weighing f. pounds, quinquebralis: *quinque pondus (æc. libras valens): f. feet long, quinquæpedalis (Hygin.); quinque pedes in longitudinem; quinque pedes longus: that has f. stories, quinque tabulorum: a house that has f. stories, domus, quæ quinque tabulationes habet (ast. Vit. 5, 5, 7): that has f. sounds or tones, pentachordus (later only): f. years of age, or having lasted f. years, quinquennis: f. years old, quinque annos

natus: *happening or taking place every f. years, quinquennalis* (e. g. *censura*): *f. times, quinques: f. times as much, quinques tantum: f. times more than* &c., *quinques tanto amplius, quam quantum* (e. g. *quinques tanto amplius, quam quantum* in cellam sumere licitum sit, civitatibus imperavit, C. Ferr. 3, 97, 225): *f.-fold, quinquies (f. times as great = Gloss. Vet.)*; *quinquies (given, taken, or calculated f.-times at once, e. g. salarium: to make or render atq. f.-fold, quinquies (not quinquiespl. T. Ann. 2, 36, extr.): f. hundred, quingenti: each or to each f. hundred (in divisions), quingenti: consisting each time of f. hundred, quingenarius: f. hundred times, quingentes: the f. hundredth, quingentesimus: f. thousand, quinq. or quina millia (not it is only in poets and later writers that we find quinquies mille): each of f. thousand, quina millia (e. g. four legions, each of f. thousand infantry, quatuor legiones quina millibus peditum): f. thousand times, quinques millies: a vessel that has f. banks of oars, quinquememis (navis): the f. (as title of any officers or commissioners, f. in number) in Rome, quinquerviri (hence quinquerviratus, their office, and adj. "quinquerviralis") of f. days, "quinque dierum.*

FIVES, *pila* (g. t. for any game with a ball). To be fond of f.'s, *pilæ studio teneri: to play at f.'s, pilæ ludere.*

FIVE-LEAVED, 'that has five leaves,' *quinquefolius* (Plin.).

FIX, TRANS. || *Make fast, &c. figere* (with in and acc. or abl.; e. g. *one's eyes upon the ground, oculus fig. in terram* or in terrâ; but *fig.*, of mental objects, with in and abl. only; as, *to f. my mind on the consulship, figere mentem in consulatu, not in consulatum, Krebs.*; also *ci rei* and *ad qd.*—*affigere ci rei* or *in qd.* (to f. to, affix).—*defigere ci rei* or *in re* (to f. down into).—*infigere ci rei* or *in rem* (to f. into). To f. atq. with nails, *clavis figere qd.* to atq. clavis affigere or configere qd. ci rei: to f. one's eyes on aby, oculus defigere in vultu cs (talso in qm, O.); one's mind or thoughts on atq. mentem figere or defigere in re; animum defigere or infigere in re; defigere et intendere animum in qd. (C.): to f. the ladders agst the walls, scalas mœnibus admoovere: to f. one's abode anywhere, considere (in) qo loco; domicilium collocare (C.), or constituere (Np.) (in) qo loco: to have fixed one's abode anywhere, sedem ac domicilium qo loco habere. Not figere sedem or domicilium in qo loco. To f. one's eyes on the ground, figere oculos in terram or in terrâ; in terram ora defigere (Curt.). A fixed star, stella inerrans; sidus certâ sede infixum. Fixed stars, sidera certis infixa sedibus, or quæ certis locis infixa sunt. To f. atq. firmly in aby's mind, infigere qd. cs animo. A fixed income, reditus statî. || *Make firm, firmare, confirmare* (make it firm and durable, a government, kingdom, &c.).—*stabilire* (make firm or stable).—*fundare* (to found).—*stabilitatem dare ci rei* (C.).—|| *Appoint definitely, statuere, constituere*.—*dicere* (to name).—*eligere* (to make choice of).—*præfîre*. To f. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; beforehand, diem præstituere, præfîre; a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to f. the exact time for the assault, adeundi (sc. castra) tempus definire: to f. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (to f. it by common consent); a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere; for the execution, diem necis destinare ci; a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere; aby's wages, mercedem ci constituere; aby's residence, circumseribere locum habitandi ci (forbid him to go beyond a fixed distance, &c.): the bounds of aby's kingdom, terminare fines imperii: to f. the price of atq. ci rei pretium statuere (Plaut.), or constituere (C.); conficere (C.); facere (Plaut., Mart.). || INTRANS. *Resolve, statuere, constituere*. decernere (qd. or with inf.).—*consilium capere* (with gerund in di; sts with inf.).—*inducere animum* or *in animum* (with inf. or ut). I have fixed &c., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sc. sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to have pretty nearly fixed to &c., satis habere consilium de &c. (C. Att. 12, 50, end). || To f. that a person should be present (at such a time), qm adesse or venire jubere. || To fix upon (= select, or appoint after selection), destinare qm ad qd. or ci rei. designare ad qd. seponere ci rei or in qd.—*eligere qm*. To f. upon aby for a person's wife, destinare qm ci uxorem. To f. upon such a day, diem eligere, constituere. See above under FIX, TRANS.

FIXEDLY, *firm. firmiter* (both C. Rep. 1, 45; 6, 2; the latter also Cæs. B. G. 4, 26).—*rigide* (stiffly). To look f. at aby, qm intentis oculis or acerrime contem-

plari (C.).—*oculos defigere in cs vultu: to look f. on the ground, oculos in terram figere.*

FIXEDNESS. See FIRMNESS.

FIXITY. *F. of tenure, stabili et certa possessio* (C., but imprpr.).

FIXTURE, immobilis res (Dig. any property that cannot be moved).—*supellex immobilis.*

FLABBY, flaccidus (e. g. of the ears, opp. rigidus; also flaccus, Varr. and C. = one who has long f. ears. 165) marcidæ aures, Plin., are those of a tired horse, when they hang down as if they were dead).—*pendulus* (hanging down, e. g. of the cheeks, genæ, Plin. 14, 20, 28, § 142).—*fluidus* (not firm in its component parts, opp. compactus. Thus, according to L. 34, 47, corpora fluida = bodies, the flesh of wch is not firm, but corpora remissa, according to C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54, bodies whose nerves are relaxed, &c.).

FLACCID, flaccidus (withered, slack).—*marcidus* (without consistency and solidity; fading away).—*resolutus* (unstrung, &c. e. g. corpora juvenum, Col.). To become f., flaccescere, marcescere. To be f., flaccere (prop. Laxant; but imprpr. C.).—*marcere*. All these expressions are seldom met with in prose writers that have been handed down to us.

FLACCIDITY, resolutio (state of being unstrung; of nerves, &c.), or Crel. with flaccidus.

FLAG, v. || TRANS. laxare, relaxare, remittere. || INTRANS. laxari, relaxari, remitti.—*languescere, elanguescere, relanguescere* (to become worn out, feeble, &c.).—*flaccescere* (prop. of sails; imprpr. of an orator whose style becomes spiritless when he begins to write). *Aby's courage f.*, animum cadit: not to let one's courage f. in any danger, nulli periculo animum submittere: to let one's courage f., animum demitti or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abjicere; animum despondere.

FLAG, s. || Of a ship, insigne (Cæs. B. G. 2, 6).— *vexillum* (used for giving the signal for attack, see Nitsch, Alterthumskunde, vol. 2, p. 1172). To hoist up the f., vexillum proponere: to strike (the f.), vex. demittere, deducere. || Of land forces, see COLOURS.—|| A plant, gladiolus (ἑπίολον).—*gladiolus communis* (Linn.). || A stone for paving (a side-path for foot-passengers), *staple viæ sternendæ utilis (g. t. for any paving-stone).

FLAG-SHIP, navis prætoria.

FLAG-STAFF, hastile vexilli.

FLAGELLATE, flagris or flagellis cædere.—*flagellare* (post-Aug.).

FLAGELLATION, flagellatio (*Ter. ad Marlyr. 4, extr.).

FLAGEOLET, tibia (g. t.; with the ancients usually twice; i. e. double flute, since two were blown together). See FLUTE.

FLAGGY. See LAX or LIMBER, INSIPID.

FLAGITIOUS, flagitiosus (full of vile actions, of persons and things).—*flagitii plenus* or *flagitii plenus* et dedecoris (e. g. factum, C.).—*sceler* contaminatus (stained with crime).—*nefarius* (unspeakably, enormously wicked; of persons and things).—*nefandus* (of things). *F. actions, flagitta, nefaria* (pl. adj.): in a f. manner, flagitiose; nefarie (e. g. vivere).

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flagitium (an impious or vile action that will draw disgrace upon aby).—*dedecus* (an action by wch we forfeit esteem and honour). JN. dedecus et flagitium. See WICKEDNESS.

FLAGON, lagena.—*ampulla* (big-bellied, with two handles).—*laguncula, ampullula* (Sulpic. Sec. Dial. 3, 3, in.).

FLAGRANCY, flagrantia (prop. e. g. non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexi, C.).—*ardor, calor, fervor, æstus* [SYN. in HEAT]. || *Enormity, immanitas* or tanta immanitas (e. g. vitiorum, facinorâ)—*turpitud.* feditas. 165 Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28 has flagitii flagrantia = thou vile culprit, &c.

FLAGRANT, flagrans (prop. burning, in flames; then fig. of heat, flagr. æstus, of cheeks on fire, flagrantis genæ, and of atq. that is of a fiery red colour; then of heat, of passion, &c.). See HOT, ARDENT. A f. desire, flagrans cupiditas; magna, acris, or ardens cupiditas. || *Enormous, &c. immanis, flagitiosus, nefandus, turpis, fedus, &c.* 165 Not flagrans: in Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1, we find adhuc flagrantia crimine comprehensi; but the meaning is, whilst the crime is still recent, and so evident, notorious, &c.

FLAIL, pertica, fustis, baculus (a long stick or cudgel wch was used by the ancients for thrashing). See TO THRASH.

FLAKE, floccus, flocculus (of wool and similar substances; e. g. in some fruits, *Plin.* 16, 7, 10). *F.* of snow, nives. *F.* of copper, squama eris (cyprii).

FLAMBEAU, fax (of wood, done over with thick combustible matter, as grease, oil, wax; e. g. a lighted torch).—funale (made of tow, and likewise done over with combustible matter; also made of wax).—tæda (a piece of pine-tree or other resinous wood, wch served the same purpose as the fax or tæda).

FLAME, s. flamma (prop. and impropr.; e. g. flamma amoris, belli, oratoris).—ardor (glow, prop. and impropr.; an ardently beloved object, see *O. Met.* 14, 683; dim. flammula).—ignis (fire, prop. and impropr.): to be, &c. in *f.*, see **FIRE**: the *f.* (of ambition) is increasing, flamma crescit (*S. Jug.* 4, 4). The *f.* of war is kindled in Africa, Africa ardet bello. To set in (a) *f.*, inflammare, incendere (prop. and fig.). See **FIRE**.

FLAME, v. flammare (e. g. flammans fenum, prop. flammantia lumina, *V.*, for wch *O.* has flammæ lumina).—ardere (to burn).—flagrare (to be in a blaze).—flamigerare (to break out into *f.*, *Gell.* 17, 10). See also **TO BURN**.

FLAME-COLOURED, coloris flamma, color flammæus (flame of the colour, or flaming colour). *A. f. c. dress*, flammæum vestimentum (*Fest.* p. 92).

FLANK, s. PROP. illa (loins and thighs, *f.*: illa inter coxas et pubem inno ventre posita sunt, *Cels.*). || IMPROP. (of an army), latūs. In *f.*, a or ab latere or lateribus (opp. a fronte, a tergo): that they may not be attacked in *f.*, ne quis militibus ab latere impetus fieri possit (*C.*). To attack the enemy on the *f.*: to take the enemy in *f.*, hostem a latere aggredi or invadere; hostem ex transverso adori; latūs hostium invadere or incurere; transversam hostium aciem invadere; in latere hostis incurrare: an exposed or uncovered *f.*, latūs apertum: to cover the *f.*, latūs tutum præstare: to be stationed on the *f.*, latere cingere: to attack the enemy on both *f.*, ab utroque latere hosti instare: to place the cavalry on the *f.*, equites ad latera disponere: to fall on the enemy's unprotected *f.*, hostes latere aperto aggredi (*Cæs.*).

FLANNEL, pannus laneus (g. t. for any cloth made of wool).

FLAP, s. lacinia (prop. of the *f.* or any extremity of a garment; but impropr. alth. that hangs down loose. Thus *Plin.* 8, 50, 76, calls the fleshy part of the neck of a goat, lacinia a cervicis dependentes; in a similar manner *Linn.* names the parts of a flower that hang down loose 'lacinia'; so the lobes (λαβοί) of the liver were lacinia; but the *f.* of the ear, auricula). || *A* slight blow struck with alth. lictus or ictus levis (also of a *f.* of the wings, alae, pennarum, both *Plin.*). || The flaps (disease in a horse's mouth), stomacæ (στομακία, *Plin.* 25, 3, 6).

FLAP, v. || TRANS. plaudere. To *f.* the wings, alis or pennis plaudere; alas quater cum clangore (t): to *f.* off flies, muscas abigere. || INTRANS. dependere (to hang down).—flaccescere (to *f.* down; of sails no longer extended by the wind). 'A flapping hat' pileus labrosus (off. ferramentum fecit in extremâ parte labrosus, *Cels.*).

FLAP-DRAGON (obsol.), haurire. vorare. devorare.

FLAP-EARED, auritus.—flaccidus et prægravantibus auribus (*Col.*, of a goat).

FLAP-MOUTHED, labrosus.

FLAP-TABLE, prps *mensa valvata.

FLARE, coruscare (see *V. Æn.* 5, 64); also tremulâ flammâ ardere (t).—fulgere. splendere. nitere. SYN. in **TO SHINE**.—flagrare (to blaze).—ardescere. exardescere (to burn in a flame).—splendescere (to grow bright).

FLASH, s. fulgor (bright, blazing; e. g. of comets, lightning, &c.; also opp. fumus). *A* *f.* of lightning, fulgur (ἀστέρων, the lightning, inasmuch as it shines and as a single temporary phenomenon on the horizon, instead of wch sometimes fulgures is met with, but seldom the singular fulgor. It ought to be well distinguished fm fulgetrum or fulgetra; t. e. continued or repeated lightning).—fulmen (κεραυνός, the lightning, inasmuch as it strikes any object). See also **LIGHTNING**. *F.* of the eye or the eyes, ardor oculorum (*C. Balb.* 21, extr.), or acies oculorum (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 39): vultus ardore animi micans (the look or glance flashing with wrath): to emit slight *f.*'s of alth. jacere igniculos cs rei; igniculos cs rei ostendere (e. g. ingenii): like a *f.* of lightning (i. e. as quick), *fulminis instar; cum maximâ celestitate.

FLASH, v. fulgere (to shine like lightning).—micare. splendere (to sparkle, to glitter). The swords were seen

flashing, micantes fulsere gladii: his eyes flashed through the mask, ex personâ ardent oculi: his eyes *f.*, oculi ardent (*C. Ferr.* 4, 66, 148), or vultus ejus ardore micat (if with rage).

FLASHING, fulgor.—ardor (e. g. of the stars)—igniculi gemmarum (of jewels).—ardor oculorum (of the eyes).

FLASHY, dictu speciosus (opp. verus, *L.* 1, 23, 7).—speciosus modo (*Q. 7*, 1, 41).—*speciosior quam subtilior (these three of things).—levis (e. g. scriptor).

FLASK, *A* bottle, vid. *A* powder-f, *cornu pulveris pyrii.

FLASKET (a sort of basket). See **BASKET**.

FLAT, planus (without perceptible prominences or inequalities, opp. asper, saxosus, montuosus or montanus).—æquus (horizontally level; opp. superior, inferior, acclivis).—non fastigatus (not sloping, e. g. a roof, tectum).—non profundus (having no depth). *F.* bottoms, carinae planæ: *f.*-bottomed vessels, naves planas carinis; naves plano alveo; naves paulo humiliores: the *f.* hand, palma (the natural); plana manus (the hand made *f.*, as opposed to the fist): *a* nose, nasus sinus: *a* *f.* country, campus: the whole country *f.*, omnia sunt campi. *A* *f.* coast, litus planum (the bottom not sinking rapidly); litus breve (having little depth of water). || Without spirit (of liquors), rapidus. —edentulus (prop.; toothless; impropr. of wine; *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 87)—gustu hebes (*Col.* of wine, 3, 2, 24).—iners ac sine sapore (*Plin.*): of the plant blitum. To become *f.*, evanescere, or fugere. || Not lively, languidus, languens (without strength and life; e. g. a colour, look, voice, thought).—iners (without strength and expression; verses).—frigidus (frosty, cold; e. g. a thought). To become *f.*, languescere; evanescere (to become dull): to be *f.*, languere; frigere (of a conversation, &c.).

FLAT, s. || *A* plain, planities. —æquor. —æquus et planus locus.—campus (with or without planus or apertus, level ground, opp. mountainous or hilly country).—æquata planities. exæquatio (a place that has been made level [*SYN.* in **PLAIN**]). || *A* shallow, vid. *The broad side of a blade*: e. g. to strike with the *f.* of his sword, laminâ gladii percutere. || *In music*, prps sonus mollis (*Kr.*).

FLAT, v. || TRANS. See **TO FLATTEN**.—|| INTRANS. See **TO FLATTEN**.

FLATLY, plane: to refuse alth. *f.* to aby, ci præcise negare; ci plane sine ullâ exceptione præcidere.

FLATTENESS, planities (prop.).—levitas (impropr.). *sapor cs rei nullus (want of taste).—humilitas (meanness of expression).

FLATTEN, v. TRANS. || To make flat, complanare.—*tundendo extenuare (e. g. gold, silver, aurum, argentum).—levigare, seld. levare (g. i., for removing roughness, &c.). || To defect, vidi. —|| INTRANS. evanescere or fugere (to grow flat, of wine).

FLATTENING, complanatio. æquatio. exæquatio [*SYN.* in **TO FLATTEN**].—compressio (a pressing together).

FLATTER, s. prelum (a press of any kind).

FLATTER, v. assentari ci (to express assent, whether fm conviction or fm hypocrisy, in opp. to adversari. It denotes the flattery wch shuns contradicting a person, θυμειν).—blandiri (to say what is agreeable to another, ἀποκρίναι; also to endeavour to curry favour by winning ways, marks of affection, &c.).—adulari (to endeavour to curry favour at the expense of self-degradation, like κολακείν; qm, seld. ci; neier in *C.*).—aberrare in melius (of a painter; aft. *Plin.* Ep. 4, 28, extr.).—nimium esse in cs laudibus (of an orator praising abo too highly). To curry favour with aby by flattery him, assentatunculâ quadam aucupari cs gratiam. *I* *f.* myself (parenthetically), quomodo mihi persuadeo (*C. de Or.* 2, 8, 122). Don't suppose that *I* say this to *f.* you, noli putare me hoc auribus tuis dare (*C.*): to *f.* oneself with the hope &c., in eam spem adduci, ut &c.; sperare fore, ut &c. *I* *f.* myself with the hope, that &c., magna me spes tenet with infn. To be trained to *f.* by long continuance of servitude, diuturnâ servitute ad nimiam assentationem erudiri. The desire of *f.*, assentandi libido (*T. Hist.* 1, 1, 2).

FLATTERER, adulator (the mean, degraded *f.*).—assentator (who always agrees in opinion with the person flattered).—homo blandus (who caresses or coaxes). Fem. adulator. assentatrix. mulier blanda or blandiens [*SYN.* above].

FLATTERING, blandiens. blandus.—jucundus. gratus (pleasant, ibid. *SYN.*).—honorificus (honorable). *In a* *f.* manner, blandè. per blanditias: *f.* words of

expressions, voces blandæ; blanditiæ; assentationes (C. Cluent. 13, 36). SYN. in FLATTERY: it is very f. to me, summo honori mihi duco. A f. likeness, imago cs. tu quæ effingenda artifex in melius aberravit (ast. Plin. Ep. 4, 28).

FLATTERINGLY, blande. per blanditiâs.

FLATTERY, adulatio. assentatio [SYN. in TO FLATTER].—ambitio (*the soliciting any's favour*).—blanditiæ (*sweet words, caresses, coaxing*); Jm. blanditiæ et assentationes (C. Cluent. 13, 36).—blandimentum (*the means by which any endeavours to obtain another's favour*).—DIMIN. assentatunculâ. Low or base f., blanditiæ verniles (*such as slaves use towards their masters*; T. Hist. 2, 59, 4): without f., dicam enim non reverens assentandi suspitionem (i. e. I say it without fearing the suspicion of f., parenthet. C. de Or. 2, 28, 122); ambitio relegatâ (H. Sat. 1, 10, 84): by way of f., assentandi causâ; per adulationem or assentationem: by f., per blanditiâs: to listen to f., adulatōribus patefacere aures: deceived by f., eblanditū (prus. C., though fm dep. eblandiri, Krebs.).

FLATULENCY or FLATUOSITY, ¶ PROPRI. in-fatio. To cause f., inflationem habere, facere, parere; inflare stomachum (Cels.); to remove it, inflationem levare, discutere. ¶ IMPROPR. See EMPTINESS, Turgidit.

FLATULENT or FLATUOUS (e. g. food, cibi), qui infant or qui inflationem habent. ¶ Empty; vid.

FLAUNT, voltare (to flutter about; e. g. in foro); Jm. voltare et vagari (e. g. in foro, C.).—magnifice incedere (e. g. before the eyes of the people, per ora hominum).—spatiari (to walk up and down with airs, or a pompous step). To f. about in gold and purple, insignem auri et purpurâ conspicui.

FLAVOROUS, jucundi saporis or odoris.—suavis.—bene odori (odoris is poet. only).—odoratus (filled with perfume).—sapore præstantior (savoury).

FLAVOUR, s. ¶ With ref. to taste, sapor. A pleasant f., sapor jucundus. suavitas: to have a pleasant f., jucundo sapore esse; jucunde sapere: atq. loses its f., cs rei sapor non permānet integer: to receive a f. of something else, alieno sapore infici: to have a bitter f., amarum saporem habere: atq. has no f., cs rei sapor nullus est. ¶ With ref. to smell; See OPOUR.

FLAVOUR, v. sapore or odore qo inficere.—condire.

FLAW, s. ¶ Blemish, &c., vitium (g. t.). If there is no f., ai nihil est vitii (in q. re).—¶ Vitium is also a f. in jewels (Plin.).—sarcion (= quedam gemmæ caro, sarcion) was a particular kind of f. in a diamond; Plin. 37, 5, 8. ¶ A gust of wind, impetus venti. turbo. ¶ Commotion of the mind (obsol.), vehementior animi commotio. animi motus, impetus, ardor, animi permotio. ¶ T. mult; see COMMOTION.

FLAW, v. See TO BREAK, CRACK.

FLAWY, rimosus (full of flaws).—vitiosus. mendosus [SYN. in FAULT].

FLAX, linum: the refuse of spun f. (tow), stupa: to pull f., linum evellere: to steep the f., lini virgas in aquam mergere; linum macerare: to comb the f., linum ferrea hamis pectere: combed f., linum factum: uncombed f., linum crudum, infectum: of f. or flaxen, lineus. On the ancient methods of preparing f., see Plin. 19, j. 3. The cultivation or growing of f. *lini cultura: a bundle of f., fasciculus lini manualis: the thread of f., spun f., linum netum (Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 70, § 11): the combing of f., are lini depoctendi: a mallet to beat f. with, malleus stuparius.

FLAX-COMB, hami ferrei. pecten.

FLAXEN, ¶ Made of flax [SYN. in FLAX].

FLAY, pellem detrahere ci or cs corpori (of a beast).—deglubere qm (of a person); also qm vivum (if alive).

FLAY, glubere, deglubere, post-Class. in prose.

FLAYER, *qui pecus morticinum deglubit.

FLEA, pulex. Full of f.'s, pulicosus: to clean fm f.'s, *pulicosus liberare.

FLEA-BANE, psyllion (Plin.).—*plantago psyllion (Linn.).

FLEA-BIT (i. e. spotted), maculatus. maculosus. maculis sparsus.—varius (of diversified colours).

FLEAM, sagitta (in use before Fegea, and answering entirely to the English 'lancet').—scalpellus or scalpelum (an instrument used as well for surgical operations as for bleeding). See LANCET.

FLECK, or FLECKER. See TO STREAK, TO DAPPLE.

FLEDGED, adultus (grown up, so as to be ready to fly; Q. 2, 6, 7).—confirmatus (grown strong; Col. 8, 9, (363))

4)—plumis obductus; plumatus. Not yet f., infirmus. ¶ The forma plumiger and penniger are post.—To be f., pennari, habere (Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15); pennulis uti posse (C. N. D. 2, 52, 129): the young ones are nearly f., pennæ nascuntur pullo: to become f., plumare (Gell.), plumescere (Plin.).

FLEE. See TO FLY.

FLEECE, vellus. The golden f., pellis aurata, imaurata (†); pellis aurea; auratæ ovīs pellis. The order of the golden f., *turma equestris pelle auræ insignis.

FLEECL, ¶ To shear, vid. ¶ To plunder, vid.

FLEECE, laniger (wool-bearing; pecus, C.; bidentes, F.)—lanosus (woolly; opp. glaber; vellus, App.).

FLEER. See MOCK.

FLEER, s. See MOCKERY; GRIN, s., &c.

FLEERER. See MOCKER.

FLEET, s. classis. To build a f., classem ædificare, facere; efficere (to contrive to bring it together, or to get it up): to equip a f. (and man it), classem ornare: to man it (with soldiers), classi milites attribere: the f. leaves the port, vela sail, classis exit, e portu proficiscitur: to quit the port with the f., naves e portu educere: to send the f. out for a cruise, classem quoquo versus dimittere: to cast anchor with the f., classem constituere: to land with the f., classem in or ad locum appellere: to command the f., præesse classi: to have or possess a powerful f., valere classe: to cover the sea or seas with one's f.'s, maria classibus consernere (Curt. 9, 6, 7). A small f., classis parva; classiscula: to have a small f., qd navicularum habere: a f. of thirty sail, classis triginta navium.

FLEET, adj. See SWIFT.

FLEET, v. ¶ To skim, vid. ¶ To f. time away, horas fallere qa (re). See TO FLY AWAY.

FLEETING, fugax (whatever passes by quickly).—velox (quick on one's feet).—fluxus. caducus (quickly vanishing, transient).—volucex (inconstant, not lasting, e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio).

FLEETLY. See SWIFTLY.

FLEETNESS. See SWIFTNESS.

FLESH, s. caro (g. t., as opp. to fat, muscles, nerves; on the body, or dressed as food; then also of the soft part of fruit).—viscera, um, pl. (g. t. for every thing under the skin in animals, the flesh, bones, &c.; see C. N. D. 2, 63, extr.; boum visceribus vesci scelus habebatur).—pulpâ (rare; Cat. Mart.; eatable and savoury f.; opp. bones).—corpus (Aesch corpore substance, as opp. bones; ossa corpore operienda sunt; ossa corpori subjecta; also as opp. animus). Stewed, boiled, &c. f.; see MEAT. A small piece of f., caruncula. In mentioning the f. of animals, the Latins frequently in connexion omit caro, and say simply, vitulina (the f. of calves, veal), canina (the f. of dogs, &c.). To have more f. than muscle (or strength), carnis plus habere quam lacertorum (also Jg. of a writer's style). It is considered a sin to eat f. on a fast-day, jejuniu indicto carnis vesci scelus habetur (C. N. D. 2, 63, 159). Proud f. (in a wound), caro supercrenata: to e. it away, carnem supercrenataem exedere. To gain f., corpus facere: to lose f., corpus amittere (C.); corpus cs abilit (†): to turn to f., in corpus ire, or obire (of articles of food). ¶ MURDER. My f. and blood (i. e. my children, relations), viscera mea pl. (see WEBER ad Juven. 3, 72, p. 180). ¶ Fleas (opp. Sprits) in the sense of the Bible (i. b) Fleas (opp. Sprits), cupiditates or libidines (e. g. to live to the f., libidini et cupiditati parere). To indulge the lusts of the f., libidinis se dare, dedere; voluptatibus servire or se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere: to subdue the lusts of the f., cupiditatibus imperare; cupiditates coercere; libidines domitas habere.

FLESH, v. To f. his maiden sword, *primum belle gladium destringere or hostem manu fundere († cf. V. Æn. 9, 590. Tum primum celerem intendisse sagittam Dictur, &c.; fortetque manu fuisse Numam).

FLESH-BROTHER, jus coctis carnibus.—jus gallinaceum, agnium (of fowl, lamb, &c.).—sorbito (g. t. for atq. that is sipped; Cato, Cels., &c.).—cibus jurentius (f. soup).

FLESH-COLOUR, candor carnosus (Plin. 11, 37, 54).

FLESH-COLOURED, candore carnosus. carnosus.

FLESH-DAY, *dies quo carnisbus vesci licet.

FLESH-FLY, *musca carnaria.

FLESH-HOOK, carnarium (cs. instrumentum).

FLESH-POT, olla (g. t.).—caccabus (a saucepan).—

ahenum cocculum (any metal pot or kettle).

FLESH-WOUND, vulnus, quod est in carne (Cels. 5, 6, 23).

FLESHINESS. See **CORPULENCE.**

FLESHLESS. See **LEAN.**

FLESHLINESS, *cupiuntates, libidines, (the lusts).—*(corpore) voluptates (*as enjoyment*).—*(meritis the propensity to yield to sensual impressions, to ākoyor, opp. ratio, C. Tus. 2, 21, 47).—corpus (the body, the flesh; as the seat of sensual desire). See FLESH (opp. Spirit).*

FLESHLY. *¶ Corporeā, vid.* *¶ Opp. spiritual, by gen. corporis (e. g. corporis voluptates, libidines).*

FLESHY, *caruosus (also speaking of fruit).*

FLEXIBILITY, or FLEXIBLENESS, *habilitas, mollitia (e. g. cervicis).—facilitas, mores faciles, animus facilis (with ref. to character).—obsequium, obsequentia (a yielding to athg, compliance; the latter, *Cas. B. G. 7, 29). F. of the joints, molles commissuræ; of the voice, vocis mollitudo; natural f. of aby's character (i. e. tractability), natura tractabilis.*

FLEXIBLE, *flexibilis, mollis (both propr. and impropr.; e. g. of the voice).—facilis (giving way, yielding, opp. difficilis).—qui regi potest (propr. and impropr.; see Sen. de irā, li. 15, extr.).—tractabilis (impropr., tractable, of persons; mollis conveys the meaning of rather too yielding).*

FLEXION, *flexus. The f. of a word (gram. term), flexura.*

FLEXUOUS, *flexuosus, tortuosus, sinuosus (wind- ing). ¶ Variable; see CHANGEABLE.*

FLEXURE, *flexura, curvamen, curvitas, adun- quentia, curvatura, anfractus, tortus, sinus [SYN. in CURVE, CURVATURE].*

FLICKER, *volitare (of birds).—fluitare (of things; see O. Met. 11, 476).—coruscare (of a flame; V. Æn. 5, 64); also tremulā flammā ardere (†). If in the sense of flapping the wings, see TO FLAP.*

FLIER, *¶ A run-a-way, fugitivus (ἀπαρνεύε, a slave that has run away from his master).—transfuga, perfuga (a deserter). ¶ In a machine; prps *moderamen or *moderamentum.—*rota moderatrix.*

FLIGHT, *fuga. To take to f., se dare, conferre or conficere in fugam; fugam capere; se fugā mandare. fugam petere. See TO FLY: to put to f., fugare; in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, conficere (the two last, with the notion of eagerness and swiftness); in fugam impellere (C. Rabin. per d. 8, 82).—profigare (so that he cannot again rally): to be in f., in fugā esse: to endeavour to escape by f., fugā (sibi) salutem petere: to escape by f., ex fugā evadere; fugā se eripere: to cut off aby's f., fugam intercludere: to hinder or stop it, fugam reprimere: to aid the f. of aby with money, fugam cs pecuniā sublevare. F. fm athg, fuga cs rei.—vitatio, devitatio (the avoiding it). ¶ A flight of the fancy, *volucer animi motus: to venture on a f. of imagination, omne immensum peragere mente animoque (Lucr. 1, 74). ¶ Flight (of birds), avium volatus. ¶ Flock (of birds), greg., agmen (e. g. corvorum, V.). ¶ Of stairs, Tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7).*

FLIGHTINESS, *levitas, ingenium mobile. See CHANGEABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.*

FLIGHTY, *¶ Swift, vid.* *¶ Inconstant, volaticus, modo huc modo illuc (C.).—levis (light, fickle).—inconstans (that does not remain the same in sentiment or conduct).—mobilis (changeable in one's opinion or views).*

FLIMSILY, *tenuiter, leviter. debilit. infirme, inane.*

FLIMSINESS, *tenuitas.—exilitas.—jejunitas et inopia.*

FLIMSY, *tenuis (thin; opp. crassus; propr. and impropr.; of a letter; C.); Jn. tenuis exanguique.—perquam tenuis et levis.—tenuis et jejunus.—tenuiter confectus (propr.; of texture; Cas.).—rerum inops (of writings; H. A. P. 322).—inanis (empty; of thought, of a speech, letter, &c.).—frigidus et inanis (spiritless, &c.).—parum diligens (e. g. scriptura, literæ, &c.).*

FLINCH. See **TO SHRINK.**

FLING, *s. ¶ Propr.* *¶ See THROW, s. ¶ Impropr.* *Gibe, sarcasm, oratio obliqua, sententia obliqua (things said with allusion to aby).—dicerium (sarcastic derision). To have a f. at a person, qm obliquis orationibus carpere, qm oblique perstringere. Jaculari in qm obliquis sententiis: to have some f's at athg, quædam jacere de qā re (e. g. de cultu, habitu, &c., T.). ¶ A kick with the heel; e. g. of a horse, &c., calcitratus (Plin. 8, 44, 69).*

FLING, *v. See TO THROW.*

FLINT, *silex.—lapis silex.—lapis siliceus; saxum silex; saxum siliceum; of or made of a f., siliceus.*

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—*Fig.* *His heart is as hard as a f., habet silices pectus ejus (O. Trist. 3, 11, 4); stat ei in corde silex (Tib. 1, 1, 64).*

FLINTY, *siliceus.—calculosus (g. t. for stony; of soil, &c.). F. soil, *terra silices; glareæ (sand of a f. nature): to lay flints upon a road, viam glareā construere. ¶ Hard of heart; see FLINT.*

FLIPPANCY, *lingue volubilitas (soch may be strengthened by nimia, proterva, petulans, &c.).—protervitas.—petulantia.—procacitas (SYN. in WANTON).*

FLIPPANT, *volubilis, protervus, procax, petulans lascivus (SYN. in WANTON). *Justo promptior (too ready; e. g. lingua).*

FLIRT, *v. TRANS.* *¶ Jacere, jaculari; athg at aby, (manu) jacere qd re; petere qm qā re (e. g. malo, V.). Jaculari qm qā re.—¶ INTRANS.* *To jeer, vid. ¶ To run about, circumcurare hac illac.—discursare, concursare huc et illuc (hither and thither)—volitare qd loco (to flutter about, propr., of birds, then also of persons, e. g. totā urbe). To endeavour to attract young men, &c., oculis venari viros (to be always looking out for men)—dare operam, ut placeat viris (aft. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 47).—improbe juvenes circumspicere (aft. Appl. Apol., p. 323, 10).—*garrulitate suā se juvenibus amabiliem præbere (cf. Suet. Oct. 83). (Of a male f.), blande mulieribus palpari (Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 9): levitativus amatorius deditum esse; also, prps, amare only (see S. Cat. 11, 6).*

FLIRT, *¶ Sudden jerk: see JERK.* *¶ A coquet- tish female, mulier placenti studiosa (O. A. A. 3, 423).—quæ dat operam, ut placeat viris (aft. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 47).—improba juvenum circumspicatrix (of a desperate, immodest f.). St. puella garrulitate amabilis (Suet. Oct. 83).—desulor amoris (of a man, who does not attach himself deeply and permanently to one, O. Am. 1, 3, 15).*

FLIRTIATION, *levitates amatorie.—lusus (Prop. 1, 10, 9; O. A. A. 1, 62).*

FLIT, **volitare ultro citroque per auras (Lucr. 4, 36): fm context, volitare only.—volitare in qd loco. Volitare passim per qm locum (of persons, C. Cat. 2, 3, 5; Rosc. Am. 46, 135). To f. about any place, circumvolare, or circumvolitare locum (to fly round a place).—fluitare (of things only, see O. Met. 11, 470): fitting, fluxus, fluxus et mobilis (e. g. res humane, S.).—fluxus atque fragilis (S.).—instabilis. ¶ Remove, migrate, migrare or demigrare in alium locum (to move to a different place), or in alia loca (to different places).—domo or e domo emigrare (to leave one's abode for another).*

FLITCH, *succiōda (Farr.).*

FLITTER, *See RAG.*

FLITTER-MOUSE. See **BAT.**

FLOAT, *s. navis caudicaria or codicaria (S. Fragm. p. 990, Cort.).—ratis. ¶ A float of wood, *igno- rum per aquas decursus. ¶ The float on a fish- ing-line, *cortex.*

FLOAT, *v. TRANS.* *To flood (fields, &c.), greg. f. — ¶ To send timber down a river, *igna fumine secundo demittere. ¶ To float a ship, navem deducere (to launch).—navem acupulo detrudere (a ship that has been aground).—¶ INTR.* *innare or innatere ci rei (to swim in athg).—sustinere a qā re (to be supported on the surface, not sink down; e. g. on the water, ab aquā).—fluctuare or fluctuari (to f. on the waves).—fluitare (to f. in the air). A floating island, natans insula: a float- ing bridge, *pons e ratibus factus. The floating of timber down the stream, *ignorum per aquas decursus. IMPROPR. ¶ To be contented to f. with the stream, nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juv.).*

FLOCK, *s. ¶ Of beasts or cattle, greg (g. t. as well of larger as of smaller animals; if, however, it is wished to mark the distinction between both, it is con- fined to the smaller animals: see C. Phil. 3, 13, extr., greges armentorum reliquæ pecoris (O. Met. 1, 513, non hic ornamenta greges; then also for a congrega- tion or assembly of persons).—armentum (of larger beasts, espy of oxen; then also of horses, stags, great marine animals; opp. greg, see above).—multitudo, caterva (crowd, &c.). Relating or belonging to a f., gregalis; gregarius: in f's, gregatim: to assemble or unite in a f., congregare (also of persons). ¶ Of per- sons, see CONCOURSE.*

FLOCK, *v. See TO CONGREGATE.*

FLOG, *verberare (g. t.).—cædere, with athg, qā re (to strike with any sharp instrument that gives a sharp cut)—virgis cædere (with a rod).—qm fusti verberare (with a cudgel).—qm verberibus cædere or in qm verberibus animadvertere (to give aby stripes).—*

loris cedere (with the knot).—flagris or flagellis cedere (to scourge; in situ. age, flagellare is poet.): to f. aby with rods, qm virgis cedere: to f. aby to death, usque ad necem qm loris cedere (ast. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28, where, instead of 'loris cedere,' we find 'loris operire,' which must be looked upon as Com.); qm flagellis ad mortem cedere (H. Sat. 1, 2, 12).

FLOOD, || *Inundatio*, inundatio fluminis.—*eluvio*, diluvium (dil. post-Aug.; eluvies, diluvies, diluvio, somewhat poet.). There is a f., flumen extra ripas diffult. flumen alveum excedit. || *The deluge* (Noah's), eluvio terrarum (C. Rep. 6, 21, 23).—*inundatio* terrarum, or fm context, inundatio only (Plin. 5, 13, 14; Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, § 1 and 13; 3, 29, 1, where he uses both dil. and inund. See the description of 'the flood,' in Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, sqq.) || *A body of water, aque.*—undæ (waves).—*fluctus* (floods).—|| *Flow* (opp. ebb), accessus maris. æstus commutatio (if previous mention has been made of the ebb, see Cæs. B. G. 5, 8).—æstus maritimi (the agitated motion of the sea in general). f. and ebb, marinarum æstuum accessus et recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes: the f.-tide is coming in, æstus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit; falls, æstus minuit: the f.-tide rises eighty yards above Britain, æstus intumescit octoginta cubitis supra Britanniam. See TIDE. || *A flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimarum: a f. of words, loquacitas perennis profuens (C. 3 de Or. 189).

FLOOD-GATE, catarracta (καταράκτες, a canal, secured or shut up by large folding gates). To construct f.-g.'s to break the violence of the current, catarractis aque cursum temperare (Plin. Ep. 10, 69).

FLOOK, *ancoræ brachium, cornu.—*prps* uncus (used poet. for 'anchor,' Val. Flacc. 4, 428).

FLOOR, || *Of a room*, æc., solum (g. t.).—*coaxatio* (made of strong boards).—*pavimentum* (of stone, plaster, or other artificial composition). A f. composed of large pieces of marble, pavimentum sectile: a tessellated f., pavimentum tessellatum or vermiculatum (see interpp. Suet. Cæs. 46, and H. Sat. 2, 4, 83). To lay down a f., coactionem facere; coaxare; pavimentum struere (e. g. de testâ arida, Cat. R. R. 18); pavimentum facere (Varr.; C. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 1). || *A story of a house*, tabulatum, tabulatio, contabulatio, contignatio. The ground f., contignatio, quæ plano pede est (g. t.); conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt (i. e. the rooms composing the ground f., both according to Vitr. 7, 4, 1): the first f., cœnaculum (C. Agr. 2, 35, 96; compare Varr. de L. L. 5, 33, § 162); domus superior (Varr. & C. Att. 12, 10, extr.: the second f., contignatio tertia; cœnaculum superius (the upper f., in general, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 3): to walk up to the second f., in tertiam contignationem ascendere: to live in the second or upper f., trivius scalis habitare (Mark. 1, 118, 7): cœnaculo superiore habitare (in the upper f., Plaut. &c.); sub tegulis habitare (to live in the garrets or attic, Suet. Gramm. 9): to let the upper f. to aby, cœnaculum super ædes dare: the whole upper f. is unoccupied, tota domus superior vacat.

FLOOR, v. assibus contabulare, assibus solum compingere or conernere (with planks).—*coaxationem* facere; coaxare.—*pavimentum* struere, facere (Srn. in FLOOR, &c.).

FLORID, floridus (strewn with blossoms and flowers, rich with flowers; hence impropr. of speech).—*florens* (blooming, propr. and impropr.).—*letus* (showing or displaying fulness; of f. style, and of the writer who possesses it).—*floridus et vegetus* (healthy, fresh, blooming, forma). A f. complexion, nitidus color; color hilaris (Plin. 23, 8, 75, these refer to its freshness); os rubicundum (Plaut.): roseum os (O. Met. 7, 705): a f. style, floridius dicendi genus (ast. Q. 2, 1, 18); dicendi genus flosculus nitens.

FLORIDITY or FLORIDNESS, flos (bloom; e. g. juvenutis).—*colores* (colour).—**colorum* ratio (the colouring).—*utor* (animated colouring).—*venustas* (with ref. to form)—*viriditas* (freshness, e. g. of the mind; see C. Læl. 3, 11): *floridus* of style, floridius dicendi genus; dicendi veneres; lenocinia, orum, pl. (faintly ornaments of style, see Q. 8, pref. 26.)—*fucus*, pigmenta orationis (as fault).

FLORIST, *florum amans (amateur).—**florum* intelligens (connoisseur).—qui flores venditat (as trade, ast. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2).

FLOTILLA, classis parva. classicaula. To have a small fl., qd naviularum habere.

FLOUNCE, || *Infrans*, volutari (to roll about, &c., sus cœnosus lacu, Col.: in luto, C. fg.). To f. about in the waves, æquora caudâ versare (of dolphins, V.).—|| To move with passionate agitation, *violento (365)

impetu modo huc modo illuc rapi.—*tumultuari* (to storm about).

FLOUNCE, TRANS. **fimbriis* ornare. Flounced, fimbriatus.—*prolixus* fimbriatus.

FLOUNCE, s. *instita* (used by Roman matrons; it reached to the instep).—*fimbrie* (a fringe: the thrums of a woven garment, collected into ornamental knots)—*segmenta* (prob. thin plates of gold, laminæ, stitched to the bottom of gowns, &c.).

FLOUNDER, s. **pleuronectes fesus* (Linn.).

FLOUNDER, v. *se* volutare.—*volutari* (to roll oneself, e. g. in luto, in the mud).—*titubare* (to stumble about, propr. and fig.). To f. about in error, fluitare in errore: to come floundering home, domum reverti titubanti pede (Phædr.). To f. out of athg, (se) emergere ex qâ re.

FLOUR (ground corn), farina (as well propr. of corn as of things that may be bruised or ground like corn). Fine f., farina minuta; pollen (if sifted): barley f., wheat f., farina hordeacea, triticea, belonging to f., farinarius: full of f., farinosus: looking like f., farinulentus: containing f., or of the nature of f., farinaceus (Vet. Onomast.): food prepared fm f., *cibus e farina paratus. **puls* e farina facta.

FLOUR-BAG or SACK, **saccus* farinarius.

FLOUR-BARREL, cûmëra farinæ (H.).

FLOUR-SIEVE, cribrum farinarium.

FLOURISH, || *To be in a prosperous state*, florere, florescere.—*vigere* (to thrive). *flor* increscere is post-Class. At the time when the state was flourishing, florentissimis rebus. || *To be celebrated*, gloriâ florere, esse in laude, gloriâ circumfluere, omnium sermone celebrari in magno nomine et gloriâ esse, magnâ celebritate famæ esse (stronger terms).—|| *In singing*, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (Gell. 1, 11).—*flectere* vocem (O. Am. 2, 4, 25).—|| *To use florid language*, flosculos congerere, floridore dicendi genere uti.—*orationem* ornare (or exornare) atque illuminare, &c.—*orationem* dicendi luminibus ornare.—|| *To play in circular movements*, &c., rotari (e. g. ignis supra caput, Cf. quotat. fm Pope in Johnson).

FLOURISH, INTRANS. vibrare (bastam, tela, &c.). To f. a sword, ensem rotare (V.). || *To ornament*, **floribus* ornare, distinguere (to ornament with flowers).—*acu* pingere.

FLOURISH (a trumpet), inflare buccinam, classicum canere (if as a signal of alarm).

FLOURISH, s. ornatus, ornamentum (ornament, inasmuch as it contributes to the beauty of athg: beautifying ornament).—*cultus* (athg that is added to the external part for the sake of improving it).—**ornamentum* ineptum (a badly-managed or ill-conceived, tasteless ornament; of things in general).—*lenocinium* (an awkward and tasteless or grotesque ornament, in speech and song, &c.). A f. in singing, flexiones or flexus vocis (see Ernest Lex. techn. Lat. rhet. p. 173): to add or introduce a f. in singing, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (Gell. 1, 11): a f. in speech, or in speaking, flosculi.—dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any prominent or ornamental part); quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia.—*calamistræ* (affected f.'s or ornaments, C. T.; lit. curling-irons).

FLOURISHING, flores (propr. and impropr.): f. circumstances, res florentes, florentissimæ: to be in f. circumstances, florere omnibus copiis. See To FLOURISH; and of the flourishing circumstances relative to wealth, vid. WEALTHY, RICH.

FLOUT. See To JEEB.

FLOW, v. || A) *PROPR.* fluere (g. t.).—*labi* (to f. gently to a place).—*ferri* (to f. quickly to a place; see Hirt. B. G. 8, 40).—*manare* (to run down or out; fm athg, de or ex re: of the flowing of thicker fluids than water, e. g. of tears, sweat, &c. Dûd. refers manare to the over fullness of the spring; fluere to the physical law, by which a fluid body f.'s on if not stopped).—*liquecere*, liquefieri (to become liquid, to melt, of wax, &c.; opp. concrecere). To f. out fm athg, effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c. (to f. forth out of athg, of any liquid): to f. into athg, influere in qd (e. g. into the ocean); profluere in qd (to f. forward; e. g. into the sea); delteri in qd (to f. fast fm a higher place to a lower; e. g. into a river); effundi in qd (to pour itself into the sea, &c.): to f. through athg, fluere per qd (e. g. not perfluere): to f. through the middle of a place (a town, &c.). medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfueri; medio loco fluere (to f. in the middle of a place, L. 24, 3): to f. at the very foot of the mountain, in imis radicibus montis ferri (Hirt. B. G. 8, 40): the fountain has ceased to f., fons profluere desit. || *Opp.* 'to ebb,'

accedere (Cas.), *affluere* (Plin.; both, to flow in).—*æstus maris intumescit* or *æstus ex alto* se incitat.—*æstus crescit* (opp. *decrescit*, Varr.). See To Ebb. A fountain that ebbs and f's, fons qui crescit decrescitque (s. g. ter in die); fons, quem nescio quod libramentum addidit et cæcum, quum exinanitus eat, suscitatur et elicit, quum repletus, moratur et stranguat (Astr. Plin. Ep. 4, 50). || B Fig. 1) gen.; fm his mouth flowed speech sweeter than honey, ex ejus lingua fuebatur melle dulcor oratio; ejus ore sermo melle dulcor profuebat: the sweet flowed fm his body, multo sudore manavit (Astr. C. de Div. 1, 34, 74); manabat et toto de corpore sudor (Lucr. 6, 994). 2) membra fluunt sudore et lassitudine. L. 23, 17, is, they become relaxed. 2) Especially, a) To flow, i. e. to move itself gently and gradually, fluere (s. g. hair f's over the neck, comæ per colla fluunt, Prop. 2, 2, 23); hence, the speech f's, oratio fluit. b) To flow out of a thing; i. e. to arise, proceed, fluere (not profuere) a or ex, &c.; manare a or ex, &c. (to arise and spread abroad; e. g. peccata ex vitis manant); oriri (a qâ re), but more emig/exoriri (ex qâ re); nasci (ex or a timore, Cas.); gigni (ex qâ re); proficisci (ex qâ re); but only fm a person, a qo; existeret (ex qâ re); also ex qâ re, ut ex stirpe quadam existit. C.); erumpere (implicating rapidity, violence; ex qâ re); qd cæ rei fons est: to f. fm the same source, ex eodem fonte fluere. c) To flow into a thing (i. e. to be brought to it), deferri, referri in qd (deferri, to be given voluntarily; referri, as a debt, fm some obligation, as tribute, &c.); both, e. g. into the public treasury, in ænarium: a considerable revenue f's into the public treasury, haud parvum vectigal ærario addit (L. 7, 15). || To f. down, defluere. To f. forth, effluere, emanare.—profuere.—diffuere (in different directions).

FLOW, s. || Act of flowing, fluxus (Plin.).—fluxus.—fluxum (as that wch f's; also fig. of speech).—fluxura (the emitting of a liquid, Col. 3, 2, 17).—fluor (s. g. of the eyes, called also illacrimatio).—læpus (the gentle, continual f.; i. e. of a stream).—perennitas (the constant f., of a well, &c.). || Opp. to ebb, accessus maris, æstus commutatio (when the ebb has been previously spoken of; see Cas. B. G. 5, 8).—Ebb and flow, æstus maritimus. The ebb and f. of the sea, æstus maritimi accidentes et recedentes. See Ebb. The flow is beginning, æstus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit: the f. is over, æstus minuit.—|| Of speech, fluxum orationis (as a quality of the speech itself).—cursus dicendi (the f. and progress of the speech, Q.).—oratio volubilis; expedita et perfacile currents oratio; verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (as quality of the speaker who possesses it). A speaker who possesses a f. of language, orator volubilis (C. Brut. 27, 105): uniform f. of speech, oratio æquabiliter profuens: a gentle and uniform f. of speech, orationis genus cum quâdam lenitate æquabili profuens: f. of eloquence, copia dicendi (as a property of the speaker; see Beier, C. Offic. 2, 5, 16, p. 34); also velut quoddam fluxum eloquentium. To have a good f. of language, verba volvere; volubilem esse oratorem; commode verba facere (fm the complete knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10, 1). To check a by's f. of speech, cursum dicendi refrænare (Q. 8, proem. 27, of a thing). A by's f. of words is impeded by aly, cursus dicendi tenetur qâ re (Q. 4, 3, 13). An empty f. of words, fluxum or turba inanum verborum. || A flow of f. spirits, effusio animi in lætitiâ (C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66).

FLOWER, flos (in all the meanings of the Eng. word). Full of f's, floridus: gathered f's, flores carpi or demissi: to come into f., or full f., see To FLOWER. TRANS. a small f., flosculus: a full-blown f., *flos plenus: to deal in f's, *flores venditare: covered with f's, floribus vestitus (s. g. meadows, prata): the f. of a f., *filamentum (floris): pollen of a f., *pollen: a painter of f's, see FLOWER-PAINTER: the stalk of a f., *pediculus: the goddess of f's, Flora: the smell or odour of f's, odores, qui afflantur e floribus (not odores, also = 'aromatic f's': malagmata maxime ex odoribus sunt, Cels.). the eup of a f., dolibolum floris: wreath of f's, corona florea; corolla (to be distinguished fm sertum; i. e. festoon, as occasional ornament for windows, doors, &c.; the corollæ were used on solemn occasions, s. g. as a sacrifice, as personal ornaments). The ancients also used to communicate sentimental thoughts by means of f.-wreaths, corollæ; see Boettiger's Sabina, 1, p. 230; this mode of correspondence is even now sometimes carried on (in the way of amusement) in Germany, between young lovers, (366)

and termed 'Blumensprache,' i. e. 'f.-language': to converse in the language of f's, *floribus or corollis animi sensus exprimere. To adorn with a wreath of f's, sertis or floribus redimire. || In architecture; (carved) f's, flores.—encarpa, orum (f's and leaves entwined). || Fig. 1) Flowers of speech, flores, flosculi. To cull flowers of speech, flosculos carpere atque delibare. || The best state or specimen of a thing, flos, e. g. of youth, juvenutis (i. e. the most excellent or distinguished part).—robur, or p. robora, the strongest part, &c. (of Italy, the army, &c.). The f. of the cavalry, validissimi equitum: these troops were the very f. of the army, hoc erat robur exercitus; id roboris in exercitu erat: to lose the f. of his troops, quod roboris in exercitu erat amittere: the f. of the nobility, flos nobilitatis: the f. of virtue, insignis virtutis, laudis: to be the f. of one's age, exornare nostræ ætatis gloriam: Pompeius, the f. of the empire, Pompeius, decus imperii: Hortensius, the f. of the state, Hortensius, lumen et ornamentum reipublice: Corinth, the f. of all Greece, Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen: Gallia-Cisalpinia is the f. of Italy, Gallia est flos Italiciæ. 2) Flos is used of a single person by Enn. as a poet, Cætegmus... florem populi (ep. C. Brut. 15, 58), but in prose it should be decus, lumen, &c.—To be in the very f. of one's age, florere inter terrâ ætate: the f. of one's age, ætas florens, optima, integra; ætatis flos: to be in the f. of one's age, in flore ætatis esse; ætate florere: to die in the f. of one's age, exstingui in ipso ætatis flore; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis (Curt. 10, 5, 10).

FLOWER, v. TRANS. (i. e. to ornament with embroidery), pingere acu; also pingere only (V. Æn. 9, 582, &c.; compare with Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

FLOWER, v. INTRANS. florere.—florescere (to begin to blossom).—flore mittere, expellere (to put forth blossoms).—efflorescere (improp.).—utriculum rumpere. florem aperire. dehiscere (to open the calice).—florem expandere, esse pandere. dehiscere ac sese pandere (to come into full flower; see Plin. 12, 11, 23). || To be in the prime, in flore esse.—florere: 'to be in the flower of one's age,' vid. || To froth, vid.

FLOWER-BASKET, calathus.

FLOWER BED, area floribus consetta.

FLOWER-BULB, bulbus; bulbulus (a small one).

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, iris.—iris pseudacorus (Linn.).

FLOWER-GARDEN, floralia, ium (sc. loca).

FLOWER-GARDENER, forum cultor.

FLOWER-LIKE, floridus.

FLOWER-PAINTER, *qui flores picturâ imitatur.

FLOWER-PIECE, pictura florum (the painting, aff. Plin. 16, 33, 60); tabula picta florum. tabula in qua sunt flores (the tablet with the painting, aff. Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 8, 35).

FLOWER-POT, *testa florum.

FLOWER-STALK, see under FLOWER.

FLOWER-WORK (in architecture), flores (e. g. on the capital of a Corinthian column).—encarpa, orum (flowers and leaves entwined).

FLOWERET, flosculus.

FLOWERING-FERN, *osmunda regalis (Linn.).

FLOWERING-RUSH, *butomus umbellatus (Linn.).

FLOWERY, floridus, floribus vestitus (clad with f's; e. g. prata).—florens (blooming). || Of style, see Florid.

FLOWING, A) PROFU. fluens, manans (Syn. in To Flow).—perennis, jugis (always f.; of water, of a well, brook, &c.). F. water, flumen vivum. || B) Fig. 1) Of speech, fluens. [See obs. at the end of this article:—] profuens. volubilis (rolling fast, voluble, of a speaker, and the speech, only when the speech consists entirely of short sentences; see C. Brut. 28, 108; Or. 56, 187, where oratio stabilis is opposed to it). The easy and f. speech of the orator, expedita et perfacile currents oratio (C. Brut. 63, 227); tractus orationis lenis et æquabilis (C. de Or. 2, 13, 54); also verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (C. Brut. 61, 220): a f. style of writing, genus orationis profuens; *genus dicendi sponte suo fsum; *oratio leniter profuens: f. verses, versus fluentes; versus sponte suo ad numeros aptos venientes (O. Trist. 4, 10, 25): to be written in f. elegiac verses, scriptum elegis esse fluentibus (Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2); in a f. manner, facile; commode. 2) d'soluta aut fluens oratio, dissipata et fluens oratio, are expressions of blame, denoting a want of nerve, vigour, conciseness, &c. || Flowing; of garments, fluens (s. g. veste fluente; tunicis fluentibus).—fluitans (vestis, T. amictus, Calist.).

FLOWING, s. See Flood, Flow.

FLOWINGLY, fluenter (Lucr.). See Fluently.

FLUCTUATE, fluctuare (*in nearly all the meanings of the English verb*; fluct. animo, nunc huc nunc illuc; in decreto qo, to be unsteady and inconsistent in maintaining a philosophical opinion, inter spem metumque, L.; also fluctuari; e. g. animo, L.).—fluicare (*to flow about unsteadily*).—jactari (*to be tossed about unsteadily*; e. g. of the rate of exchange, numus jactatur; C. Off. 3, 20, 28).—vacillare (*to totter, as it were; to be unsteady*; e. g. stabilitas rei vacillat).

FLUCTUATING. See UNSTEADY, CHANGEABLE, &c.

FLUCTUATION, fluctuatio (*propr. and imprpr.; rare; not præ-Aug.*; animorum, L.).—immutatio (*change*; SYN. in CHANGE).—vicissitudo (*regular alternation*).—varietas (*variety*; e. g. of weather, cœli). F. of opinion, fluctuatio animorum (*irresolution*); the battle continued for a long time with many f's of success, diu anceps stetit victoria: a. f. between fear and hope, anceps spes et metus (L. 30, 32).

FLUE, || A pipe or aperture of a furnace or chimney; prps æstuarium (*an aperture to let the heat escape*).—cuniculus fornacis (Plin. 9, 38, 62). || Down, vid.

FLUENCY, || Of speech, lingue volubilitas or mobilitas; orationis celeritas; verborum expedita et profuens quodammodo celeritas;—eopia dicendi.—expedita et perfacile currens oratio. F. in expression, facilitas (e. g. to acquire a perfect f. in speaking, asequi firmam facilitatem, Q. 10, 1, 59): that he may obtain greater f. of speech, quo sit absolutius os (Q. 1, 1, 37). See FLOW (of speech). || Smoothness, levitas (*as quality, also of expression*). || Abundance, vid.

FLUENT, || Propr. see FLOWING. || Of a speaker, linguâ promptus.—celer (*quick*).—expeditus (*without difficulty*).—copiosus (*rich in words, of a writer and his writings*). F. speech, oratio volubilis or expedita.—liquidum genus sermonis (*having an agreeable flow*; C. de Or. 2, 38); lingua celeris et exercitata; lingue celeritas or volubilitas: a f. speaker, orator volubilis or facilis et expeditus ad dicendum. See FLOWING.

FLUENTLY, facile, commode. To speak f., *cum orationis volubilitate loqui (*for rapidity of utterance*); commode verba facere (*for possessing a knowledge of the language*; Np. Them. 10, 1); to have acquired the power of speaking correctly and f., firmam facilitatem assecutus esse (Q. 10, 1, 59).

FLUID, liquor (*as substance, whose parts separate by themselves*).—humor (*moistness, dry dryness*; see Cels. 4, 2, No. 4, extr. T. Ann. 13, 57, 5).—aqua (*water, as the most common of f's*).—*līx is poet. only.

FLUIDITY, or FLUIDNESS, liquiditas (*very late; seris, App.*).—*fluida natura.

FLURRY, || Gust, vid. || Hurry, vid.

FLUSH, v. TRANS. || To colour, vid. || To state, qm superbum facere, ei spiritus afferre. inflare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (e. g. of fortune; L. 45, 31). Flushed, elatus (qâ re).—ferex (qâ re). Flushed with success, successu rerum ferocior (T.). successu exultans (V.): he was not so flushed with success as to become careless, nec superior successu curam remittebat (Q. 1, 2, 24).

FLUSH, v. INTRANS. || Flow, vid. || Hasten (obsolet). vid. || Blush, glow, vid.

FLUSH, adj. || Fresh, vigorous, vid. || Full of money, &c. (cont. term). To be f., argentum or pecuniam habere: not to be f., imparatus esse a pecuniâ; numos numeratos non habere.

FLUSH, a. || Violent flow, vid. FLOW. || A f. of joy, effusio animi in lætitiâ (C.).

FLUSTER, v. See To HURRY, To AGITATE. To be flustered (*by drinking*), incoalescere vino.

FLUTE, tibia (*with the ancients usually tibia, i. e. double-f.*). To put the f. to one's lips or mouth, tibiam ad labra referre: to play on the f., tibiam canere; (skilfully) scienter cantare tibiam: sit or proper for the f., tibialis. aulæus (e. g. calamus, i. e. the reed): one that sells f's, qui tibias vendit (Aft. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2): the sound of the f., tibiae cantus.

FLUTE, v. (i. e. architect.) striare. Fluted, striatus. **FLUTE-PLAYER**, one that plays the f., tibicen, fem. tibicina.

FLUTING, a. striatura.—stria. canalis (*as thing*).

FLUTTER, INTRANS. volitare (*of birds*).—fluicare (*of things, e. g. ævis*; see O. Met. 11, 470).—circumvolitare qd or qm (*to f. round a thing or a thing*). Also *volitare ultro citroque per auras (Lucr. 4, 36). From the content, volitare (e. g. before a fly's eye, ante oculos). To f. about any place, volitare in qo loco, volitare passim per qm locum (*also of persons that appear in public*; C. Cat.

3, 8, 5; Nov. Am. 46, 135): to f. round any place, circumvolare or circumvolitare qm locum or qm (*but not absolutely; for circumvolitantium altum. T. Hist. 2, 50, is = fluttering round him*).—lustrare qd (*to encircle in its flight*; e. g. signa, of an eagle): to f. round in a circle, in gyrum secti. || To be in a state of uncertainty, dubitatione mature (see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74): fluctuare.

FLUTTER, TRANS. || Put to flight (*like birds*), fugare.—abigere (e. g. volucres, to drive off). || To hurry the mind, agitare.—solicitare. sollicitum facere.—commovere.—turbare. conturbare. perturbare.

FLUTTER, || Fluttering, vid. || Commotion or hurry of the mind, trepidatio.—tumultus (C. Deiot. 7, 20).—confusio (Fell. 2, 124). To be all in a f., trepidare (*of one or more persons*); perturbatum esse; mentis habitus moveri.

FLUTTERING, a. The nearest subst. are plausus (e. g. alarum, the clapping of the wings).—volatus (e. i., for the flight of birds).

FLUX, fluxus, us (Plin.; also of the fusion of a metal, or the result of it: picem non aliud esse quam combustas resine fluxum, Plin.).—fluxio (e. g. aquarum, C.; sanguinis, ventris, colorum, &c.).—fluxura (Col. 3, 2, 17 and 32).—fluor (f. of the bowels), also solutio et fluor stomachi (Scrib. Larg.). See DYSENTERY. All things are in a state of f., omnibus res quæque minuitur. omnia quasi longinquo ævo fluere videmus (both Aft. Lucr. 2, 68); nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe; cuncta fluunt (O. Met. 15, 178). || Flux (and reflux); see FLOW (of the tides).

FLUX, TRANS. See To MELT, To FUSE.

FLUXION, fluxio (*also as t. i. in Math.*). See FLOW.

FLY, musca. A Spanish f., cantharis: to catch f's, muscas captare: to drive them away, muscas abigere, fugare.

FLY, v. || As a bird, volare (*also imprpr., of things that f. in the air, e. g. smoke, mistle, dart, &c., and likewise of men who run or travel fast*).—volitare (to f. hither and thither, to flutter).—Buiare (to f. in the air, e. g. sails, colours, &c.).—volare (to f. away to a place; also imprpr.; e. g. to Rome, Romam)—advolare (to f. to a place or any place, ad qm or qd; also imprpr.; e. g. to the cavalry, ad equita, i. e. to hasten to them on horseback).—devolare (to f. or hasten down fm any place).—evolare æt. (to f. out of or forth fm, i. e. to hasten fm a spot quickly, e. g. fm the woods, ex silvis).—involare in æt. (to f. into a thing, e. g. in villam, propr. of birds).—prævolare (to f. before or in front).—provolare (to f. forwards, e. g., in primum).—revolare (to f. back, or to hasten back to a place, ad qm, imprpr.).—transvolare in æt. (to f. over, or to the other side, or to hasten over, e. g. in aliam partem). To f. up, evolare. sursum subvolare (*of birds and things*); alis or pennis se levare, also se levare (*only of birds, propr.*).—sublime ferri (*of things without wings*).—displodi. *disijci (to f. into the air with violence, e. g. houses, ships, by explosion): you would have said that he did not travel, but f., volare eum, non ita facere diceret: flying (dishevelled) hair, crines passi; capillus passus. If imprpr. used; see also To HASTEN. An arrow f's fm the bow, sagitta emittitur arcu: to f. in a fly's face (i. e. to bid him defiance), qm provocare: to f. into a passion, iratum ferri; irritari; irâ incendi, exandescere (*the three last, stronger terms*).—|| Fly; to run away, to take to flight (e. g. fm fear), fugam petere, capere, capessere. fugam se mandare, se committere, in fugam se dare, se conferre or (if precipitately) in fugam se conijcere (*all to take to flight, in a general sense*).—terga vertere (*esp. of soldiers*).—in fugam effundi or se effundere (*of a large multitude*).—fugere a or ex qo loco (to f. fm a place).—in fugâ esse (*to be flying*).—diffugere (*of a multitude flying in different directions*).—aufugere (to f. fm a place; absolutely).—effugere (to f. fm or away, propr., to escape by flying; used absolutely, or fm a place, loco, a or ex loco, and imprpr., for to escape a thing, qd).—elabi (*to escape imperceptibly or without being seen, e. g. out of a town, urbe; out of a prison, custodiam, vinculis, &c.*).—fugâ se subtrahere; clam se subducere (*to save oneself by secret flight*). The members of the king's household are flying, sit fuga regis apparitorum: to f. precipitately, precipitem esse mandare fugâ: to f. fm fear, metu perterritum profugere; to any place, fugâ petere locum; confugere or fugam capessere qo: to f. to the camp, in the greatest disorder, fugâ effusa castra petere: to f. in another direction,

flagant petere in aliam partem: *to f. to aby, confugere* or *profugere* ad qm (in order to find protection); *transfugere* ad qm (as deserter); *to f. before aby, fugere* qm; *before athg, fugere, refugere* qd: *to f. fm the field of battle, ex ore de praelio effugere; ex praelio fugere* or (if by vicatib) *elabi*. || *To avoid carefully, fugere, defugere, vitare, devitare, evitare; all with acc. — to f. fm aby, ci decedere* (to get or go out of his way); *cs aditum, sermonenque defugere* (to avoid coming into any contact with him, both Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, str.); *to f. fm the looks of the citizens, conspectum civium profugere; to f. fm aby's presence, se removere a cs conspectu; recedere a cs conspectu; fugere cs conspectum; vitare cs aspectum; to f. fm danger, periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere.*

FLY-BOAT (i. e. a boat built for fast sailing), *prps cercurus*.

FLYER, || *One that has run away; see FUGITIVE.* || *The fly of a jack or machine; *prps libramentum* or *moderamen*.

FLY-FLAP, *cauda* (Mark. 14, 167 and 71, where it is called *muscarum*, an instrument to keep off flies, it being with the ancients an ox-tail).

FOAL, *pullus equi, pullus equinus: fm context pullus only — asellus* (of an ass).

FOAL, *v. parere. pullos parere. fetum ponere* or *procreare*.

FOAM, *s. spuma. See To FOAM.*

FOAM, *v. spumare* (g. t.).—*spumas agere in ore* (to f. at the mouth)—*albescere* (to become white with foam, of water; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24, aqua ex edito desiliens albescit, falls down foaming fm a height).

FOAMY, *spumicus* (V.).—*spumosus* (full of foam, foaming; O. and Plin.).—*spumidus* (full of foam; Appul. Apol. p. 306, 9).—*spumifer* (carrying, having foam, e. p. fons, O.).

FOB, **sacculus braccarum*.

FOB, || *To cheat, vid.* || *To FOR OFF*, a) *A person, qm amovere, remove* or *amolliri* (to get rid of him). *To f. aby off with empty promises, pollicitando lactare cs animum* (Ter.); *lactare qm et se falsa producere: 'to fob off the disgrace of athg,' deducit amolliri* (T.); *by athg, 'excusatione cs rei.*

FOCUS, **quasi focus. *locus*, in quem radii colliguntur. *To collect rays into a f., *radios tanquam in focum quandam colligere.*

FODDER, *pabulum* (for cattle; also = 'forage;' but *pabulatio* is 'foraging')—*pastus* (g. t., food for cattle). *This is good f., hoc pecudes probe alit: to seek f. (of animals), pabulum anquirere: to fetch f. (e. g. of soldiers), pabulari: to send the soldiers out for f., pabulatum (pabulandi causa) milites mittere: to suffer fm the want off f., premi inopiâ pabuli: there is plenty of f., magna copia pabuli suppetit: to cut off the enemy fm the means of getting f., hostem pabulatione intercludere: to go out to fetch or look for f., pabulatum ire or proficisci: the horse takes its f. well, equus libenter cibo utitur.*

FODDER, v. || *To give food, pabulum dare: to f. animals well, largo pastu sustentare: to f. the horses with leaves, equos alere foliis ex arboribus strictis. See To FEED.*

FOE, *See ENEMY.*

FOG, || *A mist, nebula—caligo* (inasmuch as it produces darkness). *A thick f., nebula densa* (opp. nebula subtilis): *a cold f., nebula frigida: the rivers are covered with a thick f., caligant flumina nebulis: a thick f. covered the whole forest and the surrounding country, densa nebula saltum omnem campoque circa texit: that f. is so thick that one can't see, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: the f. rises, nebulæ de terrâ surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: like f., *nebulæ similis.* || *After-grass, fœnum autumnale* or *chordum; to cut it, secare.*

FOGGY, *nebulosus. It is f., cœlum est nebulosum; aer est nebulosus.* || *Dull, vid.*

FOH, *interj. See FIZ.*

FOIBLE, *vitium—vitium mediocre* or *vitium mediocre* et cui ignoscas (H.). *Have you no f.? nullane habes vitia* (H.)? *Every man living has his f's, vitis nemo sine nascitur* (H.): *to confess that one is not without such a f., vitio qd se non carere confiteri* (C.): *to know aby's f., cs molles aditus ac tempora nosse* (his weak side; En. 4, 421). *To have many f's, multis erroribus obnoxius esse: to feel one's f's, minimum in se esse arbitrari* (opp. plurimum sibi confidere, C. Lat. 9, 29). *See also WEAKNESS.*

FOIL, *s. || A blunt sword for fencing, rudis* (with the ancients, a thin rod for fencing)—*gladius* (368)

præpilatus (like our own f's, oft. Hirk. B. Afr. 72): *to fence with f's, batture armis pugnatoris* (Suet. Cal. 54). || *Tinæ l. bractea* (thin metal sheet, copy of gold; Dimin.).—**bractœla auri tremuli; see Juvon. 13, 152.* *To coat a red jewel with silver f., gemmam rubram argenteâ bractea sublinere.* || *That weh recom mends athg by contrast with itself, prps vitium virtuti contrarium, or Crcl.* *To set off athg by a f., *rei pulchritudinem ipsâ altieris rei deformitate illuminare; or *virtutem qm contrarii exemplo vitii commendare.*

FOIL, v. || *To frustrate; e. g. to be foiled in one's expectations or hopes, spe defici; spes ad irritum cadit* or *redugit; spe excidere: if I should be foiled (in my hopes), si spes destituit: to f. aby's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes: thus they were foiled in their enterprise, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit. See To DEFEAT = frustrate.*

FOIN, *s. petitio* (thrust in fencing, &c.).

FOIN, v. *petere qm gladio*—*petitionem conicere* in qm.

FOIST IN, *subdere. sublicere. supponere* (to place athg that is not genuine into the place of that which is; *subdere qd in locum erasorum, Plin.; subdere, supponere* or *sublicere testamentum*)—*interlinere* (e. g. testamentum, to f. words into it). *Foisted in, subditiuus; suppositus; falsus.*

FOISTER, **suppositor* (ast. Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50, where we find the fem. suppositrix)—*subjector* (e. g. testamentorum, C. Cat. 2, 2, 7; also called *elascere* testamentarius).

FOLD, *s. ovile—stabulum* (g. t. for 'stalls' for cattle; for sheep, Varr. R. 2, 5, p. 183, Bipont.).—*septa* (Varr. ib.).—*crates pastorales* (the hurdles). || *Of a garment, plicatura, or (if there are many) plicatura—ruga* (prop. a wrinkle of the skin; then also of a gown, &c.; f. considered as a slight elevation).—*sinus* (the space between the f's, the great f. or hollow made by the manner in wch the ancients used to take up their toga with the left arm; see Macrob. Sat. 2, 9; hence Plin. 35, 8, 34, Climon ... in veste et rugas et sinus invenit). *To hang down in f's, replicari in rugas: to arrange one's dress in graceful f's, collocare vestem* (chlamydem, &c.), *ut apte pendeat* (O.).

FOLD, v. || *To double up, complicare qd* (to f. up; a letter, &c.).—*artare in rugas qd, rugas locare in qâ re* (to f. a garment, ast. Plin. 8, 10, 10; Macrob. Sat. 2, 9). *Athg is folded, replicatur in rugas* (ast. Plin. 17, 14, 24): *to f. back, replicare: to f. one's hands, digitos inter se pectine necere* (O. Met. 9, 299; digitos pectinatum inter se implectere (Plin. 28, 6, 179). *To sit with one's hands folded, palmas in alternas digitorum vicissitudines super genua connectere* (see Appul. Met. 3, p. 129, 34). || *To fold sheep, stabulare* (g. t.).—*includere septis* (of sheep, Varr. R. 2, 5).—*claudere, with or without textis cratibus* (H. Ecod. 2, 45).

FOLDING-DOORS, *fores valvæ—valvæ.*

FOLIAGE, *frons, folia, orum* (leaves in general).—*foliatura* (Vit. 2, 9, med.). *See LEAF* (leaves). *F. of oak, poplar, &c., frons quercnea, populea, &c.*

FOLIO, *liber formæ maxime: in f., formâ maximâ.*

FOLK, *See PEOPLE.*

FOLLOW, 1) || *To follow after, æqui. consequi*—*insequi*. *subsequi* (to f. immediately or close to).—*prosequi* (to f. a certain distance, is mostly used of accompanying aby as a mark of respect, &c.; e. g. funeris exsequias prosequi).—*persequi* (a strengthened sequi, to f. an object with eager or continued pursuit, or up to a certain limit; all with acc.).—*comitari qm* (to accompany aby).—*inter comites cs aspici* (to belong to aby's retinue). *An unusual multitude followed him, stipatus est non usitatâ frequentiâ. to f. aby's colours or standard, signa or castra cs sequi: to f. aby's traces, cs or cs rei vestigia persequi; also persequi qm or qd.* || *To follow' is its translated by ille, when hic describes what precedes; hæc oblectationis, illa (= those wch will f.) necessitatis, C.*

2) *To come after aby or athg* (with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or time); *succedere ci and ci rei* (to f. and take the place, &c. that the other filled)—*exicipere qm and qd* (liter. to take aby or athg up, as it were; i. e. to f. immediately; ead., as in Cæs. B. G. 2, 7, without acc.; see Held, ad loc.).—*continuari ci rei* (to be, as it were, joined on to it; to f. it without any interval; e. g. paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi). *To f. aby* (as his successor), *succedere in cs locum, or succedere only; on the throne, regno; in cs locum suffici* (to be elected in the national assembly as aby's successor): *the consuls f. each other in a different order in different*

(historians), alter apud alios consules ordinati sunt: summer f.'s winter, hiemem aestas excipit: day f.'s night, noctem dies consequitur: one age f.'s another, aetas succedit aetati: one misfortune f.'s another, *malum excipit malum: one fraud f.'s another, fallacia alia aliam trudit (Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 39): to let the act immediately f. the resolution, consiliis facta jungere.

3) To proceed or result f'm a thg, sequi, consequi qd (e.g. poena scelus sequitur; terrorum pallor consequitur).—manare ex qâ re (to f. fm it; e.g. faults are followed by sins, peccata ex vitis manant).—effici, confici ex qâ re (as philos. t. t. 'to be inferred from'; e.g. fm the premises, ex propositis eff.; f'm a syllogism, ex ratiocinatione conf.; hence it f.'s, inde sequitur or efficitur or patet; ex quo effici cogique potest, i. e. hence the conclusion may be drawn). Hence it follows, sequitur (with ut, or acc. and inf.); sequitur igitur or enim (¶) Not inde or ex quo sequitur; ex quo efficitur: what, then, f'm fm this? quid igitur? quid ergo est? quid postea? thus it f.'s, that &c., ita fit, ut &c.: the one f.'s fm the other, alterum alteri consequens est. ¶ To follow, in negative and interrogative clauses, is often best translated by continuo; continuo? (e.g. non continuo, si me in gregem sciariorum contuli, sum sciaricus, it does not f. that I am an assassin, because &c.—si malo careat, continuo frui summo bono? if he is exempt fm evil, does it f. that he enjoys the height of happiness?)

4) To be guided by aby's example, &c., sequi qm or qd (g. t.).—auctoritate cs moveri (to allow oneself to be influenced by aby's authority; to f. aby's counsel, &c.).—ci obtemperare (to make one's own wishes yield to those of another).—dicto cs audientem esse (to obey aby's commands). To f. aby's opinion, views, &c., sententiam cs sequi; sententiam cs probare (to approve of them); aby's advice ought to have been followed, cs consilium valde debebat or debuit: to f. no guide but oneself, suo uti ingenio: f. my advice! mihi crede! or crede mihi! (i. e. let me prevail on you to do what I am doing, or to act like me; see C. Tus. 1, 31): to f. a physician's prescriptions, legibus medici se obligare; praeceptis medici uti (aft. O. A. 3, 440): not to f. them, menditis praecepta negligere (aft. Plin. Pan. 22, 3): to f. one's own inclinations, animi impetum sequi.

5) To be of aby's party, cs partis or partium esse; cs partes or causam sequi; cs sectam sequi (this esp'y but not solely of a philosophical sect), cum qo facere; ab or cum qo stare; cs rebus studi or favere; cs esse studiosus: some f. one party, some another, alii alias partes fovent.

5) To follow a trade or profession, facere (e.g. mercatorem, piraticam)—facitare (e.g. artem, medicinam)—exercere (e.g. artem, medicinam, studia)—colere (e.g. artes studique; agrum, the plough).—tractare (e.g. artem).—studere ei rei (e.g. agriculturæ; literis). To f. one's own business, sua negotia obire; suas res administrare: to f. the law, ad iuris studium se conferre.

6) As follows (in a narration, to introduce a speech, &c.): he spoke as f.'s, hæc locutus est; his ferme verbis usus est; in hunc modum locutus fertur. See 'to this effect.'

FOLLOWER, asœcia (a dependent on a noble, mostly in a contemptuous sense; then also, e.g. a disciple, scholar, esp'y of a philosopher, and a follower of a philosophical sect; ¶) sœctor and asœctor, in this sense, belong to the silv. age).—socius. amicus (a companion, friend).—sautor. studiosus cs (a favourer, supporter).—cultor. admirator (an admirer).—gregalis (a companion, comrade, in a bad sense). The f.'s of aby (in a political sense), qui sentiunt cum qo; qui stant cum or ab qo; qui faciunt cum qo; qui cs partibus favent; qui ci student. cs sectam secuti (esp'y in a philosophical, but also in a political sense; e.g. L. 8, 19, prp Vitruvius sectamque ejus secuti). ¶ For the followers of philosophical sects, the Latin has also proper appellatives; e.g. the followers of Pythagoras, Socrates, Democritus, Epicurus, Pythagoræi, Socratici, Democritici, Epicurei (or Democriti, Epicuri, &c., sectam secuti).

FOLLOWING, sequens or insequens, secutus or insecutus (used when a real following is spoken of, always in ref. to something going before, which is also frequently mentioned before; e.g. to create tribunes for the f. year, in insequentem annum tribunos creare, L. 5, 36: there are many festivals in the f. month, sequens mensis complures dies feriatis habet, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24), 4, where September had been previously spoken of; wch deduce the f. emperors also used on their seals, quâ imagine insecuti quoque principes signarunt, Suet. Oct. (369)

50).—ci proximus. secundus ab qo (that f.'s aby in order or succession; of persons).—adjacens (that lies near; of things).—futurus. venturus. posterus (of succession in time). The f. day, dies posterus (as opp. to to-day or yesterday); dies sequens or insequens (the day wch follows an occurrence, &c.; see Suet. Tib. 18; Dom. 16): on the f. day (he did this or that, &c.).—postero die; postridie (ejus diei): all f. ages, omnis perpetuas consequens temporis. ¶ If in narrative ref. be made to a point mentioned in the next words, then 'following' must be rendered by a demonstrative, esp'y by hic, hæc, hoc; sometimes by ille, illa, illud; e.g. he spoke the following words; see 'as follows,' under TO FOLLOW, 6). In the same manner hoc.... illud must be employed for the English, this (the foregoing).... the following; e.g. these things refer to enjoyment, the f. to the necessities of life, hæc oblectationis, illa necessitatibus (see C. Ecl. p. 75).

FOLLY, ¶ As state; quality of mind, stultitia. dementia. fatuitas. insipientia. dementia. amentia. delirium. [SRN. of adj. in FOOTLISH.] That is a very great f., there can be no greater f., quo nihil est stultius: I consider it the height of f. to &c., summæ dementiae esse judicio, with infin.; or quid est stultius, quam...? To have reached such a height of f., eo dementiae progressum esse. ¶ A foolish action or deed, 'stulte or inepte factum; stultitia. It is f. to &c., stultitia est (qd facere). To commit a f., stulte or imprudenter facere (fm imprudence): to commit all sorts of f., omnia stulte facere: to bear aby's f.'s, cs stultitias ferre: to give way or to submit to aby's f.'s and absurdities, cs stultitias et ineptias devorare: an excess of f., insanis. deliratio. mentis alienatio. ¶ Depravity, pravitas. improbitas (moral perverseness, that tends to).

FOMENT, fovere qd.—ci rei fomenta adhibere or admoovere.

FOMENTATION, ¶ As action, fatus, Æs (Plin.). [fomentatio, Ulp.] ¶ As application, fomentum (a warming application).—maignementis (a softening application). To apply a f., fomentum corpori admoovere (Cels.). warm f.'s, fomenta calida.

FOMENTER, concitator. —concitator et instimulor (exciter of disturbances, &c.). See EXCITER.

FOND, ¶ Foolish, vid. ¶ Indulgent to excess, indulgens. perindulgens. nimis indulgens. ¶ Attached to, &c., deditus ci or ci rei.—studiosus cs or cs rei.—addictus ci or ci rei. Jn. addictus et deditus.—devotus ci or ci rei (stronger term). Jn. deditus devotusque. To be f. of, amare qd (to like or love it); delectari or oblectari qâ re (to delight in a thg); qâ re gaudere (to take great pleasure in a thg): to be f. of aby, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore amplecti; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore habere; to be very f. of aby, cs esse cupidissimum: to be f. of a thg (i. e. of eating a thg), qd appetere; cs rei appetentem or cupidum or avidum esse (to long for or lust after it); he was very f. of small fish, pisciculos minutos maxime appetebat: not to be f. of a thg, qd aspernere, aspernari (to despise a thg); aspernari not used in the gold. age): to be f. of strong drink, vino deditum esse: to be f. of pleasure, voluptatibus se dedere: to be excessively f. of music, penitus se dedere musicis (i. e. to devote oneself entirely to it). ¶ Wanton, trifling, vid.

FOND or FONDLE, blandiri ci (with words and gestures).—permulcere qm; also with addition of manu (to stroke with one's hand).—amplexari et osculari qm (to embrace aby).

FONDLING. See A FAVORITE.

FONDLY, ¶ With great affection, ardentem. vehementer. cum vi or cum impetu (ardently).—blande. amanter (tenderly, lovingly).—pie (with the love of a parent).—animo or ex animo (with all one's heart: opp. simulatione, simulate). To look f. on aby, prps molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609).—¶ Foolishly, vid.

FONDNESS, ¶ Tenderness. See AFFECTION, LOVE. ¶ Foolishness, vid.

FONT, baptisterium (βαπτιστήριον, later only).

FOOD, alimenta. penus (g. t. for victuals; alimenta, mostly with ref. to the wants of an individual; penus, to the wants of a whole family, = provisions).—cibus. esca ('food'; meat, opp. drink, cf. C. Fin. 1, 11; 2, 28; cibus, natural f., as a means of nourishment; esca, the f. that is artificially prepared as a dish; hence cib. also of the f. of brutes; but esca only a bait, prepared, as it were, like a dish, and set before them).—cibaria (the most general and usual sorts of f.).—edulia (savory and select sorts of f.). To take f., cibum capere, sumere, or (of the habi) cibum capessere (e.g. animalia

cibum partim dentibus capessunt): to take too much *f.*, little *f.*, &c., see 'to eat much, little, &c.'; to abstain *fm* food, cibo se abstinere; jejunare (so fast): to digest one's *f.*, cibum conficere or concoquere: to give *aby* nothing but his *f.*, qm nunquam salario, cibariis tantum sustentare (Suet. Tib. 46).

FOOL, *s.* || A silly fellow or person, homo stultus, homo fatuus, homo insipiens, homo demens. See FOOLISH for *syn.* of *adj.*—A great *f.*, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus his terque (aft. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, extr.): a little *f.*, stultulus, homunculo (as term of contempt); capitulum (in a joking manner: *c.* a droll or amusing little *f.*); lepidum caput, in Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25): to pretend to be a *f.*, stultitiam simulare: to play the *f.*, simulatore stultitiae induere: to make a *f.* of *aby*, qm stultum reddere; qm infutare (if = deceive, take in, vid.): to act like a *f.*, stulte, stolidè, dementer facere: to be *f.* enough to believe *aby*, stolidè or dementer credere: to spend one's time, money, &c. like a *f.*; see 'to root away.' I consider him a great *f.*, indeed, who &c., his stulte facere duco, qui &c.: unless *f.* are absolute *f.*, nisi plane fatui sunt (C.): he made his pupils greater *f.* by half than they were when he received them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores, quam acceperat: he is not such a *f.* as you would take him to be, præter speciem sapit or callidus est (aft. Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49, 'præter speciem stultus es'). (I see) you are no fool, haud stulte sapis. Prov. Every one has a *f.* in his sleeve; see 'has his hobby.' O you good, easy *f.*! O tuam mansuetudinem! that man is an absolute *f.*, hoc homine nihil potest esse dementius. Leave off playing the *f.* in that way, quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias. || A person not in his right senses, mente captus, vesanus, delirus. *syn.* in MAD. || Professional jester, coprea (at court)—sannio (that amuses by gestures in general)—scurra (a person who amused the company by his wit at the table of the rich Romans)—macrus (in the Aetolian plays of the Romans, aft. Diom. 488. Putsch.). To play the *f.*, coprea personam tueri or sustinere; *coprea parte agere.

FOOL'S-CAP, || PROPR. *coprea pileus (the head-dress of a court buffoon). || Paper of a largish size, charta major; charta majore modulo; macrocolium (the last with ref. to the paper used by the ancients, C. and Plin.: the different sorts were, charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia). See PAPER.

FOOL, *v.* TRANS. ludere, ludibrio habere, ludificari (to make or render an object of derision)—illudere (to make game of). To *f.* *aby* with vain hopes, qm spe lactare et producere [= deceive, cheat, vid.]. || To fool away: to *f.* away one's time, tempus perdere lascivendo (aft. O. Met. 11, 286); tempore abuti: to *f.* away one's money, effundere, profundere (to spend without use; *e. g.* pecuniam, patrimonium); dissipare (to dissipate; *e. g.* patrimonium, possessiones); lacerare (to ruin; *e. g.* rem suam, bona patria): to *f.* *aby* out of his money, qm circumdudere or circumvertere argento, qm emungere argento, perfabricare qm (all Com. only).

FOOL, *v.* INTRANS. Jocari, ludere, ludos facere.—nugari, nugas agere (to commit absurdities)—jocularia fundere, ridicula jactitare (the two last, L. 7, 7): to *f.* with *aby*, cum qd ludere, jocari, joca agere.

FOOLERY, nugæ, ineptiæ (stuff). A truce to that *f.*! quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias!

FOOLHARDINESS, stolidà audaciâ.—temeritas (temerity).—stolidà fiducia (a foolish confidence in oneself).

FOOLHARDY, stolidè or stulte ferox. stolidà audaciâ ferox. stolidæ audaciæ. Jn. stolidus feroxque.—temerarius (rash).

FOOLISH, stultus (*f.*, *fm* want of practical wisdom, *μωρός*; opp. prudens, of persons or things)—fatuus (silly; *fm* want of judgement)—stolidus (*fm* want of reasonable moderation; *fm* brutality)—demens (that has lost his head; who acts senselessly)—ineptus (without good sense)—insulsus (absurd)—mente captus, vesanus (insane, mad)—ridiculus (amusing, like a fool)—mirus (strange). *A. f.* affair or thing, mira res; mirum negotium: a *f.* fellow (i. e. droll), ridiculum caput. I consider it very foolish to &c., summæ dementiæ ease judico, with following infn.

FOOLISHLY, stulte, stolidè, dementer, inepte. imprudenter, insipienter. *syn.* in FOOLISH. To believe *aby* *f.*, qd stolidè or dementer credere.

FOOLISHNESS. See FOLLY.

FOOT, || The limb, so called, PROPR. and IM-PROPR. pes,—calx (the heel). To come, travel, &c. on *f.*, pedibus ire, venire; iter facere: he goes on *f.*, (370)

pedibus incedit: to sere on *f.*, pedibus merere or stipendia facere; stipendia pedestria facere (L. 7, 13): to fight on *f.* (of cavalry), pedibus praeliari; also descendere or desilire ex equis (to dismount in order to fight on *f.*): to make the cavalry fight on *f.*, equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes: the cavalry fought on *f.*, pugna it ad pedes: to throw oneself at *aby*'s feet, ad pedes *cs* se abijcere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes *ci* or ad genua *cs* procumbere; ad pedes *cs* procurrere; ad pedes *cs*, ad genua *ci* accidere; genibus *cs* advolvi; posterem se et supplicare *ci* (as supplicant); se *ci* pro qd supplicem obijcere; supplicare *ci* pro qd: to lie at *aby*'s feet, ad pedes *cs* jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere: to have sore or bad feet, pedibus non valere; pedibus captum esse: one who has sore or bad feet, pedibus æger; male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): not to be able to go on *f.* any longer, usum pedum amississe: to set *f.* in any place, pedem ponere in locum or in loco: not to stir a *f.*, beyond &c., nusquam longius vestigium movere: not to set a *f.* out of doors, pedem *e* domo non efferre; pedem *e* domo non egrèdi: to tread on *aby*'s *f.*, pede suo pedem *ci* premere: to tread or trample *aby* under *f.*, pedibus qm concutere, proculcare (prop. and without pedibus; also impropr., see Lat. Dict.). To put the best *f.* foremost, pleno gradu tendere; gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: a journey on *f.*, iter pedestre: to take a journey on *f.*, iter pedibus ingredi; iter pedibus facere, conficere: one that walks on *f.*, pedes: a kick with the *f.*, *pedis ictus: the extremity of the *f.*, or the point or tip of the *f.*, pes ultimus; digiti (pedia) summi (the tips of the toes): the sole of the *f.*, vola: relating to the sole of the *f.*, plantaris: down to the sole of the *f.*, usque ad imos pedes. A covering for the feet, pedum tegmen (*e. g.* to have a certain covering for the feet, qd tegmine pedum indui, T. Ann. 1, 41, 1); fascia pedalis (a tie for the feet): a snare for the feet, pedica: disease of the *f.*, pedum vitium: he tramples under *f.* the rights of the people, omnia jura populi obtritet: to trample under *f.* all divine and human rights, omnia divina humanaque jura permiscere: the usage or ceremony of kissing *aby*'s *f.*, *mos pedis osculandi: to admit *aby* to kiss one's *f.*, *ci* porrigere osculandum sinistram pedem (aft. Sen. Benef. 2, 12, 1). || The lowest part of a thigh, pes (*e. g.* of a table, a bench): the *f.* of a column, basis (the lower square part of which was called plinth or plinthus): the *f.* of a mountain, radices montis (not pes, montis: at the *f.* of the mountain, in radicibus montis; in infimo monte; sub jugo montis: at the very *f.* of the mountain, in imis montis radicibus (*e. g.* ferri, of a river): the town is situated at the *f.* of the mountain, oppidum monti subiectum est. || At the *f.* of a thigh, *e. g.* of a letter, it is to be rendered by 'extremus,' if the very last part of a thigh is meant; *e. g.* the letter at the *f.* of which &c., epistola, in qua extrema &c. || A foot as a measure, pes (also with the addition of porrectus, if it runs in one line, and with the addition of contractus, if it forms an angle: see Nitsch, Beschreibung des häuslichen, &c. Zustandes der Römer, vol. 1, p. 525): one *f.* large, or in size, pedalis (in general, one *f.* long, high, &c., but it may also mean 'a *f.* in diameter,' *e. g.* of the sun; C. Acad. pr. 2, 26, 82). || pedaneus post-Class.—pedem longus (one *f.* long): two feet large, bipedalis: half a *f.* large, semipedalis: one *f.* and a half large, sesquipedalis: five feet high, quinque pedes altus: ditches five feet deep, fossæ quinque pedes altæ: I don't see a single *f.* of land in Italy, wch &c., pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui &c. || Infantery, vid. || IM-PROPR. To set (a thigh) on *f.*, qd introducere (to introduce); qd movere, commovere (*e. g.* to set on *f.* something new, nova quadam comm. C. Acad. 2, 6, 18); initium *cs* rei facere or pellere (to start *aby*, to make the beginning with it; *e. g.* sermonis init. pell. C. Brut. 87, 297); mentionem *cs* rei movere (to cause the mention of a thing to be made, or resolution respecting a thing to be adopted; see L. 28, 11).

FOOT, *v.* TRANS. and INTRANS. || To kick, spurn, vid. || To new sole boots, *calceas soleas suffigere. || To walk on foot, see FOOT. || To foot it, see TO DANCE.

FOOT-BALL. See the different sorts of balls, known to the Romans, under BALL.

FOOT-BATH, *lavatio pedum: to take a *f.-b.*, lavare pedes. See FOOT-PAN.

FOOT-BOARD, scamnum. dim. scabellum (low bench, either for sitting on or for resting the foot upon).

FOOT-BOY, puer (or servus) a pedibus; also a pedibus only: my *f.-b.*, puer, cui do mandata (aft. Juv. 6, 354).

FOOT-BREADTH, *latitudo pedis or pedalis.
FOOT-BRIDGE, ponticulus (a small bridge for foot-passengers).

FOOT-CLOTH, tapes (but only in the pl.).

FOOT-GUARDS, delecta manus, quæ principis corpus domumque custodit.—stipatores corporis.—delecta manus, quam principes præsidii causâ circa se habet.

FOOTING, || Ground, solum (e.g. ground to stand on); see also Ground. || The firm planting of the foot, or power of planting it firmly. To get a firm f., firmiter insistere. firmo gradu consistere (prop.). consistere (improp.): I can't get a firm f., gradus instabilis me fallit; vestigium fallit (prop.). I am slipping; sistere non possum (improp. see Bencke, Justin 11, 1, 6): there is no getting a firm f., qd vestigium fallit or non recipit: those that could not get a firm f., ii, quos gradus instabilis fefellit (Curt. 7, 11, 6): (a place) where one cannot get a firm f., lubricus. || Condition, state, settlement, modus (the measure, as it were, according to which or by which a thing is to be done).—ratio (method of proceeding).—mos (custom). To place a thing on a fixed f., *certum cs rei modum constituere: to place (a thing) on the old f., in pristinum restituere; ad antiquum morem revocare: to restore a thing to its old f. (of intimacy) with a thing, qm restituere in cs veterem gratiam; restituere qm ei: to place a province on the same f. as the rest, provinciam in eandem conditionem, quam ceteras, vocare: to live with a thing on an equal f., ex pari ex æquo vivere cum qo: to be on a very intimate f. with a thing, familiariter uti qo; familiaritatem habere cum qo.

FOOTMAN, a pedibus (puer or servus).—pedissæquus (a slave who accompanies or attends his master on his walks).

FOOTPAD, grassator (one that will lie in ambush for people coming out of the town; see interpp. to Suet. Cas. 72, extr. and Oct. 32).—latro (g. t.).

FOOTPATH, semita. crepidio semitæ (the side-path for foot-passengers; trottoir in French).—callis. trames. SYN. in WAY.

FOOT-PAN, labrum (g. t.).—alveus (a tub).—solum (a sort of metal pan or vessel used for bathing in general).

FOOT-RACE, cursus certamen. curriculum. To run a f.-r., cursu certare.

FOOT-SOLDIER, pedes, ytis. To serve as a f.-s., see 'To serve on Foot.'

FOOT-STALK, pediculus.—petilulus.

FOOT-STEP, vestigium. To follow a thing's f.s., vestigis cs instare; qm vestigis sequi (poet. vestigia cs legere).—(improp.) vestigis cs ingredi; vestigia cs premere (i. e. to follow his example); vestigia cs implere, persequi; qm ipsius vestigis persequi (to follow them exactly).

FOOTSTOOL, scabellum.

FOOT-TRAP, stimulus (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, in which passage it is thus defined, talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixis, quæ tota in terram infodiebatur, &c.; stilus cæcus is, according to Hirt. B. Afr. 31, the same thing).—murex ferreus (a square iron machine, which always turned its points or spikes upwards, wherever way it was thrown, Curt. 4, 13, 36).—pedica (snare, for catching an animal by the foot).

FOP, homo ineptus (absurd, empty personage).—homo putidus (affected in manner).—trossulus (an empty fellow, a coxcomb; see Ruhnck. Sen. Ep. 76, 1).—homo elegans or elegantior (very particular in his dress).—bellus homunculus (a spruce young fellow, a dandy, Farr. in Gall. 13, 11, med.).—homo pumicatus (liter. one that smoothes his skin with pumice, out of vanity, a 'petit maitre'; see Plin. Ep. 2, 11, extr.).—homo vulsus (one that has his hair pulled out of his face to look smooth; see Spald. Q. 2, 5, 12, p. 265).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsulâ totus (our, 'as if taken out of a band-box', Sen. Ep. 115, 2).—trossulus (see above) meant anciently eques Romanus, but was used as an epithet towards the end of the republic; see Ruhnck. Sen. 76: an old amorous f., cana culex (as epithet in Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12): like a f., elegantior (e.g. dress, cultus): to behave like a f., *inepte se gerere.

FOPPERY, || Affection of show, *putidæ ineptiæ.

FOPFISH, || Foolish, vid. || Vain in show or of dress, bellus.—inanis. vanus. futillis.

FOPFISHLY, e.g. to behave f., *inepte se gerere.

FOPFISHNESS. See FOPPERY.

FOR, prep. || In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, in exchange of, or denoting resemblance; pro with abl.—loco cs or cs rei (in a thing's place): to die for a thing, mori pro qo: to pay or give two *minas for a thing, duas minas dare pro re: to have heard

for certain, pro certo habere: to buy, sell, for ready money, præstati pecuniâ or præstentibus numis qd emere or vendere: to exchange life for death, mortem cum vitâ commutare: to change the profession of war for that of a husbandman, studium belli gerendi agriculturâ commutare: to learn a thing by heart word for word, ad verbum ediscere: to copy an author word for word, auctorem ad verbum transcribere (Plin. Hist. Nat. præfat. § 22): to carry a thing away for dead, qm pro mortuo auferre: to take a thing for granted, sumere or habere or putare pro certo: to give a thing in exchange for something else, mutare qd qâ re or cum qâ re; permutare qd qâ re. to serve for wages, mercede conductum esse: I don't do it for money, non quaero pecuniam: a thing that may be had for money, venalis; pretio venalis (also of persons): for money, or for reward, pretio; pretio motus, adductus (i. e. for a recompense; e.g. to do a thing). || If the definite price of a thing is stated (e.g. to buy a thing for twenty talents), the abl. is used to express the price; after indef. sums, *for a low, high price, &c., the genitives magni, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minimi, &c., are used, and also after æstimare; aft. verbs of 'buying and selling,' the following stand in abl., magno, permagno, plurimo, parvo, nihilo: what would I not give for it? quidnam darem? to give (or be willing to give) or pay any price whatever for an object, quovis pretio qd redimere velle: for how much? quanti? to pay too much for a thing, male emere: to make a thing pay for a thing (improp. i. e. to punish him), gratiam ei referre: I shall have to pay for my folly, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (Com.). what do (or will) you sell that for? quanti hoc constat? what will you take for it? quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis? what or how much did you give for it? quanti rem emisti? what do you give (or pay) for board, lodging, and tuition? quanti cenas, habitas doceris? for nothing, gratis, sine mercede. SYN. gratis et sine mercede (opp. mercede; for wages or pay), gratuito (without interested motives, merely from kindness, opp. mercede, as S. Jug. 85, 8): to do a thing for nothing, qd gratis et sine mercede facere: you shall have it for nothing, gratis tibi constat; gratuitum esse: to count or reckon for nothing, pro nihilo putare, habere, ducere, æstimare; also nihilo and nihil æstimare. || Denoting intention of going to, towards, ad or in qm locum: to set sail for any place, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere qo; petere or tenere locum (e.g. Diam petentes primo ad Mœniam tenuerunt, L.; ten. = cursum tenere): he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit, quo tendebat: to set sail for Macedonia, classe navigare in Macedoniam: the place I am bound for, *locus, quo proficisci fassus sum: to set out for any place, ire, proficisci qo. || In favour of; for the use of: on account of or for the sake of, pro with abl. (but only in cases in which contra or adversus would express the contrary notion; the primary notion of 'for' or 'in a thing's place' being always prominent).—secundum with acc. (in accordance with, but never expressing, like ex, causality).—in usum or gratiam cs (in favour of a thing, for a thing's advantage, use, &c.). To vote for a thing (e.g. at an election, &c.), suffragio suo ornare qm; suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus; suffragari ei ad munus (see Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8; 8, 23, 2; C. Off. 1, 39, 138): to vote for such or such a thing, suffragari ei rei (i. e. to decide in favour of it; e.g. cs consilio): to intercede for a thing, deprecari pro qo: he said a great deal for our side, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit: to speak for and against a thing, de qâ re in utramque partem or in contrarias partes disputare (opp. pro et contra): a good deal may be said both for and against the zeal you display in your duty, either that... or that, &c. de officio tuo in utramque partem disputari potest; vel in eam... vel in eam (see C. de Die. 11, 27, 7): I neither speak for the matter nor against it, neque ullam in partem discepto: to be for or against a law (of two parties), favere adversarique legi (see L. 34, 1); suadere, dissuadereque legem (to advise or oppose its adoption; see L. 45, 21, comp. with 34, 1): a thing makes for the opposite party, qd facit or (of a thing personified) stat ab adversario; qd facit or (of a thing personified) stat cum adversario: to be for a thing's advantage, e re cs esse; ci prodesse or utile esse; qm juvare: for my advantage or interest, e re mæ; for the advantage or interests of the state, e republicâ: to lay aside his party-feeling for the sake of the state, studium republicæ (dat.) dimittere (Cæs. B. C. 1, 8; cf. inimicitias suas republicæ condonare, C.; largiri, T.).—Often 'for' in similar phrases is expressed by the dative only; e.g. to demand a thing for a thing, a qo petere

cl qd: we are not preparing ourselves for the school, but for life, non scholæ, sed vitæ discimus: for the public or general welfare, omnium salutis causâ. || Towards, in, adversus (both with acc. in a friendly as well as a hostile sense);—erga (in a friendly sense only; e. g. love for aby, amor in or erga qm). || In many instances, however, an oblique case is sufficient to express 'for': e. g. a remedy for fear, remedium timoris (or timori); love for aby, amor cs; care for you, vestri cura: an oblique case must not, however, be used unless where it is quite free from ambiguity: an oblique case (only the dative) will also suffice aff. certain adjectives; e. g. after 'fit', 'convenient', &c.; but also the gen. is used instead; e. g. anxious for alth, studiosus cs rei. So after 'it is becoming' or 'unbecoming' for aby, decet or dedecet qm. || In proportion, according to, pro (different both from secundum, which denotes accordance, and from ex, which implies causality): for my pari, pro meâ parte (i. e. according to the measure of my strength; see quidem has been generally explained 'I for my pari': but Hand shows that this force does not belong to it, but that of an affirmative particle, the affirmation referring to the speaker. Since, however, 'I for my pari' is often little more than this, affirming that the speaker will do so and so, whether others do or not, 'I for my pari' is often sufficiently translated by quidem): every one for himself, pro sua quisque parte: for so great a victory there was but little bloodshed, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit: they are very few for the number of the well-disposed, pro multitudine bene sentientium admodum pauci: they thought that, for their numbers and their military glory, their territory was too confined, pro multitudine hominum et pro gloriâ belli angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Cæsar). Another Crcl. by which this proportional 'for' is translated is with ut, where 'esse' or 'expectari poterat' must be supplied; e. g. he was learned for those times, erat, ut temporibus illis (sc. esse poterat) eruditus. So; a rich man for those times, ut tum erant tempora, dives: an eloquent man for a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet (Np.). || Denoting purpose, etc. by the gerundive, or by the gerund in the gen. with 'causa' or by the acc. with ad; e. g. Antigonus delivered up the corpse of Eumenes to his friends for interment, Antigonus Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepellendum tradidit: for the purpose of foraging, pabulandi causâ (e. g. tres legiones mittere): for the purpose of laying Cæliberia waste, ad depopulandum Cæliberiam. By later writers the participle fut. act. is used in similar cases after verbs denoting or implying motion. To do alth f. the purpose of &c., facere qd eo consilio, ut &c. 'For' may also be translated by the supine: for the purpose of imploring, &c., (veniunt) rogatum, &c.; and by ut or qui with subj. || Denoting duration of time; e. g. for ten days, per decem dies. It may also be rendered by the acc., but with this difference, that 'per' points out more exactly the uninterrupted duration of time; and by inter of what has or has not occurred within a space of past time, Germani inter quatuordecim dies tectum non subierunt (Cæsar): to give aby a pension for life, *qm annuus, dum vivit, præbitis sustentare: for a short time, paullisper; ad tempus (only for a while).—parumper (for a short while): for a few days, in paucos dies: they have water on board for forty-five days, aqua diurnum quinquæ et quadraginta in nave est: for ever, in omne tempus: in perpetuum; perpetuo (Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13); in æternum (as L. 4, 4; in æternum urbe conditâ); in omnem vitam: for life; as Sen. Ep. 108, ci rei in omnem vitam renunciare: for days and days, dies continuos complures (e. g. in litore facere): for the time to come; see 'FOR THE FUTURE': for the present; see PRÆSENT: for once, non plus quam semel (not more than once): once for all, semel; e. g. ut semel dicam (see Spald. G. 5, 13, 3): to ask the use of his father's chariot for a day, in diem currus paternos rogare (O. Met. 2, 48). || A denoting the time for which some arrangement is now made, only in with acc. he invited him for the next day, (ad cenam) invitavit in posterum diem: the auction is fixed for January, auctio constituta est in mensem Januarium: not only for the present, but for next year, nec in præsens modo sed in venientem annum. || As far as, or according to (e. g. my knowledge): for alth I know, quantum sciam; quod quidem non audierimus (as far as I have heard or learnt). || Concerning: as for me, you, such or such a thing, &c.; see CONCERNING: it is not for me (i. e. not my business), hoc non meum est; hæc non meæ sunt partes: so much for that (i. e. concerning that point), hæc hactenus; de his

hactenus: thus much for direction (i. e. regarding it), hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicere: it is not for a young man to, &c., non decet juvenem (with following infin. e. g. to do alth of that description, tale quid facere; see also TO BECOME). || Notwithstanding; e. g. for all that (spraking of dangers for instance) the ranks remained immovable, or the soldiers kept their ground, for some time, tamen (e. g. in tot circumstantibus malis) mansit aliquamdiu immotus acies: for all my entreaties, quamquam sepe eum rogaveram: he encountered many dangers, but for all that (he was not disheartened), multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perperas, &c.: for all its fine name, qui tamen tanto nomine quam sit parvus videt (C. de Rep.): for all his old age and grey head, he is a fool, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem: but for all their years, they were both of them young in mind, sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant: they were found out, for all their miserable appearance, nescitabantur tamen in tantâ deformitate: for all my entreaties, he returned to Rome, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: for all his cries, licet altâ voce clamaret: but for all that, atqui (as waiting a preceding proposition, and opposing to it something stronger or more certain). || Denoting adherence, the being favorably inclined towards: to be for alth, cs rei amicum, amantem esse: to be for a free government, reipublicæ liberæ esse amicum; libertatis esse amantem: those that are for the king, regii (i. e. the king's party): to be for the Persians, Persarum esse studiosum or fautorem; cum Persis facere; Persarum rebus or Persis favere. See 'to be aby's FOLLOWER'.—|| Denoting propensity, e. g. for drink, vinolentia: to have an inclination for alth, inclinatum, proclivem, pronium esse ad qd (the latter bent on alth): taste for alth, see TASTE. || Respecting aby or alth; e. g. to fear for aby, meture, præmeture, timere, prætimere (†) ci: to fear for oneself, suis rebus or sibi suisque rebus timere ('pro se adire sollicitudinem', Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1, is an affected expression): to entertain great fears for the state, de republicâ valde timere. || Against, with a tendency to resist: e. g. to provide wood for the winter, providere ligna in hiemem. || Denoting use or remedy; e. g. to be good for alth, mederi ci rei; remedio esse ad qd; utilem esse contra qd or ci rei or adversus morbum (C.); prodesse adversus qd or ci rei (as well of medicines as other things); salutarem esse ad qd; prodesse ad qd (e. g. ad morsus serpentum); valere adversus qd; efficacem esse contra qd: to give such a medicine for the dropsy, medicamentum dare ad aquam intercutem (C.): do you know of any remedy for it? num medicinam hujus rei invenire potes? is there no remedy for it? huic morbo nullane est adhibenda curatio? (see C. Tusc. 3, 2, 4.) or nullanne huic morbo medicinam facere potes? || Denoting the use to which alth is to be put: to be good for alth, ad qd or ci rei utile esse; usui esse: for nothing, ad nullam rem utile: fit for alth; see FIT. || Because, by reason of, on account of (denoting cause): for fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus: for this reason, propter hanc causam; ob eam causam: for certain reasons, certis de causis: to like aby for his sweet disposition, qm pro ejus suavitatis amare: for good reasons, justis de causis: to have good reasons for alth, cum causâ qd facere; non sine gravi causâ qd facere: for that reason, eâ de causâ; ob or propter eam causam: for more than one reason, aliquot de causis: to be praised for alth, cs rei nomine laudari: for your sake, tuâ causâ: for the sake of age and honour, ætatis atque honoris gratiâ: to entreat aby for heaven's sake, qm per deos orare or obtestari (S.). || As: to take for granted, asumere or habere or putare pro certo; pro explorato habere: you have taken for granted that the Gods are blessed, deos beatos esse suspensisti: it is taken for granted by the philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: to know alth for certain, rem exploratam habere; qd certe or pro certo scire; qd certis auctoribus compariasse: I know for certain, certum scio: certo scio: certo comperi: certum or pro certo habeo: to take (aby or alth) for a model, qm sibi imitandum proponere; proponere sibi qm ad imitandum; qd exemplum sibi deligere; also imitari only: qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exemplum assumere. || For (in negative sentences) denoting a preventive cause: you will not be able to see the sun for the multitude of their darts, solem præ jaculorum multitudine non videbitis (L.): the decree could not be heard for the clamour, decetum exaudiri præ strepitu et clamore non potuit.—(see præ must not be used of a

positive case: to leap for joy, gaudio or lætitiā [not præ gaudio] exultare; but we may say præ gaudio vix complētem esse animi, because the joy is what nearly prevents a man from being himself.—|| *Denoting motive or reason: what for? cur? quam ob rem? quapropter? quā de causā? quid est, quod &c.?* (asking for the motive of althg): *what are you doing that for? cur hoc facis?*—|| MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES: *for good, in omne tempus: he has given up althg for good, ci rei in omnem vitam renunciātum est: for one's life; e. g. don't tell ably for your life, cave, ne dicas or dixeris: to be at a loss for; e. g. for a proper expression, verbis satis dicere non possum: one feels at a loss for words to express althg, verbis qd dici non potest.*—|| *For* often stands before the subject of an infn., and must be omitted in translation; e. g. it is right for children to obey their parents, rectum est, decet, oportet, &c., liberos parentibus obedire. It is often a sign of the dative. It is impossible for me, hoc facere, efficere non possum: it is impossible for me to &c., fieri non potest, ut &c., or neque with infniti; e. g. it is impossible for a king to live like a private person, necesse est vivere privatus: for instance, or example, verbi or exempli causā or gratiā; sive vel (SYN. IN INSTANTCE): *for its own sake, gratis, gratuito; obtemperare ipse or per se ipse (e. g. virtus per se ipsa laudabilis): for althg I care, per me . . . licet (e. g. per me quiescat licet).*—|| *Pro* must be carefully used: dicere pro qā re and contra rem are right; but to speak for and against, it is in utramque partem. Of price, of course 'for' must be omitted. 'For,' with ref. to a coming time, not pro but in hunc annum, proximum annum, &c. To be prepared for, paratum esse ad qd (e. g. ad omnes casus). 'For the present,' nunc, in præsentia, hoc tempore. 'Word for word,' ad verbum (e. g. ad verbum dicere; ad verbum qd ex Græcis exprimeret); to translate althg word for word, verbum pro verbo reddere (C.); to return like for like, par pari reddere: he was left for dead, ille pro occiso relictus est (see C. Sect. 38; Cæc. B. C. 3, 109; L. passim. Krebs); to produce arguments for, the existence of the gods, afferre argumenta, cur dii sint: riches are sought after for their use, divitiæ expetuntur, ut utantur. For this reason, that &c., see REASON. For other combinations: e. g. to look for, to wait for, to wish for, &c. &c.: see TO LOOK, TO WAIT, &c.

FOR, conj. (alleging a reason or cause), nam. namque. enim. etenim (with this difference, that 'nam' introduces the subsequent sentence, as explicative of the preceding one; the statement contained in the latter being defined by certain reasons alleged. The sentence joined by 'nam' appears only as an appendix, as it were, to the preceding one; hence 'namque': both, as a general rule, stand at the beginning of the sentence: 'enim' is used if the subsequent sentence is necessary to render the preceding one intelligible, or establish the proof of whatever has been advanced in it: in this latter case the reason alleged is as important as the assertion itself; the copulative 'et' is used to show the connexion; and hence 'etenim,' which precedes the sentence for the purpose of giving prominence to the reason contained in it; whereas 'enim,' if standing by itself, is always inserted somewhere into the sentence; comp. Zumpt, § 345). *Propter* etenim and enim both sometimes assert what the speaker wishes to be taken for granted; etenim is also used in explanatory parentheses, and in questions, in which enim is also used; but etenim (= et quum ita res sit, quæso) makes the connexion more distinct; *Propter* *Intr.* ii. 791). *For*—not, neque enim (but non enim is not so uncommon in C. as is supposed; *Propter* *Intr.* ii. 789): *For* since, etenim, quoniam: *for* if, etenim si (ib. 791): *For*—never, neque unquam. *For* nothing is, nihil est enim (see *REASON*) in a sentence with est beginning with the predicate, or non, num, nemo, nihil, quis, or if est is emphatic, est mihi takes the second, enim the third place; *Propter* *Intr.* ii. 112).—|| *Be* *ca* *u* *s* *e*, quum. quia. quod. quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since'; 'quia' and 'quod,' of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our 'because'; 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our 'whereas'; 'quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance).—|| *quid*em (= 'since it is admitted,' implies something known and granted; see Zumpt, § 346).—|| *See* *BECAUSE*, *enly* on the manner of translating 'for' = 'because' by the relat. (qui, quippe qui), a particip. &c.

FOR AS MUCH AS. See *SINCE*, *INASMUCH AS*, *WHEREAS*.

FORAGE, *s*. equorum pabulum.—pabulum.—pastus (for cattle in general).—farrago (if consisting of grains). To suffer from want of *f*, premi inopia pabuli: there is plenty of *f*, magna copia pabuli suppetit: to prevent the enemy from obtaining *f*, hostem pabulatione intercludere.

FORAGE, *v*. pabulum ire or proficisci.—pabulari (to fetch forage for cattle). To send out soldiers to *f*, pabulatum (pabulandi causā) milites mittere.—|| *To ravage* (obol.), *vid*.

FORAGER, pabulator (C.).

FORBEAR, TRANS. and INTRANS. || *To cease* *f* *m* *athg*, *desist*, desinere qd, or with inf. (to desist *f* *m* *athg*, opp. cœpisse).—desistere qā re, a or de qā re, or with inf.—abstistere qā re, or with inf. (to leave off; *abs.* not in C., according to Görenz, C. Legg. 1, 13, 39).—mittere, with inf. (to give over, to leave off, e. g. requesting or begging, mitti orare; also desisto rogare; abasto petere). *Sis* parcere (as, parce, sis, fidem ac jura belli jactare, L.). See *TO CEASE*. || *To avoid*; *vid*.—Reason teaches us what to do and what to *f*. ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit. || *To abstain* *f*, abstinere or se abstinere (a) re.—se continere a re (to keep back *f* *m* *athg*).—temperare sibi, quominus &c.: I cannot *f*, temperare mihi non possum, quominus &c.; sibi temperare or se continere non posse, quin; a se impetrare non posse, quin &c.: to *f*. shedding tears, lacrimas tenere; temperare a lacrimis (P. *Æn.* 2, 8; in L. 30, 20, temp. lacrimis = to moderate one's tears). || *To pause*, *vid*. || *Forbearing*, indulgentia.—patiens.—militis. To be *f*. towards ably, indulgentiā tractare or indulgentem habere qm: to be too forbearing, nimis or nimium indulgere ci.

FORBEARANCE, || *A* *shunning*, devotio.—Intermissio (omission for a time). || *Command of temper, restraint of passion*, imperium sui (g. l., *Plin.* 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86). See *SELF-RESTRANT*. It has come, or required, a good deal of *f*, to &c., vix ab animi impetrare potui, ut &c.: I can't carry my *f* so far as all that, hoc a me impetrare nequeo. || *Indulgence, exercise of patience*, indulgentia, clementia, benignitas (SYN. IN INDULGENCE); patientia, patiens animus: to treat ably's faults with *f*, indulgere cs peccatis; veniam dare errori: to treat ably with *f*, indulgentiā tractare or indulgentem habere qm; also indulgere ci: with much *f*, magnā esse in qm indulgentiā: with too much *f*, nimis or nimium ci indulgere. To treat ably with *f*, leniter ferre qd (O.).

FORBID. || *To prohibit*, vetare, with acc. and inf. (to *f*. expressly, to declare by law, that althg is not to be done).—interdicere ci qā re (in the gold, age never ci qd), or with nē (to *f*. by virtue of official authority).—ci prædicere with nē or ut nē (to impress upon ably not to do althg; it denotes the exhorting adviser, or friend): to *f*. ably to do althg, vetare qm qd facere: to *f*. ably one's house, interdicere ci domo suā (aft. Suet. Oct. 66); also qm domum ad se non admittere: I am forbidden, vector: it is forbidden, vetitum est; non licet: the birds *f*. it (in the auspices), aves abdicunt: since the physician does not *f*. it, I will drink, medico non prohibente, bibam. || *To hinder*, impedire qd. impedimento esse ci rei. impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendæ (g. it.).—obstare or officere ci rei cs.—prohibere (SYN. IN HINDER).—non sinere qd, or generally non sinere qd fieri (oik tēv τι, not to allow althg, not to let it pass or happen, e. g. the passage over, transitum or transire non sinere): to *f*. ably to do althg, prohibere qm qd facere or with nē, quominus faciat qd; qm impedire a qā re or nē, quin, quominus faciat qd; non sinere qm qd facere; qm arceri or prohibere qā re: to *f*. the importation of wine, vinum importari non sin.: to *f*. the approach to the shore, qm e nave egredi prohi.: nothing *f*. our doing it, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: heaven *f*, dii mellora, nē id Deus sinat; dii prohibent, nē &c.

FORBIDANCE, interdictum.

FORCE, *v*. || *Compel by force*, qm vi cogere (see *COHERE* alone only when it means 'to compel'): to *f*. one to althg, qm vi cogere ad qd, with inf., or with ut and subjunct.; qm (per vim) adigere, or qm subigere ad qd, or with ut and subj.; ci necessitatem imponere or injicere qd faciendū: to *f*. oneself, sibi vim facere; naturā repugnare: to *f*. oneself to do althg, invitum facere qd: the matter cannot be forced, res vi obtineri non potest: to find oneself forced to, necessario cogi, with an inf. (see *CONSUME* where it is not Lat.). || *To storm* (a place), *vid*. || *To break through* (e. g. the ranks of the enemy), perrumpere per qd (e. g. the centre, per mediam hostium aciem or per medios

hostes): to *f.* the passage of a river, per vim flumen transire: to *f.* doors, locks, &c., fores, claustra, &c. effringere: to *f.* a pass, vim per angustias facere. || To force a woman; see To RAVISH. || To ripen *athg* artificially, qd ad maturitatem perducere (Plin. 3, 12, 13; where he is speaking of an artificial method: it may be strengthened by arte, or ante tempus or non suo tempore, alienis mensibus, *V.* or the like, or *prps* festinare maturitatem ca rei (*off.* maturitas festinatio, *Q.*); to *f.* fruits for the market, *prp* hinc fructus esculentos merci preparare (*cf.* Col. 11, 3, p. 460, Bipont.); but he who wishes to have his cucumbers forced, sed qui prematurum fructum cucumeris habere vult (Col. 11, 3): in this way you will *f.* them early, sic *prp* hinc fructum habebis: in this way cucumbers were found for Tib. Cæsar nearly all the year round, hac ratione fere toto anno Tiberio Cæsari cucumris *prp* hinc (Col. 11, 3). || To force away, abripere, abstrahere.—avellere (to tear away). || To force back; see To REPULSE. || To force down, flatuq adigere (with an instrument); fistulare. || To force *fm*, extorquere per vim ci qd. || To force into (by beating or hammering), adigere ci rei or in qd (e. g. the wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori; a nail into a beam, clavum in tignum). || To force on; see URGE on. || To force open; see above 'to *f.* a lock, a door, &c.' || To force out; see To DRIVE out.—to *f.* the truth out of *aby*, or a confession *fm* *aby*, ci expromere or extorquere confessionem; expromere or extorquere, ut fateatur qs; cogere qm, ut fateatur (the last either with or without compulsion). || To force upon, obijci; se offerre (of thoughts, opinions, fear, *sch* press themselves upon us, e. g. to *f.* itself upon one's mind, se offerre; obijci animo); inculcare (of things); obtrudere (of persons and things): to *f.* oneself upon *aby*, se ci venditare. See also To INTRUDE. || Forced (opp. natural), accessus: you must take care that it does not seem forced, cavendum est, ne accessus dictum putetur: forced jokes, frigidi et accessit joci (Suet. Claud. 21): a forced interpretation, *prps* interpretatio contorta: to give a forced interpretation of a passage, *vm* adhibere ci loco: forced joy, necessitas gaudendi (opp. gaudii fides, Plin. Paneg. 23, 6): a *f.* style, oratio contorta: this may seem forced to somebody, hoc videatur culpam durius. —|| A forced march, magna itinera: by forced marches, magnis itineribus, or quam maximis potest itineribus; magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus (e. g. contendere qo, Cæs.); quantum potest itineribus extensis (L.). To make a forced march, festinanter et raptim conficere iter (to march as quickly as possible); iter extendere (with quantum poterat, &c., to make as long a march as possible; L.). To make forced marches, iter continuare die ac nocte (to march by day and by night); magnis itineribus se extendere (Cæs.): to take very long marches; magnis itineribus qo contendere (to any place).

FORCE, s. || Strength, vis, vires (g. tt.).—robur (physical strength, corporis; mental, animi).—nervi; lacerti (the nerves, muscles, as the seat of the principal strength of man; hence, *fig.* = great *f.*; see Dict.). The *f.* of an argument; see COGENCY.—to take by *f.*, vi capere (g. t.); vi eripere ci qd (to take *fm* *aby*); urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi oppugnando urbem capere (to take by storm): the *f.* of eloquence, eloquentia (in a pregnant sense; S. Cat. 5, 4): to use *f.*, vi agere: to effect *athg* by *f.*, vi manique conficere qd; per vim facere qd: to repel *f.* by *f.*, vi vim illatam defendere; vim vi vincere; vim vi expellere: to beat back or to repel by *f.*, arma armis propulsare: with great *f.*, omni vi, summā vi; omni virium contentione: refuted by the *f.* of truth, repulsus veritatis viribus (Phædr. 1, 1, 9): compelled by *f.*, ex necessitate; necessitate imposita; necessitate or necessariā re coactus: to compel *aby* by *f.*, qm per vim adigere: to have recourse to *f.*, vim adhibere: to exert all one's *f.*, omnes vires or nervos contendere; summā opē niti or eniti; omnibus viribus elaborare: to be in *f.*, ratum esse (to be established, of laws, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon, of laws; L. 4, 51); also valere, observari: to put a law in *f.*, legem exercere; to lose its binding *f.*, evanescere (opp. valere): of no *f.*, invalidus; imbecillus (later form, imbecillis; weak). If = *invalid*, vid.—|| Forces. a) Troops, exercitus terrester or pedester; copiae terrestres or pedestres (all in contradiction to copiae navales); also copiae, exercitus only (in contradiction to classis, see Curt. 3, 1, 13): to possess or to have great *f.*, copiae pedestribus multum valere; terrā multum polleere. β) Sea or naval force, copiae

navales; copiae classiariorum (sea-troops, marines) i naves (ships); classis maritima;que res (fleet, and every thing belonging to it, in general): to have great naval *f.*, permultum valere classe maritima;que rebus; magnam navium facultatem habere: a state that has a considerable naval *f.*, civitas navibus or classi valens; civitas multum mari pollens. || By force of; see 'by dint of.'

FORCEDLY. See BY FORCE, IN FORCE, and FORCEFULLY. FORCEFUL, validus, &c. See STRONG, POWERFUL.

FORCELESS. See WEAK.

FORCEBLE, valens, validus, firmus.—potens, gravis (that produces a powerful effect on the mind)—vehemens (vehement)—violentus (violent)—fortis (strong)—nervosus (full of nerve). See COGENT.

FORCEBLENES. See FORCE. || Cogency, vid.

FORCEBLY, || By force, vi; per vim; per potestatem (of a magistrate, &c., C.). || Strongly, vehementer, valde (vehemently)—nervose, gravior. [SYN. in FORCE or FORCEABLE.]

FORD, s. vadum. To make the army pass a *f.*, vado transmittre: to have no *f.* anywhere (of a river), nusquam vada aperire: it is crossed by a *f.*, vado transiit: to find a *f.*, vadum reperire (Cæs.).

FORD, v. flumen vado transire.

FORDEABLE, tenuis (of the water itself, and of rivers that are shallow).—tenui aquā fluens (of rivers). *F.* places, vada, orum, pl.; loca vadosa, orum: to be *f.*, vado transiri; tenui fluere aquā (of rivers); summisum esse (to be low; of water and of rivers): to become *f.*, summitti (of water and of rivers; see Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12).

FORE, anticus (that is in front, opp. posticus; e. g. part of a house, pars ædium).—prior (that is the first, opp. posterior; e. g. the *f.*-feet, priores pedes).—exterior (the outer, opp. interior; e. g. wall, vallum exterius).—adversus (that is opposite, opp. aversus; e. g. teeth, dentes).—primores (those or such as occupy the first place or rank; e. g. teeth, dentes).—~~posterior~~ anterior is not Classic; see Ruhnck. ad Murel. Op. 2, p. 924.

FOREARM, s. cubitus.—ulna.

FOREARM, v. prænuntiare. || Prov. Forewarned is forearmed, nihil ei imparato accidit, qui prænuntiat.—præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit (Sen. Ep. 76, prop. An.).

FOREBODE, || To prognosticate, portendere.—significare (to mark, signify). || To have a secret presentiment, præagire (with or without animo).—præsentire (to feel before).—divinare. conjecturā augurari (to prophesy *fm* foreboding).—prædivinare (Varr.). To *f.* future events, præsentire futura; conjicere de futuris.

FOREBODER. See SOOTHESAYER.

FOREBODING, s. præagium.—præsensio.—animi divinitio (explained by C. de Divin. 1, 1, as præsensio et scientia rerum futurarum; see To FOREBODE).—præagatio (the power of foreboding).—conjectura (a conjecture, supposition). My *f.* has not deceived me, nos nostra divinitio non fefellit.

FOREBY. See NEAR.

FORECAST, s. cogitatio (the plan as thought or existing in one's thought merely).—consilium. consilium institutum (the plan as the result of one's own meditation, or of consulting with others).—providentia (the precaution that calculates things to come, L. 30, 5, 5; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160).—provisio (a seeing before or avoiding; C. Tusc. 8, 14, 30).

FORECAST, v. ante considerare.—agitare mente or animo or in mente (to turn over in one's mind, to reflect).—considerare, *exply* with cum animo or in animo or secum (to take *athg* into consideration).—reputare (to reckon over in one's mind, as it were; to calculate the probable result of *athg*, with secum, animo, or cum animo).—prævidere, providere or prospicere; also with animo; futura prævidere.—quæ sunt futura prospicere (to foresee). To *f.* a plan, rationem inire de qā re perificienda.

FORECASTLE (of a ship), prora (πρόρα), or pure Latin pars prior navis.

FOREDESIGN, præstiture or præfinire (predetermine)—præparare ante (L.; to prepare *athg* beforehand).—prædestinare (e. g. triumphos, L. 45, 50; and in Eccl. sense).

FOREDOOM. See To PREDESTINATE, To DOOM.

FOREFATHERS or FOREGOERS, majores.—priores.—patres. Handed down to us *fm* our *f.*, avitus; proavitus.

FOREFEND. See FORBID, AVERT, PROVIDE

FOR, SECURE. *Heaven f.!* dii mellora! ne id deus sinat! dii prohibeant, ne &c.: dii averruncant! quod abominor.

FORE-FEET, priores pedes. See also **FOOT.**

FORE-FINGER, digitus index; *fm context index only.*—digitus salutaris (*Suet. Oct. 80*).

FOREGO, || *To resign, renunciare qd or ei rei (of enjoyment); e. g. ostres in omnem vitam.*—dimittere or remittere qd (*to let go*).—decedere or desistere qd re and de qd re (*to desist fm*; e. g. sententiā or de sententiā desist. also with *infin.*).—abstistere qd re (*also with infin.*, but no where used by C.; see *Grenz. C. de Legg. 1, 13, 39*). *To f. a project, desistere, abstistere incepto.* *to f. one's right, de iure suo cedere or decedere; jus dimittere or remittere: to f. aby's friendship, ei amicitiam renunciare: to f. honour and fame, honorem et gloriam abicere.* || *To go before (obol.); see TO PRECEDE.* **FOREGONE,** see **PAST.**

FOREGROUND, pars antica (*the fore-part in general*).—proscenium (*of a theatre*).—quæ in imagine eminent (*of a picture or painting*). *To place or put athg in the f.-ground, qd primo loco ponere or collocare (in general; e. g. in a speech; i. e. to make athg a prominent part).*—*in picturâ cs rei or hominis imaginem primam ponere (*in a picture*).

FOREHEAD, frons. *A high f., frons alta: a broad f., frons lata: a narrow f., frons brevis: a very narrow or small f., frons minima: a man with a broad f., fronto: to wrinkle one's f., frontem contrahere or adducere or attrahere: to smooth one's f., frontem remittere or exporrigere (†) or explicare (†): to strike one's f., frontem ferire, percutere: to rub one's f., os perficere: athg is written or expressed on aby's f., in fronte cs qd inscriptum est.* || **Fig.** *A brazen f., os durum, durissimum, or impudens; often os only: fiducia (confidence): what must his f. be, who &c.? quod tandem os est illius patroul, qui &c.? (C.) you know what a brazen f. the man has, nosti os hominis; nosti audaciam (C.).*

FOREIGN, peregrinus (*fm peregre; that comes fm a f. country, and properly belongs to it, whether his residence amongst us is for a long or short time*).—**externus** (*what is not contained within the limits of our country; externus simply denoting that fact, and so being merely local; whereas externus denotes that the object in question is therefore alien to us: thus extræ gentes or nationes is a political expression for f. nations; opp. nos, and socii nostri, &c.: extræ gentes, &c., are f. nations considered geographically only. Externus may be applied to things as well as persons; not to externus.* *Extraneus in the best prose denotes 'not belonging to our family;' in the sive. age it obtained the meaning of not belonging to the state, considered as a greater family: extraneus is unclassic; extraneus denotes what does not belong to myself.*—**adventicus** (*that comes or is brought to us fm a f. country, as birds, &c.; opp. vernaculus; also advent. auxilium, 'f. aid,' opp. that afforded us by members of our own family, C.*)—**adveticus** (*imported fm a f. country, vinum, wine; S. Jug. 44, 5*).—**importatus** (*imported*).—**barbarus** (*not Roman, espily with ref. to language, customs, &c.*). *F. manners, customs, barbarum (τόπις βαρβάρων, T. Ann. 6, 42, 1): excessive predilection for what is f., peregrinitas (C. ad Fam. 9, 15, 5): f. pronunciation, dialect, peregrinitas (Q. 11, 3, 30): leave of every thing f., peregrina omnia relinque: a f. language, sermo externus, lingua peregrina: to learn to speak in a f. language, peregrinam linguam discere: a f. word, verbum externum, peregrinum, espily verbum peregrinum et externum: f. customs, manners, mores externi: to adopt f. customs or manners, moribus externis se oblinere (*said reproachfully*): our country that is not subject to a f. power, patria soluta ab omni externo imperio: f. aid, externa auxilia, adventicæ copiæ (C.): f. countries, terræ externæ, loca externa (n. pl.); terræ longinquiores or remotiores (*of distant countries*): to visit a f. country, to travel in a f. country, peregre abire or proficisci: to fly to a f. country, solum vertere or mutare (*a gentler expression for in exsilium confugere, to go into exile; hence also with the addition exsilii causâ*): to be received in a f. country, recipi in exsilium (*of an exile; explained by C. himself, pro Cæc. 34, extr., in aliam civitatem recipi*): to dwell in a f. country, peregre habitare: to stay in a f. country, peregrinari: to return fm a f. country, peregre redire: to call aby fm a f. country to the throne, qm peregre accire in regnum: all that is f., peregrina omnia (e. g. relinque): a f. yoke, externum Imperium, or (*with ref. to the subjects*) servitius, (375)*

utla. To deliver fm a f. yoke, externo imperio solvere; servitute liberare. || *Irrelevant, &c., see ALIEN.*

FOREIGNER, externus (*as belonging to or born in a foreign country; opp. civis, popularis*).—**alienigena.** homo longinquus et alienigena (*one born in a foreign country; opp. indigena*).—**peregrinus** (*prop. any f. who in travelling slays with us a longer or shorter time, and has not the right of a citizen or inhabitant; then, one who dwells in the Roman territory without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship; and thus the political name for f.; opp. civis*).—**hospes** (*a f. as having a claim on the hospitality of the state or of some individual*).—**barbarus** (*one that is not a Roman, that has not the Roman manners, customs, language, &c.; see Daehne, Np. Milit. 7, 1*).—**advēna** (*an emigrant fm another country; opp. indigena; but more directly to the aborigines, αὐτόχθονες*). **JN.** **externus et advēna** (e. g. rex); **alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advēna; peregrinus atque hospes. *The dialect, pronunciation of f.'s (i. e. their way of speaking the Roman language), peregrinitas (Q. 11, 3, 30).***

FORE-IMAGINE, cogitatione qd precipere. animo cogitare, concipere, completi; also cogitare (*to fancy to oneself*). See **TO IMAGINE.**

FOREJUDGE, præjudicare (*prop. of a previous investigation*).—**præjudicati** qd afferre (*ad qd, impropr.*).

FOREKNOW, præscire. —**prænoscere**, —**præsciscere** (*to learn before*).

FOREKNOWLEDGE, præscientia (*Eccl.*).—**provisio** (*a seeing before, animi; C. Tusc. 3, 14, 30*).

FORELAND, promontorium.—**lingua, lingua.**

FORELOCK, cirrus (*natural lock; then also the hair on the forehead of horses, and the crest of some birds*). **PAOV.** *to take time by the f., temporis insidari (to lie in wait, as it were, for an opportunity); occasionem arripere (to seize an opportunity).*

FOREMAN, præses (g. t. *for the president or head of any body*: *præsides belongs to the sive. age*).—**omnium rerum cs transactor et minister** (*the head of an establishment, who conducts its business*). *The f. of a jury, *præses or primus iudicum selectorum.*

FOREMAST, *malus anterior.

FOREMENTIONED, de quo (quâ) supra commemoravimus; quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus or diximus; quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi; qui supra scriptus est, or qui supra scripti sunt; de quo (quâ) a nobis antea dictum est; cuius supra meminimus; also ille merely: *supra dictus or commemoratus, prædictus, prænomatus are post-Class.* *In the f. manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripti or scriptum est.*

FOREMOST. See **FIRST.**

FORENAMED. See **FOREMENTIONED.**

FORENOON, dies antemeridianus (*prop. Sen. Ep. 65, 1*).—**tempus antemeridianum.** hora antemeridiana (*the time or hours in the f.*). *In the f., ante meridiem; tempore antemeridiano; horis antemeridianis: that happens, or is done, or received in the f., antemeridianus (e. g. conversation, sermo; letter, literæ): an hour in the f., hora antemeridiana (Aft. Mart. 3, 66, 6, hora meridiana, and Suet. Gram. 24, extr., hora pomeridiana): the hours in the f., horæ antemeridianæ; tempus antemeridianum (time in the f.).*

FORENSIC, forensis. *F. eloquentia, eloquentia or rhetorica forensis; genus dicendi iudicis aptum: f. style, forensis dicendi genus.*

FORE-ORDAIN, præstituerè. præfinire.—**prædestinare** (*in a theological sense*).

FOREPART, pars prior or antica; (*of a ship*), see **FORECASTLE.** *The f. of a building, prior or prima domus pars (opp. postica domus pars, i. e. the back of the house, or interior, the interior).*—**frons** (*the front*).

FORERANK, acies prima.

FORERUN, qm præcurrere (*before aby*).—qm antecurrere or antevertere (*so that the other follows*).

FORERUNNER, præcursor (*prop. ὑπόπονος, wch C. Att. 1, 12, p. in. Orelli substat in Greek*).—**prænuncius** or, with ref. to a fem. subst., prænuncia, cs rei (*fig. announcing beforehand; e. g. magnarum calamitatum: it is used substantively or adjectively*).—**quasi** *dux consequentis cs rei* (C. Tusc. 4, 30, 64, alii autem metum præmolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiæ.—**signum** (σημειον, the sign or symptom fm wch we may gather what is about to happen).—**nota** futura cs rei (*symptom, Cels.*). *Antecursor is a military term; but used of John the Baptist by Tertull.*

FORESAY. See **TO FORETELL.**

FORESAID. See **FOREMENTIONED.**

FORESEE, prævidere. providere or prospicere also.

with animo (to see afar off, into futurity).—præsentire (to remark or perceive before). Jx. animo providere et præsentire.—(animo) præcipere (to f. in one's mind). To f. what is coming, futura prævidere; quæ sunt futura prospicere: to f. far-distant things, longe in posterum prospicere: to f. athg afar off, qd multo ante videre or præsentire: he had always foreseen this termination of his life, semper forevit exitum vitæ suæ prospexerat animo: what he foresaw, if, qd., quod futurum provideat, ut &c.

FORESHAME. See TO SHAME.

FORESHIP. See FORECASTLE.

FORESHORTEN, *obliquas imagines formare (see next word).

FORESHORTENING (in a picture), catagrapha (καταγραφα), pure Lat. oblique imagines (Plin. 35, 8, 34).

FORESHOW, præmonstrare (both propr. of pointing out, but poet. in this sense, and impropr. of foreboding; magnam qd præmonstrare et præcinere, Auct. Har. Resp.).—præsignificare (e.g. quæ sunt futura. C. Div. 1, 38; nò where else).—ostendere. monstrare. portendere.—prænuñciare (to be the forerunner of).

FORESIGHT, præscientia, provsio (animi). C. Tus. 3, 14, 30.—providentia (prudence). The gift of f., peritia futurorum (Suet. Tib. 67).

FORESPEAK, || To foretell, vid. || Forbid, vid.

FORESPENT, || Tired, vid. || Spent before (of time), ante actus.

FOREST, silva (g. t. propr. and impropr.).—saltus (the mountainous forest with pastures, a wild forest: easily met with in rough defiles); pl. continentes silvæ (Cæs. B. C. 3, 28). A thick f., magna densa silva: a f.-nymph, nympha silvæ (poet. nympha silvicola); Dryas, Hamadryas (Δρυάς, ἡαμαδρυάς, nymph of the woods and forests (as office under an administration). *silvarum cura or administratio; the holder of it, *a consiliis rei salutaris.

FORESTALL, || To anticipate, vid. || To buy before the thing is brought to market, mercari (before another person, so that he cannot get it).—comprimere frumentum (to buy up corn, in order to raise the price of it).

FORESTALLER, comptor (he that buys up; Appul. Apol. p. 321, 31).—propolla (in order to sell it again).—mancepæ annonæ (if of corn, to sell it at a higher price; see Plin. 13, 57).—dardanarius (speculator in corn; Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6, and Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 37).

FORESTER, || Inhabitant of a forest, homo silvester (H. A. P. 391). || silvicola, (poet.). || Keeper of a forest, saltuarius (Petron. 53, 9, and Jct.).

FORETASTE, s. Fic⁹ gustus (not præsentio, which means 'presentation'). To give a f. of athg, ci gustum dare cs rei: to give aby a f. of joy, qm gaudio delibutum reddere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 16): to have a f. of qd gustare: to have only a f. of, primis labris gustavisse rem.

FORETASTE, v. || PROPR. prægustare.—prælibare (to taste before another person; e.g. as cup-bearer; nectar, Stat.). || IMPROPR. See 'To have a FORETASTE' of.

FORETELL, prædicere. prænuñciare.—vaticinari. augurari (SvX. in PROPHECY). To f. aby's fate, prædicere quid ci eventurum sit: to f. aby's death, ci mortem augurari. If = forebode (of things), vid.

FORETELLER, vates. See PROPHET.

FORETHINK, ante considerare.—animo præcipere.

FORETHOUGHT, providentia (the precaution that looks into the future, and regulates its proceedings so as to avert any danger, or prevent or avoid injury or harm; *L. 30, 5, 5; cf. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160): with f., consulto. Judicio (with premeditation): to do athg with f., qd consulto or meditatum or præparatum facere: to be done or happen with f., consulto et cogitatum fieri.

FORETOKEN, s. See FORERUNNER, PROGNOSTIC.

FORETOKEN, v. See FORESHOW, FOREBODE.

FORE-TOOTH, dens prior or primus; pl. dentes priores or primi or primores or adversi.

FOREWARD, See VAN.

FOREWARN, præmonere; aby about athg, qm de re; to do athg, ut qd faciat (O.); not to do athg, nē qd faciat: to be forewarned of athg, præmoneri de qd re; also qd (e.g. varietatem cœli præmonitus, Col.). PROV. Forewarned is forearmed, *nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur.—præcogitati mali mollis letus venit (of being armed to bear it; Sen. Ep. 76, prop. 8m.).

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FORFEIT, s. || Fine, vid. || Penalty, vid. To pay the f., see 'to suffer (the) PUNISHMENT': the game of f., *pignorum lusus.

FORFEIT, v. multari qd re (to be deprived of it as a punishment).—amittere qd (to lose it; e.g. omne et exercitus et imperii jus amittere. C. Phil. 10, 5, 8m.).—(ex) qd re excidere (to be turned out, as it were, fm a possession; common in post-Aug. writers; not C.).

—lacturam facere cs rei (e.g. dignitatis, but of one who makes a voluntary sacrifice). To f. his life, capitis penam committere: to deserve to f. one's life, capitis penā dignum esse: to condemn aby to f. his life, capitis penam ei constituere, qui, &c. (Cæs.): capitis damnare qm (Np.): the former of faking what the punishment of an offence shall be, if aby should commit it): to condemn aby to f. a sum of money, penā pecuniariā, or pecuniā multare qm: to f. the right of wearing the toga any longer, jus togæ amittere; jure togæ carere: a forfeited pledge, fiducia (editori) commissa; pignus desertum: to f. aby's favour, gratiam amittere; gratiā excidere: to f. his recognizance, vadimonium deserere: to f. reputation, equid amitti &c. potest.

FORFEITURE. See FORFEIT and FINE.

FORGE, s. fornax (furnace). A smith's f., fabri officina; officina ferraria.

FORGE, v. || To make by hammering, &c. fabricari (g. t. for manufacturing).—procedere (to shape by hammering, &c.; e.g. a sword, gladium).—tundere (to beat, hammer, &c.; e.g. ferrum).—ingere (to form, to make). || To counterfeit; e.g. documents, &c., tabulas corrumpere or vitare (g. t.).—tabulas interpolare (by erasing words or letters, and writing others in their place).—tabulas interlinere (by smearing out words with the stylus renewed); Jx. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere.—tabulas transcribere (to falsify in copying, to counterfeit). To f. aby's handwriting, chiographum cs imitari (C. N. D. 3, 30, 74). To f. a will or testament, testamentum interpolare or interlinere or transcribere (with the difference above explained); testamentum subicere, supponere, subdere (to put a forged will in the place of the genuine one): to f. money, numos adulterinos percutere (aft. Suet. Ner. 25); monētām adulterinam exercere (to be an habitual forger of it; Ulp. Dig.): numum falsā fusione formare (of debased coin; Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3); forged coin, numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonus): forged, ficticius (g. t., not genuine); subditus; subditicius; suppositus (substituted for the genuine one; e.g. of a testament); falsus (false; e.g. literæ). Jx. falsus et corruptus (C.); falsus et a quo vitatus (L.).

FORGER, || Counterfeiter, paracharactes (παράχαρκτης, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9).—falsæ monētæ reus (as accused of the crime, ibid.). To be a f. of base money, monētām adulterinam exercere (Ulp.): numos adulterinos percutere (aft. Suet. Ner. 25). A f. of aby's handwriting, qui chiographum cs imitatur (C.), or *cs chiographi imitator. || Forger of a will, testamentarius.

FORGERY, adulteratio (not impostura, in this meaning, belongs to forensic Latin). F. of coin, monētæ adulteratio (Interp. of Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 5); accused of f., falsæ monētæ reus (ib. with ref. to coin); falsarum tabularum reus (with ref. to documents, Suet.): the punishment of f., penā falsarum et corruptarum literarum (C., with ref. to documents). Athg is a f., *falsum est chiographum; *falsæ et corruptæ sunt literæ or tabulæ.

FORGET, oblivisci cs rei or qd (g. t. also = 'to leave behind one', as L. 22, 58, velut qd oblitus; i.e. as if he had forgotten something).—oblivioni dare. memoriam cs rei abicere or deponere. qd ex memoriā deponere. memoriam cs rei ex animo ejicere (to f. intentionally; to diamis fm one's mind).—negligere (to pay no attention to it).—negligentiā præterire (to omit from negligence, to omit mentioning). I have forgotten athg, fugit me qd; oblitus cs rei me cepit; qd ex animo effluxit or e memoriā excessit or e memoriā elapsum est (athg has escaped my memory): to be (or become) forgotten, e memoriā excidere or dilabi; ex animo effluere (of things); nulla mei ratio habetur (not to be taken notice of; of persons): let that be altogether forgotten, hæc evulsa sint ex omni memoriā: to f. the danger entirely, alienare a memoriā periculi animum: to f. oneself, oblivisci sui (not to consider oneself; also to be unmindful of one's usual valour, dignity, &c.; e.g. V. En. 3, 629); dignitatis auz immemorem esse (unmindful of one's dignity or the position one is filling); qd peccare (to be guilty of a breach of manners, of a

fault, &c.): to forgive and *f.* (veteres) *cs* injuriarum voluntaria quiddam oblivione contere (C. Fam. 1, 9): forgetting all his other duties, or every thing else, omnibus negotiis posthabitis or omissis; relictis rebus omnibus; omissis omnibus rebus (Cæs.): to *f.* one's own name (= to have a wretched memory), oblivisci nomen suum (Petrus. Sat. 66): to *f.* their sex, *sexum egrēdi* (of a woman, T.). *Athg* is forgotten, fama *cs* rei obliteratur (oblit. *esply* in L. and post-Aug. prose, e. g. T.): *athg* was not yet forgotten, *cs* rei nondum memoria aboleverat (L. 9, 36): I shall be the last person to *f.* *athg*, qd nullius in animo quam meo minus obliterari potest (L. 26, 41).

FORGETFUL, obliviosus.

FORGETFULNESS, oblivio. *If = neglect, vid.* To show *f.* of one's duty, deesse officio.

FORGIVE, ignoscere, absol. or *athg*, qd, or *ci* rei; *athg* to *aby*, *ci* qd; also for doing *athg*, quod faciam qd (to take no notice of the faults of others; to pardon *fm* generosity).—veniam dare *cs* rei (to *f.*, instead of letting the law take its course; also to pardon *fm* a feeling of generosity, *esply* of a superior).—gratiam facere *cs* rei (to remit the punishment due to *athg*; to give a gratuitous, undeserved, and complete pardon for *athg*; see S. Cat. 52, 8; Jug. 104, 5; L. 3, 56, in.).—concedere (to pardon *fm* kindness; e. g. peccata *ci*, C. Verr. 2, 1, 49; also [= condono], with the cause on account of which the pardon is granted in the dat.; e. g. peccata liberum parentum misericordiae concedere, C.).—condonare (to excuse; *f.* *fm* a disposition of kindness; e. g. crimen hoc nobis, C.; also pass. utl. . . Jugurthæ scelus condonaretur, S.).—indulgere *ci* (to overlook his faults, &c.; to *f.* *fm* kindness of heart). To *f.* *aby* an offence out of regard for another, *ci* qd concedere or condonare (acc. of the offence): to *f.* oneself, sibi ignoscere: to *f.* *aby*'s fault, peccatum *ci* ignoscere or concedere; peccato *cs* indulgere; errori or errati veniam dare (an error, mistake): to *f.* *aby*'s crime, delictum *ci* ignoscere; delicti gratiam facere: to *f.* *aby* on the ground of his youth, veniam dare adolescentie: to *f.* *aby* what is past, *ci* præterita ignoscere; qm venia donare in præteritum: to *f.* *aby* an affront, condonare *ci* injuriam: *athg* may be forgiven, qd ignosci potest; *ci* rei venia dari potest; qd venia dignum est: *athg* cannot be forgiven, qd condonari or excusari non potest; *ci* rei venia dari non potest; *qd venia indignum est.

FORGIVENESS, venia.—penæ remissio. penæ meritæ remissio (remission of punishment). To ask (*aby*'s) *f.*, veniam ignoscendi petere; postulare, sibi ut ignoscat; postulare, ut ignoscat *cs*; *ci* satisfacere (to give satisfaction by asking for pardon); on account of *athg*, *ci* rei veniam petere; *aby* for *athg*, *ci* rei ut ignoscat *cs*, postulare: a qd petere or qm orare, ut ignoscat qd: I ask your *f.* for it, id ut ignoscas, a te peto: to obtain *f.* *fm* *aby*, qm ad ignoscendi voluntatem deducere; impetrare a quo veniam; about *athg*, *ci* rei.

FORK, s. furca, furcilla (as well for a pitch-fork as for a support, but never for our 'table-fork': since the ancients, as is well known, conveyed their food to their mouth with their fingers).—merga (*f.* for raking corn into a heap, the shape of it is unknown; see Schneid. Varr. R. 1, 50, 2, p. 360, sq.).—ancon (ἄγκων), or, pure Latin, ames (an instrument, in the shape of a *f.* for spreading fishing-nets; Grat. Cynege. 87; H. Epod. 2, 33, Boettiger).—bifurcum (neut. adj.; the forked end of *athg*, e. g. quum insertum est bifurco pastini, Col. 3, 18).—capreolus (a support; also = clavicula).—clavicula (the *f.*-shaped twig of a vine). In the shape of a *f.*, furcillatus = stable-*f.*, pitch-*f.*, *fm* the context, furca only.

FORK, v. To *f.* up corn, &c., spicas mergis legere (Cul.); mergis elevare manipulos (Fest. p. 124, ed. Müll.). To be forked (= divided forkwise), findere se in ambas (F.) or duas (O.) partes (†).—Andi, bifarium procedere (C. Tim. 9).

FORKED OR FORKY, furcillatus; furcæ similis (like a *f.*).—bifurcus (e. g. auriculi, arbores, &c.).—bicornis (having two horns or prongs, like a fork).

FORLORN, destitutus (destitute).—orbus, orbatus (bereaved, like an orphan, prop. and impropr.).—desertus (deserted, left behind).—inopa, nudus (stripped, helpless).—solus (alone, forsaken).—desperatus (without hope).—spe carens, spe orbatus, spe dejectus (that has lost all hope). *For* expses is poet. only.

FORLORN-HOPE. See HOPE.

FORM, v. TRANS. A. PROPR. formare (to give *athg* its—figure shape that it must have, if it is to be recognised for what it is intended to represent).—con-

formare (to *f.* *athg* with an harmonious arrangement and proportion of its parts).—figurare (to give *athg* the shape that is suitable to its destination)—figere, configere (to give a definite shape to a shapeless mass).—JN. figere et formare.—formam *cs* rei facere; of *athg* out of *athg*, all ex qd re.—fabricari (to compose of its necessary elementary or component parts). Of these collected cohorts he formed a legion, his legionibus coactis legionem efficit: to *f.* words, verba fabricari; verba figere or formare; arbitrarily, ad arbitrium suum: to *f.* letters, litteras scribere (Nep. not formare): very beautiful and clearly formed (characters), compositissimæ et clarissimæ (litterulæ, C.): a stone that has formed itself in the bladder, lapis in vesicâ innatus.

B) IMPROPR. a) To imprint on *athg* the character it should have, *esply* in a moral and intellectual sense, figere, formare, conformare.—colere, excolere (to cultivate).—expolire (to take off the rough exterior).—insituere (to give the necessary instruction in a particular department); to *athg*, ad qd. To *f.* the mind, animum, mentem figere or conformare; animum colere, excolere (doctrinā): to *f.* the character, mores conformare: to *f.* the minds of youth, puerilem ætatem ad humanitatem informare (g. t., to *f.* their manners, character, &c.); juvenutem ad honestatem figere, juvenutis mentem ad virtutem figere (to render morally good, virtuous): to *f.* *aby*'s character, qm formare et instituere: to *f.* an orator, oratorem efficere or instituere: to *f.* oneself after *aby*'s example, se formare in *cs* mores; exemplum capere or sumere de qd (to take *aby* as an example). || β) To arrange, ordinare. In ordinem adducere or redigere.—disponere (to assign to each part its proper place).—componere (to compose, put together in an agreeable form).—collocare, constituere (to bring or put into a proper condition).—describere (to draw a plan of *athg*).—explicare (to develop).—copias ordinare (to *f.* the ranks of the troops), or disponere (i. e. to point out to each single soldier his place and rank; see Np. Iph. 2, 2, 'in eam consuetudinem adduxit copias, ut, sine ducis opera, sic ordinatæ consistent, ut singuli ad peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent'): to *f.* the battalions for the attack, copias or aciem instituere: to *f.* the line of march, agmen ordinare (to *f.* it as it is to march); agmen explicare (to *f.* the soldiers again into a line, after having been thrown into confusion on a march): to *f.* a council, consilium constituere. || Td constitute; e. g. to *f.* the right wing, dextrum cornu tenere. || MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES: to *f.* a notion of *athg*, qd mente figere or formare; informare in animo *cs* rei notionem; notionem *cs* rei animo concipere; qd animo effingere; *cs* rei notionem mente figere: not to be able to *f.* any notion of *athg*, fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem: to *f.* a plan of *athg*, instituere rationem *cs* rei (i. e. to conceive or lay down a plan; e. g. for a work, operis): to *f.* some plan respecting *athg*, consilium capere or inire de re: to *f.* a plan of one's own, consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis; great projects, magna moliri: to *f.* an attachment to *aby*, amore suo qm amplecti, prosequi; a friendship with *aby*, amicitiam cum qd conciliare, constituere (Qu. C. Pæt. Cons. 7, 27), inire, sibi parere (Np.); ad amicitiam *cs* se conferre, se applicare, se adungere: many friendships are formed, multæ amicitie comparantur (Qu. C. Pæt. Cons. 7, 25): to *f.* an acquaintance with *aby*, qm cognoscere: we have but lately formed an acquaintance, notitia inter nos nuper admodum est (Com.): to *f.* plots agst *aby*, facere insidias *ci*: I will not contradict the good opinion that you have formed of me, non fallam opinionem tuam.—|| INTRANS. a) Of troops, se explicare: the troops formed of their own accord, sine precepto ullius sub sponte struebatur acies (L. 9, 31).

FORM, s. figura (the shape, with reference to its outline; the shape, considered merely mathematically, without ref. to colour, beauty, &c., οὐχῆνα).—forma (μορφή, the *f.*, considered aesthetically, as the visible outward expression of the internal or real nature of *athg*, to which it corresponds; hence often = pleasing *f.*, beauty, *esply* of a maiden).—species (εἶδος, the shape, considered physically, as being the outward *f.* that conceals the internal nature, to which it is opposed; hence also of a *f.* appearing in a vision. Thus figura denotes only the outlines or linaments; forma, or at least species, takes in the colour, magnitude, &c.; Dūd.).—facies (the natural quality in which *athg* corporeally presents itself, the whole exterior of a body, the whole *f.*)—statura (*f.*, in respect of length, breadth, and thickness, in which, however, the two last are subordinate).—habitus (with and without corporis, οὐχῆνα,

the natural constitution and *f. of body*, opp. cultus; not to be confounded with *habitus*, *i. e. external habit*, *f. i. in respect of f.*; hence *Appul. Met. 9, p. 235, 35, sq. says*, quidam procerus, et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles e legione, &c.). To express the notion more closely, we also find *figura et forma*, *forma ac figura*; *forma figurata*; *figura et species*; *forma atque species*; *species atque figura (or forma)*; *figura atque habitus*; and *C. Fin. 5, 12, 35, says*, corporis nostri figura et forma et statura; but also frequently (as *N. D. 1, 32, 90*) *formae figura*. The beautiful *f. of athg*, pulchritudo ac species *ca. rel.*: a human *f.*, species humana; in human *f.*, specie humana indutus (of gods): in the *f. of a D*, in similitudinem *D* literæ circumactus (*e. g. of a porticus*): to give *athg* the *f. of athg*, qd in formam *cs* rei redigere: to take, assume, or adopt the *f. of athg*, speciem *cs* rei induere (so that one looks like *athg*); mutari in qm or qd (so that one is changed into any person or thing): to receive a *f.*, formari; fingi; configi; fingi et formari; formam induere: to adopt or receive another *f.*, mutari (prop. and fig.). A letter (epistle) of unusual *f.*, literæ inusitate scriptæ: in the *f. of a memorandum*, *book*, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (*Suet. Cæs. 55*). — *||* (Religious) forms, ritus, uum. See CEREMONIES.

FORMAL, sollemnis (solemn).—verus (true, real).—justus (proper; such as it ought to be).—legitimus (according to the established custom or law).—fictus et simulatus or fictus simulatusque (pretended, *e. g. pietas*).—ad legem ac regulam compositus (made by strict *f. rules*, *Q. 12, 10, 50*).—*formalis* = serving for a form or model, *Q. e. g. formalem epistolam dictare* (*Suet.*). A *f. person*, *homo nimis officiosus or urbanus (over-ceremonious).

FORMALIST, *qui omnia tamquam ex qd formulâ agit; *qui neglectâ ipsius rei naturâ speciem tantum formamque respicit; *homo quasi ad legem ac regulam compositus (*af. Q. 12, 10, 50*): to be a *f.*, speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (*af. T. Agr. 43*).

FORMALITY, *pl.* ritus, uum: many *f.'s*, *pompa; *ambages: *f. in behaviour or conduct*, *præ* *molesta urbanitas; *certis quasi formis inclusa urbanitas (*af. his tribus quasi formis inclusa eloquentia*, *Q. 12, 10, 66*).

FORMALLY, rite.—sollemniter. vere. juste. legitime. SYN. in FORMAL.

FORMATION, conformatio (*e. g. lineamentorum; of words, verborum or vocum*).—figura. species. forma (form). Jn. conformatio et figura (*e. g. of the whole face or body, totius oris et corporis*).—*formatio* rare; *Vitruv. of a sketch*, &c. The *f. of words*, fictio nominum, vocum. *||* With ref. to the character, &c. cultus. educatio. disciplina (by education and instruction). institutio (in a particular department). *formatio morum*, post-Class. Sen.

FORMER, pristinus (superior).—vetus (old). Also by the adverbs olim, quondam, antea; *e. g. a f. friend of Philip*, Philippi quondam amicus; amicus ante Philippi: Alexander's *f. wife*, Alexandri olim uxor. To return to one's *f. state* or position, in pristinum statum redire: one's *f. life*, vita superior: *f. custom*, friendship, &c., pristina consuetudo, amicitia: contrary to any *f. precedent*, contra omnia vetustatis exempla. *||* Forementioned, vid. *The former* (in contradistinction to 'the latter'), ille, illa, illud (opp. hic).—prior (opp. posterior; *e. g. priori posterius non jungitur*, *C. Acad. 2, 14*).

FORMERLY, olim (once, at one time, a long time ago). *||* It may also relate to the fut.).—quondam (once; at some former time, that need not be more nearly defined; opp. nunc).—antea. antehac (before this; ante, relative = before my time spoken of; antehac, demonstrative = before this present time).—aliquando (at some time, relating to the past, present, or future).—antiquitus (of yore, in the olden times). Towns that were *f. in the most flourishing state*, oppida quodam tempore florētissima: it was *f. the custom*, mos olim fuit.

FORMIDABLE, metuendus, timendus, terribilis, horrendus, horribilis (SYN. in FEARFUL). *formidabilis* is foreign to good prose.—trux, truculentus (dreadful to behold or to hear; *e. g. eyes, looks, words, &c.*).—immanis (monstrously great; then monstrous in a moral sense).—ingens (enormous). *f. war*, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to render oneself more *f. than powerful*, plus timoris quam potentie sibi addere: to be *f. to aby*, ci terrori esse; to present *athg* as *f.*, ad timorem qd proponere (*C. ad Div. 2, 16, 4*): as very *f.*, ad maximum timorem proponere (ibid. 6, 3, 3). See also FEARFUL.

FORMIDABLY, terribilem or horrendum in modum. See also FEARFULLY.

FORMLESS, figurâ carens (without shape).—horridus. inconditus (not having a fair form or shape).—informis (that is without a definite form).—deformis (that excites displeasure or disgust by its want of proper shape).—rudis (rough, uncultivated).—crudus (undisciplined).

FORMULARY, formulæ (pl.), or *formularum codex.—album (collection of the prætor's edicts).

FORMULA, FORMULE, formula (a particular form laid down for a contract or an instrument, &c., according to which it has to be drawn, to avoid any ambiguity: see *C. Off. 3, 14, 60*).—verba, pl. (the words in which an oath is couched or framed; *e. g. iurijurandi verba* or formula).—forma. exemplum (the *f. of athg*). To draw a legal *f. for athg*, *e. g. in a matter of bail*, vadinonium concipere (*C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 2*): to draw up the *f. of an oath*, iurjurandum concipere (*T. Hist. 4, 41, 1*): to repeat the *f. of an oath*, iurjurandi verba concipere (ib. c. 31, 3): a *f. for prayers*, verba solemnium (*i. e. the reading of them*, nuncupatio verborum soll. *Val. Max. 5, 10, 1*; carmen or sollemne precatiois carmen (see *L. 5, 41; 39, 15*); præfatio (esp. at sacrifices, *Suet. Claud. 25, Bremi*): To repeat the usual *f. of prayers*, carmen præfari; verba (sollemnia) præire: to aby, ci.

FORNICATION, stuprum. To be given to *f.*, lubi-dinibus indulgere; rebus veneris deditum esse: to commit *f.*, stupra facere; scortari (with a prostitute); with aby, stuprum facere cum &c. (if only once); stupra facere cum &c.; stupri consuetudinem facere cum &c. (if repeatedly; the last, *Suet. Cal. 24*). *||* Scripturally, it stands also for idolatry, vid.

FORSAKE. See DESERT.

FORSAKER. See DESERTER.

FORSOOTH (as used ironically or sarcastically), scilicet (*e. g. meum gnatum rumor est amare. Da. Id populo curat scilicet. Ter. And. 1, 2, 14*).—videlicet.—nempe. nimirum (SYN. in CERTAINLY). If not used ironically, see 'in TRUTH': As *f.!* quasi vero.

FORSWEAR, *v. TRANS.* *||* To reject upon oath, see TO ABJURE. *||* To *f. oneself*, perjurare; pejerare: perjurium facere.

FORSWEARER, perjūrus.—perfidus (faithless; *g. i.*).

FORT. See FORTRESS.

FORTH, sinus.

FORTH, præp. foris. foras (according to the context). In combination with verbs (*e. g. to come f.*, to call, to go *f.*, &c.), *ply* pro, *sts* e, *ex*. 'From this time *f.*' see HENCEFORTH.

FORTHCOMING, in procinctu (post-Aug.).—paratus.—promptus (ready). To be *f.*, ad manum esse; præsto adesse; in promptu esse; paratum or provium esse; præ manu esse; ad motum *cs* expeditum esse (the last, stronger term); Jn. paratum promptumque esse: to be *f. with athg*, in expedito habere qd; in procinctu paratumque habere qd (*Q.*): the money *f.*, pecuniam in numerato or præ manu habere. To be *f. of a witness*, accusatus person, &c.), sistere se or sisti: to promise that aby shall be *f.*, qm sisti promittere (*C.*).

FORTHWITH. See DIRECTLY.

FORTIETH, quadragesimus: every *f.*, quadragesimus quisque: for the *f. time*, quadragesimus: in the *f. place*, quadragesimo.

FORTIFICATION, *||* A fortified place, locus munitus (*g. i. for any fortified place*).—arx (the citadel).—castrum. castrum (if a height that commands the surrounding country: a fort).—propugnaculum (any work that serves to ward off the attack of an enemy). A natural *f.*, locus naturâ or naturaliter munitus; castellum naturâ munitum: a strong *f.*, oppidum munitissimum or maximis operibus munitum; opere et naturâ egregie munitus locus; oppidum operibus et naturâ munitum (if strong *f. in nature and by art*): to demolish a *f.*, munimenta oppidi solo æquare (or adæquare); castrum diluere: *f.!*, operis munitio; opus (or opera) munitioesque; also munitioes only; munimenta, orum; opera, um, or (of a town = its walls) mœnia, tum: the throwing up of *f.*, munitio; communitio. *||* Act of fortifying, munitio, communitio; the art of fortifying, ars muniendi; *architectura militaris; *ars muniendi.

FORTIFIER, munitor.—*architectus militaris (engineer).

FORTIFY, *||* Defend a place by works, munire. communire, præmunire (by any sort of visible protection, as walls, ditches, palisades, &c.).—operibus munire;

munitioibus firmare (by works, fortifications, &c.).—
 muris munire. munitioibus sepire (by surrounding with
 walls).—castellis sepire (by citadels, redoubts, &c.).—
 vallo et fossâ circumdare locum. vallum et fossam cir-
 cumdare loco (by palisades and ditches, e. g. a camp).
 A fortified town, urbs munita. oppidum munitum:
 fortified by nature, loci natura munitus; naturaliter
 munitus; situ naturali munitus: fortified both by art
 and nature, et natura loci et manu operibus et loco
 munitus; quum manu munitus, tum natura loci: na-
 ture has fortified Italy by its Alps, Alpinus munit
 Italiam natura. § Strengthen, confirm, vid.

FORTITUDE, fortitudo (= considerata laborum
 susceptio et laborum perpassio, C.).—animi vis, virtus
 (of mind).—animi firmitas (of character).—animus pa-
 ratus ad periculum (C.). P. in undergoing dangers,
 fortitudo in periculis. To bear a thing with f., fortiter et
 patienter ferre qd (e. g. vincula, verbera).—fortiter et
 sapienter ferre qd (if wisdom is displayed in the kind
 of f.).

FORTNIGHT, quindécim dies (fourteen
 completed days, Cas. B. G. 1, 15): every f., quinto de-
 cimo quoque die. About a f. after they had reached
 their winter quarters, diebus circiter xvi, quibus in
 hiberna ventum erat (of Hald. ad Cas. B. C. 2, 32):
 a f. ago, nudius quintus decimus (not ante quatuor-
 decim dies, since the ancients reckoned the fifth day in).

FORTRESS. See FORTIFICATION.

FORTUITOUS. See ACCIDENTAL.

FORTUITOUSLY. See ACCIDENTALLY.

FORTUNATE, felix (ἀστυς, as well of what brings
 good fortune, as, day, combat, result of an undertaking,
 &c., as having good fortune, of persons. In the latter sense,
 it is said of one who is habitually favoured by fortune, and
 espily with ref. to internal goods; e. g. Sulla felix, be-
 cause he succeeded in all his undertakings; and Lysias
 felix, because he had continually a number of admirers).
 —fortunatus (one favoured by fortune, εὐδαίμων, denot-
 ing a person who is favoured by the gods in particular cir-
 cumstances or cases, also with ref. to external goods;
 thus, Menedemus deems himself to be 'omnium fortuna-
 tissimus', at the moment when he perceives the change
 of mind in his son; see Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 1).—beatus
 (happy, μακάριος, of persons to whom no moral or phys-
 ical good is wanting to render them happy; also of a
 condition or state, e. g. homo beatus, vita beata).—
 faustus (of happy omen, only of things, e. g. day, omen,
 &c.). Jn. faustus et felix (e. g. day).—dexter (proprie-
 ty that is on the right hand; hence of happy omens, espily
 of birds, &c., opp. sinister).—secundus (favorable, propi-
 tious; proprie. of the wind; then, in general, of things
 that turn out according to one's wish; e. g. a battle,
 result, circumstance, &c.).—prosper (answering to hope
 and expectation, proceeding favorably; e. g. progress,
 result, return, circumstance).—bonus (good, such as is
 wished for; e. g. times, day, omen, &c.). To be f.,
 felicem (fortunatum, &c.) esse; see also 'to have
 good FORTUNE.' I am so fortunate as to &c.,
 contingit mihi, ut &c. ~~non~~ by no means 'contingit
 mihi esse tam felici, ut' &c. I am a f. man indeed!
 in celo sum (as if in heaven; see C. Att. 2, 19, 1, and
 2, 20, 4): I consider myself f. indeed, whenever &c.,
 digito me celum puto attingere, si (C. Att. 2, 1, 6);
 deus sum, si (Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi
 data or parva est, si (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 18; Ter. Andr.
 5, 5, 4): to deem aby or oneself f., qm or se felicem
 dicere; qm or se beatum predicare: I cannot esteem
 myself f., for &c., felicem dicere me hoc non possum,
 quod &c.: I consider myself f., because &c., beatus
 mihi videor, quod &c.: I now consider myself the most
 f. of men, since &c., multo omnium me nunc fortuna-
 tissimum factum puto esse, quum &c.: you may think
 yourself very f., that &c., bene tecum agitur, quod
 &c.: that is very f. for you, bene est; bonum fac-
 tum: may it be f. (as introductory formula), quod
 bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! To be f.
 in all one undertakes, perpetua felicitate uti: to be
 more f. than wise, *feliciorum quam prudentiorum
 esse.

FORTUNATENESS. See FORTUNE.

FORTUNE (including 'good fortune'), fortuna
 (the fortunate event wch chance, fors, brings to pass,
 without any co-operation of ours; also f. personified as
 a deity; and in the pl. = goods bestowed on aby by
 f.).—felicitas (the happy condition, f., as brought about
 by prudence, management, and talent; consequently with
 man's co-operation).—salus (wellfare).—fors. sors. casus
 (chance, accident, with this distinction, that fors means
 a change or accident we cannot account for; sors, a
 man's lot or fate, either as brought to pass by 'fors,' or

prepared by the man himself; casus denotes a single
 chance or accident that befalls aby, and may be con-
 ductive either to his happiness or the reverse; this also is
 brought to pass by 'fors,' see H. Sat. 1, 1, 1; 1, 6, 53).
 —bonum (a good or gift bestowed on us by f.).—fortuna
 secunda or prospera; casus secundus (happy or for-
 tunate event or circumstance, opp. fortuna adversa,
 casus adversus).—fortuna florens. res secunda or pro-
 spera or florentes (fortunate circumstances, with ref.
 to property, possession, domestic affairs, opp. spoliata for-
 tuna, res adversa).—successus (favorable progress, of
 undertakings).—eventus prosper (success).—exitus
 prosper, felix, fortunatus (happy or favorable result
 or end).—alea (something uncertain, risk, the trial of
 one's luck). Blind f., fortuna cæca; casus cæcus (a
 mere accident): he has obtained such wealth by one of
 f.'s freaks, temeritate fortunæ tantas opes adeptus est:
 by good f., forte fortunâ (e. g. adfuit meus amicus);
 opportune (luckily, e. g. venit: may good f. attend
 you! bene vertat! (as wish), quod appropet Deus
 approbet dii! hanc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter
 evenire: I rejoice in your good f., haud invidio tibi:
 f. smiles upon aby; he is favoured by f., fortuna ei
 favet, arripit, affulget. fortuna blanditur ceptis suis
 (i. e. habitually); fortunâ prosperâ (secundâ), or pro-
 spero statu fortunæ utitur (in a single instance, e. g.
 in an undertaking; the latter, C. Off. 2, 6, 19, in contra-
 distinction to fortuna refat); in omnibus rebus utitur
 felicitate; res ei semper succedunt, or semper prospero
 eveniunt (in all cases): to experience good f. in althg,
 fortunâ uti in re: f. favours aby's plans, comprobât cs
 consilium fortuna: to be a favorite of f., fortunæ filium
 or aluminum esse (H. Sat. 2, 6, 49; Plin. 7, 7, 5);
 albes gallinæ esse filium (Juv. 13, 141; but 'fortunæ
 in gremio sedere,' C. de Divin. 2, 41, 85, is said of Jupiter
 sitting in the lap of his nurse, the Goddess Fortune;
 and hence is to be avoided in this proverbial saying):
 he had principally to thank his good f., that &c., multum
 fortuna valuit ad &c.: not to bear one's good f. meekly,
 rebus secundis or felicitate effrui: to consider it a piece
 of good f. that &c., felicem se dicere hoc, quod &c.:
 to look upon althg as a piece of great good f., *qd in
 magnâ felicitatis suæ parte ponere: to follow up one's
 good f., successus suos urgere; fortunæ suæ instare:
 aby's good f. deserts him; f. frowns upon aby, a
 fortunâ desertum or derelictum esse (in war): to
 have one's f. in one's own hands, fortunam in mani-
 bus habere: I have the good f. to &c., contingit mihi,
 ut &c.: to place one's f. in aby's hands, ci fortunâ
 suas committere: to try one's f. whether one is to be
 master or slave, in dubium imperii servitilique aleam
 ire (L. 1, 23, 9): to leave althg to f., aleam cs rei subire
 or adire, rem dare in aleam or in casum (to risk): to
 try one's f., fortunam tentare or periclitari. § Prop-
 erty, facultates, divitiæ, pecuniæ, bona, orum, pl.
 res familiaria, fortunæ, patrimonium, census. (Sxrx
 in Riches.). To have a f., opes habere; bona possi-
 dere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse;
 to have a great f., magnas facultates habere; locupletem
 et pecuniosum esse; copias rei familiaris abundare:
 to have no f., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to
 come to (a) f., facultates acquirere: to make a f., bona
 sibi parare or sibi colligere: to increase one's f., rem
 familiarem or facultates augere: to squander or spend
 one's f., bona profundere; rem familiarem dissipare;
 bona abligurire (the last by expenses of the table): aby's
 f. is all spent, opes familiares defecerunt: it is very
 rarely that a man improves his f. by gambling, pauci
 admôdum aleæ lusu rebus suis consulere. § Of a
 woman, see DOWRY.

FORTUNE-TELLER, hariôlus (vagrant diviner, &c.,
 as the gipsies of our days).—sortilegus (C.).—divinus.—
 mulier fatidica (if a woman); also anus saga (that pre-
 tends to foretell the fate of people).

FORTY, quadraginta.—quadragenî (a distributive;
 f. a-piece, &c., at once or together, espily with substan-
 tives that are used in the plural number only). Contain-
 ing f., quadragenarius (e. g. a tube of f. inches in di-
 ameter, fistula quadragenaria): every f. years (= once in
 f. years), quadragesimo quoque anno: f. years old,
 quadraginta annos natus; quadraginta annorum (of
 f. years): f. times, quadragies: done f. times, *quadragies
 factus, &c.: of f. days, quadraginta dierum: f. thou-
 sand, quadraginta millia: each or to each f. thousand;
 also f. thousand at once or together, quadragenî milleni.
 quadragena millia (espily of subit. used in the pl. number
 only): f. thousand times, quadragies millies: the f.
 thousandth, quadragies millesimus.

FORWARD, § Prompt, ready, promptus (always
 at hand).—paratus (ready).—officius (ready to serve)

—facile (*willing, obliging*). To be *f. to do atq.*, prompto or parato animo (*facere* qd.). || *Earnest, eager, studious (eager, studious)*.—acer (*lit. sharp*).—ardens (*ardent, fiery*).—vehemens (*vehement*).—servens. fervidus (*lit. fiery, glowing, fervent*). To be *f.*, calere, with or without in agendo: to be *f. in atq.*, sedulo facere qd.; naviter agere qd. || *Advanced towards ripeness; early ripe*, quod non multum a maturitate abest (*Cæs.; wch is nearly ripe*).—præmaturus. præcox (*the former, of fruit, wch ripens before the usual time, opp. serus; the latter, of fruit that becomes ripe sooner than fruit of the same kind; metaph. of the human mind, Q. 1, 3, 3: illud ingenium velut præcox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, i. e. those f. minds seldom come to their full perfection*): an over-*f. mind*, immature magnum ingenium (*e. g. non vitale est, Sen. Contr. 1, 1*): an over-*f. mind does not last long, cito occidit festinata maturitas (Q.)*; || *Hasty*; vid. || *Bold, confidens (in classic prose, in a reproving sense only)*.—protervus (*pert, almost impudent*).—audax (*bold, in a good and bad sense; audens is post-Aug.*).

FORWARD, v. || To despatch to its destination, perferendum curare (to take care that atq. reaches its place of destination; e. g. to *f. a letter*, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere). || To promote (*e. g. the views or designs of aby*), juvare or adjuvare qm or qd. adjuvamento esse ci esse, cs rei or in re adjuvatore (or *fem.*) adjuvicium esse (Q. *it., to afford any kind of assistance*).—cs rei esse ministrium (*in a bad sense*).—augere or adaugere qm or qd (to *raise*).—ci or ci rei favere.—favere qd (to *favor*).—ci or ci rei consulere, prospicere (to take measures for advancing it).—ci prodesse (to be of use).—ci consilio, studio, operâ adesse (to *f. aby by counsel and deed*). To *f. atq. earnestly*, studiose adaugere qd: to *f. aby's interests*, servire cs commodis; rebus or rationibus cs consulere, prospicere; utilitatibus cs parere (to be very zealous in forwarding them): to *f. the interests of the public*, salutem reipublice consulere; rem publicam juvare, tueri; reipublice salutem suscipere. See PROMOTE.

FORWARD, FORWARDS, adv. protinus (*e. g. pergere, proficisci, volare*).—porro (*e. g. ire; agere argumentum; both L.*).—ultra (*beyond where the thing in question now is*). To comb one's hair *f.*, capillum revocare a vertice: to move atq. *f.*, promovere qd: *f. I urge igitur fm this time f.*, posthac; in posterum: to run backward and *f.*, ultro et citro cursare; in an agitated way, trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (*Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35*).—*Forwards is often expressed by pro in composition; e. g. to move atq. f.*, promovere (to move an army *f.*, to move *f. of the general*), castra movere; cum exercitu proficisci: bending or slooping *f.*, pronus: to go *f.*, (longius) progredi or procedere: to put *f.*, proferre (*Q. 1*); in medium proferre (*Ag.*); afferre (*e. g. the cause of atq., causam*); a proof, an argument, argumentum: a pretext, in speciem qd. jactare: to bring *f. a subject*, mentionem cs rei facere, inferre or injicere; injicere qd. (in sermone); movere or commovere qd (*e. g. some new subjects, &c., nova quædam*); in medium proferre or commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject *f. often*, mentionem cs rei agitare, crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was accidentally brought *f.*, incidit sermo de qd re.

FORWARDNESS, || Readiness, promptness (*of mind*), animus promptus or paratus.—facilitas (*willing readiness*).—officium (*readiness to render a service*).—studium ardens, fervor, ardor (*zealous f.*).—alacritas (*cheerful, active f.*). With great *f.*, animo promptissimo; libentissimo; studio or summo studio; studiosissime; with great *f.* on their part, in summo eorum studio. || *Rathness, preproperum ingenium (relative to character)*.—temeritas (*thoughtlessness*). || *Untimely boldness, assurance, confidentia (confidence, in a bad sense = assurance, almost impudence)*.—petulantia lingua (*with ref. to the tongue, remarks, &c.; Suck. Tib. 61*). || *State of advance beyond the usual degree, maturitas præcox (Col. 1, 6, 20)*.—maturitas festinata (*in a bad sense*), opp. maturitas tempesta, Q. 6, præox. 10: to be in a state of great *f.* (*of corn, &c.*), non multum a maturitate abesse (*Cæs.*); ante messem flavescere. || *Advance in studies, progressus, processus*. To be in a state of great *f.*, multum proficisse in qd re: his *f. is such, that &c.*, tantos processus effecit, ut &c. (*cf. C. Brut. 78, 272*).

FOSS. See DITCH.

FOSSIL, a. fossilla, um, n. (*l. ð*). See also MINERAL, n. (380)

FOSSIL, adj. See MINERAL, adj.
FOSTER, || Feed, nourish, vid. || Cherish, promote, vid.

FOSTER-BROTHER, collectaneus (*time of Emp., before wch a Crcl. probably was used, such as quem eadem nutrix alebat*). According to Chas. p. 62, 31, P., collectaneus (*in Inscr.*) is not a good word.

FOSTER-CHILD, alumnus (*if a boy*),—alumna (*if a girl*). To be aby's *f.-child*, a qd educari et ali.

FOSTER-DAM, nutrix.

FOSTERER, cultor. curator (*g. i. for one who takes care of atq.*). See also FOSTER-FATHER.

FOSTER-FATHER, educator et altor (*ast. C. de N. D. 2, 34, init.*): *f.-father and mother, educatores et altiores (ast. C. de N. D. 2, 34, in.)*.

FOSTER-MOTHER, altrix (*mly poet.*).—educatrix et altrix.

FOUL, adj. scædus (*offending natural feeling, and exciting loathing and aversion; in nearly every meaning of the English word; of what is f. either outwardly, inwardly, physically, or morally; including even 'f. weather,' fædæ tempestates; L. 25, 7, 7; cf. V. G. 1, 323*).—teter (*hideous, shocking, exciting fear or shuddering*).—spurus (*prob. sibilatus fm porcus = swinish; of coarse physical or moral filth; also of 'f. weather,' tempestas spurcissima, C. Frag. ap. Non. 394, 2*).—turpis (*offending the moral feeling, and exciting disapprobation and contempt*). Jn. turpis et scædus; turpis et inhonestus.—obscenus (*morally unclean, obscene*).—non purus (*opp. purus*).—impurus (*morally unclean, impure*). A *f. monster*, immane ac scædum monstrum (*in superl. C.*); homo impurus (*Ter.*); persona lultulenta, impura (*C.*); homo impurus impudicusque; caput (post homines natus) deterrimum ac spurcissimum (*C.*): *f. linen*, *linteria sordida: *f. water*. See IMPURE. *f. land*, spurcus ager (*Col. Praef. 25*): a vessel that is *f.*, spurcus atque pollutum vas (*Gell.*): a *f. crime*, nefarium facinus (*e. g. admittere, Cæs.*); tetrum or immane facinus (*C.*); scædum facinus (*Ter.*): *f. deeds or crimes*, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria (*pl. adj.*): there is or has been some *f. play*, dolus or qd doli subest: by fair means or *f.*, see under FAIR, adj.: to use *f. means (opp. to fair means)*, vim facere: to fall *f. of atq.*, incurrere in qd; of aby, incurrere atque incidere in qd: to fall *f. of each other*, inter se collidi: to be a *f. feeder*, in pabulatione spurce versari (*of a hog; Col.*).

FOUL, v. See TO DEPILE, TO DIRTY.

FOULLY, spurc. sordide, obscene. fædæ, turpiter. flagitiose, nefarie. [Syn. in FOUL.]

FOUL-MOUTHED, maledicus (*using scurrilous language; e. g. ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines; Plaut.*). A *f. person*, maledicus conviciator (*if vociferation and language of the mob are used*).

FOULNESS, immunditia (*as quality; opp. munditia*).—spurcilita or spurcietis (*not C., Varr.*).—Vileness, turpitude. fæditas, obscenitas.—dedecus.—flagitium.—immanitas (*the terrible enormity; e. g. facinoris*).

FOUND, v. || To lay the foundation of atq., fundamenta locare (*only absol.*).—fundamenta cs rei jacere or (seldom) ponere (*prop. and Ag.*).—fundamenta ci rei fodere (to dig the ground up for that purpose: *fundare is only used in prose for 'making firm and stable' something of wch the foundations have been already laid*).—Initia cs rei ponere. prima initia cs rei inchoare or ponere (*Ag.*).—qd pro fundamento ponere (*i. e. to lay atq. as or for a foundation*).—condere. instituire (to *f. in a wider sense; to establish*).—stabilire (to make firm).—constituere (to *f. with accessory notion of regularity, firmness*). To *f. an empire*, imperium constituere or condere (*not imp. fundare, wch conveys the meaning of 'giving stability'*): to *f. a state*, civitatem or rempublicam constituere: to *f. a new state*, novas res condere: to *f. a town*, urbem condere or constituere: to *f. atq. at a place*, qd extruere, ponere in qd loco: to *f. (e. g. a school, a sect)*, fundare disciplinam: he sent ten thousand Athenians to *f. a colony there*, eo decem millia Atheniensium in coloniam misit (*C., Np.*): to be founded on atq. (*of notions, persuasions, &c.*), nisi qd re or in qd re: also nisi fundamenta cs rei (to rest upon it as its foundation): teneri or contineri qd re (to be held together by it); cerni or positum esse in qd re (to rest on it). || To melt and cast metals, liquificare. liquare (to make fluid; e. g. bronze, &c.).—confundere (to melt down; e. g. victorias aureas; i. e. the gold statues of the Goddess of Victory). See also TO FUSE, TO CAST.

FOUNDATION, fundamentum (*mly in the pl. fun-*

damenta).—substructio. substructionis moles (the *f.*, if consisting of a wall).—sedes (the ground, &c., that forms its site; e. g. domum convellere sedibus suis). The *f.*s of the Capitol are of free-stone, Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum est: to be the *f.* of athg, fundamentum esse rei; qd rei teneri or contineri (fig. i. e. to consist in athg principally): athg is or forms the *f.* of athg, fundamentum cs rei positum est in qd rei: to shake the *f.*, fundamenta subducere (fig.): to lay the *f.* of athg, fundamenta cs rei jacere or (seldom) ponere (prop. and impr.): initia cs rei ponere: prima initia cs rei ponere (fig.): to dig the *f.* for athg, fundamenta ei rei fodere; fundationem cs rei fodere (prop.): to lay athg as a *f.*, qd pro fundamento ponere (fig.): to raise or build a house fm the *f.*, domum a fundamentis inchoare: to destroy athg fm the *f.*, funditus evertere; a fundamentis disjicere (prop.): funditus tollere (prop. and fig.): fundamenta cs rei evertere (e. g. of a state, republica); convellere sedibus suis (prop. of a house; so montem convellere sedes): fm the *f.* of Rome, ab urbe condita; fm the *f.* of the world, inde ab hominum memoria; post hominum memoria; post homines natos (the two last aft. negatives): at the *f.* of the world, quum primi fingerent homines: without *f.* (= reasonable ground), rationi adversus (not tenable, of argument, assertions, &c.); contrary to reason; vanus (only apparently, opp. verus); inutilis (that is not valid in its kind, vain); fictus (invented); commenticus (stronger term, opp. what is morally true: C.); JN. fictus or inutilis et commenticus: want of *f.*, vanitas: to build on another man's *f.*, quod alius intrinsece, exedere (aft. Ter. Phorm. 2, 4). || The point of support (point d'appui), fundamentum or quædam quasi sedes constituendæ cs rei (C. Partit. 9, 31).—column. ornamentum (the former, whatever serves for the stability of an empire, a realm, &c.; the latter, whatever tends towards the maintenance or promotion of friendship; as C. Læz. 22, 82).—firmamentum (the principal point of support). To shake the *f.* of the state, fundamenta (reipublicæ, &c.) labefactare or subducere or evertere or pervertere: the *f.* of athg is, qd fundamentum est cs rei; firmamentum cs rei est; firmamentum cs rei constituitur qd rei; qd fundamentis cs rei constitutum est (C. Senec. 18, 62); qd fultum est qd rei (athg is based upon, &c.). || A n institution, institutum. *res in morte cs testamento instituta (founded by aby's will: cf. C. Cæcin. 4, 10). A *f.* school, *schola legato cs instituta.

FOUNDER, conditor (e. g. of a town, urbis; of an empire, imperii; of a religion, sacri, of L. 33, 17. Fem. conditrix, Appui, &c.)—~~the~~ fundator is poet. only.—auctor; parens (the author of athg in general, the latter used as our 'father', but only in the higher style, as in C.: Romulus, hujus urbis parens, or philosophiæ parens Socrates jure dici potest: the *f.* of our welfare, salutis nostræ auctor or parens). The *f.* of our liberty, a quibus initium libertatis profectum est: every body is the *f.* of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortunæ suæ (Prov. S. ad Cæs. de rep. ord. 1); sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam (Np. Att. 11, 6); ut quisque fortunâ utitur, ita præcellet (Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 13). ~~the~~ Sts' 'founder' may be rendered by Crcl., e. g. Solon was the *f.* of the Areopagus, a Solone Areopagus constitutus est; and for the *f.* of a school, &c., we may use *qui qd in morte ejus testamento instituit or institui jussit (if it was by will). Aby was the *f.* of athg, *qd legato cs institutum est. || Founder of metals, fusor (Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1. and Inscr.). faber ærarius.—statuarius (of statues).—cælator. toreutes (ropevriv, in basso rilievo; see O. Müller's Archaeol. § 311, 1).—*tormentorum fusor (of guns).—*campanarum fusor (of bells).

FOUNDER, v. naufragium facere (g. t. to suffer shipwreck; of ships as well as of the crew. ~~the~~ Never naufrag. pati).—elidi et naufragio interire (Cæs. B. C. 3, 27).—(aqua or undæ) submergi (to be sunk; also fig. to have nearly foundered, summum pæne esse, L. 24, 8, of the state, under the image of a vessel). It is a bad pilot, whose ship *f.*s when he is first sailing out of port, pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impigit (Q. 4, 1, 66). See 'to suffer SHIPWRECK.'

FOUNDERY, or FOUNDRY, *officina operum fusorum.—*campanarum officina (of bells).—*tormentorum officina (of guns).

FOUNDLING, infans expositus. Foundlings, qui libere nati, expositi, deinde sublati a quibusdam et educati sunt, il. quos θετρώνας vocant.

FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL, brephotropheum (βρεφωτροφείον, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19): the director of a *f.*-h., brephotrophos (Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9).

FOUNDRESS. See FOUNDER.

FOUNT, or FOUNTAIN, fons (both the water that issues forth, and the place where it issues).—scaturio (the water, as gushing violently forth).—caput (the head of the spring).—aqua saliens. aquæ salientes (whence the water shoots forth; e. g. an artificial *f.*). Opposite there is an (artificial) *f.*, contra fons egreditur aquam et recipit; nam expulsa in altum in se cadit, junctisque huiusmodi et absorbetur et tollitur (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37): to take fm the *f.*, e fonte haurire qd. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, flumina tellus largius fundit, aperitque fontes novos (Sen. N. Q. 3, 27; of the flood). || Fto. = Original source, fons (g. t.).—caput, principium (the first beginning). JN. principium et fons.—origo (origin).—causa (cause).—unde fit qd (whence athg exists or takes its source). The *f.* of all things, a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur: the *f.* of life, vitæ fons (poet. only).

FOUR, quatuor.—quaterni, æ, a (each, or to each *f.*, in division, also *f.* at once, epiy with sublt., that are used in pl. only, e. g. on each wagggon there were *f.* men, quaternos viros singuli currus vehabant: *f.* letters, quaternæ literæ, i. e. epistles): *f.* or *f.*, quatuor quinquæ: quatuor aut quinquæ: twice *f.*, bis quatuor: containing *f.* pieces, quaternarius (also = of *f.* feet in diameter, breadth, &c., e. g. pif. serobis): one of a committee composed of *f.* men, quatuorvir (their rank was quatuorviratus): lasting *f.* months, quadri-mestris: *f.* years old, quadrimus (each) *f.* years old, quaternorum annorum (e. g. boys, pueri): lasting *f.* years, quadriennis: a space of *f.* years, quadriennium (e. g. *f.* years aft. the taking of Vei, quadriennio post Veios captos): every *f.* years, quarto quoque anno: at *f.* (o'clock), hora quartâ: *f.* per cent, quadrans: a carriage and *f.*, quadrigæ: to ride in a carriage and *f.*, curru quadrigarum vehi: made or intended to be drawn by *f.* horses, quadrijugus or quadrijugis, e. g. currus quadrijugus or quadrijugis; also quadrigæ (i. e. a team of *f.* horses): that has *f.* hands, quatuor manus habens; quadrimus or quadrimanis (the two last said. occur): a musical piece arranged for *f.* (à quatre-mains), *modi musici quatuor manibus clavicordio canendi (a song) composed for *f.* voices (a quartet), *modi musici quatuor vocibus descripti: tetrachoros (τετραχορος, i. e. that has *f.* sounds): the *f.*, numerus quaternarius (g. t.); quaternio (on dice; e. g. to throw the *f.*, quaternionem mittere): that has *f.* legs, quadrupes: *f.*-threaded, or made of *f.* threads, *quatuor fila habens; *quatuor filis constans: that has *f.* corners, quadratus; quadrangulus (of *f.* angles): that has *f.* sides, quatuor lateribus; quadriaterus (only in later writers): of *f.* syllables, *tetrasyllabus (τετρασύλλαβος) of *f.* (or lasting *f.* hours), quatuor horarum: lasting *f.* days, quatuor dierum: a space of *f.* days, quadrivium: *f.* times, quater: *f.* times as big, or as much again, quadruplum: *f.* times as much as, &c.: see FOUR-FOLD: *f.* times bigger, quadruplo major (e. g. the lungs of the elephant are *f.* times as large as those of a bull, elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo): a piece of poetry consisting of *f.* lines, carmen tetrastichum: also tetrastichum only (tetrastichus, τετραστιχος, Gramm. term): that has *f.* prongs, quadridens: that has *f.* teeth, quadridens: consisting of *f.* different sorts, quatuor generum; quatuor (*f.* in general): *f.* and a half, quatuor et dimidius (as adj.): *f.* times as much as, quater tantum, quam quantum (aft. C. Verr. 3, 45, 112); quater tanto amplius, quam quantum (aft. C. Verr. 3, 97, extr.): on all *f.*s, per manus et genua (e. g. reptare); more bestiarum quadrupes, or quadrupes only. || Four hundred, quadringenti; quadringeni (each, or to each *f.* hundred, also *f.* hundred at once; epiy with sublt. that are only used in the pl. number, e. g. each horseman received *f.* hundred 'denarii', equitibus quadringeni denarii tributis: consisting each time of *f.* hundred pieces, men, &c., quadringenarius; e. g. cohorts of *f.* hundred men, cohortes quadringenariæ: *f.* hundred times, quadringenties. Four thousand, quatuor milia (with following noun in the gen. pl.); quaternâ milia. quaterni milleni (with such nouns as are used in the pl. only).

FOUR-CORNERED, quadratus. quadrangulus.

FOUR-FOLD, quadruplus. quadruplex. quadrifarium (the last adverbially taken).—quadruplicato (by four times, with compar. &c.): to make *f.*, quadruplicare.

FOUR-FOOTED, quadrupes: a *f.*-*f.* animal, quadrupes (i. e. bestia or animal, hence its fem., its neut.).

FOUR-OARED, quadrimæmis: a *f.*-o. vessel, quadrimæmis; navis quatuor scamarum.

FOUR-POUNDER, *tormentum bellicum globos quadrilibras mittens.

FOURSCORE. See **EIGHTY**.

FOUR-SQUARE, quadratus.

FOUR-STRINGED tetrachordos (τετραχορδος).

FOUR-WHEELED, *quatuor rotarum. quatuor rotas habens. It was the Phrygians that first invented f.-wheeled carriages, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis invenere Phryges (Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199).

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim. — quaterni deni (distrib.: each, or to each f.; also f. at a time, or at once, imply with subit. that are used in the pl. only). F. hundred, mille et quadringenti: f. years old, quatuordecim annorum. quatuordecim annos natus (of men): f. times, quater decies.

FOURTEENTH, quartus decimus: for the f. time, quartum decimum.

FOURTH, quartus. Every f. (man, &c.), quartus quique: for the f. time, quartum: in the f. place, or regarding the f., quarto.

FOURTHLY, quarto. See also the lists in **FIRST**.

POWL, s. A bird, vid. § F.'s = poultry, pecus volatilis. aves cohortales (farm-yard f.'s, e. g. geese, chickens, &c.; opp. the rest of domestic animals): fattened f., altities, ium, f. (esp. chickens): a young f., pullus gallinaceus. § Chickens, hen, vid.

POWL, v. aucupari (Farr.; Gaj.).

POWLER, aucup. A skilful f., aucupii peritus. All f.'s, omnes, quos aucupia alunt.

POWLING, aucupium. — avium captura.

FOX, A animal, vulpes (f.): a small f., or a f.'s cub, vulpecula (C. N. D. 1, 31, 88. H. E. 1, 7, 29. Schmid. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59): belonging to (or of) a f., vulpinus (e. g. lingua, jecur, Plin.): a f.'s kennel, vulpis specus. vulpis fovea. vulpis cubile: the fur of a f., pellis vulpina: a cloak lined with f.-skin, *amiculum ex pellibus vulpine consutis factum (cf. Ammian. 31, 2, § 5): to wear a cloak of f.'s fur or skin, tergus vulpinus indutum esse (Sen. Ep. 90, 14): the brags of a f. (i. e. of sportsmen), cauda vulpina. § **FIG.** A sly or crafty fellow, vulpes. homo versutus. homo callidus: a sly old f., veterator.

FOXGLOVE, *digitalis purpurea (Linn.).

FOX-HOUND, canis venaticus. Fox-hounds, canes venantium. To keep f.-h.'s, canes alere ad venandum. An excellent f.-h., canis ad venandum nobilis (where, of course, ad ven. depends on nobilis).

FOX-HUNTING, venatio vulpinum.

FOXLIKE, vulpinus (i. e. belonging to a fox).

FOX-TAIL GRASS, alopecurus (ἀλωπεκούρος; Linn.: Sprengel makes the ancient al. the *saccharum cylindrum).

FRACTION, fractura. § In arithmetic, numerus fractus; *fractura: to reduce f.'s to their lowest terms, *fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (so *fractionum ad minimos numeros reduci): to be reduced to their lowest terms, *ad minimos numeros reduci.

FRACTIONAL, *fractus. A f. number, *numerus fractus.

FRACTIOUS. See **QUARRELSOME**, **CROSS**.

FRACTURE, a. fractura (e. g. of a bone, ossis). F. of the bone, fractum os (i. e. the fractured bone itself). F. of the thigh, fractum crus or femur (i. e. the broken thigh itself): fractura cruris or femoris (the f. of the shin or thigh; all Cels. 8, 10, in. and No. 5): f. of the arm, fractum brachium (the fractured arm itself, aft. Cels. 8, 10, No. 3); fractura brachii (the f. of the arm, aft. Cels. 8, 10, in.).

FRACTURE, v. frangere. confringere. — defringere (Plaut.; cura aut cervicis sibi). To f. one's arm, thigh, &c., frangere brachium, coxam, crus, &c. To set a fractured limb, see **TO SET**.

FRAGILE, fragilis (prop. and impropr.); in the impropr. sense, Jn. fragilis et caducus; frag. caducus: fluxus et fragilis (S.). See **FRAIL**.

FRAGILITY, fragilitas (prop. and impropr.). — brevitas (shortness, e. g. of life).

FRAGMENT, fragmentum (portion broken off; poet. fragmen: there is no class. authority for the use of this word for a f. of athg that is not material; hence, though fragmenta codicum manuscriptorum, &c., would be correct for the actual parchment, &c., fragments orationis, libri, scriptoris ca, &c. would not: better reliquiae, pars non-integra, quae restat (or partes non integre quae restant) ex libro, qui perit, &c.). F.'s of a play of Menander's, trunca quaedam ex Menandro (Gell. 2, 23, estr.). (Matthiae and Kraft recommend the retention of fragmentum as t. i.)

FRAGRANCE, or **FRAGRANCY**, odor suavis; fm the context, odor only; e. g. odores incendere. — odora-

mentum (balm, incense, &c.; Col. and Plin.): the f. of flowers, suavis odorum, qui afflantur e floribus: to inhale the f. of athg, odorem totis navibus trahere (Phaedr. 3, 1, 4).

FRAGRANT, bene olens (to smell well, imparting a good smell; poet. odorū) — odoratus (full of fragrantcy, also if artificial, thus = perfumed). — suavis (sweet): more f., odore praestantior (aft. Plin. 15, 18, 19): to be f., odorem habere, praestare, emittere (poet. spargere, spirare, diffundere); bene or jucunde olere.

FRAGRANTLY, suaviter (i. e. pleasantly, in general) — bene (e. g. olere).

FRAIL, fascina (a basket made of rushes, Spanish broom, brambles, &c. for fruit, making cheese, &c.; C. and V., &c.).

FRAIL, adj. fragilis. fluxus (inconstant; athg that cannot be depended upon). Jn. fluxus et fragilis. — caducus (lit. inclined or fated to fall; hence perishable in its nature); Jn. fragilis caducusque. — fugax (easily or quickly passing by). — brevis (short). — imbecillus (that is deficient in strength; a later form is imbecillitas). — infirmus (that has no stability and duration). — caducus et infirmus (e. g. corpus). — debilis (weak fm disease). — (multis) erroribus obnoxius. ad vitia proclivis or propensus (morally f. Cf. C. Tusc. 4, 37, An.).

FRAILTY, fragilitas (prop. and fig.). — imbecillitas. infirmitas. debilitas (Syn. in WEAKNESS). — vitium. error (fault, foible). — brevitās (shortness of life). No man is exempt fm f.'s, nemo nascitur sine vitio (H.): humanum est errare: to have many f.'s, multis erroribus obnoxius esse: to feel one's f., minimum in se esse arbitrari (opp. plurimum sibi confidere, i. e. to feel oneself equal to athg: C. Lael. 9, 29): human f., infirmitas humana; error humanus (as act caused by it): to have erred (in athg) through human f., qā culpā teneri erroris humani (C.).

FRAME. See **TO FASHION**, **TO FORM**. § To put into a frame (e. g. a picture), picturam in formā lignē includere. picturam tabulā marginatā includere.

FRAME, § A fabric, vid. § Edge, &c. of what contains athg, margo (a f., of wch the edge projects). tabula marginata (a f. with a back to it). To put a picture into a f.; see **TO FRAME**. § Of a window, *margo ligneus fenestae. § Frame of the mind, habitus or affectus animi. temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28). § Order, ordo. dispositio. ordinatio. constitutio. descriptio (a framing, ordering; Syn. in ORDER). § Frame of the body, mly corpus only; s's membrorum compositio (e. g. apta, the symmetry of the members).

FRAMER, opifex. fabricator (the workman of athg). — auctor (the author of athg; he to whom the invention or execution of an object is due). — conditor (the founder of athg). — parens (the father of athg; see **FOUNDER**). The f. of laws, see **LEGISLATOR**.

FRANCHISE, s. immunitas (exemption fm performing public services or paying taxes). — beneficium. commodum (a grant or privilege; benef. inasmuch as it is conferred; comm. inasmuch as it has been received). — privilegium (a privilege, in general; all three post-Aug. tk.). The electoral f., suffragii jus, mly suffragium only. To restore to the people their electoral f., suffragia populo reddere.

FRANCHISE, v. See **TO ENFRANCHISE**.

FRANK, liber (not checking his tongue fm respect of persons, fear of consequences, &c. ¹⁶⁵). The 'liber,' if he carries his freedom of speech beyond the above meaning, becomes 'maledicus'; see Q. 2, 12, 4). — apertus (open; without deceit, of persons and their character, opp. tectus). — simplex (straightforward). Jn. apertus et simplex. — candidus (pure, of character). — ingenuus (open, honest, as becomes a free-born man). — simulationem nescius (unable to act a part). To be f. with aby, ci aperte, quod sentio, loqui (C.). se aperte or se patefacere ci: to make a f. avowal of one's opinion, see 'I will tell you FRANKLY what I think' (165). memorem libertatis vocem mittere, L. 3, 36, does not apply to ordinary occasions). To be f. with you, see 'to speak FRANKLY.'

FRANK, s. See **TO FRANK**.

FRANK, v. (a letter), *nomine inscripto epistolam a vecture pretio immunes facere (to write upon it the name of a person who can exempt it fm postage). — *epistolae perferende mercedem persolvere (to pay the postage) to any place, ad locum. A letter is franked, *epistola a vecture pretio immunita est.

FRANKINCENSE, tus. See **INCENSE**.

FRANKLY, libere, sincere, candida, vere, simplicitate. aperte. sine fraude: sine dolo; sincerā fide; ex animo; ex animi sententiā. Syn. in **FRANK**. To con-

fess (athg) *f.*, aperte et ingenuae confiteri: *to speak f.*, loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: *I will tell you f. what I think*, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenuae, aperte, ex animi sententiā dicam: *to speak or say (athg) f.*, libere dicere: *to speak f.* (as inserted in a sentence apologetically), nementiar: si queris (or quaritis, &c.), si verum scire vis; ut ingenuae or aperte dicam: *to declare (athg) f.* to *aby*, ci aperte, quod sentio, loqui (C.).

FRANKNESS, animi candor (the purity of sentiment), — simplicitas (straightforwardness), — sinceritas (sincerity, openness), — animus apertus (openness), — ingenuitas (ingenuousness). *To speak with f.*, see **FRANKLY**.

FRANKT, phreneticus (φρεντικός, C. &c.), — vesanus. insanus. vecors. delirius. furens. rabidus. furiosus. rabiosus [SYN. in MAD]. *To make aby f.*, in furorem impellere qm; amement facere qm; in rabiem agere qm; in insaniam redigere qm: *to become f.*, in furorem verti or impelli; amement fieri; in insaniam incidere; ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi: *to be f.*, furere; insanire; delirare (to be in a delirium). JN. delirare et mente captum esse.

FRANTICLY, furiose. insane. rabiose. furenter. SYN. in MAD.

FRANTICNESS, furor (rage); the state when one exercises no control over one's mind. — rabies (easily of a sudden breaking out of rage), — amentia (want of sound mind, madness), — insanía (insanity), — lymphatus, ūs (the disease of the lymphaticus, Plin.).

FRATERNAL, fraternus. *F.* sentiments or feelings, fraterna plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas: a letter not written in very *f. terms*, epistola parum fraterne scripta.

FRATERNALLY, fraterne (e.g. facere, amari). *To love aby f.*, qm sic amare, ut alterum fratrem: a letter not written very *f.*, see **FRATERNAL**.

FRATERNITY, fraternitas (post-Aug.). — necessitudo fraterna. germanitas (i. e. the connexion between brothers, &c.), — sodalitas. sodalium (close or intimate connexion between friends; comradeship), — collegium. corpus (a brotherhood; association of persons holding the same office, &c.).

FRATRICIDE, || Murderer of his brother, fraticida. — parricida (murderer of any near relation). — || Murder of a brother, parricidium fraternum. fraterna nex. — fratri caedes. — *f.m.* context, parricidium only (murder of any near relation). — fratricidium (late). *To commit f.*, manus sanguine fraterno cruentare (Aft. Np. Epam. 10, 3); parricidium fraterno contaminari; also fratem necare or vitā privare.

FRAUD, fraudus. — fraudatio, — dolus malus, or dolus only. — fallacia. JN. doli atque fallacie. — ars. artes. machinae [SYN. in DECEIT]. — circumscripção (a drawing a line, as it were, round aby, that he may not escape; hence imposition, eply upon young people), — error (error, deception, instead of wch fraud also is used). *Without f.*, sine fraude: *full of f.* (of persons), see **FRAUDULENT**: *to commit a f.*, fraudem inferre: *to intend or meditate f.*, fraudem moliri; dolum parare, commoliri; qd ad fallendum instruere: *to be guilty of a f. in athg*, fallaciam in re facere: *to practise a f. agt aby*, fraudem ci facere; dolum ci struere, nectere, confingere; fabricam fingere in qm; tragulam in qm conficere; technis qm fallere (the three last Com.): *to practise a similar f.*, consimilem ludere lusum (Com.): *to try to practise a f. agt aby*, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam in qm intendere: there is some or no *f.* in the matter, qd or nihil doli subest: *to be condemned for practising f.*, falsi damnari.

FRAUDULENCE or **FRAUDULENCY**, fraudatio (opp. fides). — fallendi studium (the propensity to practise *f.*). See **FRAUD**.

FRAUDULENT, ad fallendum instructus. fraudulentus. — fallax (inclined to deceive, artful), — dolosus (full of intrigue; all, of persons and things). — qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (a thorough-going deceiver). — vafer (sharp). — veterator (grown old in cabals and intrigues). — vanus (vain, deceitful, of things; e.g. hope, spes): in a *f. manner*, see **FRAUDULENTLY**.

FRAUDULENTLY, fraudulentus. fallaciter. dolose. per dolum. *To act f.*, dolose or malā fide agere.

FRAY, s. See **COMBAT**, **FIGHT**.

FRAY, v. || *To frighten*, vid. || *To wear away by rubbing*, atterere. usu deterere (by use).

FREAK. See **CAPRICE**.

FREAKISH. See **CAPRICIOUS**.

FREAKISHLY, ad libidinem (suam). — ex libidine (S.).

FREAKISHNESS, mutabilitas mentis (the changeableness of the mind); JN. Inconstantia mutabilitasque (383)

mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76). — mobilitas (the moreableness, also of a personified object; e.g. fortuna).

FRECKLE, lentícula. — lentícula, pl.; also lentigo (or, of the *f.s.* of several persons, lentiginis). — aestates (Aft. Plin. 28, 12, 50). *To have f.s.* in one's face, lentiginem habere; also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20): *to cause or produce f.s.*, faciem lentiginem obducere (Plin.): *to remove f.s.*, lentiginis e facie tollere; lentiginis emendare, corrigere or sanare; lentículas curare; lentículam tollere (Cels.): one that has f.s. in his face, lentiginosus.

FRECKLED or **FRECKLY**, lentiginosus, — lentiginosus oris (Pal. Max.). *To be f.*, lentiginem habere; also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20).

FREE, 1) Not impeded or oppressed by any encumbrance, liber (e. propr.). — solutus (delivered *fm* athg that acts as a constraint). JN. liber et solutus; liber solutusque; solutus ac liber. *F. fm* athg, liber, liberatus re or a re; vacuus re or a re (easily *fm* athg burdensome or troublesome); expers cs rei (not partaking in or not subject to athg, eply of mental agitations and passions; cf. C. Terr. 4, 10, 23, 'vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiā, munere'); intactus qd re (not yet affected or stirred by athg; e.g. by superstitio, of passions, desires). *NOT* 'F. fm athg' may also be its expressed by the negative prefix 'in'; e.g. *f. fm* impostis, taxes, &c., immunis: *f. fm* guilt, innocens: *f. fm* intermixture, immixtus, &c.: *f. fm* burdens, impostis, &c., see 'EXEMPT *fm*': an estate *f. fm* all encumbrances, prædium solutum (opp. obligatum, C. Rull. 3, 2, 9): *f. fm* fear, liber metu: *f. fm* care, liber curā (et angore); curā or curis vacuus; curā et angore vacuus; curæ expers; curis liber solutusque; a sollicitudinibus et curis remotus (that has no care or grief; the three last, of persons only); securus (without care; of one who feels no anxiety even when there is sufficient cause for it): *to be entirely f. fm* care, omnes curas abjicere. In utramvis aurem or in dextram aurem dormire (Prov. Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 100. Plin. Ep. 4, 29, in): *f. fm* blame or guilt, vacuus a culpā; liber culpā; innocens; also liber a delictis: *f. fm* passions, solutus or remotus a cupiditatibus. cupiditatum expers: *to be f. fm* athg, vacationem, immunitatem habere cs rei (the former of athg oppressive, but eply, like the latter, of any impost or duty, as military service, taxes, &c.); abesse, abhorrere a re (to be *far fm*, e.g. of suspicion); carere qd re (not to have athg, e.g. a disease, mental agitation, fear, &c.): *to make or set aby f.*, see **TO FREE**.

2) Not subject to the commands or power of others, eply not to any civil coercion, liber (of people, states, &c.). — ingenuus (*f.-born*, or, like liberals, worthy of a *f.-born* man). *A f. man*, homo liber, ingenuus; corpus liberum: the *f. population*, plebs (opp. slaves and nobility; see Dilthey, Tac. Germ. 11, p. 98): *a f. state*, people, &c., liber populus; libera civitas; civitas libera atque immunis (of one that had been tributary): *to set f.* (a prisoner), qm e custodiā emittere: *to make a slave f.*, servum manu mittere. (See **TO EMANCIPATE**.)

3) Not subject to limitations or restrictions; and a) Locally, patens. apertus (open). — purus (καθάρως, without trees, buildings, &c.). — liber († liber campus, O.). b) With ref. to the body, to matter: *to let athg have its f. course*, qd non impedire: *to set aby f.*, qm e custodiā emittere, or (if by violent means) qm e custodiā eripere: *I have f. access to aby*, patet mihi aditus ad qm; est mihi aditus familiaris in cs domum: *to escape scot-f.*, penas non dare; qd impune facere (or scisse), see **SCOT-FREE**. *To have one's hands f.* (impropr.), libere agere or facere posse: *if I had my hands quite f.*, si essent omnia mihi solutissima: *f. motion*, motus solutus et liber. c) With ref. to the free-will of man, liber, — solutus (not tied down); JN. liber atque solutus: *to be f.*, sui juris or suæ potestatis, or in suā potestate esse. integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (to be one's own master). — nullā necessitate strictum esse (not to be tied by athg): *not to be f.*, ex alterius arbitrio pendere (*NOT* not aliunde or extrinsecus pendere, which, torn *fm* the context of C. ad Pam. 5, 13, 2, see sometimes JN. in modern writers, in this meaning): *a man's f. will*, voluntas libera or soluta; potestas libera; arbitrium. *I am f. to &c.*, liberum est mihi; meum arbitrium est: *I am still f.*, to integrum est; res mihi integra est: *I am no longer f. to &c.*, non jam mihi licet, neque integrum est, ut &c.: *to reserve to oneself the f. right to*, de qd re (or de qo) integrum sibi reservare: *if it were f. to me to*, si integrum daretur (C. Partit. 38, 132). *F. choice*, soluta eligendi optio (see Catoce) 'a f. discussion, liberior in utramque partem

disputatio (Q.). || *A free agent. As a f. agent, or fm his own f. will, volens (opp. coactus).—non coactus. non invitus (= ἐκὼν, ἐκούριος).—voluntate (opp. vi, or invitus et coactus). Jx. iudicio et voluntate.—(sua) sponte Jx. sua sponte et voluntate.—ultra (= ἀνθρώπων, opp. iussu cs, or jussus). Jx. sponte et ultra. || Free trade, jus commercii or commercium (the right of trading, g.t.).—potestas merces exportandi (the right of exporting; aff. potest. equos educendi, L. 43, 5, 9), or *exportandi et inveniendi.—portoria sublata (pl. the abolition of all port-dues and other duties, C. 21, 2, 16).—liberum commercii jus.*

4) || *Licentious, unrestrained, liberior, ad licentiam cs rei (e.g. scribendi) liber (C.): to be f. in censuring aby. vocis libertate perstringere qm: to be too f. in censuring aby. libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm.*

5) || *Without pay, gratulatus (e.g. lodgings, hospitium; dwelling, habitatio): to have one's lodging f., gratis habitare: to offer aby f. lodging. *habitationem gratuitam ci offerre: f. schooling, disciplina gratuita: a f. table, victus gratulatus: aby is a f. scholar. *inter eos alumnos, qui publice (or regio sumptu) aluntur, locus ci assignatur (in an institution, school, &c.): to give aby his board f. *gratulum victum ci providere.*

6) || *Nothing oneself down, or following the usual mode of thinking or acting, liber.—solutus (not tied down); Jx. liber atque solutus: to be so f. (= to take the liberty, e.g. to speak), audere; sibi sumere: a f. imitation, *imitatio soluta cs libera: a f. translation, *verba scriptoris non totidem verbis translata: a f. life, licentia: f. manners, procacitas; protervitas: too f. in one's manners, procax. protervus.*

FREE, v. || *To place in a state of freedom, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g.t.). qm manu mittere. qm manu asserere in libertatem (of a slave; the latter, of one who had before been f., publicly before the praetor; see Ruhnck. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40). e custodia emittere, or (if by force) eripere (to set a prisoner at liberty). libertatem ci redere. qm in libertatem restituere (to restore the freedom of aby). To f. oneself (fm prison), e vinculis cs expedit; ex vinculis effugere. carceris vincula rumpere (the last, if by force); also se liberare; in libertatem se vindicare; libertatem capessere (to f. oneself, in general): to f. oneself fm a yoke, jugum exuere; jugo se exuere; fm one's misfortunes, ex malis se emergere or se extrahere: to f. fm bondage or slavery, servitute liberare or excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare; servile jugum e cervicibus cs delicere; a qo servitutis jugum depellere; ci conditionem servilem eripere. || To rid from, to exempt, liberare re or a re.—exsolvere re (to deliver).—eximere re or ex or de re (with de re = to exempt fm athg).—levare re (to relieve fm athg unpleasant; e.g. care, grief, fear, &c.).—expedit re (to extricate).—extrahere ex re (to drag out of).—eripere ex or a re (to snatch out of; the three last, fm dangerous positions, &c.). To f. fm disgrace, levare infamiam; fm torment, tormentis eripere; fm fear, metu liberare, levare; a metu vindicare; fm taxation, sithe, &c., agrum eximere de vectigalibus: freed fm taxes or imposts, immunis liberque: freed, liberatus; liber; solutus; solutus cs liber. SYN. in FREE. See TO EXEMPT; and for 'to f. aby fm a charge', see TO CLEAR. || To clear fm obstruction, see TO CLEAR.*

FREEBOOTER, latro (as soldier; then robber, in general; compare Herz. S. Cat. 59, 5).—praedator (as soldier).—praedo (as robber).—pirata (at sea): in the manner of a f., praedatorius.

FREEBOOTING, praedatio.

FREEBORN, ingenuus. See also FREE.

FREEDMAN, libertus (the f.-m., with ref. to his master; opp. servus).—libertinus (with ref. to his rank, opp. civis and ingenuus).

FREEDOM, libertas (explained by C. Parad. 5, 1, 34, potestas vivendi, ut velis, as well of a single individual as of a state; in the latter meaning it is also libertas communis). Cherishing or loving f., libertatis amans, libertatis amore incensum esse (stronger term): to procure the f. of, see TO FREE. To obtain one's f., libertatem accipere: to recover it, libertatem recuperare: to lose one's f., lib. perdere, amittere: to deprive aby of his f., lib. ci eripere: to enjoy f., libertatem habere; in libertate esse: liberum et sui juris esse: the love of f., libertatis amor: a lover of f., libertatis amans: to be a lover of f., libertati studere: to be a devoted or ardent lover of f., libertatis amore incensum esse or ardere: this is a land of f., hic omnibus est aequa libertas (Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29). || Moral liberty, i.e. liberty of the will, arbitrium. (384)

arbitrium liberum (the free will to do or act as one likes).—potestas (as conceded, either by the law of nature, civil law, or by the will of an individual; my will with gen. of the word in wch that f. consists).—optio (free choice, see LIBERTY). To bestow f. of choice upon aby, liberum arbitrium, potestatem, optionem ci dare or facere: to take away aby's f. (in any matter), ci adimere potestatem cs rei: (he maintained), that there should be in a free state f. of thinking and speaking, in civitate liberā linguam mentemque liberam esse debere (Suet. Tib. 28). To use great f. of speech, est in qo summa libertas in oratione: to attack aby with great f. of speech, multā cum libertate notare qm (†); vocis libertate perstringere qm: with too much f., libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm. || The freedom of a town (i.e. the right of participating in its franchise), civitas, civitatula (of a small town, Sen. Apol. p. 852).—jus civitatis (the right of acquiring the f., or entering into the rights of a citizen; see C. Cæcin. 34, 98; 35, 102. C. Arch. 5, 11, &c.). To give aby the f. of the city, civitatem ci dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitatem ci donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet. Ner. 12); qm in civitatem accipere or recipere; qm inscribere civitati or in civitatem; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium accipere (to receive among the numbers of citizens); civem qm facere: to receive the f. of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to lose it, civitatem perdere, amittere. || Freedom of the press, *libertas sentiendi, quæ velis, et quæ sentias, literarum formis exscribendi. The f. of the press is established or exists in a state, *in civitate sentire, quæ velis, et quæ sentias, literarum formis exscribere licet (both aff. T. Hist. 1, 1, 4).

FREE-HEARTED. See LIBERAL.

FREEHOLD, *feudum liberum, immune et liberum. prædium liberum (opp. servum, C. Rull. 3, 2, 9).—prædium immune liberumque (aff. C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166): that is held or possessed as f., immunis liberque (e.g. ager).—privata possessio (an individual's own property, JCh.).

FREEHOLDER, possessor, —agrum possessor (possessor, as opp. tenant).—agrum immunitem liberumque arat (with ref. to feudal tenure, C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166).

FREELY, libere.—solute. To confess or acknowledge f., ingenue confiteri: to say it f., libere profiteri: to speak it f., libere dicere, loqui, vociferari; libero ore loqui: to speak too f. about aby, vocis libertate perstringere qm: to speak too f. agst aby, libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm: I will f. tell you what I think (of it), dicam ex animo, quod sentio; quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententia dicam: to speak f., ne mentiar; si quaeris or quaeritis or quaerimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: to breathe f., spiritus libere meat (prop.); libere respirare (improp.): I can now breathe f. again, *nunc molestis negotiis expeditus sum (I have got rid of vexatious business), or *jam libere respirare possum (lib. resp. C.). || Copiously, e.g. to drink f., plurimum bibere (to be given to drink); plus paulo adhibere (Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8): to confer honours too f., in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodigum (C.).—|| Liberally, large, liberaliter. Jw. large liberaliterque, benigne.—munifice, munifice et large. || Without compulsion, of one's own free will, see 'As a FREE agent' (3, end).

FREEMAN, manumissus (no longer a slave).—libertus (with ref. to his former master).—libertinus (with ref. to his position itself). In the post-Aug. writers the minute distinction between libertus and libertinus seems not to be carefully observed: this, however, is not to be imitated. The condition of a f., liberinitas (JCh.).

LIBERALS = worthy of a freeman man. The freemen of a city, &c., cives: to act as a f., pro cive se gerere.

FREEMASON, *latōmus (λατόμος, as t. t. in the f.'s records).

FREEMASON'S LODGE, || The place itself, *porticus, in quam latōmi conveniunt. || The order, *societas latōmorum.

FREEMASONRY, *disciplina et instituta latōmorum.

FREENESS. See FRANKNESS.

FREESTONE, lapis aræneus.—saxum quadratum, lapis quadratus (as dressed for building). To lay a foundation of f., qd saxo quadrato substruere: a f. pit, lapideina, de qua saxa quadrata eximuntur (Vit. 2, 1, 1).

FREEWOMAN, civis.

FREEZE, congelari; nive concreescere. frigidus congelare. gelu consistere: fm the context, also quæ.

resocere only (almost all C. N. D. 2, 10, *init.*). It is freezing, gelascit: it has been freezing, gelavit: rivers frozen over, amnes gelati (*Plin.*).

FREIGHT, v. || *The load of a ship.* *onus navi impositum: *fm the context onus only.* || *The money paid for transport, vectura.* portorium (*the money paid for carrying over*). To pay the *f.*, pro vecturâ solvere: I inquired the *f.*, interrogavi, quanti veheret (*sc. navis*).

FREIGHT, v. (a ship), onera or merces in navem imponere (C.): navem onerare (Caa.): with provisions, arms, and other things, navem onerare commeatu, armis, aliisque rebus (S.).

FREIGHTER, navis dominus (Gr. ναύκληρος; *sch stands only, Plant. Mil. 4, 3, 16, in Latin*).

FRENCH, *Francogallice. *Francicus. To translate *athg* into *F.*, *Francogallice reddere qd: to understand *F.*, *Francogallice scire: very well, *linguæ Francogallicæ intelligentissimum esse: to speak *F.*, Francogallicâ linguâ (not Francog. linguam) loqui: *Francogallice loqui: very elegantly, *Francogallice elegantissime loqui.

FRENCH-BEAN, *phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.).

FRENETIC. See FRANTIC.

FRENZY. See FRANTICNESS, MADNESS.

FREQUENCY, frequentia (rare, except in the meaning of 'a numerous assembly,' and therefore to be used with caution; e.g., as to the *f.* of your letters, I make no complaint on that score, de frequentia litterarum te nihil accuso).—crebritas (e.g. litterarum, officiorum, C.).—celebritas or multitudo et celebritas (e.g. iudiciorum, C.): celebr. periculum, T.).

FREQUENT, adj. frequens.—creber (often implying blame)—crebrior.—repetitus (repeated). After *f. entreaties*, sæpius rogatus: after *f. admonitions*, sæpius admonitus.

FREQUENT, v. frequentare.—celebrare (of numbers). To *f. aby's house*, frequentare or (of many) celebrare *ca domum*; frequentare or multum or frequentem ad *qm* ventitare: to *f. a society*, celebrare conventum; a market, obire nundinas, mercatum; ad mercatum venire: to *f. bad company*, uti familiaribus et quotidianis convivoribus hominibus impròbis, malis, or perditis; in familiaritate malorum hominum versari. **FREQUENTED, frequens.** celebrare: a town much *f. for the sake of its mineral waters*, locus ameno salubrium aquarum usq; frequens: a much *f. mart*, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum; celebre et frequens emporium.

FREQUENTER, frequentator (Gell.).

FREQUENTLY or FREQUENTATION, frequentatio (if it takes place repeatedly; as for instance, going to school).

FREQUENTLY, frequenter. sæpe, sæpenumero. crebro, non raro. compluries (not pluries). multum [Sxv. in OPEN].—frequens (with ref. to a person); often by solère or frequentative verb. I *f. do athg*, soleo qd facere: to read *f.*, lectitare: he was *f. in his place in the senate-house*, frequens aderat in senatu: he is *f. with us*, ille frequens est nobiscum: very *f.*, frequentissime (C.); per sæpe; sæpissime: too *f.*, nimium sæpe; sæpius justo: to do *athg f.*, frequentare or crebro facere qd: after being *f. asked*, sæpius rogatus.

FRESCO, C. Coolness; e.g. *al fresco*, in aperto. || *Style of painting*, opus tectorium (as thing). To paint in *f.*, udo colores illinere (*Plin. 35, 7, 31*): to paint *athg in f.*, opus tectorio exornare qd: a painter in *f.*, tector (see Böttiger's *Altdorbanatische Hockzeit*, p. 62).

FRESH, C. Cool, frigidus: rather *f.*, subfrigidus; frigidusculus (*later*). To make *f.*, refrigerare, frigidum facere (frigerare and frigefacere were uncommon in prose): to become or grow *f.*, refrigerari, refrigerescere: *f. water*, aqua recentia rigoris (*Col. 9, 14, 7; f. drawn, and therefore cool, sparkling, &c.*); dulcis aqua (spring water; opp. aqua marina, salt water): a draught of *f. water*, potio frigida: *f. air*, aer frigidus; ventus frigidus; aer refrigeratus (*cool air*): to breathe the *f. air*, refrigerationem auræ captare (*Col. 11, 1, 16*): celo libero or liberio frui; libero aere redintegrari (*Varr. R. 3, 7, 6*). || *New made, recently produced or formed*, recens: *f. bread*, panis recens: a *f. wound*, vulnus recens. crudum (not novum): *f. marks of stripes*, recentia vestigia plagarum. || *Not gone by or withered*, recens (e.g. oysters, herrings, &c.).—viridis (still green, e.g. wood, &c.). *f. turf*, cæspes vivus. || *Not salted, sale non conditus*. || *Not used or worn out, hence lively*, recens. integer; Jx. recens intergeque (not yet tired or worn, opp. defatigatus, saucius, e.g. troops, horses, &c.).—vegetus. hilaris or hilarus (lively, brisk, (385)

e.g. colour, &c.).—alacer. alacer et promptus (lively, brisk for acting): a *f. colour*, nitidus color: to have *athg f.* in one's recollection, in recenti memoriâ habere: the recollection of *athg* is quite *f.*, recens est *ca rei* memoria: *f. breeze*, ventus secundus (inasmuch as it may be favorable); the *f. appearance of a tree*, arboris hilaritas. || *Unexperienced*, vid.

FRESHEN, v. TRANS. || *To soak or steep in water for the purpose of freshening*, macerare (to soak, salsamenta).

FRESHEN, v. INTRANS. The wind *f.'s*, ventus increbrescit.

FRESHLY, nuper, nunc nuper. proxime (See also LATTELY)—non ita pridem, non pridem (not a very long while ago)—modo (only now).

FRESHMAN, *recens a puerili institutione tiro.

FRESHNESS, C. Coolness, frigus (inasmuch as it refreshes; see H. Od. 3, 13, 10, fr. amabile).—algor (inasmuch as it is felt)—rigor recentissimus (aque, of water, Col. 9, 147). || *Ruddiness, color validus (of the face)*,—vigor (of the body).—hilaritas (cheerful look). || *Newness*, novitas.

FRET, animi motus, commotio, concitatio. permotio (the last, C. Acad. 2, 44, 135).—animi cura or sollicitudo: to be in a *f.* æstuarè (C.: about *athg*, de qâ re); sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere, &c.: to keep one's mind in a continual *f.*, nullum quietum spiritum ducere (of the person himself); qm quiescere or conquiscescere non pati (of a person or thing that does not suffer him to rest): to be in a *f.* about *athg*; see TO FRET, v. INTRANS.

FRET, v. TRANS. ægre facere ci (to disturb *aby's* mind; *Plant. Cas. 3, 4, 17. Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10*).—lacerare qm (to be always at him).—qm quiescere or conquiscescere non sinere (never to let him rest).—vexare qm. mentem *ca excitam vexare* (S.).—anxium et sollicitum me habet qd. This *f. my husband*, hoc male habet virum (puts him in a bad humour; Ter.): to *f. oneself* to death, mærorè se conficere; mærorè confici. || To wear off by rubbing, atterere,—usu deterere (if by use). || To form into raised work, cælare.

FRET, v. INTRANS. æstuarè (to have the mind in a state of ferment; either absol. or with *abl. of the cause*).—tumultuari (to be in a state of restlessness; cf. Off. 1, 23, 80).—mærorè. In mærorè esse or (stronger) jacere (to be grieved): to *f. about athg*, ægritudinem suscipere ex re; æstuarè qâ re or desiderio *ca rei* (if the possession of it is desired); mærorè qd or qâ re; sollicitum esse de re; laborare; anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; ægritudinem suscipere propter qm (about *aby*). Don't *f.*, ne sis perturbatus (Ter.): he *f.'s* about, ægre ille fert, quod &c.: to *f. about trifles* or nothing, a rebus levissimis pendere. || To fret (of wine, &c.). See TO FERMENT.

FRETFUL, morosus (ill-humoured or tempered).—difficilis (full of bad humour).—naturâ difficilis (difficult to please); Jx. difficilis et morosus.—anxius et sollicitus.

FRETFULLY, morose, stomachos.

FRETFULNESS, natura difficilis. morositas (bad humour).

FRET-SAW, lupus (hand-saw; *Pallad. 1, 43, 2*, explains it by serrula manubriata).

FRET-WORK, opus cælatum.

FRIABILITY, Crcl. with friare, friari posse.

FRIABLE, friabilis (Plin.).

FRIAR, cœnobita (Ecc.).—monachus (late). To become a *f.*, collegio monachorum accedere.

FRIARY, cœnobium (Ecc.).—monachium. monasterium (late).

FRICASSEE, s. *carnes in frustula concisæ et fricæ.

FRICASSEE, v. *carnes in frustula concisâs frigere.

FRICATION, or FRICTION, fricatio, fricatus.—tritatus. attritus. fricatura (the last, *Vitr. 7, 1, 4*, a rubbing off).

FRIDAY, *dies Veneris. Good *F.*, *dies per Christi mortem sacra.

FRIEND, amicus (with gen. or dat. fratris mei or fratris meo).—socius (companion, comrade; also of the cicabeo of a lady; *Mart. 9, 3*).—necessarius (standing in some intimate connexion with one).—familiaris (so intimate, as to be looked upon as almost a member of the family).—studiosus, amator *cs* or *ca rei* (one whose affection or liking is fixed on a person or thing).—cultor *ca rei* (one who likes to practise it; e.g. a *f.* to cold-water bathing, cultor frigide)—connector *ca rei* (passionately fond of *athg*).—diligens *ca rei* (attached to *athg fm præfere*, as an act of judgement; i.e. dilig. veritatis). A good or great *f.* of *aby ci* or *ca amicus*

or amicitias (never bonus or magnus amicus; magnus amicus would be 'a powerful friend'). 'My good friend' (in addressing abey; apply a common man), o bone! sodes! my good f. (in opposition), amicus meus: a very intimate f., amicus conjunctissimus: a *francheur* f., amicus ad fallendum accommodatus. To be an intimate f. of abey, qd uti familiariter; familiaritate (also with magna, artā, maximā, intimā) or magno usu familiaritatis cum eo conjunctum esse; artā familiaritatis completi qm: *he and I are old f.'s*, vetustate amicitie cum eo conjunctum sum: *all of them are old f.'s of mine*, veteres mihi necessitudines cum his omnibus intercedunt: *a f. of my boyhood*, amicus mihi jam inde a puero: *we are excellent, or the best possible, f.'s*, nihil potest esse conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumus: nihil est nostrā familiaritatis conjunctius: *to have a f. in abey, or abey for my f.*, qm amicum habere: *to be one of a person's f.'s*, in amicis ea esse; ex familiaribus ea esse: *to make abey one's f.*, qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; animum ea sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere: ea amicitiam sibi comparare, conciliare; parere sibi amicitiam cum eo (Np. *dic. 7*): *athg wins f.*, or *makes men our f.'s*, qd (e.g. obsequium) amicos parit: *to make an intimate or confidential f. of abey*, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia. *The right of a f.*, jus amicitie. *To be abey's f.*, i. e. supporter, favourer, ea factorem esse; ei favere or bene velle. *A man's f.'s* (= supporters, partisans), qui cum eo faciunt; qui stant a or cum eo. *Both f.'s and foes*, æquæ et iniqui (supporters and opponents). *To be a f. to athg*, ea rei esse studiosum, amantem, amatorem; qd re gaudere, delectari (to economy, delectari parsimoniam): *to be no f. to athg*, abhorrere, alienum esse a re; displicere mihi qd.

FRIEND, or BEFRIEND. See TO FAVOUR.

FRIENDLESS, inops amicum;—desertus ab amicis (foraken by f.).

FRIENDLINESS, comitas. humanitas. urbanitas. benignitas. liberalitas. affabilitas (SYN. in FRIENDLY): *f. in conversation with others*, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: *to combine f. with an earnest, serious character*, comitatem cum severitate conjungere: *with f.*, see 'in a FRIENDLY manner.'

FRIENDLY, amicus, to abey, ci (having f. sentiments towards abey; also *impropr. of favorable things; my poet. in this sense*).—benevols, to abey, ci or erga qm (being abey's well-wisher, &c.).—amans, to abey, ea (enteraining affection towards; also of what gives evidence of such a feeling).—familiaris (intimate, confidential, &c.; also of a f. unceremonious invitation).—benignus (kind: of persons and things; e.g. invitation).—officiosus, officii et amoris plenus (full of obliging expressions, offers of service, &c., e.g. a letter).—benevolentissimus plenus (full of expressions of kindness, e.g. a letter).—fidelis (faithful, upright, e.g. advice).—comis (obliging).—humanus (mild, gentle in the most extensive sense); JN. comis et humanus.—urbanus (polite, courteous).—officiosus (ready to render a service, obliging).—liberalis (anticipating a person's wishes; obliging).—blandus (gentle in words or speech, and behaviour).—affabilis (condescending in conversation).—mansuetus (pleasant in intercourse in general).—civilis (in the sense of f., affable, belongs to post-Class. prose). *F. behaviour*, comitas; liberalitas: a f. face, vultus hilaris, familiaris: *to receive abey in a f. manner*, vultu hilari, familiari, or (L.) benigno qm excipere: *f. invitation*, invitatio benigna, familiaris: *in a f. manner*, amice; benevole; amanter; comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande (SYN. above); also familiariter (as friends are wont to do; or like a friend): *to salute abey in a f. manner*, benigne qm salutare: *to address abey in a f. manner*, comiter, blande appellare: *to answer in a f. manner*, ci respondere liberaliter: *to invite abey in a f. manner*, benigno qm invitare: *to invite or ask abey in a f. manner* to stay (when he is about to leave), familiari invitatione qm retinere: *to receive abey in a f. manner* (as a guest or visitor), qm comi hospitio accipere: *to be f. towards every body*, erga omnes se affabilem prestare; unumquemque comiter appellare (in addressing abey): *to be very f. with abey*, amicissime amplexi qm: *to be on f. terms with abey*, amice vivere cum eo; familiariter uti qm: *on very f. terms*, artā familiaritatis completi qm; intime uti qm: *to act in a f. manner towards, or to deal in a f. manner with abey*, amice facere erga qm: *to speak in a f. manner with abey*, amice, familiariter loqui cum eo.

FRIENDLY. See 'in a FRIENDLY manner.'

FRIENDSHIP, amicitia, —necessitudo (friendly intercourse between persons in general, in business, between relations, &c.).—usus, consuetudo (habitual

intercourse). An ordinary f., amicitia mediocris: *close f.*, conjunctio: *intimate f.*, familiaritas: *to make f. with abey*, amicitiam cum eo facere, jungere, instituere, conciliare, intrare, sibi parere; ad amicitiam ea se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere; amicitia qm sibi conjungere: *a closer f.*, amiciorem qm sibi conciliare: *an intimate f.*, consuetudinem jungere; familiaritatem contrahere cum eo; in consuetudinem ea se dare: *to obtain abey's f.*, in amicitiam ea recipi: *intimate f.*, in ea familiaritatem venire, intrare; in ea intimam amicitiam pervenire: *to stand into abey's f.*, in ea amicitiam se innuare: *to vow f. to abey*, amicitiam ea se devovere: *to entertain or feel f. for abey*, amore suo qm amplecti, prosequi: *to break or violate f.*, amicitiam violare, dirumpere, dissolvere, discindere: *to break off one's f. with abey by degrees*, amicitiam sensim dissuere (opp. repente prœcidere, to break it off abruptly): *f. begins, increases, lasts, drops, or is declining*, amicitia oritur, crescit (or accrescit), manet, cadit: *our f. is a most intimate one*, nihil est nostrā familiaritatis conjunctius; nihil esse potest conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumus: *to show abey much f.*, multa officia in qm conferre or ei prestare: officiosum esse in qm: *all possible (marks of f.)*, omnibus, quibus possum, officiis qm colo, prosequor: *you will do me a great act of f.*, if &c., or by &c., gratissimum mihi feceris; magnum beneficium mihi dederis: *to do, allow, &c. athg out of f. towards abey*, dare, concedere, largiri, &c. ci qd: *the tie of f.*, amicitie or amoris vinculum: *demonstration of f.*, amicitie significatio: *feelings or sentiments of f.*, officium (C. ad Fam. 10, 1, extr.): *a service rendered fm f.*, officium; beneficium (esp. with relation to the consequence it has for the receiver: see Cæs. B. G. 1, 33. Np. Att. 3, 1).

FRIEZE, [A stuff, "pannus frisius." I in architecture, zophōrus (ζωφόρος, f. of a column between the epistylum and the coronis, Vitr. 3, 3).—hyperthyrum (ὑπερθύρον, over a door, Vitr. 4, 6).

FRIGATE, *navis bellica minor (as compared with ships of the line).

FRIGHT, or FRIGHTEN, metum, timorem, formidinem (SYN. in FEAR, s.) ci injicere, incutere; metum, timorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metum compellere, conjicere (to fill with fear).—qm terrere, exterrere. terrorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere. qm in terrorem conjicere. terrere qm complere. pavorem ci injicere, incutere (to terrify): *to f. abey dreadfully*, perterrere, perterrefacere qm; pavore percellere ea pectus (stronger term).—consternare (esp. of animals, e.g. a horse): *athg f.'s me*, facit mihi qd timorem; *very much*, qd me summo timore afficit. || *To be frightened*, in metu or timore esse; metuere, timere (see TO FEAR). terri. exterreri: *to be frightened at athg*, facit mihi qd timorem; timor mihi incutitur ex qā re; terri qā re; qd expavescere, exhorrescere (to tremble, shudder at athg); also commoveri, permovei qā re (to be violently agitated; see Hæc. Cæs. B. G. 2, 12); at abey or abey's sight, ea aspectu conturbari, ea conspectum horrere: *to be dreadfully frightened*, timore magno affici; terrore percuti, perterreri; at athg, qā re; qd me summo timore afficit: *they were or became so much frightened*, as to &c., tantus repente terrore invasit, ut &c.: *to be frightened about abey*, in metu esse propter qm; ci metuere or timere: *my friends are much frightened about me*, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici: *they were all much frightened*, timor omnium incessit magnus; timor incessit omnes magnus: *they were much frightened at &c.*, timor magnus ea rei incessit: *I am so frightened that I can hardly speak*, mihi lingua metu hæret: *I am frightened out of my senses*, vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus meus.

FRIGHT. See FEAR.—to be in a f., see TO BE FRIGHTENED in TO FRIGHTEN: *to put into a f.*, pavorem injicere or incutere ci. See also TO FRIGHTEN: *to take f.*, pavescere, expavescere (g. t.); consternari (esp. of a horse, &c.): *I am seized with f.*, terror mihi incidit or me invadit: *to be in a f.*, terrorem habere a eo or a qā re: *for f.*, see 'for FEAR' what a f. you look! *qualis apparet! (g. t.) quæ facies! qui vultus! (with regard to abey's looks); *qui cultus or habitus! (with regard to dress).

FRIGHTFUL. See FEARFUL.

FRIGHTFULLY. See FEARFULLY.

FRIGID. See COLD, COOL.

FRIGIDITY. See COLD, COLDNESS.

FRIGIDLY, frigide (fg. in H.; also gelide).—lento (sluggishly) See COLDLY.

FRILL, prps *collare leniter inflexum.

FRINGE, simbria. With long f.'s hanging down on

either side, simbris hinc atque illinc pendentibus (Petr.).

FRIPPERER, scrutarius (*dealer in second-hand things*; Lucil. *Gell.* 3, 14, med.).—scruta vendens (H. Ep. 3, 7, 65).—circitor (*that goes about with old clothes*; *Ulp. *Dig.* 14, 3, 5, § 4). *Fem. *scruta vendens (ast. H. Ep. 1, 7, 65).

FRIPPERY, || Place where old clothes are sold, *forum scrutarium (if in the market).—*taberna scrutaria (a booth). || Old clothes, scruta, orum; scrutaria, æ (all sorts of second-hand things; Appul. *Met.* 4, p. 146, 17); to deal in f., scruta vendere (H. Ep. 1, 7, 65); scrutarium facere (Appul. &c.).

FRISK, salire (to leap).—exsilire (to jump up, in general). exsultare. gaudio exsilire or exsultare: to f. around ath, saltare circum qd; circumsaltare (only in later writers); circumsilire modo huc, modo illuc (Catull. 3, 9, of a sparrow): to f. for joy, lætitiâ exsultare; like a lamb, lascivire (e.g. agnus lascivit fugâ, O.).

FRITH, fretum. euripus. fauces angustæ or artæ. STR. IN STRAIT.

FRITTER, v. carptim dividere (Suet.).—articulatim comminuire (Plaut.). To f. away time, tempus articulatim comminuire (ast. diem comminuire articulatum, Plaut. *fr. ap. Gell.*; but he is speaking of the breaking up a day into small portions, by the invention of hours).—tempus perdere (g. t.).

FRITTER, s. prps lagnum (see Schneider, *Lex. and Anonym.*).

FRIVOLITY, levitas. levitas animi (lightness; want of steadiness and depth of character).—mobilitas (fickleness).—inconstantia (unsteadiness, and consequent inconsistency).

FRIVOLOUS, frivolus (Auct. ad Her.; not C.).—vanus (vain, that cannot be depended upon).—inanis (without value, empty or void of thought).—non sufficiens. non satis idoneus. parum idoneus (not sufficient or adequate to the case).—parvus (small).—minutus (insignificant).—infirmus (weak). Jv. inanis et infirmus (of arguments, &c.).—levis (light, not sterling; without worth).—futilis (not tenable; e.g. opinion, sentimental).—villus (worthless). C. connects vanus, futilis; vanus, levis, futilis (of persons). F. talk, verba inanis; voces inanis; sermo inanis; sermo vanus: so f., tantulus (so trifling, e.g. matters, res; see Cas. B. G. 4, 22): f. precat, false cause: to ask f. questions, res minutus querere; minutus interrogationes proponere.

FRIVOLOUSLY, futiliter (Appul.). inaniter. tenuiter (Cato). leviter (Str. in FAVOLOUS).

FRIVOLOUSNESS, See FRIVOLITY.

FRIZZLE, See TO CURL.

FRO, To and f., ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro (cf. *Drak. L.* 9, 42, 2, and [on ultro citro] Klotz; all C. *Lat.* 22, extr. p. 198).—huc illuc, huc et atque illuc (thither and thither).—modo huc, modo illuc (now hither, now thither). To run to and f., ultro et citro cursare or (rapidly) concursare; in alarm, trepide concursare (Phædr.); trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (Ter. *Hec.* 3, 1, 35). To hop to and f., circumsilire modo huc, modo illuc (of a sparrow; Catull.).

FROCK, tunica.—vestis muliebris. vestimentum muliebre. palla (upper garment of a Roman lady, thrown over the stola).—cyclas (a garment for great occasions, ornamented with gold and purple, but not proper to express the female dress of our days). || A smock frock, *amiculum linteum.

FROG, rana. A small f., ranunculus. The f. croaks, rana coxat.

FROLIC. See FUN, JOKE.

FROLIC, v. lascivire.—exsultare atque lascivire.

FROLIC, s. facinus lepidum et festivum (Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 95).—ludus (g. t.).

FROM, || Denoting distance, parting fm one point to another in space and time, a. ab. de. e. ex (a and ab denote the distance fm any object in a horizontal direction; de in an oblique or perpendicular one; e and ex the direction out of the interior of an object; comp. Grotf. § 126. Obsv. 4. Ramsh. § 150, 1; e usually stands before consonants, ex before vowels; with respect to a, ab, abs, (1) abs, in C.'s time, was nearly confined to account books (Or. 47, 158); it occurs only, and that but seldom, before c, g, t. (2) ab may stand, as well as a, 'before all consonants' [Freund: Krebs excepts m and v]. (3) ab must stand before vowels and h). To go away fm aby, a qd discedere: to come down fm the rostrum, de rostris descendere: to come down f. a horse, ex equo descendere: to come down f. a hill, de into the plain, ex loco superiore in plani-

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tiem descendere. ~~From~~ With many verbs and adjectives 'from' is not expressed, but implied by an oblique case, mostly by the abl. e. g. to free or exempt aby f. punishment, qm ponâ liberare: free f. guilt, liber a culpâ; vacuus a culpâ; liber culpâ. The preposition 'from' is not expressed before the names of a town or small island, but the abl. is used to express the relation: a preposition however becomes necessary, if a place is to be pointed out more distinctly or minutely; or if only a part of a town or its neighbourhood are spoken of [e.g. Libo discessit a Brundisio = fm the harbour of Brundisium; Cas. B. C. 3, 24]; in a similar manner, if that preposition has a stress upon it, and stands in contradistinction [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt, C. *Verr.* 2, 1, 34; erat a Gergoviâ despectus in castra, Cas. Ab Athenis proficisci in animo habebam, C. *Fam.* 4, 12, 2]; likewise, if an appellative, as urbs, oppidum, locus, stands in opposition to the name of the town (as, ex oppido Gergoviâ, Cas.; ex Apolloniâ, Ponti urbe, Plin.), with domus the preposition is used, when domus does not mean 'home' as usual residence; but 'house' as building, or 'family'. So rus = ~~from~~ country, is without the preposition, but takes it when a particular 'estate' is meant. Sis, however, the acc. is used; to desert f. aby, qm deserere (also a qd defecere, or desciscere).—~~From~~

In several cases the Latins make use of certain adverbs, of place and time, to express this preposition, e.g. f. that place (thence), that time, inde: f. that very same place, indidem: f. hence, hinc (not abhinc): f. afar, procul: f. all sides, undique: f. both sides, utrimque: f. without, extrinsecus: f. within, intrinsecus: f. town to town, oppidatim: f. house to house, oestiatim: f. man to man, virilitim. ~~From~~ a) To recover f. a disease, convalescere ex (not a) morbo: to return f. a journey, redire, reverti; venire ex (not ab) itinere: all the way f. (even f.) the ocean, &c., usque ab oceano.

—b) In poetry the abl. of the place whence may be used without a preposition, where in prose the preposition must be expressed [e.g. cadere nubibus; descendere cælo; labi equo, &c., Z. 481].—c) Ex is used like our f., to denote a change f. a previous state; e.g. I made you f. my slave a freed man, e servo te libertum feci: so nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato noster.

—d) 'From', when it follows a substant., is often expressed by the objective genitive; as, death is a rest fm all labours and troubles, mora laborum ac miseriarum quies est.—e) To denote a person's residence, or the place of his birth, &c., an adj. is mis used; e.g. Milo f. Croton. Milo Crotoniatus; but sis, apply by L., a is used; e.g. Turnus ab Aricia [L. 1, 50, 3] = Turnus Aricius.—f) F. his very boyhood, jam inde a puero (~~from~~ not inde a puero without jam).

|| After 'different' f. is translated by ac, atque. I hear a somewhat different report f. that wch I sent you, nescio quid aliter audio atque ad te scribebam: different f. what I now am, alius atque nunc sum. F. a boy (= f. his boyhood up), a puero; a parvo; a parvulo [see C]. f. his youth up, ab adolescentiâ; ab adolescentulo: f. his earliest boyhood or youth, a primis temporibus statim: f. the cradle, a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis: f. day to day, in dies (implying daily increase or decrease); diem ex die (e.g. expectare, C.; duere, Cas.); diem de die (e.g. prospectare, differre, both L.): f. head to foot, or top to toe, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (†); a vertice; ut aiunt, ad extremum unguem (all proverbially for 'entirely'): f. the very beginning, ab ultimo initio: f. the beginning to the end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (proverb.): to tell or relate atqz f. the beginning, ab ultimo initio repetere; altius ordiri et repetere; ordine rem omnem narrare: f. the beginning of the world, post hominum memoriam: f. time to time, nonnumquam (occasionally: not unfrequently); interdum (now and then, but ~~from~~ not subinde, i. e. several successive times): f. aby, a qd (i. e. regarding him, as to him); cs verbis (i. e. as aby's substitute or representative, even when no words are used; e.g. give her a kiss fm me, suavius des ei meis verbis); cs nomine (when the person, by being authorized to speak in another's name, acquires thereby the right to speak with the authority wch his principal's word ought to have): f. me, meis verbis: salute Tiro f. me, Tironem meum salutem nostris verbis; also simply ego eum saluto, or ei salutem dico. Salute Attica f. me, tu Atticæ salutem dico (C.): to purchase f., emere ab or (more cmly) deo (q. Krebs).

|| Denoting a cause or motive, a seldom; e.g. gaves adhibere a superstitione animi, Curt.).—e or ex (e.g. to be languid f. the effects of his journey, e viâ languere: f. wch circumstance I fear, ex quo veror).

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—per (e. g. per iram, *f.* a feeling of anger; per metum mussari, *Plaut.*; per statum inutile esse, *Cæs.*) — propter (e. g. propter metum, *C.*; propter eam ipsam causam, *C.*; propter frigora, *Cæs.*). But *propter* the notion of cause is only expressed by the abl. only, or with the participle, ductus or adductus (*led by*); motus or per-motus (*moved by*); inductus (*induced by*); impulsus or incitatus (*impelled by*); incensus, inflammatus (*in-flamed by*); coactus (*compelled by*); captus (*seized by*); impeditus (*hindered by*); e. g. *f.* hatred, odio ductus: *f.* an inclination to philosophy, philosophem studio ductus: *f.* shame, pudore adductus: *f.* fear, metu (also propter metum, timorem); metu coactus or per-motus: *f.* compassion, captus miseris: *l.* to leave *aby.* the desire of learning more, discendi studio impeditum de-serere *qm.* — *FROM* governing the participial subst., eo or ex eo, quod (e. g., either *f.* thinking that &c., sive eo, quod . . . existimant: *f.* remembering where &c., ex eo, quod meminisset, ubi &c.) — quod (in the form 'not *fm.* . . but' . . . : e. g. not *fm.* despising . . . but because &c., non quod . . . aspernaretur . . . sed quod &c.) — *nē*, quominus and (*as a negative*) quin (*as-verbs of hindering, &c.*, prohibere qd ne or quominus fiat [*said*, fieri, and then *only* in pass. inf.] : not to be *far* *f.* nihil, paulum, non procul or haud minus abest, quin [*abest*, impersonal] : not to be able to restrain oneself *f.*, non *vi*, *egre* abstinere, tenere me or temperare mihi non possum, quin &c.) *Far* *f.* doing this, he &c., tantum abest, ut faciat hoc, ut &c. (*See FAR*) — *Denoting inference or conclusion* : e. g. *f.* this (or hence) may be inferred, ex quo effici cogique potest : to judge *f.* oneself, ex se conjecturam facere (e. g. de aliis ex se conjecturam facere; ex se de aliis judicare, *ast. Np. Ep. 6, 2*) : *f.* the appearance, specie or speciem; fronte or in frontem (*opp.* pectore) : *f.* the first appearance, primā specie or fronte : to judge of *athg.* its appearance, dijudicare qd ex primā fronte : to say, do, know, &c. *athg.* *f.* personal experience, in me expertus dico, facio, scio qd. All other combinations with 'from' are to be looked for under the respective substi. and verbs to which it is joined, e. g. *f.* hand to hand; see HAND : to hinder *f.*; see TO HINDER, &c.

FRONT, *s.* frons (in all the meanings of the English word; in *f.*, a fronte [*mil. t. t.*, *opp.* a tergo, a latere] intervalla trahim in fronte saxis effarcire, *Cæs.*; co-hortes in fronte constituere, *Suet.*; ante frontem castro-rum copias struere, *Cæs.*; ante frontem sedium, *Vitr.*) — pars antica (*opp.* pars postica). — pars prior (e. g. capitis, *Plin.*, *opp.* pars avera). In *f.* of the camp, ante frontem castrorum; ante castra; pro castris : to present their *f.* to the enemy, in hostem obverti (*Cur.* 4, 15, 21). Wounds received in *f.*, vulnera adversa (so cicatrices adversae). The *f.* of a building, frons. — *|| Pace, impudence, &c.* (e. g. durum, ferreum, &c.). — frons (e. g. inverecunda, *Q.*; proterva, *H.*).

FRONT, *v.* *|| To stand opposite to*, *exadversus *qm.* stare (of persons). contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (*g. it. of things*). — ex adverso constitutum esse (to be placed or drawn up in *f.* of, e. g. of ships; also classes ex adverso stant, *Suet.*, *Just.*). To *f.* the sword, see TO FACE. *|| To face boldly, to oppose, to resist.*

FRONT, *as adj.* anticus (*opp.* what is in the back part, posticus). — prior (*opp.* posterior; e. g. the *f.* legs, priores pedes). — adversus (what is opposite to us; *opp.* aversus, what is turned *fm.* us). *F.* teeth, see TOOTH. The *f.* ranks, primi ordines.

FRONTAL, frontale (*as ornament for the head of a horse*). See FRONTLET.

FRONTIER, in the pl. fines. — *locus utrumque sub finem situs (the place where two countries are divided, *ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*). See BOUNDARY. — confinium (the place where two territories, &c. touch one another, and which thus determines the border). To dwell on a *f.*, utrumque sub finem habitare (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a *f.* fortis, castellum finem sub utrumque struc-tum or positum (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a *f.* river, flu-men, quod utrumque sub finem fertur (that flows along the *f.* of two countries, *ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a ditch, dividing the *f.*, fossa finem sub utrumque ducta (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a *f.* town, urbs utrumque sub finem sita (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): soldiers quartered on the *f.*, milites limitanei (*late*): a dispute about *f.*, contro-versia finalis. Jurgium finale (*Leg. Agr. p. 341 and 342, Goss.*) : to have or to be involved in such differences, de finibus ambigere : there is some misunderstanding on the question respecting the *f.*, de finibus controversia est.

FRONTIER TOWN. See FRONTIER.

FRONTING, contrarius. *F.* a place, *cl.* loco adversus

et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est; jact; or by prop. contra, adversus, exadversus, or —um (all with acc.). — a regione (with gen. of place, dat. of person; *f.* like two parallel lines: *ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*). — *||* non regione only, *wh.* = 'in the district of'. Cf. *Suet. Cæs. 39*).

FRONTPIECE (of a book), "pictura linearis or imago per aeneam laminam expressa (*g. t.* a plate).

FRONTLESS. See IMPUDIC.

FRONTLET, *|| A tie for the head, fascia, tenia* (*g. t.* for any tie). — redimiculum frontis (consisting either of a tie or a chain; see *FRONTLET*, 2, 84). — nimbus (worn by women, to give the forehead a smaller appearance; a woman that wears it, mulier nimbata, *Plaut. Pam. 1, 2, 135*). — infila (a wide, broad *f.*, as worn by the priests, made of woollen stuff). — mitra, mitella (*mitra*, a tie, with side-pieces, covering part of the cheeks, *wh.* were tied under the chin; worn by the inhabitants of Asia, and afterwards by the Greeks and Romans; but only by females or effeminate males).

FROST, gelu (cold, as causing things to freeze, only used in the ablat.). — gelaio (the *f.*, inasmuch as it penetrates the soil, &c.). — gelicidium (the *f.*, inasmuch as it turns liquids into ice). — frigora, um (*f.* or frosty weather). To suffer *fm.* *f.*, gelicidio infestari (of plants, &c.): that cannot bear the *f.*, frigoris impatiens, algoris non patiens : not to be able to bear the *f.*, frigora non facile tolerare : to be able to bear *f.*, algoris patientem esse : to be stiff *fm.* *f.*, frigore rigere (of the soil); gelu torpere (to be dumbed, of persons) : a severe *f.* followed, magna gelatio consecuta est : to leave *athg.* exposed to the *f.*, rem relinquere ad gelicidium rectam (*Farr. R. R. 1, 52, 2*). *|| Hoar-frost, vid.*

FROST-BITTEN, gelu rigens (*Phadr.*, of a snake). — prærigens (*T.*). His hands were so *f.*-b., that they actually fell off, ita prærigere (militis) manus, ut truncis brachiis deciderent (*T. Ann. 13, 35, 4*).

FROSTY, gelidus, frigidus. *Jn.* frigidus et gelidus. — aliosus (bitterly cold; of aspects, &c.). *P.* weather, gelicidiorum tempestas. — frigora, pl. (continued cold): the *f.* weathet injures *athg.*, gelicidiorum tempestas nocet *cl.* rei. *A.* *f.* sky, celum frigidum et gelidum (*Plin.*). *|| Without warmth, of affection, &c.*, frigidus, gelidus.

FROTH, *s.* *|| Foam, vid.* *|| Empty words, inanis verborum strepitus; inanum verborum turba or flumen.*

FROTH, *v.* See TO FOAM.

FROTHY, See FOAMY. *|| Of language, inanis (empty).* — tumidus (bombastic; without a solid substratum of sense).

FROWARD, pertinax, perversax, obstinatus. offirma-tus, contumax [*Syn.* in OBSTINATE]. — præfractus (not yielding). — perversus (perverse, not so as it should be). — difficilis, natura difficili (obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat); *Jn.* difficilis et morosus. *||* refractarius (*Sen.*) and præfractus (in this sense) do not belong to standard prose.

FROWARDLY, perverse, pertinaciter, contumaci-ter, præfracte, perversiciter. *Syn.* in FROWARD. — obstinato animo, offirmatâ voluntate.

FROWARDNESS, pertinacia, perversicia, contumacia [*Syn.* in OBSTINATE] — perversax animus (*Ter.*) — perversitas, or improbitas perversitasque.

FROWN, *v.* frontem contrahere (*fr.* rugare, not pra-Atter, *wh.* never *fr.* corrugare). — supercilium contra-here (angry, ira, *Q. 11, 3, 79*, *opp.* deducere tristitia; remittere hilaritate. *C.* has supercilium contractio; hence the phrase is, no doubt, quite classical). — vultum adducere. — vultus acerbo or tristis sumere (*to look sullen*). You are frowning, vultus tuus rugas colligit et trahit (*al.* attrahit) frontem (*i. e.* assumes a serious or gloomy air, *Sen. Benef. 6, 7, 1*) : to *f.* at *aby.* (improp.), *qm.* inimico vultu intueri; iratos oculos defigere in *qm.* (stronger term, *O. Am. 2, 8, 15*); also animo in-quo infestoque intueri (*L.*).

FROWN, *s.* vultus severus ac tristis, supercilium (inasmuch as one contracts or wrinkles the eyebrows; see *C. Sext. 8, 19. Mart. 11, 2, 1*). — oculi truces. vultus trux (a gloomy and furious look).

FROWNING. The act of *f.*, supercilium con-tractio (*C.*).

FROWNINGLY, e. g. to look *f.* upon *aby.* See 'TO FROWN UPON.'

FROZEN. See TO FREEZE.

FRUCTIFEROUS. See FRUITFUL.

FRUCTIFICATION. See FERTILIZATION.

FRUCTIFY. See TO FERTILIZE.

FRUGAL, diligens (careful and economical). — atten-tus ad rem (careful). — parcus (sparing, *opp.* nimi-us). — restrictus (close, *opp.* largus). *Jn.* parcus et

restrictus (all these of persons only).—sobrius (of persons or things; a f. table, mensa sobria).—simplex (simple; e.g., f. fare, cibus simplex).—frugi (indecl. of a person, is a prudent, well-conditioned, respectable person, opp. nequam.—frugalitas not used before Appul., but frugalior in Ter. and Varr.; parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, C.). Jn. frugi et diligens.

FRUGALITY, diligentia.—*animus attentus ad rem (both of an economical person or character).—parsimonia c. rei.—frugalitas (love of order, moderation, &c.).—Sts modestia, continentia.

FRUGALLY, diligenter (C., carefully).—parce (sparingly). Sts moderate, modice, temperanter, continenter.

FRUIT, || PROPRI. fructus (only in the pl.; g. t. for every kind of f., considered as the valuable produce of the fields, gardens, &c.; hence used whenever the peculiar kind is not specified, or need not be specified; see C. Off. 2, 4, 12, frugum fructum uque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio, i. e. of the f.'s of the earth, or of the field, and the other kinds of f.; cf. C. Cat. Maj. 7, 24; 19, 17. Cæs. B. G. 1, 28. L. 2, 5, 45, 13 [campi and agri fr.]. Fructus, however, is *only* the produce of trees and gardens). fruges (if taken collectively, denotes f. as that produce of the earth which serves for the sustenance of mankind; *only*, however, and in prose usually, the f. of the earth; i. e. corn, frumenta, as well as leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, &c., legumina; see Plin. 18, 17, 9; sometimes, however = corn only, the legumina being then mentioned besides; see C. N. D. 2, 62, 156, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere; it is found in C. as opp. to baccae arborum; see below. Lastly, the sing. frux occurs in a collective sense and tropically).—segetes (= the fruges, when not yet ripe for the harvest; e. g. lætæ sunt segetes, i. e. the crops are very healthy or promising).—fetus (the f., in the sense of something brought forth, as well of crops in general as of the f. of a tree).—pomum (any f. of a tree, just as common as 'fruit' in English).—bacca (any small and round f., a berry; it is frequently used by C. in the pl. for f. of a tree, in contradistinction to 'fruges terre'; see Cat. Maj. 2, 5; de Die. 1, 51, 116). To bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; more abundantly, uberiores efferre fruges (of land): to bear no f., sterilem esse (of land, &c.). || F. collectively (ripe garden fruit), poma. baccae arborum (see SYN. above). There is a great deal of f., magna est ubertas pomorum (of garden f.): f. keeps, poma durant (opp. poma fugiunt; i. e. does not keep): the f. falls off, or is falling off, poma decidunt: to gather f., poma legere (see GATHER): to sell f., poma vendere or venditare: a picture representing f., see FRUIT-PIECE or PAINTING. || IMPROPR. The good or bad consequences of althg. a) The good ones, frux, fructus (with this difference, that frux is the produce or good thing itself; fructus, the use or advantage proceeding from it; see C. Cat. 31, 76; L. 2, 1; and C. Planc. 38, 92; Pis. 24, 57).—commoda, orum. utilitas (g. th. for advantages, benefit).—merces, pretium (wages, reward). The f.'s of peace, pacis bona (also fruges stas): to bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; utilitatem afferre (all fig. for to afford advantage or gain): to enjoy the f.'s of althg., fructum capere or percipere; utilitatem capere ex re; also fructum c. rei capere: to bear golden f.'s, bonam frugem ferre (L. 2, 1): althg is the f. of our own industry, *qd nostrâ agendi solertia effecimus (ag. soll. in C. Off. 1, 44, 157): he enjoys the f.'s of his exertions, laborum suorum fructum capere: aby will not fail to enjoy the f.'s of althg., qd c. rei fructu non carebit. b) Evil consequences, mala. incommoda, orum (disadvantages).—pœna (punishment). You are now reaping these f.'s of your guilt, *hanc improbitatis tuæ mercedem habes. c) Wages, merces. d) The f. of the womb, partus, fetus. procreatio (the last, Vir. 2, 9, 1).—præseminatio is the embryo (Vir. 2, 9, 1). To bring forth f., partum or fetum edere; fetum eniti; fetum procreare.

FRUIT-BASKET, corbis (for gathering f.).—canistrum (that is put on the table). ~~See~~ calathus is either a flower-basket, or used to put wool in for female fancy-work.

FRUIT-BEARER. See FRUIT-TREE.

FRUIT-BEARING, s. quod poma fert.—pomifer (bearing or bringing forth fruit, e. g. autumnum, H.).—frugifer, fructifer.—frumentarius (of a corn-field).

FRUIT-PAINTING, FRUIT-PIECE, pictura fructuum or pomorum (aft. Plin. 16, 33, 60).—tabula picta fructuum or pomorum. tabula, in quâ sunt fructus or poma (the picture itself, as thing, aft. Plin. 35, 4, 7 and 8): he painted nothing but fruit-pieces, *nihil nisi fructus (or poma) pinxit.

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FRUIT-TRADE, *quæstus pomarius: to carry on a f.-t., *poma vendere or venditare.

FRUIT-TREE, pomus. arbor fructifera (~~See~~ seld. fructifera).—arbor pomifera (rather poet.).

FRUITERER, pomarius (H. and Lampr.). Fem. pomaria.

FRUITERY, the place or loft where fruit is kept, oporotheca (= οπωροθήκη, Varr.).—pomarium (Plin.). || Fruit, in a collective sense, see FRUIT.

FRUITFUL, ferax (v. pr. having a strong tendency to produce much and often).—fecundus (εὐκωκός, full of productive energy and power; propr. of living and breeding animals; then also, by personification, of a district, province, &c., opp. infecundus).—fertilis (having the capability of bearing much, opp. sterilis, of inanimate things).—optimus (rich, with respect to corn, and to productive things generally). Jn. optimus et fertilis.

—uber (rich in nutritive matter; productive). Jn. uber et fertilis. fecundus et uber.—fructuosus. frugifer, fructifer (fruitful; fruct. of the earth or trees; frugifer, of the earth, seld. of trees (T. Germ. 5, 2; Suet. Galb. 4); fructifer only of trees).—pomifer (bearing fruit for eating, of trees). F. in althg. ferax, fecundus, fertilis c. rei (the consir. with the abl. belongs to the silo, age and poster). To make f., feraciorum reddere; fecundare; infestare (see FERTILIZE): to make the earth f. by althg., qd re terra dare fecunditatem. || Fec. a f. writer, multorum librorum scriptor or auctor: an age f. in every vice, *seculum vitiatorum ab omnibus partibus feracissimum: a f. year, annus fertilis (opp. sterilis): this year was very f., magnum proventum frugum fructumque hic annus attulit (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1).

—|| Fertile in ideas, ferax, fecundus, uber. Jn. uber et fecundus (C.) (see FERTILE); in quo est magna inveniendi copia (Q., with ref. to oratorical invention).

FRUITFULLY. See FERTILELY.

FRUITFULNESS. See FERTILITY.

FRUITION, fructus (v. pr.).—usus (the use of althg.; both as state, when we have the enjoyment of althg.).—usura (the use without the full possession).—natura dedit usuram vite, tamquam pecunie. Often by Crel., the happy man must have the f. of the good things he possesses, utatur suis bonis oportet et fruat, qui beatus vitæ esse.

FRUITLESS, infecundus (of the soil, opp. fecundus).—sterilis (barren; of a year, opp. fertilis; of the soil, opp. optimus).—inutilis (useless).—vanus (that remains without effect, vain; e. g. undertaking, inceptum).—irritus (opp. ratus; followed by no substantial effect; e. g. inceptum; f. requæta, preces, labour, labor): Jn. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus; f. things, cassa, orum; inania, lum: to take f. trouble or pains, operam perdere; operam frustra consumere or conterere; oleum et operam perdere (the last proverbially, C. ad Div. 7, 1, 3); saxum sarrire (also proverbially, Mart. 3, 91, 20); frustra laborem suscipere.

FRUITLESSLY, frustra (without success; with ref. to the disappointed person).—nequidquam (without effect; with ref. to the thing which has come to nothing).—incassum (without accomplishing one's end, mly when the failure might have been anticipated; cassa, used by L. 24, 26, and cassum, by Sen. Herc. Cæt. 352, are not usual). Jn. frustra ac nequidquam (Cæcil. 75, 1); incassum frustra. You take pains f., operam perdis.

FRUSTRATE, v. See TO DEFEAT = frustrate. Thus this undertaking of theirs was frustrated, ita frustra id inceptum suis fuit: frustrated, vanus, irritus. For 'to f. a will', see 'to make INVALID'.

FRUSTRATE, adj. vanus, irritus.—futilis (that cannot be supported).—inutilis (of no use).

FRUSTRATION. See DEFEAT, s. = frustration.

FRY, s. fetus piscium (their young).—examen piscium or pisciculorum, with or without minutorum (Ter.), parvorum (C.; examen pisc. Plin. 31, 1, 1). A fry of little fishes, pisciculi parvi (C.). A dish of fried meat, *caro frigra, or *frigra, orum (if small pieces). See TO FRY.

FRY, v. frigere, or (for more distinctness) frigere ex oleo (Plin.). *frigere ex butyro or adipæ (as the case may be), or frigere in sartagine (in a frying-pan, Sidon. Ep. 41). Fried, frigus. Compare TO ROAST.

FRYING-PAN, sartago.—frixorium (a pan for frying or roasting large pieces). To jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ire tendo de fumo ad flammam (old Prov. ap. Ammian. 14, 31, 12): take care that you don't jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ita fugias, ne præter cassam, ut ajunt (Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3, Ruhnck.).

FUDDLE. See TO INTOXICATE.

FUDDLE-CAP or FUDDLER. See DRUNKARD, BIBBER.

FUDGE! gerræ!

FUEL, lignum, ligna, orum (*logs, opp. materia or materies, i. e. timber, but arida materies may be used for fire-wood.*—cremia, orum (*small wood, or twigs for burning, Col. 12, 19, 3; Plin. 12, 19, 42*).—ignaria, orum (*wood for kindling or making a fire*).—ignis alimentum (*for keeping up the fire*).—res, quibus ignis excitari potest (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 24, 4, of whatever will get up a fire*). To send out to cut wood for *f.*, see To CUT. To add *f.* to the flames (*impropr.*) oleum addere camino (*Prov. H. Sat. 2, 3, 321*); incendium excitare or incendium jam factum non restinguere sed excitare; flagrantem jam ei rei velut faces addere (*e. g. militum animis, T. Hist. 1, 24*).

FUGACIOUS. See FUGITIVE, *adj.*

FUGACIOUSNESS, FUGACITY, or FUGITIVENESS. See FLEETINGNESS, INCONSTANCY, INSTABILITY.

FUGITIVE, *adj.* fugax (*that passes by quickly*).—fluxus, caducus (*transitory, passing by*).—voluciter (*fleeing; not remaining or lasting, e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio*).—instabilis (*that is not stable, of no continuance*).—vagus (*roving; hence fig. = inconstant*).—volubilis (*that will change or turn*).—mobilis (*that is easily turned or moved*).—inconstans (*inconstant*).—levis (*flowing, slippery*).

FUGITIVE, *s.* profugus (*the unfortunate man who is obliged to forsake his home, and, like a banished man, wanders in the wide world, like pyræ; my domo or patriâ profugus*).—fugitivus (*the guilty person who flees from his duty, his post, his prison, his master, like opavêne*).—exortoris (*the banished person, as wandering about without any country of his own*).

FULFIL, implere, explere.—ad effectum adducere (*to carry it into act; e. g. a plan*).—respondere, satisfacere ei rei (*to answer, e. g. abŷ's expectation, to perform*). To *f. a duty, officium* facere, præstare, exsequi; officio fungi; officio suo non desce; officio satisfacere (*officium explere and officii partes implere, scilicet, and never in C.*); to *f. every duty, nullam partem officii deserere; towards abŷ, nullam munus officii cuiuspiam reliquum facere: to f. a plan, ad effectum consilii pervenire (C.)*, or qd ad effectum adducere (*L., opp. spe concipere, L. 33, 33, fm.*); to *f. a command, imperium observare; imperato satisfacere; punctually, imperium diligenter exsequi: to f. a law, legem servare: to f. an agreement, pacto stare: to f. a promise, fidem persolvere; promissum præstare; fidem suam liberare: he has not fulfilled his promise, non exsolvit, quod promissum est: to f. our promises to the state, quæ reipublicæ polliciti sumus (or simus) exŷta præstare (*Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 3*): to *f. abŷ's desires, optata cæ explere; cæ optatis respondere; voluntati cæ obtemperare; cæ morem gerere (to comply with or suit oneself to his ways); abŷ's desires, spem implere or explere: may heaven f. your desires! dii tibi dent, quæ optas! dii dent, quæ velis! your prayers! tibi dii, quæcumque precaris! to be fulfilled, i. e. to have the expected result, evenire; evadere (e. g. dreams are fulfilled, somnia or quæ somniavimus, evadunt). Abŷ's prophecy is fulfilled, qd non falsus vates fuit; a qd prædictum est fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt: to *f. abŷ's vows, vota ad bonos exitus ducere (of the god who grants the request); votum solvere, dissolvere (of the person who pays his vow)*. To *f. his destiny, fata implere (L. 1, 7)*.**

FULFILLING or FULFILMENT, conservatio (*observance, e. g. of one's duties*).—exitus, eventus (*issue, result; to which bonus or secundus may be added*).—executio, peractio (*the execution, accomplishment*).—absolutio, perfectio (*the state of perfection*). JN. absolutio perfectioque.—confectio (*completion*).—consummatio (*consummation*). May Jupiter grant the *f. of my wishes*, utinam Juppiter meæ vota rata esse jubeat.

FULGENCE or FULGOR. See BRIGHTNESS, SPLENDOR.

FULGENT or FULGID. See BRIGHT.

FULGINOUS, fuliginæus (*sooty; soot-coloured; e. g. nubes, Petron., color, Arnob.*).

FULL, *ŷ* Filled with athg, plenus, of athg, cæ rei or qd re (*v. pr. — 205*). Not with the abl. in Cicero, except where the gen. would cause ambiguity; see Muret. Var. Lect. 17, 4).—repletus, of athg, qd re (*filled to the brim*).—completus, of athg, qd re (*quite filled up*).—oppletus, of athg, qd re (*filled, so that the surface is covered*).—confertus, of athg, qd re (*crammed f.*).—refertus, of athg, qd re or cæ rei (*crammed f. e. g. of a treasury*).—abundans or affluens qd re (*abounding in*).—consistus qd re (*planted with &c., e. g. a wood f. of tall trees, nemus procæris arboribus consistum*).—

frequens (*numerous, filled with people; e. g. theatrum senatus*). *F.* to the very brim, ad margines plenus (*e. g. lake, lacus*); impletus ad summum (*of an amphora, Col.*); *f.* of sublime thoughts, sententis clarissimus (*of an author*): to be *f. of wine, vini plenus esse: to stuff oneself f. (with food), cibo se complere; cibo et potione se implere: to be f. of joy, gaudio impleri, perfundi (persumus esse, &c.)*; of anxiety, pectus cæ anxiiis curis impletur; of astonishment, admirationem impleri, imbuli: to be *f. of expectation, expectationis or expectatione plenus esse; of hope, certam spem habere: with his (her, &c.) eyes f. of tears, multis cum lacrimis; oculis lacrimantibus: to have one's hands f., maximis occupationibus distineri: f. of life, see LIVELY: half f., semiplenus: to make f., see To FILL. *ŷ* Entire, wanting nothing to its completeness, plenus (*that has no empty space in it, in general; also f. in number, &c.*).—integer (*undiminished*). JN. plenus atque integer.—solidus (*that has no gap, that constitutes one whole; of years, days, hours, payments, &c.*).—totus (*entire, originally f., in contradistinction to the single parts*).—justus (*proper, such as it ought to be, of weight, height, age*). *F.* (in number), plenus (*e. g. legio, non completus*).—justus (*that has the f. or proper number to constitute one whole*).—integer (*see above*).—frequens (*assembled in proper number, e. g. senate*). The *f. interest, usura solidæ: of f. age, see AGE: f. power, potestas qd faciendi. Infinita licentia. arbitratu (cf. KRITZ. S. Jug. 103, 1): to give abŷ f. power, cæ rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2); infinitam licentiam ei dare: to do athg, cæ arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere. See FLENIPOFENTARY. To have f. authority fm abŷ, mandata habere a qo: at *f. speed, incitato cursum at f. gallop, equo citato or admisso: a f. excuse, idonea excusatio, probabiliter cogere. F. areas, diem sollemnium vestis (cf. Col. 12, 3, 1), or vestis disposita (kept for grand occasions, Tib.). *ŷ* Having a breadth of sound, plenus, plenior (opp. exilis; e. g. vox: ampla vox, Cell.). a voice that is too f., sonus (vocis) nimium plenus: to have cæ voice, voce plenus esse: a man with a f. voice, homo plenior voce. *ŷ* Having a depth of colour, satur (color, Plin. 37, 10, 61). *ŷ* Omitting no particulars; given in detail (of narratives, &c.). plenus (full)—accuratus (careful)—multus, longus (*mult. with ref. to the number of words used; long, with ref. to the matter; both implying too f.*)—copiosus, or (stronger) uber, uberius (*containing a rich supply of facts, &c.*).—verbosus (wordy).—fusus (*pouring itself out, as it were; opp. to what is compressed, concise, abrupt; a poem, speech, author, &c.*). A *f. proof, argumentatio plena et perfecta: to give abŷ a f. account (by letter), accurate, diligenter, multis verbis scribere; of athg, quam diligentissime scribere qd re ad qm; latius perscribere qd: to speak at f. length, copiose et abundanter loqui: to relate athg at f. length, ordine narrare (to go into detail, relating each occurrence in its order): to discuss at f. length, uberius or fusius disputare, dicere; latius et fusius disserere; accurate disputare: to give a f. explanation of athg, qd accurate or pluribus verbis explicare: to quote abŷ's words at f. length, *cæ verba omnia dare: to have a f. knowledge, see KNOWLEDGE. *ŷ* With ref. to the memory or mind that is full to overflowing with a subject. Abŷ is *f. of athg, qd totus hoc acutur (Cæ. ap. C. Fam. 8, 4, 2)*; qd qd semper in ore habet: every body is *f. of &c., qd or qd in omnium ore (et sermone) est; qd or qd per omnium ora fertur (for good or evil, tolli cantari urbe, † H.): the whole town or country is f. of athg, qd tota urbe or regione percrebratur. *ŷ* Wide, large (of a dress), laxus (e. g. toga). *ŷ* Seen in its broadest dimension: a f. face, adversa facies (C. 2, 13, 9).—tota facies (id. ib. 12, opp. imaginem cæ latere tantum uno ostendere).*****

FULL, *s.* *justa mensura. See FULLNESS. To pay abŷ in *f.*, solidum suum ei solvere (C. Rabir. 17, 40): to claim payment in *f.*, solidum petere: suum totum exigere (both Q. 5, 10, 105): to give abŷ a receipt in *f.*, *apôchâ testari solidum suum sibi solum esse or se accepisse: a receipt in *f.*, perhaps *solidi accepisse apôchâ, but apôchâ only is *ŷ* sufficient. To the *f.*, see FULLY.

FULL, *v.* *ŷ* To thicken (cloth) in a mill, prob. cogere, since coactilia = cloth so thickened. *ŷ* To cleanse, whiten, &c. cloth, curare polireque (e. g. vestimenta, of the fuller, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12).—album or candidum facere (*the great business of the fuller at Rome being to 'whiten' the robes of candidates for the great magistracies, &c.*; hence L. 4, 25, legem promulgare, ne cui album in vestimentum addere

petitionis liceret causâ). —detergère (to *cleanse from stains*, &c.).

FULL-BLOODED, sanguine multo (e. g. homines, *Vitr.* 6, 1).

FULL-BLOWN, || *PROPA.* (of flowers), apertus, expansus, dehiscens. || *IMPROPA.* See TUMID, INFLATED.

FULL-BODIED (of wine), plenum vinum (strong, *Cels.*).

FULL-BRED, generosus (e. g. equus, Q. 5, 11, 4). —nobilis (e. g. mare, *equus*). *Twenty thousand f. b. brood mares were sent into Macedonia, viginti milla nobilium equarum in Macedonia missa ad genus faciendum.*

FULL-EARED, *plenus spicarum.

FULL-FED, multo cibo et potione completus (C.). —cibo (vinoque) gravatus (L.). vino atque epulis oneratus.

FULL-GROWN, adultus, adultâ ætate, adultæ ætatis. *A f.-g. man or person, pubes (gen. æris): f.-g. youths, robusti juvenes.*

FULL-LENGTH, iconicus (ἐκονικός, i. t.: see *Plin.* 34, 4, 9; 35, 8, 34; e. g. a f.-l. figure, effigies iconica; simulacrum iconicum, *copy if of stone, plaster, &c.*). —status iconica (a statue as large as life). *To take a f.-l. portrait of abq, qm iconicum pingere. Looking glasses in such a man may see a f.-l. image of himself, specula totis paria corporibus.*

FULL-MOON, plenilunium (also used in the pl.). —luna plena. *It happened to be f.-m., câ nocte accidit ut esset plena luna: at the f.-m., quum impletur luna (opp. quum inchoatur luna).*

FULL-SUMMED. See '*full in number*,' in FULL.

FULLER, fullo, —coactor linarius (*Isacr. Græc.* 648, 3). *A f.'s shop, fullonica: a f.'s business or trade, fullonica: to carry on the business or trade of a f., fullonicam facere: vestimenta curare polireque (Ulp.).*

FULLER'S EARTH, creta fullonica.

FULLING (of cloth), fullonica, fullonica ars (*Plin.*).

FULLING-MILL, fullonica (sc. officina). *F.-m.'s, fullonica, orum (Ulp.).*

FULLY, plene, integre, absolute. SYN. in FULL. —accurate (carefully; e. g. scribere). —perfecte (perfectly). —omnino (entirely, in every respect, opp. magnâ ex parte, &c.). —prorsus (entirely, without exception, e. g. pr. omnes). —plane, in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect). —penitus, funditus, radicitus (thoroughly, from the very bottom of the thing). —cumulate (in heaped up [= very abundant] measure, C.). *To accomplish athg f., qd plene perficere: to express athg f. so, plene et perfecte scilicet dicere qd.*

FULMAR, Procellaria *glacialis (Linn.).

FULMINATE, intônare (C., L., of a speaker). —tonare (C.; of Particles: ton. verba, † Propri.). *To f. threats agst aby, *verborum fulmine or fulminibus percellere qm; verborum or suum fulmen intentare ci (aft. L. 6, 39, dictatorum fulm. sibi intentatum); minas jactare (C.); minus intendere ci (T.); terrere qm minis (Enn.).*

FULMINATION, verborum fulmina (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1, quoting an expression of Pætus's). —fulmen (e. g. verborum, suum, &c.) ci intentatum (cf. L. 6, 39). *To imitate aby's f.'s, ca verborum fulmina imitari (Pætus, ap. C. Fam. 9, 21, 1). Aby utters these f.'s, hæc intônât qe, plenus iræ (L. 3, 48).*

FULNESS, plenitas (as quality, when athg is full). —plenitudo (the lasting condition, e. g. of a body, &c., i. e. its thickness). || *IMPROPR.* e. g. to pray for the f. of one's heart, *ex animo fundere preces. || *Fulness (as disease), implementum (e. g. capitis, Cæli. Aur. Turd. 1, 5). || Fulness, a) of colour, saturitas (Plin. 9, 39, 64). B) Of sound, plenus sonus. || Gravitatis linguæ, C. de Or. 3, 11, 42, is a fawily f.: a heaviness or thickness of utterance.*

FULSOME, fastidium creans or afferens. —teter (nauseous, of smell, taste, looks; e. g. sapor, odor, &c.). —molestus (causing displeasure; e. g. putidus offensiveness). —odiosus (troublesome). —intolerabilis (unbearable). *F. satery, assentatio nimia or molesta.*

FULSOMELY, odiose, putide, moleste [SYN. in FULSOME].

FUMBLE, *mæve, rustice, imperite, &c. (according to the meaning) manibus contractare (to handle awkwardly). *To f. in one's pocket, *manum in imam fundam raptim perturbate demittere (or in imam crumenam, in imum sinum. See POCKET). If the patient f.'s with his blanket, si æger in lodice foccos legit (picks at it; cf. Cels.).*

FUMBLER, imperitus artifex.

FUMBLINGLY, inepte, incommode (not properly). —imperite (in an inexperienced manner). *To do athg f., see TO FUMBLE.*

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FUME, s. || *Smoke*, vid. || *Vapour*, vid. —hallitus, anhelitus (the f. of wine, &c.: postero die ex ore [ebriorum] halitus cadi, *Plin.*). —crâpula (κραπὴ, the f.'s of wine that one has drunk). *To sleep off the f.'s of the wine, crapulam edormire atque exhalare (C.). || Heats of passion, ira, —impetus et ira, —iracundia (passionateness).*

FUME, || *To smoke*, vid. || *To pass away in vapour*, see TO EVAPORATE. || *To be hot with anger*, ira incendi, exandescere. —furenter irasci. —effervescere stomacho iracundiâque vehementius. —ira or iracundiâ ardere.

FUMIGATE, odores incendere; odoribus suffire: to f. with athg, suffire qâ re; e. g. with thyme, thymo. *To f. athg, fumigare, suffumigare qd (g. i., e. g. casks, dolia), —suffire qd. suffitionem cs rei facere (with incense, e. g. casks). Fumigated, suffitus.*

FUMIGATION, suffitio, suffitus (with incense; the latter, *Plin.*; also in pl.). —*suffumigatio*, in *Feget.*, &c. denotes the smoking from below; e. g. to kill bees.

FUMITORY (a herb), fumarila (*Plin.* 25, 25, 98; 46, 15, 23, caplon = xarviov). The common f., *fumaria officinalis (Linn.).

FUN, locus. —ludus (amusement). Jx. ludus et locus. res ridicula (laughable thing, occurrence). *Fun is often best translated by the pl. ludi, joca or jocularia; ridicula (judicious speeches and actions). In f. (opp. in earnest) see 'in Joke.' To say athg in f., jocari qd; dicere qd per jocum (for a joke): it was only my f., jocular: to make f. of athg, jocari de qâ re; qd in ludibrium vertere, with acc. (e. g. religion, res divinas in ludibria vertere, aft. T. Ann. 12, 26, 2); to be full of f., jocularia fundere, ridicula jactare (to be cutting jokes; at a given time; both L. 7, 2): to make f. of aby, qm ludibrio habere; qm ludos facere (Com.); putare sibi qm pro deridiculo et delectamento; alludere ci (if with words; e. g. Trebatio, Q. 3, 11, 18).*

FUNCTION, actio. —negotium (business). —officium (duty; part to be performed). —ministerium (service). —viciis (gen.; nom. sing. not found; duty as performed by a substitute). —munia (pl., only in this form; candidatorum, belli, ordinum, consulatus). *Aby's f.'s, cs negotia, partes, officia, or munia: the f.'s of the consul, actio consularis: the f.'s of the tribunes, actiones tribunorum (L.): the natural f.'s of the body, naturales corporis actiones (see OFFICIUM is also used of natural f.'s in poet., offic. quod corporis exstat, Lucr. 1, 337; and neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, performs its f.'s, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3). To perform f.'s, officia fungi; officia exsequi; munia facere (L.), obire, or implere (T.); munia cs rei facere (L., e. g. belli); vice cs rei fungi (to serve for it; to serve its purpose); aby's f.'s, munia cs implere (e. g. ducis, T.); officia cs fungi (Auct. Heren. 4, 34); vice cs fungi (the two last of being a substitute for him; doing the work that was usually done by another).*

FUNCTIONARY, Publicf., magistratus (magistrate). —(homo) publicus (cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 13). —minister publicus (e. g. lictores ceterique ministri publici, Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 26; the best phrase for the lower public f.'s). The high f.'s of state, summis honoribus fungentes. summi magistratus, or qui summis magistratus præsent (cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 16).

FUND, || *Stock or capital, supply of money.* See CAPITAL, MONEY. There are no f.'s to meet this expense, *non est, unde sumptus isti tolerantur: that these f.'s should be reserved for supplying the military chest, militare ærarium eo subsidio niti (T. Ann. 1, 78, 2). For 'not to have f.'s, 'to undertake athg without f.'s, &c., see MONEY. || *Money lent to a government, *as alienum publice contractum (public debt), or pecunia publicâ (or regia, principis) fide sumpta mutua (borrowed on the national faith, aft. pecun. suâ aut amicum fide sumpta mutua, S. Cat. 24, 2). —versura publicæ facta (considered as the state's borrowing from others to pay its immediate creditors). To put money into the f.'s, prpe pecuniam apud principem (regem, &c.) collocare (to lend one's money to the king), or *pecuniam publicâ fide mutuum dare. The f.'s fail, *ærarii fiducial conturbatur (aft. conturb. arces nostræ fiduciam, C.); or *syngraphæ de versurâ publicâ caventes minoris veniunt (the price of public scrip is lower): the f.'s are low, *pretia syngrapharum de versurâ publicâ caventium jacent (aft. pretia prædiorum jacent, C.); *fides publica est angustior: the f.'s rise, *ærarii fiducial augetur; *syngraphæ de versurâ publicâ caventes majoris veniunt: the f.'s are stationary, *fides publica non commutata est: to try to raise the f.'s (of stock-jobbers, &c.), *fidem publicam incendere, exandescere, or incendere or exandescere, flagellare (the terms for*

raising the price of corn, annonam): to lower the f.'s, *fidem publicam levare or laxare (terms for corn).

FUNDAMENT, podex, anus (the former the obscene term fm 'pedere'; the latter the euphemistic one fm 'anus, orb').—nates, clunes (the seat; nat. of men; clun. of men and beasts).—sedes (the most euphemistic term for nates). Dim. cluniculæ (Favorin. in Gell. 13, 8, 2).

FUNDAMENTAL, adj. primus, primarius (Afr.)—principalis (primary; chief; e. g. causæ). A f. law, pr. primaria: a f. notion, prima notio or notitia, principium. intelligentia quasi fundamentum scientiæ (C. Legg. 1, 9). A f. principle or rule, preceptum firmum et stabile (C.); the f. articles of a constitution, instituta prima: the f. principles of human nature, principia nature, quibus parare et quæ sequi debes (C., or debent omnes).

FUNDAMENTAL, n. F.'s, *capita doctrinæ sacræ prima or principia, or *doctrinæ sacræ principia.

FUNDAMENTALLY, primo, principio, primitivus (originally).—vere, principis, imprimis, necessario (essentially). SYN. in ESSENTIALLY. To be f. different, ipse rei naturâ diversum esse.

FUNERAL, funus (ἄνοδος; g. t., the carrying out of the corpse).—exsequium funeris, and simply exsequium (all that follows the corpse; a f. train; f. procession).—pompa funeris, and simply pompa (a splendid f. procession, when the persons who accompanied it were attended also with further pomp, as the bearing of the images of ancestors, &c.).—justa, orum, n.: justa funebria, n. pl. (the last duties paid to a corpse, wch were prescribed by law or adopted by custom).—sepultura (the way and manner of burying a corpse; burial as a solemnity). A numerously attended f., celebratis supremi diei (C. Milon. 32, 86): a splendid f., funus amplum, apparatusum: an honorabile f., funus honestum: to celebrate a f., funus facere; funus exsequiis celebrare: to make a f. for aby, funus ci facere, docere; funere efferre qm: ci or ca funeri justa facere, solvere: a magnificent f., funus quatuor possum apparatu facio; justa magnifice facere: to make a magnificent f. for aby, amplo or magnifico or apparatissimo funere qm efferre: to make aby a magnificent and honorable f., funus ex omni apparatu et honore celebrare; ci pompam funeris honestam et magnificam facere: to give aby a princely f., efferre qm sollemni principum pompâ (Afr. Suet. Claud. 45, where for efferre, the un-Class. funerare): to give aby a royal f., prope regio funeris qm efferre; regio more ci justa facere: to make aby a plain f., qm sine ullâ pompâ funeris efferre: to order one's own f. to be made (in one's own lifetime), sibi vivo et videnti funus dici jubere (as the Emperor Charles V. did; Afr. C. Quint. 15, extr.).—componi se in lecto et velut mortuum a circumstante familiâ se plangi jubere (to cause oneself, in one's lifetime, to be lamented as if dead, by one's domestics, as Turranus did, acc. to Sen. de brev. vit. 20): to attend aby's f., funus exsequi; exsequias comitari; exsequias funeris ex prosequi; ci in funus prodire; in funus ca accedere (to join oneself to aby's f. procession): to invite aby to a f., qm evocare ad funus; to f. of aby, ut qs ci in funus prodeat.

FUNERAL, adj. used in the composition of words, e. g. FUNERAL SERMON, ORATION; see those compound words.

FUNERAL CRY, lamentatio funebria; lamenta, orum; plangor et lamentatio (g. t. the crying at a funeral; pl. when joined with beating on the breasts, &c.).—læsus (easily the funeral howl of the female mourners, in C. de Legg. 2, 23, extr., explained by lugubris ejulatio).

FUNERAL EXPENSES, sumptus funeris (Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12).—impensa funeris omnis (Phædr. 4, 19, 25).

FUNERAL FEAST, cena funebria.—epulum funebre or feralè (if a public one). To give a f. f., sepulcrum epulis celebrare.

FUNERAL FEES, arbitria funeris. merces funeris ac sepulture (but *not* pretium pro sepulturâ is not Latin). To have no f. f.'s to pay, numum ob sepulturam dare nemini.

FUNERAL HYMN, nenia. carmen funebre (g. t. a hymn or dirge, that was sung at a funeral; the latter we find in definition of the former in Q. 8, 2, 8).—cantus funebria (inasmuch as it is sung; see C. Milon. 32, 86); also carmen feralè.

FUNERAL ORATION, oratio funebria (g. t.).—laudatio funebria; fm the context, laudatio only (in praise of the deceased).—laudatio post mortem sollemnis (of the usual public oration). To write a f. o., orationem ad funebrem concionem scribere: to deliver one, de mortui laude dicere; qm mortuum laudare; (392)

orationem habere supremis et laudibus. *Not* concio funebria, wch in C. de Or. 2, 84, 341 = 'an assembly for the purpose of celebrating a funeral.' Epitaphius (sc. λόγος) is used in C. Tusc. 5, 12, 36, as the title only of a Greek f. o.

FUNERAL PILE, rogos. The Greek pyra (πυρά) is poet., and of a later date only, and signifies rogos ardens; i. e. the pile while burning. To raise a f. p., rogos extruere: to put (a corpse) on the f. p., in rogom imponere or inferre: to light it, rogom accendere: to ascend it, in rogom ascendere.

FUNERAL POMF, exsequiarum apparatus (all that is necessary for a funeral).—pompa funebria (the procession itself).

FUNERAL PROCESSION, exsequiæ.—pompa (if attended with any pomp or show).

FUNERAL RITES, justa or justa funebria, or justa exsequiarum (the last, C. Leg. 2, 17, 44, the rites prescribed by law or custom).—*not* parentalia = the funeral sacrifices offered to the Manes of a parent or other relation; exsequiæ, propr. = the train of mourners, &c. To perform f. r.'s to aby, ci justa facere (S. r.): ca funeri justa solvere (C.); justa prestare or persolvere (Curt.), peragere (Plin.). After the performance of the f. r.'s, justis funebribus confectis (Cæs.): to be deprived of burial and the customary f. r.'s, sepulturâ et justis exsequiarum carere (C.).

FUNERAL SERMON. See FUNERAL ORATION.

FUNERAL SONG. See FUNERAL HYMN.

FUNERAL TORCH, fax funebria.

FUNERAL TRAIN. See FUNERAL PROCESSION.

FUNEREAL, lugubris (belonging to mourning, or serving as a sign of it).—luctuosus (full of mourning or sadness). See also MOURNFUL.

FUNGUS, fungosus, spongiosus (SYN. in SPUNGUS). FUNGUS, fungus (establis).—fungus aridus (used as tinder; e. g. fungus aridus scintillas excipit).—pannus (an excrescence, of the nature of a f., on trees); agaricum (on larch-trees); agariculus (on oak-trees).

FUNICLE. See CORD, FIBRE.

FUNICULAR. See FIBROUS.

FUNNEL, infundibulum (for infusion; also in Latin, fm its shape, the reservoir through wch the corn is shot in a mill, — the hopper). To pour into athg through a f., per infundibulum immittere: a small f., cornu (of horn, eply for medicines: dim. corniculum): in the form of a f., f.-shaped, *in infundibili formam reductus.—|| Funnel of a chimney, cuniculus fornâcis (Plin. 9, 38, 62).

FUNNY. See LAUGHABLE, FACETIOUS.

FUR, a. pellis (the skin or fleece itself, or the manufactured article; of wider meaning than the Engl. word). A fur tunic, tunica pellicea (or pellicia): a dress lined with fur, vestis pelle intus munita: made of fur, pelliceus or -ius (later only): a fur collar, *collare pelliceum: a fur cloak, *pallium pelliceum or ex pelliceo factum (all fur); pallium pelle intus munitum (lined with fur): a fur cap, galæus ex pelliceo factus (Afr. V. Æn. 7, 688): fur boots, *perones pelle muniti (with fur); *perones pellicei (made of fur): fur shoes, *calceus pelle munitus (with some fur about it); *calceus pelliceus (made of fur; cf. O. A. 1, 5, 16); pes in pelle natat) a fur jacket, *thorax pelliceus: fur glove, *digitabulum pelliceum: a glove lined with fur, *digitabulum pelle intus munitum: a fur cover or coverlet, stragulum pelliceum (Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 24): with a fur cover to it or on it, pellitus: a dealer in fur, *pellium mercator: the fur trade, *pellium mercatura. || Coat of morbid matter on the tongue, pituita oris (Plin.), or by lingua humore defecta (dry tongue; Afr. O. Met. 9, 567, though this says too little).

FUR, v. || To line or cover with fur, qd pelle intus munire (to line with fur).—qd pelle circumdare (to edge with fur).—vesti pellem or vestem pelle prætexere (to face it with fur). || To coat (the tongue) with fur, prps *linguam pituitâ obducere or opplere: or *linguam eo, quod ex gravi halitu subëdit, integere, opplere, obducere. A furred tongue, salivæ plenum os (g. t.).—*lingua pituitâ intacta or obducta, or *lingua eo, quod ex gravi halitu subëdit, oppleta, &c.; or prps *lingua plena (a loaded tongue, Afr. os amarum habere, dentes plenos, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 89).

FURBELOW. See FLOUNCHE.

FURBISH, nitidum reddere. nitidare, deterum qd nitidare atque rubigine liberare (to rub it bright; e. g. ferramentum qd, Col. 12, 3).—detergere (to wipe or rub clean or bright).

FURIOUS, furens, rabidus (in a fit of passion or rage).—furius (full of rage).—furibundus (acting like

a madman).—*sævus* (savage; he whose anger makes him lose all control over himself).—*violentus* (violent, impetuous, e. g. attack; ingenuum, character).—*vehemens* (vehement, e. g. wind, ventus; clamor, clamor); *Jn.* *vehemens et violentus*.—*atrox* (making a terrific impression, of things, e. g. deeds). *Jn.* *sævus et atrox*.—*torvus* *trux* (of the looks of one who is in a passion; then of the individual himself).—*ferox* (wild, untamed, uncontrolled). A *f.* look, oculi *truces*: to cast *f.* looks on *g.*, circumferre *truces* munitur oculis ad *g.*: *aby* looks *f.*, *ex* *cs* ore *sævitia* eminet: a *f.* onset of cavalry, procilla equestris (see *L. 29, 2*): *f.* attacks, impetus crudeles et furibundi (e. g. latronis, C.): a *f.* passion, ira et rabies *cs*: to make *aby* *f.*, *ci* *furor*em objicere; *animum* *cs* *exasperare* (*furere* is poet.). To become or grow *f.*, *furor* effert, effertur; incendi or inflammar; ira *exardescere*: to be *f.*, *furere*; *sævere*: to be *f.* beyond all conception, ultra humanarum irarum fidem *sævere*; *ultima* *crudelitate* *sævere*.

FURIOUSLY, *furiose*, *furenter*, vehementer. violent. acriter, atrociter. **SVN** in **FURIOUS**.

FURIOUSNESS. See **FURY**.

FURL, *vella contrahere* (C.).—*vella* *legere* († *V.*—

vella subducere = to take them down).

FURLONG (the eighth part of an English mile), *prope stadium* (a length of 125 paces, or 625 feet, according to *Plin. 2, 23, 21*: *al.* 647; *al.* 693 *Eng. feet*).

FURLOUGH, *commeatuus*. To give (an officer or a soldier) *f.*, *ci* *commeatum dare*: to take (or ask for) *f.*, *commeatum sumere*; *commeatum petere*: to be on *f.*, in *commeatu* esse: to dismiss *oh* *f.*, in *commeatum* mittere.

FURMETY, or **FRUMENTY**, *puls* (g. t.), or **puls* triticea.

FURNACE, *forax* (to which the *adj.* may be added to denote what it is used for; e. g. *Plin. 17, 19, 6*, *calcaria forax*). || **IMPROPR.** The *f.* of affliction, (quasi) *faces doloris* or *dolorum* (C.). *Aby* is tried in the *f.* of affliction, **cs* *pectus dolorum quasi facibus* *admotis* *exploratur* or *purgatur*, or **cs* *scelus dolorum quasi igne* *exurit* (ast. *V. Aen. 6, 742*).

FURNISH, || To supply (with acc. of thing), *suppeditare* (e. g. the money, the expense, water, corn, &c.).—*præbere*. *præstare* (to afford; *præb.* *panem*, *sumptum*: to *f.* a lighter diet, *leviorem cibum præstare*, of birds).—*providere* (to *f.* beforehand what will be required, arma; ligna in hiemem). || To supply with what is necessary).—*ornare*. *exornare* *qm* *q* *re* (*κοσμεῖν*, *διακοσμεῖν*; to *f.* with what is more than barely necessary, with what serves for ornament, luxury, honour, or at all events make the person's outfit fully and beautifully complete). *Jn.* *ornare* (*exornare*) *atque instruere*; *instruere* et *ornare*.—*suppeditare* *ci* *qd* (to procure in abundance for *aby*).—*prosperare* *ci* *qd* (to take care that *aby* should be provided with *athg*).—*subornare* *qm* *q* *re* (to supply *aby* with *athg* secretly for a secret purpose).—*præbere* *ci* *qd* (to supply *fm* one's own resources, e. g. *urbem* ei *donarat*, *quæ panem præberet*, to *f.* him with bread; *Np.*).—*armare* *qm* *q* *re* (to provide *aby* with what is necessary for attack or defence; e. g. *accusatorem omnibus rebus*). To *f.* *aby* with money, *qm* *pecuniâ* *ornare*, *instruere*; *pecuniâ* *ci* *suppeditare*; *pecuniâ* *qm* *subornare* (clandestinely): to *f.* with provisions (e. g. the army), *exercitui* *commeatum* *prosperare*; *exercitui* *frumentum* or *rem frumentariam* *providere*: to be furnished with *athg*, *qd* *re* *instructum* esse; *qd* *habere*: to be abundantly furnished with *athg*, *q* *re* *abundare*; *qd* *mihî* *abundantissime* *suppetit*. See **FURNISHED**. Our men had furnished themselves with one thing that was of great use, una res erat magno usui præparata nostris. To *f.* oneself with *athg*, *qd* *sibi* *comparare* (g. t. for procuring it); *providere* *qd* or *ci* *rei* (with ref. to a future need of it; arma, ligna in hiemem); *se* *armare* *q* *re* (with a means of attack or defence; e. g. with a stock of impudence, impudentia).—|| To fit up, *instruere* (see *C. Ferr. 4, 5, 9. L. 42, 19*): to *f.* handsomely, *exornare* et *instruere* (C. *Ferr. 2, 34, 84*). See **FURNISHED**.

FURNISHED, || Generally, *instructus* *q* *re*. *ornatus* or *exornatus* *q* *re*. *armatus* *q* *re* (e. g. *gladio*, *muris*). *præditus* *q* *re* (endowed with by nature, or *f.* with by the favour of fortune). *F.* with every thing necessary, omnibus *rebus* *instructus*, also *instructus* only. To be abundantly *f.* with *athg*, *q* *re* *instructissimum* or *apparatusissimum* esse; *q* *re* *abundare* (to have abundance of it); *qd* *mihî* *largissime* *suppetit*.—|| Of a house: a *f.* house, *ædes instructæ*: a house completely and splendidly *f.*, *domus omnibus instructa* (393)

rebus atque apparata (instructur, &c., C.); *domus exornata atque instructa* (C. 2 *Ferr. 34, 84*); *domus omnibus rebus ornata atque referta*; also *domus referta* only (cf. *C. Muren. 9, 20*).

FURNITURE, *suppellex*.—|| It is likewise comprised in Latin in the general denomination or term of 'cultus,' i. e. whatever contributes to the comfort of life).—*res*, *quæ moveri possunt* or *res moventes* (g. t. for moveables, *imp.* *immoveable* or *landed property*).

FURRED or **FURRY**, *pellicus* or *lus*. See **FUR**.

FURRIER, **pellium mercator*.

FURROW, s. || In the soil, *sulcus* (g. t.).—*striga* (a *f.* drawn *fm* south to north).—*scamnum* (*fm* east to west; i. e. across the field; see *Script. rei agr. p. 38*, and 198, *Goss.*): a field divided by *f.*, *porculum* (*Plin. 17, 22, 35, No. 9, § 171*): to make or draw a *f.*, *sulcum* *facere*, *agere*, *ducere*; *sulcare*; *pl.* *sulos* &c. *facere* (as the act of men); *sulcum* *imprimere* (as the effect of the plough).—|| *porca* signifies the soil itself that is thrown up between two *f.*: if these *f.* were at greater distances, *fm* one another, than usual, the name of such a one was *lira*; cf. *Voas. V. Georg. 1, 47*: divided by such *f.*, *imporatus*; *ploughed* with the *f.*'s lengthwise, *strigatus* (*opp.* *scamnatus*, having them across *fm* west to east. Terms of the *Agrimensores*). || *Wrinkle*, *ruga*. See **WRINKLE**.

FURROW, v. See **FURROW**, *subst.* || With ref. to the face: e. g. your brow is becoming furrowed, *vultus tuus colligit rugas* et *trahit* (al. *trahit*) *frontem*, *Sen. Benef. 6, 7, 1*: a brow somewhat furrowed, *frons attractor* (*Sen. Benef. 4, 31, 3*).

FURTHER, *adv.* A) *longius*.—*porro*. *protinus* (further on, forwards; e. g. to advance, drive a flock, &c.).—*ultra* (beyond that to which we have already advanced; *ultra* *procedere*, *opp.* *retro* *regredi*; and *esp.* of advancing beyond a certain point *f.* in discussions, investigations, &c.).—|| *ulterior*, in this sense, *poet.*, and *post-adv. prose*: *f.* below, *infra*: a little *f.* below, *paulo inferius*. To advance *f.*, *longius* *progredi*, *procedere* (*prop.*); *pergere*, ad *reliqua* *pergere* (in speeches, &c.): my information goes no *f.*, *ulteriora* non *audio*: to extend *f.* (of an evil), *latus* *disseminat* *esse*: to drive one's cattle *f.*, *armentum* *porro* *agere*: to advance *f.*, *longius* *provehere* (*trans.*); *longius* *provēhi* (*intrans.*): not to be able to advance any *f.*, *hærrere*: to delay (*athg*) *f.*, *longius* or *ultra* *differre* or *producere* (*SVN*. between *diff.* and *prod.* in *DELAY*): to advance *f.*, *procedere* or *progredi* *in* *q* *re*: to seek *f.* for the causes, *causas* *longius* or *altius* *repetere*: nothing *f.*, *nihil* *amplius*: to desire nothing *f.*, *nil* *ultra* *requirere*: can cruelly be carried *f.*? *estne* *qd* *ultra*, *quod* *progredi* *crudelitas* *possit*? (C.): I say nothing *f.*, *nihil* *dico* *amplius*: I shall say nothing *f.* on this subject, *hæc* *de* *re* *non* *plura* *scribam* or *dicam*: and what *f.* *quid* *porro*?—|| *Ultra*, *fm* its comparative sense, is *is* followed by *quam*: to advance *f.*, *than* is granted to man, *ultra* *quam* *homini* *datum* *est* *progredi* (Q.); so, *qd* *ultra* *quam* *satis* *est* *repetere* (C.).—|| B) *Further* (as used in carrying on a discourse, to introduce an additional consideration, &c.), *præterea*. ad *hoc* (*moreover*; besides).—*jam* (now again; likewise, moreover; *porro* *being* *sic* *added*; e. g. *jam* *id* *porro*, *utrum* *libentes* *an* *inviti* *dabant*? C. cf. *P. Intr. II. 861*).—*autem* (as particle of transition = *de*; cf. *C. Ecl. p. 66*).—*que* *appended* (cf. *C. Ecl. p. 68*).—*accedit* (*huc*). *accedit*, *quod*. *addendum* *eodem* *est*, *quod*. *adice*, *quod* (in adding an additional circumstance, &c. in narratives).—*porro* (see *jam* above; *proprie* *non* *est* *ex* *alterâ* *parte*, *sed* *continuat* *narrationem*, *ita*, *ut* *etiam* *ad* *contraria* *transeat*). *Kritz.* *ad* *Aug. 25, 7*, where, however, *cf. Fabri*, and *Pr. Intr. II. p. 211*, note 10).

FURTHER, *adj.* *ulterior* (*opp.* *citerior*; e. g. *ripa*).—*longior*. *remotior* (*f. off.*)—*disjunctor* (*f. separated fm* the rest). To grant a *f.* delay, *diem* *laxius* *proferre* (with ref. to payments, trials, &c.).

FURTHER. See **TO FORWARD**.

FURTHERANCE. See **PROMOTION**.

FURTHERER. See **PROMOTER**.

FURTHERMORE. See **FURTHER**, B.)

FURTHEST, or **FURTHERMOST**, *extremus*. *extimus*.—*ultimus* (the last).

FURTIVE, *furtivus*.—*clandestinus* (*clandestine*, without the knowledge of others). To exchange *f.* glances, *furtim* *inter* *se* *aspicere* (C.).

FURTIVELY. See **STEALTHILY**.

FURUNCLE, *furunculus* (Cels. and *Plin.*).

FURY, *rabies* (violence, madness, whenever the passions rise to such a height as to deprive the individual of

all consciousness or self-command).—*furor* (rage; the state of the highest degree of excitement).—*sevitia* (savage rage, depriving the individual of all self-control; of men and beasts).—*ira*, *iracundia* (violent anger, rage).—*seva* vis ca rei (fearful power of *athg*, e. g. morbi).—See *RAGE*. To put *aby* in *f.*; see *RAGE*: to be in *f.*; see 'to become *FURIOUS*.'—[*Pl. (Mythol.) Furies*, *furies*.—*Εὐρυπύκνη* the name of 'Eumenides'; 'Erinyes', the poets borrowed from the Greeks: the *f.'s* of a person (i. e. his avenging goddesses), *furies* *cs.*: to be haunted by them, *furiis* *agitari*, *exari*: the *f.'s* do not leave any at rest any where; *furies* *naquam* consistere *qm* patiuntur: invoke the *f.'s*, that they may avenge your brother's crime, *furias* *fraternas* *conocita*.—*Εὐρυπύκνη* *Furia* (as deity).
FURZE, *genista tinctorum (*Linn.*).

FUSE, *v.* [TRADE]. *liquefacere*, *lique*.—*confare* (to melt, e. g. *victricia aurea*, i. e. the gold statues of the goddess of victory).—*excoquere* (*q. t.* *imagines flammis*, *Plin.*: apply for the purpose of purifying or refining).—*fundero* (to form or shape by fusing; *fm* or out of, *ex*, &c.): *fused*, *fusus*.—[*INTRANA*.] *liqueferi*, *lique*.
liquari, *resolvi* [*SYN*. above].

FUSEE, [Fusi, aculeum]. To fire of a *f.*: see *TO FIRE*. [Channel by which fire is communicated to the powder in a bomb, granade, &c., *pyrobil ignilium]. Of a watch: *prps* **fusus* (properly; spindle for spinning).

FUSIBLE, quod fundi or liquari potest.

FUSILIER, miles armature levis.

FUSION (of metals), *coctura*, *confusura* (a melting).—*fusura* (the melting, casting, e. g. *plumbi*, *Plin.* 33, 6, 35).—*fluxio* (the state when the body is in *f.*): to be brought into a state of *f.*, *liqueferi*; *colliqueferi*: to bring into *f.*, *lique*.

FUSS, tumultus (*bustle*, &c.). To make a *f.*, *tumultuari* (*C. Cael.* 15, 36, *quid tumultuariis, sorori*): to make much *f.* about *athg*, *satsagere* tamquam *murem* in *matellâ* (*Prov. Petron.*): *jactare*, *venditare* *qd.* *qd.* mirifice extollere or miris laudibus *efferre* (of praising immoderately): what a *f.* is made about *athg*! *quantas tragedias qd.* *excitat*! (*C.*: if exclamations, expostulations, &c. are made): to make a *f.* about nothing, *excitare fluctus* in *simpulo* (i. e. to get up waves in a basin, *Prov. C.*): clamore *exorsum* *verbis parvam rem* magnam *facere* (*C. Cael.* 15, 36). *Εὐρυπύκνη* *turba*, = *bustle*, *stir*, *my Com.*: e. g. *turbam* *qm* dare; *turbas* *condire* or *concitare*. Without any *f.*, sine *ventidatione* (*C.*: without showing off).

FUSSY, *satagens* (once; *Sen. Ep.*).

FUST, [The shaft of a column, scapus].—[Strong smell, odor gravis, odor malus or teter, odor foedus, foedor [*SYN*. in *SMELL*].

FUSTIAN, [A sort of stuff, pannus linoxylinus].

[Bombastic style; see *BOMBAST*].

FUSTIAN, *adj.* [Made of *fustian*, by the subst. [Bombastic, vid.

FUSTINESS. See *FUST*.

FUSTY, *mucidos*, *situm redolens* (having a *f.* moldy smell *fm* damp, &c.; e. g. of meat). To be *f.*, *fastorem redolere* (*Col.*). male *olere* (*q. t.*).

FUTILE. See *FRIVOLOUS*.

FUTILITY. See *FRIVOLOUSNESS*.

FUTURE, *futurus* (that will be, or is about to be).—*posterus* (to follow after others; in time).—*veniens*, *consequens* (coming, following). *JN.* *consequens* ac *posterus* (e. g. *time*, *tempus*). *P.* *things*, *futura*, *rum* (e. g. to know, to foresee, *scire*, *prospicere*). *Εὐρυπύκνη* *ventus* is *post*, only, ad *postero* tempore *adverbial*: to postpone *athg* to *f. time*, qd. in *postero* tempore differre: to keep for *f. use*, in *vetustatem* *reponere* or *servare*: *conditum* *mandare* *vetustati* (to keep or save for a *f. time*, in order to possess it then, e. g. *fruit*, &c.): to reserve for a *f. time*, in *dilem* *reservare* (e. g. *pomas scelus*). See *FUTURE*, *subst.*

FUTURE or *FUTURITY*, *s.* *tempus futurum* or *posterum* or *reliquum* (the *f.*, following time).—*vetustas* (long duration of time; see *Oechen. C. Ecl.* p. 76, sq.).—*futura*, *orum*, *rea futura* (*f. things*, or things to come). In *f.*, *postero* tempore: for the *f.*, in *postero* tempore; *posthac*; in *posteritatem*; in *reliquum* *tempus*: to see into the *f.*, *quod futurum* est *scire*; animo *prospicere* *futura*; *quis* *futura* *sunt* *prospicere* or *providere*; in *postero* tempore *prospicere*: not to think of the *f.*, non *consuere* in *longitudinem*: to consider the *present* with the *f.*, *rebus* *presentibus* *adungere* atque *annectere* *futura*: to enjoy the *present* without troubling oneself about the *f.*, *presentibus* *frui* *non* in *longius* *consultare*.—[THE *FUTURE* (tense), *tempus futurum* (*Gramm.*). The *f.*-perfect, **futurum exactum* (*Gramm.* t. i.).

G.

GABARDINE, *prps* *lacerna*.—*pallium ex coactis factum* (of *pell*; *ast. Cas.* B. C. 3, 44).

GABBLE, *blaterare* (to go on talking about nothing, &c.; of *Geil.* l. 15, *extr.*).—*garrire* (to chatter; *st.*, but not always, in a contemptuous sense).

GABBLER, *blatero*.—*garrulus* (one who loves to hear himself talk).

GABBLING, *s.* *blateratus*, *ūs* *garritus*, *ūs* (both late; *Sidon.*).

GABEL. See *TAX*, *IMPOST*.

GABION, **corbis terrâ fartus*.

GABLE, *fastigium* (to be carefully distinguished from *culmen*, i. e. the ridge of a roof).—*tympaanum* or *fastigii tympaanum* (a triangular wooden *g.*, considered with ref. to its superficies, *Vitr.* 3, 3, *mid.*). The front of the *g.*, from the base of the *g.*, *stratum fastigii*: the vertex of the *g.*, *acroterium* (*ἀκροτέριον*): the angle of the *g.*, *fastigii verura*: any ornament terminating a *g.*, *qd* in summo *fastigio* (*culminis*) *positum* (e. g. *columnen*, *Vitr.* 4, 2, 1). *G.* end, *tympaanum fastigii*: to be raised nearly as high as the *g.*, *pene* *ad fastigium* *pervenisse* (of a house; *ast. C. Ath.* 4, 1, *inif.*).

GAD, *v.* *ambulare*, *currare* et *ambulare*.—*ambulatorum esse*, *ambulatoricem esse* (of a woman, to be a gadder out; *cf. Cat.* 143). *Gadding* (of a plant), *erraticus*. 'The gadding vine' (*Milt.*), *vitis* *serpens* *multiplici lapsu* et *erratico* (*C.*).

GADDER, *ambulator*. *f.* *-trix* (both *Cat.* *villicus* *ambulator* *ne* *siet*; so *villicus* *ad cenam* *ne* *quo* *eat*, *neve* *ambulari* *siet*).—*homo vagus*, *homo qui circum fora* *vicosque* *vagus* *est* (or, of a woman, *quis circum fora* *vicosque* *vaga* *est*; *ast. Plaut.* *Mil.* 2, 5, 14).

GAD-FLY, *œstrus* (*ὄστρως*).—*tabânus*, *asilus*.

GAG, *v.* *præligare* *ci* *os*.—*qd* in *fauces* *ci* *injicere*.—*obvolvare* *cs* *os* *qd* *re* et *præligare* (*C.* to wrap *athg* round his mouth).—*qd* (e. g. *linter*) in *os* *faucesque* *injicere* (*ast. L.* 40, 24).—*os* *cs* *obturare* (to stuff up his mouth, gutturem *obturare*, *Plaut.*).

GAG, **oris* or *faucium* *obturamentum*, or *injectione* in *fauces* *cs* *tapetes* (or *injectione* ... *linter*, according to what is used; *ast. L.* 40, 24).

GAGE, *v.* See *PLEDGE*.

GAGE, *v.* See *TO FLEDGE*, *TO PAWN*.

GAGGLE, *strepere*, *gingrire*, *clangere* (all of geese).

GAGGLING, *strepitus*, *clangor*, *gingritus* (all of geese); also *voce* *anserum* (*T. Germ.* 10, 3).

GAILETY, [Cheerfulness, vid. [Finery, splendour, &c. vid.

GAILY, [Splendidly, splendide, pulchre, nitide. [Joyfully, læte, hilare or hilariter, hilar or læto animo.

GAIN, *s.* *lucrum*, *questus*, *commodum*, *emolumentum*, *compendium*, *fructus*. [*SYN*. in *ADVANTAGE*].

—*præda*, *prædæ* (*prop.* booty; then *g. t.*, any *g.* or advantage *weh* can be looked upon as a kind of booty; the *pl.* *prædæ*, when several kinds of *g.* are spoken of; see *Interp.* ad *Np. Char.* 2, 3).—*præmum* (*reward*, &c., *dôlon*). *JN.* *questus* et *lucrum*; *questus* et *commodum*; *lucrum* et *emolumentum*; *fructus* et *emolumentum*; *questus* et *compendium*; *questus* *prædæque*. A little *g.*, *lucellum*; *qd* *lucelli* (e. g. *dare* *ci*). For the sake of *g.*, *lucri* or *questus* *causâ* (e. g. *gerere* *rem*); sui *questus* et *commodi* *causâ*. To make *g.* of, see *TO GAIN* by: to be eager in the pursuit of *g.*, *omnia* *ad lucrum* *revocare*; *omnia* *questu* *metiri*; *questui* *servire* or *deditum* *esse*: to think *athg* *g.*, *qd* in *lucro* *ponere*; *putare* *esse* *de* *lucro*; *deputare* *esse* in *lucro*; *lucro* *appondere* (*H. Od.* 1, 9, 14). *Ill-gotten* *g.*, *male partum* or *-a* (e. g. *male partum* *male dispicit*; *male parta* *male dilabuntur*). *Εὐρυπύκνη* For phrases (e. g. to bring in *g.*, to derive *g.* *fm*, &c.). see *PROFIT*, *s.* *Your* *g.* in this is greater than your loss in that, plus *hujus* *rei* *acquisiti*, *quam* *amissi* *illius*.

GAIN, *v.* *lucrari*, *lucrificare* *qd* (*g. t.*, *opp.* *perdere*; the former also in playing with dice; *T. Germ.* 24, 3; *Suet.* *Cal.* 41; both, in the wider sense, = to acquire, obtain).—*proficere* *qd* (both in a mercantile and other respects).—*acquirere* *qd* (to *g.* what one has striven for, *opp.* *omittere*).—*consequi*, *asequi* [*SYN*. in *ACQUIRE*]; *vincere* *qd*, or *absol.* (to conquer, carry off the victory, get the upper hand in a contest or in play [*opp.* *perdere*], in a law-suit, &c.; either with *acc.* or *abl.*, or with *in* and *abl.* of that in *weh* one *g.'s*, and with an *acc.* of how

much one g.'s; see the examples below). To g. in or by athg, questum facere in qā re: to g. nothing, nullum facere questum; nihil proficere: to g. much, multum lucrī auferre; magnum lucrum or questum facere: To gain immensely, maximos questus praeclasse facere. To g. at play, see TO WIN. You have gained more in position than you have lost in property, plus acquisisti dignitatis, quam amisisti rei familiaris: to g. aby's consent to do athg, ci id persuādere, ut &c.

To g. a place, &c. (= to reach it after great exertion), locum capere (also = potiri locum or loco; i. e. to make oneself master of).—qm in locum pervenire (to get as far as it)—in locum eniti or evadere (to ascend to a higher point, to reach it; e. g. to gain the shore, in terram ev.; the summit of, in verticem montis): to g. the open plain, in campum pervenire: to g. a battle, victory, see TO WIN a battle: to g. a cause (= law-suit), causam (or causā) iudicium (or iudicio) vincere: to g. the prize, praeclasse auferre (ἀποδοῦναι); to g. aby's friendship, in amicitiam cs recipi; in cs familiaritatem venire or intrare: in cs amicitiam pervenire: to g. aby's friendship by dishonest means, in cs amicitiam se insinuate: to g. the hearts or affections of men, animos sibi conciliare: to endeavour, by any means, to g. people's affections or good-will, qā re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos or benevolentiam alligere: to g. people's hearts for aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare et benevolentiam erga qm. || To g. in over (= win to one's side, &c.), qm or cs animum conciliare (e. g. donis, pecuniā, pollicitationibus); qm or cs animum alligere (to entice, opp. alienare; also cs animum ad benevolentiam); also alligere atque excitare studium cs (or -a qm; e. g. ad utilitates nostras, to our interests; C.); qm ad causam suam perducere (e. g. donis); qm in suas partes ducere or trahere (e. g. draw to one's side or party); qm ad studium sui perducere (to induce aby to interest himself in one's service or cause); cs gratiam consequi (to obtain aby's good-will or favour): to g. over a judge, conciliare sibi iudicem or iudicis animum: to g. a person over to one's opinion, qm in sententiam suam adducere, or (entirely) perducere: to try to g. aby over (improperly), qm or cs animum tentare, to athg, ad qd (to make an attack, as it were, by way of attempt on aby's mind; by money, promises, and threats, pecuniā, promissis et minis); qm or cs animum sollicitare, to athg, ad qd (to endeavour to rouse or incite; e. g. pecuniā; pretio; spe libertatis); qm aggressi (to attack him, as it were, by athg; e. g. variis artibus).

GAINER, Crel. qui lucratur, &c. — victor (conqueror).

GAINFUL, lucrosus (g. t. for advantageous, &c.).—questuosus. quod questui est (of what brings meretricious profit; e. g. mercatura).—fructuosus (fruitful; rewarding our pains with something that is or may be considered as the produce of it; e. g. oratio, cf. C. Tusc. 5, 13, in.).

GAINFULNESS. See ADVANTAGE, PROFIT.

GAINSAY. See CONTRADICTION.

GAINSAYER. See CONTRADICTION.

GAIT, incessus. Ingressus. A quick or slow g., incessus citus, tardus: an erect g., incessus erectus. Ingressus celsus: an effeminate g., incessus fractus. To have a somewhat effeminate g., molliorem esse in incessu (O. A. 3, 306): to have a proud or stately g., magnifice incedere: to have a firm and not undignified g., habere stabilem quandem et non expertem dignitatis gradum (this also of the march of metrical feet in verse, e. g. of a spondee).

GAITERS, ocreae, pl. See Boot.

GALA DAYS, dies in aula sollemnes (cf. Col. 12, 3, 1).

GALAXY, orbis lacteus (C. Somn. Scip. 3).—lacteus circulus (Plin.).—via lactea (O.).

GALE, aura (any wind, not excluding strong gales; e. g. aura rapida, stridentis, violentior, in the poets); also improp. ventus (g. t. for wind).—flatus (mly poet. flatus aestiferi, C. fm Arat.). A stiff g., magnus ventus. || IMPROPR. aura. The g. of popular favour, popularis aura or ventus popularis (C.); aura favoris popularis (L. 22, 26).

GALIOT, See GALLEY.

*GALIOT, *resina pinea.*

GALL, s. fel (acc. to Isidor. 11, 1, § 128, prop. the g.-bladder, or the g.-bladder with the g.; hence it is never used in figurative language for 'anger', but as a figure for bitterness, bitter hatred, and that only in poets; e. g. the heart is full of g., cor felle litum est, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76).—bills (the g., so far as it is found out of the g.-bladder in the guts and stomach, and wch,

*when too abundant, produces disease; see C. Tusc. 4, 10, 23; hence it is used also in figurative expressions, e. g. bilem ci movēre, commovēre).—stomachus (prop. the stomach, and then, since the g. overflows into the stomach in anger and other violent emotions, = the seat of sensibility and anger; hence figuratively = these affections, e. g. stomachum ci movēre, commovēre; exarēt qā iracundiā ac stomacho). Full of g., biliosus (in later writers, felliosus). More bitter than g., *felle amarior.*

GALL-BLADDER, vesica fellea.—fel. See GALL.

*GALL-STONE, *cholelithus (χολή, λίθος).*

GALL, v. || Chafe, excoriate, atterere (e. g. femina equitatu).—terere († colla labore, Propert.).—|| IMPROPR. To sting (the mind), &c., mordere (to bite; of the actions, letters, &c. of another person).—pungere (to sting).—calecifere (to make a person warm, to g. him; of an orator exciting aby by his reproaches, &c. C. in conversat. language). Galling (of words or language), mordax († e. g. carmen, H.; verum (Pers.); aculeatus (stinging); acerbus (bitting). A galling letter, literae aculeatae: galling jests, aspersoriae facetiae: galling wit, acerbitas salis: galling words, verborum aculei. || To inflict loss, &c. on troops (mil. t. t.), male habere (e. g. agmen adversariorum, Caes.).—vexare (to distress).

GALLANT, adj. || Polite, &c. vid. || Brave, coragiosus, vid.

GALLANT, s. amator (lover).—juvenis (or adulescent) delicatus (fine, smart, somewhat effeminate young man, fond of show &c.).—homo elegans or elegantior (nice in his dress &c.).—homo urbanus (polished, &c.).—iste juvenis only may do.

GALLANTRY, || Politeness, vid. || Courage, vid.

*GALLEON, *navis Hispana or Hispaniensis; or *navis Hispana maxime formae.*

*GALLEOT, *navis actuaria minoris formae.*

GALLERY, porticus (an open g. with columns).—pinacotheca (a picture-g., Farr.).—superior locus (g. t. for an elevated place; e. g. in a theatre, ex superiore loco spectare).—cavea summa or ultima (the last row in a theatre): clap-traps for the g., verba ad summam caveam spectantia. To build a picture-g., pinacothecam constituere. The director of picture-g's, qui est a pinacothecis (Isocrat.). || G. (in a church), prae podium (Georges); but as this was the lowest of the terraces or g.'s in an amphitheatre, it does not seem suitable; better prae suggestus).

GALLEY, navis actuaria (g. t. a coasting vessel); trirēmis publica (a trirēmis belonging to the state): to condemn aby to the g.'s, qm dare ad remum publicae trirēmis (afst. Suet. Oct. 16): to send aby to the g.'s, affigere qm remo publicae trirēmis (Fak. Max. 9, 15, 3).

*GALLEY-SLAVE, *servus (or, if a criminal, noxius) ad remum publicae trirēmis datus (afst. Suet. Oct. 16), or *remo publicae trirēmis affixus (afst. Val. Max.).*

GALLIC, Gallicus.

*GALLICISM, *sermonis Gallici proprietates. Athg is a G., *qd Gallici sermonis proprium est.*

GALLING, s. attritus, ūs (Plin., propr.).

*GALLIOT, olla or olla fictilis (earthenware pot, g. t.).—ollula (little pot), or *ollula medicamentarium or medicamentaria. ~~Box~~ onyx, a small pot or box of the onyx-stone was often used for unguents.*

*GALLIOMANIA, *nimium Francogallorum mores imitandi studium.*

GALLON, congius is the nearest Rom. liquid measure = nearly six pints; eight congi (= 1 amphora) = 5 pints; Hussey, p. 205.

GALLOP, v. equo admissio or laxatis habēnis vehi or currere (of the rider).—laxatis habēnis currere or ferri (of the horse): citato equo advēhi (to ride quickly fm one place to another, absol., or to aby, ad qm; to any place, ad or in locum); adquiretate (g. t. to ride fm one place to another, absol., or to aby, ad qm; or in a hostile manner, in qm; to a place, ci loco or (ad) qm locum): to make one's horse g., equum admittēre: to g. up to aby, equo admissio ad qm accurrere (e. g. of an officer carrying information to his general); equum concitare contra qm; equum agere in qm (in a hostile manner): to g. agst the enemy, equum concitare permittēreque in hostem; equo concitato se immittere in hostem; equo concitato ad hostem vehi; equo calcaria subdere et acri impetu in hostem invēhi.

GALLOP, s. citatus gradus, plenius gradus (see Interp. ad Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 12, 16, 2). At a g., citato or pleno gradu; citatus: to advance at full g., pleno gradu ingredī: to retreat at full g., gradu citato recedere (opp. sensim, &c.). At a or full g., equo admissio,

laxatis habenis (e. g. *vehit, accurrere ad qm*): *to charge the enemy at full g.* **laxatis habenis invēhi in hostem**; libero cursu invēhi; calcariis subditis ferri in hostem; effusis habenis invadere hostem; effusissimis habenis invadere hostem.

GALLOWES, *catasta ad supplicium exstructa. *The ancients used to hang criminals on a tree that bore no fruit, arbor infelix; hence to hang a person on the g., qm arborē infelici suspendere.* *Patibulum, vch the moderns incorrectly translate g., was a forked piece of wood on vch criminals were crucified.—A g.-bird (as a term of reproach), furcifer. crux. patibulum. carcer (Com.; see Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26).*

GAMBLE, ludere in pecuniam (g. t. *to play for money; Paul. Dig.*).—alea indulgere. studiosissime aleam ludere. calfacere forum aleatorium (Aug. ap. Suet.; i. e. *to keep the gaming-table warm*).—aleatore esse. *To g. away (so much), perdere alea, or fm contem. perdere only; to spend whole nights in gambling, *totas noctes contere alea; to g. every day and all day long, ludere per omnes dies, forumque aleatorium calfacere (Suet.). A law agst gambling, lex, quae aleam vetat (Aft. H. Od. 3, 24, 28).*

GAMBLER, aleator.—aleo (Nave. ap. Fest. Catull.). **GAMBOL**, v. ludere (to play, g. t.).—exsultare (to leap up, gaudire).—tripudare (to dance about). *Jm. exsultare et tripudare (C.).—lascivire (of cattle, &c., and impropr. of an orator, sigle, &c.).—exsultim ludere (of a mare, t. H.).—per lulum atque lasciviam currere (L. of young men).*

GAMBOL, s. lusus (t. e. g. undas lusbis exercere, O.).—exsultatio. tripudium (Syn. in To GAMBO).

GAME, ludus (as a pastime, &c.). the proper term for the public 'g. mss.' ludi circenses, gladiatorii, scenici; to exhibit 'g. mss.' (of this kind), ludos facere or committere; cf. munus below).—lusus (as the state of one who is playing).—lusio (act of playing; g. considered as going on).—ludicrum (a particular kind of game).—munus (public g. vch it was considered the duty of certain magistrates, esp. the Aediles, to exhibit for the gratification of the people; esp. of shows of gladiators; the proper terms are munus dare, praebere, C., edere, Suet.). *To invent a new g., novum (sibi) excogitare ludum; boys like g's, even when they are laborious, pueri lusionibus etiam laboriosis delectantur.* *To play 'a g. at' aces, dice, &c., is simply pillā, tessera, &c., ludere. G's of hazard, alea, &c. (g. t.).—IMPROPR. To make g. of aby, qm or qd (sibi) ludibrio habere. qm ludere, deludere, or illudere.—ludos facere qm (Com. and pass. ludos fieri, to be made g. of, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 72, &c.). I Animals taken in the chase, or the flesh of such animals, venatio (L. 35, 49, 6; Cels. 5, 26, 30, &c.; Col.).—pulpamentum (dressed flesh of hares, wild boars, &c.). When we wondered, how he had procured such an abundance and variety of g. at that season, quum miramur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio (L.).*

GAME, v. See To GAMBE.

GAME-CKCK, gallinaceus pycetes (Col. 8, 2, 5). G.-c's, galli, qui praellantur inter se (Farr. R. R. 3, 9, 6). Cocks of the Medic breed make excellent g.-c's, galli Medici ad praellandum inter se maxime idonei (ib.): to train g.-c's, gallos certaminibus et pugnae preparare (Col. 8, 2, 5).

GAMEKEEPER, *rei ferinae magister.—custos venationis.—subsector (lying out on the watch for g., Petron. Sat. 40, 1).—salutarius (forest-keeper, JCl., for vch Plin. has Crcl. cui saltus in cura sunt).

GAMESOME, See PLAYFUL.

GAMESOMENESS, See PLAYFULNESS.

GAMSTER, See GAMBLER.

GAMING, alea (the game of hazard with the ancients). See GAMBLE, GAMING-TABLE.

GAMING-HOUSE, *taberna aleatoria or aleatoria.

GAMING-LAWS, s. leges, quae aleam vetant. *Leges ludi, or leges aleae, would denote the rules of play, regulations among players.*

GAMING-TABLE, *mensa lusoria (g. t.).—*tabula lusoria. forum aleatorium (dice-board, Aug. ap. Suet. Oct. 71). *To be unlucky at the g.-t., minus prospera alea uti; to lose so much at the g.-t., in alea perdere, with acc. of the sum lost; losses at the g.-t., damna aleatoria; fondness for the g.-t., *studium aleae. temeritas qd lucrandi perpendere (T.).*

GAMMON, [Of baccon, perna (πέρνα, thigh of the hind-leg).—πετῶ (thigh of the fore-leg, πετῶν).—] Backgammon, vid.

GAMMON, v. [T. t. at backgammon, prps *omnibus talis or tesserie vincere. [Impose upon, vid.

GAMUT, diagramma (διάγραμμα). *To run through all the notes of the g., vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 251).*

GANDER, anser mas or masculus.

GANG, grex.—caterva.—globus (of conspirators, robbers, &c., conjurationes, latronum).

GANGRENE, gangraena (Cels. and Plin. v. Farr. ap. Non.).—caries (of decay in bones). A g. spread, gangr. serpit.

GANGRENE, v. TRANS. and INTRANS.) Crcl. with gangraena tenet qd, or *per qd membrum permeavit (Aft. Farr. ap. Non.); gangraenā or morbo eo, *quam Graeci γάγγραιναν appellant' (Cels. 5, 26, 31) affici.—ulcerari.

GANGRENOUS, ulcerosus.—*ulcerosus vitio eo, quam Graeci γάγγραιναν appellant (Aft. Cels. 5, 26, 31).

GANTLET. *To run the g., *per (militum) ordines currentem virgis cedi; *per militum ordines agi virgulae cedi.* *Not futurarium, vch implies beating to death, cf. Ulp. or L. 5, 6, § 14; and Felt. 3, 72, extr.).*

GANTLET or GAUNTLET, *ferreum digitabulum, or, fm contest, digitale or digitabulum, or manica only (Syn. in GLOVE). *To throw down his g., either provocare qm ad pugnam or certamen t. g. for to challenge, or *digitabulum (or manica) humi proicere.*

GAOL. See PRISON.

GAOLER. See JAILER.

GAF, lacuna (a hollow; also fig. loss, damage, want, e. g. in properly).—hiatus (a larger opening, that may be compared to a yawning mouth).—locus vacuus (an empty place). *A g. left by aby in a science, in treating of a matter, pars a quo relicta: to fill up a g., lacunam explere (both as to space and number; e. g. in aby's property, rei familiaris).*

GAPE, hira (g. t. for standing wide open, of what usually is or might be closed; hence of fissures in the earth, of the mouth, &c.) and of gaping with astonishment; cf. H. Sat. 1, 2, 88; fm desire of food or any possession; corvus hians, Phaedr.; emptor hians, H.; avaritia hians atque imminens, C.).—oscitare. oscitari (to open the mouth, or athg that resembles a mouth; hence to yawn, and of flowers, to expand themselves; impropr.: to sit and g.; to be listless and inactive).—omnia stupere (to g. at every thing in wonderment, Petron. 29, 1).—inhirere ei rei or qd; inhiantem mirari qd (Aft. V. Aen. 7, 814, to g. at).—hianti ore captare qd (to g. for food, &c.; e. g. aquam, Curt. 4, 16).

GAPER, Crcl. qui oscitat or oscitatur; qui hiat, &c.—*spectator stupore quodam defixus (person who gapes in wonderment), or *spectator hians.

GAPING, oscitatio.—oscedo (the habit of gaping or yawning, eo vitio, quod os cedo appellatur, Gell.).

GARB. See GARMENT.

GARBAGE, intestina. viscera (entrails).—purgamenta (vile parts, &c. that are washed or swept away; propr. and impropr.).—sordes. sordes et faex (impropr. of what is foul and worthless).

GARBLE, *verba scriptoris non omnia proferendo, sententiam or voluntatem ejus corrumpere ac depravare; or *verba scriptoris malā fraude ita seligere, ut voluntas ejus celeatur. *ex iis, quae dixit (or scripsit) qs, alia omitto, alia transponendo efficere, ut, verba prolatis, res celeatur. *verbis, quae scripta sunt, ipsis ita uti, ut ordo eorum visque non servetur.

GARDEN, s. hortus. horti (hortus mly of a vegetable or fruit g.; horti, of a pleasure g. or ornamental g., portioned off into beds, &c.; see C. Læi. 2, 7, 7, 25): a small g., hortulus. Belonging to a g., hortensia; to lay out a g., hortum aedificare; a g. already formed or laid out, hortus institutus; one who works in a g., hortulanus (laie); the keeper or overlooker of a g., horti (hortorum) custos; custos horto fructus servandi gratiā impositus (one who guards the fruits). G.-seat, sedile (e. g. e marmore; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 40); atibulum (of a semi-circular shape, ib. § 36): the cultivation of a g., see HORTICULTURE; a bed in a g., arebā; hortus (so far as it is hedged in): a walk in a g., *ambulatio horti (hortorum); xystus (a walk planted on both sides with shrubs); g. tools, *instrumenta hortensia: a g.-knife, falx (in the shape of a sickle, for trimming trees, with putatoria or arborea; see Pallad. 1, 43, 2); scalprum (with a straight edge; hence, Col. 4, 25, 1, the straight part of the edge of the falx is also called scalprum).

GARDEN, v. hortum colere (O.). *To be fond of gardening, *hortorum cultu delectari.*

GARDEN DOOR, *fores horti.

GARDEN PLANTS, hortensia, ium (Plin.).

GARDEN-ROLLER, cylindrus (κύλινδρος).

GARDEN-STUFF, hortensia, ium (pl. adj.), or

*herbæ hortenses (g. i.).—olus, ẽris (*pot-herbs*); (*dim.*) oluscula, orum.

GARDEN WALL, maceria horti (L. 23, 9).

GARDENER, hortulanus (*late, Macrobi.*).—olitor (*market-g.*)—arborator (*with ref. to the trees*).—topiarius (*who cuts trees into artificial shapes*).

GARDENING, hortorum cultus, hortorum cultura or cura.—*res hortensis (*as a science; e. g. in a title, 'A treatise on g.'*). *de re hortensi, or *de hortis colendis (*To write a treatise on, *de hortis colendis scribere or exponere.*

GARGARISM. See GARGOLE.

GARGARIZE. See TO GARGOLE.

GARGLE, s. garga:isma, atis.—gargarismatum (*both very late; Theod.; and fm the Greek γαργαρίσμα, -ατρον*).

GARGLE, v. gargarizare, *with atq.*, qd or qã re or ex qã re (e. g. *with figs, ex flicis*).—colluere (*to wash, rinse; e. g. guttur qã re, Pers. 68*).

GARGLING, gargarizatio (*the act of g.*)—gargarizatus (*as the state whilst one is gargling himself*).

GARLAND, corona (g. i. *for crown, chaplet, or wreath; a g. of flowers, corona florea*).—corolla, sertum (*the sertum for decorating doors, windows, &c.; the corolla [mly poet.] for decorating the person on festive occasions; e. g. at sacrifices, &c.*).—στρόφιον (*στροφίον*) was some band for the head [*F. Cop. 32, Prud. Cath. 3, 26; worn espy by priests, Fest. s. v.*]. An altar decorated with g's, ara floribus redimita.

A funeral g., corona funebri or sepulchralis: a nuptial g., corona nuptialis (*the bride's was corolla de floribus, verbenis, herbisque a se lectis, Fest.*).: *that has or wears a g., coronatus: to make a g., coronam necare: to put on a g., coronam capiti imponere: to put a g. on aby, qm coronare: es capiti coronam imponere.*

GARLIC, allium.—*allium sativum (Linn.).

GARMENT, vestis (*both clothes generally, = vestitus, and a single article of dress*).—vestimentum (*a single article of dress, as a proper and necessary covering of the body*).—amictus, amiculum (*of upper clothing for warmth or ornament; amictus, collectively; amiculum, of a single article*).—cultus (*whatever belongs to dress; girldie, hat, ornaments, arms, &c.*).—habitus (*is whatever belongs to the exterior in general; cleanliness, mode of dressing the hair, carriage of the body, &c.*).—To change one's g's, vestimenta mutare (*vestem mutare means to go into mourning*).

GARNER. See GRANARY.

GARNET. See TO STONE.

GARNET, carbunculus (*a more general term, including the ruby, carbuncle, &c.*).—The precious or oriental g., carbunculus Caradomus.

GARNISH, v. See ADORN.

GARNISH, s. See ORNAMENT.

GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE. See ORNAMENT.

GARRET, cœnaculum superius. *To live in a g., sub tegulis habitare (Suet. Gramm. 9); in superiore habitare cœnaculo (to live in the upper story, wch with the ancients was under the roof, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 3); tribus scallis habitare (i. e. to live up three flights of stairs, wch with the ancients was next to the roof; Mart. 1, 118, 7, speaking of himself as a poor poet).*

GARRISON, s. præsidium (also = milites præsidiarii, i. e. the soldiers forming the g.).—præsidium stativum (*the soldiers, considered as having their permanent quarters there*).—stativa, orum, pl. adj. (*sc. castra, the place where the troops are garrisoned*). *To be in g. any where, præsidio esse ci loco (to be placed in a town for its defence); stativa habere qo loco (to be stationed there): to be in g. at Nicomedes, in statione Nicomedensi esse: to remain any where in g., qo loco relinqu præsidio: to place a g. in a town, in oppido præsidium ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; locum præsidio firmare, munire; urbi præsidium imponere: to have a g., præsidio teneri; præsidio firmatum, mutatum esse: to have a strong g., firmum præsidium habere; valido præsidio firmatum esse: to strengthen a g., præsidium majoribus copiis firmare: to withdraw a g., præsidium ex urbe deducere, abducere (g. it.); locum præsidio nudare (with the accessory notion of leaving it defenceless): to leave behind one a sufficient g., locum tutum relinquere: a regiment in g., præsidium stativum.*

GARRISON, v. *To g. a town, see 'to place a GARRISON in a town.' To be garrisoned any where, see 'to be in GARRISON any where.'*

GARRULITY, garrulitas, loquacitas [*SYN. in GARRULOUS*].

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GARRULOUS, garrulus, loquax (*garr. [= λαλία] with ref. to the quality; loq. [= ἀδολοσχία] with ref. to the quantity of what is uttered*). The garr. loves to hear himself talk, and tries to amuse by silly weak conversation. the loq. tries to interest by proxy, dull conversation, arising from the speaker's want of power to express himself concisely; loquacitas is easily a weakness of old age; C. does not use garr.).—verbosus (*wordy; of things; e. g. letters, &c. garr. and loq. being confined to persons, except in poet., where garr. is used of chattering brooks, &c., and loq. of eyes, hands, streams, &c.*).

GARTER, pericælis (-ydis, περιπέλις), or, pure Latin, genuale († O. Met. 10, 593, both g. it. for kneeband) Braided g's, pericælides tortæ (Petron.). To put on a g., *pericælide crura vestire. The order of the g., *classis tumalis pericælidis, quæ dicitur. A knight of the g., *classis tumali pericælidis, quæ dicitur, ascriptus.

GAS, spiritus naturales (*Vitr. 9, 9, 2, Rode*), or, for distinctness, *gas, quod dicitur. G-lights, lumina, quæ dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusus (*ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 25*). G-pipe, tubus, per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales (*ast. Sen. ib.*).

GASH, v. secare, &c. See TO CUT.

GASH, s. vulnus (g. i. wound).—clatix (*scar, mark of a g.*).—hilum vulnus († Sid. Ep. 6, 7).—hiatus (*a gaping open*).—stigma, atis (*by a razor, Mart.*).

GASP, v. anhelare. anhelitum movere (C.) or ducere (Plaut.). anhelantem spiritum ex imis pulmonibus ducere (*Auct. ad Her. 4, 33*).—ægre ducere spiritum, spiritus difficilis redditur (*to breathe with difficulty*).

GASP, s. See GASPING. Aby's last g., extremus spiritus, extremus expirantis hiatus (Q. 6, 3, 31). To the last g., usque ad extremum spiritum; with his last g., extremo spiritu. To be at the last g., efflare or edere animam (C. 655 effl. extremum halitum, C. poet. Tuac. 2, 9, 22); agere animam; edere extremum vitæ spiritum, or vitam (both C.). See 'give up the Ghost.'

GASPING, anhelatio, anhelitus.—spirandi or spiritus difficultas. meatus animæ gravior, spiritus gravis, gravitas spiritus, angustie spiritus, spiritus angustior (*difficulty of breathing*).

GATE, porta (g. of a city, camp, &c., whether with ref. to the opening, or to the wooden frame or leaves).—fores portæ (*the wooden g's, i. e. leaves*).—janua, fores (*the large door of a house [janua = fores in limbo] profanarum sedium, C. N. D. 2, 27*); jan. as entrance; for. as the wooden leaves that close it).—valvæ (*are the wooden leaves [fores] of stately buildings, temples, &c.*). To open the g., portam patefacere; fores portæ aperire; portæ fores recludere. To shut the g., fores portæ obicere (*to put it to*); portam claudere (*to fasten it to*); to break down a g., portam refringere; claustra portæ effringere: to cut through, hew down, &c. a g., portas excidere (655 not excindere); to block up a g., portas obstruere (e. g. with turf, cæpitibus): to enter by the g., portâ introire: to go out by a g., exire per portam: to go out of a g., pedem efferre portæ: to stream out of the g., portâ effundi or se effundere: before the g., ad portam (at it); extra portam (on the outside of it).

GATEWAY, janus (= transitio pervia, C.; arched gateway, arch). See GATE.

GATHER, s. (in a garment), *ruga consuta, or ruga only; or plicatura (fold).

GATHER, v. TRANS. | Collect, vid. | To gather in harvests, &c., carpere, decerpere (to pluck).—destringere ci qd (*to strip off, tear off; e. g. leaves and berries*).—detrahere ci qd (*to take off; e. g. fruits*).—percipere (*to g. or collect for use; e. g. the fruits of the earth, fruges; olives, fructum ex oleis, Plin.*).—sublegere (*to g. up; e. g. bacca, quæ in terram decidit, Col.*).—demetere (*prop. of corn, frumentum, segetes; poet. of flowers, pollice flavo, V.*). To g. the grapes, uvæ legere; detrahare uvæ ex arboribus.—vinemiam colligere (*of the general gathering; the vintage*).—vinemiare (*post-Aug.*; also vind. uvæ, Plin.); olives, legere oleas (Cat.), olivas (H.), oleam stringere (*to tear it off, wch an old law forbade*). To g. apples (*garden fruits*), demere or detrahare poma arboribus; legere poma ex or ab arboribus. || To draw an inference, ex qã re colligere, concludere: hence it may be gathered, ex quo effici cogique potest (*aliqua may be established by argument*). || To pucker (a dress), consuere in rugas (rugæ, Plin. 35, 8, 34, &c.).

GATHER, INTRANS. | Assemble. See ASSEMBLE, INTRANS. | Foster, vid.

GATHER UP, colligere (g. *i. also of taking up for the purpose of shortening*, coll. togam, Mart.).—sublegere (e. g. fallen fruits, &c. Col.; *alibi lying on the ground*, H.). To g. up the stones *fm* a field, elapidare agrum: to g. (up) the hair into a knot, capillos (in nodum) colligere. See COLLECT.

GATHERER, Cral. || *Tax-gatherer*, vid.

GATHERING, || *Act of collecting*, collectio (g. *i. also of collection of peccant humours*, &c., Plin.; *Sen.; Scrib. Larg.*).—perceptio (of fruits, frugum fructumque)—exactio (of taxes, pecuniarum, &c.).—|| *Assemblage*, vid. || *Absciss*, see ABSCISS.

GAUDERY, GAUDINES, *cultus speciosior, quam pretiosior. *cultus nitor, qui non est citra reprehensionem (aft. q. 8, 5, 34). *cultus, qui non tam corpus exornat, quam detegit mentem. *cultus ultra quam concensum est magnificus (both aft. q. 8, Praef. 20). See FEMER.

GAUDILY, *cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore.—*cultu ultra quam concensum est magnifico. See GAUDERY.

GAUDY, *speciosior quam pretiosior (of dress).—*ultra quam concensum est magnificus.

GAUGE, v. || To ascertain the contents of a vessel, &c., metiri. emetiri.—permetiri (q. *tt. for to measure*).—ad certam mensuram examinare (aft. ad certum pondus examinare, Cas. B. G. 5, 12, 4); or *ad publice probatæ mensuræ normam redigere (to compare it with the standard measure, and bring it to agreement with it). To g. a vessel, *explorare qd. quot sit amphorum, congiurum, &c.

GAUGER, *mensuram ponderumque examinatur (cf. examinatur æquus ponderum panis, Cassiod. Var. 6, 18, An.).—with the ancients, mēdia (cf. Juv. 10, 101).

GAUGING, *mensuramur examinatio.

GAUGING-ROD, *virgula mensuralis (aft. mensuralis linea, Sicul. Fl. p. 19, ed. Goez.).

GAUNT, macer.—prægrandi macie torridus (C. Agrar. 2, 34, extr.).—strigosus (lean, sinawy; with no spare flesh).—*procerus et macer (tall and lean).

GAUNTLET. See GAWTLET.

GAUZE, textum tenuissimum.

GAWKY. See AWKWARD.

GAY, || *Cheerful*, vid. || *Bright*, &c. (of colours, dress, &c.), clarus (bright, e. g. color).—lucidus. splendidus (e. g. luc. vestis, Plin.; splen. vestis, Petr.).—nitidus (bright).—lætus (cheerful; nitida, læta, opp. horrida, inculta; C. Or. 11).—varius (having several colours; hence, by inference, 'gay'; of dress, &c.).

GAYETY, GAYLY. See GAIETY, GAILY.

GAZE, v. To g. at or upon althg. spectare. aspec-tare.—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd (SYN. in CONTEMPLARE). To g. steadily, &c. at althg. obtutu figere in qā re (C. N. D. 2, 24, but in poetry); defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in qā re (e. g. in vultu regis, Curt.); in te, O. In c. it is only fig. in possessiones (e. g.) oculos non mōvere or non deiecere a re. oculi habitant in re.—admirari (to g. at with admiration). See CONTEMPLARE. ~~qā~~ quam maxime intentis oculis contemplari is used by C. with a quod situnt; and *impropr.* totam causam cont., Flacc. 11.

GAZE, s. obtūtus, ūs. obtūtus oculorum (e. g. ea obtutus oculorum in cogitando, C. de Or. 3, 5; obtutu figere qd, N. D. 2, 24, is in poetry).—conspic-tus (sight; *my* with ref. to the presence of an object within aby's sphere of vision; to present itself to aby's g., dare se in conspectum ci; to withdraw fm aby's g., fugere e conspectu cs).—aspectus (sight; e. g. to direct their g. to any object they please, aspectum quo vellent ... convertere). An eager and fixed g., acer et defixus aspectus (Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 27). ~~qā~~ Intuitus is post-Class., and only in the sense of 'respect'. In abies hilarior intuitu, others read in totum, Plin. 16, 10, 9. To fix one's g. on any object, oculos convertere ad qd. See TO GAZE AT. || *Gazing-stock*, vid.

GAZEBO, solarium (any part of a house that is exposed to the sun; as balcony, terrace, &c.).—specula (as commanding a view, like a watch-tower).

GAZEHOUND, vertagus (Mart.).

GAZELLE, *antilope Dorcas (Linn.).

GAZZETTE, *diurna, que res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrat. See NEWSPAPER.

GAZZETTEER, *diurnorum scriptor.

GAZING-STOCK, spectaculum. To be the g.-s. of aby, spectaculo esse ci (C. Att. 10, 2, An.).

GEAR, See DRESS, HARNES, TACKLE.

GELATINE, *gelatina, que dicitur (as i. t.).

GELATINOUS, *juri gelato similis, or by adj. in

GELD. See TO CASTRATE.

GELDING, cantherius.—equus castratus.

GELID, gelidus. See COLD.

GELIDITY. See COLDNESS.

GELLY. See JELLY.

GEM, s. || *Jewel* (vid.), gemma. || In Botany, gemma (C. Col. &c.). To put forth its g's, gemmare, gemmascere.

GEM, v. gemmare (to set with jewels; in this sense only in pass. partic.; *my* intrans. gemmans acceptrum, &c.; and *impropr.* 'gemmed with dew', gemmans rore recenti, Lucr.).—gemmis distinguere (e. g. a golden cup, C.).—distinguere (to relieve a surface with ornaments placed at intervals).

GEMINATION. See DOUBLING, REPETITION.

GEMINOUS. See DOUBLE.

GEMINUS, s. genus.

GENDER, v. See ENGENDER, BEGET.

GENEALOGICAL, propaginum ordine descriptus or dispositus. G. tables, tabule, in quibus familie nobles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur, or propagines virorum nobilium ordine descriptæ (both aft. Np. Att. 18, 2, sq.). G. trees, ærupuæ cognationum (Plin.); also stemmata, um (Suet. Juv., Mart. &c.).

GENEALOGICALLY, propaginum ordine, ordine.

GENEALOGIST, genealogus (q. t. C. N. D. 8, 17, 44).—*qui in nobilium familiarum propaginibus cognoscendis elaborat; qui nobilium familiarum originem sic persequitur, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere (one who has made a study of genealogy, aft. Np. Att. 18, 2).—*qui familie nobles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat or enarravit (one who is writing or has written a genealogy, aft. Np. i. c.).

GENEALOGY, || Of a particular family; genealogia (Mesar. Corr. de propr. Aug. 22).—or propagines (the branches or offshoots of a family; see Np. Att. 18, 2).—liber in quo familie nobles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur (a writing on g., aft. Np. i. c.); ~~qā~~ stemma (the tree) et prosapia (the kindred) do not belong here). To trace up the g. of families, familiarum originem sic subtexere, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere: to declare the g. of the Julian family, Juliam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enarrare. || The science of g., genealogia, or Cral. doctrina, quæ in familiarum origine subtextenda sic elaborat, ut ex ea nobilium virorum propagines possimus cognoscere (aft. Np. i. c.).

GENERAL, adj. generalis (relating to the whole).—communis (common; of or belonging to all).—vulgaris. tritus (in common use; usual every where). Jn. vulgaris communisque, —sts omnis (e. g., a g. laugh followed, omnium consecutus est risus; there is a g. agreement, omnes uno ore consentiunt). || In general, see GENERALITY.

GENERAL, s. dux. dux belli or exercitus.—prætor (= præ-tor, a g. of people who were not Romans, espoly of their land forces, ἐπαρχὸς; espoly in Np.; see Intersp. ad Mit. 4; but imperator is also used of foreign g's).—imperator (a g. or commander-in-chief, espoly a g. worthy of the name, a great g.; see C. Or. 1, 48, 210). A g. of cavalry, præfectus equitum (g. t.); magister equitum (in the Roman army): to be a g. of cavalry, equitatu præesse: a g. of infantry, copiarum pedestrium dux: to be a g. of infantry, copis pedestribus, or simply copis, præesse: an army that is commanded by an able g., exercitus, cui præpositus est sapiens et callidus imperator: a good g., bonus ac fortis, or (egregie) fortis et bonus: the duties or labours of a g., labor imperatoris (C.): in the sight or presence of the g., in conspectu imperatoris: to be chosen g., ducem deligi ad bellum gerendum.

GENERALISSIMO, imperator. dux summus (g. tt.). To make aby g., qm exercitui præficere; qm toti bello imperioque præficere; summam belli ci deferre; summam imperii bellique administrandi ci permittere; qm bello præponere: to go any where as g., cum imperio quo præficisci.

GENERALITY, commune. communitas (of the g. or universality of a notion; cf. C. Top. 6, 29; opp. specific distinction or definition). The g. (= most of), pluriml. pars major (the greater part of a whole), plerique (very many, without respect to a whole).

GENERALLY, || Mostly; plerumque (mostly).—fere (as a general rule; generally).—vulgo (commonly). (Do) not g., non fere or ferve (both C.), in vch obs. that the non precedes the fere or ferve. || In general; taken generally, universe, summatim. generatim. generaliter (C. de Invent. 1, 26, 39). Jn. generatim atque universe (opp. singulatim or per species).

But **GEN** these advs. are only used when they relate to an action; if they relate to a subject or object, that is to be taken in its whole extent, we must use the adj. summus or universus; e. g. to treat a subject g., de re universa agere: to write about the state g., de summâ republicâ scribere).—omnino ('at large', when a whole number is opposed to individuals; e. g. quid in Galliâ negotii est Cæsari, aut omnino populo Romano).—prorsus ('to speak g.' = ut paucis complectar, *aff. several particulars have been mentioned; see S. Cat. 15, end.*)—ad summam. in summâ (the former, when, *aff. stating several particular reasons, one ends with the principal one of all; the latter, when no particular reasons are stated, but only the principal one of all.*) 'Generally,' or 'in general,' are also so used when a general assertion is followed by the mention of a particular case, to which the assertion applies with the greatest force; hence it is expressed by quum, the particular case being introduced by tum: I am an admirer of my countrymen's good qualities g., and apply of the energy with which they study, quum nostrorum hominum virtutes soleo admirari, tum maxime in studiis.

GENERALSHIP, indolēs imperatoris virtutis (talents for a great general; *Justin. 2, 8, 15.*) imperatoria virtus. virtus imperatoris (also in pl. imperatoris virtutes, all the excellences which form a good general).

GENERATION, hominum genus.—ætas hominum. ætas (g. t.).—sæculum (the age of a g. of men, by many fixed at 30 — 33 years; by the Etrurian and Roman custom, at 100 years). **GEN** ævum, a natural term of life, is rather poetic.—The present g., hujus ætatis homines; qui nunc vivunt: sit hi only (e. g. horum luxuria, opp. antiquorum diligentia, *Farr. R. E. 1, 13, 6*) to the present g., usque ad hanc ætatem: to be living in the third g., tertiam ætatem vivere: two good orators have scarcely existed in each g., vix singulis ætatis binī oratores laudabiles consistere.

GENERIC, generalis (C.; belonging to the whole genus; opp. specialis, or quod ad singulas partes *ce rei pertinet, specific*).

GENEROUSITY, **I** In sentiments, spirit, &c., animus ingenuus. mens liberalis. ingenium liberale. generosus spiritus. ingenuitas. liberalitas. **I** Liberality in giving, liberalitas (gives as much as a liberal-minded man thinks suitable to his own rank or the receiver's merits, without nice mercantile calculation).—benignitas (gives largely *fm* kindness of temper, that does not wish to enjoy *atq* to the exclusion of others).—munificentia (gives rather too much than too little, *fm* the pleasure of making people happy and causing an agreeable surprise; *Diad.*)—beneficentia (habit of doing good, *expy* by giving generously).—largitas (with ref. to the large amount given; hence also of a particular gift, largitas tui muneri, C.). **Jx.** liberalitas ac benignitas. Too great g., nimia largitas; effusio (towards *aby*, in qm; also in pl. C. Off. 2, 16, 56). Splendid g., magnificentia liberalitatis (C.). G. towards *aby*, liberalitas in qm. **GEN** largitio is the opurious g. of the largitor, who gives *fm* the selfish motive of purchasing honours, &c.

GENEROUS, **I** Bountiful, &c., largus, liberalis (the former of interested, the latter of disinterested high-principled liberality [opp. prodigus]; cf. C. Off. 2, 16, 55).—beneficus, benignus (benig., *prop.* with ref. to kind feeling, but often = bountiful; cf. C. Deiot. 9, 26).—munificus (often making presents without expecting any return). **Jx.** beneficus liberalis. liberalis et beneficus. liberalis munificusque. munificus et liberalis. largus, beneficus, liberalis.—pecuniæ liberalis (S. Cat. 7).—generosus, liberalis (of persons, and their mode of thinking).—generosi spiritus (of noble sentiments, &c.).—ingenuus (only of sentiments). Cf. **SYN.** in GENEROSITY.

GENEROUSLY, generose (in a noble, spirited manner).—animo magno (with a high soul, courage, &c.).—large, liberaliter. **Jx.** large liberaliterque. benigne munific. **Jx.** munifice et large (liberally; munificently). **SYN.** in GENEROUS.

GENET, astureo (*Æturian horse, of beautiful action*).

GENIAL, genialis (*prop.* relating to birth or marriage; then *improp.* of persons or things that exhibit or resemble the hospitality and festivity of marriage feasts, festum, dies, &c., but *only* in poets).—laetus, voluptatis or jucunditatis plenus (*joyful*).—suavis (*sweet, delightful*).

GENIALLY, genialiter (e. g. agere festum, O. Met. 11, 95).—laete, jucunde. cum voluptate.—hilarare or hilariter. animo laeto or hilar.

GENICULATED, geniculatus (e. g. quibus, C.).

GENITALIS, membra genitalia, or genitalia only. GENITIVE, genitivus casus, or genitivus only (Q.).

GENIUS (demon), genius (a tutelary spirit; **GEN** never *fig.* for the spirit; e. g. of a language, of a time, where we ought to say proprietas sermonis, ingenium sæculi, &c.).—dæmonium, divinum illud (*deity, spirit, g. t.*).

GENIUS (talents), ingenium (both of the mental talents, and of the person who possesses them).—maxima indoles et admirabilis (Q.; of the mental powers).—vir magni et elati ingenii. vir ingenio præstans. magno ingenio præditus (of the person): an extraordinary and almost superhuman g., vir singulari et pene divino ingenio: to be no great g., non maxime esse ingenii. A g. for *athg*, admirabilis ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum) natura. His youthful productions bear marks of great g., puerilia *ce opera* et maximam indolem ostendunt et admirabilem (Q. 10, 1, 90).

GENS D'ARMES, stipatores corporis (as body-guard).—equites rei publicæ custodēs (as police).

GENTEEL, liberalis. ingenuus (*swifiting the condition of one who is free-born: only with ref. to the mind and sentiments*).—honestus (enjoying honour, respect; e. g. of persons, families). **GEN** generosus is too strong, implying noble birth and breeding; sit urbanus. comis. elegans.

GENTEELY, ingenuus. liberaliter (e. g. to be educated, to live, &c.).—honeste (e. g. vestiri, with ref. to propriety, elegance, suitableness to our rank, &c.; *Farr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 81*). Sit urbane, belle, &c.

GENTEELNESS. See GENTILITY.

GENTILE, gentilis (Eccl.). See HEATHEN.

GENTILISM. See HEATHENISM.

GENTILITY, ingenuitas (the state of a free-born, my well-born man; cf. L. 8, 28, 4).—venustus. elegantia morum. dulcedo morum et suavitatis (*refined manners, &c.*).—urbanitas (*politeness*). **GEN** gentilitas = clanship, &c.

GENTLE, **I** Of good birth, ingenuus. liberalis.—honesto loco natus.—generosus (is stronger; of high, noble birth). **I** Mild, meek, mitis (mild; opp. acerbus, durus; e. g. in qm, towards *aby*, of character, affection, &c.; also *post*, of breezes).—lenis (gentle; opp. vehemens, asper, of persons, character, words; also of winds, C.; and sleep, H.; towards *aby*, in qm). **Jx.** lenis et facilis (of a person's character).—mollis (soft; of breezes, words, &c.).—placidus (calm; opp. turbidus, of persons, of sleep, &c.). **Jx.** placidus mollisque (of a person; e. g. reddere qm; placidus quietusque.—placatus (towards *aby*, in qm, *expy* after differences have existed between them: opp. infestus).—**Jx.** quietus et placatus, mitis et placatus.—levis (light; of touch, tactus, O.).—mansuetus (*prop.* tame, of animals; then gentle, &c. of persons). **Jx.** lenis (or mitis) et mansuetus. The g. Muses, Musæ mansuetæ: a g. sleep, lenis or placidus somnus. To make *aby* as g. as a lamb, qm tam placidum, quam ovem, reddere (C. Cæcin. 10): a g. reproof, castigatio clemens: to administer a g. reproof to *aby*, molli brachio oburgare qm (so as to spare him a more severe one, C. Att. 2, 1). **I** Gentle (of ascent, &c.), leniter editus; molliter assurgens; leniter or placide acclivis. See GRADUAL.

GENTLEMAN, **I** With ref. to birth, ingenuus.—honesto loco natus (of good birth). To be brought up as a g., ingenue educari. A simple g., nihil ultra quam ingenuus (L. 8, 10). A g. by birth, honestis parentibus or honesto loco natus. **I** With ref. to breeding and sentiment, homo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus.—educatus ingenuus.—vir humanitate politus. **GEN** The word being used vaguely, according to the speaker's view of the gentlemanly character, must be translated with ref. to the particular quality implied; vir liberalis, bonus, fortis, magno animo præditus (all C. Rep. 1, 5, of persons), probus, &c. (*Aby* is) no g., homo poltriosus humanitatis expertus. A g. ought to &c., este hominis ingenui, liberaliter educati, with inf. &c. (C.). The education of a g., liberales disciplinae (Q. 12, 7, 8). A young g., puer (adolescent, &c.) ingenuus, or honesto loco natus: to play the fine g., valde jam lautum esse: you are a fine g. forsooth, not to condescend to write to me, valde jam lautus es, qui gravere literas ad me dare (C. Fam. 7, 14, 1).

GENTLEMANLIKE, GENTLEMANLY, ingenuus. liberalis (becoming a free-born man, as opp. a slave).—honestus et liberalis (opp. turpis et illiberalis).—hominis ingenui et liberaliter educati (becoming one who is both by birth and breeding a gentleman).—dignus homine nobili (C.; becoming one of noble birth).—modestus ac verecundus (modest and respectful).—elegans (showing

tasce, &c., opp. liberalis, inelegans.—urbanus (*polite*). *G. purvis*, ingenus studiis atque artes: *g. profectus*, quæstus liberalis (*opp. quæst. sordidi, C. Off. 1, 41*). In a *g. manner*, ingenue.

GENTLENESS, lenitas (*opp. asperitas*). *G. of temper*, lenitas animi; *fm context*, lenitas only: *g. of character*, ingenium lenè or mite; of *manners*, mores placidi. mansuetudo morum.

GENTLEWOMAN, ingenus (*opp. libertina*).

GENTLY, lente, tranquille, quiete, sedate. sedato animo placide (*e. g. ire, progredi, forem aperire*). sedato placideque, placide et sedate (*e. g. loqui, ferre dolorem*). patienter. æquo animo. modice (*with due equanimity*).—leniter, placide leniterque (*gently, slowly, slowly and gently; e. g. procedere*).—paullatim, pedetentim (*gradually*). *Gently*! moderatius, oro (*curre, rem age!* &c., see *O. Met. 1, 510*). To open the door *g.*, suspensâ manu blande flectere cardinem (*Q. Decl. 1, 13; see also placide above*). SYN. IN GENTLE.

GENTRY. *The g.*, omnes ingenui (*all the free-born and respectable*).—honesto loco orti or nati. *All the g.*, fm the highest to the lowest, omnis ingeniorum multitudo etiam tenuissimorum (*C. Cat. 4, 7, 16*).

GENU-FLEXION, *genium flexura, or *Crcl.* genua curvata (*cf. Ammat. 17, 10, 3*).

GENUINE, verus (*true*; also of writings, tot enim sunt veri Bruti libri, *C. Or. 2, 55, 224*).—probus (*e. g. argentum probum, L.*).—germanus, verus et germanus (*e. g. verum et germanum Metellum, C.*; hæc germana est ironia, *C.*).—bonus (*good; boni nuni, C.*).—sincerus (*unadulterated; of wine, &c.*).—merus (*unmixed; of fluids*).—putus (*of metals; pure; purus et putus is my ante-Class., Plaut. &c.*). *Genuinus* is 'home-born' = domesticus, in *C. Rep. 2, 15*; but was applied to writings by *Gell.*: a *g. edition*, *sincera editio: *g. virtus*, vera virtus: a *g. Stoic*, verus et sincerus Stoicus. For 'think not to be *g.*', &c., see 'doubt its GENUINENESS.'

GENUINELY, sincere.—probe [*SYN. IN GENUINE*]. **GENUINENESS**, incorrupta integritas (*unadulterated nature*).—auctoritas, fides (*credibility*). Also *Crcl.*, as: many doubt the *g. of this book*, multi dubitant, hunc librum ab eo, ad qm refertur, conscriptum esse: the *g. of a law is disputed*, *sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam. A play, the *g. of wch* is doubted by some, comedia, quam Plauti esse quidam non putant (*of course, with gen. of the author to whom it is commonly attributed*).

GENUS, genus (*opp. species*). The highest *g.* (including other 'genera' as species of itself), summum genus, generum caput.

GEONOSY, *geognosia.

GEOGRAPHER, geographus (*analogous to chorographus; Vitr. 10, 2, 5, Schneid.*).

GEOGRAPHICAL, geographicus (*γεωγραφικός, late*).

GEOGRAPHY, geographia (*γεωγραφία*); or, pure Lat., terrarum or regionum descriptio.

GEOMETER, geometres (*γεωμέτρης*).

GEOMETRICAL, geometricus (*γεωμετρικός*).

GEOMETRICALLY, geometrice (*Vitr. for wch C. see γεωμετρικῶς, Att. 12, 5*).

GEOMETRICIAN. See **GEOMETER**.

GEOMETRY, geometria, geometricæ, geometrica, orum (*g. t.*).—ratio linearis (*as a theory; Q. 1, 10, 36*). To know or understand *g.*, geometrica novisse; geometria or geometricæ eruditum esse: to learn *g.*, geometrica discere.

GEORGICS, Georgica (*pl. Gell.*), or georgica carmina. In the first *Georgic*, in primo Georgicōn (*Greek gen. pl. Gell. 13, 20, 4*).

GERANIUM, geranium (*γεράνιον, Plin.*); *geranium (*Linn.*).

GERFALCON, *hierofalco (*Cuv.*).

GERM, [***PROPR.**] germēn—aspargus (*the asparagus-like g. of several plants; cf. Plin. 23, 1, 17; 21, 15, 54*).—cyma (*young, tender g., esp. of the cabbage tribe*). To destroy the *g. of a plant*, fetum reprimere (*cf. C. Brut. 4, 16, Meyer*). [***IMPROPR.**] semen (*the seed; e. g. malorum, discordiarum*).—igniculus, *esp. in pl. igniculi (the first sparks; e. g. virtutum)*.—Initium (*g. t. for beginning of althg*). *Germēn*, in this sense, is without good ancient authority, except post.; *Lucr. 4, 1079*.—To destroy or crush the first *g. of althg*, qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguere: things apparently unimportant often contain the *g. of great events*, ex rebus primo aspectu levibus magnarum sæpe rerum motus oriuntur.

GERMAN. [***Cousins g.** See 'first Cousins.'] Related (*obso.*), vid.

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GERMANDER, *teuerium (*Linn.*). *Wall g.*, *teuerium chamædrya (*Linn.*). *G. Speedwell*, *veronica chamædrya (*Linn.*).

GERMANISM, *Germanæ linguae proprietates.

GERMINATE, germinare.—pullulare. When they first begin to *g.*; as soon as they begin to *g.*, statim in germinatione (*Plin.*).

GERMINATION, germinatio (*Col.; Plin.*)—germinatus, *as (Plin.)*.

GERUND, gerundium (*Diom. Prisc.*)—gerundivus modus (*Sere. p. 788, P.*).

GESTICULATE, gestum facere or agere. gestu uti. gestum componere (*of scientific, artificial gesticulation, esp. of the 'action,' in a wide sense, of players and orators*). *Gesticulari*, post-Aug., *Suet.* To *g.* at every word, gestu verba exprimere.

GESTICULATION, gestus. *Gesticulatio*, *Suet.* Let all excess of *g.* be avoided, omnis non viro dignus ornatu ... in gestu (motuque) caveatur (*ast. C. Off. 1, 36, 130*). To make a *g.* in sign of assent, gratificari ei gestu (*C. Balb. 6, 14*).

GESTURE, gestus (*with ref. to position; holding of the body, or of single parts of it; distinguished fm motus, the motion of the whole body; hence together, gestus motusque; motus gestusque: gestus is esp. proper to actors; motus, to combatants, wrestlers, orators*). To make *g.s.*, gestum agere, facere. gestu uti. gestum componere (*after the rules of art*): all kinds of artistic pantomimic *g.s.* which *aby* makes at *athg*, gesticulatio: to make such *g.s.*, gesticulari: one that makes such *g.s.*, gesticulator (*post-Aug.* all three, post-Aug.): to be unskilful in making *g.s.*, gestum nescire: to make wrong *g.s.*, peccare in gestu: to make a *g.* at every word, gestu verba exprimere.

GET, v. TRANS. || To obtain (whether permanently or for a time), accipere (*g. t. to receive*).—ferre, auferre (*to carry off as the produce of one's exertions, &c., althg good or bad*).—nancisci (*by chance, opportunity, or any other cause, without our own co-operation*).—obtingit mihi qd (*athg falls to my lot; similar to nancisci*).—impetrare (*to obtain by asking*).—adipsi (*to achieve by exertion*).—assequi (*to obtain an object for wch *aby* has striven*).—consequi (*to obtain an object one has desired; with or without assistance; a more general term than assequi*).—acquirere (*to acquire or win what one has sought with great exertion*).—obtinere (*to obtain and keep possession of althg agst great opposition*).—sortiri, sorte nancisci. sortem cs rei nancisci (*to get or obtain by lot*).—potiri qd re or (rare) qd (*to get into *aby's* power*).—compotem fieri cs rei (*to obtain possession of; e. g. one's wish*).—incidere in qd, corripit, tentari qd re (*to fall into, esp. into diseases*).—augeri qd re (*to be blessed with althg, as with riches, children*).—querere (*obtain by seeking; e. g. victum, gloriam, gratiam ad populum*).—parare, comparare (*provide; procure by one's own means; also = to get althg ready [see below]*). parare convivium, quæ opus sunt ad nuptias, bellum, &c.: comp. convivium, arma, bellum, exercitus, &c.).—colligere (*to gather, as it were, goodwill, favour, &c.*).—parere sibi qd (*to beget, as it were; to receive as the fruit of some exertion or step; e. g. laudem*). To have got [*in this idiom, see note at the end of the article*], habere: not to get, non accipere (*g. t., it has not been given to me*).—defraudari qd re (*to be cheated out of a thing*).—res abilit a me (*ad an auction; it was knocked down to somebody else*): to get children, see **BRETT**: to have got the left shoe on the right foot, calceus sinister pro dextero inductus est (*Suet. Aug. 92*): to get the day, see 'to GAIN the victory.' get you gone! alibi apage te! amove te hinc! g. out of my night! abscede procul e conspectu meo! To get by heart, see **HEART**.—to get a name fm any circumstance, cognomen trahere ex re: to get courage, accedisti mihi animus: to get booty, prædam nancisci: to get a rich booty, opimâ prædâ potiri: to get *aby's* permission to do althg, a qd impetrare, ut liceat mihi qd facere (*C.*): to get money, pecuniam sibi facere: great wealth and great reputation, magnas opes magnamque nomen sibi facere: great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: ill-gotten wealth, male partum or -a, see *ill-gotten GAINS*. To get a cold, fever, headache, &c., see the *subit.* To get althg fm *aby*, impetrare, exorare qd a qo (*by entreaties*): exprimere, extorqueere ei qd (*by force*): expugnare qd a qo (*by a violent struggle*).—ellicere (*by persuasive means*). Not to be able to get a word fm or out of *aby*, ex qo verbum ellicere non posse: to get one's living by althg, victum queritare qd re: to get a scanty living, vitam tolerare, paupertatem sustentare or famem propulsare qd re or qd faciendū: you may always get fresh-baked bread here, semper hio

recentis panis est copia: *what good should I get by telling you a lie?* quid mihi sit boni, si mentiar (Com.) *I easily got, parabolis: this may be got for asking, or without the slightest trouble,* hæc virgula divini, ut alunt, suppetantur (C. Off. 1, 44, 158, *proverbially*): *to get an answer, responsum ferre or auferre: to my letter fm aby, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur a qo: to get a situation, office, munus ci mandatur, deferitur; muneris præfector: to get athg out of one's head, memoriam ex rei ex animo ejicere (purposely). When he saw he could get nothing out of him by threatening to go to law, posteaquam vidit nihil se a qo posse litiū terrore abraderi (C.): to get (a secret, &c.) out of aby, ex qo pereuncando atque interrogando or sciscitando elicere. — expiscari (to fish out), qd ci or ex qo. — || Gain, vid. || To get aby to do athg, impetrare (a qo), ut faciat qd (e. g., having got them to stay, impetrat [abl. partec.] ut manerent, L.). See To INDUCE. || To get athg done, qd faciendum curare, qd ci curandum tradere (to give it another person to manage, &c.); but, as in English, a person is often said 'to do what he really gets done for him by another; e. g. wishing to get a ring made, quum vellet anulum sibi facere (C. Ferr. 4, 25, 66): to get athg carried to the army by ships, qd exercitui navibus supportare (Cæs. B. C. 3, 44). || To have got to do, &c. (= to have that task, &c.), by partec. in dus: 'I have got many letters to write, multe mihi epistolæ scribendæ sunt. — || To have got' (= to have) a book, &c., is objected to by Webster and other writers as a vulgarism; but it is not only thoroughly idiomatical, but may be easily justified. 'To get' being 'to acquire' (recipere, obtinere, &c.); 'to have got' (= 'to have acquired' (received, obtained), and so 'to have,' 'to possess,' and it so happens that the sister word has the same peculiarity in Greek, κτ-αἶμα, 'I get' [where the radicals κτ correspond to Grimm's law, into the middle mute g]. κτ-αἶμα, 'I have got' = 'I have' or 'possess.' Webster also objects to 'I could not get him to do this' [Addison], and 'I could not get the work done,' as not elegant. It is to be hoped that the time for sacrificing our old idioms to modern and sickly notions of elegance is pretty nearly gone by. — For other combinations, e. g. to get aby's CONSENT, &c., see the subtitl.*

GET, INTRANS.) See To BECOME; and To GROW = become.

GET, with adverbs, adjectives, &c. — A. TRANS.) || To get athg or aby AWAY, see 'To GET athg fm aby.' — || To get DOWN, see 'To REACH down.' — || To get IN: a) To get in crops, percipere fruges or fructus. — condere, or condere et reponere (to store them in the barn). β) To get in debts, &c., exigere (e. g. pecunias). γ) To get in a store, &c.: e. g., athg for the winter, in hiemem providere qd: a large supply of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare. — || To get athg OFF: a) To get shoes, &c. off, see 'To PULL off.' β) To get a ship off the shoals, &c., navem detrudere (e. g. scopulo, F.). γ) To get aby's goods, &c. off, vendere. — || To get athg ON, inducere (to pull or draw on), e. g. a shoe, calcem sibi ind., — induere (e. g. a coat, &c., sibi vestem or se veste). A shoe that aby can hardly get on, calceus minor pede or pedem urens (both H. Ep. 1, 10, 42): a coat, &c. that one can hardly get on, 'vestis nimis stricta or stricta.' — || To get OUT: a) To get athg fm aby, see above, near the end of To GET, TRANS.). β) To draw out, to disengage, vid. — || To get OVER: a) PROP., a wall, &c.; see To CLIMB, To CROSS. β) IMPROP., see To SURMOUNT, CONQUER; and for that 'weh cannot be got over,' see INSURMOUNTABLE. γ) To get over a sickness, ex morbo convalescere. morbum depellere. — || To get READY, parare. comparare (see these words above): every thing is got ready, omnia sunt [ad qd] apta et parata: to get oneself ready, comparare se (C. Mil. 10, 28); for athg, ad qd or ad rem faciendum (e. g. ad iter, ad respondendum) to order breakfast to be got ready at his house, prandium apud se accurari jubere: to get a vessel ready for sea; see READY. — || To get TOGETHER; see To COLLECT, AMASS, ASSEMBLE. — || To get UP: a) To prepare a play, edere fabulum (of the person at whose expense it is exhibited; scilicet dare; fab. docere, is of the author making the actors practise it, &c.; who, with ref. to this kind of 'getting up' = 'learning it,' discutit fabulum; see Krebs). — apparatus (e. g. ludos, of preparing all that is necessary to their exhibition). — comparare (e. g. convivium). — splendidly got up, magnifice splendideque ornatus. magnifice et ornate comparatus (both e. g. convivium).

β) To raise (a building), erigere, excitare, &c. To have nearly got a house up, pæne ad fastigium pervenisse: to get up hastily some temporary building, subitarius ædificum extruere (T.). γ) To pull up or aloft, tollere, attollere. — levare. sublevare (to help up). δ) To make aby rise, excitare qm (to call him, &c.); *efficere, ut a lecto surgat qm (to succeed in making him get out of bed).

INTRANS.) || To get ABROAD (of reports, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus. emanare (in vulgus). JN. exire atque in vulgus emanare. efferrī (foras or in vulgus). effluere et ad aures hominum permanere: to let athg get abroad, see To REPORT, To PUBLISH: to prevent athg fm getting abroad, cs rei famam comprimere or suppressere. — || To get AHEAD, see To ADVANCE, To PROSPER: to get ahead of, see To OUTSTRIP. — || To get ALONG, see To PROCEED, To ADVANCE. — || To get AMONGST, incidere in qos or inter ceteras (L.); to fall amongst persons. — || To get AT, see To REACH. — || To get AWAY, see To ESCAPE (fm). — || To get BACK, repetere retro viam (L.). see To RETURN. — || To get BEFORE, prevenire (qm or qd; by taking a shorter road, brevior viam, L.). — anteveneri (e. g. exercitum Metelli). — præcurrere qm (to outstrip him). — post se relinquere (to leave behind). The report gets before my letter, fama meam epistolam celeritate superat: he cannot get before him without great carelessness on his part, ut eum præcurrat, sine magnâ negligentia fieri non potest (Du. C.; impropr.). If aby has got before you, si q ante te fuerit (Sen. Ep. 104, of an ambitious man). — || To get BEHIND: a) To fall in the rear, a qo superari. (procul) a qo relinqui. β) To place oneself behind, for the purpose of hiding, post qd latere (V.). — || To get the BETTER of, see To CONQUER, SURMOUNT. — || To get BETWEEN, medium se inferre, inter medios (e. g. hostes) irumpere. — insinuare se (e. g. inter turmas, to wind oneself in, as it were). — || To get CLEAR; see 'to get or become FREE (fm)' To DISENGAGE oneself. — || To get DOWN, see To DESCEND. — || To get FORWARD, see To ADVANCE, To PROCEED. — || To get FROM, see To ESCAPE fm. — || To get IN: a) PROP., insinuare se in qm locum; or by the verbs under To ENTER. You must get out by the same way that you got in, eodem, quâ te insinuasti (insinuaveris, &c.) retro via rependa (L. 9, 2, 8). β) IMPROP., Evils, &c. get in, mala se insinuant. γ) To get in with aby, insinuare se in familiaritatem or consuetudinem cs. gratiam cs parere, in cs consuetudinem se immergere (qâ re; e. g. blanditiis et assentionibus). || To get INTO: a) PROP., locus capit qd (it can get into it). — immergi in qd (of what one sinks into; e. g. in paludem). — devenire (into something bad or wrong; e. g. in cs potestatem or manus; in alienas manus). — incidere in qd (to fall into, eply agi aby's will). — incurtere in qd (to run into, eply fm aby's own fault). — decedere in qd (to sink into a bad state; e. g. to get into pecuniary difficulties, in angustias rei familiaris). — adduci in qd (to be brought into danger, difficulty, &c.). — (in) qm locum intrare (qo to enter). — in qm locum se insinuare (to wind oneself in, by making one's way through obstacles, &c.). To get into port, portum capere. in portum venire, pervenire. in portum ex alto recipi. in portum penetrare (C.): to get into one's carriage, inscendere in currum (Plaut.); ascendere currum (Lucr., Suet.); consendere currum (Lucr., O., Prop.). To get into a house, in domum or domicilium immigrare. β) To get into favour with aby, see 'to get in with aby.' — || To get NEAR, see To APPROACH. — || To get OFF: a) Fm a horse, &c., see To DISMOUNT, To ALIGHT. β) To get clear fm, see To ESCAPE, To DISENTANGLE oneself. γ) To escape fm the consequences of a fault, &c., defungi (e. g. with a slight punishment, levi poenâ; by a lie, mendacio). — elabi ex judicio (to escape punishment in a court of justice; of an accused person): to get off without any punishment, peccata impune dilabuntur (Auct. ad Her. 2, 25, 39). I have got off better than I expected, pulchre discedo et probe et præter spem (Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 58). [See To COME OFF, β.] — || To get ON: a) To climb, to mount, vid. β) To advance, prosper, make progress, vid. γ) To get on (well) with aby, commodè versari cum qo. ferre qm: a person with whom we can get on well, homo facilis, commodus, tractabilis (opp. difficilis, difficilis et morosus, intractabilis). — || To get OUT: a) PROP., Of a place, exire, egrèdi, &c. You must get out by the way you got in, see 'get IN.' To get out of one's carriage, ex or de rheda descendere. β) To get out of a scrape, &c., see To EXTRICATE oneself fm. γ) To get out of one's

depth, see DEPTH.—|| *Get QUI or RID of:* a) *A person, see RID, adj. β) of a thing; see TO DISENGAGE, TO DISENTANGLE, TO EXTRICATE oneself.*—|| *Get THROUGH:* a) *PROPR.* penetrare per qm locum; or (to a place), ad qm locum, in qm locum usque. β) *To finish a task, see FINISH.* γ) *To get to the end of a sum of money, a fortune, &c., see TO SPEND.*—|| *Get TO, see TO REACH.*—|| *To get TOGETHER, see TO ASSEMBLE or COLLECT, INTRANS.*—|| *Get UP:* a) *To rise (including the rising in price), vid. β) See TO CLIMB, TO MOUNT.*—|| *Get UPON:* a) *see 'get on.'* β) *To get upon one's feet, see erigere (e. g. of a little child trying to raise itself fm the ground).* γ) *To get upon a subject, in sermonem incidere.* || *Get the UPPER hand; see CONQUER, PREVAIL AGAINST.*

GHASTLINESS, exsangui funereusque color.—color perallidus.

GHASTLY, cadaverosus. luridus.—exsangui (with-out any blood in the face; pale fm fear, rage, &c.).—cadaverosa facie (of a g. pale complexion).—sine colore (either always or at the moment, fm fear, &c.: e. g. sine colore constitit). *Aby is g. pale, pallor qm facit horrendum aspectu († H. Sat. 1, 8, 26).* || *Shocking to behold, foedus (e. g. vulnus, cicatrix, both †).* See TERRIBLE.

GHOST, spectrum (denotes the apparition of a departed spirit, as a supernatural appearance).—moetulum (dim. fm monstrum, as a horrible apparition).—manes (as the apparition of a good spirit)—lemures (as that of a hobgoblin). *Aby's g. walks, non manes ejus conulescent viri (L. 21, 10; cf. L. 3, 58, extr.). To believe in g.'s, see to BELIEVE in.* || *To give up the g., animam agere, edere, efflare (C.), emittere, deponere (Np.); extremum vitae spiritum edere (C.).*

GHOSTLY, See SPIRITUAL.

GIANT, vir major quam pro humano habitu: to be a g., humane magnitudinis propemodum excessisse formam. *Not gigas; but Gigantes, of the mythological 'Giants.'*

GIANTNESS, mulier, major quam pro humano habitu.

GIANT-LIKE, See GIGANTIC.

GIBBER, v. *voce non explanabili et verborum inefficaci assurrare (cf. quotat. under GIBBERISH).

GIBBERISH, voces quidem sed non explanabiles et perturbatæ et verborum inefficaces (aft. Sen. de Ira 1, 3).—stridor, non vox (Plin.).

GIBBET, s. See GALLOW.

GIBBET, v. *The nearest Lat. expression is infelici arbori suspendere; but as this does not imply continued exhibition after death, we must use some such phrase as 'infelici arbori (or cruci) suspensum qm corvis dilanandum relinquere (aft. cadaver ... canibus dilanandum relinquere. C. Mil. 13). You shall be hanged and gibbeted, pascas in cruce corvos († H.). To be gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos (H.).*

GIBBOSITY, gibbus (Juv.). gibber (Plin.; both = a protuberance).

GIBBOUS, gibbus (Cels. 8, 1). *gibber and gibberosus appear to be used only of men, animals, &c.; extrinsecus gibbus is used by Cels. of the skull.*

GIBE, v. See TO JEER, TO SCOFF.

GIBE, s. See JEER, SCOFF.

GIBER, See JEERER, SCOFFER.

GIBLETS, *exta anseris.

GIDDILY, *PROPR.* Crel. with vertigine correptus. || *Thoughtlessly, animo levi. temere. indiligenter. negligenter.*—dissolute. animo dissoluto. *Aby behaves so g., tantâ mobilitate se gerit.*

GIDDINESS, *PROPR.* Dizziness, vid. || *IM-PROPR.* Thoughtlessness, animus levis. levitas. mobilitas (with or without animi, ingenii). Jm. mobilitas et levitas animi.—animus dissolutus.—temeritas.—negligentia. indiligentia [Syn. in GIDDY].

GIDDY, || *Dizzy, vid. || Causing giddiness, as in 'a g. height; see DIZZY.* || *Thoughtless, levis. levitate præditus (wanting steadiness of character).—mobilis (changeable, opp. constans).—temerarius (rash).—indiligens. negligens (careless, opp. diligens). Aby is very g., est in qo magna levitas, temeritas, &c.*

GIFT, donum. munus (a present; see a PRESENT; both also g. th. of that wch has been imparted to us by God, by nature, fortune, &c., with or without quasi præfata).—stips. beneficium (a g. to a poor man; a tender, liberal g.; = to beg for a g. fm any one, stipem emendicare ab eo; Suet. Oct. 91).—dos (that wch is imparted to us by nature or by fortune; esp. in pl. dates).—ingenium. facultas (natural parts or talents for alth; opp. ars, acquired talent). G.'s of nature, naturæ munera (i. e. natural parts or talents; to possess such, naturæ

muneribus ornatum esse): g.'s of nature and of fortune, naturæ fortunæque dotes; bona, quæ ci naturâ et fortunâ data sunt: natural g.'s, naturale quoddam bonum (see Np. Thras. 1, 3): to possess distinguished g.'s of mind and heart, *ingenii animique dotibus excellere: to possess in an eminent degree all the g.'s of a statesman and general, omnibus belli ac toge dotibus eminentissimum esse: to possess the g. of being able to make oneself beloved by every one, ars ad conciliandos animos ci est or inest (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess it abundantly, ingenium or ars ad promerendum omnium voluntatem ci superest (Suet. Tit. 1, in.): to possess dexterity in every thing as a natural g., ci inest ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess the g. of eloquence, bene dicere.

GIFTED (with alth), præditus. instructus. *Richly g. with alth, abunde auctus ornatusque qâ re. See ENDOWED (under Endow).* || *ANOL.* ingeniosus.—ingenio præstans. ingenio summo. elati ingenii.—præclaris animi dotibus instructus. To be highly g., ingenio valere, abundare; longe plurimum ingenio valere; beatissimâ ingenii ubertate esse.

GIG, birbta, æ (sc. rheda; Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 2, &c.).—vehiculum birbtum (g. t. Nov.)—clisium (wch was 'vehiculî birbtî genus, Nov. 86, 30). To drive to town very fast in a gig, clisio celeriter ad urbem advēhi (C.).

GIGANTIC, qui humanam magnitudinem excedit (see Curt. 8, 14, 13).—major quam pro humano habitu (see L. 8, 6); = colossus; vid. G. stature, magnitudo eximia: a form of g. stature, forma, quæ humanam magnitudinem excedit; or major, quam pro humano habitu: a g. work, moles: a g. building, ædifici moles.

GIGGLE, v. sensim atque submissim ridere (Gell. 17, 8, § 7). See TO LAUGH. *Prps* *risum singultantem modo ejicere (aft. Q. Lucr. 7, 10; not furtim cachinnare, wch G. gives aft. Lucr. 4, 1172; for the whole passage is famulæ longe fugitant, furtimque cachinnant; so that they laughed loudly, but where they could do it secretly).

GIGGLE, s. *risus furtim erumpens, et singultantium modo ejectus (sing. mod. ejectus; Q. 10, 7, 10).

GILD, v. inaurare (g. t. for covering with gold; also extrinsecus inaur.; e. g. statuum; also of garments, palla, vestis).—aurum illinere ci rei, or auro illinere qd (to wash with gold; e. g. marmori).—aurum inducere ci rei, or auro inducere qd (to plate with gold). *Gilt, auratus; inauratus; extrinsecus inauratus (e. g. statua, C.; opp. solida).*

GILDER, inaurator (late).

GILDING, auratura (as thing; Q. 8, 6, 28, ed. Spald.). or Crel. with verbs under GILD.

GILL, || *Measure* = $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint: the nearest Lat. measure is quartarius (= $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint). || *A plant (the ground ivy), *glechoma hederacea (Linn.).*

GILLFLOWER, Clove g., *dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.): stock g., *cheiranthus (Linn.): queen's g., hesperia (Plin., Linn.).

GILLS, branchiæ (= τὰ βράγχια, Plin. 9, 7, 6, &c.).

GILTHEAD (a fish), many species of the sparus (Plin.).—*sparus aurata (Linn.).

GIMLET, terēbra.

GIN, || *Snare, laqueus, tendicula (C. only fig.).* ped'ca (Syn. in TRAP). || *The spirituous liquor, *vinum e junipero factum or junipero expressum (Plin. calls all such spirits fm dates, &c., vinum, 6, 26, 32, &c.).*

GINGER, zingiberi (indecl. neut.).—zingiber or zingiberis.—*amomum zingiber (Linn.).

GINGERBREAD, *libum zingibere conditum, or libum (g. t.) or crustula, erum.

GINGERLY, See NICELY, CAUTIOUSLY.

INGLE, v. and s. See JINGLE.

INGLING, See JINGLING.

GIPSY, *Cingarus; f. *Cingara. The g.-language, *Cingarorum lingua.

GIRAFFE, camelopardalis (καμηλοπάρδαλις).—*cervus camelopardalis (Linn.).

GIRD, cingere (g. t. zonâ, gladio, &c.).—incingere (mly poet. incingi zonâ, O.).—succingere (g. up). To g. oneself, cingi or succingi or accingi (e. g. with a sword, gladio or ferro): to g. oneself up (i. e. prepare) for alth, accingi ad qd: high-girt, alte cinctus (H. Sat. 2, 8, 10; for wch alticinctus, Phædr. 2, 5, 11).—altius præcinctus (H. Sat. 2, 5, 6; Petron. 19, 4).—GIRD on a sword, succingere qm gladio (another); gladio se cingere; gladio accingi (oneself).

GIRDER (*in building*), trabs (*principal beam*). *The g's, trabes perpetue* (running through the whole building).

GIRDLE, cingulum. zona (*the former as a pure Latin word; the latter borrowed from the Greek; zona includes also the finely-worked girdle of ladies*); cinctūra (*cincture, very rare*; Suet., *Q.*: to wear a rather loose g., cingl. fluxiore cinctūrā, Suet.).

GIRDLE, v. See **GIRD**.

GIRDLER, s. zonarius (*girdle-maker*; C.).

GIRL, puella. —virgo (as unmarried). *A little g., puellula; virguncula; parvula puella* (Ter.): a grown-up g., puella adulta; virgo: a g's school, —institutum, quo puellas aluntur educanturque, or *schola puellarum. || *Maid-servant*, puella. —famula (*serving-maid*). —ancilla (*house-maid*). —cubicularia (*Inscript.*; chamber-maid).

GIRLISH, puellaris. —virginalis. *G. shame or modesty, verecundia virginalis: he has a g. look, puerili in ore est vultus virgineus* (O. Met. 6, 631): to grow g., puellascere (Varr.).

GIRLISHLY, puellariter.

GIRTH, s. cingulum. cingula (*the former of the belt or girdle of a man, e.g. of a warrior; the latter of the girth of a horse, as O. Rem. 236; cf. Serv. V. Æn. 9, 360*). —balteus (*a sword-belt; τελαμών*). || *Compass, circumference*, vid.

GIRTH, v. cingere.

GIVE, dare (our 'to give' in the widest acceptation of the word: hence, = to grant, impart, allow, permit, present, offer, yield *fm* itself, &c.; also as a mathematical t. t.: a given line, data linea, Q. 1, 10, 3). —reddere (to g. back, return: i. e. both to g. up, e. g. a letter to aby, and to g. forth, e. g. a tone). —traderre (to g. up, g. over, g. into the hand). —offerre (to offer to give without demand). —porrigere (to stretch out, that the person receiving may take it). —præbere (to hold towards, to extend; both denote the incomplete action of giving). —tribuere (as the end of the action). —impertire (to cause to take part, to impart). —donare. dono dare (to present). —solvere. persolvere. pendere (to pay). —appondere (to set on the table a dish, wine, &c.). —afferre (to bring in addition; i. g. ornatum orationi). —efficere (to bring forth, yield; e. g. ager efficit cum octavo; then as a t. t. of arithmetic, our 'to make'). —esse. fieri (as an arithmetical t. t.; see **TO MAKE**, in arithmetic, for examples of efficere, esse, and fieri). How much have you given for it? quanti rem emisti? how much do you g. for your board, your lodging, your tuition? quanti cenas, habitas, doceris? to g. a daughter in marriage to aby, dare ci qam uxorem or nuptum or in matrimonium: to g. to another, traderre qam alii: to g. forth, edere, mittere, emittere (e. g. a sound, aceri, &c.); reddere (to return a sound, of a string which is touched); remittere (to suffer to proceed *fm* itself; e. g. a tone, of a string; juice, &c., of fruit when pressed). It is not given to man, homini non datum, non concessum est: a thing that is not ours to g., *res, quæ non est nostri arbitrii: g. me leave to, &c., da mihi followed by an acc. with infin. (or, aft. the Greek manner, with a dat. and infin.; see Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 16, 61): to g. athg up for lost, desperare de re: to g. little for a thing (i. e. to value lightly), qd negligere, parum curare: to g. nothing for athg (i. e. to disregard it), qd contemnere, spernere, nihill putare: what would I g. I quidnam darem? to g. any' thing for it, qd quantivis facere, æstimare; quovis pretio qd redimere velle: to g. oneself up; see **TO SURRENDER**: to g. up, manus dare (to admit oneself to be conquered, to yield; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 31). —cedere (to give way): to g. rise to; see 'to be the source of'. To g. oneself to &c., see **TO DEVOTE**: to g. medicine to a patient, adhibere medicinam ægroto.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. —To g. aby a blow, plagam ci imponere, infligere, injicere (not dare): to g. aby permission, facere ci potestatem (not dare): to g. a vote, suffragium ferre or inire; sentence, an opinion, sententiam dicere or ferre: to g. a party, dinner-party, facere cenam (not dare): to g. aby a subject to work on, ponere or proponere (not dare) ci rem tractandam: to g. a person a letter (of the bearer), reddere ci epistolam or literas (seld. dare, which is the act of the writer giving it to the tabellarius. Eten C. however, once uses dedit, not reddidit, of the bearer; Att. 5, 4, 1): to g. a person to drink, dare ci bibere or potui: to g. laws, leges scribere, constituere, condere (but leges dare is Class.); e. g. leges damus liberis populus, C. Legg. 3, 2, 4): a circumstance g's aby his name, qd facit nomen, cognomen ci (L.): to g. rise to a suspicion, facere suspitionem: to g. pain to aby, facere dolorem

ci: to g. battle to aby, prælium committere cum qo: to g. aby no time to breathe, qm respirare non sinere (improp.); to g. aby trouble, negotium ci facessere (C.), facere (Q. 5, 12, 13): to g. signals by beacons, facere significationem ignibus (Cas.); given (e. g. under my hand such a day or at such a place), datum or scriptum: given under my hand on the day of our march fm Astura, hæc scripsi proficiens Asturā (C.). To g. in charge, ci qd custodiendum or servandum dare; deponere qd apud qm (as a deposit). || For phrases not found here, as **GIVE BATTLE**, **PLACE**, **A KISS**, **THANKS**, &c., see the SUBST., ADV., or ADJ., with wch 'give' is used.

GIVE, INTRANS. To yield to pressure, solvi (to be loosened). —cedere (to yield). The sand 'g's under the feet,' sabulum vestigio cedit: not to g., resistere ci rei (e. g. corpori, of a hard-stuffed mattress). || To yield ground (before an enemy), pedem referre. || To become less or less intense, remittere. remitti (q. pr. of rain, fever, pain, &c.). —minuere (cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 12). —minui (to lessen). —deferescere (to cool; of heat, passion, &c.). —residère (to settle; of stormy passion, &c.). The frost is giving, glacies tepescit mollior.

GIVE A HEARING, aures ci dare or dedere (not audientium ci præstare). See AUDIENCE.

GIVE IN (see yield), cedere, concedere (to yield). —manus dare (to confess oneself conquered). —ci rem gerere, ci obsequi (to yield to his will or humour). To g. in to aby's prayers, sc precibus cedere, locum dare or locum relinquere, ci roganti obsequi: to aby's wishes, sc voluntati morem gerere, obsequi; ci indulgere: not to g. in, in sententiā suā perstare or perseverare (of an opinion).

GIVE IN ONE'S NAME, nomen dare: as a candidate for an office, nomen profiteri: to the prætor, apud prætorem; also simply profiteri apud prætorem.

GIVE OUT, a) Distribute, vid. β) Emit sounds, &c., see under **GIVE**. γ) To profess, to pretend, vid.

GIVE OVER. To g. aby over, desperare qm or salutem cs or de salute cs: aby g's himself over, sibi ipse desperat: to g. over a patient, *desperare salutem ægri (salus ægri, C. N. D. 3, 38, 91; and desp. sal. O. Pont. 3, 7, 23): all the physicians g. him over, omnes medici diffidunt: given over by his physician, a medico relictus or desertus (Cels.). || INTRANS. See **TO CEASE**, INTRANS.)

GIVE UP, a) To surrender, vid. β) To resign, desist from, vid. To give up all hope, spem abjicere; about athg, desperare qd or de qâ re; aby's cause, qm deserere; causam cs deponere; a causâ cs recedere. γ) To lay down an office, abdicare munus or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abscedere munere (C. Fam. 9, 3); magistratum deponere. δ) To give up the ghost, see GHOST. e) To g. oneself up to, see to DEVOTE (oneself to).

GIVE VENT. See VENT.

GIVE WAY. See TO GIVE IN. To g. way to tears, lacrimis indulgere (O. Met. 9, 142).

GIVER, auctor doni or muneris (not donator and dator are not Class.). G. and receiver, dans et accipiens; tribuens et accipiens.

GIZZARD, (avium) ventriculus.

GLACIER, *motes nivium frigoris conglaciata.

GLACIS, *declivitas valli exterior.

GLAD, lætus (v. pr. joyfully excited). —hilarus. hilaris (cheerful, gay, merry; both of persons and their spirits; fig. of things, as gestures, face, a day). —alacer (lively, ready for an undertaking). To be g., lætum, alacrem et lætum, hilarum esse: to be glad at athg, lætari qâ re: to be very g., lætitiâ se efferre; gaudio perfusum esse; at athg, a re (see L. 30, 16, in.): to make or render g., hilarem facere qm (g. t.); qm or cs animum exhilarare, ad lætitiâ excitare (of things). —I was far fm glad to see the handwriting of Alexia, Alexidis manum non amabam (C. Att. 7, 2, p. in.).

GLAD, GLADDEN, hilarare, exhilarare. hilarem facere (to cheer up). —lætificare. lætitiâ afficere. lætitiâ et voluptate afficere. lætitiâ ci afferre or offerre (to fill with joy). To g. aby with athg, oblectare qm qâ re (to delight).

GLADFULNESS, GLADNESS, lætitiâ. —hilaritas (cheerfulness). —animus lætus or hilaris (a glad, cheerful mind). —alacritas. animus alacer (easily the glad mind wch one shows in athg). To cause or excite g., hilaritatem excitare.

GLADIATOR, gladiator. Of or belonging to a g., gladiatorius: to exhibit a show of g's, gladiatores dare

(*Ter.*, *C.*), *edere* (*Suet.*): a company of *g.*s, *gladiatoria familia* (*C.*, *Cæs.*): to have the strength and health of a *g.*, *gladiator esse totius corporis firmitate* (*C.*): the pay of a *g.*, *gladiatorum* (*sc. premium*). *auctoramentum*.

GLADIATORIAL, *gladiatorius*.

GLADLY, *cupide* (*prop.* with desire, of internal impulse)—*libenter*, *animo libenti*, *animo libenti proclivoque*, non invito *animo* (*willingly*). *JN.* *cupide et libenter*—*animo prompto paratogue* (*readily*).—*haud grivate* (*without making any difficulties*)—*sine recusatone*, *haud repugnante* (*without refusing*)—*facile* (*easily, without difficulty*). *See* *Instead of adv. the Latins also frequently use an adj. agreeing with the person who does athg willingly; as, Volens, libens or lubens, non invitus. Or they use a Crcl. with velle (opp. nolle) or with non... nolle; as, teachers give cakes to children that they may learn their alphabet, doctores pueris dant crustula, ut prima elementa velint discere* (*H. Sat.* 1, 25); *he g. obeyed, non parere noluit* (*Np. Alcib.* 1, 3); *not g., invito animo; grivate; or, nolens; invitus; very g., libentissime; libentissimo animo: to obey g., libenti animo parere: a person g. believes what he wishes, libenter id homines, quod volunt, credunt: to suffer athg g., facile pati qd: I would g. see or hear, videnti or audiendi cupiditate flagro: g. would I see it, velim, vellem* (*with this difference: the present expresses rather internal urgency or necessity; the imperfect a conditionality, = if it were but possible*)).

GLAD SOME. See **GLAD**.

GLAIR. See 'the white of an egg.'

GLANCE, *s.* *¶ Sudden shoot of splendour, fulgur. To emit g.s., coruscare* (*see Dñd. Syn.* 2, 81). *¶ Darting of sight, aspicere*—(*oculorum*) *obtusius: to exchange stolen g.s., furtim inter se aspicere: to throw a rapid g. on any subject, qd leviter transire, ac tantummodo perstringere; celeriter perstringere qd; breviter perstringere qd atque attingere* (*C.*), *qd quasi per transennam præteritis strictim aspicio* (*C. de Or.* 1, 35, 162). *A single g., unus conspectus or aspectus: to place athg so that it may be taken in at a single g., qd in uno conspectu ponere; qd sub unum aspectum subijcere: at the first g., primo aspectu; primâ specie* (*according to its first appearance*); *uno aspectu et quasi præteritis* (*improp.*), *e. g., to pass judgement on any object of art, &c., at the first g.*; *ex primâ statim fronte* (*e. g. dijudicare qd, with ref. to the mere outside, as it were*)).

GLANCE, *v.* *¶ Shoot rays of light, &c., coruscare—micare* (*to g. rapidly*). *¶ Dart the eyes at. To g. at aby or athg, oculos in qd conijcere. oculos or os in qm conijcere. aspectum or oculos qd convertere. —oculis videre, lustrare, perlustrare, or obire qd. ¶ To touch superficially, stringere, perstringere. The bullet struck his side and glanced off, "glans latus ejus strinxit: the lightning struck his couch and glanced off, lecticam ejus fulgur præstrinxit. ¶ To take a hasty view* (of a book, &c.), *see 'to take a hasty GLANCE,' 'to go through athg CURSORILY.' ¶ To glance at aby (= to allude to him indirectly, in the way of reproach), perstringere qm—oblique perstringere qm* (*indirectly*).—*designare qm* (*oratione suâ*).—*spectare or respicere qd.*

GLANCINGLY, *strictim*.

GLAND, *glandula* (*Cels.* 4, 1; also 'swelled g.' *Cels.* 2, 1, *prop. fin.*). *G.s. swell, glandulæ intumescunt* (*ib.*): *full of s.*, *glandulosus*.

GLANDERS (*a disease of horses*), *prps panus* (*see Lat. Dict.*).

GLANDULAR, *Crcl. G. swelling, glandulæ* (*Cels.* 2, 1, *prop. fin.*).

GLANDULE, *glandula*.

GLARE, *v.* *¶ To shine overpoweringly with dazzling light, fulgère* (*to shine with a glaring fiery light, Dñd. = φλέγω*).—*coruscare* (*to g. with rays of light rapidly emitted, like forked lightning*).—*micare* (*to sparkle, like metal placed in the sun*).—*rutilare* (*to g. with red flames*).—*radiare* (*to dart fiery rays, like the sun*). *¶ To look fiercely* (*as with eyes of flame*), *scintillare* (*to emit, as it were, sparks; e. g. oculi scintillant*).—*ardère* (*to glow*). *¶ The eyes glared out of his mask, ex personâ ardebat oculi*).—*fulminare oculis* (*† Prop.* 4, 8, 55; *cf. oculis pupula duplex fulminat. O. Am.* 1, 8, 16).—*fulgère radiareque* (*Plin.*), *of a cat's eyes in the dark: C. poet. has also ex oculis trucibus duo servida lumina fulgent. N. D.* 2, 42, 107). *¶ His eyes g., ex oculis micat acerbis ardor* (*† Lucr.* 3, 290); *oculis micat acerbis ignis* (*† V. Æn.* 12, 102); *you see how his eyes g., cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis* (*† Sil.* 12, 1404).

723): *glaring eyes, oculi fulgore micantes* (*O.*), *or by oculi torvi, truces, minaces, &c.: he could not support the fierce look and glaring eyes of his adversary, vultum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit* (*L.* 6, 13). *¶ Lustrare.*) *To g. in athg* (*e. g. in purple*), *fulgère purpure* (*C.*).

GLARE, *s.* *fulgor* (*prop. and improp., of lightning, metallic objects, dress, &c.*)—*ardor* (*e. g. vultus, oculorum*).—*fulgur* (*in this sense poet. and very rare*).

GLARING, *¶ Of eyes, &c., see To GLARE. ¶ Clear, notorio s.* *¶ Of faults, crimes, &c.*, *manifestus* (*e. g. peccatum*).—*apertus* *as manifestus* (*e. g. scelus*),—*flagrans* (*still, as it were, warm; hence 'manifest,' 'recent,' &c., of crimes, post-Aug. T.*). *¶ Of faults (= blunders), magnus is often used. Three g. faults, tria magna peccata. Your 'Idus Martii' contains a g. fault, Idus Martii magnum mendum continet.*

GLASS, *¶ 1) A mass of g., vitrum* (*See on the origin and manufacture of g. among the ancients: see Plin.* 36, 26, 65, sq.); *clear and pure g., vitrum purum: white g., vitrum candidum: transparent g., vitrum murrhinum: to make g., vitrum fundere: to colour g., vitrum tingere: to blow g., vitrum flatu figurare: vitrum spiritu formare in plurimos habitus* (*Sen. Ep.* 90, 31); *to grind or polish g., vitrum torno terere* (*to turn in a lathe*).—*vitrum cælare* (*to cut it into half-raised figures, &c.*): *to paint upon g., vitrum coloribus pingere ac picturam inungere* (*aff. Plin.* 35, 11, 41); *to drink out of g. (i. e. out of a g. vessel, not a porcelain &c. one), vitro potare* (*Mart.* 4, 86). *¶ 2) Something made of g.: a) a vessel, vas vitreum, also simply vitreum (any g. vessel).—calix vitreus* (*a g. bowl, Plin.* 36, 26, 66, *extr.*): *a g. with half-raised work, vitri toreuma, ktis, n.* (*Mart.* 14, 94). *b) an eye-g., *vitrum opticum: (to seek) by means of a g., *oculo armato or oculis armatis* (*i. e. with armed eye or eyes: to see as through a g. darkly, quasi per transennam* (*strictim*) *prætereuntes aspicere* (*but this is of a hasty and so imperfect glance*). *c) a burning-g., *vitrum causticum. ¶ A wine glass, *caliculus vitreus: to drink a g. of wine, vinum bibere: over a g. of wine, inter scyphos or pocula; ad vinum: to take a g. too much, plus paulo adhibere* (*Com.*): *to have taken a g. too much, vino gravem esse; ex vino vacillare; plus paulo adhibisse* (*Com.*). *¶ Painter on glass, vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi artifex* (*aff. Plin.* 35, 11, 41). *¶ Painting on glass, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi* (*the art of painting on g., aff. Plin.* 35, 11, 41; *but ars vitrum tingendi is = the art of g.-staining*).

—**vitri pictura* (*a painting on g.*).

GLASS, *v.* See **To GLAZE**.

GLASS-BLOWER, *vitarius*, *qui spiritu vitrum in habitus plurimos format* (*Sen. Ep.* 90, 31).

GLASS-DOOR, *fores, quibus vitrum insertum est.

GLASS-FURNACE, fornax, quâ vitri materia coquitur et liquatur (*cf. Plin.* 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-HOUSE, officina vitri (*see Plin.* 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-TRADE, *Crcl. with vitrum* (*e. g. t.*), *or vitrea* (*articles made of g.*) *vendere or venditare* (*aff. Gell.* 15, 20; *Val. Max.* 3, 4, *extr.* 2).

GLASS-WARE, vitrea, orum.

GLASS-WINDOW, vitrea (*See g. windows came into use under the early emperors, although first mentioned by Hieron. in Ezech.* 40, 16).

GLASSY, vitreus (*made of g. or like g.*)—*vitreâ specie* (*looking like g.*)—*vitri modo translucentius* (*resembling g. in transparency*). *¶ IMPROPR.* *G. eyes, oculi natantes* (*of a drunken, sleepy person*)—*oculi torpentes* (*without expression, &c., Q. 11, 3, 76, where, however, others read stupentes*).

GLAVE. See **SWORD**.

GLAZE, *¶ PROP.* *with glass, vitrea or specularia* (*i. e., of lapis specularis, mica*) *objicere ci loco. To g. a window, vitreos orbes or vitrea quadrata fenestris inserere. ¶ To incrust with a vitreous substance, obducere qd qâ re, or qd ci rei illinere* (*e. t., for 'to coat with'; obd. relating to the exterior, illin. to the interior; to the substance must be added, in the abl. with obd., the acc. with illin.*; *or the general expression vitrum must be used; qd tamquam vitro or vitreâ quâdam specie obducere: *tamquam vitrum or vitream quâdam speciem rei illinere*).

GLAZIER, *vitarius, qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

GLEAM, *s. fulgor, splendor, nitor* (*SYN. in BRIGHT*).

—*lux* (*a g. of light*). *¶ IMPROPR.* *A g. of hope, see 'GLIMPSE of hope.'*

GLEAM, *v. fulgère. splendère. nitère. coruscare. lucère* (*SYN. in BRIGHT*).—*micare* (*e. g. of swords, eyes, &c.*). *Gleaming swords, gladii micantes. See To GLARE.*

GLEAN, || *PROPR.*) spicilegium facere.—racemari (in vineyards; *Varr.*). || *IMPROPR.*) *omissa colligere. GLEANER, *Crci.* qui spicilegium facit. To leave nothing for the g's, e segete ad spicilegium nihil relinquere (*ast. Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 102*); omnia viscatibus manibus legere (*impropr., to let nothing escape him; Lucil. ap. Non. 332 and 396, 4*).

GLEANNING, spicilegium (*in the field*).—racematio (*in vineyards; late; Tertull.*).

|| *Land belonging to a benefice*, *fundus ecclesiasticus.

GLEDE. *See* KITE.

GLEE, || *Joy, mirth*, vid. || *Kind of song*,
 *versus a singulis in ordinem decantandi.

GLEEFUL. See JOYFUL.

GLEEN. *See* **TO SHINE.**

GLEN. *See* DELL.

GLIB, || *Slippery*; vid. || *Fluent, voluble*; vid.
GLIBLY, || *Smoothly*; vid. || *Fluently, volu-*
bly; vid.

GLIBNESS, ¶ *Smoothness*; vid. ¶ *Fluency*,
volubility; vid.

GLIDE, *labi* (g. *t.* for smooth, gentle, continuous motion, through the air, on water; the motion of water itself; of time, &c.).—*delabi* (to g. down).—*desfluere* (prop. to flow down; then to move in a downward direction slowly and gradually; fall down).—*effluere* (to g. away; of time). To g. away unperceived (of time), *occulte labi* (†).

GLIMMER, v. tremere (of a trembling, flickering flame).—tenui luce nitere (of shining with a feeble light). A glimmering light, lux maligna (scanty, feeble, † v.).—*lux tremula (flickering).—languidus ignis (a glimmering fire, † Luc.).

GLIMMER, s. See 'glimmering light,' in preceding article.

GLIMPSE, unus aspectus (the sight of an object for a single moment). To catch a g. of athg, praeuertentem aspiceret qd (prop. C. Brut. 5, 20) one merely passes through the crowd where a trial is going on and observes the judges, &c.). *unus aspectu et quasi praeteriens aspicio qd (aft. C. Brut. 54, 200, the quasi being added to signify a non-literal passing by). To judge of athg at the first g.; see the similar phrase under GLANCE: to allow a g. of athg to be seen, aperire qd (1 e.g. terram inter fluctus : 7) a g. of hope, levis aura spei (e.g. ob- jectur, L. 42, 39, 1; so honoris aura, C. Sezi. 47, extr., where, however, the metaph. of 'a breath', 'a gale', is kept up, as in L. 29, 30); also specula; spes exigua or exigua extremaque (C.); spes tenuis: to please himself with this g. of hope, hac oblectari specula (C.): who had caught a g. of hope fm, &c., qd ex qd re specula de- gustarat (C.; speaking of a wicked hope): there would be a g. of hope, spes aliqua forent: scarcely a g. of hope, vix quidquam spei: not even a g. of hope is left, ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur.

GLITTER, *coruscare* (v. pr. of *flames*, of *lightning*, of *beams of light* ; poet.).—*micare* (to *gleam* ; of *arms*, of *stars*, &c.).—*fulgere* (to *shine*, to *reflect the rays of light*, of *arms*, &c.).—*nitere* (to *glisten*, as *things rubbed, polished*, &c.).—*splendēre* (to *shine with a clear, pure light*).

GLITTERING, fulgens.—nitens, nitidus.—micans [Syn. in BRIGHT].—fulgidus († *Lucr.*).—coruscus († *Lucr.*, V., O.).

GLITTERINGLY, *lucide. splendide.*

GLOBATE, globatus. **GLOBE**, globus (any thick round mass; e. g. leaden balls for slinging, and the heavenly bodies).—pila (prop. ball; then any thing of similar shape, whether solid or hollow; e. g. ball of silk, glass globe, &c.).—sphaera (σφαῖρα, borrowed as t. t. in astronomy, geometry, &c., fr. the Greeks, for wch, however, C. recommended globus, N. D. 2. 18. 47).

GLOBOSE. See **GLOBULAR.**

GLOBOSITY, globosa forma (*e. g. of the earth, mundi, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49*).—forma sphaeralis (*late*).—figura pilae (*e. g. of the earth*).—forma in speciem orbis absoluti globata, or in rotunditatem globata (*Plin.*).

GLOBULAR, *giobosus* (C.). Jn. *giobosus* et *rotundus* (C.).—*sphæroides* (*σφαειδής*).—*sphæricus* (*late*). *Hanging drops are always g.; see under GLOBULE.*

GLOBULE, globulus.—*pilula (also = pill)*.—sphaerion [SYN. in **GLOBE**]. *Hanging drops always form themselves into g.'s, dependentes ubique guttæ parvis globantur orbibus (Plin.)*.

GLOOM, [PROP.] See **DARKNESS**. [IMPROPR.]
With ref. to the countenance or mind, tristitia.
 mæstitia (*sadness*: SYN. in **SAD**).—mæstus et conturbatus vultus (*the saddened countenance*).—caligo (c. g.

caligo bonorum, the g. that filled the mind of good citizens, C. Prov. cons. 18, 13: "caligo of the gloom" aspect of things, G. Glaucon (*g.* to throw a g. over aby or aithg, qd tenebrarum offundere, C. Tus. 34, 82; also lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, C. N. D. 3, 6; also of the gloomy aspect of things, tenebræ reipublicæ, C.). *A certain g. of mind, contractiuncula quadam animi* (C.). *To dispel aby's (mental) g.*, caliginem ab animo tamquam ab oculis dissipellere.



GLOOMILY, tristius.—mæste.—tristi fronte (*with sad countenance*).—severâ fronte (*Plaut.*).

GLOOMINESS. See **GLOOM.**

GLOOMY, || PROPR.) *Dark, obscure, vid.*
|| IMPROPR.) *Of the mind, countenance, aspect of things, &c., tetricus (= serious in an exaggerated degree; of persons and their looks).—tristis. mæstus*

(of persons and their looks: trist, also of events, seasons; tempora, &c. *Sen.*) *mæstus* = 'naturalist tristis et severus, *καυθηρός*' [*Ser.*] = *poet.* and *post-Aug. prose*: oratores *mæsti* et inculti, *T.* Jn. *tetricus* et *tristis* (e. g. *disciplina, L.*)—*obscurus*. *occulus* (*dark, reserved, as to character; opp. simplex, apertus*). A. g. *contentenance*, *supercillium* (as manifested by the contraction of the eyebrows)—*vultus severus* et *tristis* (*C.*)—*mæstus* et *conturbatus vultus* (*Auct. ad Her.*): to put on or have a g. *contentenance*, *mæsto* et *conturbato vultu* *ut* (*id. ib.*) = a g. *character*, *tristitia* et *severitas*. *austeritas* (*sour, stern, austere character*)—*ingenium obscurum*, *occulum* (*dark, reserved*)—*tetricus animus* (*Sen.*): the g. aspect of the times, *caligo temporum*, *anni*, &c. : g. *political prospects*, *tenebræ republicæ* (*C. Prov. Cons. 8, 13*): the prospects of the present, *caligo tempestis* g. *tenebræ* *caligo nubis* et *procellæ*—*ei* *publici* *in* *pendent* (*Auct. Or. pro dom. 10, 23*): he said that he had never felt so g. *ditixit . . . nunquam sibi tantum caliginis offusum* (*Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16*): a certain g. feeling proceeding from a guilty conscience, *quædam scelerum offusio caligo* (*Q. 9, 3, 47*): still more g. *prospects*, *apes asporia* : a painter who likes g. colours, *pictor severissimus*; *pictor austerior colore* (*both Plin.*).

GLORIFICATION, *Crcl. with verbs; for neither illustratio nor celebratio occur in this sense: gloriatio (only in gloriatio dignum esse) = boasting of, &c.*

GLORIFY, *illustrare* (*to place in a bright light*; *to make illustrious*; also *laudibus* *qm* *illustrare*: *Lucej*, *ap. C. Fam.* 5, 14, 1). — *cs* *gloriam ornare, exornare* (*to set forth his glory*). — *decorare laude, or decorare* (*only*) (*to grace with praise*). — *celebrare* (*to make famous*). *Jvs*. *illustrare et celebrare* (*e.g. cs nomen scriptis*). — *canere*. — *cantare* (*to celebrate in verse or song*; *not* = *celebrare* generally till post-Aug. age). See **TO PRAISE**. || *In a theolog. sense, to exalt to celestial happiness, immortality* (*tam deo* (*to confer immortality*; *Plaut.*). — *immortalem gloriam dare* (C.). — *immortali gloriā* *qm* *afficere* (*Plaut. Amph.* 5, 2, 10; *Grygar* had doubted the existence of the phrase). — *gloriam tribuere* (*Phædr.* 1, 7, 3).  Though none of these are used in the full Christian sense, they all may, since it is not the phrase that requires alteration, but the notion of gloria that requires extension. —  *glorificare*, *Terull.* *To be glorified, pium sedem esse ac locum consecutum* (*or -os*; C.). — *in aeterna gloriā esse* (C.; *in him impror.*).

GLORIOSUS, gloriosus (e. g. facta, mors, &c., and *Suet. Victoria: opp. invidiosus, detestabilis, &c.; and also calamitosus*)—*illustris* (e. g. of actions).—*magnificus* (that exalts the performer or possessor, e. g. of deed, but *my* of what is externally splendid or sumptuous, &c.). *Juv. illustris et gloriosus*. *magnificus gloriosusque*.—*clarus*. *præclarus* (*famous, &c.*).—*egregius*. *eximius* [*Syn. in Famous*]. *G. actionis*, magnificentæ res gestæ; *facta illustris et gloriosa; facta splendida* (!): *athys* is *g. for us*, qd gloriosum est nobis: *it is a g. thing to, &c.*, magnificent est (illud); or (c) *gloriosum* est, with *inf.* or *acc.* and *infm.*: *a g. victory, gloriosissima victoria* (*Suet.*): *to gain a g. victory, magnifice vincere* (C.): *to obtain a g. triumph, gloriose triumphare* (C. Fam. 2, 3): *a g. name, nomen illustre*: *the g. name of a good man, boni viri splendor et nomen*. || *Pain-glorious*; see under **VAIN**.

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose (*e. g.* triumphare).—magnifice.—laudabiliter. cum laude.—splendide. nitide.—egregie. eximie. *Very g.*, gloriosissime et magnificentissime (*e. g.* conficere qd; *C.*).

GLORY, gloria. claritas. claritudo (glor., like κλέος, represents g. under the notion of being much spoken of; clar. under the notion of being a bright, conspicuous object, like δόξα. C. uses claritas, S. claritudo in this

sense, *whc* is a fav. word with T., not found in C., Cæs., Q., or Suet., who, indeed, uses neither form).—laus (praises; the oral recognition, whether by one or more persons, of the merit, &c., of a person or action).—fama (the good report of a person, or the general recognition of the merit of an action). A little *g.*, gloriôla: to be a *g.* to ably, laud or glorify esse; laudem afferre: to aim at or pursue *g.*, gloriam querere: to thirst for *g.*, or make *g.* one's object, gloriam or laudem querere; glorie servire; gloriâ duci; laudis studio trahi: to be filled with a passionate longing for *g.*, flagrare laudis or gloriæ cupiditate; gloriæ cupiditate incensum esse: to reap or acquire *g.*, gloriam acquirere, capere, consequi, or adipisci; claritudinem parare; ad claritudinem pervenire (the two last S., not C.): to be covered with *g.*, gloriâ florere; claritate præstare (Np.); in gloriâ (sempiternâ or æternâ) esse (C.): to confer immortal *g.* upon ably, immortalem gloriam dare (C.); immortal gloriâ qm afficere (Plaut.); sempiternæ gloriæ qm commendare: to say a thing to the *g.* of ably, predicare qd de qo; to prophesy that ably will acquire *g.*, ci claritatem ostendere (C.): the thirst or desire of *g.*, gloriæ or laudis cupiditas; laudis studium; gloriæ laudique cupiditas; also gloriâ only (e. *g.* gloriâ duci): the passionate desire of *g.*, gloriæ æstus: the insatiable thirst of *g.*, insatiabilis famæ cupido: eager in the pursuit of *g.*, gloriæ or laudis cupidus or avidus; gloriæ appetens. || *Painglory*; see under VAIN. || A glory (= rays of heavenly light round a saint's head), radii. A head with a *g.* round it, caput radiatum (see Plin. Pan. 52, 1, Gierig). || The glorious existence of saints in heaven, immortalis or æterna gloria. See TO GLORIFY.

GLORY, v. gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. To *g.* in a thing, qd re or de or in qd re gloriari (the abl. and de implying that the boast is unfounded; in that there is just cause for it); also lactare or ostentare qd (to plume oneself on it ostentatiously). To *g.* in having &c., gloriari in eo, quod &c.: to have good reason to *g.* in a thing, qd verum cum gloriâ de se predicare posse.

GLOSS, || *External lustre*, nitor. splendor. fulgor.—lêvor (Lucr., Plin.; smoothness). Jn. candore et lêvor (Plin.; of a glossy white smoothness). To put a *g.* upon a thing, levigare. polire (q. tt. for making a smooth surf.; pol. also implying that the external appearance is improved by it: pol. vestes, Plin.; vestimenta, Ulp.); also splendidi or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem inducere ci rei; candoremque et levorem ci rei afferre (Plin.).

GLOSS, s. || *Explanation of a word*, &c., *scholion (σχολιον, an explanation, e. *g.* such as are made in Greek writers for the benefit of learners; C. Att. 16, 7, 3). || *Krebs recommends* interpretatio aliena (an explanation added by another hand). A marginal *g.*, *verba margini ascripta (Cæs. cæula miniatula, C., was a little remark or correction written with red chalk in the margin). || *Not glossa*, glossæma, atis, n. (γλῶσσα, γλῶσσημα) = vox insuitata (Q.), 'an obsolete foreign word, which itself requires explanation by one well known.' The ancients do not use it in the sense of the explanation itself: glossæ is also = a collection of glossæ, a 'glossary'; see under TO GLOSS. || *Colorable pretext*; see PRETEXT.

GLOSS, v. glossæma or pl. glossæmata interpretari (i. e. to explain unusual words, glossæmata; Varr. L. 7, 3, 88, § 34).—glossas scribere (Varr. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10, to compile glossaries; glossæ here = a collection of glossæ, unusual words; Varr.).—interpretari. explanare. verba margini ascribere. || To put a gloss upon, see GLOSS, s. || To gloss over a thing; see TO COLOUR. || To make a thing plausible. || To make sly remarks, obliquis orationibus carpere (Suet.; qm)—oblique perstringere (T.).

GLOSSARY, glossæ (= a collection of voces insuitatæ, i. e. glossæ; as the title of a work, e. *g.* glossas scribere, Varr. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10).—glossæmatorum liber (Fest. s. v. Naucum, p. 181).—glossarium (Gell. 18, 7, 3, quoting mortuarium glossarium fm M. Cat.).

GLOSSATOR or GLOSSER, glossæmator, or orum, scriptor (Fest. s. v. Naucum, p. 181).—qui glossas scribit, or glossæmata interpretatur (see authorities under TO GLOSS); or (q. tt.) interpres, explanator.

GLOSSINESS, See GLOSS, s. = glossiness. GLOSSY, politus (made smooth, and hence more pleasing in appearance).—nitidus (e. *g.* of a hair; or of the new bright skin of a snake, &c.). candidus (of a bright, shining white).—fulgens (shining). To make *g.*, see 'to put a gloss on.'

GLOVE, digitabulum (δακτυλῖβα, a finger-glove, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1, such as were used in gathering

olives). || This is probably the best word for our glove; for manica (xειρίς), which we find for it in the moderns, is, with the ancients, a kind of long sleeve, such as were used espy by actors, in order to lengthen the appearance of the arms. Quite as inadmissible is chirotheca, by which word the ancients understood a small chest for keeping sleeves (xειρῖδες) in.

GLOVER, *digitabularius; *qui digitabula facit (Cæs.) not chirothecarius; see GLOVE, under chirotheca).

GLOW, v. candēre (to be of a white heat; and hence of a bright, glowing heat; never impr. of passions, except in the late poet. Claud.).—candescere (inchoat., to begin to *g.*; e. *g.* ferrum in igni, Lucr.; also of the air at sunrise, O.).—excandescere (impr. e. *g.* irâ).—ardēre (of a visible glowing heat; whereas flagrare is to be visibly on fire; hence ard. impr. of glowing with a secret passion, flag. of burning with a visible one, Dôd.).—inchoatim ardere, exardescere (the former not C., the latter a favorite word of his).—fervēre (to be boiling hot; hence impr. 'to *g.* with passions' that cause an inward tumult).—æstare (stronger than serv., to boil and bubble, &c. fm intense heat; in the *fig.* sense, it does not refer to the glow, but to the tumult or agitation of passion, doubt, &c.; inchoat. fervescere poet. except Plin.).—rubēre (to be red; of the morning sky, &c.; inchoat. rubescere, to become red; t. v. O.). To *g.* with anger, irâ ardere or flagrare: he glowed with anger, irâ exanduit (C.) or iracundiâ et stomacho exarsit: to *g.* with love, ardere amore ca (Cæs.) ardere qo or qm poet.). See GLOWING.

GLOW, s. ardor. fervor. æstus (Syn. in TO GLOW: all three also impr. of passions; ardor also of the eyes; candor occurs only in a late poet = æstus, and should therefore be avoided). The *g.* of love, calores.

GLOW-WORM, cicindela (Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 2, who there says that the rustics called them stellantes volutatus; the Greeks, lampyrides)—insectum, quod lucescens modo noctu (Plin. 11, 28, 34).—*lampyris noctiluca (Linn.; it is the female that emits light).

GLOWING, candens (e. *g.* of coals).—ardens (e. *g.* a firebrand).—æstans (e. *g.* humus).—flagrans (burning: e. *g.* cheeks, genæ; t. Syn. in TO GLOW: *g.* red, rutilus. || IMPROPR.). *G.* language, oratio fervidior: *g.* passion, præfervida ira (L.). To paint (= describe) a thing in *g.* colours, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (Aft. Gell. 14, 4, 1); or simply totam ca rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere (Q.).

GLOWINGLY. See 'in GLOWING colours.'

GLOZE. See FLATTER.

GLUE, s. glutinum. gluten. To extract *g.* fm cow-hides, boum coris glutinum excoquere.

GLUE, v. glutinare. To *g.* together, conglutinare.

agglutinare (to *g.* one thing to another, qd ci rei).

GLUEY, glutinosus.—*glutino similis (resembling glue) See GLUTINOUS.

GLUM, See SULLEX.

GLUT, v. || To gorge, se ingurgitare, also with vino, cibo, &c.—cibo vinoque satiari or exsatiari.—obruere se (e. *g.* vino, C.).—onerare se vino et epulis (S.).—onerare ventrem (S. Or. de Rep. Ord. 1.).—*glutire epulas, Juv.; fm this comes the Eng. verb.—|| To satiate, cloy; see CLOY.—|| IMPROPR.). To *g.* oneself with a thing, se satiare qd re (e. *g.* sanguine civium).—exsatiari qd re (L.): to *g.* one's eyes; see 'To Feast one's eyes': to glut one's revenge, ultione se explere (T. Ann. 4, 25); odium or animus satiare (C.); penâ ca satiari (L. 29, 9, fm.); ca supplicio (or penâ, &c.) oculos animumque exsaturare (C.).—|| To overfill; to *g.* a market, *forum nundinarum rebus venalibus completum (compl. = 'to fill too full', L. 41, 3, fm.). The market, in which there had long been an extreme scarcity of corn, was now glutted, frumenti ex inopiâ gravi satias facta (S. Pragm. ap. Non. 172, 13).—*satias not in C. or Cæs.).

GLUT, s. satietas (in S. once satias).—vis maxima (a great quantity).—maxima or nimia copia. There is a *g.* of corn, frumenti satias facta est (S. Pr. ap. Non. 172, 13). There is a *g.* of a thing, qd redundat. *refertissimum est forum qd re. See SATIETY.

GLUTINOUS, glutinosus.—viscosus (like bird-lime). lentus († sticky).—tenax (e. *g.* like wax, †).—resinosus (like resin).—*glutinarius and glutinativus very late, of what has a *g.* property; glutineus (Ruill. Itin. 1, 616) = gluey.

GLUTINOUSNESS, lentor. lentitia (both Plin.; of pitch, resin, &c.).

GLUTTON, homo edax, gulosus, vorax [Syn. in GLUTTONOUS].—homo profundæ et intemperativæ gulæ

gurgēs (*insatiable eater*).—belluo (*habituus gourmand and g.*).—Jx. gurgēs atque belluo. —abdomini suo natus.

GLUTTONOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi plurimi (*who eats a great deal*).—gulosus (*always endeavouring to please his palate*).—vorax (*a voracious eater*).

GLUTTONOUSLY, glulose (Col. Mart.).—avide or avidus (*eagerly*; e. g. avidus vesici).

GLUTTONY, edacitas. aviditas cibi.—intemperantia or intemperies gulæ; also gula only.—inglulvia (H.). Sls ligulritio (*ickiness*).

GNARL, v. in nodos torquere (Sen. Benef. 7, 9). See GNARLED. If = smart, vid.

GNARLED, nodosus (e. g. nodosi roboris uncus, Vat. Flacc.).—in plures or multos nodos tortus. The more g. the tree, the more valuable the wood, lignum eo pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodos arboris infelicitas torsit (Sen. Ben. 7, 9).

GNASH. To g. the teeth, dentibus frendere or infrendere.—dentibus stridere (to grate the teeth).—stridore dentium frendere.

GNASHING (of the teeth), stridor dentium.

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodere, arrodere, derodere qd. —circumrodere qd (to g. round about).—prærodere (to g. at one end).—exrodere (to eat away or through; of animals, corroding substances, rust; and fig. of cares, anxieties, &c.; edere is poet. in this sense). To g. through athg, qd exedere et percurrere: trouble, &c. is gnawing at my heart, ægritudine me or animum meum exest, pungit, or cruciat: gnawing cares, sollicitudines mordaces (H. Od. 1, 18, 4): a kind of gnawing pain, quasi morsus qd doloris.

GNOME, || Maxim, gnomē (γνώμη, Front. Ep. 3, 11, ed. Maj.) or pure Lat. sententia. dictum. || Spirit of the mines, *dæmon metallorum. —*terrenus quidam dæmon.

GNOMIC POET, *poeta gnomicus (ρονιχῆς γνωμικός). G. poets, gnomici.

GNOMON, gnomon, ōnis, m. (Vitruv., Plin.).

GNOMONICS, gnomonicæ.—gnomonica res (Vitruv.). Relating to g., guononicus (e. g. res, rationes, Vitruv.).

GNOSTIC, gnosticus (γνωστικός; Eccl. t. t. Tertull. Aug.). The G.'s, gnostici.

GNOSTICISM, *gnostica disciplina.

GO, 1) ire (g. t. without any abstract notion; ~~see~~ The preposition ad, which is usually omitted after ire before the names of towns, *a small island, domum and rus must sit be expressed; see To; and remark in FROM, not far fm beginning of article).—vadere (to g. with alacrity and a quick step; as to g. agat an enemy, vad. in hostem; to visit a friend [ad eum postulidie mane vadebam, C.]; also = 'to go away', Lentulus hodie apud me; cras mane vadit, he goes tomorrow morning; C.).—meare (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; of the mere mechanical motion of beasts, the stars, &c.).—commearre ad qm, in locum (to g. in and out, to go. to and fro to a person or place, of messengers, &c.: see Ruhnke. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; also of the heavenly bodies).—ferri (to g. rapidly, e. g. of streams, flumen per fines, agros, &c. ferru [see] not it); and of persons under the influence of strong feeling, ad qm summā celeritate et studio incitatum ferri, Cæs.).—cedere (with poets, to g. a. t.; in prose only so far as abey by his going away gives up a former place; hence, together, cedere, abique abire;—abire, abcedere, discedere, decedere, degrēdi, digrēdi (to g. away, SYN. in To DEPART, vid.). To g. back; see To RETURN.—procedere (to g. forth, e. g. in conclusion; see L. 42, 45).—exire, excedere, egrēdi (to g. or step out of a place).—inire, introire, intrare, ingrēdi (g. in; SYN. in ENTER).—transire, præterire locum (to g. by a place).—ascendere, conscendere, evadere in locum (to g. up).—descendere (to g. down fm a higher place to a lower; opp. of ascendere; e. g. fm the capitol into the forum, &c.).—anteire, antegredī, with an acc. (to g. before, &c.).—postire, postegredī, with an acc. (to g. after, &c.).—transire, trajicere, with an acc. (to g. over, through a place, &c.).—e. g. sol cancri signum transit).—proficisci (g. t. for 'to set out on a journey, march, &c., on foot, on horseback, &c.).—conferre se go (to betake oneself anywhere).—tendere, contendere go (implying exertions to reach it; to break up in haste for a place; to march for a place).—perire locum (to seek to reach a place).—concedere go (to retire to a place, as into the country).—venire is sit used for our 'to go'; this is a sort of adaptation of the narrator's language to that of the person's of whom he is speaking; thus, cujus [Curtii] locum, quum venerat in se ad Sabinos, visere volebat, used to visit when he went to his Sabine villa; C. Rep. 3, 28 [since Cato would say, veni];

contra rem suam venisse me nescio quando questus est, that I went or have gone agst his interests, since he would say, 'you have come' or 'appeared' [venisti contra rem meam].—Go (away)! get you gone! abi! (in anger; also in astonishment, &c.); abi hinc! apage sis! (in anger); you may g., illicet: g. out of my sight! age illuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo! (Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 6); g. and be hanged! abi in malam rem or in malam crucem! (Com.). to let aby g., sinere ut abeat qs (to allow him to g.); qm dimittere (g. t. to dismiss); qm omittre (to leave alone): let me g.! omittite me! (let me alone): where are you going? quo tendis? quo cogitas, vis? to come and g., to g. and come, i. e. to g. to and fro, venire et redire; ire et redire: to g. up and down, backwards and forwards, &c., ambulare (as a walk); ultro citroque commearre: to g. upon athg (e. g. on crutches), inniti qā re, artus sustinere qā re (to support oneself by athg in going); to g. to aby, adire qm (to go with a petition to aby); to g. for a thing, petere qd (in order to fetch it); to g. to see athg, qd spectatum ire: to go for aby, qm accersere, accersitum ire (in order to fetch him); to g. to see aby, qm visere, visitare (in order to visit, to see, as a physician does a patient); ad qm vadere (to call on him; see vadere above). For 'to go to bed, church, school, law, ruin, war', &c.; see the subst. So for a watch goes (well, ill, &c.).

2) Denoting a motion either in itself or towards athg, of things, moveri (to move itself).—ferri (to move itself forwards or in violent rotation; e. g. fluvius citatus fertur). To g. into athg, i. e. to penetrate into athg, descendere in qd (e. g. ferrum descendit in illa). || Fig.) That goes to my hands; see HEART. In a wider signification, to go signifies the passing into a thing, ire, exire in; e. g. to g. to seed, ire in semen.

3) A progress.—a) Of the result of circumstances and undertakings; e. g. to succeed, ire, succedere; procedere: to be going on well, bene, prospere, feliciter procedere: it went on differently fm what I had expected, secus accidit ac speraveram: the affair begins to g. on better than I feared it would, incipit res melius ire, quam putaram (C. Att. 14, 15, 3); the affair is going on very well, res prorsus it (ibid. 13, 20, 4).—b) Of a besailing, the fate, the state of a person; it goes with me, &c., it apud me, de me; est mihi; me habeo, se habet qd, all with an adv. of the manner, as bene, recte, male, &c.: it goes well with the good, ill with the wicked, bene est bonis, male malis (Enn.): it has gone with me in the same manner, idem mihi accidit: see, said he to me, thus it goes with me every day, en, inquit mihi, hæc ego patior quotidie: it goes well with aby, bene or præclare agitur cum qo: how will it g. with you? quid mihi fiet however it may g. with me, utcumque res accidit or cessura est; quicumque eventus me exceperit: how goes it with you? quomodo valet? (with ref. to health); quid agis? quid agitur? quid fit? (with ref. to one's pursuits); satius salve? (sc. res; with ref. to one's circumstances): all is going on well with me, valeo; becum mecum agitur: I am going on very well, præclare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundæ: my mother is going on quite well, apud matrem recte est: Attica is going on quite well, de Atticā optime it [ad. est]: so things g. in this world, ita vitæ est hominum, sic vitæ hominum est (so is the life of men); sic est vulgus (thus is the great multitude).

4) Athg goes in, through, upon athg, i. e. in respect of a place; e. g. a space can hold athg, qd capit rem (e. g. very few slaves, no more than could g. in a single carriage, paucissimi servi, quos unum vehiculum capere potest); eggs placed in vinegar become so soft that they can g. through a ring, ova aceto macerata ita emolliuntur, ut per annulos transeant: the thread will not g. through the eye of the needle, filum per acum non transit, or trajici non potest.—b) In measure, value, facit, efficit (it makes); æquat, exæquat (it equals); all four with acc. of the measure, &c.: 625 feet g. to a stadium, sexcenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt or exæquant stadium: the Romans called the fourth part of a denarius, a sestertium, because there went to it two asses and a half, Romani quartam denarii partem, quod efficiebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt: to g. to the whole, integrum exæquare: five bushels of seed go to an acre of land, occupant (or implent) jugerum seminis modii quinque; satisfaciunt jugero seminis modii quinque.

5) To take a direction. a) to a certain place; i. e. to reach, extend, pertinere ad or ad usque (of things and places; ~~see~~ pertinere is quite un-Class.).—excurrere, procurrere (to take its course or direction to a

place, of rivers and mountains; see **TO EXTEND**.)—attingere qd (to *g. as far as athg, to touch it; a place, river, &c.*).—square qd (to *equal a thing, reach as far as athg; e. g. altitudo fluminum summa equorum pectora equabant, i. e. went as high as their breasts; Curt. 4, 9, 15*).—defluere ad qd (to *flow down to athg, of a garment; see Virg. Æn. 1, 404; pedes vestis fluxit ad imos; vestis fluens pedes fert imos to poet.*).—superare qd (to *g. over or above athg; e. g. alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat, alibi genna vix superavit, L. 26, 45, extr.*). b) To go about athg, cingere, circumdare qd; e. g. urbem fossa cingit alta. c) 'To go' is used also of the direction or inclination to a time. The sun is going down (see **TO SET**), advesperascit; inclinatur ad vespertum; dies jam proclina est: he is going ten (he is in his tenth year), annum decimum agit; annum nonum excessit, egressus est (he has passed his ninth year). d) To pass to aby by will or law, cedere ei (e. g. his farm-house went to his creditors, villa creditoribus cessit).—venire; ad qm pervenire jure (e. g. hereditas). To allow an inheritance to *g. to aby, hereditatem ei concedere*. e) To go (= to be sold for so much, ire (e. g. denario ire, Plin. 18, 23, 53).—vendi (g. l.). || Of the direction of a road, &c., esse (e. g. via, que est in Indiam, C. Fin. 3, 14, 54), via fert qd. || To lead, in this sense, is poet. || T. to become putrid (&c., of fruits), vilitari (g. t. of meat, fruit, &c.). || T. to depart, vidi. Aby's hope is gone, discessit ei spes: that time is gone (by), abiit illud tempus: the silver tables are gone fm all the temples, mensæ argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt (are stolen): the memory of them is gone fm the earth, memoria eorum evanuit. || To be pregnant for so long, ventrem ferre. Mares go twelve months, equa ventrem fert duodecim menses (Varr.): does go eight months, cervi octavus mensis ferunt partus (Plin.). || To pass for (e. g. an old man). See **TO BE RECKONED**.

I AM GOING to &c., by *particip. in rus. He is just going to &c.* in eo est, ut, with subj. (the est imperis).—jam prope est, ut (also imperis): as he was just going to set out, jam profecturus; sub ipsâ protectione.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES:—Works wch *g. under aby's name*, opera &c. que sub cs nomine feruntur (Q. 7, 2, 24): to *g. under the name of Philip*, se Philippum ferre (Vell. 1, 11, 1; of a pretender): the report or story goes, fama or rumor est: as the story goes, ut ferunt, fertur, feruntur, &c.; also without the ut: Xenocrates, as the story goes, replied, Xenocratem ferunt (quum quæretur ex eo...) respondisse. Proculus, as the story goes, &c., declared that, Proculus dixisse fertur, &c. As times *g.* *ut nunc sunt temporis; tū nunc se mores habet; pro eo ut difficultas temporis fert (considering the hard times): to go fm aby's sight, abire ex cs conspectu: to be going any where, iter est qd: whether this or that would *g. the furthest with aby* (= have the most effect on his mind), utrum apud qm hoc an illud plus valeret: fortune goes a great way (or goes for a great deal) in athg, multum fortuna valet (e. g. ad vitandum periculum): this goes a good (or but a little) way towards, hoc multum (or non multum) valet or momenta affert ad &c. You see how far the matter has gone, quem in locum res deducta sit, vides: it often went so far, that, sæpe in eum locum ventum est, ut &c.; B. G. 6, 43: not to let the matter *g. so far*, as, non committere, ut. If you *g. on in this way*, si ad istum modum pergas.

Go **ASTRAY**, deistatrum, aberrare a qd (qâ re), and simply (prop. and fig.) qâ re: to go astray fm the way, deerrare itinere, aberrare viâ: to go astray fm one's purpose, aberrare a proposito.

Go **BY**: a) Pass by, vid. β) To act by or observe a rule, &c., legem servare, observare, or sequi, præscriptum servare, præceptum tenere. To go by rule, ad præceptum agere: to go by the rule of athg in athg, qd ad normam (or normâ) cs rei dirigere (esp. in judging of athg): a rule to go by in athg, regula, ad quam qd dirigitur. We must not go by the crooked rule of custom, non utendum est pravissimâ consuetudinis regulâ (C).

Go **INTO**. See **TO ENTER**, in both prop. and fig. sense. Athg will not go into a place, locus non capit qd (is not large enough to hold it).

Go **DOWN**. See **TO DESCEND**. a) The wind is gone down, ventus sopitus est. b) (as a timepiece), clepsidra extremum stillitidum exhaust (of the water-clock, Sen. Ep. 24, 19); horologium moveri desit (of the sun dial; hence also of a watch or clock).

Go **NEAR**. See **TO APPROACH**.

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Go **SHARES**. See **TO SHARE**; to be **PARTNERS**.

Go **OFF**: a) To issue, evenire, exitum habere: to go off so (without harm), abs abire (Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4): not to go off so, non abs abire (C. Att. 14, 1, 1). To go off = pass their prime; see **Go = become putrid**. β) To go off; i. e. to be sold, venire, vendi: to go off well, facile vendi: to go off badly, repudiari.

Go **OUT** or **FORTH** (fm any place), exire, egrêdi, excedere: to go out for athg; e. g. for booty, prædatum exire: to go out on military expeditions, proficisci (prop. abire; see **Daekne Np. Milit. 2, 3**). a) **PROPR.** To leave the house and go abroad or into company, exire domo or foras (g. t.).—In publicum prodire, or procedere or egrêdi (to go into the streets, esp. to appear in public).—deambulatum ire or abire (to go out for a walk): to have gone out, foris esse, domo abesse: not to go out, domi se tenere. pedem domo non efferre (not to stir a foot fm the house): never to go out, publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public); dilasse celebratam, hominum celebratam fugere; not to appear in public, fm bashfulness or ill temper: one who seldom goes out, rarus egressus (T. Ann. 15, 53, 1). β) To be extinguished, extinguiri, restinguiri.

Go **ROUND**: a) To go round fm one place or person to another, ire circa, with an acc. of the places or persons to which one goes (g. t.).—circumire, likewise with an acc. of the persons or places (both g. t. and, a) esp. to go fm one person to another, to entreat, exhort, &c.: stronger than ambire).—ambire, with an acc. of the persons or places, or more usually absolutely (to go with a request or prayer, now to one, now to another: in the time of the republic, only of the candidates who went about to their friends and among the people, in order to obtain their votes). To go round to the houses, circa domos ire. ambire domos (as a candidate in canvassing for an office): to go round the families, circumire per familias: to go round all the doors (round the house), omnes fores ædificii circumire. b) Of things: to be given or carried round, circumferri (both of things, as a bowl, &c., wch are handed round; and of a saying, a report, wch spreads abroad): to cause the cup to go round, poculum circumferre. β) To flow, surround a place, locum or qd ambire (both of persons and things).—locum or qd cingere (to surround, of things: also of a river).—circumfundi ci loco (to flow round about; of a river): if = to turn round, see **TO TURN ROUND**.

Go **THROUGH**, I. **INTRANS.** 1) To go through a place, &c., (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (penetrare, to penetrate).—transvêhi, vehi per locum (to drive or sail through): an army wch is going through a country, exercitus transiens: the ball went through the shoulder, *glans plumbea per humerum penetravit or adacta est: the rain goes through (the roof, &c.), ex imbribus aqua perluit: to cause to go through, transmittere. 2) To reach fm one end to the other, pertinere, through athg, in qd (e. g. in omnes partes, in omnia), or to athg, ad qd usque (see **NOT PERTINGERE**).—II. **TRANS.** 1) To go fm one end to the other: a) **PROPR.** pedibus obire (e. g. regionem).—perlustrare, permeare (to wander through).—peragere (to wander through).—percurrere (to go quickly).—per locum penetrare (with exertion and pains). b) **FIG.** To go through a thing in succession or order fm beginning to end, lustrare. perlustrare (with the eyes, also with the mind).—percurrere (to go through quickly: in reading, legendo; in speech, oratione: in thought, mente ac cogitatione).—strictim attingere (to go through superficially, a book).—exsequi, persequi (to go through accurately, in speech and writing).—explicare (to go through explaining or accurately, opp. perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, or summas rerum tantum attingere; see **Cic. Att. 2, 1, init.**; **Np. Pelop. 1, 1**).—cognoscere (to look into athg, in order to become acquainted with its contents, ἀναγινώσκειν; see **Np. Lys. 4, 3, Bremi**; **Cic. li. Ferr. 2, 6**).—recensere, percensere (to count, reckon).—disputare (to go through in order to prove or to check an account). To go through all the states (in one's speech), omnes obire oratione suâ civitates: to go through quickly and in haste, celeriter perstringere (e. g. aby's course of life): to go through again, recognoscere, retracere (e. g. a writing for the purpose of making corrections). || To undergo, vid. || To go through with athg; see **TO EFFECT, ACCOMPLISH**.

Go **TO**, ire ad, adire qm or ad qm, on any business, de qâ re.—aggrêdi qm, convenire qm (to go to aby in order to beg, ask, &c. athg of him).—appellare, compellare qm, about athg, de qâ re (to speak to aby with a request, &c.).—vadere ad qm (to call on him, C.).

GOAD, s. stimulus (e. g. stimulo tardos increpare boves, Tibull.).

GOAD, v. || PROPRI. stimulo fodere or lacessere qm (e. g. an ox, bovem; || IMPROPR. stimulo boves increpare, poet.). || IMPROPR. stimulare qm or cs animum. Jn. stimulare ac pungero qm.—stimulus fodere qm (e. g. C. Phil. 2, 34, 86).—stimulus ci admovere (C., L.).—animum stimulis cs rei concitare (C.).—Incitare qm ad qd stimulis cs rei (all these expressions [except stimulis fodere] may be taken in a bad sense, like 'goad,' or in a good one, like 'to spur.' In a bad sense if to goad, an adj. may be added, acres, acriter, acerrimi, &c.). Jn. incitare et stimulare; stimulare et excitare; accendere et stimulare (see INCITE). Ss lacere, vexare (e. g. res malæ lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, C.) or pungero, but these not in the sense of goading to aith. The people had been goaded to rage by aith, cs rei stimulis plebs furebat (L.). Goaded by aith, stimulis cs rei concitatus, incitatus, furens, &c.

GOAL, mēta (the pillar at the end of the Roman Circus, round which the runners, &c. turned; also used impropr.; e. g. at the end of the race, it is principally poet.; e. g. metam tenere, V. The poets also use it fig. for the g. of life, met. vitæ or ævi or ultima, &c.; so too Varr. R. R. 1, 3, a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas).—calx (in Seneca's time, creta; the chalked line in the Circus that served for the starting and winning post; but as opp. carceres, it is 'the winning-post,' and used fig. C.). To reach the g., ad calcem pervenire (with an ut dicitur) or decurrere (both C.; impropr.); and when this (g.) is reached, ad quam [sc. calcem; al. quem] quum sit decursum (C. Tusc. 1, 8, 15): when the g. is reached, decurso spatio: to reach aby to the starting-post when he had almost reached the g., qm (ad carceres) a calce or ab ipsâ [al. ipso] calce revocare (impropr.): to have reached the g. of one's hopes, summam voti sui consecutum esse. 'To reach the g. (impropr.) may also be translated without a fig., ad finem venire or pervenire. || Starting-post, vid. || Final purpose, see PROPOSE.

GOAT, caper (g. t. for g.; as opp. capra, it is a he-g.).—hircus (an old he-g.).—hædus (a young one): a small he-g., hædulus (Juv. 11, 65): the adj. are, hircinus. hædinus: a wanton he-g., caper libidinosus (propr. poetic).—homo libidinosus (fig. of a debauchee). To stink like a g., hircum olere.

GOAT-HERD, caprarius.

GOAT-SKIN, pellis hircina or caprina.—pellicula hædina (of a young goat).

GOATISH, hircosus (in smell).—caprinus only = 'goat,' as used adj. in goat-skin, &c.; hircinus is either this, or, in a bad sense, of the smell; hircinæ alæ (Plaut.). To have a g. smell, hircum olere. || Lufu! vid.

GOBBLE UP, absorbere (e. g. cakes, placentas [al. absorbere], H.).—exsorbere (opp. to gustare, as a far weaker expression; C. impropr.).—vorare. devorare. See SWALLOW UP. Not merely to taste aith but to g. it all up, non modo gustare sed etiam absorbere (C.; but fig.). || To make the noise of the turkey-cock, ciccure (Auct. Carm. de Phil. 24).

GOBLER. See GLUTTON.

GO-BETWEEN, internuncius (messenger between two parties).—leno (fem. lena, a pander; also g.-b. in other bad actions).—conciliator, f. conciliatrix, cs rei (who by his management of the parties effects aith; e. g. in making a match, nuptiarum).—intercessor (as interceder; either to prevent or effect aith; also in money transactions, &c.; post-Aug.).—proxenēta (προξενήτης) or pure Lak, pararius (in buying and selling, and other money transactions; post-Aug.).—sequester, fem. sequestra (post-Aug. in this sense; e. g. inter patres et plebem publica grætie sequester, C.).

GOBLIN. See CUR.

GOBLIN. See DEMON.

GOD, Deus (God as the Supreme Being; a definite god, and a particularly distinguished god-like person).—numen, usually numen divinum (lit. the nod, the powerful will, the might of God; then also the Deity himself, as far as he shows his majesty and power effectually).—divus for deus was obsolete in the gold. age, and used only in prayers, as L. 7, 26, 4.—The gods, dii. divi. cœlestes (poet. cœlites and cœlicolæ).—superi (propr. the higher gods, as opp. to the inferi; i. e. the lower, or those in the infernal regions): the gods of the first rank, dii majorum gentium: the gods of the second rank, dii minorum gentium: the gods of a house, lares, penates. To place aby among the gods, qm ad deos immortales benevolentia famæque tollere; qm in cœlum famâ ac voluntate tollere; qm benefi-

clorum memor in consilio cœlestium collēco (of individuals, fm private gratitude, esteem, &c.; see C. Cat. 3, 1, 2; N. D. 2, 24, 64; Off. 3, 5, 25); qm in deorum numerum referre; qm inter deos referre; qm consecrare (by a decree of state, to pronounce holy, or to make a god of aith; to call God to witness, Deum testari: for God's sake (I entrust you), Deum testans: for God's sake! (as an exclamation of astonishment), pro deum fidem! (with us, Dei; see Zumpt, § 361): by the gods, per deos: so help me, God! ita me Deus adjūvet, amet! May God punish me! Deus me perdat! great, almighty God! (as an exclamation of astonishment and excited feeling), maxime Juppiter! proh Juppiter! (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 17): God have mercy on me! (as an exclamation of anxiety and fear), faveas mihi! (see O. Met. 6, 327): in God's name! quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! (as an introductory form); per me licet, nihil impedit, non moleste patiar (as a sign of consent or approval); by God's assistance, Deo annuente (if God allow it); Deo adjuvante (by the help of God); ducente Deo (under the leading and protection of God): to begin aith in reliance upon God (with his help), ope divinâ qd aggrēdi: God grant it! faxit Deus! utinam Dii ita faxint! utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat! God grant his blessing! Deus approbet! dii approbent! May God grant you his blessing, annuat Deus nutum numenque suum conatui tuo (aft. L. 7, 30, extr.): unless some god help us, nisi quis nos deus resperxit (see C. Att. 1, 16): would to God that &c., utinam (with subj.; 'not' aft. utinam is nē): that may God avert or prevent! quod Deus prohibeat! quod omen Deus avertat! ne id Deus sinat or siverit! God forbid! (as a strong negation), minime vero! nihil minus! thank God! gratia debetur Deo! *Deo habenda est gratia!

GOD-CHILD, *cujus baptismo sponsor interfui.

GOD-DUGHTER, *puella, cujus baptismo sponsor interfui.

GODDESS, dea (diva, antiquated). See GOD.

GODFATHER, sponsor (Tert. Bapt. 18). To be aby's g., *cs baptismo sponsorem interesse. A present fm a g., *donum in baptisim memoriam datum.

GODHEAD. See DEITY, DIVINITY.

GODLESS. See IRRELIGIOUS.

GODLIKE. See DIVINE, adj.

GODLINESS. See PIETY, HOLINESS.

GODLY. See HOLY.

GODMOTHER, *quæ cs baptismo sponsor interfui.

GODSEND, qd, quod se velut cœlo demissum ostendit (of what appears at a moment of great need, L. Fabiana acies).—quod virgula divina, ut alunt, suppetitur. Aith seems a g., qd nescio quod non fortuitum sed divinum videtur (C. Fam. 7, 5).

GODSHIP. See DIVINITY.

GODSON. See GODCHILD.

GODWIT, *scopolap ægœcephala (Linn.).

GOGGLE, distorquere oculos.

GOGGLE-EYED, distorti oculis.

GOGGLE-EYES, distorti oculi.

GOING, itio (as the act).—itus (as the state).—ambulatione (a walking).—reditio, reditus (a going away or back; the former as the act, the latter as the state).—inaccessus and ingressus denote the manner of g., the gait.

GOITRE, struma (Cels.). To have g.'s, affici tumidie gutturibus.

GOLD, a aurum: rough, unworked g., aurum rude, infectum: wrought g., aurum factum: spun g., a web of g., aurum netum (Alcim. Avit. 8, 36): coined g., aurum signatum: solid, masey g., aurum solidum: pure g., aurum purum: (made) of g., aureus; ex auro factus: overlaid with g., auratus: adorned with g., auro distinctus: worked with g., auro intextus (both, e. g. of cloth). To be made of g. (fig. i. e. g. to be very rich), divitiis abundare; (more strongly), superare Crassum divitiis (Cic. Att. 1, 4, extr.): a vein of g., vena auri: a bar or wedge of g., later aureus: a grain of g., auri mica or granum: a leaf of g., bractea auri (poet.): a small leaf of g., *bractella auri: a plate of g., lamina auri: to plate with g., laminâ inaurare: interwoven with g., auro intextus: the art of embroidering in g., *ars auro pingendi: a garment embroidered in g., vestis auro intexta or distincta (interwoven with g. or with golden spangles, or the like, attached; the latter was also vestis Phrygonia, Plin. 8, 48, 74): a refiner of g., auri coctor (Inscript.): a river whose sands roll g., flumen, quod aurum vehit (see Curt. 8, 9, 18): that bears g., aurum vehens (of rivers; see Curt. 8, 9, 18; *aurifer is poet.); also auro fertilis (e. g. flumen): to shine with g.,

aur nitēre: a mass of *g.*, auri massa or glebula (Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 3). — Paov. You may trust him with untold *g.*, dignus est, quicum (abl.) in tenebris mices (i. e. he would not deceive you even in the dark): all is not *g.* that glitters, fronti nulla fides.

GOLD (as adj.). see GOLDEN: a *g.* thread, filum aureum: *g.* threads (pl.), aurum netum (spun *g.*, Alcim. Ant. 6, 36): a *g.* colour, aurum in aurum inclinatū: of a *g.* colour, colore in aurum inclinato (of a *g.*-like colour); aurātus, aureolus (that looks as if overlaid with *g.*): a *g.* fish, piscis auratus, auri coloris piscis. ²⁰² The *g.* fish is of the genus Cyprinus. A country that contains *g.* mines, regio auri ferax (Afr. Curt. 8, 9, 15): *g.* coin, aureus or aureolus (with and without nummus): a *g.* mine, auri fodina; metallum auri or aurarium; auraria, orum (sc. metalla); auri-fodinae; aurarie.

GOLD-BEATER, bracteator. bractearius (late).

GOLD BROCADE, vestis auro distincta, vestis auro intexta (cloth in wch *g.* is inwoven, Curt. 3, 3, 13; 9, 7, 11).—vestis Phrygionia (in wch *g.* is embroidered, Plin. 8, 48, 74).

GOLD-COAST, ora auri or auri fertilis.

GOLD-DRAWER. See GOLD-BEATER.

GOLD-DUST, pulvis aureus (dust of gold, and like gold, t).—pulvis aurosus (like gold; Pallad. 1, 5, 1, ed. Sehneid.).

GOLDEN, aureus (prop. and fig.).—ex auro factus or fabricatus (only prop., made of gold).—aureolus (mostly fig., = eximius, egregius, i. e. excellent, e. *g.* a speech, a writing).—auri colore (of the colour of gold).—auri coloris.—colore in aurum inclinato (having a shade of gold; of *g.* hue): the *g.* age, etas aurea: the *g.* mean, aurea mediocritas: to bear *g.* fruit (fig.), bonam frugem ferre (Liv. 2, 1): a *g.* pheasant, phasianus pictus (Linn.): having *g.* locks, flavus: *g.* locks or hair, coma or (of men) caesaries flava (t): of *g.*-yellow, flavus, fulvus, rufus (see YELLOW).

GOLDEN-EYE, *anas clangula (Linn.).

GOLDEN-ROD, *solidago (the common *g.*-r., *sol. virgaurea, Linn.).

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, *chrysosplenium (Linn.).

GOLDFINCH, carduelis (*fringilla carduelis, Linn.).

GOLDSMITH, aurifex. aurarius (sc. artifex, in Inscr.).—vascularius (one that makes golden vessels, as bowls, &c.; Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54). *G.*'s scales, statēra auraria (Varr.) or aurificis (C.).

GOLD-WIRE, filum aureum (a single thread).—*aurum in fila ductum (gold drawn out into wire).

GOLDY-LOCKS, *chrysocōma (Linn.).

GONDOLA, navis cubiculata (Sen. Benef. 7, 20, 3).—navis thalamēgos (Suet. Cal. 52).

GONDOLIER, magister navis cubiculatæ or thalamēgi.

GOOD, s. bonum (*g.* t.).—honestum (moral *g.*): to do much *g.*, multa bene facere (to do many *g.* actions).—de multis bene mereri (to lay many under an obligation to oneself): to do *g.* to *ab.*, ci bene or benigne facere. conferre in qm beneficia (much, multa). A person does me much *g.*, optime qs meretur de me: to return *g.* for *g.*, similibus beneficiis beneficia pensare: to return *g.* for evil, maleficia beneficia pensare: to return or requite *g.* with evil, beneficia malefactis pensare: to turn athy to *g.*, qd in bonum vertere (to turn to one's advantage; e. *g.* detrimentum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 73, Held.). || Good; i. e. advantage, commodum (advantage).—utilitas (use, profit, &c.).—salus (welfare): for my *g.*, the *g.* of the state, &c., e re meā; e republicā (also by the dat.; e. *g.* to give up one's private feelings for the *g.* of the state, studium reipublice dimittere; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 8; so with dare, tribuere, &c.): to be for the *g.* of *ab.*, e re cs esse; ci prodesse or utile esse; qm juvare. || The public good, commune commodum. communis utilitas. bonum publicum. reipublice commoda. respublica (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 46).—salus communis or reipublice (the common welfare): to have the public *g.* in view, to consult for or promote it, communi commodum inservire; communi utilitati servire; salutem reipublice consulere; rem publicam juvare; orationum commoda or communi utilitati prospicere: to endeavour to promote the public *g.*, reipublice salutem suscipere: to look only to the public *g.*, considering one's own interests as secondary, ad communem fructum referre omnia; reipublice commoda privatis necessitatibus habere potiora. || Athy good and excellent of wch you pa' take, bonum: the greatest *g.*, summum bonum; u timum or finis bonorum: earthly *g.*, s. externa bona; res externæ or humanæ.

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2) A possession, property, usually in plur., *g.*'s: bona; fortunæ (*g.*'s of fortune), bona ac fortunæ: stolen *g.*'s, res furtivæ; or pl. res furtivæ or furtivæ. See PROPERTY. A receiver of stolen *g.*'s, qui subtrahat res (sacras, &c. or pecunias) ex his qui subtraxerint, suscepi (Cod. Just.). || Goods (wares, &c.), merces; see WARES. To take out so much and return it in *g.*, qd exhaurire et merces remittere (Plin. 6, 24, 26). Dry *g.*, prps *merces, quæ ad ulnam venduntur.

GOOD, adj. bonus (*g.* t. in a physical and moral sense, but not so extensive as the English word 'good,' since we cannot translate 'a good wind,' ventus bonus, but secundus ventus; 'a good disposition,' not bonus animus, but benignus animus; also of 'a good light,' tabulas in bono lumine collocare).—jucundus, suavis, dulcis (pleasant, agreeable, of that wch affects the sense, as smell, taste, &c.; also, for athy, ci rei or qd).—probus (that is as it ought to be, in a physical and moral view; e. *g.*, silver, colour, &c.; then an artist, person, ability).—sanctus (morally *g.* fr a principle of piety).—opimus (rich, fat, prop. and fig.; campus, L.; habitus corporis, C.).—commodus (serviceable, convenient, *g.* in its kind; e. *g.*, silver, health; also of persons, e. *g.*, a *g.* sort of a person, well-disposed).—opportunus (convenient, well fitted or suited, first, of time and place; then also of persons; e. *g.* well suited to athy; also for athy, ad qd).—prosper, secundus (conformable to one's wish, favorable; e. *g.* ventus secundus).—utilis (serviceable, useful; for athy, ci rei).—salutaris (wholesome, e. *g.* remedium; for athy, ci rei). Jx. utilis et salutaris.—honestus (morally *g.*, honorable).—simplex (unassuming; guileless).—benignus (kind; charitable fr inclination and goodness of heart).—integer (opp. vitiatum, gone; of fruits). *G.* food, cibi suaves or jucundi (pleasant to the taste); cibi conquistati or lauti (equiely *g.*): a *g.* house, domicilium bonum or commodum: to have a *g.* house, bene or commodum habitare: a *g.* (paved) road, via trita: a *g.* (fertile) field, *g.* soil, aer ferax or fertilis; solum ferax or fertile: a *g.* pasture, pascuum herbis abundans; pascuum pecori aliendo bonum: a *g.* harvest, messis frugifera (poet.), or optima: a *g.* year (for fruit, &c.), annus frugifer; annus frugibus locuples (poet.); *annus magni proventus: this is a *g.* year, magnum provenum frugum fructuumque annus hic attulit (Afr. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1). *G.* times, tempora bona or felicia (prosperous); anni frugibus locupletēs (fruitful years, poet.): a *g.* climate, bonum cælum: a *g.* air, aer purus, tenuis, salubris (not bonus): *g.* weather, idonea tempestas (with ref. to a particular purpose; e. *g.* a voyage; but we find bona et certa tempestas, and settled weather; C. Qu. Fr. 2, 2, extr.).: a *g.* hand, compositissima et clarissima literæ: in *g.* taste, purus (e. *g.* ornatus, Q.). Hortensius's memory was so *g.*, that &c., erat Hortensio memoria tanta, ut &c.: a *g.* physician, medicus arte insignis; a *g.* soldier, miles bello bonus; miles fortis ac strenuus: a *g.* statesman, a soldier, bonus pace belloque: *g.* eyes, *g.* sight, oculi acres et acuti: to have *g.* eyes, bene or acriter vidēre; oculos acres et acutos habēre. My *g.* friend! (in a cordial address to a stranger), o bone! sodes: a *g.* friend of mine, mihi amicus; amicus meus (not bonus amicus; i. e. a *g.* friend in the real sense of the words): a *g.* (= considerable) part, bona pars: a *g.* (= considerable) while, aliquantum temporis: to have a *g.* (= sound) sleep, satis arte dormire: in a *g.* manner, see WELL: to be *g.*, præstare: to be *g.* to *ab.*: see KIND. *G.* morning, night, &c.; see the subit.—to make athy *g.* again, qd sanare (to make sound, as it were; e. *g.* scelus); sarcire qd (to patch up, as it were, to mend, an injury, act of injustice, &c., detrimentum acceptum); reconcinnare (to mend, as it were, repair; e. *g.* detrimentum acceptum): to make much worse what cannot be made *g.* again, en, quæ sanari non possunt, exulcerare: to think athy *g.*, probare, comprobare qd (*g.* i. to approve of it); ci rei adicere album calculum (to give one's approval to a thing); to approve of or assent to athy; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5): athy does me *g.*, qd suaviter me afficit. || Good; i. e. correct, of style; see PURE (of language).

|| Good for: to be *g.* for athy, utilem esse ci rei, or ad qd; idoneum esse ad qd; bonum esse ci rei, ad qd; aptum esse ad qd; usui esse ad qd: not to be *g.* for, non utilem, or inutilem esse, ad qd: to be *g.* for nothing, nihili esse; nullius pretii esse: a *g.*-for-nothing fellow, homo nequam; homo nihili: a thorough *g.*-for-nothing fellow, homo nequissimus.—(Of medicine): to be *g.* for athy, utilem esse ci rei or ad qd; salutarem or salubrem esse ad qd; prodesse ad qd; efficacem esse ci rei

(e. g. for cracked lips, laborum fissuris; all Plin.); bene facere ad qd (e. g. ad capitis dolorem, Scrib. Larg.).

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES:—To put a g. face on a thing, see FACE. Every body does what is g. in his own eyes, ipsa olera olla legit (Plaut. Prov.). By g. luck, forte fortuna. It was my g. luck to, mihi contigit ut. To give aby as g. as he brings, par pari respondere. To make g. (a promise), see FULFILL. To promise what you can't make g., frustra polliceri qd. When he was as g. as condemned and executed, quum pro damnato mortuoque esset: he as g. as says it, though he no where states it in so many words, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit, idem valent.

GOOD, interj. bene agis! bene facis or fecisti! (to express approbation of conduct).—bene habet! non repugno! non impedio! (be it so; I make no objection to it).—satis est! (enough!)—dictum puta! teneo (I understand; you need not say any more; said by one to whom a commission is given).—ponamus; demus hæc (granted; be it so; of a person who grants something on which he is going to found an objection).—in this sense, nempe is also used (e. g. C. N. D. 3, 39, 93, atque idem etiam vota dicitis suscipi oportere. Nempe singuli vota, &c., good! but now sometimes one man makes a vow, sometimes another. Sed effugi insidias; perripui Apenninum; nempe in Antonii congressum colloquium veniendum est, good! ['so far well,' or 'be it so,'] but I must still &c. Pr. Intr. il. 153, dicit)—recte (a form of courteous assent; e. g. is mihi dixit se Athenis me expectaturum, ut mecum decederet. Recte, inquam; quid enim dicerem? C.).

GOOD FRIDAY, dies per Christi mortem sacrata. GOOD-HUMOURED, remissus (opp. severus).—hilaris (cheerful, opp. tristis, severus).—festivus (full of cheerful humour).—alacer, also with animo (ready and disposed to acting, lively, opp. languidus): g-h. and gay, alacer et lætus.

GOODLINESS. See BEAUTY, ELEGANCE.

GOOD LUCK. See 'good FORTUNE.' GOOD-NATURED, bonitas (g. t., goodness).—(animi) benignitas (kindness, &c.).—facilitas or facilis et humanitas. comitas et facilitas. comitas facilitasque. mens facilis. mores faciles (of general readiness to oblige, &c.).—suavitas (morum).

GOOD-NATURED, comes. benignus. facilis. suavis. SYN. in KIND. To be g.-n. to aby, leni ingenio esse in qm: benigne or comiter qm tractare; plurimum benivolis in qm conferre.

GOODNESS, bonitas (g. t., of g., physical or moral): g. of heart, probitas; simplicitas: natural g. of heart, natura: bonitas; also naturalis bonitas (e. g. perpetua naturalis bonitas, Np. Att. 9, 1). Have the g. to &c., quæro. oro. obsecro (I beg or beseech you. When thus used as forms of courtesy, they are usually inserted after the first or second word).

GOODS, bona, orum. (pl. adj.). See PROPERTY, POSSESSIONS.

GOOD-WILL, benevolentia. See KINDNESS. || To buy the g.-w. of (a retiring tradesman), &c., *pretio soluto paciscor a qo, ut me emptoribus suis (or iis, qui ejus operâ utantur, if an artizan) commendet. To give aby one's g.-w., *qm emptoribus meis (or iis, qui operâ meâ utantur) commendo.

GOOSE, anser: a little g., anserculus: a fat g., anset pinguis, bene saginatus: 'goose,' as adj., anserinus.

GOOSE-BERRY, *ribes grossularia (Linn.). GOOSE-GRASS, *galium aparine (Linn.). GOOSE-QUILL, *penna anserina.

GORE, cruor.—sanguis concretus.

GORE, v. trajicere. transferre. confodere. transfigere. confingere. transverberare (e. g. venabulo).—percutere.—cornu ferire (V.; with the horn).

GORGE, || Throat, gullet, vid. || In architecture, cymatium (κυματίον); or, pure Lat., unda. In mod. architecture, the cymatium Doricum, Ital. cavetto, is distinguished fm cymatium Lesbium, Ital. cimasa.

GORGE, fm To DEVOUR (prop.).: to g. oneself with, or be gorged with, see 'GLUT oneself with.'

GORGEOUS. See MAGNIFICENT, SPLENDID.

GORGEOUSLY. See MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY.

GORGEOUSNESS. See MAGNIFICENCE, SPLENDOR.

GORMANDIZE, heluari. luxuriose vivere.

GORMANDIZER. See GLUTTON.

GORMANDIZING, heluatio.—ingluviæ (Ter., H.—ingluviæ atque voracitas, Eutrop.).

GORSE, *ulex Europæus (Linn., the common furze).

GOSHAWK, *falco palumbarius (Linn.).

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GOSLING, anserculus.

GOSPEL, || The whole Christian doctrine, *evangelium.—'doctrina or præcepta Jesu Christi. To preach the g., evangelizare (Aug. C. D. 18, 31): a preacher of the g., evangelizator (Eccl.). || A gospel (e. g., St. John's), *vita Jesu ab Joanne proposita (lit. the life of Jesus, by St. John): a section of such a narrative (as read in the communion service), *lectio evangelica. || IMPROPR. To take a thing that is told him for g., facillime ad credendum induci (i. e. habitually): to take a thing for g., qd cupidius credere (L., with ref. to the hasty belief); *qd tale esse credere, quale falsum esse non possit; or ci rei ita assentiri, ac si (or quasi) tale fuerit, quale falsum esse non possit (with ref. to firmness of belief, aft. C. Acad. 2, 19, 57).

GOSSIP, s. homo garrulus.—loquax (that talks much).—vulgator (publisher of news, &c., O.).—famigerator (Com., a malicious talkative fellow).—rumigerulus (late; Ammian).—combybo (lit. a bottle-companion).—compotior, sodalis (companion). Fem. garula. *vulgatrix. *famigeratrix. || Idle talk, sermo, sermones (talk).—*sermones falsi or improbi or aniles (i. e., old women's talk). garrulus. confabulatio: foolish or idle g., rumusculi imperitorum hominum. To have a g. with aby, fabulari or confabulari cum qo: to have a g. together, fabulari inter se. sermones cedere (Λόγους κείνους): I often have a g. with aby, cum qo fabulari insuurrans ac præbens invicem aures (Suet. C. 22). || God-father or god-mother, vid.

GOSSIP, v. || To chat, vid.; and GOSSIP, s. To g. about a thing, divulgare. effutire foris (SYN. in DIVULGE). To g. about aby, or aby's affairs, qm differe rumoribus (maliciously): a gossiping sel or party, sessiuncula (C. Fin. 5, 20, 56). A gossiping town, urbs sermonum avida: I should like to g. with you longer, cupiebam (in a letter) plura garrire.

GOSSIPING, s. famigeratio (Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 66).

See GOSSIP, s.

GOURD, cucurbita. To scoop out g.'s, and use them for cups, bottles, *cucurbitas excavare atque pro poculis, lagēis, &c. uti (aft. Cæs. B. G. 2, 86, fin.).

GOURMAND, cuppes (Plaut.).—helluo.—homo fastidii delicati.—*cuppediorum studiosus.

GOUT, arthritis (ἀρθρίτις, med. t. t., of the modern and ancients), or, pure Latin, morbus articularis or articularis, or dolor (dolores) artuum or articulum (pain in the joints).—chiragra (g., in the hands).—podagra morbus (ποδάγρα, if in the legs, as complaint).—podagrae or pedum dolores (as pain).—*gonagra (t. t. in the knees). Subject to the g., arthriticus: podagricus (if in the feet): aby has the g., artus cs laborant: to suffer much fm the g., magnos articulum dolores habere (g. t.): to be tormented by a fit of the g., maximis podagrae doloribus cruciari; podagrae doloribus ardere: to suffer so much fm the g., that &c., tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut &c.: to get the g., in podagra morbum incidere: to bring on the g., podagram creare: one who suffers fm the g., podagricus (ποδαγρικός), or, pure Lat., pedibus æger.

GOUTY, arthriticus. podagricus. pedibus æger [SYN. in GOUT].

GOVERN, v. TRANS. || To lead; to rule, imperare, imperare ci. cs esse imperatorem. imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the command of aby or a thing).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (to exercise an unlimited control over aby; esply, impropr., of inanimate and abstract subjects).—præesse ci or rei (to be placed over aby, or at the head of a thing). To g. a state, civitatem regere. imperium tractare (to be the ruler, esply with ref. to royal or imperial authority); regnare (with collateral notion of arbitrary rule); rempublicam regere or moderari; reipublicæ præesse; clavum reipublicæ or imperii, or simply imperium tenere; ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedere (to stand or be at the helm); to g. a town, urbem imperio regere: to be governed by aby, imperio cs teneri; teneri in cs ditione et potestate; imperium cs sustinere; se regi a qo pati (to allow oneself to be governed). || IMPROPR. To be master of a thing, imperare ci rei. moderari ci rei (to moderate, to hold in check; e. g., to g. one's tongue, linguæ or orationi): not to be able to g. a thing, impotentem esse cs rei (e. g. ire); to g. oneself, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; one's anger, iram reprimere: to g. one's passions, &c., cupiditatibus imperare (opp. servare); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere. We are governed by our passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind g.'s the body, animus regit corpus: to be governed by ambition,

ambitione teneri. || *As grammatical term*; jungi or conjungi (cum) qd re (i. e., to have a certain case or mood after it; e. g., potior governa the abl. case, potior jungitur, conjungitur (cum) ablativo).—recipere qd (with regard to the government of words by conjunctions).—‘ut’ governs the subj., ‘ut’ jungitur subjunctivo, or ‘ut’ recipit subjunctiva; ‘ut’ facit poni subjunctivos (all in Gramm.).

GOVERNABLE, qui regi potest (propr. and improp.); see *Sen. de ira*, 2, 15, extr. See TRACTABLE, &c.

GOVERNANCE or GOVERNING. See GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNESS, educatrix.—magistra. rectorix. gubernatrix (g. t. for a female teacher).

GOVERNMENT, || *The governing*, gubernatio. moderatio (e. g. reipublicæ).—administratio (the administration, power of carrying on, e. g. belli, war).—procuratio (the administration of business during the absence of abey, e. g. alienorum bonorum).—functio (office or duty devolving on abey).—auctoritas (authority or command of a superior, with ref. to the obedience of an inferior).—summa Imperii. rerum dictu. principatus. tyrannia; see COMMAND. || *As state of ruling*, potestas. dominatio. regnum (see DOMINION, DOMINATION). To be under the g. of others or another, alieni arbitrii esse: to have the g. of, see TO GOVERN: to assume or seize the g., rerum potiri; imperium or regnum or dominatum or tyrannidem occupare: not to submit to abey's g., cs imperium detractare; cs nutum ditionemque respicere: to offer the g. to abey, ci regnum deferre; ci regnum ac diadema deferre (*H. Od.* 2, 2, 22); imperium or regnum ci tradere: to live under a just and lenient g., justo et miti imperio regi: to submit to the g. of abey, se sub cs potestatem subicere (*Auct. Herenn.* 2, 31, init.). || *The seat of government*, *curia reipublicæ: the form of g., imperii or reipublicæ forma; reipublicæ ratio or status (i. e., the peculiar constitution of the state); reipublicæ species (the peculiar kind of g.): the system of g., or on wch it is carried on, *imperiū tenendi or reipublicæ administrandæ ratio: at the expense of g., sumptu publico or publice: on the part of the g., consilio publico; publice: an absolute g., *civitas in quâ summa imperii apud unum est: a representative or constitutional g., *civitas, quæ convocandis ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisq; ex illorum arbitratu legibus popularem quandam formam induit. || IMPROPR. || *The g. of one's passions*, tongue, &c., see CONTROL, s. || *The members, collectively taken, constituting the government*, *qui præpositi sunt toti reipublicæ administrandæ. *qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis. *rerum publicarum curatores.

GOVERNOR, || *Ruler, commander*, vid. || *Of a province*, præfectus or præses or rector or procurator provincie (g. II., the three last, time of Empp.).—proconsul. præproptor (in the time of the republic; the former, if the command of an army was attached to it).—satrapes. satrapa. satraps (σατράπης, amongst the Persians). The g. of Gaul, for the time being, quicumque Galliam obtinet (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 35): to be the g. of a province, provincie præsidem esse; provincie præesse or præfectum esse; or præpositum esse; provinciam obtinere: to make abey g. of a province, qm provincie præficere or præponere; qm rectorem provincie imponere (silo. age). || *Tutor*, vid.

GOWN, vestis (g. t.; also collectively, for the whole dress).—indumentum (any garment that was put on and not thrown over another dress).—stola. palla (garment of a Roman lady; ~~the~~ the stola, worn over the tunica, reached to the ankles or feet, and was fastened by a girdle round the waist, leaving broad folds above the breast; the palla was thrown over the stola).—cycas (a dress of a Roman lady, on great occasions; but it must not be compared with the modern dress of women).—vestis muliebris. vestimentum muliebre (women's dress in general). A g. to wear in the house, vestitus domesticus; vestis domestica: a best g., *vestis sollemnium dierum; vestis seposita: silk g., serica, orum; bombycina, orum: a silk g., bombycina vestis (Plin.); serica vestis (ib.). a coloured g., vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor: to make a g., vestem facere: a morning g., vestis domestica (i. e., house dress, in general). || *The gown of peace*, toga (opp. arma).—vestis forensis.

GRABBLE. See TO GROPE. TO SPRAWL. GRACE, || *Beauty*, gratia, charm; e. g., in the manner of representing althg; of style; see C. 10, 1. 65, and 96).—pulchritudo. venustas. forma. species (SYN. in BEAUTY).—elegantia (g., as consisting in tasteful selection).—decor (poet.; e. g., Tibull., O.: and post-

Aug. prose, epi in Q.)—lepos (g. in words, style, speech, conversation; see *Herz. S. Cat.* 25, 5, p. 130).—venus (charm, &c.; not C.). Refined g., exulta quadam elegantia (Q.); subtilis venustas: a peculiar g., proprius decor (Q.): female g., muliebris venustas; g. and fullness of expression, suavitas dicendi et copia: to have a natural g. in conversation, &c., natus quidam lepos in quo est. G.'s of style, dicendi veneres: meretriciosus g.'s of style, lenocinia (Q. *Præf.* 8, 26; opp. ornamenta): the g. of the Attic dialect, gratia sermonis Attici: studied g., venustas in gestu (*Auct. Her.* 3, 15, 16; too theatrical for an orator, opp. turpitudine): without g., insuavis; invenustus; injundus: full of g., suavitatis or jucunditatis plenus; venustate affluens. See GRACEFUL. || *Favour*, gratia. favor. beneficium; see FAVOUR. By the g. of God, *favente Deo; juvante Deo; *Dei beneficio (the first expressing 'favour'; the second, 'help'; the last, a benefit conferred). || *Pardon*, venia.—indulgentia (a particular favour or indulgence shown to abey, as *Suet. Vit.* 5, of a prince towards a favorite).—misericordia (mercy, pity).—impunitas (impunity offered to, or obtained by abey; see AMNESTY).—gratia (favour bestowed on abey). To sue for g., veniam delicti precari (with regard to a crime); veniam præteritum precari (for the past, e. g., on account of rebellion); suum periculum deprecari (in imminent danger, death, &c.): to obtain g., impetrare veniam. veniam invenire; fm abey, a qo; see PARDON, s. There is no more g. to be hoped, sublatæ est spes veniæ. || *Thanks*, vid. also laudes grateque (a prayer of praise and thanks). || *As title*; e. g. 'Your grace!' *Tu, vir generosissimè princeps (imperator) clementissimè clementia vestra! (the two last were used in addressing Roman Empp.; see *Generi Thes.*).—|| *Grace personified as a goddess*, Charis (Χάρις), or, pure Lat., Gratia: the Graces, Charites (Χαρίτες), or, pure Lat., Gratiae.

GRACE, v. || *To embellish*; to adorn, ornare. exornare. adornare. excolere. distinguere. vestire qd re (SYN. in ADORN). To g. a narrative, narrationem gratiâ et venere exornare: the things or objects that g. the life of man, res, quæ vitam instruunt: to g. althg by the mode of relating it, qd verbis exornare, or oratione exornare: to g. (e. g. a company) with one's presence, præsentia sua (of one) or frequentia (of several persons) ornare qm: to g. abey (= be an honour to him), honori, decori or ornamto esse: ci perhonorificum esse. || *To favour*, vid.

GRACEFUL, venustus (charming and captivating the senses).—lepidus (connected with λεπρός, propr. = light; hence of a light airy grace; lep. mores, Plaut.; dictum, *H.* In *Auct. Her.* lepidâ et concinna [opp. magna et pulchra] = prettinesses; petty g.'s of style that soon weary).—decorus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, epi the historians; not in this sense in C.).—elegans. concinnus et elegans. comptus. nitidus et comptus. bellus (SYN. in ELEGANT). Ss suavis. dulcis. To be g., habere suavitatem, conjunctum esse suavitatē: to be exceedingly g., mirificè esse suavitatē; affuere venustatē: to render g., ci rei venustatem afferre, or amenitatem suppeditare: a g. attitude, formosus habitus (e. g., in throwing a spear): a noble and g. exterior, ad dignitatem apposita species et forma: of a g. shape or form, formâ or specie venustâ (only of persons): a very g. female, mulier venustissima; mulier formâ or specie venustissima; mulier omnibus simulacris emendator (Petr. 126, 13): a g. delivery (of a speaker), suaviloquentia (C. *Brut.* 15, 58). See ELEGANT.

GRACEFULLY, venuste.—elegant (e. g. psallere, saltare; agere vitam or etatem; causam dicere).—decore. honeste; suaviter (SYN. in GRACEFUL). speciose (e. g. hasta speciosissime contorta, Q.). To speak g., quasi decore loqui; suavem esse in dicendo (the latter of an orator only); suaviter loqui (to speak in a sweet, persuasive manner): speaking g., suaviloquens (C. in *Gell.* 12, 2, &c., in wch passage *Gellius* is of opinion that *Seneca* is wrong in rejecting this word): to relate althg g., jucunde narrare: to write g., dulcissime scribere. See also ELEGANTLY.

GRACEFULNESS, venustus. gratia. dignitas (the last, of all that is capable of bestowing dignity).—decor, ôris († and post-Aug. prose). See GRACE. G. of attitude, formosus habitus.

GRACIOUS, propitius (propitious, favorable, of the gods, and, less emly, of superiors to their inferiors).—comis (courteous, affable to all alike).—humanus (mild, as a general virtue; fm cultivation, good-will to mankind, generally, &c.). IN. comis et humanus.—clemens (mild; remitting something of the severity arch

might justly have been expected; opp. severus, crudelis).
-lenis (mild, of him who, fm either real or pretended kindness of heart, avoids at any rate may be harsh, opp. vehemens, asper, acer). — *indulgens (indulgent, not severe; of one who readily excuses at length, though he disapproves of it, opp. acerbus et severus).* — *misericors (merciful, opp. durus).* JN. *clemens et misericors (opp. crudelis et durus).* — *benignus (kind, with ref. to the friendly feeling and the manifestation of it).* — *liberalis (acting with liberality).* A. *reception, *liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā qd excipitur et accipitur: to meet with a g. reception, benigne excipi.*

GRACIOUSLY, comiter, humane, clementer, leniter, benigne, liberaliter, indulgenter [SYN. in GRACIOUS]. JN. *benigne et liberaliter, benigne ac liberaliter. To receive or be received g., see 'GRACIOUS reception.'*

GRACIOUSNESS, benignitas animi, benevolentia, favor, voluntas, studium [SYN. in FAVOUR]. — *comitas (kind condescension).* — *humanitas, facilitas (SYN. in COURTEOUS).* The *g. of aby's reception, liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā qd excipitur et accipitur.*

GRADATION, gradus (degree; *g's: e. g. ætatis*). There are many *g's in athg*, in *qā re multi sunt gradus: in all the g's, whether of rank or age, in omni vel honoris vel ætatis gradu (C.)*: to have or admit of no *g's*, habere nullos gradus (cs rei). gradus (cs rei) non habere (both C.): *g's strictly defined; definite g's, distincti gradus* [Gr. gradatio = the rhetorical figure, ἀλυσή].

GRADUAL, *quasi gradatus, — *sensim et pedetentim progrediens (g. with ref. to progress; gradually increasing); but mly by paullatim with a suitable partec.* — *the g. decline of discipline, labens paullatim disciplina: the g. rise of the arts and sciences, *efflorescentes paullatim literæ artesque: in a g. manner, gradatim; gradibus: g. increase, progressio; towards athg, progressio ad qm rem facta: a g. descent or declivity, collis paulatim ad planitiem descendens: a g. ascent, collis leniter editus, or clementer assurgens: a country house is built on a g. ascent, villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit (Plin.).*

GRADUALLY, paullatim, sensim (represent gradual motion under the image of an imperceptible progress; paullatim, by little and little, opp. semel, at once; sensim, imperceptibly, opp. repente; C. Off. 1, 33. Suet. Tib. 11). — *gradatim, pedetentim (represent it under the image of a self-conscious progress; grad., step by step, like βάδνν, opp. cursim, saltuatim, &c.; pedetentim denotes at a foot's pace, opp. curru, equo, volatu, velis, Diod.). See 'by degrees' in DEGREE.*

GRADUATE, a. *academicus qd honore ornatus; *qui ad academicum qm gradum promotus est.

GRADUATE, v. [INTRANS.] *ad academicum qm gradum promoveri. [TRANS.] To mark with degrees, *qd in gradus dividere (grad., of the degrees of a circle; Manil. 1, 579).

GRAFT, s. surculus.

GRAFT, v. arborem inserere; also inserere only or surculum arbori inserere: to *g. a pear (on the stock of a wild pear)*, pirum bonam in pirum silvaticum inserere. [Gr.] arborem inoculare or arbori oculum inserere = to bud.

GRAFTING-KNIFE, *cultor insitoris.

GRAIN, s. A single seed of corn, granum (in all the meanings of the English word, e. g. of corn, salt, &c., but mica salis, oft. Plin. 22, 16, 14, does not mean 'grain', but 'a few grains', the former being always expressed by granum salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77). [C] Corn, vid. [The seed of any fruit, semen. *granum seminale. [A small particle; e. g. a g. of salt; see above. Often by aliquid with gen., or aliquis in agreement. Some g. of allowance, aliquid veniæ or aliqua ventia. Athg must receive a g. of allowance, dandum est aliquid ei rei: athg may receive some g. of allowance, est quatenus ei rei dari venia possit (C.): a g. of gold, auri granum. [The smallest weight, *granum. [The veins or fibres of inanimate bodies, vena (in metals, marble, trees, &c.). — *fibra (in plants).* — *meatus ligni (in wood); hence (improp.) 'agst the grain,' invitā Minervā, ut aiunt (C.). (or) (ast. hys definition) adversante et repugnante naturā. [To dye, dyē] in g., *fila singula (or fila ipsa nondum in-texta) colorare or inficere: hence a rogue in g., insignite imprubus; veterator (an old hand); *homo plane infectus vitilis (aff. C. Tusc. 3, 2; and Leg. 3, 13, 30); or trifureifer, &c., totus ex fraude factus. [Dyed or stained substance, e. g. of dark g., &c.; see COLOUR, DYE.*

GRAIN, v. (of wood) *marmor maculoso simile (413)

facere qd (like marble). — *venas or meatum ligni pingendo imitari (like wood).

GRAINY, or **GRAINED**. [Rough; see COARSE. — *marmor maculoso similis factus (of wood g. in imitation of marble). — *in similitudinem ligni cs pictus, variatus, &c. — *venosus (e. g. of a stone, lapis).*

GRAMMAR, ars grammatica or grammatica only (C. Fin. 3, 2, 5), or grammaticæ (as Q. 1, 4, 4), or mly grammatica, orum (the g., as art and science). — **ratio grammatica; ratio loquendi (as theory).* — **præcepta or leges grammaticorum (grammatical rules).* — **liber grammaticus or ad grammaticam rationem pertinens (a g.). To write an abt treatise on Latin g., de ratione Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, *gymnasium. *lyceum, schola publica (later).

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICAL, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICALLY, grammaticæ (also = g. correct, e. g. loqui, see Q. 1, 6, 27, in wch passage it is distinguished fm 'Latine loqui', i. e. to speak in accordance with the genius of the Latin language).

GRANARY, granarium (the barn of a farmer). — *horreum (a public magazine).* JN. *cella et horreum.* — *rei frumentariæ subsidium (a store, only resorted to in case of want or necessity).* Marcus Cato, the wise, called Sicily, the g. of our state, M. Cato sapiens cellam penariam republicæ nostræ Siciliam nominavit (cell. pen., the storeroom of a private house): Capua (is) the g. of the whole district of Campania, Capua cella et horreum Campani agri.

GRAND, grandis (with ref. to thoughts, and their expression; sublime, of poets, orators, &c. and their works). — *magnificus (elevated, lofty, &c. of style; and of things prepared on a magnificent scale, villæ, apparatus).* JN. *magnificus atque præclarus (e. g. dicendi genus).* — *magnificus et sumptuosus (on a g. scale, and at a great expense, e. g. funera).* — *amplius et grandis (e. g. orator).* — *excellens (elevated, with ref. to character).* — *admiratione dignus et magni ingenii (deserving admiration, and proving the existence of great ability in the author).*

GRANDAM. See GRANDMOTHER. [Matron, matrona.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, neptis: the husband of the *g.-d.*, progæner, neptis vir (Fest.): *great-g.-d.*, proneptia.

GRAND DUCHY, *magnus ducatus.

GRAND DUKE, *magnus dux.

GRANDEE, primus (one of the first of the people). — *primarius (one of the first, with ref. to rank and dignity).* — *patricius, nobilis or summo loco natus, generosus [SYN. in GENTLE].* — *generus clarus or illustis or insignis, generis dignitate conspicuus (of very noble descent, fm connexions, birth, power, credit, &c.).* Grandees, procæres (nobles, opp. commonalty); primores (the most influential).

GRANDEUR. See GREATNESS.

GRANDFATHER, avus (also with the addition of paternus, on the father's side; maternus, on the mother's): a wife's g., proscöcor: *g's brother, patruus magnus (Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 16, 15): g's sister, amita magna (Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, and Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10): great-g., proävus.*

GRANDILOQUENCE, magniloquentia (in C., not in a contemptuous sense; e. g. hexametrorum, Homeri; in L., of boastful g., 44, 15. [Gr.] Not grandiloquentia, wch Wyttenb. uses). — *grandis verborum (C.; but not in a contemptuous sense).* — *genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit (Q. 12, 10, 73).* — *tumidior sermo (L.).*

GRANDILOQUENT, grandilöquus, ut ita dicam (C.). — *magniloquus († or post-Aug. T. Agr. 27).* — *magnilöquo ore tumidus (O.).*

GRANDMOTHER, avia: the wife's g., proscöcor (Modestin. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6): *great-g.*, proavä (Suet. Cal. 10, and JCh.). PROV. To teach one's g. to suck eggs; see Egg.

GRANDSON, nepos: *great-g.*, pronöpos.

GRAND TURK, *imperator Turcicus.

GRANGE. See FARM, GRANARY.

GRANITE, *granites lapis (t. t.): red g., lapis syenites: a mass of g., *granites saxum.

GRANT, s. donatio (donation), or Crcl. with the verbs in TO GRANT. See CONCESSION, GIFT.

GRANT, v. [Bestow, &c., concedere (in consequence of a request or demand, opp. to refuse, εὐχρησθαι). — *permittere (fm confidence in a person, and liberality; opp. to forbidding, like ἐπιεικας; both imply that the person has the full right to bestow the thing in question).* — *indulgere (to grant something, which might*

property be withheld, fm evident forbearance, kindness, &c.; e. g. usum pecunie gratulatum cl... Indulst, Suet.; it is post-Aug., and rare in this sense.—*Iargiri (fm downy kindness, &c.). To g. aby his life, concedere vitam cl (Suet.); his request, concedere cs petitioni (C.); quod petit qs, dare; prestare, quod rogatur; cl petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere, quæ qs petit; also cs prebibus indulgere; qm vti compem facere (of a deity): not to g. it, cs preces recudiar; cl petenti deesse, non satisfacere: to g. permission: see ALLOW or PERMIT; forgiveness, pardon; see TO FORGIVE. || Admit in argument; see TO ADMIT = concede; and for 'take for granted,' see ASSUME (fm.). This being granted, quo concessio; quibus concessis: but even granting this, sed hoc ipsum concedatur. 'Granting that (he, she, it, &c.), may often be translated by ut (sit); and 'granting that... not,' by nē sit (or sit sance); but, even granting (or if I g.) this, you cannot, verum, ut ita sit, non potes, &c. (so, ut verum esset; quæ ut essent vera, &c.): even granting that pain is not the greatest of evils, yet surely it is an evil, nē sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est (C.). Granting that you cannot suppose Philip the equal of Hannibal, yet you will surely consider him equal to Pyrrhus, ne æquaveritis Hannibāli Philippum, Pyrrho certe æquabitur (L. 31, 7). Ste the perf. subj. it used alone; 'granting that he was considered so (a bad citizen) by others, yet when did you begin to look upon him in this light?' fuerit illis, tibi quando esse cepit? (C. Ferr. 1, 41: so ste the pres. Non possis [= 'even granting that you cannot, or 'you may not indeed be able'] oculis quantum contendere Lynceus, non tamen, &c., H. Ep. 1, 28). Ste fac [= 'suppose that; with inf.]. See SUPPOSE.*

GRANTEE, privilegiarius (post-Aug.).—*privilegiatus is without any ancient authority.—immunis (he who is exempt fm athg, e. g. fm paying taxes, &c.).*

GRANULATE, v. TRANS. in grana redigere.—*molis frangere (if by a mill). See also TO CRUSH.—|| INTRANS. *in grana redigi, formari.*

GRANULATION (in surgery), caro increscens (Cels.). *The loss will be repaired by g. fm the membrane itself, caro ab membrā ipsā incipit increscere, et replet id, quod vacuum est, inter ossa (Cels.).*

GRAPE, uva: a small g., parva uva: dried g., uva passa: a single g. or berry, acinus or acinum. *To dry g.'s in the sun, uvas in sole pandere: a g. is beginning to turn, uva varia fieri cepit: the g. never ripens, uva nunquam dulcedinem capit. racemus is the twig on wch the berries are hanging; hence poet. 'racemi' (pl.) is used either for the g. itself, or for a bunch of g.'s.*

GRAPE-SHOT, *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus: a volley of g.-s., 'ferrei secti grandio.

GRAPE-STONE, nucleus acini. nucleus vinaceus, or acinus only.—(pl.) vinacea, orum.

GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL, graphicus (very rare; graphicam in adscriptu efficere delectationem, Vitr.). *A g. description of athg, cs rei pæne sub aspectum subiectio; cs rei sub oculis subiectio. To give a g. description of athg, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (Aft. Gell.); qd pæne sub aspectum subicere; qd sub oculis subicere; rem constituere pæne ante oculos (C. Part. Or. 6, 20); totam rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere; or formam rerum ita exprimere verbis, ut cerni potius videatur quam audiri (Q.); or qd sic exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C.: the three last, of a lively dramatic description).*

GRAPHICALLY, graphice (Plaut., crepidula te graphice deest), or by Crcel., lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd. See 'to give a GRAPHIC description of'.

GRAPNEL, || A small anchor, see ANCHOR. || A hook for boarding vessels, see GRAPPLING-IRON.

GRAPPLE, s. an iron hook for boarding ships, see GRAPPLING-IRON. || Wrestler's hold or hug. See HUG.

GRAPPLE, v. || To grapple a ship, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere, or ex sua nave in hostium navem injicere (L. 21, 28).—ferreis manibus injectis navem religare (Cæs. B. C. 2, 6). To g. with and board, in hostium navem transcendere. || To seize fast hold of, velut hamis inunari ei rei (to be fixed to it as if with hooks, Col. 7, 10). To g. with aby, medium arripere qm (seize him by the waist, Ter.); completi qm (to g. in wrestling, Np. Epam. 2); luctari et congradi cum qd (improp., of grappling with an opponent in any contest; e. g., in

argument). When they grappled, quum sua complexa coluerunt membra tentati (†C.).

GRAPPLING-IRON, harpagones (L. 30, 10, who describes them as asseres ferreo unco prefixi; Curt., makes them = ferreæ manus, but distinguishes them fm corvi, 4, 2, 12).—ferreæ manus (Cæs.). To use the g.-i's, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere. ferreis manibus injectis navem religare.

GRASP, v. || To clutch, rapere. arripere qd (violently).—Involare in qd (improp., to fly upon athg for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it; e. g. in alienas possessiones).—prehendere (to seize upon athg, to hold it).—correre qd (to snatch at athg eagerly). To endeavour to g. athg, qd appetere manibus: to g. athg eagerly, avidè arripere qd. || INTRANS. To grasp at = endeavour to obtain (in a bad sense), affectare (e. g., at empire, regnum, L.; so dominationes, S. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 3, 17; not C.).—petere. appetere qd (to seek to obtain).—sectari. consectari (to pursue).—aucupari (to lie in wait for an opportunity of seizing athg).—manus afferre or adhibere ei rei (improp.; to stretch out one's hands for the purpose of taking possession; e. g. vectigalibus; alienis bonis). To g. at what does not belong to one, alienum appetere (Phædr.; et alieni appetens, S.). To g. at every, even the emptiest shadow of glory, omnes etiam umbras falsæ gloriæ consectari (C.).

GRASP, s.; see HOLD, s.; e. g., to come into aby's g., in manus cs venire: to rescue or snatch athg fm aby's g., qd e or ex manibus or ex faucibus cs eripere.

GRASS, gramen (g. t., esp'y if serving for fodder).—herba (young g., just shooting up; hence frequently graminis herba; t. e., fresh young g.; also = a blade of g.; see L. 1, 24. O. Met. 10, 87).—fœnum (cut and dried g., hay).—cæspes (turf); also a piece of soil dug up with the g. and its roots). A withered blade of g., festuca (kappos): a crown made of g., corona graminea: of the nature of g., gramineus: a seat covered with or made of g., sedile cæspite obductum (Aft. Plin. 17, 11, 16); sedile e or de cæspite vivo factum (Aft. O. Met. 5, 317); sedile gramineum (P. Æn. 8, 176): g. green, herbaceus; herbacei coloris; herbidus coloris: the colour of g., color herbaceus: made of g., gramineus: rich in g., graminosus; herbosus: grown over with g., gramineus; herboid: looking like g. (colour, &c.), herbaceus; viridis (green in general): to throw oneself on the g., se abdicere in herbā (not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28).

GRASS-CUTTER or MOWER, fœniscæ. qui fœnum secat.

GRASSHOPPER, gryllus.

GRASS-LOT, campus gramineus or herbosus († a place covered with g., or on wch g. is growing).—locus herboidus (a spot covered with g.; e. g. quidquid herbidus terreni erat extra murum, L. 23, 19, 14).—æquata loci herbidis plantis (seq. agri plan. C.). Ste gramen only may serve; as, prostrati in gramine molli.

GRASSY, herboidus.—gramineus, herbosus (abounding in g.; see GRASS): a g. soil, solum graminosum. ager graminosus.

GRATE, s. || A partition of iron bars, cancelli. clathri (the clathri were smaller; e. g., lattice-work in windows, doors, &c.; the wooden bars or iron rods composing them were perpendicular and horizontal; so that the openings were, of course, rectangular: in the cancelli one set of bars or rods was either perpendicular or oblique, the other set being arranged obliquely on these; so that the openings were not rectangular. The cancelli were used, e. g., in the Circus, and as partition rails, &c.; see Farr. R. R. 3, 3).—transenna (wire-work, so narrow as almost to prevent people fm looking through it; C. de Or. 1, 85, extr.; made like a g., cancellatim). || In a stove or fireplace, forax (see Schneider. Cat. R. R. 38, p. 102).

GRATE, v. TRANS. and INTRANS. || To wear athg by the attrition of a rough body, terere (to rub off).—conterere (to rub into small parts).—deterere (e. g. frumentum, squillam, &c.).—fricare (to scrape).—qd in pulverem conterere (to g. to dust).—terere qd in farinam (to meal, Plin. 34, 18, 50). To g. one's teeth, dentibus stridere (of a sick person, Cels. 2, 6; dentibus frendere i's 'to gnash the teeth'). || To furnish with a grate, clathrare (also written clatrare); cancellare (Srn. in GRATE). Grated, ad cancellorum or clathrorum speciem factus (see Farr. R. R. 3, 5, 4, made like gratings); clathratus; cancellatus (fitted up, respectively, with clathri or cancelli): a grated door, fores clathratæ. cancelli (a larger one, a grating): a grated window, fenestra clathrata; transenna (see in GRATE). || To offend by athg harsh, offendere. lædere. violare. pun gere. mordere (see TO OFFEND).

Alth g's agit my feelings, habeo ad rem quam offensionem atque fastidium. qd mihi offensionis est. vehementer mihi displicet qd: to *g. the ear*, aures or aurículas radere (Q. 3, 1, 3. Pers. 1, 107).

GRATEFUL, gratus (in both senses of the Eng. word, with dat. in the sense of 'agreeable'; with erga, adversus, in the sense of 'thankful'; where it seems to take the dat. in this sense, the dat. belongs rather to the verb: it is not certain whether in aliquem or in aliquo is right, since in me, it does not decide this [Krebs]; it is safer to use the acc.). — beneficiorum memor. Jn. memor gratusque. To be *g.*, gratum or memorem et gratum esse: to feel *g.*, gratiam habere: to show oneself *g.*, ci gratum se præbere; memorem in qm animum præstare: very *g.*, gratissimum animo prosequi nomen es; for *alth.*, ci pro re gratiam referre: both to be and to show oneself *g.*, re ipsâ atque animo esse gratissimum; gratiam et referre et habere (ref. of an actual return; aft. C. Off. 2, 20, 69): not only to be *g.*, but to have abundantly proved his gratitude, non habere modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisse (C.): to show oneself exceedingly *g.*, cumulatissimam ci gratiam referre: to appear *g.*, memorem gratumque cognosci: to endeavour to appear *g.*, gratum me videri studeo: to retain a *g.* recollection of *alth.*, grate meminisse qd; gratâ memoriâ prosequi qd.

GRATEFULLY, grato animo. grate. memori mente.

GRATEFULNESS, ¶ Gratitude, vid. ¶ Pleasantness, see AGREEABLENESS.

GRATER, prps radula.

GRATIFICATION, ¶ Act of gratifying, expletio (the filling, satisfying, e. g., of abys's natural desires, nature, C.): or Crcl. with the verb under GRATIFY. ¶ gratificatio (C.) is classical, but not with gen. To do *alth* for *abys's*, dare, tribuere, concedere or gratificari qd ci. To give *abys* up for the *g. of the senate*, the people, concedere qm senatui; dare qm populo. ¶ Pleasure, suavitates, delectatio, oblectatio. voluptas [Syn. in ENJOYMENT]: sensual *g.*, voluptas corporis: mental *g.*, delectatio or voluptas animi: to make sensual *g.'s* one's first object, omnia ventre or voluptate corporis metiri: to look out or seek for sensual *g.*, voluptaria quære: full of *g.*, voluptatum plenus: *alth* affords or gives me some *g.*, juvat me, with infin.: to feel or derive some *g.* fm calling *alth* to one's mind, cs rei recordatione frui: to derive *g.* fm *alth*, voluptatem ex qd re capere, or percipere or habere; libidinem in qd re habere (habitually, S. Cat. 7, 4); delectari qd re; voluptatem or delectationem capere ex re; est qd mihi in deliciis (is a favorite thing); delectatione cs rei duci: not to find any *g.* in *alth*, qd nolle, improbare; a re abhorre. qd mihi displicet, improbat, non probatur: to be a *g.* to the palate, palatum tergere (H. Sat. 2, 4, 24); palatum permulcere. ¶ Reward, vid.

GRATIFY, ¶ To please, gratificari (to oblige, ci; *abys* in *alth*, qd ci; e. g. cur tibi hoc non gratificer nescio, C.).—morem gerere ci (to gratify his wish or humour).—delectare, oblectare (to entertain, to amuse).—voluptate afficere or perfundere (to affect with pleasant feelings).—voluntati cs satisfacere or obsequi. qm or animum cs explere, optatis cs respondere (to *g.* *abys* by fulfilling his wishes). ¶ To do *alth* for the purpose of gratifying or to gratify *abys*, is gratificari ci qd; dare or tribuere ci qd (cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 6, 1). You have gratified me very much by *g.*, gratissimum mihi fecisti, quod &c. To *g.* oneself, se delectare, se oblectare: to be gratified by *alth*, see 'to derive GRATIFICATION fm': to *g.* one's passions, cupiditates, libidinem explere; habitually, libidinibus se dare; voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere: to *g.* one's appetite (habitually), ventri obire. See TO PLEASE. ¶ To recompense, see TO REWARD.

GRATING, s. ¶ Grate, vid. ¶ Grinding, stridor (e. g., of the teeth, dentium, Cels. 2, 7).

GRATINGLY. See HARSHLY.

GRATIS, gratis (1. without receiving any payment; 2. without making any payment; 3. without the hope of any reward).—sine mercede. Jn. gratis et sine mercede (opp. mercede, i. e. for pay).—gratuito (with the same three meanings as gratis, opp. mercede or acceptâ mercede, ad S. Jug. 85, 3). To do *alth* *g.*, qd gratis et sine mercede facere; qd gratuito facere (e. g. causas defendere, C.): you will obtain it or may have it *g.*, gratis tibi constati: gratuitum est.

GRATITUDE, animus gratus or memor beneficii (or beneficiorum). gratus animus et beneficii memor. grata beneficii (or -orum) memoria. A mark or expres-

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sion of *g.*, grati animi significatio. To show one's *g.*, see 'to show oneself GRATEFUL.' To feel *g.*, see 'to feel GRATEFUL.'

GRATUITOUS, gratuitus (opp. mercenarius, &c.), or Crcl. with sine mercede, sine præmio.

GRATUITOUSLY. See GRATIS.

GRATUITY, munus pecuniæ, præmium pecuniæ or rei pecuniariæ.—congrarium (given to the people or soldiers; also to literary men and artists; Suel. Vesp. 18).—honos (C. payment to artists, literary men, &c.). See PRESENT, s.

GRAVE, adj. gravis, severus, serius. Jn. gravis seriusque [Syn. in EARNEST], tristis: a *g.* character, avaritas, gravitas, austeritas. To assume a *g.* look, or make a *g.* face, vultum ad severitatem componere; also vultum componere only: in a *g.* tone of voice, e. g., to converse with *abys*, severe sermonem cum qd conferre (cf. Tit. in Nom. 509, sq.): to look *g.*, vultum componisse: to keep a *g.* look, vultum non mutare: to speak of *alth* in a *g.* tone, severitatem adhibere (e. g. de seriis rebus, C.): *g.* discourse, serius sermo (opp. jocus): *g.* demeanour, mores temperati moderateque. ¶ Of colours; sombre, &c.; austër (opp. floridus).—nigricans, fuscus. See DARK (end). To be of a *g.* colour, colore nigricare.

GRAVE, s. sepulcrum (any place where a corpse is buried).—bustum (the place where a dead body was burnt and buried; then *g.* t. for grave, as place of interment; also Fio., like pestis or pestis ac perniciæ, of a person or thing that is the ruin of another, e. g. Piso, bustum republicæ; bustum legum; see C. Pis. 1, 4 and 5).—tumulus (the hill or hillock over place of interment).—conditorium, conditum (post-Aug., as receptacle of a corpse, &c.).—hypogæum (subterranean place of interment, vault; Petron. Sat. 11). The stillness of the *g.*, silentium altissimum (improp.): to carry *abys* to the *g.*, qm efferre; also with funere (also fig., e. g. republicam); qm sepelire (also fig., as L. 2, 55, in; cum Genucio una mortuam ac sepultam tribuniciam potestatem): to follow *abys* to the *g.*, exsequias cs comitari; exsequias cs funeris prosequi: to lay *abys* in the *g.*, corpus cs sepulcro or tumulo inferre (see T. Ann. 16, 6, 2): to rise fm the *g.*, ab inferis excitari or revocari. See TO RAISE. Beyond the *g.*, post mortem: the brink or edge of the *g.* (improp.), e. g., *abys* is or stands on the brink, &c., mors ci jam imminet: to have one foot in the *g.*, capulo vicinæ esse (Serv. V. Æn. 6, 222); capularem esse (Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33): an old man with one foot in the *g.*, sepulcrum vetus (Plaut): he seems to me to have one foot in the *g.*, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to follow himself to the *g.*, Sen. Ep. 30, 4): avarice is the *g.* of friendship, pestis in amicitia pecuniæ cupiditas. ¶ If = MONUMENT or TOMB, vid.

GRAVE, v. See TO ENGRAVE. A graven image, prps deus falsus or commenticius; deus fictus et commenticius: the worship of graven images, idololatria (ειδωλολατρία, Eccl.).

GRAVE-CLOTHES, funebris tunica (Plin. 19, 1, 4). *tegmentum capuli.

GRAVE-DIGGER, *qui corpora mortuorum humat or humo contigit.

GRAVE-STONE, lapis cs memoriæ inscriptus. ¶ monumentum, however, is any visible object placed or erected in memory of the dead, either on his grave or elsewhere, be it in the shape of a house, a vault, or even a simple stone.

GRAVEL, s. glareâ.—sabûlo (coarse sand with large grains; fine *g.*): full of *g.*, or like *g.*, glareosus (e. g. terra, Varr.; arva, Colum.).—sabulosus (arva, loca): To put *g.* on a road, see TO GRAVEL. A *g.* road, via glareâ substructa. ¶ A disease, calculus areneus (Cels. 7, 3). molles calculi et ex pluribus minutisque, sed inter se parum adstrictis compositi (ib.). See STONE.

GRAVEL, v. viam glareâ substruere. ¶ To puzzle, qm in angustias adducere. in angustias pellere or compellere (q. it. for to bring into difficulty). Includere (= 'to pin').—qm differre dictis suis (so that he will not know what to say; cf. Ruhn. Ter. And. 2, 4, 5). ¶ ad incitas redigere in præ- and post-Class.—to be gravelled, in angustias adductum esse. in angustias esse or versari.

GRAVEL-PIT, *fodina unde glareâ eruitur. arenaria (any place where gravel or sand is dug up).—specus egestæ arenæ (the hollow or pit caused by the digging).

GRAVELLY, glareosus.—sabulosus (Syn. in GRAVEL). Jn. glareosus sabulosusque (Col.). G. soil, terra glareosa or silicea. solum sabulosum.

GRAVELY, graviter (with dignity, in a dignified manner).—severe (seriously).—serio. extra jocum (in earnest).—ex animo (from the bottom of the heart). To speak g., cum gravitate loqui.

GRAVENESS. See **GRAVITY**.

GRAVER, ἡ ἀναγραφεύς, vid. ἡ Graving-tool, cælum (ῥυτίφωνον, in the shape of a chisel).—tornus (ῥυτίς, turner's chisel; lathe-chisel).—scalprum (for excavating or hollowing out, φοῖς).—cæstrum (ἀεργον, used in encaustic painting).

GRAVING. See **ENGRAVING**.

GRAVITATION, vis et gravitas cæ rei (C. N. D. 2, 37, 93).—pondus et gravitas (C. N. D. 1, 25, 69).—nutus et pondus cæ rei (C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40).—vis nutusque cæ rei (C. de Or. 3, 45, 178). Centre of g., præs momentum.

GRAVITY, gravitas (grave or dignified behaviour or manner).—severitas (a dignified composure).—tristis severitas. tristitia. tristitia et severitas (gloomy or dry earnestness or seriousness).—austeritas (if it displays itself by looks or the countenance in general).—immobilis rigor faciei (immovable g. of face, Q.). To combine g. of demeanour with affability, severitatem et comitatem miscere; severitatem cum humanitate jungere: not to be able to preserve one's g. (= abstinence from laughter), cupiens risum tenere nequeo: to disturb aby's g., movere risum ei: alth disturbs my g., risum mihi qd movet or excitat: I had extreme difficulty in preserving my g., nimis ægre risum continui (Plaut.).

GRAVY, *succus coctæ carnis (aft. succ. excocti lupini, Col.).—jus (= either broth or sauce).—embamma, ktis (sauce to dip ath in).—liquamen, inis (sauce, inasmuch as it is a liquid). To put some g. in the dish, jus addere in cibum: done over with g., jurentulus. liquaminatus (Aric. 8, 7).

GRAY or **GREY**, canus (approaching to white, like the hair of old people, &c.).—rāvus (a dark, yellowish, or greenish colour; as that of the sea, the eyes of a wolf, &c.).—cineraceus (of the colour of ashes).—ferrugineus (of the colour of iron).—cæsius (of a bluish g., espily of the eyes).—glauca (of the colour of the eyes of cats or of the sea): quite g., incanus: g. before the time, præcanus: g. = g. colour, color canus; canities: g. hair, capilli cani; also cani only (poet. canities: one that has g. hair, canus: to be g., canēre (also = to have g. hair): to become or turn g., canescere (also = to get g. hair): to grow g. (= old) in ath, consensescere; in or sub qâ re (e. g., in the camps, in ferro or sub armis); also senem fieri in qâ re (e. g., in acie et in castris). *consensescere liadem negotiis, as T. Ann. 4, 6, 4, is poetical: rather g. or grayish, albidus; albens: a g. horse, equus coloris can (Pallad. 4, 13, 4): that has a g. beard, or with a g. beard, barbâ canâ. ἡ Dark, like the opening or close of the day, subobscurus (rather dark); subultrix (rather light); sublucanus (towards daylight); see also **DARK**, **DUSK**.

GRAY-EYED. See **GRAY**.

GRAY-HAIRED. See **GRAY-HEADED**.

GRAY-HEADED, canus. A g.-h. old man, canus senex: an old g.-h. lecher, cana culex (Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12).

GRAYISH, albidus, albens (a whitish gray). See **GRAY**.

GRAYLING, *thymallus.

GRAZE, ἡ To feed, depascere herbas; see also **TO FEED**. ἡ To touch delicately, stringere. The bull grazed his side, *glans latus ejus strinxit: to g. the hand, manum leviter vulnerare: a shot or ball that only g.'s a part of the body, *ictus stringens (with acc., e. g. the head, ictus stringens caput): to be grazed by a ball, *ictu or telo stringi: the same sword may either g. or pierce, gladius idem et stringit et transforsat (Sen.).

GREASE, s. urguen (g. t.).—plūgue (oily fat).—arvina (= 'durum pingue inter cutem et viscus', Serv., used for brightening shields, &c.; V. Æn. 7, 627).—axungia (for a carriage, waggon, &c., post-Aug.). See **FAT**.

GREASE, v. Inne. oblinere. perlinere. Illinere qd qâ re.—ungere. perungere qd qâ re (to rub with ath fat).—illinere qd ei rei (to rub into).

GREASILY, pinguit (e. g. lentus, Plin. 12, 25, 55).—sordide obscene (improp.). See also **GREASY**.

GREASINESS, pinguedo. See also **FATNESS**.

GREASY, pinguis.—pinguitur lentus (of the colour of fat; Plin. 12, 25, 55).—oleatus (oily, late).—unguinosus (Plin.).—unctus (greased; hence G. hands, unctæ manus, H.; also of food, dishes, &c. = 'rich', or, in a bad sense, 'greasy'.—pinguedineus is, (416)

aft. Plin. 35, 15, 51, an unnecessary conjecture of Salmastius: a red g. seed, semen colore rufum, nec sine pingui: the g. nature of athg, pinguedo.

GREAT, adj. magnus, grandis, amplus, ingens, immanis, vastus. (1. Magnus, grandis, and amplus, denote a becoming greatness; ingens, immanis, and vastus, an overwhelming greatness. Sen. Ir. 1, 16, nec enim magnitudo ista est, sed immanitas; C. Læi. 26. 2. Magnus denotes greatness without any accessory notion, opp. parvus, like μέγας; whereas grandis, with the accessory notion of intrinsic strength and grandeur, opp. exilis, tumidus, minutus, exiguus; amplus with the accessory notion of comeliness, and of an imposing impression. 3. Ingens denotes excessive greatness merely as extraordinary, like ἀνέλεος; immanis, as exciting fear, like μέλις; vastus, as wanting regularity of form, like ἀχανής;—spatiosus (persons who entertain them).—elevated, of sentiments, and persons who entertain them).—celsus, excelsus (above the usual height; they represent height on its imposing side; hence excelsus also of high thoughts, sentiments, and persons entertaining them).—frequens, celebr. (crowded, thronged; of full assemblies, &c.).—vehemens, gravis (represent magnitude intensively, as violent, oppressive; e. g. pain, dolor).—clarus, nobilis. Illustris, inclytus (celebrated, vid.). A g. blunder, magnum peccatum: g. hope or hopes, magna spes: to be in g. hopes, magnâ in spe esse; magna me spes tenet (with inf. fut.; st. inf. present; e. g. b-ne mihi evenire quod mittat ad mortem, C.).—(2) When 'great' refers to degree, it is often translated by superl. adj.; a g. statesman, reipublice gerendæ scientissimus: a g. friend to the aristocracy, nobilitatis studiosissimus.—(2) There are particular subtt. to express persons who have any member of unusual size; e. g. one who has a g. head, nose, cheeks, &c., capito, naso, bucco; also adj.; having g. ears, auritus: a g. nose, nasutus. Very g., permagnus; pergrandis: unusually g., ingens, prægandis, vastus, immanis (cf. 8yn. above): too g., nimis (e. g. spes); nimia magnitudo (of too g. size); immodicus (immoderate; e. g. gaudium, clamor). The greatest, maximus (with ref. to contents, quantity, rank, merit).—summus, supremus (summus, ætopos, opp. imus: the highest indifferently, and with mere local relation; also impropr., with ref. to rank, merits, degree, perfection, &c.: abol. or with ref. to what is still higher; e. g. spes, fides, constantia, gloria.—amicus; turpitude, scelus: also of persons, summi homines, &c.; supr., ἑταῖρος, prps opp. infimus, implies elevation; a more poet. and solemn word, e. g. Jupiter; macies t, &c.). The greatest pains of mind and body that a man can undergo, tanti corporis porique dolores, quanti in hominem maximi cadere possunt. There is no greater friend to ath than I am, tam sum ei rei amicus, quam qui maxime (e. g. reipublice, C.). So g., tantus, as, quantus: however g., quantuscunque (of any magnitude, be it as g. or as small as you please); quantusvis, quantuslibet (of any magnitude you please, be it never so g., quantusvis implying a more careful selection than quantuslibet): as g. as something else; see **EQUAL** to: twice as g., as g. again, alter tanto major; duplo major; duplus. As g. as; see **BIG**.

A g. letter, litera grandis; town, urbs magna or ampla: a g. and powerful state, ampla et potens civitas; island, insula magna or spatiosa: a g. clamour, clamor magnus, ingens.

A g. man (improp.), homo or vir magnus. vir laude insignis. magni nominis vir. vir summus (for the proper sense, see **BIG**): a g. girl, virgo grandis or (= grown up) adulta: a g. scholar, homo or vir doctissimus; homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ (the latter, of one who not only is, but also is allowed to be very learned): a g. orator, orator magnus (g. t.); orator amplus et grandis (with ref. to fullness, elevation, &c., of style). The great, principes, proceres, nobiles (the nobles in a state): a g. power, potentia magna, opes magnæ (g. resources): a g. army, exercitus magnus, copiæ magnæ, vires magnæ. The g. mass of mankind, multi (the many; opp. probi, the good), plurimi.—perique (see the **MULTITUDE**).—To be g. in ath, magnum esse in qâ re. excellere in qâ re or qâ re. valere qâ re (to be strong in it; e. g. dicendo). A g. deal of, multum (neut. adj.) or multus (in agreement; e. g. labor, sermo, aurum); multo (with compar., e. g. carior; and verbs implying comparison, e. g. malle, antepone, antere, prestare). There fell a g. deal of rain that year, magnæ aquæ eo anno fuerunt.

GREAT, s. By the g., aversione or per aversionem (i. e. without nice calculation, the thing being, as it

were, turned off; e. g. emere, vendere, locare, conducere. *Modestini*. Dig. 18, 1, 62. *Ulp.* Dig. 18, 6, 4. *Labro* Dig. 14, 2, 10. *Florent.* Dig. 19, 2, 36).

GREAT-COAT, pænula (a garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes, and of every age, station, and rank, especially on a march or journey; it also served as either upper or under bed-covering, see *Sen.* Ep. 87, 2; he that wears it, pænulatus).—lacerna (thick woollen cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a defence against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace; he that wears it, lacernatus).—læna (χλαινά, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in poets of silt. age).

GREATEN. See **TO INCREASE**.

GREAT-HEARTED, animo magno præditus. magnanimus (seldom only). See also **GREAT**.

GREATLY. || In a great degree, maxime.—summe (in a very high degree).—valde (prop. powerfully, then strongly, very much; e. g., to be g. mistaken, valde errare).—sane quam (particularly, truly; e. g., to be g. delighted, gaudere).—vehementer (prop. violently, then g.; e. g. dolere, gaudere; also, less frequently, indicating a high degree, as C. Off. 2, 18, 64, vehementer utile est [g. useful]; and *Fam.* 13, 32, extr., erit mihi vehementissime gratum; and C. Acad. 2, 32, 103, vehementer errare eos [are g. mistaken], qui dicunt, &c.).—graviter (prop. heavily, then g. or violently; e. g. iratus, g. offended).—probe (regularly, sadly; e. g., to deceive aby g., qm probe decipere; to be g. mistaken, probe errare, Com.).—egregie. eximie (uncommonly; *egregie* fallit or errare, for 'to be g. mistaken,' is without any ancient authority, the correct expressions for wch are, valde or vehementer errare; procul or longe errare; totâ errare viâ; probe or diligenter errare, Com.).—longe (by far; e. g., to excel g., longe superare or præstare or antecellere).—multum (e. g. superare) and, with verbs implying comparison, multo (e. g. malle, anteire, præstare; g. different, longe diversus. Also by 'per' joined to the verb; e. g., I am g. pleased with athg, mihi perplacet or mihi perquam placet; mihi valde placet: I am g. delighted, pergaudeo, or perquam gaudeo: I feel g. obliged to you, satis benigne; recte (in an answer); valde amo (in the epistolary style; e. g., I am g. obliged or indebted to you for what you promised respecting the mortgage, de mancipiis quod polliceris, valde te amo, C. Fr. 3, 9, 4); g. astonished, stupens; obstupefactus; admiratus: I am g. astonished at athg, admiror qd; see also **VERY**. || Nobly, generously, vid.

GREATNESS, magnitudo (g. t. propr. and fig.).—amplitudo (considerable circumference, size, extent; also fig. = importance of athg, and authority or influence of aby).—proceritas (g. acquired by growth or gradual augmentation; cf. *adj.* in **GREAT**).—claritas (celebrity). The highest degree of human g., fastigium summum; to be raised to it, in summum fastigium humanæ magnitudinis extollit, wch is *spurius*; g. of name, magnitudo or amplitudo or claritas nominis; g. of mind, amplitudo animi; ingenium magnum or acre or præstans (great understanding or genius); g. of soul or mind, animi magnitudo, animus magnus (*g.* granditas animi and animus grandis are not Latin), or animi altitudo (C. *Fam.* 4, 13, 7, 1, 26, 88, *Beier*).

GREAVES (armour for the legs), tegumenta ferrea femorum, or *squame ferree, quæ lorice modo femora tegunt.

GRECIAN. See **GREEK**.

GRECISM, *quod Græcæ lingvæ proprium est.

GREEDILY, appetenter. cupide. avide. studiosè [Syn. in **GREEDY**]. Very g., flagrantissime (T. *Ann.* 1, 3, 1): to eat g., vorare (i. e., to swallow without chewing); also devorare (to devour).

GREEDINESS, aviditas. || Gluttony, aviditas cibi. edacitas. ingluvies. gula. intemperantia or intemperies gula. [Syn. in **GLUTTONOUS**.]

GREEDY, || Ravenous, hungry, cibi avidus.—cibi plurimi (whose appetite is difficult to satisfy).—gulosus (that thinks of nothing but gratifying his palate).—vorax (ravenous). || Avaricious, habendi cupidus (g. to have or possess).—aliquantum avidior ad rem. avarus (who tries to enrich himself any how at the expense of others).—pecuniæ cupidus or avidus (of him who hoards treasures). *From the context, cupidus only, and avidus (as C. de Or. 2, 43, 183, and [opp. liberalis, C. Rosc. Com. 7, extr.] = longing or g. after possession, money). — || IM-*
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PROPR. ad qd intentus (intent on).—appetens (longing, striving after athg).—studiosus (very much bent on athg): very g., avidissimus or cupidissimus cs rei; to be g. of, qd cupide appetere. concupiscere qd (to be vehemently desirous after); also cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse cs rei; versari in cs rei cupiditate: to be very g. of athg, cupiditate cs rei ardere. desiderio cs rei magno teneri; sitire, sititenter expectare qd (to thirst after): not to be g. of, a cupiditate cs rei longe abhorre: to make aby g. of athg, ci cupiditatem dare, or (stronger term) incutere; qm in cupiditate impellere.

GREEK, Græcus (subst. and adj.; Grajus is antiquated, and seldom used in the gold age; see *interp.* Np. præf. 4). *Græci*. All combinations coming under this head may be easily formed after those in the article **LATIN**. A good G. scholar, Græcis literis doctus, &c.

GREEN. || Having a colour compounded of blue and yellow, viridis (g. t.).—frondens (having leaves, or being out; e. g. of trees).—subviridis. e. viridi pallens (light g.). a reddish g., e. viridi rubens (Plin.).—acriter viridis, perviridis. *e. viridi nigricans (a dark-shaded g.).—hyalinus (of the colour of glass, later only).—herbeus. herbacæus (of the colour of grass, t.).—præsynus (garlic-, or yellowish-coloured).—glaucus (of the colour of the sea; poet. thalassinus).—psittacinus (of the colour of a parrot).—recens. vivus (fresh, e. g. turf).—gramine vestitus. herbis convestitus (clothed with grass). To become g., virescere. frondescere (to put forth its leaves; of trees): to become g. again, revirescere: to be g., virere. frondere (to be in leaf).—|| Green, opp. dry (of wood), viridis,—humidus (full of sap, moisture; e. g. materia). Jn. viridis atque humidus (e. g. ligna, Cæs.). || Green (opp. ripe), crudus. immaturus. acerbus (see **UNRIPE**). || Recent; e. g., a g. wound, crudum (adhuc) vulnus (Cels., O.). || Inexperienced, homo novus. novitius. novellus (that has only just arrived; see *L.* 41, 5).—tiro or rudis or Jn. tiro et rudis in qd re (a beginner only).—peregrinus or hospes or peregrinus atque hospes in qd re (inexperienced; see *C. de Or.* 1, 50, extr.—fateor ... et nullâ in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

GREEN, s. || Green colour, viride (e. g. e. viridi pallens).—color viridis. Bright g., color perviridis. || A grassy plain, locus or campus herbidus.—terrenum herbidum (L.; of a g. before the walls of a city). || Green vegetables, viridia, ium, n.; olus or pl. olera; *brassica viridis (cabbage, Linn.).

GREENFINCH, *fringilla (Linn.).

GREENHOCER, qui, quæ olera (agrestia) vendit or venditat (see *Gell.* 15, 20. *Val. Max.* 3, 4, extr. 2).

GREENHOUSE, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or quibus objectæ sunt vitæ (ost. *Mart.* 8, 14).

GREENISH, subviridis.—e. viridi pallens (of a paleish green).

GREENNESS, viriditas (the quality of being green, e. g. pratorum).—color viridis (green colour).—color perviridis (of a lively green).—immaturitas (unripeness). || Freshness, vid.

GREET, salutare qm.—salutem ci dicere (by words); also salutem ci impertire or saluam qm impertire (see *Zumpt.* § 418).—salutem ci nunciare (by a third person). To g. aby (in a letter), salutem ci scribere; ci plurimam salutem scribere (stronger): all the members of my family g. you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to g. aby in the name of aby, nunciare ci cs salutem; nunciare ci salutem cs verbis (but not cs nomine; see *Interp.* to Np. *Them.* 4, 3): to g. one another, salutem dare reddereque, or salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consalutare.

GREETING, salutatio (as act).—salus (as wish or compliment): to give or send greetings, see **TO GREET**.

GRENADE or **GRENADO**, pila rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, completa (Cæs. B. G. 3, 101).—*pila pulvere nitrato completa: to fire g., *pilas cs mittere.

GRENADIER, miles procerior or ex procerioribus (ost. veteranus ex procerioribus, *Inscript. ap. Mur.* 800, 2).

GREYHOUND, vertagus (Mart.).—*canis Grajus (Linn.).

GRIDIRON, crates ferrea. craticula: a silver g., crates argentea (Petrus. 31, extr.). To do on a g., in craticulâ subassare.

GRIEF, ægritudo (the most general expression for any disturbance of a person's peace of mind).—dolor
2 E

(*ἄλγος*, the inward feeling of pain or sorrow, opp. *gaudium*).—*mæror* (inward *g.*, as outwardly manifesting itself by involuntary signs; *g.* to wch one surrenders oneself, esp'y *g.* for the loss of a beloved object; as adding the outward manifestation to the inward feeling, it may be stronger than dolor; *e.g.* *magno in dolore sum vel in mærore potius*, *Plin.* i, may, however, be contrasted with it; *mærorem minui*; *dolorem nec potui*, nec si possem vellem, *C.*)—*luctus* (*g.* manifesting itself by the conventional signs of mourning, *ἔλεος*)—*tristitia* (*sadness*, on its gloomy forbidding side)—*mæstitia* (on its melancholic, interesting side). *G.* of mind, dolor animi. To be suffering *g.*, in *mærore* esse, *mærore* to be oppressed with *g.*, in *mærore* jacere; *mærore* affici or urgeri: to cause *aby g.*, sollicitudine or *mærore* afficere *qm* (the former, of the *g.* of anxiety; *e.g.*, the *g.* caused by a profligate son); *ægritudine* or *mærore* afficere *ci*: to give oneself up to *g.*, *mærori* animum dare; *ægritudine* se dedere; for *g.*, præ *ægritudine* or *mærore*: since I have caused you *g.*, quoniam ex me doluisti (*C.*). A son who never caused his father *g.* but by his death, ex quo nihil unquam doluit [pater], nisi quum is non fuit (*Inscript.*).

GRIEVANCE, molestia (annoying circumstance).—onus (burden).—incommodum (circumstance that thwarts one, &c.).—malum (evil).—injuria (injury inflicted, felt).—querimonia (complaint, as utterance of pain or annoyance, on account of injury really suffered).—querela (complaint, respecting either a real or an imaginary injury). To allege a number of *g.'s* on either side, multas querimoniae ultro citroque jactare: the *g.* of paying tithes, decumum imperia or injuriæ: to relieve *aby fm a g.*, onere *qm* liberare: to have many *g.'s* to complain of, multis incommodis premi: an angry letter full of *g.'s*, epistola plena stomachi et querularum: statement of the *g.'s* they had to allege agat you, querimoniae de injuriis tuis (*C.*): they had so many *g.'s* to complain of, that &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.

GRIEVE, TRANS. || To cause grief, sollicitare. sollicitum habere. sollicitudine or ægritudine afficere. sollicitudinem or ægritudinem *ci* afferre. To *g.* much, excruciare *cs* animum et sollicitare: to *g.* *aby*, sollicitudine or *mærore* afficere *qm*. ægritudinem or *mærorem* afficere *ci*: to be grieved, *mærore* affici, urgeri. It *g.'s* me, that &c., see 'GRIEVE THAT.' I am grieved at *alq.*, see to GRIEVE for *alq.* (intrans.).

GRIEVE, INTRANS. dolere. mærore. lugere (*SYN.* of substantives in GRIEF). in *mærore* esse. in *mærore* jacere (stronger term); also sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere; ægritudine affici; se afflictere, afflicti: to *g.* *al*, for, *aby*, or *alq.*, ægre fero *qd*; pœnitet *qm* *cs* *re*, or with *quod*; doleo *qd* or *qâ* *re* or *de qâ* *re* or *qo*; *sis* ex *qo* or *qâ* *re* (of the source *fm* wch the *g.* proceeds, *Cæs.*); ægre or graviter or moleste fero *qd* (stronger terms): *alq.* *g.'s* me much, valde doleo *qd*; acerbe fero *qd*; doleo et acerbe fero *qd*: I *g.* that &c., doleo or ægre (graviter or moleste) fero, with *acc.* and *infin.*: I *g.* that &c., (hoc) mihi dolet, with *acc.* and *infin.*, or with *quod* (*sis* quia), the *dolet* often taking *id* (*si* *id* doleam, quod &c., *C.*). I am grieved when or if, &c., doleo, *si* &c.: I am grieved exceedingly, if &c., doleo et acerbe fero, *si* &c.; ægritudinem suscipere ex *re* or propter *qm*; mærore *qd* or *qâ* *re*: to *g.* oneself to death, mærore se conficere; mærore confici. ægritudine, curis confici. To *g.* at being conquered by *aby*, dolere se a *qo* superari.

GRIEVOUS, gravis (heavy, oppressive, and hence painful; *e.g.* illness, wound).—atrox (atrocious; *e.g.* crime, bloodshed).—fædus (horrible)—molestus (hard to be borne)—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—Iniquus (not just, pressing, heavy).—acerbus (bitter, harsh, painful; *e.g.* death).—very *g.*, peracerbus: to utter *g.* complaints, graviter or invidiose queri *qd*; agat *aby*, graviter accusare *qm*: it is a *g.* thing (that), valde dolendum est: nothing more *g.* could have happened to me, nihil acerbus, or nihil ad dolorem acerbus mihi accidere potuit: to inflict *g.* pain on *aby*, quam acerbissimum dolorem inurere *ci*; *g.* times (or state of things), res misere; tempora misera or dura; iniquitas temporum: a *g.* taxation, or *g.* taxes, tributa acerba: the injustices or iniquities became so *g.*, that &c., tanta erat vis injuriarum, ut &c.: that is very *g.* to me, hoc valde me urit, punit, mordet.

GRIEVOUSLY, graviter, vehementer. acerbe. acriter. atrociter. fæde or fœdum in modum. dolenter (*SYN.* in GRIEVOUS).—terribilem or horrendum in modum (terribly). To be *g.* ill, graviter ægrotare: to (418)

be *g.* mistaken, valde or vehementer errare (*not* toto celo errare; see 'to be GREATLY mistaken').

GRIEVOUSNESS, gravitas (oppressively burdensome, or painful nature; severity)—enormitas (excess, greatness; post-Aug. *Sen.*)—pressus, *ls* (pressure; *e.g.* ponderum, *C.*, speaking of the mind)—vis. vexatio (strength, vexation). See CALAMITY.

GRIFFIN or GRIFFON, gryps. gryphus (a fabulous animal).

GRILL, in craticulâ subassare.

GRIM, trux. truculentus (both *inly* in poetry, but also *C.*, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, *Sest.* 8, 19)—torvus (*poet.* and post-Aug. prose).—ferox. A *g.* look, vultus torvus, trux; oculi truces; truculenti oculi (*Plaut.* *Asin.* 2, 3, 21); aspectus trux (*Pacuv.* *ap. C.*). To put on as *g.* a look as possible agat *aby*, quam truculentissime *qm* aspicere: *fm* this *g.* tribune, ab hoc horrido ac truce tribuno plebis (*C.*): to look *g.* (= sour), vultus acerbus or tristes sumissee.

GRIM-FACED, torvus. trux. truculentus (see GRIM). horridus ac trux (*C.*). This *g.* tribune, hic horridus ac trux tribunus (*C.*).

GRIMACE, os distortum. To make *g.'s*, os ducere, or distortere: most extraordinary *g.'s*, os exquisitis modis ducere: one that makes *g.'s*, os exquisitis modis ducens: that looks like *g.'s*, vultuosus (see *C.* Or. 18, 60, in quo [vultu] quum effeceris, ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit).

GRIMALKIN. See CAT.

GRIME. See TO DIRTY.

GRIMLY, truculentus (not found in positive).—aspectu truci (*Pacuv.*).

GRIN, *v.* ringi (see *Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 27), or restringere dentes (*Plaut.* *Capt.* 3, 1, 26).—ridentem ringi [with laughter; *Pompon.* *ap. Non.*).

GRIN, *s.* rictus. A *g.* of suppressed laughter, rictus quasi refrenato risu (*Varr.* *ap. Non.* 456, 9). See TO GRIN.

GRIND, || In a mill, molere (*e.g.* hordeum in subtilem farinam).—commolere. molâ comminuere, frangere. molâ terere (to reduce to small pieces, to crush in a mill); see also TO CAUSE. || To sharpen, cote acuere or exacueri (with a whetstone).—tornare (with lathe or grindstone; *e.g.* glass, vitrum). || To harass, vid. || To grind the teeth, dentibus stridere (of a sick person, *Cels.*; dentibus frendere = to gnash the teeth).

GRINDER, *qui cultros et forfices cote acuit.—*qui vitra tornat (with ref. to glass). || Instrument of grinding, see GRINDING-STONE. || A back tooth, dens maxillaris, molaris, genuinus.—dens columnaris (*g.* of a horse; *Varr.* *R.* 2, 7, 2).

GRINDING, Crcl. with TO GRIND.

GRINDSTONE or GRINDSTONE, *mola fermentis acuendis.—cos (whetstone).

GRINNER, os exquisitis modis ducens.

GRIPE, *s.* Grasp, vid. || Gripes, tormina (pt.). colicus dolor. colon. To cure the *g.*, tormina discutere (*Plin.*): to be suffering from, tormented by the *g.'s*, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare. torminibus affectum esse.

GRIPE, *v.* || To seize with the hand, &c., see TO GRASP, TO CLUTCH. || To cause pain in the bowels, *torminibus afficere *qm*. I am griped, torminibus laboro.

GRISLY, horridus (of beards, hair, &c.), or horridus aspectu (*Plin.*).—horridus ac trux (*C.*)—trux horrendusque (*Plin.*).—hirsutus (rough, thick; of hair).—villosus (shaggy; *ls*, animal). Black and *g.*, niger et hirsutus (*Col.*).

GRIST. See CORN, GRAIN.

GRISTLE, cartilago.

GRISTLY, cartilaginosis.

GRIT, || Sand, gravel, vid. || Coarse meal, gritta, pisana, also with addition of elota (πριάν, barley husked and crushed). *not* farina hordeacea, or farina hordei, *ls* barley-meal. *G.* gravel, pitamæ cremor (*Cels.*).

GRITTY, sabulosus (sandy)—glareosus (like gravel).—granosus (full of grains, grainy).

GRIZZLE, GRIZZLY. See GRAY.

GROAN, gemere, gemitus. edere (aloud).—suspirare (to sigh with a hollow voice).—ab imo pectore suspirare, or suspiria ducere (to *g.* deeply; *l.* O. Met. 2, 156; 10, 402)—suspiria trahere (*l.* O. Met. 2, 753); suspirium alio petere (*Plaut.* *Cist.* 1, 1, 18). To *g.* under the burden of *alq.*, *qâ* *re* oppressum esse. See also TO SIGH.

GROAN or GROANING, gemitus. suspirium (*s.*

deep sigh.—*auspiritus* (a hollow groaning: *al. suspiratus*). To utter *g's*, see To *BREN*: uttering sighs and *g's*, cum crebro suspiritu et gemitu.

GROCER, condimentarius (*very late*; *Tertull.*).—**qui condimenta* or *merces condimentarias vendit* or *vendit*.—*qui aromata vendit* or *vendit* (*ast. Gell.*).—**qui thus* et *odores vendit* (*ast. H.*): a *g's shop*, **taberna aromatum* or *condimentaria*.

GROCERY, *merces aromatum* (*ast. Plin. 6, 28, 32, who has 'merces odorum'*).—*condimenta*. **merces condimentarie*.

GROIN, inguen, inis.—(*pl.*) inguina, um.

GROOM, agāso (*who looks after the horses*).—*stabularius* (*who does the work of the stable in general*). **If = equestris*, equiso (*see Val. Max. 3, 2, exir.*).

GROOVE, *s. canalis*.—*stria* (on pillars). A small *g.*, *canaliculus*.—**Shaft* (of a pit), vid.

GROOVE, *v. cavare*. *striare*: *grooved*, *canaliculatus* (*Plin.*).

GROPE, manibus explorare *qd* (*ast. Tibull. 2, 1, 78*). To *g. one's way*, huc illuc ire pedibus præstentem iter (*ast. Tibull. 2, 1, 77*): *I am groping along*, ab eo pedibus præstentem iter (*ast. Tibull. 2, 1, 77*): *I am groping my way by the wall*, ab eo explorans manu parietes (*ast. Tibull. 2, 1, 78*).

GROSS, **Bulky*, ponderosus (*ponderous*).—*crassus* (*thick*).—*vasti corporis* (*clumy*).—*vastus*, *amplius*, *immanis* [*Syn. in HUGO*].—*gravis* (*heavy*).—*tardus* et *pæne immobilis* (*slow to move*; *e.g., animal*).—*corpore vastus* (*of clumsy structure*; *of living beings*).—*iners* (*unfit for acting*).—*magnus* (*great*; *of mistakes*, &c., *tria magna peccata*): *to be without *g. faults**, abesse ab ultimis vitiiis: *to tell *g. lies**, impudentem mentiri. **Coarse*, *rudis*.—*asper* (*rough in manners*).—*rusticus* (*clownish*).—*impolitus*, *intonatus* (*without cultivation or breeding*). *JN.* *intonatus* et *incultus*.—*ineruditus* (*without breeding or education*).—*inhumanus*, *inurbanus* (*unmannerly*): *to be very *g.**, a cultu et humanitate abesse: *a *g. fellow**, homo rusticus. *merum rus* (*the latter, stronger term*): *g. abuse*, *maledicta*, *probra*. *JN.* *probra* et *maledicta*, *gravissimæ verborum contumelie*: *to descend to *g. abuse**, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descendere; *aspere* or *contumeliose invēhi in qm*; *probris* et *maledictis vexare qm*: *g. manners* or *conduct*, *mores agrestes* or *feri*, *rusticitas* (*the latter post-Aug.*). **The gross amount*, see the *TOTAL*. **Indelicate*, *indecorus* (*opp. decorus*; *e.g., laughter, risus*; *but indecens is foreign to classic prose*).—*turpis* (*ugly, both in a physical and moral sense*: *e.g., word, manner, dress*, &c.).—*illiberalis* (*not worthy of or suiting a free-born man*).—*g. behaviour*, *indignitas*; *mores turpes*; *turpitudine*: *g. flattery*, *adulationes indecoræ* or *foedæ*: *a *g. jest**, *locus illiberalis*, *invidiosus*. **Dull*, vid.

GROSS, *s. See WHOLESALE*.

GROSSLY, valde, vehementer (*e.g., to be mistaken*, *errare*).—*indecore*. *illiberaliter*. *turpiter* [*Syn. in GROSS*].

GROSSNESS, crassitudo. **Uncourteousness*, &c., *inhumanitas*, *inurbanitas*, *rusticitas* [*Syn. in RUSTICITY*].—*mores inculti* or *rustici*.

GROT or GROTO, antrum (*ἀντρον*, *if in a rock*; *different fm specus, σπήλαιον*; *i.e., a cave or hollow*).—*museum* (*a room in the form of a *g.*, in the palaces of the rich Romans*; *cf. Freund in voc.*).

GROTESQUE, *prps mirus*, *varie mixtus*.—*monstruosus* (*applied by C. to apes*).

GROUND, *s. Earth*, *terra*, (*terræ*) *solum* (*the surface of the earth, as the ground or foundation of what is or grows on it*).—*humus* (*the lowest part of the visible world*; *also and more eply of any part dug up fm the ground, χώμῶν*). On the ground, *humil*: *under *g.**, *subterraneus*: *a walk under *g.**, *crypta* (*κρυπτή*): *to put seed in the *g.**, *semen ingerere solo*: *under *g.**, *sub terrâ* (*e.g. sub terrâ vivi demissi in locum saxo conceptum*, *L. 22, 57*): *to fall to the *g.**, in terram cadere; in terram decidere: *to fall down fm ath to the *g.**, *humil procumbere* (*to fall on the *g.**): *to fall to the *g.** (*fig.*; *of an argument*), see To *FALL*: *to lie or be stretched on the *g.**, *humil jacere*, *stratum esse*: *to fell aby to the *g.**, *sternere*; *humil prosternere*: *to run aground* (*of a ship*), *sidere* (*L. 26, 45*): *to level with the *g.**, *solo æquare* or *adæquare*. **The first coat of paint of a picture*, &c., **color* qui est quasi fundamentum picture, &c., **A space occupied by an army*, *locus* (*pl. loca*).—*loci* or *locorum natura* (*the nature of the *g.**).—*loci situs* (*the peculiar situation*): *the *g.* was very much agst him*, or *he fought on very unfavorable *g.**, *alienissimæ sibi loco conflixit*: *to reconnoitre the *g.**,

loci naturam observare. For *To lose or gain *g.**, see below. **Ground-floor*, see *FLOOR*. **Depth, bottom*, vid. **Grounds = sediment, sedimentum*, *crassamentum*, *sæx* (*e.g. cadum potare face tenuis*, *H. Od. 3, 15, 16*).—*subsidentia* *quædam* (*a certain sediment*). **Fundamental cause, reason, motive, causa*.—*ratio* (*reasonable*).—*causa* et *semen* (*e.g. belli*).—*its principium*, *initium* (*beginning*). *fons* (*source*). *To have good *g's* for doing ath*, non sine gravi causâ facio *qd*; *graves causæ me impellunt*, ut faciam *qd*: *to say nothing without sufficient *g's**, *nihil temere dico*. *I don't clearly see the *g's* of it* (*i.e., of what it is the consequence*), *rationem quam habet*, non satis perspicio: *to remove the *g's* of ath*, *cs rei causam tollere*: *to excuse aby on the *g.* of his youth*, *veniam dare adolescentiæ*: *a plan uch is assuredly not adopted without some good *g's**, *consilium quod non est profecto de nihilo conceptum* (*L.*): *on good *g's**, *justis de causis*: *not without good *g's**, *non sine causâ*, *cum causâ*: *there is some *g.* for ath*, *sustet *qd* ei rei* (*Q.*): *he seems to have some *g.* for what he alleges*, *haud vana afferre videtur*. **To gain ground*: *a) to extend its self*, &c., *percrebrescere*. *increbrescere* (*of a report*).—*ingravescere* (*to become more serious*; *e.g. malum*).—*longius or latius serpere* (*to increase gradually*, *res*, *malum*, &c.). *β* *To make progress*, *proficere* (*with parum*, *aliquid*, *nihil*, &c.); *progressus* (*in bold*, *non profectum*) *facere in re*. *No *g.* can be gained by these means*, *his rebus nihil profici potest*: *I think that some *g.* has been gained*, *profectum aliquid puto* (*to-wards any object*, *ad *qd**). *γ* *To make an enemy recede*, *commovère* (*hostem*, *L.*), or *commovère loco* (*e.g. agmen*).—*inclinare aciem*.—*hostes paulum summovère*. **To lose ground*, *demihui* (*to be lessened*).—*inclinari* (*to be turned downwards*; *hence fig. to have taken a turn for the worse*, *res*, *fortuna*).—*languescere* (*to grow faint*, *improp.*).—*refrigerari* (*to be cooled*, *improp.*, *levissimus sermo*).—*cedere* (*to yield*; *e.g. hosti*).—*deteriore statu* or *conditione esse* (*to be in a worse condition*).—**minus jam valere* (*to have now less power*, *influence*, &c.). *Not to lose *g.** (*of troops*), *ordines conservare* (*i.e., to keep the ranks*), *locum tenere*: *our army or men lost *g.**, *exercitus nostri cesserunt*.

GROUND, *v.* **To found as on a cause* (*e.g., to be grounded upon*), *qd fundamentum est cs rei*. *qâ re teneri* or *contineri*: *ath is grounded upon ath*, *fundamentum cs rei positum est in qâ re*.—**To settle in rudiments of knowledge*; *e.g., to be well grounded in Latin*, *bene* (*optime*) *Latine scire*; in *Latinis literis multum versatum esse* (*the latter, with ref. to literature*); *in ath*, *qd penitus percipisse*; *qd perperisæ planeque cognovisse* (*to have a thorough knowledge of ath*).—*initia cs disciplinæ diligenter* or *diligentissime percipisse* (*ast. Q. 10, 1, 13*); or *illa*, *per quæ ad *qd* pervenitur*, *diligentissime percipisse*, *Q.*

GROUND, INTRANS. = *run aground*, *sidere* (*e.g. qd, in quo mea cymba non sicut, Q. 12, 37*).

GROUND-FLOOR, contigatio, *quæ plano pede est* (*ast. Vit. 7, 4, 1*). See *FLOOR*. **atrium = hall*. *The rooms on the *g.**, *conclavia*, *quæ plano pede sunt* (*Vit. 7, 4, 1*): *to live on the *g.-f.**, *plano pede habitare* (*after the above passage*).

GROUND-IVY, **glechoma hederacea* (*Linn.*).

GROUND PINE, **ajuga chamæpitys* (*Linn.*).

GROUND-PLAN, *ichnographia* (*Vitr.*).

GROUND-PLOT, see *FOUNDATION*.

GROUND-RENT, *vetigal agrorum possessionibus impositum* (*L. 4, 36*).—*solarium* (*if the land belongs to the state*; *Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 5*; *42, 8, 2, § 17*).

GROUNDLESS (*not tenable*; *e.g., assertion*), *rationi adversus* (*i.e., agst reason or good sense*).—*vanus* (*empty*, *unsubstantial*, *opp. verus*).—*futilis* (*frivolous*).—*factus*, *commenticius* (*invented, made up*).—*JN.* *factus* (*or futilis*) et *commenticius*: *also Cret.*, *quid* (*quæ*, *quod*) *sine causâ fit*, &c. *qd*, *qui nihil subest* (*such has no foundation of truth*). *A confidence weh assuredly cannot be utterly *g.**, *fiducia quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta est* (*L. 39, 29*).

GROUNDLESSLY, *sine causâ*, *temere*, *ex vano*.

GROUNDLESSNESS, *vanitas*.

GROUNDSEL or GROUNDSIL, **A plant*, **se-necio* (*Linn.*). **Threshold*, *limen*.

GROUND-WORK, see *FOUNDATION*.

GROUP, *turma* (*g. i., as well of persons as figures*, *apply a *g.* of equestrian statues*, *as Plin. 34, 8, 19, No. 6, § 64*; *C. Ath. 6, 1, 17*; *Vell. 1, 11, 3*).—*symplegma*, *stis* (*a *g.* of figures*; *e.g., two combatants*, &c., *as Plin. 36, 5, 4, No. 6, § 24*, *and No. 10, § 35*). *G's of persons speaking together*, *sermones inter se serentium*

circuli (L. 28, 25, p. in.): a g. of mountains, see CHAIX

GROUP, v. disponere: the grouping of the objects or figures in a picture, dispositio (Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 10, § 80).

GROUSE, tetrao (Plin., *tet. urogallus, cock of the wood; tet. tetrix, black g.; tet. Scoticus, red g.; tet. lagopus, white g., ptarmigan; all Linn.).

GROVE, lucus—nemus (for pleasure); see WOOD.

GROVEL, PROPR., to CREEP. || IMPROPR. humiliter servire, also serve only (to be ready to perform the meanest services, &c.; L. 24, 25. C. Parad. 5, 2, 39). See GROVELLING.

GROVELLING, humilis, humillimus (mean-spirited, espy of things that proceed fm such a spirit; e. g., prayers, speeches, &c., but also of men)—infimus (of the lowest, most submissive kind; e. g., prayers)—illiberalis, sordidus (unworthy of a free, liberal-minded man)—abjectus (low, despicable). G. character, humilitas: g. flattery, adulationes fœdæ. blanditiæ verniles (such as house slaves address to their masters).

GROW, || To increase, a) PROPR. Of organic bodies, crescere.—succrescere (to g. gradually). To g. in height, in altitudinem crescere (of things)—adolescere (of young persons): to g. in breadth, length, in latitudinem, in longitudinem crescere: to let one's beard, one's hair, g., barbam, capillum promittere; barbam, comam alere: to let one's nails g., ungues non rescare or non recidere: to be well grown, poterâ esse saturâ (to be tall); dignitate corporis placere (to be of graceful appearance). ß) IMPROPR. Of other things, crescere (g. t.).—Incrementum capere (to increase, to g. bigger, more considerable)—auge-scere, augeri (to increase in number)—ingravescere (in strength, e. g. of an illness or evil).—|| To be produced, &c., gigni.—nasci (to come to light or forth).—provenire (to come forth in a growing manner): to g. in or upon athg, innasci in qâ re or ci rei: to g. on athg, annasci in qâ re: no word g.'s in this country, hæc terra est sterilis materie: on the banks of no river does more grass g. than on this, gignendæ herbe nullus fluvius est aptior quam hic. || To become, fieri.—evadere (to spring or come forth). || To 'grow' with an adj., is my translated by inchoative verbs in scere: to g. dry, arescere; gray, canescere; feeble, languescere; lukewarm, tepescere; green, virescere; useless by age, exolescere; rich, ditescere, or (ex mendico) divitem fieri; sweet, dulcescere; young, juvenescere; mild, mollescere; soft, mollescere; fat, pinguescere; hard, durescere; lean, macrescere; tame, mansuescere; ripe, maturescere; black, nigrescere, &c. See the respective adjf. OLD, &c.—to g. humble, se or animum submittere; submisce se gerere: to g. obsolete, obsolescere: grown out of use, obsoletus (e. g. verbum): to g. old, senescere; senem fieri: to g. worse, deteriorem fieri (e. g. of aby's circumstances); also in pejorem partem verti et mutari. in pejus mutari. aggravescere. Ingravescere (of an illness); pejorem fieri (of an invalid, Cels.): to have grown worse, deteriori statu or conditione esse. pejore loco esse (of aby's circumstances): to g. blind, lumina oculorum or lumina, aspectum amittere: to g. in favour; see FAVOUR: to g. up, adolescere. To be grown up, aduultum esse: to g. together, coalescere et rei: to g. poor, ad inopiam or egestatem or paupertatem redigi: to g. tired or weary of athg, ratiætas cs rei me capiti.

GROW, v. TRANS. serere (g. t.).—arare. exarare (of corn, e. g. multum frumenti exarare): to g. vines, vinum serere or conserere; vites ponere; vitem colere; vineam insituere. vinetum instituere or ponere (the latter = to plant a vineyard): the growing of potatoes, *solanorum tuberosorum cultura: the Gauls consider it disgraceful for t. g. their own corn, Galli turpe esse ducunt, frumentum manu querere. See also TO CULTIVATE.

GROWL, v. munitare (like a dog).—fremere (of persons, as mark of dissatisfaction).

GROWL, s. munitatio (of a dog).—fremitus (of persons).

GROWTH, incrementum.—accessio. auctus, ßs (increase).—progressus. profectus (progress, advancement). To reach its full g., ad maturitatem pervenire; maturitatem assequi; crescenti finem capere (Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 162); *ad justam magnitudinem pervenire; florere (to be in full bloom): to promote the g. of the hair, capillum alere; capillum naturâ fertili evocare: wine of this year's g., vinum horti: the natural g. of the soil, quod in terrâ qâ nascitur, gignitur; also terræ fructus.

GRUB, v. runcare. eruncare.—inutiles herbas evel-

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lere. steriles herbas eligere. malas herbas effodere (with a hoe, e. g. hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo): grubbing up, runcatio.

GRUB, || A small worm, vermis. vermiculus (g. t.).—tarnes. terêdo (maggot). *larva (Linn., as g. t. for the g. state).

GRUDGE, || To envy, invidere ci: somewhat to g., subinvidere ci. To g. aby athg, invidere ci qd (e. g. H. Sat. 1, 6, 49, sq. invidere ci honorem): not to g. aby athg, non invidere ci qd. I do not g. him it, per me habeat: do not g. me it, noli mihi invidere: he does not g. others some part of his superfluities, de suo, quod ei superat, aliis gratificari vult. || To murmur, vid. || To be unwilling to do &c. athg, gravari qd facere, dare, &c.: not to g. to do athg, non gravari qd facere, or non gravate qd facere: to g. aby a letter, gravari ad qm literas dare: not to g. an answer, non gravate respondere: don't let him g. me my request, quod cupiam, ne gravetur (Plaut.). I implore you not to g. us the completion of the work you have begun, rogo, ut ne gravere exedificare id opus, quod instituiti (C.).—|| To gravari qd qm is not Ciceronian.

GRUDGE, s. odium occultum or inclusum (g. t. for any secret hatred).—simultas obscura (hidden or concealed enmity between parties or persons, espy with ref. to political matters).—*simultas by itself does not convey the meaning of our word 'grudge'—dolor (the painful feeling produced by a suffered offence; see C. Ecl. p. 88): a just g., dolor justus: to bear a g. agst aby, or owe aby a g., odium occultum gerere adversus qm (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26): they bear a g. to each other, simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (aft. Cæs. B. G. 2, 25).

GRUDGINGLY, || Unwillingly, animo inquo or irato. stomachose. cum or non sine stomacho. Inivtus (adj.) or invite.—gravate (us a task unwillingly performed; e. g. respondere). || Scantily, vid.

GRUEL, *cremor avenæ. *puls ex avenâ facta (of oatmeal).—ptisânæ cremor (of barley).

GRUFF, || Surly, &c., morosus. acerbus. stomachosus. || Harsh, &c., durus (opp. flexibility).—asper (opp. levis, both of the voice).

GRUFFLY. See CROSLY, HARSHLY.

GRUFFNESS, morositas.—asperitas (also vocis).

GRUMBLE, murmurare. commurmurare (to murmur fm dissatisfaction; the latter of several persons).—fremere (of the murmurs of a multitude; agst aby, adversus qd).—queri (to complain; qd, de quo or qâ re; also with infm. or quod; also absol.):—conqueri qd, de qâ re (absol. with acc. and inf. [not C.] and once in T., with cur and subj.). To bear athg without grumbling, sœdte or æquo animo ferre qd.

GRUMBLER, (homo) querulus; or difficilis, querulus (H.).

GRUMBLING, murmuratio. murmur. fremitus (SYN. IN GRUMBLE).—questus. querela. querimonia (see COMPLAINT).

GRUMOUS. See CLOTTED.

GRUNT, GRUNTING, grunnitus.

GRUNT, v. grunnire.

GUARANTEE, || Security for the due performance of stipulations, &c., satisfactio (the pledging oneself, espy by giving a sum of money as security).—fidei jussio (Jct. the giving security for aby; he was asked, id fide tuâ esse jubes? Ulp Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6): verbal g.'s, satisfactioes secundum mancipium (C. Att. 5, 1; i. e. only promises).—|| Person who gives the g., cautio (g. t.).—sponsor. vas (SYN. IN SURETY).—fidejussor.—confirmator (only in pecuniary cases; cf. C. Client. 26, 77): to be aby's g. for a large amount, intercedere pro qm magnam pecuniam (C.).

GUARANTY, sponsonem, vadimonium facere; sponsonem se obstringere; satisficere (to give one's guarantee).—sponsorem, prædem esse pro qd (to be a g. for aby).—intercedere (that athg is to be performed, absol.).—præstare qm or qd or de re (to make oneself responsible for aby or athg).—prædem fieri pro qd and cs rei; obseidm cs rei fieri (SYN. of præd and obseid, IN SURETY).—qd in se recipere (to take athg upon oneself).—pro or de qâ re cavere (to give bail; also cautionem or satis or satisfactionem offerre, in money transactions; see GUARANTEE).

GUARD, v. custodire (v. pr., fm or agst athg, a qâ re or contra qd; also impropr. = observare).—servare. asservere (to take care of, to watch).—munire (to protect agst athg, a qâ re, contra or adversus qd)—tegere. protegere (a qâ re or contra qd; see also TO DEFEND). To g. the defile by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento seipre: to g. athg agst fire, qd contra ignem firmare; agst frost and the weather, a frigore et tempestate munire; contra rigorum æstusque

injuriarum tueri (a. g. the head): to g. ager athg, see 'to be on one's GUARD', s.: to g. ager the cold, a frigore se defendere: to g. the house, domum servare or custodire: to be guarded, custodiri; in custodia esse: to have athg guarded, custodem (custodes) imponere ei rei, sold. in re; aby, ci (never in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1); custodias ci circumdare: to have a place guarded, locum custodiri munire.

GUARD, s. || The act of keeping or preserving, conservatio.—custodia (a watching). || Man or men posted to guard a place, custos (g. t.); vigil (nocturnus, by night).—excubitor (see pl. below). Guards, custodia, custodes (g. tt.); excubitores, excubiae (for the security of a place, as well by day as by night; also the right term for sentinels before a palace); vigiliae, vigiles (at night; patrois); statio, stationes (out-posts; pickets; espy in the day). To post g's, custodias or vigilas or stationes disponere. || The office or state of being a guard, vigilia.—statio [Syn. above]. To be going to mount g., excubare in stationem procedunt; milites in stationes succedunt; in stationum vices succedere (the last of the soldiers that relieve the posts): to come off g., de statione decedere: to be on g. (of a soldier), excubare or excubias agere (g. t.); vigilias agere (at night); stationem agere in statione esse, stationem habere (to be on duty, to be posted as sentinel); stationem regere or stationi praeesse (of the officer): the officer on g., *stationi praefectus or praepositus. || A soldier belonging to the life-guards, miles praetorianus (silo. age). || State of readiness to ward off an attack, cautio. To be on one's g. ager athg or aby, cavere qd or qm; (sibi) cavere a qd re or a q; also with nē, ut: one must be on one's g., cauto or praecauto opus est: to be on one's g. ager treachery, cavere insidias or praecavere ab insidiis: to be on one's g., cavere. cavere sibi. animum attendere ad cavendum. || In fencing, lectus propulsatio. || Part of the hilt of a sword, *scutulum capulare.

GUARDEDLY, caute, provide, considerate, circumspice [Syn. in CAUTIOUS].

GUARDER, custos. See also GUARD.

GUARDIAN, || That is entrusted with the care of athg, custos. || That has the care of one under age, tutor.—curator (of persons of age; see Heinke. Antiq. Rom. Synt. 1, 23, 6, p. 226, sq.). To make aby a g., qm tutorem (or curatorem) constituere or instituire: to make aby the g. of one's children, qm tutorem instituire filiorum orbitati; tutelam filiorum ci committere; ci qm tutorem (or curatorem) dare; qm ci tutorem scribere (if appointed by will): to be aby's g., ci tutorem esse. ci tutorem agere. ci tutelam administrare (of one under age). qm curare (of one that is of age): to have aby for one's g., qm tutorem habere or in tutelā esse (of one under age): a q curari (if of age).

GUARDIANSHIP, cura, curatio, procuratio (care, management, &c.).—custodia (custody). || With ref. to minors, tutelā (of one under age): to have the g., tutelam gerere or administrare: to undertake the g., tutelam cs accipere: to entrust aby with the g. of one's sons, ci tutelam filiorum committere. qm tutorem instituire filiorum orbitati: to be under aby's g., in tutelā cs esse; a q curari (of one that is of age): under aby's g., qo tutore; qo curante (of one of age): cause relating to g., causa tutelarī (later only).

GUARDSHIP, custodia. See CARE.

GUARD-SHIP, navis speculatoria, navigium speculatorium.

GUDEON, gobius or gobio. — *cyprinus gobio (Linn.).

GUERDON, praemium or pretium, honos, fructus, praemium, beneficium. *viaticum honestum [Syn. in REWARD]. To receive, give a g.; see TO REWARD. To expect a g. fm aby or a service rendered, pretium meriti a qo desiderare.

GUESS, conjicere, conjectare, conjecturā assēqui or consequi.—praecipere (to anticipate athg before it is carried into effect, e. g. aby's plans).—solvere, explicare (to solve, e. g. a riddle, &c.).—divinare (to divine; to g. the future, div. futura: d. quid. . consult viti obvenisset, L.).—opinari (to g. that athg is so fm perceiving its possibility, probability, &c. ³²⁵ Not autumare). To g. aby's feeling or sentiment, ad sensum opinio-nemque cs penetrare (C. Purit. 36, 123): that is difficult to g., horum difficilis est conjectura: as far as I can g., quantum opinio est auctori; quantum ego conjecturā assēqui or augurari possum; quantum ego animi mei conjecturā colligere possum; quantum conjectare licet: to g. wrong, conjecturā aberrare (C. Ati. (421)

14, 22): if there are any means of guessing athg, si qua conjectura sit cs rei (L.): to g. fm athg, conjecturam facere or capere ex re. See also TO CONJECTURE.

GUESS, s. conjectura (based on the ground of the probability of a fact)—opinio (the opinion, as the result of imagination, without regard to the correctness or incorrectness of the grounds on which it is formed).

GUESS-WORK, conjectura, or Crcl. Athg is mere g.-w., qd conjecturalis est; qd conjecturā nititur or continetur; qd quaeritur per conjecturam.

GUEST, conviva (at a party); umbra = an uninvited g. brought by one who is invited).—hospes, adventor (hospes is the g. who visits his friend; adventor, the person who puts up at his host's); Sen. Benef. 1, 14, Nemo se stabularii aut cauponis hospitem judicat. Dōd.). To receive aby as one's g., qm hospitio excipere; qm invitare tecto ac domo.—qm cōnē or in convivium adhibere (at a party).

GUEST-CHAMBER, hospitium (in a private-house; Suet. Ner. 47).—*conclave deversorii (in a public-house). GUGGLE, singultire (e. g. of a bottle).

GUGGLING, singultus (ampulla crebris singultibus sistit, quod effundit, Pin. Ep. 4, 30, 6).

GUIDANCE, ductio, ductus (the former as act, the latter as state, and also in the sense of command).—administratio (administration, management of public business, e. g. matters of war).—cura (care, management). Under aby's g., qo ducere; cs ductus: to be under aby's g., qo ducere or auctore uti; cs consilio regi (of persons); a qo regi, gubernari (of things): to place oneself under the g. of aby, ad cs auctoritatem se conferre; cs consiliis parere: dux mihi et magister qs est (e. g. ad qd): to be under the g. of another, alieni arbitrii esse: to do athg under aby's g., qo auctore facere qd: to have the g. of athg, regere, moderari, &c. See TO GUIDE.

GUIDE, v. ducere (g. t., to give a certain direction; propr. only).—ducere esse ci or cs rei (to be the guide of aby or athg, propr. and impropr.).—regere, moderari, moderatorem esse cs rei, gubernare. Jx regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari (to rule or direct athg).—administrare (to have the management of athg, to administer). To g. the hand (of a person learning to write), scribentis manum manu superimpositā regere (Q. 1, 1, 271): to g. the pen, *penam regere: to g. aby, qm consiliis gubernare: to g. aby as one pleases, ex voluntate uti qo: to give one's hand to aby, to g. him, ci manus dare: to suffer oneself to be guided, se regi pati; also regi posse; by aby, cs consilio regi; qm or cs auctoritatem sequi; ci parere, ci or cs auctoritati; obtemperare (see TO OBEY): to be guided by athg, qd sequi; qd re moveri (e. g. by what is morally good, honesto), qam rem ducem sequi: to be guided by circumstances, ex re consulere (i. e., to act according to the circumstances of the case, without being tied down to any particular measures).

GUIDE, s. dux (g. i. for leader).—rector, moderator, gubernator (epliy of the state, republics).—princeps cs rei (that is at the head of athg).—qui praest ci rei (e. g. studiis ci, who directs the studies of aby; also qui praefectus est, &c.; pädagogus; see GOVERNOR).—dux viæ or itineris (g. in travelling; also viarum atque itinerum dux, as Cæs. B. G. 6, 17, of Mercury). To have aby for a g., uti qo ducere itineris: to offer one's services to aby as g., polliceri se itineris ducem. Athg serves me for a g., qd sequor; *liber, quem quāsi ducem sequor (a g. in the shape of a book): to take Bredow for one's guide in lecturing upon history, *historiam Bredowio ducē discipulis tradere: to take athg for or as a g., qam rem ducem sequi: in all things take prudence for a g., omnia gubernes ac modererē prudentiā tuā.

GUIDE-POST, *pila itineris index. If they did not set up reeds to serve them for g.-p's, nisi calami defixi regat (cf. Plin. 6, 29, 33).

GUILD, collegium; of carpenters, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (Inscr.).

GUIDE-HALL, prps *curia.

GUILE. See CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILEFUL. See CUNNING, FRAUDULENT.

GUILEFULLY. See CUNNINGLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

GUILEFULNESS. See CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILELESS, bonus, probus (honest).—innocens, integer (on whose life there is no blemish).—simplex (in which no other sense is concealed, not open to different interpretations, s. g. words; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 61; also of persons).—sine fraude (without deception).

GUILELESSLY, sine fraude. See also HONESTLY.

GUILOTINE, s. *securis illa mensago lanionia Francogalorum (aff. Suet. Claud. 15).—*pegma supplicii mortiferæ securis.

GUILOTINE, v. *ci caput mensā lanionia prae-

cidere securi. *They were guillotined*, *sævis illis Francogallorum securibus percussus sunt.

GUILT, culpa (denotes *g.* as the state of one who has to answer, by suffering punishment or making compensation, for any injury or crime; hence it supposes the power of calculating consequences, and therefore a rational being; opp. to casus or necessitas)—noxia (denotes the state of one who has caused any injury or damage; it can therefore be applied to whatever is capable of producing an effect; opp. to innocentia)—noxæ (according to Fest., *apud Sulp. Rufus*, noxia = damnum, but, in poets and orators, = culpa; noxa = peccatum or pro peccato pena. *C. does not use noxa, but has noxiæ* = 'wrong', 'injuries').—scelus (wickedness; a malicious violation of the rights of others, the peace of society, &c.; often opposed to the more general and lighter culpa, as 'guilt' to 'fault'; see examples below).—causa. causa malefici (the cause of the crime).—meritum (desert, whether of good or evil; in the latter sense, *C. Fam.* 5, 9, non meo merito; *so Cæs. B. G.* 1, 14. *O. Met.* 8, 503, nunc merito moriere tuo). To be free *fm g.*, extra noxiæ esse (not to have caused the injury); extra culpam esse (not to deserve blame or punishment); liberum esse a delicto (or -is); scelere liberatum esse (*C.*): though we are not indeed without fault, yet we stand acquitted of *g.*, etsi qd culpâ tenemur erroris humani, a scelere certe liberati sumus (*C.*): the *g.* is mine, mea culpa est; is all my own, mea propria culpa est. *His g.* is not greater than that of *g.*, non iste majus scelus commisit, quam qui &c. All imaginable *g.* is summed up and comprehended in this crime, in hoc uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur (*C.*). To be without *g.*; see GUILTLess. See CRIME, GUILTY.

GUILTINESS, culpa.

GUILTLESS, innocens. insons. culpâ vacuus or carens. integer (*SYN.* in INNOCENT). To be *g.*, extra culpam esse. culpâ vacuum esse. culpâ carere (see INNOCENT).

GUILTLESSLY, innocenter (post-Aug. Q.). integre. pudice. caste. *Jn.* pure et caste; caste integre.

GUILTLESSNESS. See INNOCENCE.

GUILTY, nocens (denotes guilt, in a specific case, with regard to a single action).—noxius (in the poets, nocuus, relates to the nature and character in general. Of a *g.* person, it only represents him as the author and cause of some hurt, like φλαβερός).—sons (morally *g.*; condemned, or worthy of condemnation, like θῶρος. *Did.*). To be *g.* of a crime, culpam or facinus in se admittere; scelus (in sese) concipere (see more under to 'commit a CRIME'). To be *g.* of so dreadful a sin, tantum scelus (or stronger) flagitii admittere (*C.*). What crime can be imagined, of which this man has not been *g.*? quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? (*C.*) To declare or pronounce *aby g.*, qm noxiū judicare (see TO CONDEMN). To consider *aby g.*, qm nocentem habere: to punish the *g.*, punire sones.

GUINEA, *prps* aureus Anglicus.

GUINEA-FOWL, meleagris (μελεαγρίς, ἰδος, ἡ).—*Numida meleagris (*Linn.*).—avis Numidica. gallina Numidica or Africana (a species of it; see *Schneid. Farr. R. R.* 3, 19, 18).

GUINEA-HEN. See GUINEA-FOWL.

GUINEA-PIG, *mus porcellus (*Linn.*). *cavia cobaya (*Pall.*).

GUINEA-PEPPER, *capsicum.

GUISE. See MANNER.

GUITAR, *cithara Hispanica: a *g.* player, citharista. citharedus (if he accompanies his play with a song).—*Fem.* citharistria (*Især.*). cithareda.

GULF, *||* A bay, sinus maris or maritimus; *fm* the context sinus only.—*||* A whirlpool, vortex.—*||* Abyss, vorago, gurgus, profundum, with or without marks (*SYN.* in ABYSS). *||* barathrum is to be avoided in prose, since only *Vitr.* [10, 6 (22), 11] uses it, in speaking of a pit dug by the hands of men). In the midst of the forum there appeared a yawning *g.*, forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem.

GULFY, voraginosus (*Hirt.*).

GULL, *v.* See TO CHEAT.

GULL, *s.* *||* A cheat, vid. *||* A person easily imposed upon, homo stultus, stipes, credulus. *||* A sea bird, *larus, *larus marinus (*Linn.*).

GULLERY. See FRAUD.

GULLET, fauces *g.* (*SYN.* in THROAT).

GULLY-HOLE, *prps* receptaculum purgantiorum (as definition given by L. 1, 56, of 'cloaca').

GULOSTY, edacitas. aviditas cibi. voracitas (later only; *SYN.* in GLUTTON). (422)

GULP, vorare. devorare.—haurire (to devour with avidity).—absorbere (to drench, vid. and TO DRINK). *||* *INPROPR.* devorare (e. g. paucorum dierum molestantiam, *C.*)—exsorbere (e. g. multorum difficultatem, i. e., audivit temper).

GUM, *||* A vegetable substance, gummi (indict.) or gummis. *||* Of the teeth, gingiva.

GUM, *v.* conglutinare (*g. t.*, to stick or glue together).—agglutinare qd ei rei (to *g.* one thing to another).

GUMMY, gummosus (*Plin.*).

GUN, *sclopetum. He was so goodly shot with a *g.*, that he could hit any bird flying, hocvir wild it might be, 'in hoc recentioris artis missilei, sclopeto, seu tubo ignivâmo, tractando tantâ dextertate valebat, ut avem quamvis vage varieque volitantem feriret (*Wyttenb.*). the barrel of a *g.*, *sclopeti tubus: the stick of a *g.*, *sclopeti lignum: the lock of a *g.*, *sclopeti ignium: to fire a *g.* at *aby*, *ictum sclopeti mittere in *qm*: to be mortally wounded by his companion, who was holding his *g.* directly, *comite, sclopetum incaute tractante, mortifera emissione vulnerari (*Wyttenb.*). To load a *g.*, *pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere; with ball, *glandum plumbeam sclopeto immittere. A *g.*-shot, *ictus sclopeti.

GUN-BARREL, *sclopeti tubus.

GUNNER, *miles tormentarii.

GUN-POWDER, *pulvis pyrius.

GUN-SMITH, *sclopetorum faber.

GUN-STOCK, *sclopeti tignum.

GUN-WALE, *prps* labra (pl.) navis.

GURGE. See GULV.

GURGLE, susurrare (of water).—cum murmure labi (to glide on with a gurgling noise).—murmurare (to murmur).—leniter sonare (of brooks; a gurgling fountain, fons leniter sonantis aque, t). Gurgling (in poetry), also garrulus (e. g. rivus, *O. Fast.* 2, 316); loquax (e. g. lymphæ, *H.*).

GUSH, *v.* exundare qd re. profluere ex qd re (*g. t.*). scaturire. manare. alte or in altum emicare. exillire (to spring up).—erumpere. prorumpere (of water, tears, blood, &c., to flow or rush forth with some degree of violence).—ex edito desilire (e. g., *fm* a height).—prosilire or emicare (of blood).—profundi. se profundere (of tears, &c.).—cum fremitu delabi (to rush down with a noise). Tears *g. fm* the eyes, in lacrimas effundi.

GUSH, *s.* See STREAM: with a *g.* of tears (e. g. to implore *aby*), multis cum lacrimis: a *g.* of tears; see 'Flood of tears.'

GUSSET, *cuneus (if in the form of a wedge).—*cunus (if in a form of cone); or *prps* pannus cuneatus or formâ cuneatâ.

GUST, *||* Taste, vid. *||* A sudden blast of wind, impetus venti.—flamen. flatus (poet.).

GUSTY, turbulentus; procellosus; turbidus (*SYN.* in STORMY).

GUT, *s.* intestinum (*g. t.*). intestinum rectum (the colon).—*intestinum ilium (the ilium).—int. jejunum (the jejunum). *||* FIG. = stomach (as term of contempt), see BELLY.

GUT, *v.* exenterare (e. g. a hare, leporem. *||* not eviscerare in this sense). *||* To empty (a house of its contents), exinanire (to empty; e. g. domos, *C.*).—evertere et extergere (to sweep it clean of its contents, e. g. domum, urbem, fanum, *C.*). To *g.* a house, domum exinanire; domum eversam atque extersam relinquere (*C. Ferr.* 2, 21, *Am.*). *domum ita exinanire, ut parietes modo-aten et maneant (*cf. C. Offin.* 2, 29).

GUTTER, *s.* canalis or (if a small one) canaliculus (*g. t.*).—canalis, quæ excipit e tegulis quam celestem (pipe of a roof; *Vitr.* 3, 5, 15).—tegulæ colliciores (the tiles, in which the rain-water runs down; *Cato R. R.* 13, 4).—collicis (for draining fields, as well as on a roof).

GUTTER, *v.* TRANS. striare.

GUTTLE, ganeo (*v. propr.*).—heluo. nepos (if he spends wastefully).—homo non profundæ moris, sed in-temperativæ quoque ac sordidiæ gula (*in a worse sense*).

GUTTURAL, e. g. a letter, *litera palati.

GUZZLE, heluari. luxuriose vivere.

GUZZLER. See GUTTLE.

GYMNASTIC, gymnicus. gymnasticus (rather obsolete). *g.* exercitæ, artes gymnicae (as art); exercitatio in gymnasiis (the exercises of young men in higher schools, juvenutis).

GYMNASTICS, ars gymnica.

GYPSUM, gypsum (γύψος).

GYRE. See CIRCLE.

GYVE. See TO FETTER.

GIVES. See FETTERS.

H.

HA! ah! (*expressing pain, anger, or reproach; impatience and astonishment; also consolation* [Quid tibi valet! Ter.] and sometimes joy: ha! ha! ha! [cheerful laughter] ha! ha! ha!—aha! [Plaut.])

HAERDASHER, tabernarius (g. t. for shopkeeper).—qui pannos vendit or venditat (*seller of cloth, stuffs, &c.*).

HABILIMENT. See DRESS.

HABIT. || *Dress*, *vid.* || *State of things, habitus* (also of constitutional temperament; e. g. habitus . . . ut facile et cito irascatur, C. Top. 16; 62); also naturæ ipsius habitus: a h. of body, corporis affectio, constitutio; see CONDUCTIO, CONSTITUTION: || *Custom, consuetudo*.—|| *assuetudo* not C., but Varr. [amor assuetudinis] O., L. [assuetudo mali], T. [naturæ sive assuetudine].—&c. mos. institutum [Syn. in CUSTOM].—|| *habitus*, *the state in which things are habit, often approaches very near to the meaning of 'habit'*, e. g. Justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata, &c., C.; hominem ad rationis habitum perducere, C.; suoque potius habitu vitam degere (Phædr.).—The h. of sinning, consuetudo peccandi; of speaking, loquendi: afl. my (his, &c.), h., as my (his, &c.) h. is, (ex) consuetudine; (ex) more; pro meâ consuetudine; (ex) instituto meo; ut or quemadmodum consuevi: agi (my, &c.) usual h., præter consuetudinem; contra morem consuetudinemque: the Greeks are in the h. of, &c., est consuetudo or mos Græcorum, followed by inf. or ut &c.; est Græcæ consuetudinis or moris Græci, ut &c.; apud Græcos ea consuetudo est, ut (Cæs. B. G. 1, 50): it is the h. here (= of this country, est usu receptum); est institutum: to retain a h., consuetudinem (meam, &c.) tenere, retinere, servare. I have always retained this h., or been in the h. of acting thus in political matters, eam (hanc, &c.) consuetudinem in republicâ semper habui (C. Phil. 1, 11, 27): to retain the good old h. of athg, retinere veterem illum cs rei morem (e. g. officii, C. Planc. 6, 22): to have a h., consuetudinem habere (as C. Phil. 1, 11, 27, sin consuetudinem meam, quam in republicâ semper habui, tenuero): to have the h. of &c., assuevisse, consuevisse (to have accustomed oneself) or solère (to be in the h.), with inf. (e. g. qui mentiri solet, pejorare consuevit): to adopt a h., consuetudinem accipere (e. g. lubenter, C. Brut. 57, fin.): to induce aby to adopt the same h. as oneself, induco qm in meam consuetudinem: to train aby to the h. of athg, assuefacere qm qâ re (e. g. disciplinâ): athg grows into a h., in consuetudinem or morem venire: athg grows a h. with me, in consuetudinem cs rei venio or me adduco. To get the h. of athg, cs rei sibi naturam facere (Q. 2, 17): aby gets into the h. of &c., qs in eam consuetudinem venit or in eam se consuetudinem adducit, ut &c.: this is becoming a h., consuetudinem inveterascit: to introduce a h., consuetudinem introducere: to keep to one's old h. or h.'s, institutum suum tenere; nihil mutare de consuetudine suâ: to give up or depart fm a h., consuetudine recedere: to give up or d-part fm one's usual h., a pristina consuetudine deflectere; gradually, consuetudinem minuire: to be the slave of h., consuetudini servire: to endeavour to bring aby back to his old h., revocare ad pristinam consuetudinem: to reintroduce an old h., veterem consuetudinem referre. Demosthenes was in the h. of reciting aloud several verses without taking breath, Dem. summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronunciare consuebat (C.; i. e. accustomed himself to do it by practice).—PROV. H. grows into a second nature, consuetudine quasi altera quædam natura efficitur (C. de Fin. 5, 25, 74) or vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ (C. de Invent. 1, 2, 3): the h. of acting right has become a second nature to me, mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (S. Jug. 85, 4): a bad, long, barbarous, &c. h., consuetudo mala (H.), longa, vetus (Q.); immanis ac barbara (C.): it was very important that the h. of discipline should be formed in our troops, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat inanescent militem nostrum: my father had established in his family the h. of speaking correctly, patrio fuit instituto puro sermone assuefacta domus (C.). See CUSTOM.

HABIT. v. See DRESS.

HABITABLE, habitabilis.

HABITATION. See DWELLING.

HABITUAL, assuetus (accustomed, e. g. ars, fons: (423)

in the sense of 'accustomed to, it does not belong here).—consuetus (customary; e. g. lubrico, &c.),—solitus (accustomed; of things, to which one is accustomed, or that happens customarily; not C. or Cæs.; but S. Fragm.). See CUSTOMARY. Aby is an h. liar, qis solet or insolet mentiri: an h. liar, homo assuetus mendaciis; or cui mentiri ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (aft. S. Jug. 85, 41): an h. and practised controversialist, male assuetus ad omnes vias controversiarum (S. Frag.). an h. adulterer, homo stuprum exercitacione assuefactus (C. Catil. 2, 5).—|| *The notion of 'habitual' is its implied by the term. of an adj., as, ebrius, iracundus, anxius, &c.*

HABITUALLY, Crcl. ut solet. ut assilet. ut consueundo fert (i. e. as he h. does or is in the habit of doing, or as habit or custom requires).—|| *My Crcl. with solère (of animate and inanimate beings), or consuevisse or assuevisse or insolet (of rational beings only, with infn.: a road by which merchants h. travel, iter, quo mercatores ire consueunt. Sts consuevisse is used as a neut. of things; as is h. done in athg, ut in qâ re fieri consuevit [S. Cat. 22, 2].—insolet not C. or Cæs., but L., &c.).—usitato more. tralatio more (fm old hereditary custom).—more suo. moribus suis (according to one's custom); (ex) consuetudine (fm custom or habit). [Syn. in CUSTOM or HABIT]: h. inaudibilis et licentiosus, assuetus immoderata licentiâ militari (Just. 31, 1, 8): it was very important that our troops should be rendered h. obedient to discipline, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat inanescent militem nostrum (L.).—[See HABITUAL.]*

HABITUATE. See TO ACCUSTOM.

HACK, || *To cut irregularly, cedere*.—concidere (to cut up into small pieces). See TO CUT, TO CHOP.

|| *To speak with stops or catches* (Shaks.), verba refringere (Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 123).

HACK, || *Horse for common use, caballus, or (g. t.) equus*. || *A hired horse, equus conducticius (with ref. to the horse itself)*.—equus conductus (with ref. to him who hires it; compare with HIRE).—|| *Equus meritorius, equus vectigalis (with ref. to him who lets it out; the latter, C. Phil. 2, 35, 62, after the definition of Manutius)*. || *As adj., conducticius (mercere) conductus (the former, with ref. to the thing; the latter, to the hiker)*.—mercenarius (giving one's services for pay; also of things, opp. gratuitus). || *Athg let out for hire; see compounds of HACKNEY*. || *Much used, common, contritus. Jn. communis et contritus (e. g. omnium communia et contrita præcepta)*. tritus. Jam tritus sermone (e. g. of proverbs).

HACKING, s. Crcl. with cedere, concidere; for concisio is only with ref. to sentences, as rhet. t. t.; intercisio (Varr. op. Aug.) is 'the cutting through,' e. g. with an axe, securis.

HACKLE (flax), hamis ferreis linum petere.

HACKNEY, s., see HACK. Also as adj., see HACK, s.

HACKNEY-COACH, vehiculum meritorium. rheda meritoria.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, *rhedarius mercenarius.

HACKNEYED, contritus. communis et contritus (e. g. præcepta). quod in omnium ore est or versatur.

HADDOCK, *gadus æglesinus (Linn.); prps the Roman asellus (Plin.).

HAFT, s. manubrium. See HANDLE.

HAFT, v. *ci rei manubrium aptare.

HAGGARD, || *Wild, vid.* || *Lean, macer*.—fame maceratus (fm starvation).—vegrandi macie torridus (e. g. homo; C. Agr. 2, 34, extr.). A pale face, h. eyes, and a mad look, colos exsangui, fedti oculi, prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat (S.).

HAGGLE, TRANS. || *To cut, to chop, vid.* || *INTRANS.* valde illiberaliter liceri (to bid a meanly low price).—*de pretio (cs rei) cum quo rixari (to quarrel about the price).

HAH! See HA!

HAIL, s. grando (also fig. in Latin = shower, tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandinis modo, &c.; Curt. 7, 8, 9): like h., *specie grandinis. A violent h., storm, with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cælo dejecta.

HAIL, v. It h's, grandinat; grando cadit: it gives oer hailing, degrandinat.

HAIL, v. To salute, vid. Your arrival will be hailed by every body, carus omnibus expectatuusque venies. Hail! salve, plurimum te salvere jubeo.—|| *Summon, call to, vid.*

HAILSHOT. See **GRAPESHOT.**

HAILSTONE. grandio.

HAIL-STORM, vis creberrimæ grandinis. *A violent h.-s., with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cælo dejecta: a violent h.-s. occurred, nimbus cum grandine exortus est ingens: a season in wch many h.-s. occur, tempestas calamitosa (with ref. to the injury done to the crops): if any injury has been done by h.-s.'s, si grandio quippiam nocuit (C.). The damage done by a h.-s., calanitas.*

HAIR. || *A single hair, pilus (g. t., on the body of men and animals, whether short or long, bristly or smooth; see Plin. 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94; H. Ep. 2, 1, 45, horse-h., of the tail; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11, goat's h., opp. lana; Plin. 8, 48, 73, wool. The sing. also stands collectively for the h. of the whole body, like crinis and capillus; see Plin. 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94).—seta (the strong, bristly hair of animals, as horse-h., hog's bristle, &c.).—crinis (the smooth h. of the human head; see Mart. 12, 32, 4, uxor rufa crinibus septem; the sing. also collectively = crines, i. e. head of h.).—villus. villi (only collectively = the thick woolly or hanging h. of animals. That villus refers, as just mentioned, rather to the thickness and closeness than to the length of the h., may be seen fm Col. 7, 3, 7, 'ovis cervix proluxi villi'; and Plin. 11, 39, 94, 'villosissimus animalium lepus').—Fine or thin h., pilus tenuis: thick h., pilus crassus: h. grows thick, pili crassescunt: bristly h., pilus hirtus: a person covered all over with h., hirtus: thin h., pili rari: having only a few straggling h.'s, raripilus (espily of animals): the h. a child is born with, pili congeniti or simul geniti (e. g., of the head): h. that grows after the birth, pili agnati or post geniti (e. g., of the beard): the h. in the nose, vibrissæ (Fest.): the h. of the beard, barba: h. fm the beard, capilli ex barbâ detonsi (shorn fm the beard; Sen. Ep. 92, 31): the downy h. on the face, espily on the chin, of young people, lanugo; lanuginis oris (of several persons): the long h. hanging down on the temples or cheeks, capronæ or capronæ; upon the forehead, autiæ: the h. of the eyelids, cilia, orum: of the eyebrows, supercilia, orum: the h. under the armpit (as liable to smell offensively), hircus: the h. on the neck of a horse or lion (= mane), juba; comæ cervicum (Gell. 5, 14, of those of a lion): to have no h., pilo carere: calvère (to be bald, e. g., naturally, naturaliter): from wch the hair has been plucked (e. g., a part of the body), depilatus: h. is falling off, pili cadunt or defluunt: h. is growing, pili crescent: is gradually growing again, pili subnascentur: to cut off the h., pilos recidere, tondere: to pull aby's h. out, ei pilos evellere: one who has had all his h. pulled out, glaber (see Sen. Ep. 47, 5): thinner or finer than a h., *pilo tenuior; tenuissimus.*

PROV. Not to injure a h. of aby's head, ne minime quidem ledere qm: to be within a h.'s breadth of athy, nihil (or nec quicquam) propius est factum, quam ut &c.: he was within a h.'s breadth of being slain, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur (C.). Not to depart a h.'s breadth fm athy, a qâ re trâversum (or transversum) digitum non abscedere (C.): not by a single h.'s breadth, ne pilo quidem uno (e. g. minus se amare, C.): to a h. = exactly, vid.: there is not a h.'s difference between them, nihil omnino or ne minimum quidem interest (e. g. inter eos): nihil differt; plane idem est (it is identical). || **Hair** (collectively = growth or head of hair), crines (see above, 'crinis' for SYN.).—capillus (fm 'capitis' and 'hillus'; i. e., a tuft of h.; hence collectively = head of h. (instead of wch its plur. capilli is used), espily if opp. 'h. of the beard': thus often fm. capillus barbaque, barba capilluque).—coma (related to or derived fm κομή, the h. hanging down fm the head, espily of women and savages; see Plin. 11, 32, 47, 'gentes intonsæ, in that passage: he that wears his h. in that fashion, comatus).—cæsaries (the bushy h. of men, either short or long, wch surrounds the head, without being artificially arranged, and gives to the person an imposing and martial look; hence mty of the h. of a warrior; see Plaut. Mil. Glor. 3, 1, 170; L. 28, 35, 6: he that has such a head of h., cæsariatus).—villus. villi (shaggy, thick h.: see above). Long h., capillus longus or promissus; cæsaries promissa: to have long h., esse comatum (κομᾶς): thick strong h., capillus densus: he that has strong h., capillous; bene capillatus: thin h., capillus rarus: bristly h., capillus hirtus or horrens: straight h., capillus rectus or directus: curly h., capillus crispus: he that has curly h., cirratus: woolly h., capillus lanæ propior (aft. Plin. 8, 48, 73): loose or dishevelled h., capillus

passus. crines passi (espily of persons in mourning, or of supplicants). capillus sparsus. crines sparsi (of raging persons, savages, or a diviner in ecstasy). capillus effusus (h. that is undone, hanging down on the shoulders, not done or tied up, opp. capillus nodo vinctus, see Sen. Ep. 124, 22): the gray h. of old men, cani (canities is poet.): he who has gray h., canus: to have gray h., canere; canum esse: to get gray h., canescere: false h., capillamentum, cf. 'WIG': to wear false h., capillamento uti: to wear one's own h., suum capillum or suam comam gestare: I am losing my h., calvesco: I have lost all my h., calveo (see BALD). To let one's h. grow, capillum alere; long, capillum or cæsarium promittere or submittere: to dress the h., comere capillos or crines (g. tt.); crines calamistro ornare: capillum crispare: comam calamistrare (to curl it with the irons); frangere comam in gradus (to arrange it in plaits): to dress the h. in ringlets, comere caput in annulos: to wear the h. in a knot, capillos in nodum colligere; capillum nodo vineire; crines in nodum cogere or torquere; crinem obliquare nodoque substringere: to be good for the h. (of ointments, oils, &c.), capillum nutrire or alere; capillum naturâ fertili evocare (to promote the growth of the h.). A dye for the h., wash for the h., *fucus crinalis. The Roman ladies used a sort of soap, spuma caustica (Mart. 14, 26), or balls named fm the countries where they were made, pila Batava, Mattica, &c. (Mart. 8, 33; 14, 27): the root of a h., radix pili: roots of the h., radices pilorum. To drag aby by his h., qm capillis trahere: like h., specie crinum, &c., in speciem crinum (e. g. factus); modo comarum (crinum, &c., Plin. 2, 25, 22): a tuft of h., cirrus: as fine as a h., tenuissimus (i. e. very thin). The Roman modes of dressing the h. were comptus (g. t.); comæ suggestus (Stat. Sil. 1, 2, 114); nodus (if fixed with a pin); corymbum (plaited in a spiral form, and fastened with a pin on one of the temples, κόρυμβος, κρομβύχοι); testudo (in the shape of a guitar or shell, O. A. A. 3, 147); tutulus (a tie formed of the plaited h. itself, wch was crossed over the forehead and fixed together; aft. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 151 and 151).

HAIRBELL. See **HARE-BELL.**

HAIR'S-BREADTH, transversus unguis or digitus (e. g. a qâ re ne transversum quidem unguem, or digitum, discedere). To be within a h.-b. of athy; see in **HAIR** (PROV.).

HAIR-BROOM, *scope e setis factæ; also prps seta only.

HAIR-CLOTH, cillicium (κίλικιον, i. e., a cloth of goat's h.).—pannus e pilis factus or textus.

HAIRDRESSER, capitum et capillorum concinator (Col. 1, præf. 5).—tonsor (barber, who dressed the hair of men).—ornatrix (a female slave, whose office was to dress the hair). A wealthy Roman lady would keep a separate 'ornatrix' for each peculiar fashion of head-dress; see Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 151. ciniflo or cinerarius was the slave who heated the curling-irons, calamistra, at his mistress's door; see Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 98, p. 49.

HAIRLESS, a) *Fm old age or by nature, calvus (opp. capillatus, comatus): sine pilo or sine pilis. pilo carens (fm nature); pilis defectus (fm old age, Phædr. 5, 7, 2): calvatus (fm the hair falling off): imberbis (without beard): to be h., pilo carere (fm nature); calvère (also fm age); fm nature, naturaliter: a h. spot on the head, calvitium (bald spot, not calvities = baldness): to become h., calvescere. β) By artificial means, depilatus (g. t., espily of parts of the body); rarus. tonsus (by means of scissors or razors, opp. intonsus; see TO SHAVE).—glaber (prop., h. fm nature, without hair, like the belly of some animals, opp. pilosus; then also after shaving or pulling out the hair; also as epithet of favorite slaves of Roman debauchees, who endeavoured to give the latter a girl-like look by it; see Sen. Ep. 47, 5).*

HAIR-OINTMENT, capillare (g. t. Mart.).—adipes contra capilli defluunt tenaces (to prevent the falling off of the hair, Plin.). psilothrum (ψιλόθρον) was for the purpose of removing the hair.

HAIR-PIN, *acus crinalis (in our sense).—acus diacriminalis (the great pin for fastening the hair up in a knot; see Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 147).

HAIR-POWDER, *pulvis crinalis.

HAIR-ROPE, *pili in funem contorti.

HAIR-SIEVE, cribrum e setis equorum factum (aft. Plin. 18, 11, 28).

HAIR-SPLITTING, s. minuta subtilitas (minute exactness, as a property).—argutæ.—disserendi spinæ,

or spinæ partiendi et definiendi (*thorny distinctions*, &c.).—dumēta (opp. to liber campus, *free, flowing discussion*).—verborum angustiae et omnes literarum anguli (C.; *petty verbal distinctions; arguments founded on words, not things*).—verborum aucupium or captatio (*the seizing of an opponent's words*, &c.).

HAIRY, pilo or pilis vestitus. crinitus. capillatus. comatus (*covered with hair*, opp. calvus). ¹⁸³⁵ crinitus *my of objects covered with aith resembling hair, e. g. stella crinita, &c.*—intonsus (*unshorn; of him whose hair is not cut; hence = capillatus*).—pilosus. setosus. capillosus. comosus (*overgrown with hair*, opp. rariplius; cf. SYN. in HAIR). *A man that is h. all over, hirtus: to be h., pilos habere: naturally h., pilo or pilis intēgi or vestiri (e. g., of animals, &c., opp. pilo carēre. || Of the nature of hair, capillaceus: rather h. than woolly, pilo propior quam lanæ (Plin. 8, 48, 73).*

HALBERD, bipennis.

HALBERDIER, pilos hastatus (*a lancer; instead of each C., in one instance (Brut. 88, 296), uses doryphorus (δορυφόρος), as t. t. for the celebrated statue of Polykleitos*).—sarissaphorus (*a Macedonian lance-bearer; see LANCE*).

HALCYON, s. alcēdo (poet. alcyon).—*alcēdo ispida (Linn.).

HALCYON, adj. || Peaceful, quiet, vid.

HALE, adj. integer.—valens. validus.—firmus. robustus. Jn. robustus et valens. firmus et valens (SYN. in HEALTHY). *A h. old age, ætas viridis. viridis senectus († V.).*

HALE, or HAUL, v. trahere (g. t.). See TO DRAG. *To h. down the sails, vela subducere: to h. aith up with ropes, funibus qd subducere (Cæs.).*

HALF, s. dimidium. dimidia pars.—semissis (*six parts of a whole divided into twelve equal parts; e. g., of a foot, an acre, &c.*).—An heir that comes in for h. the property, heres ex dimidiā parte: by one h., see HALF, adj. ¹⁸³⁵ 'Half' is also expressed in Latin by dimidiatus, a, um; e. g., to read h. a book = h. through, dimidiatum librum legere (see Gell. 3, 14): the (or one) h. of a quart measure, hemina. *this is the one h., hoc est semis*. 'Half' is besides rendered in Latin by semi, or the Greek hemi, joined to substantives and adjectives, if it conveys the sense of 'not entirely or wholly existing,' or 'not quite what it ought to be,' in which latter case, 'sub' (= to some degree) is used in certain cases instead of 'semi'; e. g., to limit the time of defence to h. an hour, spatium defensionis in semihoræ curriculum cogere (C. pr. Rab. Perd. 2, 6): to accomplish aith within the space of h. an hour, dimidio horæ conficere qd (Lucil., Gell. 3, 14): h. a month, semestrium: h. a year, spatium semestris; menses sex (six months): lasting h. a year, semestris: h. a quart, hemina: h. way, medio itinere: h. a finger's breadth, dig. tum dimidium (acc.): of h. a finger's breadth, semidigitalis: h. a foot, semipes: h. a foot broad, long, &c., semipedalis: h. an ell long, semicubitilis: only h. the size, dimidio minus: h. as dear again, dimidio carius: to be h. as dear again, dimidio plus constare: boiled down to a h., ad dimidii decoctus: h. a pound, semilibra; weighing, &c., or h. a pound's weight, semilibram pondo (sc. valens, aft. L. 3, 29). See HALF, adj.

HALF, adj. dimidius.—dimidiatus (*divided into two; halved*). *H. as big only, dimidio minus: h. as dear again, dimidio carius: to be &c., dimidio plus constare: h. covered, semitectus: h. dressed, semiamictus: h. equipped or armed, semiermis: h. a German, semigermanus: h. dressed or done (of meat), semicoccus: h. dead, semimortuus; semineux or seminecis (= h. slain in battle); semianimus or semianimis (*with one's breath h. gone*).—semivivus (but h. alive): h. dead with hunger, enectus fame: h. done, semifactus; semiperfectus; semiperactus (h. accomplished, Paulin. Noel. Carm. 20, 299, or 305): h. open, semiapertus: h. shut, semiclausus: h. shorn or shaved, semirasus: h. washed, semilotus: h. eaten, semēsus: h. cooked, semicoccus: h. roasted, semiasius: in a h. whisper, voce tenui et admōdum deminutā (cf. Appul. Met. 3, p. 135, ed. Elm.): in h. mourning, semiatratus; semipullatus: h. seas over, dilutior (e. g. redis, Ter.): h. Greek, semigræcus; semigræce (adv.): h. yearly, semestris (i. e., lasting h. a year); *quot semestribus factus (similar to 'quot annis, quot calendis', &c.): h. alive, semivivus: h. empty, semianimis: h. naked, seminūdus; semiamictus (only h. clad): h. ripe, semimaturus: h. raw, semicrudus; subcrudus: h. asleep, semisomnus: in a h. sleep, semisomno sopore: h. drunk, semigrāvis: (425)*

h. burnt, semilustus. semistulatus (singed); semicrematus (h. consumed by flames): h. mad, vesanus: h. awake, semisomnus: h. withered, semivivus: h. wild or savage, semifer (of animals and men): h. learned, semidoctus: h. torn, semilaceratus (aft. semilacer, wch is poet.; see O. Met. 7, 344): h. angry, semilustratus. *In h. relief, *ex parte emine. = cælatus (in bas-relief).—To sail with a h. wind, pedem facere (V.), or pedes proferre (Plin.); ventum obliquum capere (Eumen. Paneg. Const. 14); obliquare sinus velorum in ventum (V.).*

HALF-BOOT, *calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit. ¹⁸³⁵ not caliga.

HALF-BROTHER, frater germanus (g. t., a brother really, by blood; it may be used of one who has only the same father, but could not distinguish a h.-b. fm a full brother).—frater eodem patre natus (of one father, aft. Np. Cim. 1, 2).—frater eadem matre natus. frater uterinus (of one mother; the first aft. Np. Cim. 1, 2; the second, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21). *H. brothers, fratres nati altero tantum parente, or non lisdem parentibus (g. t.); ex eodem patre tantum nati; eodem patre nati; qui eundem patrem habent (by the father's side); eadem matre nati, uterini (by the mother's side; the last, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21).*

HALF-DEAD. See in HALF.

HALF-HOLIDAY, prps *pomeridiana cessatio (of pueri delicati nihil cessatione melius existant, C.). *To give a h.-h., *pueria cessationem pomeridianam largiri or indulgere. H.-h.'s, dies nefestas (in Rom. sense = 'per quos mane et vespere est nefas; medio tempore, inter hostiam cessant et extra porrecta, fas; Varr.).*

HALF-MOON, luna dimidia (prop., the moon when not quite full, or when no longer full)—luna dimidiata (prop., the moon halved, of wch only the half is visible, &c.).—luna (any object that has the shape of a crescent; e. g., the Turkish crescent): in the shape of a h., lunatus.

HALF-PIKE, prps veru or verutum, propr., 'spit,' the short spear of the Rom. light infantry, shaft $\frac{3}{4}$ feet long.

HALF-LEARNED, semidoctus. mediocriter doctus.—semipaganus (Pers. Prolog. 6 = half a poet). *In the time of Suet., some persons were in the habit of applying the term of 'literator' to one superficially initiated in arts or sciences, in contradistinction to 'literator'; see de Illust. Gr. 4.—Nothing more contemptible than your h.-learned men, who fancy they know every thing, nihil puius est iis, qui paullum qd ultra primas literas progressi falsam sibi scientiæ persuasionem induerunt.*

HALF-SEAS-OVER, dilutior (e. g. redis, Ter.).—paulo hilarior et dilutior (Auson.).—semigrāvis (L.).

HALF-SISTER, soror eodem patre nata (of the same father).—soror eadem matre nata. soror uterina (of one mother). *H.-sisters, sorores natæ altero tantum parente, &c.; and so through the phrases for HALF-BROTHER, replacing fratres (nati) by sorores (natæ), where necessary.*

HALF-SPHERE, hemisphærium (ἡμισφαίριον), or, pure Latin, sectæ pilæ pars.

HALF-WAY. See HALF.

HALF-WITTED, stupidus.—*mentis or rationis haud compos.

For the other compounds, see HALF (adj.).

HALIBUT, rhombus.—*pleuronectes hippoglossus, Linn.

HALL, s. atrium (originally the sitting-room of a Roman house; afterwards in wealthy houses it was distinct fm the private apartments, and used as a great reception-room, where the patron received his clients, and the great the morning visits of their friends and dependents; it was also, like our 'hall,' the name of certain large public buildings, fm the similarity of their construction to that of the atrium of a house). ¹⁸³⁵ The vestibulum was an open space or court before the door, surrounded on three sides by the house.—exedra, ἐξέδρα, was a room for the reception of company, the two extremities of wch terminated in a semicircle, with a circular bench; it was uncovered; see Vitruv. 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2). *A small h., atriolum.*

HALLOO! heus!

HALLOO, v. See TO CALL.

HALLOW, || To consecrate, vid. || To reverence as holy, pie sancteque colere (a deity, God).—religiose agere or celebrare (to keep or observe with religious rites; e. g. dies festos). Hallowed, sacer.

HALLUCINATION, alucinatio (Sen., sic vestras alucinaciones fero, ut &c.; but Non. says it was used

the 'veteres').—ineptiæ (folly). See BLUNDER, ER-
ROUR. || *In med.*, *dysæsthesia (t. t.).

HALM, culmus (of the grasses): of corn, *fm* the root to
the ear; also with the ear included).—calamus (prop.,
a thin slender reed; then also of corn, a straw)—stipula
(the remainder of the h. when the corn is cut, the
stubble).

HALO, corona or area lunæ (as attempt to translate
the Greek ἅλως by Sen. N. Qu. 1, 2, 1, and 3, who, how-
ever, seems himself to prefer the expression 'corona'
for it).

HALT, || *Of an army, a* TRANS. || To h. his army,
milites &c. consistere jubere (to give the command to
h.).—agmen constituere (S. and L.); signa constituere
(L.).—β) INTRANS. (or *absol.*) subsistere. consistere
(*esp.* on a march).—sistere iter (to stop one's march,
any where, ad qm locum). Halt! (as command), con-
siste (consistite!); mane (manete!). || To hesitate,
vid. || To limp; e. g., atq h's, claudicat or claudit
qd (i. e., does not stand well, does not get on as it
should; also *improp.*, qd claudicat in oratione; clau-
dicat hic versus; cf. 'a halting sonnet', Shaks.); vacillat
qd (i. e., does not stand firm, e. g. justice); JN. qd va-
cillat et claudicat.—claudum esse (to be halting).

HALT, s.; e. g., to make a h., see HALT, v. || The
act of limping, claudication.

HALTER, || *A rope, restis. funis (a rope).*—la-
queus (a snare or noose made of a rope, either for catch-
ing or strangling). Take a h. and hang yourself, sume
restim et suspende te: to put an end to one's disgrace
with a h., laqueo infamiam finire. || *Of a horse,*
capistrum: to put it on, capistrare.

HALTER, v. See HALTER, s.

HALVE, v. bipartire (to divide in two).—in duas
partes dissecare (to cut into two parts). Halved,
bipartitus (in two parts); dimidiatus (cut up into two
parts).

HALVES! (interj.) in commune!

HAM, || The hinder part of the knee, poples
(cf. poplites alternis genibus imponi, Plin. 28, 6, 17).
|| The thigh of a hog, perna (πέρνα, the hinder
part).—petāsō (πετάσων, the forepart; compare Schneid.
Cat. R. R. 162). A slice of h., frustum pernae.


HAMLET, viculus (C. Rep. 1, 2, and L. 21, 33).—
parvus vicus.

HAMMER, s. malleus.—malleolus (a small h.).
tudes is unusual.—porticulus was an instrument
in the shape of a h., with which the time was beaten in a
galley, for the rowers to pull their oars.

HAMMER, v. malleo tundere or contundere (g. t.).
—malleō ferire qd (Cæs.).—ducere (to lengthen by
beating with a h.).—cudere (to beat flat). || To forge,
procudere (e. g. enses); see FORGE. || *IMPROPR.* || To be
always hammering at the same point, uno opere eandem
innoēdi diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 29, 162).
—verberibus inculcare (to h. atq into aby). || To
work in the mind, procudere (e. g. dolos, Plaut.
Pseud. 2, 2, 20): to h. out a scheme, &c., comminisci
(e. g. dolum, mendacium).—coquere. concoquere (e. g.
consilia).

HAMMERER, malleator (Mart.).

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus (Cels. 3, 18, p. 159,
Bip.).

HAMPER, corbis, fscina. SYN. in BASKET. 
sirpea or sirpea = the wicker-work of a waggon.

HAMPER, v. coartare. in angustias compellere.
See TO CONFINE.—Implicare (to entangle).—impedire
to hinder, a qā re, or qā re; not in qā re.—impedimento
esse ci. impedimento afferre ci rei faciendū.—retar-
dare qm (ad qd faciendum; a qā re faciendū; in qā re).
To h. oneself, implicari qā re; se impedire qā re. To
be hampered by atq, implicari or se impedire qā re.
se illaquare qā re; by some troublesome business,
molestis negotiis implicari; by a war, bello illigatum
esse; by a suit at law, lite implicari; in causam de-
duci. || To clog, to catch with allurements;
see TO ALLURE.

HAMSTER, *mus cricetus.

HAMSTRING, *poplitis nervus (g. t.).

HAMSTRING, v. poplites succidere, or femina
poplitesque succidere (L.).

HAMSTRUNG, succisus feminibus poplitisque.

HAND, manus (as general as the English word, both
prop. and *improp.*, as 'a hand' = might, hand-writing,
&c.).

A) PHRASES, with HAND, HANDS, in nom. or a cc.
without prepos. The right h., (manus) dextra: the left h.,
(manus) sinistra or læva: the hollow of the h., manus
cava or concava (wech aby makes, e. g., a beggar, opp.
(426)

manus plana; see Suet. Oct. 91): the flat h., plana
manus (wech aby makes); palma (fm nature): to tie
aby's h's, ci manus constringere: h's and feet, to
bind aby h. and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere
(Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24): to use one's h's and feet, in qā
re uti pugnis et calcibus (see C. Tusc. 5, 27, 77): to
hold one's hands before one's eyes, manum ad oculos
opponere: to kiss one's h. to aby, manum labris ad-
movēre; dextram ad osculum referre (as a mark of
respect with the ancients): to lay one's hand on one's
mouth, manum ad os apponere (Cæ. C. Ep. 8, 1, 4, in
whispering a secret to aby): to shake h's with aby,
dextram jungere cum qo: to shake h's, dextram
dextræ jungere; dextras jungere: to give or offer
aby one's h., ci dextram porrigere (to shake h's
with, as act of saluting or in promising atq; see C.
Deiot. 3, 8); manus ci dare (to support him in walking);
manu qm allevare (to lift him up); dextram ci tendere
(to assist; q. t., for extending the h. to help aby; also
fig. = to offer a helping h. = one's assistance; see
C. Phil. 10, 4, 9); juvare or adjuvare qm (fig., for the
sake of supporting him); manus dare (as a mark of
reconciliation): to give one's h. upon atq, fidem de re
dextrā dare or dextram fidemque dare, with infn. (as
a mark of good faith, or the fulfilment of atq; a pro-
mise): to shake h's upon it (in bargaining, &c.), dextram
dextræ jungentes fidem obstringere, ut &c. (reciprocally
of two persons): to hold or stretch out one's hand to receive
an alms, cavam manum asses porrigenti præbere:
to lift up one's hands (e. g. to heaven), manus tollere
(as a mark of gratitude towards the gods, or astonish-
ment); manus (supplices) ad cælum tendere (as suppli-
cant; see Herz. Sall. Cat. 31, 3, where it is proved that
the phrase was in common use): to stretch out one's h's
to aby, tendere manus (supplices) ad qm, or ci simply
(as supplicant, vobis supplex tendit manus patria
communis): to attempt to lay h's on atq, manus ten-
dere ad qd or porrigere in or ad qd (e. g. in alienas
possessiones, ad pecora); on another's property, manus
afferre or adhibere alienis bonis; manus porrigere in
alienas possessiones (opp. manus abstinere alieno, ab
alieno abstinere cupiditate aut manus). To super-
imposita regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): to hold aby's h. (to prevent
him fm writing), scribenti manum injicere (see Vell. 2,
41, 1): to lay or place one's h. before or on atq, manum
apponere or apponere ad (e. g. app. ad os, opp. ad
oculos): to lay h. to atq, manus admovēre ci rei (e. g.
Suet. Vesp. 8, rudelibus purgandis primus manum
admovit); aggrēdi qd or ad qd faciendum: to put the
last or finishing h. to atq, extremam or summam
manum imponere ci rei or in qā re (V. Æn. 7, 573; Sen.
Ep. 12, 4; Q. 1, proœm. 4); manus extrema accedit operi
(C.): to lay h's on aby, ci manus afferre, admovēre, in-
jicere; ci vim afferre; ci vim et manus injicere: to
threaten to lay h's on aby, manus ci intentare or in
qm: to lay violent h's on oneself, manus sibi afferre
(see 'to commit suicide'). To have one's h's free
in atq, liberius mihi eat de qā re (Cæ. ap. C. Fam. 8,
6, 1); mihi integrum eat; to do this ... or that, aut ...
aut (C. Att. 4, 2, 6): to leave one's h's free, omnia
sibi relinquere reliqua. The work requires many h's,
opus manus multas poscit: works in wech many h's
are concerned, opera in quibus plurimum conatus con-
spirat: the clenched h., see FIST: to clasp the h's,
see TO CLASP: to lend a h., see TO HELP: fm a
sure h. (e. g., to have or know atq), certo or haud
incerto auctore: to put one's h. to a writing, nomen
suum notare ci rei (g. t., to sign one's name; e. g.
epistolæ, Flor. 2, 12, 10), or nomen subscribere, also
subscribere only; nomen subnotare; chiographum
exhibere (see Gell. 14, 2): to have a h. in atq, in-
teresse ci rei (by personal presence); attingere qd (of
a business): to have no h. in atq, cs rei expertem
esse; partem cs rei non habere; non contulisse ad qd
(not to have contributed to atq): h. to h., cominus (e. g.
pugnare): aby is aby's right h. man, cs cs est dextera
(C., playfully): to try one's h. at atq, tento or
experior, quid possim: to get the upper h., superiorem
esse: to be h. and glove with aby, familiaritate artā,
maximā or intimā cum qo conjunctum esse; in cs
intimam amicitiam pervenisse; vivere cum qo; in
familiaritate cs versari: a steady h. (of a surgeon),
manus strenua, stabilis (Cels., not firma). Folded h's,
digiti pectinatis inter se implex.

B) PHRASES with HAND, HANDS, governed by a
PREPOS. To escape fm aby's h., cs manus effugere
(not to allow oneself to be caught); elabi de o e cs
manibus (to escape, after being caught): to lead aby by

the *h.*, *qm* manu tendens perdūco qo (e. g., into the senate, in senatum): to carry in *one's h.*, manu gerere: to hold in *one's h.*, (in) manu tenēre: to have in *one's h.*, in manibus habēre (also fig., e. g., the victory, victoriam); in manibus gestare (prop., to carry in *one's h.*): to carry *aby* in *one's h.*, in manibus gestare qm (prop.); *qm* habere in manibus (also fig., as C. ad Div. 1, 9, 10). To sit with *one's h.'s* folded (Prov.), compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere: a bird in the *h.* is worth two in the bush, multum differt in arcāne positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeat (C.): to take *aby* the *h.*, prensare qm (as a suppliant). To eat out of *aby's h.* (of animals), e cs manu vesci: to let an animal eat out of *one's h.*, de manu ci præbere cibum et aquam: to put out of *one's h.'s*, de manibus ponere or deponere: to fall, drop, or slip, out of or *fm* *one's h.'s*, excidere e manibus; delabi de manibus. *delabi de o* e manibus is incorrect in this sense. To let *athg* fall out of *one's h.*, emittere o de manibus, or manibus only; dimittere de o e manibus: not to let *athg* go out of *one's h.'s*, qd non dimittere e manibus; *fm* *one h.* to the other, de manu in manu; e manibus in manus; per manus (fm *h.* to *h.*): to be at *h.*, sub manibus esse: to be near, of persons; see Planc. C. Ep. 10, 23, 24; ad manum or prae manibus esse (of things); Gell. 19, 8, si Cæsaris liber prae manibus est; ad manum or prae manu esse (to be in store, e. g. of money; see Ruhnck. Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23): to have at *h.*, ad manum habere (e. g. servum); prae manu habere (of things, e. g. of money; Ulp. Dig. 13, 1, 27): to be always in *h.*, multum in manibus esse (e. g., of a newspaper, book); by a third *h.*, per alium: to carry away in *one's h.'s*, inter manus proferre (e. g., earth for a mound, aggerem): with something in *one's h.*, qd manu gerens (i. e., carrying in *one's h.*, e. g., a stick, baculum), or cum qd re only (with *athg*, i. e., provided or furnished with it, if it is obvious that *aby* carries the thing he is said to have in his *h.*; e. g., to stand by with a stick in *one's h.*, cum baculo astare: I saw a silver Cupid with a lamp in his *h.*, vidi argentum Cupidinem cum lampade). *H.* in *h.*, amplexi: to go *h.* in *h.*, amplexos ire (e. g. ad templa): the Graces *h.* in *h.* with the Nymphs, Junctæ Nymphis Gratiae (†): to conquer *aby* sword in *h.*, *qm* manu superare (opp. Incendo conciere; see Np. Alcib. 10, 4): to take in *one's h.*, in manum (manus) sumere; in manum capere (see To TAKE, for SYN. of sumere and capere): no one takes this book in his *h.*, hunc librum nemo in manus sumit: to see the victory already in *aby's h.'s*, jam in manibus vidēre victoriam: to see *athg* in *aby's h.'s*, qd in cs manu conspiciere (e. g. librum in manu amici): to get *athg* into *one's h.*, qd in manum accipere (e. g. puerum): to get or fall into *aby's h.'s*, in cs manu venire, pervenire (prop. and impr.): in cs manus incidere (fig., if unexpectedly): to fall into the wrong *h.*, in alienum incidere (e. g., of a letter: C. Alt. 2, 20, 5): to give *aby* a trifle in *h.* (to go on with, or to defray his expenses), dare ci qd paulum prae manu, unde utatur (Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23): to seem to be in *aby's h.'s* (= power), in cs manibus esse videri: the state is in the *h.'s* of the great people or the aristocracy, respublica apud optimates est: *athg* is in my *h.'s*, or I have *athg* in my *h.'s*, qd in meā manu or in meā potestate est or positum est: the decision of the matter is entirely in your own *h.'s*, hujus rei potestas omnis in vobis posita est: to feed an animal with *one's* own *h.*, *qm* cibare manu sua (Suet. Tib. 72): with *h.'s* and feet, manibus et calibus (prop., e. g. *qm* consicendere): hold your fortune fast with both *h.'s*, fortunam tuam pressis manibus tene: with a liberal *h.*, plenā manu (e. g., to distribute *athg*, projicere qd): to die in *aby's h.'s*, inter manus cs expirare (e. g. t.); inter manus sublevantis extingui (i. e., of one who is raising his head): in cs complexu emōri (in *aby's* arms): on the right, left *h.*, ad dextram, ad sinistram: (at) right and left (*h.*), dextrā laevāque: fm *h.* to *h.*, per manus (e. g. tradere): the matter now in *h.* is, res, de qua agitur (i. e., *athg* is the principal point of any question; less only agitur qd): to die or fall by *aby's h.'s*, a quo occisus esse, &c.: to receive *athg* at the *h.'s* of *aby*, a quo qd accipere, &c.: to live by *one's h.'s*, operas (fabriles, &c.) præbendo vitam tenere; *qm* sometimes also with 'manus': the tradesmen (mechanics) and the peasantry live entirely by their *h.'s*, opificum agrestiumque res fidesque in manibus sitæ sunt: I am living by my *h.'s*, operā mihi vita est (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16, vch Bentley, without necessity, has changed into 'in opere'): to live by the work of *one's h.'s*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare: under-*h.*, see CLANDESTINELY. Off-*h.*, subito, ex tempore (e. g., to

speak; opp. parate, cogitate dicere); inconsulte. Inconsiderate or parum considerate (in an off-*h.*, = inconsiderate, way).—sine ullā dubitatione. sine dubitatione (without hesitation).—exemplo. e vestigio (immediately, vid.).—On the other *h.*, rursus. rursus (ab, abis; cf. Klotz. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, p. 50, sq. *ex* alterā parte not good).—contra (when what is stated is the opposite of a preceding statement; e. g. ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, &c.).—As on the one *h.* ... so on the other, &c., ut ... ita. On the one hand ... on the other hand, et ... et (as well ... as).—pars ... alii (the one part or parts ... the others).—partim ... partim (partly ... partly, but only in case of a real division). || *H* and of a watch, gnomon (γνώμων, of a dial).—virgula horarum index (aft. Plin. 18, 37, 67).

|| Power, see under HAND, above. || Manner of writing, manus (*h.*).—litera, cmly pl. literæ (writing): a clear *h.*, literule clare et compositæ (very clear, clarissimæ et compositissimæ): a neat *h.*, literæ lepidæ: to write a good *h.*, bene scribere (g. t.); lepidā manu literas facere (aft. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28): to write a plain *h.*, literate scribere: letters written with a trembling *h.*, vacillantes literule: to imitate *aby's h.*, cs chirographum imitari: to know *aby's h.* and seal, cs signum et manum cognoscere: the letter is in *aby's h.*, epistola est cs manu (e. g. librari, C.): I was glad to see *A.'s h.*, since it was so much like your own, Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ literæ: a writing in *one's* own *h.*, chirographum; literæ autographæ (post-Aug.).

HAND, v. || To give with the hand, in manus dare,—porrigere (to reach); see also the SYN. in 'To GIVE over, up'. || To lead by the hand, *qm* manu tenens perdūco; or ducere only. || To hand round, circumferre (to carry round); distribuere (to give out); circummittere (to send round).—|| To hand over, see To GIVE. || To hand down, e. g., a custom is handed down by *aby*, tradita est consuetudo a qo: to *h.* down to posterity, posteris tradere or prodere (g. t.); literis custodire (if in writings).

HAND-BARROW, ferculum.

HAND-BASKET. See BASKET.

HAND-BELL, tintinnabulum (g. t.).

HAND-BILL, scheda. schedula (g. t., for slip of paper).—positus proptiam libellus (if posted up).—tabulae auctionarie (with ref. to public sale).—titulus (bill posted on a house for sale). To post *h.-b.*, libellum proponere; (of an auction), auctionem proponere or proscribere.

HAND-BOOK, *prps* enchiridion.

HAND-BOW. See BOW.

HANDBREADTH, palma: as adj., palmaris.

HANDCUFF, s. manica.

HANDCUFF, v. manicas ci injicere or connectere (both Plaut.); manus manibus restringere (Appul.).

HANDED (e. g., right, left). To be left-*h.*, sinistrā manu esse agiliore ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68): one that is left-*h.*, scevella: both right- and left-*h.*, manu non minus sinistrā quam dextrā promptus (Cels. 7, præf. p. 409, Bip.).

HANDFUL, pugnus, pugillus (as much as the hand can hold; e. g., a *h.* of salt, pugnis salis; of corn, pugillus faris; but manipulus = fasciculus manualis = a bundle wch may be grasped round with the hand; e. g. fœni, of hay; lini, of flax): a *h.* of people, parvus or exiguus numerus; exigua manus (a small troop): a *h.* of persons or soldiers wch *aby* has with him to join the undertaking, paucitas (see Np. Dat. 7, 3; Pelop. 2, 3).

HAND-GALLOP, Crcl., e. g., to be going at a *h.-g.*, *habēnas paulum remissie; *laxioribus habēnis equitare, &c.

HAND-GRENADE. See GRENADE.

HANDICRAFT, opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42, 150. L. 1, 56). *qm* It may also, in certain cases, be turned by 'manus'; e. g. manuum mercede inopiam tolerare (to get a living by a *h.*).

HANDICRAFTSMAN. See ARTIFICER, MANUFACTURER.

HANDILY. See DEXTEROUSLY.

HANDINESS. See DEXTERITY.

HANDIWORK. See HANDY-WORK.

HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (prop., for wiping off perspiration, but used for all the purposes of our pocket-*h.*; orarium and mucunium belong to the mid. ages).—linteolum (small linen cloth, Plaut.). To hold a *h.* before *one's* eyes, sudarium ante faciem obtendere: to put a *h.* to *one's* face, sudarium ad os applicare. || Neck-handkerchief, focale.

HANDLE, v. tractare (in all the meanings of the

Eng. verb; e. g., 1, with ref. to the sense of touch; opp. gustare, olfacere, audire; 2, to manage or wield weapons, instruments, &c., arma, tela, fila lyræ, &c.; 3, to deal with or behave to a person, qm injuriosius tractare, to h. him roughly; 4, to treat a subject, poposcit, ut hæc ipsa questio diligentius tractaretur, should be more carefully handled). — attractare. contractare. pertractare (to touch); also with manibus—tangere, tentare, both with and without digitis. tactu explorare (to feel, for the sake of finding out). || To treat, tractare; see 'to BEHAVE.' To h. aby roughly, injuriosius qm tractare (C.); asperere or contumeliose invehî in qm (of abuse); asperere qm habere or tractare; asperum esse in qm; qm acerbè atque dure tractare; durum esse in qo: how I handled the Rhodian! quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim! (Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30.)

HANDLE, s. manubrium (of an instrument; e. g., of a knife, a hatchet, &c.).—capulus (of a sword, a sickle, &c.).—ansa (of a cup, or of vessels in general; also of a door, ostii, &c.).—chelonium (broad, curved h. for drawing or turning various machines; Vir. 10, 1, 2). With a h. to it, manubriatus; ansatus. || IMPROPR. ansa. To give a h. to athg, occasionem præbere, or ansam dare or præbere (ca rei or ad qd faciendum).

HAND-MAID. See MAID.

HAND-MILL, mola versatilis or trusatilis (Plin. 36, 18, 29; Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 4).—fistula serrata. fistula ferraria (a sort of mill with indented wheels, similar to our coffee-mills; Plin. 18, 10, 23; Cato R. R. 10, 3). To turn a h.-m., molam trusatilè circumagere.

HAND-SAW, lupus (defined by Pallad. 1, 43, 2, by serrula manubriata).

HANDESEL. See EARNEST, s.

HANDESEL, v. grps auspicari qd (aft. Rom. notions).

HANDSOME, pulcher (g. t., whether of ideal or material beauty, opp. turpis, of persons or things; e. g., boy, town, dress, face, deed).—formosus (well-shaped, relates to the external form of a person, less cmly of things, as used by Sen. Ep. 87, 5, domus formosa; opp. deformis).—speciosus (good looking; it denotes a higher degree of beauty than formosus, opp. turpis).—venustus (charming, either fm natural or artificial grace or beauty; e. g., girl, face, garden).—bellus (pretty, of persons and things; e. g., girl, story, place, &c.).—amœnus (pleasant, cheerful; in sober prose, of scenery only).—elegant (tasteful, elegant; e. g., form, tone, poet, &c.).—egregius. eximius (distinguished; e. g., deed, face): very h., perpulcher; perelegans. || Generous, considerable, vid.

HANDSOMELY, pulchre. venuste. belle. elegant. suaviter. bene. egregie. eximie. præclare. SYN. IN HANDSOME. || Generously, liberally, vid.

HANDSOMENESS. See BEAUTY.

HAND-WRITING. See HAND = hand-writing.

HANDY. See CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, CONVENIENT, FIT.

HANDY-BLOWS. See BLOW.

HANDY-WORK, opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42, 150; L. 1, 56).

*HANG, v. || TRANS. athg on athg, suspendere qd ci rei or (de, a, ex) qd re: to h. down one's head, one's ears, demittere labra, aures or aurículas (also fig. for 'to be low spirited'). || IMPROPR. To h. with wreaths and roses, sertis redimire et rosâ: to h. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubicali parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturatum adorare: to h. a room with tapestry, *conclavis parietes tapetibus ornare. || To execute by hanging, to h. a malefactor, affigere qm patibulo: arbori infelici suspendere qm (by a rope, reste): to be hanged, suspensio Interimî: to h. oneself, se suspendere; suspensio vitam finire or amittere: suspensio perire: to h. oneself on a fig-tree, se suspendere de or e ficu: to drive aby to h. himself, ad suspendum adigere, ad laqueum compellere qm. Go and h. yourself! sume restim et suspende telli! abi in malam rem! or i tu hinc, quo dignus es! (Com.)*

HANG, INTRANS. pendere (prop. and fig.), on or fm athg, a (de, ex, in) qd re.—dependere (prop., to h. down; both pend. and depend. denote the hanging loose fm a fixed point, without a support under the thing); fm athg, (de, ex) qd re: to h. fm the ceiling of a room, dependere de laqueariis, de camerâ (e. g., a lamp, &c.): to h. by a rope, laqueum dependere: to h. over, &c., imminere (e. g., urbs, &c., of a mountain, &c.): for fig. meaning, see IMPEND. To h. down over the shoulders, humeros tegere (to cover them; of the hair, &c.): to h. upon aby's mouth (= drink of his words), pendere ab ore cs: to h. upon athg (= cling

to it), adhærescere ci rei or ad qd (see Lat. Dict.); upon aby, pendere de qo (H. t.). || Prov., To h. by a thread, (tenui) filo pendere (Enn., O.).

HANG BACK, gravari (to hesitate).—tergiversari (to make excuses in order to evade a request). Jx. cunctari et tergiversari. To h. b. in doubt, see 'to be in SUSPENSE.'

HANG FORWARDS or OVER, propendere.—prominere (to be prominent).—projectum esse (of rocks, promontories, &c.).

HANG FROM, HANG DOWN, dependere. See HANG (intrans.), above.

HANG LOOSE (of garments), discinctum esse (of the person whose garments h. i.).—laxum esse (of the garment itself).

HANG ON. See IN HANG.

HANG OUT, TRANS. demittere ex qd re (a flag; see FLAG).—|| INTRANS. e. g., his entrails were all hanging out, intestina ejus prolapsa atque evoluta sunt.

HANG OVER. See TO IMPEND.

HANGER, machera (præ- and post-Class.).—cultor venatorius (huntsman's knife, see SWORD).

HANGER-ON, assæcla. canis cs. Aby's h.-on, canes cs, quos circa se habet (C. Verr. 2, 1, 48, his hungry dependents).

HANGING, s. || Suspension, suspensum. For 'to deserve h.', see GALLWS. || Hanging, tapes, étis, m. (riviæ), or Latinized, tapetum. || Tapetes of the ancients were generally shaggy, with figures worked in them, with wch both the walls and the floor were covered.

HANGING, adj. penilis. pendulus (e. g., hortipens.).—flaccidus (e. g., aures).—dependens (h. down). H. ears, flaccidæ prægravantesque aures.

HANGMAN, carnifex.—exactor supplicii. See EXCUTIONER.

*HANK, *glomus serici.*

HANKER (after). See TO LONG for.

HAP or HAP-HAZARD, s. See CHANCE, FORTUNE.

HAP. See HAPPEN.

HAPLESS. See UNFORTUNATE.

HAPLY. See PERHAPS.

HAPPEN, cadere. accidere (to come to pass, of that wch occurs by chance; mly of unlucky events, but also of happy ones; accid. sometimes with the addition of casu).—contingere (of occurrences that are wished for, and happy events).—evenire (to come forth, happen, result; of cause and effect).—usu venire (of facts wch aby experiences. || Not usu evenire; see Gerhard. C. Cat. Maj. 3, 7; Brems. Np. Hannsb. 12, 3).—fieri (to be done). Cases or events will h., incidunt cause, tempora (|| contingunt casu not Lat.). It happened that &c., forte evenit or casu accidit, ut &c.: to h. to mention athg, in mentionem cs rei incidere: as it generally h.'s, ut fit.

HAPPILY. See FORTUNATELY. To live h., feliciter or beate vivere: virtuously and h., bene beateque vivere.

HAPPINESS, felicitas (success in one's undertakings, &c.).—as an abstract term, always rendered in C. by 'vita beata,' or by Crcl. 'beate vivere;' e. g., the h. of life consists in virtue only, beate vivere est unâ positum in virtute, or omnia, quæ ad beatam pertinent, in unâ virtute sunt posita; compare C. de Fin. 2, 27, where we find several similar periphrases. The words 'beatitas' and 'beatitudo,' although formed by C. himself, N. D. 1, 34, 95, are pronounced by him to be rather harsh, and have not been used by him elsewhere, or by any other writer, and are admissible only in the absence of a more appropriate word, or in a strictly philosophical style. To enjoy everlasting h., beatum sempiterno ævo frui (C. Somn. Scip. 3, in.). I had the h. to &c., contigit mihi ut &c.

HAPPY, beatus (possessing felt happiness, the highest term with ref. to the mind; also of the h. state of aby; e. g., vita beata).—felix (with ref. to success, prosperity, &c., of persons or the things themselves).—fortunatus (of persons only who seem the favorites of fortune).—prosper (fulfilling a man's hopes and wishes).—faustus (implying Divine favour, &c.; of things felt as a blessing: these two only in intrans. sense of what makes h.).

|| Cf. synonyms and explanations in FORTUNATE. To be h., beatus, felicem, fortunatum esse: to be or feel h. (= rejoice), gaudere, lætari; in athg (i. e., to be glad), gaudere, lætari qd re, de qd re, in qd re: very h., gaudere vehementerque lætari; see GLAD. I am h. to see you, gratus acceptusque mihi venis; opportune venis (you come in right time): I am h. to hear it, hoc lubenter audio.

HARANGUE, s. concio (*in an assembly*). — allocuium (*the words themselves in which one addresses ably*). *He that makes an h., concionans or concionabundus.*

HARANGUE, v. concionari (*e. g. apud milites, ad populum, adversus qm, and absol.*).

HARANGUER, concionans or concionabundus.

HARASS, fatigare. defatigare (*to weary*). — vexare (*to tease*). — lacerare (*to provoke by attacks; often as mil. t., hostes, &c.*). *To h. aby by opportunity, qm rogitando obtundere or enecare; qm precibus fatigare; by one's complaints, qm querellis angere: to h. oneself by atqg, se frangere qd re (e. g. laboribus).*

HARASSER, vexator. — lacerator (*very late; Isid. Orig.*).

HARBINGER. See **FORERUNNER**.

HARBOUR, s. portus (*prop. and fig.*). — refugium: perflugium (*fig. asylum*). *Jn. portus et refugium: portus et perflugium. To be in h., in portu esse or navigare (also fig. for 'to be in safety'): to reach a h., in portum venire or pervenire or pervēhi; portum capere (of ships and navigators); the latter, if with trouble; also fig. for 'port of rest', capere portum otii; in portum invēhi. portum or in portum intrare (of navigators); the latter also with hostile intent; in portum et perflugium pervēhi (*fig.*): to drive a vessel into h., navem in portum conjicere or compellere: to enter the h. fm the open sea, ex alto in portum invēhi: to steer towards the h., portum petere; ex alto portum tenere: to be driven to some h., in portum deferri (of vessels and sailors): to take refuge in some h., confugere in portum (also fig. e. g. in portum otii): to sail out of a h., e portu solvere or proficisci or exire: to make a h., portum facere or constituere: an island that has two h.'s, cincta duobus portibus insula: a place where many h.'s are met with, portuosus (*g. t.*); portubus distinctus (well furnished with ports; e. g., a country, regio): without h.'s, importuosus: the mouth of a h., portus ostium; portus ostium et aditus; portus aditus atque os; fauces portus.*

HARBOUR, v. hospitio accipere or excipere qm. hospitio domum ad se recipere qm. hospitium ei præbere (*to receive into one's house*). — in domum suam recipere qm. tecto accipere or recipere qm. tectum præbere (*to receive under one's roof; accip. as a friend; exc. and rec. as protector, &c.*). *To be harboured by aby, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio cs uti. || To sojourn, see TO DWELL, TO SOJOURN.*

HARBORAGE. See **HARBOUR**.

HARBOURLESS, importuosus.

HARBOUR-MASTER, limenarches (Λιμενάρχης, *Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4; Arcad. Charis. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10*). — *magister portus = receiver of the harbour-dues or fees (see C. ad Al. 5, 15, extr.).*

HARD, (*Ætym.*) not soft, durus (*g. t., e. g. stone, skin, water*). — solidus (*firm, solid; e. g., wood, iron*). — rigidus (*that does not bend, brittle*). — crudus (*stiff unripe, of fruit, &c.*). — callosus (*as skin, hand, &c.*). — asper (*rough to the taste and touch*). — acerbus (*rough to the taste*): rather h., duriusculus: very h., per-durus: h. wood, also robur (*prop., wood of the evergreen oak*): a h. cushion, culcita, quæ corpori resistit: h.-boiled eggs, ova dura (*opp. mollia*): to make atqg h., durare; indurare. || *Impetuous* unpleasant, agst good taste, durus. asper. ferreus. — horridus (see **HARSH**): rather h., duriusculus (*e. g., verse*). || *Yielding with difficulty; hence oppressive, durus*. — molestus (*troublesome*). — gravis (*pressing, heavy*). — acer (*violent, &c.*). — acerbus (*harsh*). — iniquus (*not according to the laws of equity; hence oppressive, h.*). Very h., atrox (*fearful*). — sævus (*furious*): a h.-fought battle, see **HARD-FOUGHT**: a. work, labor gravis or molestus: a. h. winter, hiems gravis or acris: very h., hiems atrox or sæva: h. times, tempora dura, gravis, acerbis, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa. temporum acerbitas or iniquitas or atrocitas. temporum calamitates: a. h. rule, imperium grave or iniquum or acerbum; imperii acerbitas. || *Severe, unmerciful, durus, asper. asperi animi (rough)*. — immitis (*not mild*). — severus (*severe*). — acerbis (*without indulgence*). — atrox (*fearful, very h., inhuman; rather poet.*): a. h. man, homo durus. vir severitatis duras (*inexorable*). — homo asper (*rough towards those about him*). || *Difficult, vid. H. to please, difficilis*: h. of hearing, surdaster (*C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*); to be &c., graviter audire or gravitate auditus laborare; aures hebetiores habere.

HARD, adv. dure. duriter. aspere. acerbe [**STR.** in **HARD**, adj.]. *to work h. atqg, multo sudore et labore* (429)

facere qd; desudare et laborare in re; animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere: too h., laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: it rains h.; see **TO RAIN**: to drink h., potare. vino deditum esse.

HARD BY, adj. See **CLOSE**.

HARD BY, prep. See **CLOSE**.

HARD-BOUND. See **COSTIVE**.

HARDEN, durare or indurare qd (*e. g. ferrum*). — durescere. indurescere. obdurescere (*to become or to get hard*). *To h. the body by work, corpus labore durare: my mind is hardened agst pain, obduruit animus ad dolorem novum; by atqg, qd re (C. ad Div. 2, 16, 1): to h. oneself by work, exercise, se laboribus durare: to have hardened oneself fm one's youth, a parvulo (of several, parvulis) labori et duritie studere: hardened, duratus; patiens laboris: hardened by work in the fields, rusticis laboribus duratus: h. by military exercises, ab usu armorum duratus.*

HARD-FAVoured, *crassior ductu oris; or *cul crassiora sunt oris lineamenta.

HARD-FISTED. See **AVARICIOUS**.

HARD-FOUGHT, prælium durum (*L. 40, 16*); certamen acre; pugna or prælium atrox (*a very h. struggle*): it was a hard contest, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur.

HARD-HEARTED, durus. animi duri. — ferreus (*that has a heart like steel or flint*). — immitis (*unmerciful*). — inhumanus (*without feeling, inhuman*). — asper. asperi animi (*rough in behaviour, without indulgence*). — inexorabilis. durus atque inexorabilis (*inexorable, hard*). — immanis. immani acerbique naturâ (*cruel, of cruel character*). — *dirus, in this sense, is poet. only. To be h.-h., duro esse animo or ingenio.*

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, animus durus. animi duritas. ingenium durum. — animi rigor (*relentlessness*). — animi atrocitas (*opp. humanitas et misericordia*).

HARDHOOD. See **COUrage**.

HARDILY. *To bring aby up h., in labore patientiæ corporis exercere qm.*

HARDINESS, || *Hardihood*, vid. || *Effrontery*, vid. || *Firmness of body, &c., robur*. — corpus laboribus duratum.

HARDISH. See 'rather **HARD**'.

HARDLY, || *With difficulty*, ægre (*opp. secure and facile*). — vix (*scarcely*). *Ægre vix refers to the action, that was h. accomplished; ægre to the person, who with weariness and misgivings, was, after all, near being unsuccessful*; Jn. vix ægreque. — non facile (*not easily*). — male (*of what is but imperfectly done, if at all; e. g. male coherere; male se continere; male sustinere arma, &c.; according to Ruhnck. ad Fell. 2, 41, 2, stronger than ægre and non facile*). H., if at all, vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non. — to be h. able to restrain oneself, vix se continere posse; ægre se tenere. || *Scarcely, vix. — fere (oft. negatives)*. H., aby, vix quisquam; nemo fere: h. atqg, nihil fere; vix quidquam. H., eper, nunquam fere. *If there is an infin. and a finite verb, the vix should precede the finite verb; thus, dici vix potest, or vix potest dici (not vix dici potest)*. a) *Hardly = only just now, vixdum. vix tandem (H. not vix alone)*. — tantum quod (*not tantum alone*). — modo. b) *Hardly. — when, vix or vixdum. . . quum. — commodum or commodum. . . quum. — tantum quod. . . quum. I had h. read your letter, when Curtius came to me, vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit. Hirtius was h. gone when the courier arrived, commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit. γ) Not only not. . . but hardly, non solum or modo (for non solum or modo non) . . . sed vix (e. g. hæc . . . non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperuntur). δ) *Hardly. . . not to say, vix. . . nedum; vixdum. . . nedum. e) Hardly, with numerals; vix (e. g. vix ad quingentos)*. *In such a sentence as, 'I hardly restrained myself, but I did restrain myself', vix is followed by sed tamen; vix me tenui, sed tenui tamen. || Harshly, dure. durus. — duriter. — aspere. — acerbe. To treat aby h., aspere qm tractare or habere; æverius adhibere qm: to bring aby up h., dure atque aspere educare qm.**

HARD-MOUTHED, duri oris (*instead of vch, in O. Am. 2, 9, 30, poet. durior oris equus*). — tenax contra vincula (*t. mly tenax only (not obeying the bridle)*).

HARDNESS, duritia. durities (*prop. and impror. in all relations of the adjective durus; compare with HARD*). — rigor. rigiditas (*want or absence of pliability, brittleness, e. g. of iron, wood, &c.*; rigor also *impror. of the stiffness of statues, pictures*). — asperitas (*asperity, roughness, in all the relations of asper; see*

HARD.—acerbitas (bitterness; *harsh, oppressive quality, in all the relations of acerbus; see HARD.*)—iniquitas (oppressiveness, trouble, e. g. of the times; then unreasonable severity of persons).—animus durus. animi duritas. ingenium durum (*hard-headedness*).—severitas dura (inexorable severity).—animi atrocitas (inhumanity, with ref. to the mind, opp. humanitas et misericordia).

HARDS. stupa.

HARDSHIP. labor (*great exertion*)—gravis molestia (*great trouble*).—erumna (*tribulation*).—miseria (*need and misery*). To endure all the h.'s of life, labores exanciare. See **TROUBLE**.

HARDWARE. ferramenta, orum.

HARDWAREMAN. negotiator ferrarius (*Inacr.*). ferramentarius (*later only*).

HARDY. || *Inured to fatigue, durus, laboribus duratus, laborum patiens.* || *Brave, vid.*

HARE. lepus (*also as constellation, *lepus timidus, Linn.*). A young h., lepusculus: belonging to a h., leporinus: a place where h.'s are kept, leporarium. Fem. lepus femina; or lepus only, if the gender is denoted by another word, e. g. lepus pugnans (*poet. lepus gravidus*). To hunt h.'s, canibus lepores venari.

HARE-BELL. *scilla nutans (*Linn.*).

HAREBRAINED. See **INCONSIDERATE, RASH.**

HAREM. gynæconitis. gynæceum (γυναικωνίτις, γυναικείον, as the women's apartments).—pellices regie (*the royal concubines*).

HARE-SKIN. pellis leporina.

HARK! audi! (*hear!*)—tace modo! (*do hold your tongue!*)—silete et tace (*addressed to more than one*).—cum silentio animadvertite (*listen without speaking*).

HARLEQUIN. mæceus (*in the Attellanic games or farces of the Romans; aft. Diom. 488, P.*)—sannio (*any clown or jester*).

HARLOT. meretrix. scortum. meritorium scortum (*the meretrices and scorta belong to a sort of trade, and live by their earnings, fm uich meretrices derive their name fm mereri*). the scorta are a lower sort of meretrices, like εταίραι, filles de joie. The meretrices are common; the scorta, lascivious and dissolute. *Dūd.* A common h., prostibulum. mulier omnibus proposita. scortum vulgare. meretrix vulgatissima: to be a h., vitâ institutoue ease meretricio. See **PROSTITUTE**.

HARM. s. See **DAMAGE, HURT.** There will be no h. in doing atho, (de qâ re) nihil nocuerit, si &c. (e. g. si qd cum Balbo eris locutus, C.; = it will be well to do so).—non inutile erit qd facere. To have done more h. than good, plurima detrimenta ci rei quam adjuncta per qm sunt importata (C. de Or. 1, 9, 38).

HARM. v. See **TO HURT.**

HARMFUL. mæoris plenus (*of a thing; aft. C. Mur. 9, in.*). See **HURTFUL**.

HARMLESS. || *Inflicting no harm, innocuus (incapable of hurting; aby, ci).—innoxius (not doing harm to or hurting aby).—innocens (not injuring or hurting, not guilty; all three of persons or things). To be h., non or nihil nocere: who does not know that it is not h. ? quis non intelligit rem nocere or noxiam esse?* || *Unharméd, illesus (post-Aug.).—inviolatus (not harmed by violence or wrong).—integer (without hurt or prejudice to his former state).—salvus. incolumis (safe).—sine damno (without loss). || With ref. to character, simplex, candidus.—simulationum nescius.*

HARMELESSLY. innocue (innocently; e. g. vivere, O.).—innocuo (without doing harm; of a thing; post-Aug. Suet. Dom. 19).—innocenter (innocently; without guilt).

HARMELESSNESS. innocentia (*post-Aug., &c.*; e. g. ferorim animalium, *Plin.* 37, 13, extr.; or *Crcl.* with adj. under **HARMELESS.** || *With ref. to character, simplicitas, &c.*

HARMONIC. HARMONICAL. See **HARMONIOUS.**

HARMONIOUS. concinens. concors. congruens. Jv. concors et congruens. consonus (*harmonizing, being in harmony; opp. absõnus, absurdus*).—modulatus (*scientifically divided, modulated; e. g., tone, song, a speech, &c.*). || *Symmetrical, vid.*

HARMONIOUSLY. concorditer. congruenter.—modulate.

HARMONIZE. concinere. concentum servare. consentire (*propr.*).—concinnere or consentire inter se (*fig. of persons*).

HARMONY. || **PROP.** harmonia (ἀρμονία, or, pure Latin, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus, or concentus concors et congruens; vocum concordia (*in singing*). || **IMPROPR.** concordia.—consensus. conspi ratio ad consensus (*agreement in manner of thinking, &c.*).—unanimitas (e. g. un. fraterna, L., opp. dissensus).

cordia fraterna). To be in h., concinere; concordare; consentire (*inter se*); consentire atque concinere; conspire; with atho, convenire ci rei (e. g. sententia): to restore the h. that had been interrupted, quos rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere. For other phrases, see **CONCORD**.

HARNES. || **ARMOUR.** vid. || *Of a horse, helcium (ἑλκίον, prob. 'collar': Appul. Met. 9, p. 222, 30, and p. 227, 23).—habenæ (reins).*

HARNES. v. || **ARM.** vid. || *To put on harness. To h. a horse, pps. *equum instruere; if for draught, jumentis jugum imponere.*

HARP. psalterium (ψαλτήριον, an ancient instrument resembling a h., and adopted by the Christ. writers to express that instrument). To accompany oneself on the h., cantare et psallere; canere voce et psallere. See **LYRE**.

HARP. v. *psalterio canere; or the g. t. psallere; or fidibus canere (*on any stringed instrument*). || *To dwell long and often on a subject, cantilenam eandem canere (Ter.). You are always harping on the same string, cantilenam eandem canis (Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem, quod sæpe, scribis (in a letter); semper ista eademque audio (you always tell me the same tale); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is always hammering at one subject; C. de Or. 2, 39, in it).*

HARPER. psaltes (ψαλτήρ).

HARPOON. s. pps. jaculum hamatum.

HARPOON. v. *cetos (or cetē) jaculo venari.

HARPSICORD. *clavichordium. To play on the h., *clavichordo canere.

HARPY. harpyia.

HARRIDAN. scortum exoletum (*Plaut. Pers. Prolog. 17*).—*anus impudens; or vetula only (*contemptuously*).

HARRIER. canis venaticus (g. t.).—*canis leverarius (*Linn.*). To keep h.'s, canes alere ad venandum.

HARROW. s. irpex (*al. hirpex or urpex, with iron teeth, and drawn by oxen; it is still called 'erpice' in Italy*).—crates (*a walled h., to level the ground with; if with teeth for breaking the clods, crates dentata; called in Italy 'astrascino'*). *occa only in Isid., where it is explained by rastrum. The Roman farmers also used a malleus for breaking the clods.*

HARROW. v. occare (*both for levelling the ground and breaking the clods*).—cratire (*for levelling the ground*). To sow and h., semen injicere, cratesque dentatas supertrahere: to level the ground by harrowing, glebes cratae inductâ conquare. || **IMPROPR.** To h. a man's feelings, ea pectus effodere (C.); cruciare, excruciare; conscindere or torquere qm (C.); excruciare qm animi (*Plaut.*).—*acerbissimo dolore afficere ea animum. || *Pillage, &c., vid.*

HARROWER. occator.

HARROWING. occatio (*called by the rustics pulveratio, Col.*). The adj. is occatoriis.

HARRY. v. || **STRIP, pillage, vid.** || *Vex, tease, vid.*

HARSH. || *Rough, durus (g. t., not soft; hence not pleasing to the ear, the eye; of a voice, tone, painting, &c.; also of poets, painters, &c., who are guilty of such harshness).—asper (rough; that wants the proper smoothness and elegance, to the hearing and the sight).—ferreus (cf. writers whose expression is h.).—horridus, dimis. horridulus (a higher degree of asper).—inconditus (h. fm want of smoothing them off, opp. levis).—salebrosus. confragosus (both fig. of rugged style). somewhat h., durissimus (e. g. a verse): the expressions of Catô were somewhat h., horridiora erant Catonis verba. || Rough to the taste, austërus (αὐστηρός, that makes the tongue dry and rough, not pleasant, sour; opp. dulcis; also fig. e. g. not pleasant; i. g. labor).—acerbus (*that draws the mouth together, disagreeably h., opp. suavis; eply like διψατός, of unripe fruits, in respect of the taste; then fig. e. g. that occasions painful sensation*).—amarus (*bitter, πικρός, opp. dulcis; also fig. e. g. disagreeable, unpleasant; e. g. leges*).—asper (*propr. rough, and of flavour, = pungens, biting; then fig. of persons, e. g. that act harshly; and of things, e. g. that cause sensible pain, opp. lenis*). Somewhat h., subaustërus; austèrulus: a h. flavour, sapor amarus, austërus, acerbus (*in this order, Plin. 15, 27, 32*).—|| *Harsh in sound, absõnus (having a wrong sound).—absõrdus (sounding painfully or disagreeably).—vox admodum absõna et absõrda (C., as cause and effect).*—|| *Harsh = i. e. severe, durus, asper, asper animi (rough)—inmitis (not mild)—severus (asper, strict).—acerbus (without compassion, not compassionate).—atrox (fearful, inhuman, very severe; rather poet.):**

a h. person, homo durus; vir severitatis duræ (of inexorable severity); homo asper (rough to those about him): **a h. reply, *responsum asperum: to give a h. reply, *asperius respondere or (in writing) rescribere: to write in h. terms, asperius or asperioribus verbis scribere: to speak of aby in very h. terms, asperime loqui de qo: to apply a harsher expression to atq, durius appellare qd: not to use a harsher term, ne duriore verbo utar: a h. punishment, pœna gravis or iniqua; supplicium acerbum or acre: to inflict a h. punishment on aby, to punish aby harshly, graviter statuere or vindicare in qm: h. in censuring and punishing, in animadversione pœnâque durus (of a man): in a h. manner, see HARSHLY.**

HARSHLY, dure, duriter. aspere. acerbè,—graviter (e. g. statuere de qo).

HARSHNESS, asperitas (roughness).—acerbitas (bitterness, sour, oppressive nature or quality).—iniquitas (oppressiveness, oppressing nature or quality; e. g., improper severity of a person). H. of character, animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum (hardness of heart).—severitas dura (inexorable severity).—animi atrocitas (inhumanity of disposition, opp. humanitas et misericordia).—austeritas (ppr not præ-Aug.; of h. to the taste, vini, &c.; also austeritas nimia, Col.; also fig. with ref. to colours unpleasantly dark, and to stern strictness of conduct; opp. comitas, Q.). You find no h. of expression in Herodotus, Herodotus sine ullis salebris fluit.

HART, cervus. See STAG.

HARTSHORN, cervinum cornu (used by the ancients for medicines and fumigations; cf. Cels. 5, 5; 8, 5, 18).—cervinum cornu combustum (as burnt). To prepare h., cervinum cornu incendere or urere.

HARVEST, messis (prop., the time of h., and the crops gathered in).—questus. fructus (improp., profit, gain). An abundant h., messis optima; ubertas in fructibus percipiendis (abundance of crops). To be engaged in h., messem facere: h.-work, opera mesoria: to reap the h., messem facere (g. t.); metere, demetere (of reaping the corn): no h. was reaped, messis nulla fuerat: to reap a harvest of atq (improp.), fructum ex qâ re capere, percipere; fructum sc rei ferre: of applause, gratitudo, &c., laudem, gratiam ferre.

HARVEST, v. See 'to reap a HARVEST.'

HARVEST-HOME, feriæ messium (with the ancients, the time after the harvest, when the husbandman rested fm his labours, and performed sacred rites).—¹⁸⁵ ambarvalia was the consecration of fields, when an animal was brought and offered for the fruits of the field.

HARVEST-MAN, messor.

HASH, s. prps minutum (Juv. 14, 129).

HASH, v. minutum (or minutim) incidere (g. t., to cut up very small; Cat. R. 123).

HASP, s. abula.—retinaculum (g. t.).

HASSOCK, scirpæ mata (O. Fast. 6, 679).

HASTE, s. festinatio. properatio. properantia (properare denotes the haste wch fm energy sets out rapidly to reach a certain point; opp. cessare: festinare denotes the haste wch springs fm impatience, and borders on precipitation. Dôd. ¹⁸⁵ festinantia is late). Jn. celeritas festinatioque.—maturatio (the getting forward with a thing, so as to be ready with it in time). Sis cupiditas (rash h., prompted by desire; e. g., temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, their h. to begin the battle; Cæs. B. G. 7, 52). To make all possible h., omni festinatione properare (C.): anxious h., trepidatio: in h., properanter, prope: all possible h., quanta potest adhiberi festinatio: he returned with all possible haste to Ephesus, quantum accelerare potuit, Epheum rediit (C.): a letter written in h., epistola festinationem plena: to write in h., properanter or festinantem or raptim scribere: what happens, is produced, &c. in h. (and therefore in an irregular manner), tumultuarius (e. g. exercitus): troops levied in h., exercitus repentinus, or raptim conscriptus, or tumultuarius; milites subitarii: to fortify a place in h., tumultuario opere locum communire: to march out of the city in h., ex urbe præcipiti agmine agere: excuse h., ignoscas velim festinatione mee (in a letter). Make h., move te oculus hortatur pedes! fer pedem! confer pedes! (all Com. = off with you! run quickly!)—ita fac venias! (as a request in a letter; pray come soon): there is need of h., maturato or properato opus est: there is no need of h., nihil urget (C.): with all possible h., quam ocissime, ventis remis, remis velisque, remigio velleque (with wind and full sail, proverb., in Com.; also in C. in epistolary style, when the subject is of

coming or going, or travelling). ¹⁸⁵ The notion of haste is often implied in Latin by an intensive verb; as, to come in h., adventare: to pursue in h., insectari. To come in h., citato studio cursaque venire: to go to a place in h., citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (cf. L. 7, 15): to flee in h., præcipitem fugâ se mandare; remigio velleque, quantum poterit, festinare et fugere (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 5): with too great h., præpropere (L. 22, 2); nimis festinante. To make h., see HASTE, v.—Prov. The more h. the less speed, omnis festinatio tarda est (Curl.).—sat celeriter fit, quidquid fit satis bene (C.).—*festina lente (aft. the Greek ἀσπεδὸν ὁπαδύς, Suet. Aug. 25).—in festinationibus cavendum est, ne nimias celeritates suscipiamus (C. Q. 1, 36, 131).—moram rebus adjectis festinatio (qft. Q.), incredibile est, quantum morâ lectioni festinatione adiciatur).

HASTE, v. See HASTEN, INTRANS.

HASTEN, INTRANS. 1) To go in haste to a place, qo venire or redire propro (to hasten, to reach or return to a place).—qo ire contendere; qo tendere or contendere (to make a place the limit or goal of one's march).—qo ferri (to go to a place at full speed; as, L. 7, 15, cursu effuso ad castra ferebantur).—accurrere, advolare ar or in locum (to run, to fly to a place; advolare also of ships).—contento cursu petere locum (to steer in full speed towards a place, of ships). To h. back to the town, oppidum repetere: to h. back to Rome, Romam redire propro: to h. home, abeo festinans domum (fm a place); domum venire propro (g. t.): to h. back as quickly as possible to one's native land (to one's home, &c.); ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properare (C. ad Fam. 12, 25, 3): the people h. to a place fm all sides, undique fit concursus; plebis fit concursus ad or in locum: to h. to arms, ad arma discurrere (in all directions). 2) To be quick (in or at atq), accelerare (sc. iter, to h. one's march); properare (to endeavour to proceed forwards with haste, to come nearer to an intended or fixed limit).—festinare (not to be able to wait till the proper time, to be in a hurry). Jn. festinare et properare; properare et festinare.—maturare (to take pains not to miss the right moment of time; then, also, to be too hasty).—festinationem or celeritatem adhibere (to use haste, g. t.).—nullam moram interponere (to make no delay in order to do atq, &c., either followed by quin, or with gerund in d, see C. Phil. 10, 1, 1, & 6, 1, 2): to h. as much as possible, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui facere: he believed that he ought to h., maturandum sibi existimavit; maturandum ratus: we must h., properato or maturato opus est: hasten! see 'make HASTE.'—ita fac venias (come quickly, as a request to an absent person)!

HASTEN, TRANS. 1) accelerare qd (to endeavour to accomplish a thing quickly).—maturare qd, or with infn. (not to delay atq for which the right time is come; but admaturre is only to bring completely to maturity, in Cæs. B. G. 7, 54).—properare (followed by infn.). To h., in order to attain an object in the shortest possible time; poet. followed by accus.; so also poet. with accus. festinare, to accomplish with haste).—prope or festinantem agere qd (to do atq in haste).—representare qd (to execute or accomplish atq without delay, even before the time; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40). To h. atq too much, præcipitare qd (e. g. vindemiam): to h. one's journey, maturare or accelerare iter; maturare or properare proficisci (i. e. I am in haste to be gone); mature proficisci (to set off early): to h. one's arrival, mature venire: to h. one's destruction, maturare sibi exitum: to h. the destruction of aby, præcipitament impellere.

HASTILY, || Hastily, festinanter (with the haste of impatience, precipitation).—prope. properanter. properantius (with the haste of energy).—maturate (early, quickly).—raptim (in a hurried manner). Sis arrogant, confidens (of deciding a point h. fm over-confidence in one's own judgement).—cupide or cupidius (with haste prompted by desire; e. g. cupidius credere, L.).—subito (suddenly). Too h., præpropere. inconstate. nimis festinante: to act too h. in atq, præcipitem ferri in qâ re: to sing out a remark too h., inconsultus evectus projicio (L. 35, 31). To decide atq h., qd prius dijudico, quam quid rei sit sciam (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8). ¹⁸⁵ With ref. to the person the adjectives festinans, properans, maturans, are often used; as, to write h., properantem or raptim scribere: to come h., maturantem venire.

HASTINESS, || Prope, see HASTE. || Precipitation, festinatio præpropere or præmatura or nimia, also festinatio only. || Hastiness of temper, cupiditas.—impetus (vehemence).—ingenium præceps (rash-

ness, and want of consideration). — iracundia (irascibility).

HASTY, festinans (in haste, of persons). — properans (in gold. age properus only poet.; quick, speedy, h. of persons). — citus (quick, opp. tardus). — citatus (hastened). — praecipus (heading; all of persons and things). — festinationis plenus (full of haste; of things). || *Hasty* = over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, &c., praepropus (done or acting too soon, and so at an unfit time; e. g. gratulatio; ingenium). — praecipus (heading; hence, rashly adopted, undertaken, &c., e. g. consilium, cogitatio). — immaturus (unripe, hence premature, &c.). — Jn. praecipus et immaturus (e. g. plan, consilium). — subitus (sudden). Jn. subitus ac repentinus (e. g. plans, consilia, Cæsar). — calidus (struck off, as it were, at a heat; of plans, consilia, opp. cogitatus, Cæsar). — raptim praecipitatus (hurried through, as it were, e. g. consilia, L.). Sts temerarius. Inconsideratus. Inconsideratus. — Jn. temerarius atque inconsideratus (SYN. in INCONSIDERATE). — praecipus ingenio (of a temper always apt to rush hastily into action). A person of h. temper, homo in omnibus consiliis praecipus; rapidus in consiliis suis (with ref. to the formation and adoption of plans); iracundus (passionate); qui prius iudicabit, quam quid rei sit sciat (in judgement, decisions, &c.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8). H. words or declarations, *inconsulte dicta. To take a h. view of alth, praeteritis qd strictim aspicio (prop. C. de Or. 2, 35). To throw off a h. remark, inconsultus evehum projicere qd (L.).

HAT, capitis tegimen or tegumentum (g. t., a covering for the head). — petasus, causia (πέτασος, καυσία, a h. worn as protection agst the sun, with a stiff brim, called causia when made with a high crown, as the Macedonians wore it; hence also causia would come nearest to our 'hat'). Both the petasus and the causia were my made of felt, but for the sake of lightness and cheapness, also of straw or rushes; Cf. Böttiger's *Purienmaske*, p. 123, sq. — *Hat* The pileus was a kind of covering for the head made of felt and without a brim, fitting close to the temples aft. the manner of our nightcaps, and coming to a point at the top; hence called by C. apex: see C. de Legg. 1, 1, 4; cf. L. 1, 34, 8. It was worn on journeys, and during the 'Saturnalia.' Hence it is very incorrect to translate 'hat' by pileus. — Wearing a h., petasatus: to put a h. on, aby, petasum or causiam capiti cs aptare (aft. Lamprid. Anton. Diad. 5): to put on one's h., petasum (or causiam) sibi ad caput aptare or accommodare (aft. Lamprid. Anton. Diad. 5, and C. de Or. 2, 61, 250): to put one's h. on again, tegimen (petasum, &c.) capiti redere (aft. L. 1, 34, 10): to take off aby's h., levare capiti tegimen or petasum (aft. L. 1, 34): to put a person's h. on properly again, petasum capiti apte reponere (aft. L. 1, 34, 8): to take off the h., tegimen capiti detrahere (g. t.): to take off one's h. to aby, aspectu cs caput nudare venerationis causâ (aft. Plin. 28, 6, 17): ci caput nudare (aft. S. ap. Non. 236, 20; a salutation by taking off the h., as with us was expressed by the ancients by caput aperire or adaperire, to uncover the head before aby, i. e. to remove the end of the toga, wch was thrown over the head as a protection agst wind and heat, as soon as a magistrate met one; see Plin. and S. loc. cit., and esp. Sen. Ep. 64, 9, si consulem videro aut praetorem, omnia, quibus honor haberi solet, faciam; equo destiliam, caput adaperiam, semitâ cedam). — *Capite aperto salutare qm. The lining of a h., *munimentum petasi or causae interius. The brim of a h., *margo petasi or causae. H. manufactory, *officina petasorum or causiarum.

HATBAND, *fascia petasi or causae (SYN. in HAT). **HAT-MANUFACTORY**, *officina petasorum or causiarum.

HATCH, || PROP. ova excludere (to h., so that the young bird is produced). — pullos ex ovis excludere, also excludere only. The cock bird helps to h. the eggs, adjuvat mas incubare. PROV. Aby is reckoning on his chickens before they are hatched, dibbipsum cs cogitat, sed interfector eum moratur (C.). — || IMPROPR. coquere, concoquere (to brood over, as it were; to prepare alth; e. g. plans; coquere consilia secreto, L.; concoquere clandestina consilia, L.). — moliri, machinari (to endeavour to effect; mol. implying exertion, mach. craft). — comminisci (to devise). — concipere (to resolve upon alth, e. g. on a crime). — ementiri (to invent or contrive in a lying manner). To h. any plot agst a person, excoquere, moliri ci qd.

HATCHEL, s. hamus ferreus.

HATCHEL, v. hamis ferreis pectere (e. g. stuppam, Plin.).

HATCHER. See CONTRIVER (of plots, &c.).

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HATCHET, securis (with single edge). — bipennis (with a blade or edge on each side of the haft. The h. was used in war by the Asiatic nations). See AXE.

HATE, v. odisse (both absolutely, and with accus. of the person hated: also improper, to h. [= vehemently dislike] a thing, illud rus, Ter.; Pericles apparatus, H.). — odium in qm habere or gerere. odium in qm ferri. odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere (to harbour or entertain hatred agst aby). A person h.'s alth, tenet qm odium cs rei; qs cs rei odium habet: aby h.'s another very much, acerbissimum est cs odium in qm: a person h.'s alth very much, magnum qm cepit cs rei odium: he h.'s himself, ipse se fugit (see C. Rep. 3, 22, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35). To h. intensely, odium intendere; odisse qm acerbis et penitus (C.): to be hated by aby, odio ci esse; in odio apud qm esse: to be hated very much by aby, magno odio esse ci or apud qm; odium cs ardet in me: he is generally (very much) hated; all men h. him (very much), omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio: neither to h. nor to love, neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri. The Romans and I mutually h. each other, odi odique sum Romanis.

HATE, s. See HATRED.

HATEFUL, odio dignus. — dignus, quem odio habeas. We justly consider them h., eos justo odio dignos duimus.

HATER, qui odit. — inimicus, infensus ci (an enemy to). — *Hater* Osor un-Class.

HATRED, odium (opp. amor; also, when several are spoken of, plur. odia; e. g. hominum, civium). — Invidia (the feeling of envy, both that wch we feel at the power, authority, fortune, &c. of others, and that wch we excite in others by our power, &c.; whereas odium always proceeds fm a real or supposed injury, &c.). — simulas (a quarrel between two persons or parties; Diod. says 'a political h. proceeding fm rivalry,' but Np. says of Atticus, se nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simulate). — ira (anger, may be a manifestation of odium, wch C. defines as ira inveterata). — *Hater* offensio, indignation, offence taken at aby, says less than our 'hatred,' although it is frequently connected with odium, or found standing with it; as Np. Dion 8, 2, propter offensionem populi et odium militum; and C. 2 Ferr. 1, 12, 35, in odium offensionemque cs irruere. To entertain h. agst aby, qm odisse; odium in qm habere or gerere; odio in qm ferri; ci invidere; in simulate esse cum qd (Np.): aby entertains the bitterest h. agst another, acerbissimum est cs odium in qm; qm cs male odit: all entertain the bitterest h. agst him, omnium in eum odia ardent: to conceive h. agst aby, odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere: to bring h. upon oneself, odium (invidiam) subire: to bring upon oneself the h. of aby, in odium (invidiam) cs venire; odium cs suscipere or in se convertere; in odium cs incurere or irruere: to become an object of general h., omnium odia in se convertere: to make aby an object of h., qm in odium (invidiam) vocare; ci odium conciliare or invidiam conflare; qm in invidiam adducere or trahere: to make aby the object of general h., qm omnium odio subicere: to declare one's h. of aby, profiteri et prae se ferre odium in qm: to betray one's h. of aby, odium in qm indicare: to give vent to one's h., odium in qm expromere or effundere (opp. to odium susceptum continere).

HATTER, qui officinam promericalium petasorum or causiarum exerceat (aft. Suet. Gramm. 22).

HAUBERK, lorica sarta or (†) hamis conserta.

HAUGHTILY, arroganter. insolentius. superbe. To behave h., elatius se gerere. insolentius se efferre (see PROUDLY).

HAUGHTINESS, superbia or superbia inanis (vain arrogance). — Jactatio (boasting). — fastidium (disgust, pride, joined with contemptuous disregard of others). — fastus (pride, arising fm an over-valuing of oneself; so far as it is shown by looks and deportment, and by contempt and indifference towards others, apply among the female sex; a species of the common superbia). — vanitas (vain boasting). — animi sublimis (C. Met. 4, 421). — arrogantia (arrogance; the will to excel fm another an acknowledgement of one's claims, merits, &c.). — superbia (g. t., pride). — insolentia (insolence). *Hater* Tumor occurs first in Justin. 11, 11, 12, and in poets of the silv. age.

HAUGHTY, arrogans. superbus. insolens. fastidiosus. *Hater* fastosus very rare and post-Aug. (SYN. in ARROGANT). To act in a h. manner, superbiere: to grow or become h., magnos sibi sumere spiritus; magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere; elatius se gerere: to become intolerably h., haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam: to become so h. that &c., eo insolentius procedere

ut &c.: to make or render *aby* h., inflare es animum ad intolerabilem superbiū (of fortune; L. 45, 31): in a h. manner: see HAUGHTILY.

HAUL, v. See TO DRAG.

HAUL, s. || Pull, vid. || Draught (of fishes), vid.

HAUM. See HALM.

HAUNCH, coxa. coxendix.—femur (the thigh).

HAUNT, v. || Visit frequently; linger about, &c. frequenter (or Suet.) assidue frequenter (e. g., locum, domum, &c.): to visit it frequently.—in qo loco versari, or (Plaut.) crebr̄ versari (to be frequently there).—circumvolitare (to flittr̄ about; improp., of persons; e. g. limina potentiorum, Col.).—colere (my poet., flumen, nemus, &c.).—amare (poet., nemus). || Of evil spirits, &c. A place is haunted qo loco obvia hominibus fit species mortui (aft. Appul. Apol. 315, 23); qo loco hominis umbris inquietantur (aft. Suet. Cat. 59).

HAUNT, s. latibulum (the hiding-place, lair, &c. of a beast).—lustrum (the place where a wild-beast lives; lair, den, &c.; also of the dark h.'s or dens of wicked, unclean men).—cubile (g. t. for sleeping-place; hence, also of 'lair' of wild beasts in a forest, &c.).

HAUTBOY, *lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, 1) To possess (in a wide sense), habere qd (to be in actual possession of a property, whether material or intellectual, outward or inward; e. g. auctoritatem, potestatem. See below on tenere).—est mihi qd (est mihi pot. r., for wch if the subject be of the possession of any mental quality, we may say, sum qā re or cārei, but only when the property has an attributive [adjective] with it: see examples in Possess).—qd possidere (to possess, also a mental property, &c., ingenium, magnam vim, &c.).—tenere (to contain within itself physically; e. g., to h. so many countries, districts [= contain]; then also of rulers, generals, or other possessors; ten. qm locum: to h. the supreme command, ten. summam imperii. Also = 'I have you,' i. e. h. caught you tripping; see end of article).—qā re prae-dictum, instructum or ornatum esse (to be endowed, furnished with althg; the latter esply with an agreeable and honorable thing).—inesse ci or in qo. esse in qo (to dwell in aby. as a property; inesse, with dat. in historians; S. Cat. 58, 2, &c.: Np. Ep. 5, 2; with in and abl., Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14; C. Off. 1, 37, 134, &c.).—affectum esse qā re (to be affected with althg, esply with an evil; to be in a certain state or condition).—uti qo or qā re (to h. a person who is employed, or thing that is used, to enjoy the use of althg, can be used only when 'to have' has these meanings; hence it is not Lat. to say, 'he had a barber for his father.' patre usus est tonsore [= he employed his father as his barber] for natus est patr- tonsore or patrem habebat tonsorem; nor patrii usus est insulā N. N. for patriam habebat insulam N. N.—ignotus iudicibus pām notis uti malle (to prefer having judges who were strangers to him, &c.) is right, he having an object in this; i. e. that of escaping through their ignorance of his character.—he had a frugal man for his father, usus est patre diligenti; see examples with uti below).—valere qā re (to be strong by means of althg, or in althg, e. g. naval power, popularity, &c.).—penes qm est qd (althg is lodged with, or put in the hands of aby; e. g. T. Quinctius had the command, summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat). To h. money, troops, ornatum esse pecuniā, copiis: to h. great wealth, divitiis or opibus et copiis affluere: to h. children, liberis auctum esse: to h. a great many children, beatissimum esse liberis: to h. children by a woman, liberos ex qā (qā not ab qā) sustulisse or suscepisse: to h. a woman for one's wife, habere qm in matrimonio: to h. aby for one's husband, nuptum esse ci: to h. aby for or as a friend, habere qm amicum; uti qo amico: to h. a most intimate friend in aby, uti qo familiariter or intime (to h. intimate intercourse with aby): to have aby for an enemy, infestus est mihi qs: to h. a good (true) friend in aby, habere qm bonum amicum: to h. a stout friend or enemy in aby, fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse qm (both Np. Them. 3, 4): to h. equal rights (with aby), eodem jure or isdem legibus uti: to h. a favorable wind, success in war, uti ventis secundis, uti praelis secundis: those whom I had with me, qui erant mecum (g. t. as companions); quos habebam mihi ad manum (as helpers, for support): I had few attendants with me, pauci circum me erant: to h. persons with him, homines circum pedes habere: to a person always about one, qm sibi affium habere: to h. aby for colleague, partner, &c., qs socius mihi adiunctus est: to h. a person over one, ci subjunctum or subiectum esse: to h. aby (433)

under one, ci praesse or praepositum esse: to h. the enemy before one, e regione hostis (hostium) esse or stare: to long to h. althg, egere qā re: to h. a disease, morbo corruptum esse: but, to h. a fever, febrem or febrim (or dim.) febriculam habere (C.): to h. no fever, febrim non habere; febrim cā ere: a febre liberari (if the person has had it). || 'To have,' with subst., esply with abstract subst., is often expressed in Lat. by v-ribs containing the notion of such subst.; as, to h. pleasure or delight in althg, gaudere or delectari qā re: to h. leisure for althg, vacare ci r i (see the particular subst. with wch 'have' is used). Not to h., carere qā re: to h. enough, nihil ultra flagitare: no longer to h. a parent, parentibus orbem or orbatum or privatum esse: he has enough to live upon, habet qui or unde utatur: althg has something in it, non temere fit; est qd in re momenti; ci rei subest qd (e. g. a report has something in it).

Hence, 'to have,' in a wider acceptance, a) e. g., to h. received: now you h. my plans, habere consilia nostra: you h. it now, hem tibi! you h. this for your time-serving, hunc fructum refert ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio. b) To have heard, to know; e. g., to h. althg on good authority, qd certo auctore or certis auctoribus cognovisse: I h. the information fm your brother, hoc accipi a fratre tuo; hoc audivi de fratre tuo. c) To get, to take, to receive, accipere (of what you deliver oer): there you h. the book, accipe librum (as H. Sat. 1, 4, 14, accipe tabulas): here you h. two hundred quires (of paper), tu vero aufer auctos scapos (C. Att. 5, 4, 4): there! you h. it! utere, accipe! (as Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 176): new bread may always be had here, semper hic recentis panis est copia: that can easily be had, parabilis. d) To wish or desire to h., i. e. to demand, request, order, wish, desire; e. g. what would you h.? quid vis? quid postulas? what would you h. with me? quid est, quod me velis? I would h. you do so and so, tu velim facias &c.

2) To hold in the hand, to carry or wear on oneself, habere. tenere (to hold), gestare (to carry, bear, wear): to h. in one's hands, (in) manibus habere or tenere: to h. in the hand (to lead), manu ducere: to h. about, secum habere or portare or gestare; esse cum qā re (e. g. cum telo): to h. something perpetually in one's mouth (to be continually mentioning it), qd semper in ore habere.

3) In connexion with the infin., in various relations. a) The infin. oft. 'I have,' is often equivalent to a relative clause; e. g., 'I have nothing to accuse old age of' = 'I have nothing, of wch I may accuse old age,' nihil (or non) habeo, quod incusē senectutem; nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam: I h. nothing to write, non habeo, quod scribam (but in non habeo, quid scribam, habeo would = scio, cognitum or perspectum habeo, I do not know what to write; see Beier. C. Off. 2, 2, 7; Krüger, 615, Obs. 6): this is what I had to say, hæc habui, quæ dicerem (qā not hæc habui dicere, wch is a Grecism): he has nothing to accuse us of, non est, cur nos incuset. b) The infin. oft. 'to have,' is also equivalent to an expression of duty, or rather denotes a task. Here it must be rendered by the partic. of the future passive; as, every one has to employ his own judgement, suo cuique iudicio utendum est: I h. many letters to write, multæ litteræ mihi scribendæ sunt. In this construction, in the consequence of a conditional proposition, 'I would have,' &c. fult is more common than fuisset; e. g. if you had lived, you would h. had to undergo althg, si vixisses, qd tibi subeundum fuit. || To have a thing done, = to get it done, is to be translated by curare, with partic. in dus. I had him honorably buried, funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi. But qā person is, as in English, oft. said to do what he really gets done for him; I will h. you put to death, interficiam te; wishing to h. a ring made, quum vellet annuum sibi facere. || Have = have caught (collog.): I h. you (there) I teneo te! or hic te teneo! (collog.: e. g. teneo te, inquam, nam &c. C. Acad. 2, 48, 148; hic te, inquit, teneo; non est istud iudicium pati: C. Quint. 10, 63). || In answers, 'I have' is really equivalent to the perfect def. of the verb asking the question: 'thus have you conquered?' 'I have' = 'I have conquered,' vici. If the question is 'have you got it?' = 'do you possess it?' the answer will be in the present: h. you got it? teneas? I h. teneo.

HAVEN. See PORT.

HAVOCK, s. See DESTRUCTION, DEVASTATION.

HAVOCK, v. See TO DESTROY; to lay WASTE.

HAW, *|| Berry of the hawthorn, *baca (or bacca) crategi oxycantha (Linn.)*. *|| Excescence in a horse's eyes, prps pterygium (Cels.)*.

HAW, *v. See To SCAMMER*.

HAWK, *s. accipiter. — *falco palumbarius (Linn.)*.

HAWK, *v. || To endeavour to force up phlegm with voice, screare (g. t.)*. — *ab imo pulmone pituitam trochleis adducere (Q. 11, 3, 56)*. *|| To sell goods as a hawker, *merces ostiatim venditare. || To hunt with hawks, *falconibus venari. *venationem falconum ope instituere.*

HAWKBIT, **pargia (Linn.)*.

HAWK-EYED, *lynceus. To be h.-e., lynceum esse. See EAGLE-EYED.*

HAWKER. *See PEDLAR. || A h.'s licence, portorium circumvectionis (C. Att. 2, 16)*.

HAWKING, **ars falconaria. — *venatio falconum ope instituta.*

HAWKWEED, **hieracium (Linn.)*.

HAWKSBEARD, **crepis (Linn.)*.

HAWTHORN, **crategus oxycantha (Linn.)*.

HAY, *foenum. To make or cut h., foenum secare, cœdere, succidere; foenum demetere: to carry h., foenum percipere; foenum sub tectum congerere or tecto inferre (if put in a h.-loft or under cover): to bind h. in bundles, foeni manipulos facere, vincire; foenum in manipulos colligare: to cock h., foenum in metas extruere (Col.). to carry and stack h., foenum succum tractare et condere: to turn h., foenum mœvere or convertere (Col.). to dry h., siccare: if the h. is stacked when too green, it will take fire, foenum si nimium succum retinuerit, sepe, quum concaluit, ignem creat et incendium (i. e. sets the barn, tabulatum, on fire): it's no use turning the h. when it is wet, (foenum) si permaduit, inutile est udum mœvere (Col.): to throw the h. carelessly together, foenum temere congerere (opp. to making a regular stack, componere).*

HAY-COCK, *foeni meta (if conical) — foeni acervus. To make h.-c., foenum in metas extruere.*

HAY-FORK, **furca fœnaria.*

HAY-HARVEST, *fœniscia, fœniscium.*

HAY-LOFT, *fœnile. — tabulatum (Col.).*

HAY-MAKER, *fœniscia, fœniscæ (the mower). — *qui (quæ) foenum movet, convertit (Col.) or siccât.*

HAY-MARKET, **forum fœnarium.*

HAY-RICK. *See HAY-STACK.*

HAY-STACK, *foeni meta, or meta major (if conical). — foeni acervus. A very conical h.-s., foeni meta, quæ in angustissimum verticem exacuitur (Col.).*

HAZARD, *s. See DANGER, RISK.*

HAZARD, *v. qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam res rei (cf. L. 42, 59, extr. i, 23, 9). — in dubium devocare qd (e. g. suas exercitiisque fortunas, Cæs.). — qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; qd discrimini committere. Alio dimico de qâ re (e. g. de vitâ, de famâ dimico): agitur qd (athg is at stake; e. g. caput, one's life. (Cæs.) said. agitur de qâ re, in this sense): versatur qd (e. g. salus mea). To h. so many years of prosperity on the event of a single hour, tot annorum felicitatem in unius horæ dare discrimen. Some are hazarding their lives, others their glory, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur. To h. one's life, committere se periculo mortis: the loss of athg, venio in dubium de qâ re (Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35): periclitor qd perdere (Plin. 7, 44, 55): to h. it, aleam subire or adire; se in aleam dare: to h. athg unnecessarily, dare qd in aleam non necessariam (e. g. summam rerum, L.): to h. a battle, belli fortunam tentare (Cæs.).*

HAZARDABLE, *Crcel.*

HAZARDER, *Crcel.*

HAZARDOUS. *See DANGEROUS.*

HAZARDOUSLY. *See DANGEROUSLY.*

HAZE. *See Fog, Mist.*

HAZEL, *corylus (κόρυλος), or pure Lat., nux avelana. || As adj. colurnus (made of hazel).*

HAZEL-NUT. *See HAZEL.*

HAZEL-WOOD, *corylætum.*

HE, *is implied in Lat. by the form of the verb, and in most cases sufficiently so. But if a particular emphasis is to be laid on it, it is usual to employ the demonstrative pronoun ille, or, with ref. to a third party, iste; and if he is = he himself, the master, &c., it is rendered by ipse (see Ruhnkr. Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 23); e. g. they say that the Pythagoreans used to answer, 'I, hath said it,' Pythagoræos ferunt respondere solitos, ipse dixit. The pronoun is also expressed when two actions of the same person are contrasted. Is is used (1) of a person spoken of by name before (e. g. Polemarchus est Murgentinus, vir bonus atque honestus. Is quum*

&c.); and (2) as the simple unemphatic antecedent to qui; he who, is qui (often, qui only; and in general propositions, si quis). *|| What has been just said, refers only to 'he' in the nominative; for the other cases a demonstrative pronoun must be used, except where it is sufficiently implied by the context. — Also for 'he,' 'him,' &c., when = 'a person,' the Latins use homo; as, do you know him? nosti hominem? I love him very much, valde hominem diligo. In the acc. with infin. 'he' must be translated by se ('that' being omitted). In oblique narration (to wch the construction of acc. with infin. belongs, when the principal verb and the infin. have the same subject), 'him,' &c., is translated by sui, sibi, se, when the person so designated is the nom. of the principal sentence; by ipse for the nom., and where the use of the reflexive would occasion an ambiguity; e. g. putat hoc sibi nocere: Gajus contemnebat divitiis, quod se felicem reddere non possent. *|| There are also persons spoken of, and others spoken to. These must be denoted by is, hic, ille. Legationi Ariovistus respondit; si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, esse ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille se vellet, illum ad se venire oportere (here the speaker, Ariovistus, uses ipse and sui of himself; and having first named Cæsar, the person spoken of, he afterwards designates him by is and ille). So, too, if he had spoken to Cæsar, the direct, si quid mihi a te opus esset would become si quid sibi (or ipsi) a Cæsare (or ab eo, ab illo) opus esset, &c. But even of the speaker himself, the demonstr. 'is' is thus found; Socrates respondit, esse meruisse . . . ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur (C. Or. 1, 54). See His.**

HEAD, *v. primum locum obtinere (g. t., to stand at the h. of athg). — in primâ acie versari. primam aciem obtinere (to be placed in the first rank of an army). — exercitui præesse (to command an army). — principem cs rei esse. principatum cs rei tenere. principem cs rei locum obtinere (to be the first in it). — caput cs rei esse (to be the head of it). To h. an embassy, principem legatorum esse; principem legationis locum obtinere; a party, principem factionis esse; principatum factionis tenere; a conspiracy, principem or caput conjurationis esse: to offer to h. athg, ducem se offerre or se addere: to h. a party or cause, causâ cs ducem et quasi signiferum esse.*

HEAD, *caput (g. t.; also for any upper part, whether round or not; and metonym. the whole person or animal itself, eply in enumerations and in divisions; lastly, also, so far as the h. is considered the seat of life, for life itself). — acumen (the highest point of a thing). — bulla (a thick upper part of a thing; e. g. of a nail, clavi). The front of the h., back of the h., capitâ pars prior, pars aversa; the back also occipitum. One who has a large h., capito: fm h. to foot, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vertigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (poet.). a vertice, ut aiunt, ad extremum unguem; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum or ad capillos summos (all proverbially; for wch no Latin ever said a capite ad pedes or ad calcem): to contemplate or survey aby fm h. to foot, qm tumto oculis perustrare: the wine gets into my h., vino incalesco: my h. is full, multa simul cogito (I have many thoughts at the same time in my h.); multa me sollicitant or sollicitum habent (there are many things wch trouble me); multa negotia per caput sallunt (many kinds of business claim my attention; H. Sat. 2, 6, 33): to shave aby's h. close, caput ad cutem tondere (Cels.): it will also be well to have his h. shaved close, neque inutile erit caput attonsum (Cels.): to carry athg on one's h., qd repositum in capite sustinere (C.; of the Canephora). A congestion of blood in the h., implemētum capitis (Cael. Tard. 1, 5). Aby is placed with his h. leaning back on aby's lap, qs collocat sic aversus, ut in gremium cs caput resupinus effundat (Cels.). To be over h. and ears in debt, ære alieno obrütum or demersum esse: plane perditum esse ære alieno (C.); animam debere (Com.): twenty-five h. of cattle, grex xxv caputum (of oxen; but of sheep, ovium must be used): to pay for athg with one's h., capite luere qd: to lose one's h., supplicio capitis or summo supplicio affici, securi percipi or ferri (to be executed; the former g. t., the latter with the æz; for capite minui, caput perdere are not Lat.). To get athg out of one's h., cogitationem de re abjicere; non amplius cogitare de re: I wish you could get this out of your h., abducas velim animam ab his cogitationibus: write whatever comes into your h., quicquid tibi in mentem veniet, scribas velim. In order that the odium of the unsuccessful treatment might not fall*

on his h., ne in *spas caput parum prosperae curationis* eventus recidat: *the blood of the slain is upon your h.,* *Manes caesorum penas a te repetunt: *may that be upon their h.'s, quod illorum capiti sit.* I don't know whether I am standing on my h. or my heels, non, edepol, nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio (Plaut.). To carry one's h. high; see 'to be proud'. — *Memoria*, memoria: a good h., memoria tenax: a bad h., immemor ingenium (with ref. to studies): to retain *aliquid* in one's h., qd memoria tenere. || *Mental talents*, ingenium, mens; see *Intellect* (never caput). He has a good h. for his studies, qd ingenio est docili: a bad h., immemor ingenium (C.): *aby* has a good h., ingenium ci non deest; ingenium cs non absurdum est. || *The most important person, the chief*, caput (g. t.).—princeps (the principal, most dignified, whom the others take as a pattern).—coryphaeus (one that gives the tone, *κορυφαίος*; only C. N. D. 1, 21, 59, as an expression of Philo's, who used to call Zeno coryphaeus Epicureorum).—dux (a leader). Jn. dux et princeps.—auctor (by whose advice *aliquid* is undertaken). Jn. dux et auctor.—caput, signifier, fax (the h. of a party or conspiracy, leader in a tumult). The h. in a civil war (he who gave the signal for rising), tuba belli civilis (C. Fam. 6, 12, 3). The h. of a conspiracy, caput conjuratorum; principes conjurationis: the h.'s of the town, of the state, capita rerum or rei publicae; principes civitatis: the h.'s of the people, capita or principes or primores plebis. || H.'s or tails, capita aut navim (a gold coin was thrown up, and it was then seen whether the 'head of Janus', or the 'ship's-beak' fell uppermost; Macrobi. Sat. 1, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 3). Neither h. nor tail, nec caput nec pedes (i. e. without beginning or end, of a tale, &c.; C. Fam. 7, 31; cf. Plaut. Aen. 3, 3, 139; Cat. ap. L. Ept. lib. 53).

HEAD-ACHE, dolor capitis, gravitas capitis (Plin. 27, 12, 105). Continuat h.-a., longi or assidui capitis dolores: I have h.-a.'s, capitis dolores habeo; capitis doloribus laboro; caput mihi dolet: to get h.-a., *capitis doloris or doloribus affici: to be afflicted with h.-a.'s, capitis doloribus conficiari: to be troubled with violent and continued h.-a.'s, vehementibus et assiduis capitis doloribus premi: the sun causes h.-a.'s, sol capitis dolorem facit; soli capiti dolorem affert.

HEAD-BAND. See FILLER.

HEAD-DRESS, capitis ornatus (aft. O. A. A. 3, 135).—come ornatus (ib.).

HEADINESS, || Rashness, &c., vid. || Obstnacy, vid.

HEADLAND. See CAPE, PROMONTORY.

HEADLESS, PROP., capite carens, sine capite. The Blemys are h., Blemys capita absunt. || IMPROPR. See INCONSIDERATE, RASH.

HEADLONG, adj. praecip. (also in the sense of rash, precipitate; e. g. consilium, mens. In this sense, Jn. praecip. et effrenatus [e. g. mens], praecip. et immaturus [e. g. consilium]). To fall h., praecipitem ferri (impropr.; C.). A man of h. courses, homo in consilia praecip. et devius (C.): to rush h. to one's destruction, in praecip. ruere; ad pestem ante oculos positam praefici.

HEADLONG, adv. Mty by adj., praecip. —raptim (in a hurried manner). To fly away h., praecipitem abire or praecipitem se fugae mandare: to fall h. in the mud, ire praecipitem in lutum (per caput pedesque; Catull. 17, 9).

HEAD-MONEY. See 'CAPITATION tax.'

HEAD-PIECE. See HELMET. || Intellect, vid.

HEAD-QUARTERS, principia castrorum (among the Romans a large open space in the camp, where stood the general's tent, praetorium, and that of the tribunes). —*praetoris castra.

HEADSHIP, principatus. princeps locus. See HEAD.

HEADSMAN. See EXECUTIONER.

HEADSTALL, prps frontalia (pl.; ornament for a horse's forehead; L. 37, 40, 4).

HEAD-STONE (of the corner), lapis angularis. || Grave-stone, vid.

HEADSTRONG. See OBSTINATE.

HEADY, || Rash, violent, demens. Inconsideratus, temerarius. in consilia praecip. et devius. See RASH. || Apt to get in the head (of wine). To be h., caput tentare (Plaut.).

HEAL, || PROPR. See TO CURE. || IMPROPR. To h. a fallen state, sanare agram rempublicam or agram republicae partes; mederi afflictae republicae: *aby* is employed to h. the diseases of the state, qd a republicae curationem adhibetur by *aby*, a qd, aft. L. 5, 3): to h. *aliquid* by any application, ci rei or saluti cs rei remedio

quo subvenire: to h. *aliquid* by one's advice and words, ci rei medicinam consilii et orationis suae afferre (C.). HEALER, medicus, or Crci. qui sanat &c., or qui medicinam ci rei attulit (impropr.). || sanator (Paul. Nol.).

HEALING, adj. medicatus, medicamentosus (endowed with h. powers).—salutaris, salubris, &c. The h. art, ars medendi, ars medicina; *my* medicina only.—salutaris ars or professio (these two objectively).—scientia medendi or medicinae (subjectively, as theoretical knowledge). To profess the h. a., medicinam exercere, facere, tacitare, profiteri. H. powers, vis medendi (aft. T. Ann. 15, 34, extr.). H. springs, aquae medicatae or medicae salubritatis. The h. virtues of a spring, salubritas medica fontis.

HEALING, s. sanatio.—curatio (treatment, without ref. to its success).—vis medendi. The art of h., see 'the HEALING art.' To be employed for the h. of a disease, ad curationem cs morbi adhiberi.

HEALTH, sanitas (state of freedom fm disease).—valetudo (sf by itself, it is mostly, fm context, = good h., which is bona, prospera, firma valetudo). To take care, or some care, of one's h., valetudini parcere; valetudinem curare; valetudini tribuere qd; habere rationem valetudinis; dare operam valetudini. To take great care of one's h., valetudini suae servire; magnam curam in valetudine tuenda adhibere: for your h.'s sake, corporis tuendi causa: to neglect or take no care of one's h., valetudinem negligere; valetudini parum parcere. Bad h., adversa, aegra, infirma valetudo: your weak h., or weak state of h., ista imbecillitas valetudinis tue. (K) oft. curatio, excusatio, excusare, &c. valetudo = 'bad h., just as in 'to excuse himself on the ground of his h.', 'his h. will not suffer him,' &c., it is implied that bad h. is meant.) To be in good h., bona (prospera, integrā, or firmā) valetudine esse or uti; prosperitate valetudinis uti; sanitas esse incorrupta; valetudine esse firmam; valere (also with bene, commodē, recte); belle se habere: to be in excellent h., optimā valetudine uti or affectum esse; optime valere; plane belle se habere: not to be in good h., minus commodā or minus bonā valetudine uti; aegrotare (to be sick). In the days of one's h., bonā or integrā valetudine; quum valemus. To injure one's h. by the neglect of one's usual exercise, valetudinem intermissis exercitationibus amittere: I am recovering my h., melior est valetudo. H. is re-established, valetudo confirmatur: to be in good h., recte valere; bonā or integrā valetudine esse; prosperitate valetudinis uti: in better h., melius valere (H.). To drink *aliquid* good h., salutem ci propinare (Plaut.); *amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo: your good h. / bene te bene tibi! (see Zumpt, § 759); let all drink to the h. of Messala! bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (Tib. 2, 1, 33): to wish good h. (at sneezing), sternaltum salutare; to wish *aliquid* ci impropari; salvare qm jubere: your h. / (as a wish at sneezing), bene vertat! or salvare te jubeo! or salutem tibi! (ci impropar, aft. Appul. Met. 2, p. 228, 27. K) saluti tue is wrong; it ought, at all events, to be saluti tibi ci. sit or vertat).—He lived to an extreme old age in the enjoyment of excellent h., vixit ad summam senectutem valetudine optimā. Robust h., firma valetudo.

HEALTHFUL. See HEALTHY, WHOLESOME.

HEALTHFULLY, salubriter, salutariter.—utiliter.

HEALTHFULNESS. See HEALTHINESS.

HEALTHILY, belle.—bonā or prosperā valetudine. HEALTHINESS, sanitas.—bona, prospera, or comoda valetudo (good state of health; K) val. alone = 'state of health', and cannot be used for 'good health' without bona, &c., unless the context sufficiently implies it.—salus, integritas. [SYN. in HEALTH, vid.] salubritas, salubris natura (h. of a place, climate, &c., opp. pestilens natura loci).

HEALTHSOME. See HEALTHY.

HEALTHY, sanus (v. pr., both of bodily health and of a sound state of mind).—salvus (of the good state of the body and its parts).—integer (still undiminished, fresh, in possession of full power; also with ref. to intellect, ratio integra).—valens, validus (h., and therefore vigorous, able to act).—firmus (of firm, lasting health).—robustus (strong, robust, able to endure). Jn. robustus et valens, firmus et valens (i. e., strong and healthy).—saluber or salubris, salutaris (that brings or affords health, wholesome, wholesome: the former also of places and countries, opp. pestilens; K) saluber pro sanus occurs no where in C. or Cacs., and is to be avoided as unusual). Jn. sanus et salvus, salvus et sanus. A h. person, homo sanus, or sanus only; integer: a h. climate, aer salubris (the h. air of a place,

opp. pestilens, *Vitr.*); coelum salubre (*h. ciimate*): a *h. year*, annus salubris: a *h. residence*, habitatio salubris; aëres salubres. *A h. intellect*, mens sana; ratio integra. *To have a h. look*, *valetudinem esse proderet. *To be h.*, see 'to be in good HEALTH'. *Prov. Early to bed, &c.*, see BED.

HEAP, s. acervus (*a h. of things brought together, and laid on one another, usually of the same kind; also of a h. of dead bodies*);—congeries (*a number of things of different kinds brought together, and laid one on another, without respect to the height; (R) congestus præ- and post-Class.*);—strages (*a number of things hurled upon the ground, espy of corpses, arms, &c.*; likewise without respect of height);—strues (*a h. of things piled in layers, so far as they may be placed or are placed over each other in a certain order*);—cumulus (*prop.*, a *h. that comes up to the full measure. With acervus, the difference lies in the quantity; with congeries, in the disorderly lying on each other; with strages, in the lying on the ground; with strues, in the lying in layers; in cumulus, the arched form and the superabundance, as L. 3, 34, 6, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum copia*).—multitudo. *vis. copia (g. i., multitudo, great number, with this difference, multitudo denotes any multitude, without any other idea; vis brings the great quantity prominently forward; and copia, the multitude in respect of the use to be made; hence it cannot be used of persons unless they are to be considered as an instrument or means, as armatorum, virorum fortium copia)*. *A confused h.*, turba (*prop. of men, but also of animals and things, arborum, negotiorum, inanium verborum, &c.*).

HEAP, v. acervare, coacervare (*to make a h. of athg. to h. together or upon one another*).—aggarare, exaggerare (*to h. up, to h. up high; in prose, post-Aug.*).—cumulare, accumulare (*the former, to h. up to the full measure; the latter, to be always adding to a heap; cumulare also fig.; = constantly to increase*).—augere (*to increase*).—addere qd ci rei (*to be constantly adding to athg.*);—congerere (*fig., to bring together or utter as in heaps; e. g., reproaches upon aby, maledicta in qm*). *To h. crime upon crime, scelus sceleris addere: to h. benefit upon benefit, beneficia priora posterioribus cumulare: to h. victory upon victory, victoriam victoriæ addere (aft. L. 1, 3): to h. athg upon aby, congerere qd in qm (g. i., good and bad things); onerare qm qâ re (with something unpleasant; to load with athg.); ornare qm qâ re (with something pleasant and honorable; to adorn, honour, &c. with athg.; e. g., posts of honour, &c.).* || *To heap up, cumulare, acervare (to h.)*.—accumulare, coacervare, construere (*to h. up, h. together, accumulate; e. g., money, treasures: one who does this, accumulator opum, T. Ann. 3, 30, 1; accumulare, mly t; once only in C., auget, addit, accumulavit, in Plin., often of heaping up earth round the roots of trees*).—aggarare (*to form into a heap, bones, ossa*). *To h. up money, pecunias coacervare; acervus numorum construere: to h. up riches, opes exaggerare (Phædr. 3, prol. 25): to h. up earth round the roots of trees, accumulare terram (Plin.): to h. up earth about a tree, aggarare arbore (Col.); adaggarare (Cat.): to be heaped up, cumulari, accumulari; crescere (to increase).*

HEAPER, accumulator (*e. g. opum; T. Ann. 3, 30, Crcl.*

HEAR, v. || 1) *To have the sense of hearing, audire. To h. well, acutely, acuti auditus esse; solertis auditus esse (of a fox): not to h. well, auribus non satis competere: to h. with difficulty, tarde audire; tardie esse auribus (to h. slowly); surdastrum esse (to be somewhat deaf; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. R) graviter et male audire, in this signification, are wrong). Not to h. at all, sensu audiendi carere; auditus ci negatus est: not to h. fm fear, timor auribus officit: not to be able to see or h. at all fm fear, præ metu neque oculis neque auribus satis competere.* || 2) *To direct the sense of hearing to athg., to listen to, audire.*—auscultare (*to listen to; very rare in gold. age*): to h. athg, qd audire: not to h. athg, qd non curare (*not to attend to*); cs rei rationem non habere (*not to regard*): to h. aby, ci aures dare (*to listen attentively to aby*); audire qm, auscultare ci or (R) but not in Cicero) qm (*to listen to aby, or to h. and follow aby's advice or warning*). *H! audi! heus tui eho! do you h.? audin't hoccine agis annon? (are you attending to what I say? see Ruhnck. Ter. Andri. 1, 2, 15). See to LISTEN to; TO OBEY. 3) To apprehend by hearing, audire (g. t., also = to attend to. R) only poets and later writers use exaudire).—exaudire (*to h. fm a distance and distinctly*).—inaudire (*to hear a whisper, hint, &c. of athg, quiddam, numquid**

&c.).—auscultare qd or ci rei (*to listen, hearken to athg openly or secretly*).—percipere (*to apprehend accurately; to h. clearly, of the hearing itself; to observe, perceive, receive information of athg, orally or by tradition*).—excipere, with or without auribus (*prop.*, to catch up what one properly ought not to h.; but then also = to h. or perceive with peculiar interest: see Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3; 10, 1, 86, Frotscher).—cognoscere qd or de qâ re (*to hear or perceive athg., to attain to the knowledge of athg.*);—comperire (*to obtain exact information of or respecting athg., to h. or perceive with certainty or exactly, espy by oral information*). *I often h. people say, or I h. it cmly said, audio vulgo dici. (When the persons are indef., the pass. should be used; when a def. person or persons are mentioned, either the active participle, when this person is represented as acting, or the passive participle, when the person is represented as passive; e. g., I h. you coming, audio te venientem: I rejoice to h. you praised, audio te libenter laudatum. R) audivi te canentem = 'I heard you sing', audivi te canere = 'I heard [sm somebody] that you sang'; or 'I heard that you sang [a particular song]', e. g. excidium Trojæ; L. 636; but audio libenter te laudari = the intelligence that you are praised rejoices me. 'I hear aby say' is also qm or ex or a qd audio quum dicat, the ex or a, when the person fm whom the speaker heard it was himself the reporter: I often h. Roscius say, sæpe soleo audire Roscium, quum dicat &c.; I often heard him say that he &c., sæpe ex eo audiebam, quum se ... diceret: Krüger, 628, Obs. 2; Zumpt, 636, 749). As far as I h., quantum audio: as far as I have heard, quod nos quidem audierimus: let me never h. that again fm you, cave posthac unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam: I have already heard it more than a thousand times, plus millies jam audivi: I can h. nothing for the noise, fremitus or strepitus aurium usum intercipit: I have heard it all fm the door, omnia ego istec auscultavi ab ostio: to h. (receive information) of athg, venit or pervenit qd ad aures meas; inaudire qd (privately): not to h. a word of athg, ne tenuissimum quidem auditionem accipere de re: to h. athg fm aby, qd ab or ex qd audire, accipere, cognoscere: to h. athg of aby, qd de qd audire, accipere: to h. of aby with pleasure, volenti animo de qd accipere (S. Jug. 73, 1): to let nothing be heard of him, silentium est de qd: no one h.'s athg of him, literæ ejus conticescunt (he does not write): to refuse to h. athg on any subject (i. e., to listen to any proposal), qd auribus non admittere (as L. 23, 19, qui nullam ante pactationem auribus admiserat; i. e., who would not h. of any compact). In a wider sense, to h. aby is, a) = to listen or hearken to, auscultare ci (g. i., to listen or hearken to, very rare in gold. age).—audire qm. ci operam dare (to be a hearer, scholar of aby): I h. him very gladly, æquissimis meis auribus utiur: I h. him only too gladly, nimis libens ausculto ei. b) To consent to listen to aby's defence, &c., causæ probandæ veniam ci dare: not to be heard, causæ probandæ veniam non impetrare (cf. Cic. Sull. 1, extr.). to condemn aby without hearing him, qm causâ indictâ condemnare. || To hear a cause (of a judge), cognoscere (either absol., as Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, or with causam. Q. 4, 1, 3; after hearing the cause, causâ cognitâ, S. Cat. 42, fin.).—sedere iudicem in qm. esse iudicem de qâ re (these two espy of a jurymen). The judges who h.-ard the cause, iudices, apud quos causa agebatur: to h. a cause before the time it was set down for, representare iudicium (Q. 10, 7, 1). || To hear favorable (i. e., to listen to, to grant), audire (R) exaudire poet. and post-Class.).—obedire. parere (to obey; e. g. cs dictis): to h. aby, or the prayers of aby, audire qm or cs preces; cs prelibus locum relinquere; ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; preces cs admittere: to h. aby's advice, qm monentem audire: to h. a prayer, precationem admittere (of the gods): God h.'s his wish, Deus ejus voto adest: not to h. aby or his prayers, preces cs spernere (poet.) or avversari; preces cs repudiare.*

HEARER, qui (quæ) audit. audiens. auditor.

HEARING, || 1) *A hearing, auditio; see HEARSAY.* || 2) *The sense or power of hearing, auditus.*—sensus audiendi (*the sense of h.*).—auditus membra, orum (*the organs of h.*).—aurium iudicium or mensura (*so far as a person judges by it; see C. N. D. 2, 58, 146; de Or. 3, 47, extr.: an imperfect h., auditus imbecillitas: hardness of h., auditus or aurium or audiendi gravitas; aurium or auditus tarditas (so far as aby hears very slowly): to be hard of h., "auribus tardis esse; *tardie audire; surdastrum esse (g. t., to be somewhat deaf; C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. R) Neither graviter audire, i. e., to hear with indignation, nor*

male audire, i. e., to be evil spoken of, belongs here): a fine h., auditis sollers (propr., e. g. of the fox): to lose the sense of h., &c., see 'to be, to become DEAR.'

§ 3) The listening to what another says, audientia (attention to a person speaking, especially so far as it is procured for a speaker in a public assembly by means of the herald or crier; see L. 43, 16): to obtain or procure a h. for aby, ci aures impetrare (g. i., to secure attention to aby).—ci audientiam facere (espily of a speaker in a public assembly, of the herald): to obtain a h., audiri: to find a favorable h., benigne audiri (of persons): not to obtain a h., non audiri (g. i., of persons); causae probandae veniam non impetrare (for one's defence; cf. C. Sull. i, extr.); non admitti (not to be admitted, of persons). I receive a favorable h., a quo audiri; qd a quo audiri (e. g., a request): to give or grant a h., audire qm (g. i., to hear or listen to aby; then to hear or listen to him in order to follow him); aures praebere ci and ci rei (to lend an ear to a person or thing, also aures ci dare or dedere; ~~h.~~ audientiam ci praestare is not Latin); qm admittere (to allow aby to come before one to plead his cause); causae probandae veniam ci dare (to allow him to prove his statement, &c.). To give an attentive, very attentive h. to aby, attente, perattente audiri qm; qm diligenter attendere; ab ore ca pendere (V. ~~En~~ 4, 79).—silento audiri qd (is listened to in silence): to give a willing h. to, faciles habere aures: to obtain a h., facere sibi or orationi audientiam: to give an impartial h. to, aequo animo or aequi auribus accipere qd; aequus audio qd (L. 5, 6): not to obtain a favorable h., minus aequi auribus audiri: the king has no time to grant him a h., non vacat sermoni quo rex. Reach of the ear, extent within which sound can be heard: to be within h., audiri posse: in my h., me audiente. || Judicial hearing, cognitio (cs or cs rei).

HEARKEN. || To listen, vid. || To hear favorably, grant; see 'TO HEAR favorably.'

HEARKENER, auditor.—auscultator (C.).—dicto audiens (obedient).

HEARSAY, auditio. levis auditio (e. g., to act upon h.; levis auditionem pro re competita habere, to believe any unauthenticated report).—fama (a report); JN. fama et auditio. It is, however, better, in most cases, to use Crcl. with audire: I know this fm h., hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc auditione et famâ accipi: I know it only fm h., nihil præter auditum habeo: I state this not fm h., but fm my own experience, hæc non auditum, sed cognitum prædicamus.

HEARSE, plastrum, quo corpora mortua ad sepulturæ locum devehuntur.—vehiculum, quo corpora mortua exportantur. See BIER. H.-cloth, see PALL.

HEART, A) In a physical sense, propr. and fig., cor (the h. in the animal body).—pectus (the breast, under which the h. is concealed).—formella cordis (the shape of the h., as a kitchen utensil; aft. Apic. 9, 11, where formella piscis). The h. beats, cor palpitat; cor salit: to press aby to one's h., qm premere ad pectus, or ad corpus suum (†); qm artius complecti; qm amplexari. With one's h.'s blood, de visceribus suis (C.).

—|| IMPROPR., the h. of a country (= its interior), interior cs terræ regio; interiora cs terræ; e. g., to penetrate into the h. of India, interiorem Indiæ regionem or interiora Indiæ petere: the h. of the republic, viscera reipublicæ. H. of a tree (oak), cs arboris; lignum firmissimum.

B) In a moral sense: 1) the internal power of feeling, soul, mind, &c., animus.—mens (mind, disposition, intelligence, spirit; hence together animus et mens, i. e., h. and spirit).—voluntas (inclination)—natura (human nature, the mode of thinking or disposition implanted by nature in men; e. g., the human h. is too weak to despise power, imbecilla natura est ad contemnendam potentiam: a man of an honest and good h., naturâ iustus vir ac bonus).—pectus (the breast, as the seat of the feelings)—cor is used in good prose only in certain forms of expression; see below). A good h., bonitas (g. i., good-heartedness, as a property of aby); animus benignus, benignitas (a beneficent disposition); animus mitis (a gentle mind): a bad or evil h., animus malus (a naturally corrupt one); animus improbus, improbitas (a wicked, ungodly disposition): a depraved, corrupt h., voluntas depravata: fm the h., animus or ex animo (opp. simulatione, simulate): to love aby fm my h., qm ex animo amare; qm ex animo vereque diligere: to love aby with one's whole h., toto pectore qm amare: to speak fm the h., ex animo vereque dicere: oh! that this expression came fm your h.! utinam istud verbum ex animo diceretis: to all appearance ... but in h., simulatione ... sed animo (e. g., to all appear-

ance he was agst Cæsar, but in h. he favoured him, simulatione contra Cæsarem, sed animo pro Cæsare stetit): alth or aby is near to my h., qd or cs mihi curæ or cordi est (~~h.~~ non curæ cordique est); mihi curæ est de qâ re (~~h.~~ but only in epistolary style, and unusual): an object is near to my h., qd mihi summæ curæ est (I interest myself about it); qd mihi in medullis est (it is very dear to me); my h. prompts me to do alth, est mihi cordi qd facere: nothing lies nearer my h., nihil est mihi qd re antiquius: alth is nearer to my h. than another, amior ci rei quam ... sum (Np. Milt. 3, 6). There is nobody to whose h. alth is nearer than it is to mine, tam amicus sum ci rei, quam qui maxime: no object is nearer to my h. than to &c., nihil mihi potius est, quam ut &c. (see C. Somm. Scip. 1): aby takes alth more to h. than another, propior dolor ci cs rei est (cf. L. 7, 21, 3): to take alth to h., qd sibi curæ habere; cura cs rei in animum cs descendit (L. 5, 52); qd re moveri or commoveri (to be moved, touched with alth); de qâ re laborare, qd ægre ferre (to vex oneself about alth); qd in pectus or in pectus animique (of several, in pectora animosque) demittere (to impress alth deeply upon oneself); not to take alth to h., non in labore de qâ re, negligere qd (both, e. g., the death of aby): alth lies or presses upon my h., qd animum meum pungit; qd me or animum meum sollicitat: a thing goes to my h., tangit qd animum meum; qd animum meum percutit: to go to the h., animum cs movere, commovere; in animum cs penetrare; alte in cs pectus descendere (to make a deep impression, of lessons, &c.; S. Jug. 11, 7): a thing makes a deep impression on my h., qd alte in pectus meum descendit (S. Jug. 11, 7: is of the impression on the mind). I shall not take it much to h. if, levissime feram, si &c. PROV. To have one's h. in one's mouth, *nec aliud sentire; nec aliud loqui; nec aliud clausum in pectore, nec aliud promptum in lingua habere (aft. S. Cat. 10, 5). When I converse with aby, be it who it may, I always speak fm my h., quicquid ego colloquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam (C. Att. 1, 18, in): to be able to see into aby's h., apertum cs pectus videre: the searcher of h.'s, qui in omnium mentes introspicit (see C. de Pin. 2, 35, 118); qui hominum voluntates introspicit (see T. Ann. 1, 7, 8); if we could look into the h.'s of tyrants, we might &c., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse &c. (T. Ann. 6, 6, 2). Oh! that you could see into my h.! utinam oculos in pectora mea posset inserere! († O. Met. 2, 93): to sink into aby's h., influere in cs animum (e. g., of sounds); (se) insinuare cs animo (e. g., of a suspicion): to be able to bring one's h. to &c., (in) animum inducere posse, followed by infin. or ut: not to have the h. to &c., not to find it in one's h., to a se or ab animo suo impetrare non posse, with ut &c.: to speak in all sincerity of h., vere et ex animi sententiâ loqui: what comes fm the h. finds its way to the h., oratio, quæ habet sensus, facile in sensus et mentes hominum intrat (aft. C. de Or. 3, 25, init., and 2, 25, extr.). Do not make my h. sad, *noli me angere; *noli me or animum meum sollicitare. To open one's h. to aby, ci sensus suos aperire; totum se patefacere ci: to pour out one's h. to aby, ci cordiolium patefacere (to tell one's sorrow to aby, Appul. Met. 9, p. 226, 28); cum quo conquæri fortunam adversam (to complain bitterly to a person of one's misfortune); cum quo conquæri de qâ re: to give one's h. to aby, animum suum ci dare or dedere (see L. 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14): to surrender one's h. to a female, animum addicere ad puellam (Com.): a person's h. is still free, cs nondum (amore) captus est: his h. is no longer free, cs alibi animum amori deditum habet (Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14).—To be of one h. and of one mind with aby, familiariter or intime uti qm: they are of one h. and of one mind, intime juncti sunt. || As a term of endearment: my sweet heart! meum cor! anime mi! mi animule! meum corculum! (Com.)

2) Courage (see COURAGE), animus. To give h. to aby, to put in h., animum ci facere or addere; ci virtutem addere; animum cs confirmare, incidere (to strengthen, confirm one's courage). A man of good h., vir fortis (a brave man); vir metu vacuus (that knows no fear). To take h., (in) animum inducere, followed by infin. (g. i., to endeavour to prevail upon oneself)—audere, followed by an infin. (to venture, dare).—|| The shape of a heart, cordis species (Plin. 37, 10, 58, cordis speciem representare).—cordis formella (as a kitchen utensil, aft. Apic. 9, 11). || By heart (i. e., in the memory), memoriter, ex memoria: to know by h., memoriâ tenere; complecti; in memoriâ habere: to learn by h., ediscere; memoriâ mandare, tradere, committere, infingere: to know every word of a writing by

h., ad verbum libellum edicere. || *Heart's blood*. To pay *aby* with one's *h.*'s *b.*, de visceribus suis satisfacere (C. Qu. Fr. 1, 3, 7).

HEART-ACHE, cordolium (*Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 67, and *Poen.* 1, 2, 89; *Appul. Met.* 9, p. 226, 28).—animi angor.—agritudo. sollicitudo. dolor. mæror. *Aby* gives me the *h.*-a, q's mihi agritudinem or dolorem, or mærorem affert; q's me sollicitudine or mærore afficit (the first, e. g., of a degenerate son).

HEART-BREAKING, miserabilis.—flebilis.—animum exedens.—quod magnam (maximam) miseratorem habet (C.).—acerbissimus.

HEART-BURN, *cordis dolor.—cardialgia (L. f.).—ardor stomachi.—æstus ventriculi.

HEART-BURNINGS. See DISCONTENT.

HEART-FELT, ardens (e. g., love).—vehemens. *H. f. prayers*, *precatio ex animo facta; *precæ ex animo fuisse: to offer *aby* one's *h. f.* congratulations on any event, in q'd re ci gratulari vehementer or totâ mente. *H. f. joy*, animi lætitia; summa lætitia.

HEART-RENDING. See HEART-BREAKING.

HEART-SHAPED, quod cordis speciem representat.

HEART-SICK, æger animo.—miser ex animo (*Plaut. Trin.* 2, 3, 6).

HEART WHOLE, integer (not affected by passion, e. g., by love). || Not dispirited, metu vacuus.

HEARTEN, ci animum facere, afferre or addere; cs animum incendere, erigere, augere.—animum recicare or reficere.

HEARTH, focus. One's paternal *h.*, focus patrius.—domus patria (one's paternal house): to fight for *h.* and home, pro aris et focis pugnare, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare (of the inhabitants of a country).

HEARTILY, ex animo (fm the heart).—vere (truly, really).—sincere (uprightly, sincerely).—valde. vehementer (very: e. g., to rejoice *h.*, valde gaudere). To laugh *h.*, valde or vehementer ridere; it must also frequently be expressed in Latin by other terms; e. g., to greet *aby* *h.*, ci plurimam salutem impertire or qm plurimâ salute impertire: to be *h.* loved by *aby*, herere in cs medullis ac visceribus: to wish *aby* *h.*, totâ cogitatione cupere qd. To congratulate *aby* *h.*, qm vehementer or totâ mente gratulari: I bid you *h.* welcome, plurimum te salvere jubeo: all will welcome you *h.*, gratus omnibus expectatusque venies.

HEARTINESS, animus verus or sincerus.

HEARTLESS, ignavus (cowardly).—inhumanus. durus (without the tender feelings of humanity). To be *h.*, omnem humanitatem exulsiue or abieciue.

HEARTLESSLY. See FREEBLY, TIMIDLY.

HEARTLESSNESS, ignavia (cowardliness).—animus durus. inhumanitas (hard-heartedness).

HEART'S-EASE, evidari color (Linn.).

HEARTY, *texus (true).—sincerus (upright). A *h.* prayer, congratulatio, &c., see HEARTFELT.

HEAT. A) PROPR. calor (warmth in a higher or milder degree, opp. frigus).—ardor (burning *h.*, the *h.* of a fiery or burning body, also fire itself).—fervor (*h.* in a still higher degree, to the point when it makes itself known by hissing and roaring, as in red-hot metal, boiling liquids).—æstus (the highest degree of *h.*, where the whole mass really, or, as it were, is agitated and roars: especially also of internal *h.*, in fevers, &c., uch makes itself known by restlessness and violent motion). All these words are used by the Latins also in the plural, in order to bring forward more prominently the duration and vehemence of the *h.*. The *h.* of the sun, ardor or ardoris solis; æstus solis: the *h.* increases, calor or æstus increscit: the *h.* abates, æstus minuit; calor se frangit: the *h.* abates much, multum ex calore decrescit.

B) FIG. A) Great vivacity, vehemence, impetu. ardor. fervor (for difference, see above; all three also with animi, when the subject is of violence of disposition): youthful *h.*, ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor ætatis. In the first *h.*, e. g., of the battle, primo pugne impetu (L. 6, 13). B) Anger, &c., ira. Impetus et ira: iracundia: to kill *aby* in the *h.* of passion, impetu et irâ qm occidere.

HEAT, V. TRANS. calefacere (propr. and fig.).—fervefacere (propr., to make hot by boiling).—incendere. inflammare (to excite, fig.). To *h.* very much, percalefacere (propr.): to *h.* oneself, convalescere (propr., fig. only with the poets); caleferi (propr., e. g., by running): to be heated with wine, incallescere vino. To order the bath to be heated, balneum caleferi jubere.—INTRANS. concalescere (easily of corn, frumenta).

HEATH, || The plant, ericë (Plin.).—*erica (Linn.). || Place overgrown with heath, loca

deserta or inculta. campi deserta (g. ff. for wild, uncultivated tracks). Poet. deserta et inhospita tesqua.

HEATHCOCK, tetrío.

HEATHEN, s. paganus.

HEATHEN, adj. ethnicus (ἐθνικός), or pure Lat. paganus, gentilis (Eccl.). The expressions are to be retained as technical terms, in theological treatises. In other terms of compositions we may use *Crel.*; as, *sacrorum Christianorum expers; *veræ religionis ignarus; *qui verum Deum non agnoscit, &c.: the *Heathen*, also gentes barbare.

HEATHENISH, ethnicus (ἐθνικός), or, pure Lat., gentilis.

HEATHENISHLY, ethnice.

HEATHENISM, gentilitas, paganitas (Eccl.); *religionis a Christi doctrinâ aliena; *sacra a Christi doctrinâ aliena (n. pl.); *sacra (n. pl.) gentium barbararum.

HEATHY, *Crel.*—ericæus (Plin., belonging to heath).

HEATING, calefactio (post-*Class.*).—*Crel.* For the *h.* of our bodies, ad corpus calefaciendum.

HEAVE, || TRANS. || See TO LIFT, TO RAISE. To *h.* the lead, *cataproraten jacere: to *h.* (up) the anchor, ancoram moliri (L.): to *h.* a sigh, ab imo pectore suspirare; suspirium alte petere (K) suspiria trahere or facere, poet.: to *h.* athg overboard, cs rei jacturam facere (i. e., to incur the loss of it voluntarily), qd in flumen (or mare) effundere (Ulp.). || INTRANS. tumescere (to swell; e. g. maris).—Intumescere (poet. and post-Aug.; e. g. fluctus, Plin.).—fluctuare (to rise and sink alternately, as the sea, or a ship, &c., upon the sea). To *h.* in sight, see 'to become VISIBLE'.

HEAVEN. THE HEAVENS, cœlum (in all the relations of the Eng. word, even for God, the gods; but in this signification first in post-Aug., poet. and prose; in præ-Aug. prose, always Deus, dil. A poetic expression for *h.* is polis).—Olympus (h., as the residence of the gods, in the poets).—plurim sedes et locus, loca cœlestia, n. pl. (as the seat or residence of the blessed). The whole *h.*, omne cœlum (K) the pl., omnia cœla, is a *Hebraism*: towards *h.*, in or ad cœlum: to ascend to *h.*, in cœlum ascendere; sublime (K) not in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: fm *h.*, down fm *h.*, e cœlo; de cœlo; divinitus (by divine ordinance; K) Aoid, as unclass., cœlitus): to fall fm *h.*, e cœlo cadere: to come down, be despatched fm *h.*, de cœlo delabi or demitti: to move *h.* and earth, cœlum ac terras miscere (L. 4, 3). See 'to leave no stone UNTURNED': to go to *h.*, in cœlum venire or migrare: to be admitted into *h.* (the region of the blessed), plurim sedem et locum consequi (C. Phil. 14, 12, 32); or vite immortalitatem consequi (ib. extr.): *h.* stands open for *aby*, aditus ad cœlum ci patet: his spirit returned to *h.*, whence it came, animus ejus in cœlum, ex quo erat, rediit. I feel myself in *h.* (quite happy), in cœlo sum (see C. Att. 2, 19, 1, 2, 20, 4): I think myself in *h.*, when *cs*, digito me cœlum puto attingere, al &c. (C. Att. 2, 1, 6); deus sum, si &c. (Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data or parts est, si &c. (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 18; Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 4, Ruhnk.). *h.* (i. e. God) crown your wishes! dil tihi dert (or, for us, Deus tibi det) quæ optas! if it please *h.*, si dilis (or Deo) placeat: si Deus annuit nutum numenque suum (off. L. 7, 30, extr.): *h.* be praised! dilis (or Deo) gratia! for *h.*'s sake (with prayers, adjurations), pro Deum (per deos); e. g. oro te per deos: *h.*'s! (as an exclamation of wonder and excited feeling) proh Juppiter! maxime Juppiter! (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 17); per deos immortales; proh deum fidem! proh deum atque hominum fidem! A chart of the *h.*'s, tabula, in quâ solis et lune reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (off. C. Rep. 1, 14, 22).

HEAVENLY, cœlestis.—divinus (godlike, divine). A *h.* messenger, nuncius de cœlo demissus.—nuncius deorum (to us, del.). The *h.* bodies, cœlestia; res cœlestes; astra: the *h.* bodies in their regular courses, ordines rerum cœlestium; ordines astrorum.

HEAVENWARDS, in cœlum. To rise *h.*, sublime (post-Aug. in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: to raise one's thoughts *h.*, supera ac cœlestia cogitare.

HEAVILY, graviter (e. g. to fall, cadere or concidere).—tarde (slowly; e. g. to dance, membra tarde or minus molliiter movere; off. H. Sat. 1, 9, 25). *Athg* falls *h.* upon me, or bears *h.* upon me, grave mihi est qd; grave mihi duco (with inf.): to complain *h.*, graviter queri qd. *H.*-laden, gravis oneribus (e. g., of a ship): to breathe *h.*, ægre ducere spiritum: to walk *h.*, tarde ire or ingrédri; tardo pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere (of men or animals): to move *h.*, lente moveri (of things; e. g., machines).

HEAVINESS, *gravitas* (the being heavy, as a property).—*pondus* (the measure or degree of *h.*, the weight).—*onus* (burden: weight as oppressive to him who bears it).—*duritas* (hardness; *h.* of expression, of a verse).—*tarđitas* (slowness, *h.* of intellect, &c.). *Jn.* vis et *gravitas* *cs rei*: *pondus* et *gravitas*; *nutus* et *pondus* *cs rei*: vis *nutusque* *cs rei* (*C. de Or.* 3, 45, 178). *H.* (of intellect), *tardum ingenium*; *tarđitas ingenii*: *h.* of spirit, *agritudo animi*, *mæstia*.—*intemperies*, quæ *μελαγχολία* dicitur (*Gell.* 18, 7, 4, of a confirmed gloom of spirit, &c.).

HEAVY, *A* *PROPR.* with *ref.* to weight, *gravis* (opp. *levis*).—*ponderosus* (weighty, having a considerable weight; *e. g.*, corn, a letter, a loaf). *A h.* burden, *onus* grave: *h.* armour, *armatura gravis*: *a h.* weight, *pondus* grave; *pondus vulgari gravior* (more than usually *h.*).

B *IMPROPR.* || *Not light*, with *ref.* to its constituent parts, *gravis* (opp. *levis*). *H.* food, *cibus gravis*, *firmus*, *valens* (that has much nourishment in it).—*cibus difficilis* ad concoquendum (*indigestible*): *a h.* dress, *amiculum grave*: *a h.* soil, *solum pingue* (rich); *solum spissum* (a strong soil). || *Not moving tightly*, *gravis* (opp. *levis*).—*tardus* (slow, opp. *velox*). *Jn.* *tardus* et *pæne immobilis* (of very slow animals).—*vasti corporis* (*cumsity, heavily built*).—*inhabilis* (*not easily managed*; *e. g.*, a ship).—*durus* (*hard*; *e. g.*, of expressions, verses, style, &c.). *H.* and laden with booty' (*Bacon*), *gravis præda*. *H.* (= sleepy) eyes, *oculi graves* (*g. i.*): *oculi vino graves* (of a drunken man's): *a h.* gait, *incessus tardus*: to have *a h.* gait, *tardum esse incessu*; *tardè* ingredit. *H.* cavalry, *infantry*; see **HEAVY-ARMED** *cu aly*, *infantry*. || *Depressed with cares*, &c., *solicitus*, *anxius*. *My heart is h.*, *angor animo*; *me illa cura sollicitat angitque*: *athg makes my heart h.*, *angor* (*de*) *qâ re*; *qd me sollicitat angitque*; *qd me sollicitum habet*, or *me angit* et *sollicitum habet*: to make *aby's heart h.*, *qm sollicitum habere* (of persons or things); *qm angere* or *sollicitare*; *qm sollicitare angereque*; *qm angere* et *sollicitum habere* (of things; *e. g.*, accidents, events); *qm curâ et sollicitudine afficere* (to cause *aby* care and sorrow; *e. g.*, of a reprobat son). || *Encumbered with difficulties*, *difficilis*; *non facilis* (*g. it.*, opp. *facilis*).—*arduus* (*difficult to execute*).—*impeditus* (*encumbered with difficulties*; *complicated*, *intricate*).—*magni negotii* (*requiring great exertion and trouble*; opp. *nullius negotii*). *A h.* task, *magnum opus* et *arduum* (see **DIFFICULT**). || *Dull* or *slow* of intellect, *tardus*, *ingenio tardo* (*slow of comprehension*; also, in *ref.* to learning, *tardus ad discendum* or *in discendo*).—*lentus* (*slow*, opp. *hasty* and *overhasty*, and as an euphemism with blame; *over-slow*).—*segnis* (opp. *promptus*, &c., *sluggish fm a natural want of energy*). *piger* (*lazy, disinclined to stir*).—*longinquus* (*seemingly long*; *passing heavily*; *e. g.* noctes). *A h.* fall, *gravis casus* (*L.* 8, 7).

MISCELLANEOUS.—*H.* rain, *imber magnus* or *maximus*: *imber crassæ aquæ* (*† Mart.* 12, 26): *a h.* cloud, *crassa nebula*: *a h.* sleep, *vehemens* or *artus somnus*: *a h.* debt, *magnum esse alienum*: *a h.* bread, *panis durus* (*hard*); **panis male coctus* (*ill-baked*); *panis sine fermento* (*without leaven*); **panis male fermentatus* (*not leavened properly*): *the market is h.*, *pretia rerum* *jacent*.

HEAVY-ARMED, *gravis armaturæ*. *H.*-a. cavalry, *equites gravis armaturæ* (*g. t.*).—*equites ferrati* or *cataphracti* (*cuirassiers*). *H.*-a. infantry, *pedites gravis armaturæ*; *gravius peditum agmen* (*on the march*).—*legiones* (*the Rom. legions, wch were always h.-a.*; opp. *levis armaturæ*; cf. *C. Phil.* 10, 6, 14).

HEBDOMADAL. See **WEEKLY**.

HEBETATE. See **TO BLUNT**, **TO DULL**.

HEBRAISM, **Hebraismus*. **Judaismus*. *A h.* **linguæ Hebraicæ proprietates*. *Athg is a h.*, **qd linguæ Hebraicæ proprium est*.

HEBRAIST, **qui Hebraice* (*bene*) *scit*.

HEBREW, *Hebræus*. *Hebraicus*. *A good H. scholar*, **qui Hebraice bene scit*. || *A Hebrew*, *Hebræus*. *Judæus*.

HECATOMB, *hecatombe* (*ἑκατομβή, Varr.*). *To offer a h.*, *hecatombem facere* (*Varr. ap. Non.* 131, 19); *hecatombem litare* (*Sidon. Carm.* 9, 205; celebrare *hecatombas*, *Trebell. Gallien.* 9).

HECTIC, *tabidus* (*g. t.*).—*phthisicus* (*consumptive*); or **hecticus* as *t. t.* *H.* fever, *tabes*, *phthisis*, or **hecticæ* as *t. t.*

HECTOR, *s.* homo gloriosus (*empty boaster*).—*linguâ fortis* (*boastful, cowardly bully*).—*miles gloriosus* (439)

(alluding to the comedy of *Plaut.*, *C.* 26, 98; *Off.* 1, 38, 137)

HECTOR, *v.* TRANS.) See **TO BULLY**. *To h.* *aby* into *athg*, *terrore cogere qm*: *aby was hectoring into doing athg*, *qs fecit qd terrore coactus*: to *h.* *aby* out of *athg*, *minis extorquere ci qd*. || **INTRANE**. *gestire* et *se efferre insolentius* (*g. t.*, to behave in a boastful, swaggering manner).—*linguâ esse fortem* (to be a cowardly boaster; cf. *L.* 23, 45, extr.).—*de se gloriosus prædicare*. *insolentius se jactare*. *imitari militem gloriosum* (*C. Off.* 1, 38).

HECTORING, **quasi* *Thrasoniana* quædam *jactatio*, &c. or *Crcl.* with *imlari* militem gloriosum, &c. See **TO HECTOR** (*intrans.*).

HEDGE, *s.* sepes. *sepiumentum* (any kind of *h.* or fence).—*indāgo* (surrounding part of a forest).—*septum* (*a h.*, and the place hedged in; *e. g.*, for the chase, venationis). *A quick h.*, *naturale sepiumentum vivæ sepis*; *vivæ sepis*: *a h.* cut into shape, *opus topiarium*: to put *a h.* round *athg*, *qd sepire* or *consepire* (*g. t.*); *circumsepire*; *septo circumdare qd* (when the *h.* goes all round); *sepis munimento cingere* (when the leading notion is that of protection or defence).

HEDGE, *v.* **sepe* *viva circumdare*. **cingere munimento sepis vivo*, or *theg. it.* *sepire*, *consepire* (*qâ re*); *circumsepire*; or *vepribus* et *dumetis sepire* (*C.*; but speaking of what was covered with brambles, &c., *fm neglect*).

HEDGE-HOG, *erinaceus* (*Plin.*).—*ericius* (*Varr. ap. Non.* 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. *Isid. Orig.* 12, 3, 7). *Sea-h.*, **echinus*.

HEDGE-HOG-THISTLE, *cactus*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, **gratiola* (*Linn.*).

HEDGE-MUSTARD, **erysimum* (*Linn.*; in *Plin.* of a different plant).

HEDGE-SPARROW, **motacilla*.

HEED, *v.* See **ATTEND**, **TO NOTICE**, **TO MIND**.

HEED, *s.* || *Prudential attention, care* (both in order to gain a good, and to avoid an evil). *To take h.* to *athg*, *rem curare*; *rationem cs rei habere*: *to take h.* to oneself, *cavere qm* and *qd* or *ab qd* and *ab qâ re*; *præcavere ab qâ re*; or *either expression may be followed by ne...*; *cautionem adhibere in qâ re* (to go cautiously to work); *vitare qm*, *qd* (to avoid); also *by* *videre*, *providere*, *animum advertere*, *followed by ne*.

HEEDFUL. See **ATTENTIVE**, **CAREFUL**.

HEEDFULLY. See **ATTENTIVELY**, **CAREFULLY**.

HEEDFULNESS. See **ATTENTION**, **CAREFULNESS**.

HEEDLESS. See **INATTENTIVE**, **THOUGHTLESS**.

HEEDLESSLY. See **CARELESSLY**, **INATTENTIVELY**.

HEEDLESSNESS. See **CARELESSNESS**, **INATTENTION**.

HEEL, *s.* calx. *To be at aby's h.*, *instare cs vestigiis*. *cs vestigia premere*. *qm vestigia sequi*: *I shall be always at his h.*, *me sibi illi affixum habebit*: to take to one's h.'s, in *pedes* *se conjicere*; *a pedibus auxilium petere*; *terga dare* (*eply of soldiers*): to lay *aby* by the h.'s, see **TO IMPRISON**: to be out at h.'s, **laceratis tibialibus muniri*: to trip up *aby's h.*'s, *supplantare qm* (*propri*); *circumscribere qm* (to get *am* advantage over him by some trick, &c.): to kick up one's h.'s, *calcitrare* (*e. g.*, of a horse); *fm joy*, *gaudio* or *lætitiâ exultare*; *triumphare gaudio*. *Neck and h.*'s, *mly* *by adj.* *præceps* (*headlong*), for *wch Catull.* has *per caput pedesque* (17, 9). || Of *a shoe*, *prob. calx*. *Shoes with high h.'s*, see **HIGH-HEELED**.

HEEL, *v.* *To h.* over (of ships), **in latus inclinari*.—*labare* (of the unsteadiness of a ship without ballast; *O. Met.* 2, 163).

HEFT, || *Effort*, *vid.* || *Handle* (of knife), &c., *manubrium* (*e. g.* *bidentis*, *cultelli*, &c.).

HEGIRA, **Hegira*, or *Hegira*, *quæ vocatur* or *dicitur* as *t. t.*

HEIFER, *juvenca* (†).—*jūnix* (= *juvenix*, *Plaut. Pers.*).

HEIGH-HO! *væ mihi!* *væ mihi misero!* *me miserule!* (*woe is me!*)—*he!* or *hei mihi!* (*e. g.* *hei!* non placet convivium.—*hei, vereor*, &c.).—*ehue!*

HEIGHT, *altitudo*, *excelsitas*, *sublimitas* (all three *prop.* and *fig.*; *165* there is no good authority for *celsisitas*).—*proceritas* (*prop.*, *slimness*; see in *HIGH*, the difference of the *adj.*). *The h. of a mountain*, *altitudo montis*, *excelsitas montis*; but *if 'height' be = the highest point* (*prop.* and *fig.*), the *Latinus* *express* it either by *fastigium* (the highest point, culmination point), or with *summus*; *e. g.*, the *h.* of a moun-

tain (its highest point), montis fastigium; mons summus. It is the h. of madness, &c., extraneus est demerit, &c.: to such a h. of (madness, &c.), huc or eo, with gen. (e. g. huc arrogantia venire; eo impudentia procedere, &c., followed by ut; scire videmini quo amentia progressi sitis, = to what a h. of madness. (See This is common in L., S., but not found in C.). To such a h. of perfection did rhetoric attain without art, in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetorice: to attain to the h. of fortune, of glory, summam fortunam, summam gloriam consequi (See) but altitudo fortune, gloriæ, denotes the almost unattainable h. of fortune (&c.). To make the towers of an equal h., turres ad libram facere. || A height, locus editus or editor or superior (g. t., a place that lies high)—clivus (a h. with a gentle ascent)—tumulus (a moderate elevation in a plain, whether natural or artificial)—despectus (fm wch there is a perpendicular view)—agger (a heap made of earth, brushwood, rubbish, &c.; a mound): h. on the mountain, montani colles: to occupy the h.'s, loca edita (editoria) occupare or capere.

HIGHTEN, || *Carry up higher (of a building), qd altius efferre (aft. C. Rep. 3, 3, 4). || To increase athg in extent, strength, intensity, &c., efferre, majus reddere, augere. — exaggerare (opp. extenuare qd, to represent it as great, noble, &c.)—acuere (to sharpen; e. g. industriam). To h. the beauties of athg (by a description), qd verbis adornare or oratione exornare.*

HEINOUS, nefarius. — immanis. — foedus. — flagitiosus. — atrox (e. g. facinus, L.). *H. crimes, scelera; flagitia; nefaria (adj.): the most h. crimes, flagitiosissima facinora (S.).*

HEINOUSNESS, foeditas. — immanitas. — atrocitas (e. g. rei, C.; sceleris, S.; facinoris, Suet.).

HEIR, heres (one that enters into the rights and obligations of a dead person, according to the civil law; by the praetorian law, he was called possessor bonorum; ff. for successor: e. g. heres artis; see *Plin.* 36, 4, 6). *The sole h., heres ex asse, heres ex libellâ (see *Plin.* Ep. 8, 18, 7; C. Att. 7, 2, 3); heres omnibus bonis institutus (Plin. 7, 36, 36): the substituted h. (i. e., the one who, after the death of the first, or, in the event of his incapacity to inherit, enters upon the inheritance), heres secundus; heres substitutus (Q. 7, 6, 10): an h. to the half, third part, &c., heres ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte or ex teruncio: an h. of eleven-twelfths, heres ex deunce: to be h. to aby, ci (not cs) heredem esse or existeret: to make aby one's h., qm heredem instituere; qm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere; qm heredem nuncupare (this the v. pr., if it be done before witnesses orally; also with voce; a will so made is called nuncupatum testamentum): to substitute aby as one's h., qm heredem secundum instituere or scribere; qm heredem substituere (Q. 7, 6, 10): to make aby an h. equally with one's sons, testamento qm pariter cum filiis heredem instituere: to put in as h. with others, qm inter heredes nuncupare: to put in as sole h., qm heredem ex asse instituere; qm palam facere ex libellâ (C. Att. 7, 2, 3); qm heredem omnibus bonis instituere (Plin. 7, 36, 36): to leave aby one's h., qm heredem relinquere testamento: to come into a good property, as h. to aby, relinqui ab qo in amplis opibus heredem: to settle with the other h.'s, conficere cum coheredibus (of principal h.'s, cf. C. Fam. 7, 2, 2): to dispose the true h.'s, movere veros heredes; veros heredes ejicere (by force): to leave no h.'s, sine liberis decedere; alieno herede mori: to leave or have no male h., virilem sexum non relinquere.*

HEIR, v. See **INHERIT**.

HEIRDOM. See **INHERITANCE**.

HEIRLOOM, res hereditaria.

HEIRSHIP, hereditas.

HELIOOTROPE, heliotropium (ἡλιότροπον, Plin.).

HELIX (Wilkins), helix (ἑλῆξ, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian pillars; Vit. 4, 1).

HELL, sedes ac regio, quam sclerati (impii) apud inferos habitant. scleratorium (implorum) sedes ac regio (of C. Cuent. 61, 171). loca inferna, orum, (opp. cœlum, Lact. 6, 3, 11). Inferi denotat, g. t., the region of the dead; and Tartarus (Τάρταρος) as also abyssus (ἄβυσσος; Prud. Hamart. 834) are poetic: to go to h., agi præcipitem in scleratorium sedem ac regionem (Cic. l. c.): a descent into h., *descensus in sedem ac regionem scleratorium: the torments of h., supplicia, quæ impii apud inferos perferunt (with C. Cuent. 61, 171).

HELLEBORE, hellebōrus (ἡellebόρος), or, pure

Lat, veratrum. *The white h.*, *veratrum album (Linn.); *the black h.*, melampodium (Plin., μελαμπόδιον); *hellebōrus orientalis.

HELLENISM, A h., *Græcæ linguae proprietates. — *quod Græcæ linguae proprium est.

HELLISH, infernus (propr.), and with veluti also fig.; e. g. veluti infernus aspectus. — terribilis (fig. terrible); nefandus (fig. devilish).

HELLISHLY. See **DEVILISHLY**.

HELM, || *Helmet*, vid. || *Rudder*, gubernaculum. — clavus (propr.; the angular handle of the rudder; the tiller; melon: for 'rudder'). To sit, stand, be, &c. at the h., ad gubernaculum sedere, gubernaculum regere, clavum tenere (propr. and fig.) — || *FIG.* || *The h. of the state, &c.*, gubernacula reipublice, civitatis, or imperii, clavus imperii: to be at the h. of the state, ad gubernacula reipublice sedere; gubernacula reipublice assidere; gubernacula reipublice tractare; clavum imperii tenere; Jx. clavum imperii tenere et gubernacula reipublica tractare; sedere in puppi et clavum tenere; summus imperii tenere; reipublice præesse; rempublicam regere ac gubernare: to take the h., ad gubernacula accedere: to retire fm it, a gubernaculis recedere: to be driven fm the h., repelli a gubernaculis (C.).

HELMET, cassis, cassida (a h. of metal); — galea (γαλήνη; a h. of leather, and properly of the skin of a weasel: T. Germ. 6, paucis lorice, vix uni altere cassia aut galea). — cudo (κέυθω: a h. of an unknown shape). To put on one's h., sumere cassidem in caput (Plaut.). — galeam inducere (Cez.): with a h. on his head, cum casside; galeatus.

HELMSMAN, gubernator. — rector navis. — qui clavum tenet. — || *FIG.* || *The h. of the state, custos gubernatorque reipublice. — rector et gubernator civitatis (both C.).*

HELP, v. || *Assist*, juvare, adjuvare, adjuvamento esse ci. — auxilium ferre ci. auxiliari ci. esse ci. auxilio, opem ferre ci. opitulari ci. — succurrere ci. ci subsidio venire. ci subvenire. sublevare qm; with athg, qd re; in athg, in qd re (Sx. in Aid, v.). — subsidium or auxilium ferre ci. — To h. each other, tradere mutuas operas: to h. aby in (doing) athg, qm opes juvare in qd re; ci opitulari in qd re faciendâ; operam suam commodare ci ad qd; operam præbere ci in qd re: to h. aby to look for athg, ci opitulari in qd re querendâ; to write or compose athg, qm adjuvare unaque scribere (Ter. Ad. Prol. 6). So h. me God! ita me Deus adjuvet or amet! God h. you! Deus te sospitet! To come to h. aby, when it is too late, navem mortuo applicare (Prov. Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 23). — a) To help aby to athg, opitulari ci in qd re (e. g., to a fortune, in re vel querendâ vel augendâ). — propendere ci qd (e. g., to a husband, maritum). — querere ci qd (e. g., to a husband or wife, conditionem = 'a match'). — expendere ci qd (e. g., to money, pecuniam). To h. aby to a place or office, *efficere, ut munus ci deferatur; to a thought, ci qd subijcere or suggerere (to suggest it to him); cs cogitationis initium afferre (to put him on the right track, as it were) — b) To h. aby into his carriage, tollere qm in currum; upon his horse, subijcere qm in equum. — c) To help aby out of athg; see **TO EXTRICATE**. || *To help forward*; see **TO FORWARD**, **PROMOTE**. || *Forbear, avoid*. By facere non possum (or sts non possum only) with quin, &c.; or fieri non potest, ut non &c.; or non possum non, with following inf. I cannot h. exclaiming, non possum, quin exclamem: I cannot h. thanking you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: I cannot h. confessing, that I am excessively delighted (that &c.), non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio (quod &c.). || *Prevent, &c.*, prohibere qd, ne fiat. — medicinam cs rei invenire: (to lament for) what you might have helped, quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret: it cannot be helped, they [the witnesses] must be produced, nihil potest, produciendi sunt. I could not h., non potui prohibere (e. g. qm, quin proficisceretur). || *Help to athg (at table)*, apponere (to place before; e. g. panes convivia, Suet. Calig. 37). To h. (= carve) a joint, &c.; see **TO CARVE**.

HELP, **INTRANS** confere ad qd. — vim habere, valere ad qd. — prodere, adjuvare ad qd (adj. also with ut).

HELP, s. See **AID**, **ASSISTANCE**.

HELPER, adiutor (sem. -trix). — qui opem fert ci (e. g. furtum facientibus). Ss socius (companion). — administrator. satellites. Jx. administrator et satellites. He was my h. in time of trouble, ille mihi ferentarius amicus est inventus (Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55).

HER

quod reliquum est (sc. vitæ; e.g. *I shall never laugh h.; Plaut.*). || *An hereafter*, quæ post mortem futura sunt (C.).

HEREAT, ob eam rem or causam. *It must be translated in various ways according to the verb, usually by some case of la, ea, id, alone, or governed by a preposition, and in agreement with a subst.: to be disturbed or pained h., eâ re moveri, angî, cruciari: to be offended h., rem ægre or moleste ferre; de eâ re queri: to rejoice h., eâ re gaudere; ex eâ re gaudium percipere.*

HEREBY, eo. eâ re. iis rebus. per eam rem. per eas res; or (at beginning of a sentence) quâ re. *He underwent many dangers, yet was he not h. terrified, multa pericula subivit, sed neque hæc perpeasus, &c.*

HEREDITAMENT, heredium. See HEREDITARY properly.

HEREDITARILY, hereditate. jure hereditario.

HEREDITARY, hereditarius. *An h. property, heredium; dim. herediolum—patrimonium (if inherited fm a father)—prædium hereditarium. agri hereditarii.*

*fundus hereditarius. *H. disease, see DISEASE. H. hatred, odium paternum velut hereditate relictum (Np.). An h. fault, avitum vitium. An h. office at court, *munus aulicum hereditarium. H. crown-prince, filius regis in spem imperii genitus (Curt.); filius regis tanquam haud dubius regni heres (L.). heres regni.*

HEREFROM, ex eo (eâ, &c.). inde or the relat. unde (all marking the source fm which an effect proceeds). *To derive a benefit or advantage h., ex eâ re utilitatem or fructum capere.*

HEREIN, in eo. hac in re. eâ in re.—Intus. intra (within).—ibi (h.; in this that has been mentioned). *H. he was wrong, &c., in eo peccavit.*

HERENTO, in eum (eam, id) &c.

HEREOF, ejus rei (of this).—ex eâ re. ex eo (eâ, fm this).—hinc (hence).—inde (thence) or the relat. unde (all denoting the cause of an effect; the source fm which an effect proceeds, &c.).—de eo, eâ, &c. (concerning this matter). *To have no knowledge h., ejus rei esse imperitum; eam rem non didicisse: let the citizen be assured h., sit hoc persuasum civibus.*

HEREON. See HEREUPON.

HEREOUT, ex eâ re. ex eo, eâ. hinc. inde.—unde (as relat.). || = Hence (fm this place), vid.

HERESIARCH, heresiarcha (Eccl.; Sidor. Aug.).

HERESY, hæresis (Eccl. t. 1; it is used by C. himself in the sense of sect, school, &c.).—*studia hæretica.—*opiniones prave.

HERETIC, hæreticus; fem. hæretica (Eccl.).

HERETICAL, hæreticus (Eccl.): to adopt h. opinions, *ad hæretica studia deferri, delabi.

HERETICALLY, hæretice (Eccl.).—*hæreticâ quâdam opinionum privitate.

HERETO, ad id. ad hoc. ad hæc, &c. (in addition to this).—præterea (besides).—insuper (over and above what has been already stated, done, &c.).

HERETOFORE. See FORMERLY.

HEREUPON, (1) *In narratives, &c. (= upon this being said or done), hic or ibi (e.g. hic Lælius dixit, &c.).—ad hæc (to this, e.g. hereperit, ad hæc or adversus hæc respondit). (2) This being done, inde. deinde (or dein). exinde (or exin; all denoting the following of one event or occurrence upon another).—tum (then).—quo facto (such being done). || Upon this subject, &c., e.g. to think or meditate h., id meditari, cogitare.*

HEREWITH, cum, with abl. of demonstrative pron., &c.—To begin h., ab eo ab eâ re incipere, initium facere or capere: to end h., in illud desinere.

HERITAGE. See INHERITANCE.

HERMAPHRODITE, androgynus, or Lat. (but more rarely) semimas (Hes. hermaphroditus came into use in the 4th age, according to Plin. 7, 3, 3); or Crcl. e.g. ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu (L. 27, 11, 4); incertus mas a femina, or masculus an femina, sit (L. 27, 37, 5; 31, 12, 6).

HERMENUTICS, enarratio auctorum (Q. 1, 9, 1).

HERMETICALLY, *tam arte (= arte) clausus, ut neque aeri sit aditus (aft. quo neque sit ventis aditus, V. Geor. 4, 19).

HERMIT, homo solitarius.—eremita. anachorëta (Eccl.). To live the life of a h., vitam solitariam ago.

HERMITAGE, sessus (g. t. for place of retirement).—*casa hominis solitarii.

HËRNA, hernia (including the Gr. ἐντεροκήλη and ἀντεροκήλη, Cels. 7, 18)—rænex (= κίρκαλη, Cels. 10, 1). One who is suffering fm h., cui intestinum descendit. ramicosus (Plin.).—herniosus (Lamprid.).

HERO, vir (bello) fortis. vir fortissimus. —

heros is never used for 'a valiant man,' but is frequently used of one raised above his contemporaries, and idolized by a party; e.g. heros ille noster Cato; quantum in illo heros esset animi (of Milo): heroes (of Plato and Aristotle). || Demigod, heros. || Principal personage in a play, &c., persona prima.

HEROIC, heroicus (but only of what belonged to 'the heroic age,' ætas heroica; tempora heroica).—fortis.—divinus.—majus quam pro homine.—plus quam humanus.—Incredibilis.—magnus. Invictus. fortis et invictus. animi magnitudine præstans.—viro forti dignus. An h. action, forte, incredibile or divinum factum. facinus magnum. || Epic, herous (C.; of the verse, and the feet).—heroicus (Q.). The h. poets, heroidi poætæ (heroi not found). See ERIC.

HEROICALLY, fortiter. animo forti et invicto. To die h., per virtutem emori (S.).

HEROINE, *femina fortis or fortissima.—heroïna only as fem. of heros. See HERO.

HEROISM, animus fortis et invictus, virtus (summa) animi magnitudo. An act of h., res præclare gesta.—facinus magnum, &c. See HEROIC.

HERON, ardea.—ardelia (the usual form in Plin.).

HERING, harenga (in the middle age): *clupea harengus (Linn.). Alec or halec was not h., but a kind of fish-sauce): a salted h., *harenga sale condita.

HESITANT, See HESITATION.

HESITATE, dubitare (to be prevented by doubts fm forming a decision; absol. or followed by an infn.; rarely affirmatively, usually with a negation).—cunctari (to delay, absol. or followed by an infn.).—hesitare (to doubt, h., absol. or on account of alth., ob qd or de qd re cunctari, to delay fm consideration, like μέλλειν.—hesitare, fm want of resolution.—cessare, fm want of strength and energy, like ἀνεύειν. The cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action already begun. Dicit. Not to h., non dubitare or non cunctari (followed by an infn. or by quin. —Non dubitare = not to h., is usually construed with infn. in C.; but quin is permissible; nolite dubitare, q uin huc vin credatis omnia [Mt. 23, 67]; it is necessary, where dubitare is in pass., eply part, in dus. Domitius thought he ought not to h. to risk an engagement, Domitius non dubitandum putavit, quin prælio deceretur. Krüger, 376, 2). I did not h. a moment to, ego non habui ambiguum, ut &c. (Brut. ap. C. ad Div. 11, 1, 3): to make any h., dubitationem ci ferre, injicere, dare. Why do we h. to confess, &c.? quid tergiversamur, nec fatemur &c. (C.).

HESITATION, dubitatio (h. in deciding, the h. of indecision, undecidedness).—hesitatio (doubt, hesitation).—cunctatio (a delaying).—religio. scrupulus (h. fm scruple, doubt of conscience). Without h., non dubitantes; nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ullâ dubitatione; haud cunctantes; absq̃ta omni cunctatione (without delay); confidenter (with confidence); audacter (boldly); sine retractatione (without any drawing back or shrinking; e.g. pro patriâ vitam profundere, C.; also of any finching fm the broad statement of an opinion, sine retractatione libere dicere audere &c.; also with dubitatio; conficere igitur et quidem sine ullâ dubitatione aut retractatione, C. Att. 13, 25; in Class. Lat. the word is only found in this construction). || In speaking, hesitancia linguæ (as natural defect).—hesitatio (fm confusion of mind, &c.) also deforms hesitatio, Q.). To speak without h., volvere verba: to speak distinctly and without h., plane et articulate loqui (Gell. 5, 9, of a dumb person who suddenly recovered the power of speech): a speech delivered without h., oratio fluens or volubilis fusa: an orator who speaks without h., orator volubilis.

HESITATINGLY, cunctanter. dubitanter. hesitans. hesitabundus.

HETEROCLITE, heteroclitus (Charis. Prisc.).

HETERODOX, qui novas superstitiones introducit (in the sense of the ancients); *a doctrinâ publicæ receptâ alienam formam sequens (with us); aliter sentiens (g. t., that thinks otherwise). H. sects condemned by the Catholic Church, sectæ quas ... Catholicæ observantiae fides sincera condemnat (Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 12).

HETEROODOXY, *a doctrinâ publica receptâ aliena decreta.—*a viri Christi doctrinâ aliena formula (as doctrine).—*studium alienam formulam tuendi.

HETEROGENEOUS, diversi or alieni generis.—dissimilis (unlike). Things that are h., diversissimæ res; res diversæ inter se (S.).

HEW, v. (asciis) dolare. dedolare. edolare (to h. into shape with the axe, fm the roughest state; asciare = to work well with the trowel, in Vit. 7, 2, 3; exasciare only in the participle, exasciatus, &c., well

prepared, *Plant. Astin.* 2, 2, 93).—*ascia polire* (to make smooth with the axe).—*cædere* (to h. down a tree; to h. out a stone).—*secare* (to cut; to h. into a state for use; e. g. stones, lapides).—*h. round about*, circumdolare (with the axe): *this wood cannot be hewn*, respuit hæc materia secures. *Hewn stone*, saxum quadratum (*hewn and squared*). || *Cut* do wood, vid.

HEWER. *H. of wood*, qui ligna cædit.—*lignator* (who hews it and fetches it in, &c., for an army). || According to *Varr.* (*L. L.*) *lignicida* was never in use. *H.'s* of wood, *lignarii*. *H. of stone*, *lapidarius* (post-Aug.). *quadraturius* (*late*).

HEWING. *cæsis* (as *act. ligni*, *silvæ*, *Plin.*).—*cæsuræ* (the manner in wch the thing hewn is felled, of a tree; *Col.* 4, 33, 1). *H. of wood*, *lignatio* (the h. and fetching it in for an army).

HEXAGON, *hexagōnion* (ἑξάγων), or, pure *Lat.*, *sexangulum*.

HEXAGONAL, *hexagōnos*, or, pure *Lat.*, *sexangulus*.

HEXAMETER, *versus senarius*.—*hexamēter* or *versus hexameter* (C.). *The beginning of an h.*, *initium hexametri* (Q. 9, 4, 78). *To compose h.'s extempore*, *versus hexametros fundere ex tempore* (C.).

HEY! (as an interjection): a) of joy, *euge!* io! (*Com.*, as are nearly all that follow): h. that is fine! *euge strenue!* b) of astonishment, *heu!* *ehem!* *hui!* at: *hey! what is this, pray?* *hem!* *quid hoc est?*—*h.!* is it that? at at, *hoc illud est?*—c) of rebuke or threatening, *eia: h.!* that would not be fitting, *eia, haud sic decet*.

HEYDAY. *See* *HEY*.

HEYDAY, s. || *Heyday of youth*, *flos ætatis*. *ætas florens*. *flos juventutis*. *ætas integra*.—*spatium integræ ætatis* (*youthful prime*).—*fervor adolescentiæ* or *serv. juvenilis*. *adolescencia fervida*.—*calidus sanguis* (the hot blood of youth; the last t., *H.*).—*robur juvenile* or *juventutis*. *vigor juventutis* or *ætatis* (*youthful strength*).

HIATUS. *See* *GAP*.

HICCOUGH, s. *singultus*.

HICCOUGH, v. *singultare*.

HIDE, s. *pellis* (the skin as flayed off: of men and of animals that have a soft skin).—*corium* (the thick h. of animals, the bull, &c.). *See* *SKIN*. *To dress h.'s*, *pellis conficere* (*Cæs.*), *perficere* (*Plin.*).

HIDE, v. *abdere* (to put a thing away, to h.: e. g. documents, tabulas).—*condere* (to deposit in a safe place).—*abscondere* (to put away and preserve).—*recondere* (to hide carefully and thoroughly).—*occultare* (to conceal in any way).—*occultare* (to conceal very carefully and anxiously; *seld.* in *neg. propositions*).—*celare* (to conceal the existence of *athg.*; *facta*, &c., *opp. fateri*; e. g. *sententiam*, *iram*).—*obscurare* (to throw a shade over; e. g. *magnitudo lucis* obscurabat *magnitudinem periculi*).—*abstrudere* (to thrust away; to bury under something).—*dissimulare* (to h. by dissembling; e. g. *egritudinem animi*, *odium*). *Jñ.* *tegere* et *dissimulare*; *dissimulare* et *occultare*. *To h. athg fm aby*, *celare qm qd* (not *ci qd*; but in the pass. *celatur mihi qd* occurs *Hirt. B. Alex.* 7, 1). *To h. athg in a place*, *abdere qd* in *locum*, *seld.* in *locu*; || *with the past partic.* the *abl.* is used, but sometimes the *acc.* (in *tectis silvestribus* *abditos*, C.; *abdit* in *tabernaculis*, *Cæs.*; in *silvæ Arduennæ* *abditis*, *Cæs.*); *occultare qd loco* or in *loco* (*very seld.* in *locum*; *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 7, 85, *extr.*); *athg under athg*, *abdere qd sub qd re* or *intra qd* (e. g. *cultrum veste*, *ferrum intra vestem*); *tegere qd qd re* (*fig.*, e. g. *nomen tyranni* *humanitate sua*). *To h. oneself*, *delitescere* (to lie hid; of persons and things); to *abdere* in *occultum* (of persons); *occuli*, *occulari* (to be withdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., of stars, *opp. apparere*). *To h. oneself* or *aby* in a place, *abdere se* or *qm* in *qm locum* (not in *qo loco*; e. g. in *terram*, in *intimam Macedoniam*); in the country, *rur*; in one's house, *domum*; there, *eo* (not *ibi*); any where, *qo* (not *alicubi*); where, *quo* (not *ubi*); where-soever, *quocumque* (not *ubicumque*). [*But fig.*, *se* in *litteras*, or *se* *litteris* *abdere*, C.] *Hidden under the earth*, *sub terram* (not *terrâ*) *abditus* (C. *Tusc.* 2, 25, 60). *To h. oneself* any where, is also *delitescere* in *qo loco*; *se occultare loco* or in *loco* (*see above*). *To h. oneself fm aby*, *se occultare ci*, or *a conspectu* *cs*: to be hidden, *latere*; *abditum latere*; *abditum et inclusum* in *oculto latere* (the three last of keeping one self hidden). *More hidden*, *most hidden*, *occulior*, *occulatissimus* (not *abditior*, *abditissimus*, which are *late Lat.*).

HIDE AND SEEK. *To play at h. and s.*, **per lusum latitare*; **per lusum latitantes* (or *-em*) *querere*.

(443)

HIDE-BOUND, *cui pellis ita tergori adheret, ut apprehensa manibus deducta a costis non possit* (*Col.* 6, 13, 2), or *simply* *cui pellis tergori adheret*.—**coriagine laborans* (*coriagio*, *Col.* and *Peget.*). || *Nig-gardly*, *vid.*

HIDEOUS, *insignis ad deformitatem*. *See* *HORRIBLE*.

HIDEOUSLY. *See* *HORRIBLY*.

HIDEOUNESS. *See* *DEFORMITY*, *UGLINESS*.

HIDER, || *One who is hiding* (*intrans.*), *Crel.* (*latitator*, *Aug.*). || *One who hides* (*trans.*), *occultator* (C.).—*celator* († *Luc.*).

HIDING-PLACE, *latrâ* (a retired or obscure place, where aby may conveniently remain concealed).—*latibulum* (a lurking-hole, into wch a man must creep like a beast).—*receptaculum* (a receptacle; e. g., of thieves). *A h.-p. of thieves*, *furum receptaculum* (*ast. L.* 34, 21); *domus prædatorum et furtorum receptrix* (*ast. C. Verr.* 4, 8, 17). *furum latibulum*. *To conceal oneself* in a h.-p., *latrâ se occultare*: to drive aby fm a h.-p., *qm excitare latibulum*.

HIE. *See* *HASTEN*, *intrans.*

HIERARCHICAL, *sacerdotibus* (relating to priesthood, &c.).

HIERARCHY, *summi sacerdotes*, or *il*, qui sacerdotium amplissimum habent (the chief priests).—*collegium sacerdotum* (a body of priests).—*amplissimii sacerdotum collegium* (C.).—**imperium* or *dominatus sacerdotum* (*priestcraft*, as term of reproach).

HIEROGLYPHIC, *hieroglyphicus*. *hierographicus* (*late*).—*litteræ Ægyptiis scriptis* (T.).

HIEROGLYPHICS, *litteræ Ægyptiæ* (T. *Ann.* 2, 60, 3). *litteræ hieroglyphicæ* or *hierographicae* (*late writers*).

HIEROPHANT, *hierophanta* or *-tes* (*Np. Pelop.* 3; *Inscr. Orell.* 2361).

HIGGLE, || *To carry on a little retail trade*, *mercaturam tenuem facere* (to be a small dealer).—*caupōnam exercere* (to deal in a small way in provisions, but *emply wine*).—**merces ostiatim* *venditare* (to offer goods for sale at people's door).—|| *Chaffer*, *vid.*

HIGGLER, *institor* (g. l.).—*caupo* (in provisions, but *emply wine*).—**qui merces ostiatim venditat*.

HIGH, *altus* (denotes the perpendicular height of an object, or the distance of its highest point fm the surface of the earth; hence, in expressions of measure, it is only this *adj.* that can be used).—*celsus* (h. in respect of others; of things wch rise above the level of the earth, or above the usual standard).—*excelsus* (towering high above others, remarkably h. All these are used *fig.* when h. = 'lofty', 'elevated', but with this difference, that *altus* denotes loftiness absolutely; *celsus* and *excelsus*, in comparison with less elevated objects).—*editus*. In *altum editus* (raised fm a level or lower country, *opp. planus*; only of places, hills, and mountains).—*elatus* (raised, lofty, *emply* of words, tones, *elati modi*, and then of ingenium).—*erectus* (upright, standing straight up; then *fig.*, e. g., *h.-minded*).—*arduus*. *aditu arduus* (h. in respect of the lateral surfaces of an object, wch rises more in a perpendicular than in a sloping direction; *fig.* *arduus* denotes what is hardly, if at all, attainable).—*procērus* (stretched out in length; grown tall, *slim*, *opp. brevis*, *Gr.* *εὐμήκης*, only of things wch have attained to their height by growth).—*sublimis* (directed upwards towards the sky, h. in the air, of things which float or rise high in the air, *opp. humilis*; *fig.* = raised above the ordinary standard, exceeding the ordinary powers of understanding; able to penetrate more deeply into a thing).—*acutus* (clear, of tone, *opp. gravis*; in wch signification *altus* is not *Latin*, since *altus sonus*, *alta vox* relate to the fullness, body, or compass of the sound; *see* Q. 11, 3, 23; *Catull.* 12, 18).—*carus* (dear, h. in price).—*magnus* (great, considerable, h. in price, then h. in its intensive strength and importance).—*amplus* (h. in dignity).—*nobilis* (h. in birth and reputation): higher, also superior (upper, both in situation and in rank): *very h.*, also *prealtus*: the highest, *summus* (the highest, greatest, in respect of what is higher, in situation, rank, degree, &c.; *opp. imus*, *infimus*).—*supremus* (the highest, uppermost, in respect of a lower; hence also the highest in degree or rank, *opp. infimus*); the superlatives of the other *adj.* may of course be used: the most *HIGH* (i. e. God), *Deus supremus* (the Supreme God); *Deus optimus maximus* (the best and greatest).—In denoting measure, the *Latins* express 'high' either by *altus* with the *accus.*, or by in *altitudinem* (*τὸ ὕψος*) with the *gen.* of the measure; e. g., *to be fifty feet h.*, *quinquaginta*

pedes altum esse, or in altitudinem quinquaginta
pedum eminere.

*A high mountain, mons altus, excelsus or arduus: an extremely h. mountain, mons in immensum editus: a h. hill, collis in altum editus; collis aditu arduus: a not very h. hill, collis paullum ex planitie editus: a place whose situation is h., locus editus or in altum editus: a higher place, locus editor or superior of persons, trees, &c. see TALL: h. water, aquæ magnæ (L. 24, 9), & very h. water, aquæ ingentes (L. 38, 28): to fall fm on h., ex alto decidere: to rise or fly h. in the air, sublimare (see in sublimare is not Class.): ferri (g. t.); sublimem abire (g. t., of living creatures): sublimare se levare (of birds): to soar very h., altissime assurgere (of the mind; see PLIN. Ep. 8, 4, 3): to be h. (of the weather-glass), *alte assurrexiæse or ascendisse: to lie h. (as a house), eminere; *in loco editore structum esse: h. time, tempus summum; temporis discrimen (with the idea of danger): to lie h. time tempus urget: it is h. time for you to go, *jam censeo, abas: it is h. time for you to come, expectatæ venis: when the sun was already h., multo jam die: a h. price, pretium magnum: at a h. price, magni pretii (esse); magno (constare): to buy at a h. price, magno emere: to become higher in price, carius fieri or venire (g. t., to become dearer, to be sold for more); ingravescere, incendi (to rise, get up, of the annona; i. e., corn, or price of corn): to bid higher, *plus promittere (g. t., to be willing to give more); contra liceri (at auctions): constantly to bid higher than another (to outbid him), qo licente contra liceri: to bid too h., immoderate liceri in qâ re: to attribute a h. value to athg, to place a h. value on st, qd magni or magno æstimare; ci rei multum tribuere: to charge athg h. to aby, qd ci magni inducere (as a service): to be of higher value than athg (fig.), præstare ci rei (e. g. bona existimatio præstati divitiis; Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172): h. and low, summi et infimi: the highest magistrates, summæ magistratus: the higher sciences, studia altiora et artes: the higher mathematics, *mathematica altiora (n. pl.): a h. style of composition, sublimè dicendi genus: a thing is too h. for me (exceeds my power of comprehension), qd mente meâ æsequi or capere non possum; qd procul est a meâ cogitatione: a h. opinion, magna opinio (e. g. men entertain a h. opinion of his courage, qz habet magnam opinionem virtutis: see Cæs. B. G. 7, 60; cf. L. 6, 6, 9, ut tanto de se consensu civitas opinionem, quæ maxima sit, constantem efficiat, qz alta opinio is not Class.). To have a h. opinion of oneself: to carry one's head h., magnifico de se statuere: to aim high (fig.), altiores spiritus gerere (T. Hist. 3, 66, 5): to have h. thoughts, altum quiddam et sublimè spirare (Sen. Ep. 16, 23). ¶ The highest bidder, plurimo licens: to sell athg to the highest bidder, ad licitationem qd deducere (Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 6): to be publicly sold to the highest bidder, sub hasta venire; ¶ In the highest degree, maxime; multo maxime; quam potest maxime (e. g., maxime fidelis; multo maxime memorabilis; multo maxime or quam potest maxime miserabilis). ~~see~~ but never maxim-opere, uch occurs only with the verbis petare, orare).*

HIGH-BLOWN, see INFLATED.

HIGH-BORN, generous, generosâ ab stirpe pro-
fectus, nobili or summo loco natus. splendidis nati-
bus ortus.

HIGH-DESIGNING, altiores spiritus gerens (T. 3,
66, 4).

HIGH-FLOWN, magnificus. ad magnificentiam
compositus (pomposus)—inflatus. tumidus (inflated).
—grandiloxus usque ad vitium (of a speaker, Q.).
H.-f. language, sermo tumidus. oratio magnifica:
a h.-f. style, magnificum dicendi genus: to adopt a h.-f.
style, pompam adhibere in dicendo: to discard all h.-f.
expressions, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba projicere
(H. A. P. 97).

HIGH-HEARTED, magnus et excelsus.—magnitu-
dine animi præstans.

HIGH-HEELED, H.-h. shoes, calceamenta altiuscu-
la.—couthrni (buckins worn by tragic actors, and
then also by others, to increase their stature). To wear
h.-h. shoes, calceamentis altiusculis uti.




HIGH-METTLED, calidus or acer (horse, equus).

HIGH-MINDED, superbus (proud),—excelsus et
altus.—magnitudine animi præstans (lofty-minded).
Riches make men h.-m., divitiæ animos faciunt.

HIGH-PLACED, præstans in republicâ.

HIGH PRIEST, prps pontifex maximus. The
office of h. p., pontificatus maximus.

HIGH-SEASONED, bene conditus (well-seasoned, C.,
(444)

but *fig.*; male conditus, *H.*)—*ita conditus ut nihil possit esse suavius (admirably heated).*—*multum conditus.
HIGH-SHOULDERED, *altis humeris.
HIGH-SPIRITED, alti spiritūs plenus (Q. 10, 1, 44).
HIGH TREASON, perduellio (a crime by which the freedom of the citizens is endangered, or public security disturbed)—crimen majestatis, or (later) læsæ majestatis (the crime of him who violates the dignity, or disturbs the peace and security of the Rom. people; e. g., by betraying one of its armies, by promoting sedition or uproar; and, later, by any offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. *Heinecc. Antiq. Rom. Synt.* 4, 18, 46, sqq.) In the times of the Rep., the orators, &c. called 'h. treason' parricidium patriæ; or used the general term scelus (opp. pietas; cf. C. Sull. 2, 6; Off. 3, 21, 83; Cat. 2, 1, 1, and 11, 25; *vid. Intp.*). To be guilty of h. t., majestatem populi Romani minuire or ledere (agst the state of Rome); patriæ parricidio obstringi; or se obstringere: to declare *atqz h. t.*, judicare qd contra rempublicam factum esse. One who is guilty of h. t., perduellis. civium or reipublicæ parricida (C. S.); proditor (traitor): one who is charged with h. t., perduellionis reus, majestatis reus.
HIGHLANDS, *regio montana.
HIGHLANDER, homo montanus ( monticola, poet.). *H.'s*, montani (homines).
HIGHLY, alte, excelsè (rare).—valde (much, greatly).—magni (at a high price or value; e. g. facere, æstimare; also magno æstimare; the former conveying the general notion of valuing [= valuing highly], the latter laying more stress upon the large sum or price): very h., permagni, or, with æstimare, permagno; maximè. *H.* to be respected, maxime colendus. valde observandus: *h.* delighted, lætissimus. lætitiâ elatus or exultans: *h.* honoured, honoratissimus: to enlue *abz h.*, qm magni facere; qm admirari, suspicere (look up to him).
HIGHNESS, || *Height*, *vid.* || *As title*: *your h.*, *tu, celestissime princeps!
HIGHWAY, via (lapidibus) strata (paved road; cf. L. 8, 15, 9; in later writers [e. g. *Eutrop.*] strata only).—via publica, via, quâ omnes commeant.
HIGHWAYMAN, grassator, nocturnus grassator.
HILARITY, SEE MIRTH.
HILL, colis (v. pr. for 'hill', any considerable and somewhat steep eminence).—clivus (the sloping side of a h., a gradual ascent).—tumulus (a hillock, a natural or artificial rising of the earth, esp. when it projects singly in a plain).—grumus (any artificial heap of earth, still less than a tumulus).—locus editor or superior (g. t., any eminence): that is or grows upon a h., collinus: a small h., see HILLOCK.
HILLOCK, colliculus. clivulus. tumulus (SYN. in HILL).
HILLY, clivosus. tumulosus.—montanus (in C. and Cæs. of persons; i. e., mountaineers; Varr., L. O.).—montosus (C.). *A h. district*, regio aspera et montosa (C.); montana (pl. adj., L.).
HILT, capulus (of a sword, v. pr.).
HIMSELF, || *A* || *As no om.*, ipse (cf.  ipsemet only, *Plaut. Amphitr.* Prolog. 10, 2, [ipsemet abiit], and pl. ipsimet, C. 3 Verr. 1, 3). || *B* || *In an oblique case*: a) by sui (sibi, se, or sese) alone: I have restored my brother to h., reddidi fratrem sibi: to hurt h., sibi nocere: to forget h., sui oblivisci: with h., secum. b) by sui and ipse: (1.) If an opposition is to be indicated between the subject and some other subject, ipse will be in the nom. (or, in the case of acc. cum infn., in the acc.) Junius necem sibi ipse concepit = he himself, and no other, did the deed; so Varius Quintillus se ipse in tabernaculo interfecit, Vell. 2, 71, 3; deforme est de se ipsum prædicare, C. (2.) If the opposition is to the object, the ipse will be in the same case as the sui; qd sibi ipsi inimicus est, is an enemy to h., not (as would be more natural) to another. (3.) If, however, a strong emphasis lies on the subject, the ipse may remain in the nom., even when the object has a implied notion opposed to it; and, in general, C. is partial to the retention of ipse in nom. [Zumpt, 696]: thus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, Verr. 1, 6; but qui potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipsum (opp. exercitum) non potest? *Mani.* 13.—Of h., ipse, sua sponte.—ultra (e. g. polliceri, if his own free will).—By h., per se (ipse); per se solus; suo Marte, but always with ref. to the orig. meaning of the expression.  not proprio Marte.—All = without the help of any other person).—solus (alone).—separatim

(separately; opp. to 'in conjunction with others'; e. g. ludos et cum colligā et separatim edidit): to live by h., secum vivere: to have found athg out by h., per se invenisse qd. To learn by h., sine magistro discere: he had done it quite of h., suū sponte fecerat: to recover h., ad se redire. To deceive h., falli. To vex h., cruciari: to avail h. of athg, uti qā re.—A likeness of h., sui similis species (C. Tusc. 1, 15, 34); sua imago (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 55). To be always h., or like h., semper suum esse (e. g. in disputando, C. Fin. 4, 10).

HIND, || The stag, cervā. || Boor, vid. || Servant, vid.

HINDER, adj. aversus (turned away; in the back, not in the front; opp. adversus).—posticus (what is behind athg; e. g., at the back of a house, opp. anticus). H. part, pars posterior. pars aversa; of the head, occipitium; aversa pars capitis.

HINDER, 1) || Delay; oppose the execution, &c., impedire qm (qd); in athg, a qā re, and simply qā re (never in qā re).—impedimento esse ci (ei rei); in athg, ad qd (never in qā re).—impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendū (g. t.).—obstare or officere ci and ci rei es (to be opposed to aby; obstare, simply to stand in the way of; but officere, to be opposed to as an enemy; e. g., cs consiliis obstare or officere).—retardare, qm, in athg, ad qd faciendū or a qā re faciendū, in qā re (to check aby; e. g., qm a scribendo retardare; ad qd fruendū).—interpellare qm, in athg, in qā re (to disturb a person in the practice of athg; e. g. in suo jure).—qm avocare, avertere, abducere ab qā re (to draw off a person fm doing or attempting athg; to hinder him in it). 'From', with the participial subst. after 'to hinder', is rendered in Latin by nē or quominus (rarely by an infn.), and, if a negation precede the verb, by quin; see Zumpt, § 543: I do not hinder him fm &c., non moror, quominus &c.

2) Prevent, prohibere qm; fm athg, qā re; more rarely a re (see Mæb. Cæs. B. G. 4, 11); fm doing athg, nē, quin or quominus, faciat; where obs. that quin points to the result, so that if 'I did not h. his going' means 'I did not make any objection to it', 'I did not try to h. it,' we must say non prohibui nē, or quominus proficeretur; for non prohibui quin proficeretur would mean, that 'though I tried to h. him, he nevertheless went.' Of the unsuccessful attempt, non posse prohibere (quin) is more common (Krüger, 575, aft. Haase ad Reising. p. 579).—arcere qm re and a re (to h. by keeping off; to guard agst).—dehortari (to dissuade), aft. vch verb the Eng. 'from', aft. 'to h.', is expressed by nē or quominus, or by infn.; see Zumpt, § 543, sq., who says that impedire and deterrere are sit, and prohibere often, followed by inf.—avocare, abducere qm a re (as it were, to call back, bring away aby fm a thing). To h. an enemy fm laying waste, fm crossing, &c., hostem prohibere populationibus, transire: to h. aby fm fight, fugam cs reprimere: to be hindered (to be interrupted or disturbed in one's business), interpellari: to be hindered by very important business, maximis occupationibus distineri or impediri. We are hindered fm doing athg, prohibemur qd facere.

HINDERER, morator (delayer; e. g. publici commoti, L. 2, 4); or Crcl. qui impedimentum affert ci rei faciendū: qui impedimento est ci rei, ad qd, &c.

HINDMOST, HINDERMOST. See LAST.

HINDRANCE, impedimentum (never obstaculum).—avocatio a re (to an occupation, to business).—mora (delay, cause of delay). To be a h., impedimenti loco esse: to be a h. to a person or thing, impedimento esse ci or ei rei, ad qd (never in qā re); impedire qm or qd, in athg, a qā re, or qā re only (never in qā re); impedimentum afferre, in or to athg, ci rei faciendū (of persons and things); obesse ci and ci rei (to be agst a person or thing, opp. prodesset); cf. To HINDER: it was a great h. to the Gauls in battle, that &c., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod &c.: I will be no h., nulla in me or per me est mora; nihil in me est mora: I will be no h. to his resigning the decemvirate, non moror, quominus abeat a decemviratu.

HINGE, cs cardo (also impropr. of the hinge on wch athg turns; e. g. ubi cs rei litum, Q. 12, 8, 2) cardo vertitur; so tanto cardine rerum, V. Æn. 1, 672). To take a door off its h., emovere postes cardine; postes a cardine vellere (V.): a h. creaks, cardo mutit (Plaut.), stridet (V.). Prov. To be off the h., a perturbari or perturbatum esse; loco et certo de statu demoveri (of the mind, deprived of its self-possession, C.); de statu suo declinare (of persons, C.).

HINGE, v. That on wch athg h's, cardo cs rei, or (445)

ubi cs rei cardo vertitur (Q.); quod maxime rem continet (L. 39, 42).

HINT, v. indicare ci qd. docere qm qd (to give aby private information of athg. never not indigite or innuere. Rahuk. ad Muret. 2, 11).—significare (to give to understand).—subjicere (to suggest; to h. to a person what to say or do).—summonere (to give a warning or secret hint; only Ter. and Suet.).—ci nutum signum dare († to give a sign). To h. at athg, significare qd or de qā re.—tangere qd (to touch it).

HINT, a, significatio (g. t., for making it understood who or what one means).—nutus (nod). To throw out several plain h's, multas nec dubias significationes jacere (Suet. Ner. 37). If I had given the slightest h., the thing might have been easily done, si innuisssem modo, hoc facile perfici posset.

HIP, coxa, coxendix.

HIPPISH. See HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HIPPOGRIFF, hippogrups (cf. hippocentaurus, &c.). HIPPOPOTAMUS, hippopotamus (Plin.).—equus fluviatilis (Plin. 8, 21, 30).

HIRE, s. merces; yearly, annua (for persons and things, as pay, wages for h.).—vectigal (as the income of one who lets on h.).

HIRE, v. conducere, with or without mercede or pretio. Hired labourers, operæ conductæ or mercenariæ. || To hire oneself out, se or operam suam locare (Plaut.); to aby, ci; for any purpose, ad qam rem.

HIRE, conducticius (of persons and things).—mercenarius (of persons).—mercede conductus.—conducticius and mercenarius used in respect of the class to wch the person or thing h. belongs; (mercede) conductus, in respect of the person or thing h., considered individually as to its state: thus domus conducticia is a house belonging to the class of those wch are let on hire, as opposed to those wch are private property (see Porc. ap. Suet. vit. Terent. 1, extr.); domus (mercede) conducticia is a house wch I have hired, in wch I live as tenant: miles conducticius or mercenarius is a soldier belonging to the class of those who serve for pay; miles mercede conductus is one whom I have taken into pay.

HIRELING. See HIRE (of persons).

HIRER, conductor.

HIS, suus (when it relates to the principal substantive of the sentence; i. e., to the definite subject or object of the verb to wch it belongs itself).—ejus. illius (when it does not relate to the principal substantive of the sentence, and whenever the use of suus would create an ambiguity; thus, accipere cepit columbam in nido suo would leave it doubtful whether the hawk's nest or the dove's was meant; so Sextius. ad eum [Scipionem] filium ejus adduxit, i. e. Scipio's; suum would be ambiguous. Achæi Macedonum regem suspectum habebant pro ejus crudelitatis, L.; but suus is even here used when the sense of the passage sufficiently guards agst the grammatically possible obscurity; cf. Krüger, 407). 1. In a dependent sentence, suus is generally used when the 'his' relates to the subject of the principal sentence, provided it could not be referred to the subject of the dependent sentence itself; e. g. tum ei dormienti ille visus est rogare, ut quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultum esse pateretur; sit, however, ejus is used in this case (see remark on ejus. illius), and very often ipsius, wch should be regularly used when suus would produce an ambiguity; e. g. Cæsar milites suos incusavit, cur de suā [= militum] virtute, ad de ipsius [= Cæsaris] diligentia desperaret, Cæs. 40). In the case of the acc. with the infn., 'is' is allowable, a) if the acc. with infn. does not depend immediately on the verb to whose subject the 'his' refers; e. g. Siculi me sæpe pollicitum esse dicebant—commodis eorum me non defuturum; the acc. and infn. depends immediately on pollicitum esse, nec dicebant: β) if the pron. relates not to the subject, but to the object, aranti Q. Cincinnato nuntiatum est, eum dictatorem esse factum, C.; but here sui is correct and common (Krüger, 411). 2. In independent clauses with a finite verb: if the verb is in indicative, 'is' is used; if in the subjunctive, suus; tangebatur animi dolore, quod domum ejus reddiderunt nudam atque inanem, where it might be quod domum suam reddidissent, if the statement were not made as a fact. These rules, however, are neither of them without exception (Krüger, 411, 412).—3. In co-ordinate clauses (joined by 'but,' 'and') 'is' is used; thus, when two subjects are connected by 'and,' the second being referred to the first by 'his,' ejus is used; but if the connexion is by cum,

ruus is used; e.g. Isocrates et discipuli ejus; Isocrates cum discipulis suis; so too, Isocrates sine discipulis suis.—**HIS** 3. 'his' in Lat. is not expressed unless there is some emphasis or distinction, or the notion of possession is to be strongly marked; e.g., not my book, but *h.*, non meus liber, sed *illius*.—*H.* own, suus proprius. ejus proprius (when possession is strongly marked: the former, when the ref. is to the principal substantive; the latter, when not).—suis (when possession is either not meant, or not strongly marked).—**HIS** 4. *suis* is strengthened by the appended *met* or *pte*, and by the addition of *ipse*, agreeing with the subject or other principal word to which 'his' refers; Crassum suapte interfectum manu, *C.*; sevitia, quam . . . in sanguine ipse suo exercere, *L. 7, 4.* *Sis* the *ipse* is in the gen., but this 'does not occur so often as Drakenborch [*Liv. 7, 40*] thinks' (*Z.*), when the ref. is to the subject; e.g. suum ipsius caput execratum, *L. 30, 20*, for ipsum. *H.* partly, friends, &c., *sui*: to render to every man *h. due*, suum cuique tribuere. **HIS** 5. 'On his part', *off. a neg.*, nec . . . quidem (e.g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem interea quietus erat, *S. Jug. 51*).

HISS, v. sibilare (**HIS** sibilum edere, fundere, or effundere, *ae. poet.*).—stridere or stridre (to *h. horribly*; also of iron plunged in water; *Luer. 6, 149*). To *h. and hoot*, see *Hoon*. || To *hiss at*, off, or down, sibilare. exsibilare. sibilis consecretari, conscindere (ἐκσπείρειν, to show dissatisfaction with abey by hissing; to *h. at a speaker* or *actor*).—qm sibilis vexare (*Pal. Max.*).—e scena sibilis explodere (to drive off the stage by hissing; to *h. an actor off the stage*).—ejectere, exigere (ἐκβάλλειν, ἐκπύρειν; *g. l.*, by hissing, whistling, or stamping; to cry down either a speaker, author, actor, or a play; see *Ruhnck. Fell. 2, 28, 3*; *Ter. Andr. Prol. 27*). To be hissed down or off, elciji, elciji (to fail, ἐκπύρειν); to *h. at* or down a piece or play, exigere fabulam: one that has never been hissed at, intactus a sibilu.

HISS, **HISSING**, sibilis, sibilum (of the whistling of the wind, &c., also of serpents, *O.*; and esp. of popular assemblies, &c.).—stridor (the angry hissing of serpents, &c.).

HIST! st! or st! tacete (*cf. C. de Or. 2, 64*; *Fam. 16, 24, 2*).

HISTORIAN, historicarum scriptor, with or without *rerum*, or *rerum gestarum*, *rerum expli-* *cator*. *rerum gestarum* pronunciator (so far as he arranges, writes down, or relates facts and occurrences).—*rerum antiquarum* scriptor (as describing the affairs of times long past).—actor, with and without *rerum*, or *rerum gestarum* (so far as he is used or quoted as authority).—**HISTORICUS** denotes rather a person who devotes himself to historical pursuits, a reader or investigator of history, who, however, may also be a writer of history; *cf. Top. 20, 78*, *Np. Alcib. 11, 1*. **HISTORICUS** not historiographus. *An h. of great name or accuracy*, auctor gravissimus: *an h. of no authority, of no great accuracy*, auctor levis nec satis fidus: the earlier *h.'s*, priores (*cf. Walch, T. Agric. 10, 1, p. 178*): the old *h.'s*, scriptores veteres or antiqui; (*in context*) veteres or antiqui only [*SYN. in ANCIENT*]: future *h.'s*, historiarum futuri scriptores.

HISTORIC, **HISTORICAL**, historicus (opp. oratorius, quotidianus, &c.; e.g. genus historicum; sermo historicus). But the word is to be used cautiously: the genitives historie, rerum, will often help. *H. books*, (not libri historici, but) literarum monumenta, commentarii, annales. *Literæ. H. accuracy*, historiae or rerum fides (historica fides only in *O. Am. 3, 12, 44*). To describe a person's character with *h. accuracy*, qm ad historie fidem scribere (*C.*). *An h. painter*, *qui res gestas, or res ex annalibus depromptas pingit: to illustrate a subject by *h. examples*, *ex annalibus deprompta referre &c.: to pass *fr. mythological* to *h. times*, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus. *H. painting*, *res gestas pingendi ars. *An h. picture*, pictura (or tabula picta) rerum gestarum (*cf. Plin. 16, 33, 60*, and *35, 4, 7*). *A dry narrator of h. facts*, non exornator rerum sed tantummodo narrator (*C.*). *Historical studies; see phrases under **HISTORY**.

HISTORICAL, historie. To state *athg* as *h. true*, obligere verba sua historia fide (*O.*).

HISTORIOGRAPHER, scriptor rerum (gestarum).—scriptor historiarum. See **HISTORIAN**.

HISTORY, || *A narration, narratio*.—dim. narratula.—*memoria* *cs* rei or *de re* (account that is in existence, or has been circulated; e.g. *de Myrone memoria duplex prodita est*). || *History* = collected narrative of events, res or res gestæ.—*memoria* (446)

rerum gestarum.—*memoria annalium*.—*res veteres antiquitas* (i. e. *ancient h.*).—*literæ* (as far as contained in books or other written documents, esp. as bearing on national customs and manners; *Np. Prof. 2*; *Pel. 1, 1*).

—*historia* or *historia rerum gestarum* (mostly implying a scientific or careful treatment of the subject). *Fabulous or mythological h.*, historia fabularis (*Suet.*); *fabule*. The Roman *h.*, res populi Romani; *literæ* pop. Rom.; *historia* pop. Rom. Universal *h.*, perpetua rerum gestarum historia (*C. Fam. 5, 12, 6*). **HIS** An adj. with 'history' should mostly be translated by a gen. with *rerum*; thus, sacred, profane history, historia rerum sacrarum, profanarum; or, at all events, historia, quam dicimus sacrarum, profanarum, &c. Grecian *h.*, historia rerum Græcarum, or res Græcæ only. To write a *h.*, historiam scribere, componere, or instituere; *rerum gestarum historiam complecti*: to write the *h. of his own times*, scribere historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (*C.*): to write the Roman *h.*, res Romanas, or populi Romani, historia comprehendere, perscribere; res Romanas in historiam conferre: to complete a *h.*, historiam perficere, absolvere: to study *h.*, historiam se dare: to be well read or versed in *h.*, historias plures novisse: to be very fond of *h.*, esse magno studio rerum veterum: to have no knowledge of *h.*, nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse. Well versed in ancient *h.*, omnis antiquitatis peritissimus.

HISTRIONIC, histrionalia.—*scenicus*. See **THEATRICAL**.

HIT, v. icere. ferire. percutere (ic. mly by throwing, e.g. fulmine ictus.—fer. by pushing, striking; but also by missiles.—percut. stronger than icere, to strike a man such a blow as shakes him through and through).—pulsare (to knock or strike either a person or thing; of a person, to strike him with hand or stick, to wound his honour by a blow).—mulcare (to beat a man soundly with fists or clubs). To *h. with* a stone, qm lapide percutere: to be *h. by a stone* fm the wall, saxo de muro icti: to *h. the mark*, or to 'hit' (absol.), scopum ferire, or ferire only; collinere (e.g. quis est . . . qui totam diem jaculans non aliquando collinet?); not to *h. the mark*, non ferire (of the person); deerrare (of the thing shot or hurled): to *h. the bull's eye*, medium ferire: *you have h. the right nail on the head*, rem acu tetigisti (*Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19*): *aby is h. hard* (as remark of another person), hoc habet (gladiatorial term). || To reach completely. To *h. athg* (= to discover it by a happy conjecture), qd (conjectura) askqui. You have *h. it*, recte i rem tenes, acu tetigisti (*Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19*). To *h. (off) an exact likeness of athg* or *aby*, veram cs or cs rei imaginem reddere. || To *h. aby* (by one's words), tangere (e.g. quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim. *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30*). To be *h. hard* (= to be taken in to a great amount; colloq.), probe tactum esse (*Plaut.*): to be well taken in, intrusus. To hit agst agst, offendere in qd rei, or ad qd. impingi ci rei, aliquid ad qd (*SYN. in DASH agst*).—incurrere in qd (to run agst; e.g. in columnas, *C.*). To *h. agst aby*, incidere atque incidere in qm. || To hit upon (= to meet or find accidentally; light upon), incidere in qd. To *h. upon the right word*, aptum vocabulum ponere (in writing).

HIT, s. || Blow, vid. That is a palpable *h.*! hoc habet! (term of the gladiatorial show = 'he has caught it this time!'). A lucky *h.*; see 'LUCKY chance.'

HITCH, v. || TRANS. To catch by a hook; see To **HOOK**. || INTRANS. To *h. along* (= hobble on), propere (to creep forth or forwards; *H. Cot. Suet. Plin.*; not *C.*).—claudicare (to limp; prop. and impropr.): 'to hitch in rhyme' (*Pope*). *versu claudicare (claud., of lame compositions, both *C. and Q.*).

HITCH, s. || Hook, catch, vid. || Sudden impediment; see **IMPEDEMENT**.

HITHER, huc. *H. and thither*, huc illuc (e.g. curare, *C.*); huc atque illuc (e.g. intueri); huc et illuc (e.g. vagari, *C.*); tum huc tum illuc (e.g. volare, *C.*). So huc illucque (*Plin.*); huc illucque (*Cels. 6, 36*).

HITHER, adj. exterior.

HITHERTO, || *A* Up to this time, adhuc. ad huc usque. ad hoc tempus. ad hunc diem (up to the present point of time in which the speaker lives).—(usque) ad id or illud tempus. ad id loci or ad id locorum (up to that point, when past circumstances are spoken of; respecting ad id loci, see *Fabri S. Jug. 63, 6*). *Not . . . h.*, nondum. adhuc non (the latter form opposes the present to the future emphatically; the verb will be in the present, perf. definite, or future. If a past time is referred to, ad id tempus is used; **HIS** non adhuc is not, as some assert, un-Class.; *Krebs: cf. Fr. Instr. 11.*

340). And *not* . . . *h.*; nor . . . *h.*, needum, neque dum.—*neque adhuc* (the latter if there is the marked opposition between present and fut., as pointed out above; *h.* seld. et nondum). Nobody . . . *h.*, nemo adhuc or adhuc nemo: no . . . *h.*, nullusdum. nullus adhuc: nothing . . . *h.*, nihilum. nihil adhuc or adhuc nihil [see authorities in Krebs, adhuc]. See YET.—*h.* Hactenus, 'up to this point,' 'so far,' is never 'up to this time,' in C. or Cæs.; but L. uses it in this sense [e. g. 7, 26, 6]; so also O. It is, however, classical and common in such a passage as 'hitherto I have treated of &c.', with ref. to the progress of a speech, &c., where, though it refers to space, the progress through that space requires time.—|| b) Up to this place, (usque) ad hunc locum. huc usque. || c) Up to this point, hactenus.

HITHERWARD, horsum (= huc vorsum, Com.).—huc.

HIVE, s. alvus or alveus.—alvearium.—tectum (apium).—also vasculum (small *h.*; Pallad. Jun. 7, 8); and, fm context, domicilium.—apiarium (Col.).—Sis meliarius (according to Farr.). To put bees into a *h.*, apes in alvearium congerere (C. Fragma.): to keep the *h.*, alveo se continere: to make a *h.*, alvearium facere or (t) vimine texere: the door or mouth of a *h.*, foramen, quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 5). To place *h.*'s on raised frames, three feet high, super podia tenuis alta pedibus alvearia collocare (Pallad. 1, 38).

HIVE, v. (apes) in alvearium congerere (C. Fragma. Eccon.).

HO! *ehol* ehodum! (Com. *ho!* you there! in questioning or scolding exclamations, commands, &c.): *ho!* (interj. of astonishment.)

HOARD, s. acervus (e. g. æris, auri, pecuniæ).

HOARD, v. coacervare (to heap together); pecuniam, C.: the simple acervare not C.).—construere (to pile up, divitiis, H.; acervos numorum, C.). Jx. construere et coacervare (e. g. pecuniam, C.).—undique conquerere (to hunt for it every where; pecuniam, opes).—condere (to put in a secret place for preservation; aurum).—seponere (to put aside, to lay by, eply = to *h.* for a particular purpose; ad or in qd: quod ex istis . . . rebus receptum est ad illud forum [sc. orandum] sepositum putare, C.; pecuniam in ædificationem templi, L.).—accumulare (to add more and more to a hoard already existing, addit, auget, accumulatur, C.).

HOARDER, accumulator (e. g. opum, T.; not found elsewhere).

HOAR-FROST, pruina (often pl. pruinae, of a thick *h.-f.*). Covered with *h.-f.*, pruinosus.—pruinis obstratus (thickly covered).

HOARINESS, color canus. canities (†).—albitudo (capitis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32).

HOARSE, raucus: somewhat *h.*, subraucus: to cry or scream oneself *h.*, ad ravim usque declamare (see Lindem. ad Vit. Duumv., p. 12): to become *h.*, raucum fieri; irraucescere: to have made oneself (talked oneself) *h.*, jam raucum esse facere (e. g. rogitando): to ask *athg* till one is *h.*, or to make oneself *h.* with asking, usque ad ravim poscere.

HOARSELY, *raucā voce.

HOARSENESS, rautitas (Cels., Plin.).—ravis (but only in acc. sing., ravim).

HOARY, canus. H. hairs, cani capilli, or cani only. *h.* canities, poet. H. antiquity (poet.), antiquitas ultima. prisca vetustas (ca rei; e. g. verborum, C.). See GRAY.

HOAX, s. prps *lepidum quoddam commentum. *jocosa quædam fraus (af. Jocosum furtum, H.).—facinus lepidum et festivum (Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 95). See TRICK, DECEPTION.

HOAX, v. (egregie) ci imponere (to impose on aby; g. t.).—ludere qm Jocosæ satis (C.).—qm lepide ludicari (Plaut.).—*lepidum quodam commento imponere ci.—ludere qm vafra arte (af. O. A. 3, 333). See TO DECEIVE.

HOBBLE, v. claudicare (to halt; propr. and im-propr.): to have a hobbling gait, claudicare.

HOBBLE, s. || Limping gait, Crecl.—claudicatio (lameas; C.). || Scrape, vid.

HOBBLING. See LAWEY.

HOBBY-HORSE, HOBBY, || PROPR. arundo. To ride a *h.-h.*, equitare in arundine longā (H.). || IMPROPR. A man's *h.*, studium cs (his favorite pursuit).—morbis et insanis cs (if he pursues it wrecklessly, &c.; both of Verræ's passion for plate, ornamental furniture, &c.; venio nunc ad istius, quemadmodum ipse appellat, studium, ut amici ejus, morbum et insaniam, C. 4 Verr. init.). Every man has his *h.*, trahit sua quemque voluptas (V.); sua cuique sponsa, mihi (447)

mea (Attil. ap. C. Att. 14, 20, 3).—hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget. To ride one's *h.-h.*, ineptius suile plaudere (T. Dial. 32, extr.). See 'FAVORITE pursuit.'

HOBBY, (a sort of hawk) *falco æsklon (Linn.).

HOBBGLIN. See GOBLIN.

HOBNAIL. See NAIL.

HOBBSON'S CHOICE. It is H's c., *potestas optioque, ut eligas, non est facta.—*optio non or nulla datur.—*nulla est eligendi optio.

HOCK, s. suffrago (knee-joint of the hind leg of four-footed animals).—popples (g. t. for knee-joint; of men or animals).

HOCK, v. succidere poplites (L.).

HOCUS-POCUS. See 'JUGGLER'S trick.'

HOD, *loculus cæmentariiurum.

HODGE-PODGE. See FARRAGO.

HOE, ligo (broad, and with a long handle, longi ligones, O., used for cleaning the ground, breaking the clods, &c.: the iron of the blade was curved; hence fractus ligo, Col., poet. 10, 88: it had, probably, a narrower blade, a *h.*, at the other end).—marra (post-Aug.; nearly = ligo; lata marra, Col.).—capreolus (a two-pronged *h.*, a fork for weeding; fm. resemblance of its prongs to goat's horns).—pastinum (furcum bimebrum; Col. 3, 18, 1; eply for weeding vineyards).—sarculum (with only one prong or blade; hence the most like our 'hoe'; used also for loosening the soil, breaking the clods, &c.).—rastrum, or dim. rastellus (with many teeth, rake; but also used for weeding, breaking the clods, &c.).—*h.* Not rastellum).

HOE, v. sarrire.—pastinare (to *h.* over a vineyard, &c.).—*h.* Post. expressions are agros findere sarculo; lignonibus domare or pulsare arva, &c.

HOG, s. (g. t.).—porcus (also as term of abuse).—majalis (castrated). H's (as adj.), suillus; porcinus: *h.'s* bristle, seta suilla: *h.'s* flesh, (caro) suilla or porcina: *h.* a lard, adeps suillus. To deal in *h.'s*, suariam facere (Inscript.). A dealer in *h.'s*, negotiator suarius, or suarius, porcinarius only.

HOGGISH. See BRUTISH, GLUTTONOUS, FILTHY, according to meaning.

HOGGISHNESS. See BRUTISHNESS, FILTHINESS.

HOGHERD, subulcus. suarius. To be a *h.-h.*, sues pascere.

HOGSHEAD, *mensura major, quam hogshead v. cant; or cadus. dolum. See CASK.

HOG STY, hara.—suile (Col. 7, 9, 14).

HOIDEN, *puella proterva or protervior.—*puella inculta, rustica, &c.

HOIST. See TO RAISE, TO LIFT UP.—suspendere ac tollere qd (Cæs.). To *h.* up with ropes, funibus subducere (e. g. cataram, L. 27, 28, 10). To *h.* sail, vela subducere.—vela pendere (to spread out the sails).

HOLD, I TRANS. 1) To have seized hold of, tenere (in nearly all the applications of the Eng. word): to *h.* aby by the cloak, pallio qm tenere: to *h.* aby by the hand, ci manus dare (in order to lead him); qm manu retinere (to *h.* back with the hand). || To hinder the motion of a person or thing: to prevent its advancing or falling, tenere. sustinere. retinere. sublevare (to support, lest he should fall; 'holding each other up', sublevantes invicem, L. 5, 47, 2): to *h.* (hold in) a horse, equum sustinere: *h.* me! (that I may not fall) retine me! *h.* the thief! tenete furem! to be scarcely able to *h.* their arms, arma vix sustinere posse; vix arma humeris gestare (L.); vix armorum tenendorum potentia est (L. 21, 54): to *h.* one's breath, animam continere or comprimere. || To hold or keep up in a certain direction, applicare or admoovere ad qd: to *h.* a bunch of flowers to one's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares admoovere: to *h.* a napkin before one's face or mouth, sudarium antefaciem obtendere (so that the face is concealed); sudarium ad os applicare. || To entertain, e. g. an opinion, sententiam qm habere, qd sentire. I shall continue to *h.* this opinion, de hac sententiâ non demovebor: to continue to *h.* an opinion, in opinione perstare, manere, permanere: to be better able to say what opinion I do not *h.*, than what I do *h.*, facilius, quid non sentiam, quam quid sentiam, posse dicere. I still *h.* my opinion, that we should do nothing, except &c., adhuc in hac sum sententiâ, nihil ut faciamus, nisi &c. See HOLD, INTRANS.—to be of opinion. || To hold together, continere (propr. and fig.; e. g., to *h.* a slate together, republicam continere, C.). To be held together by *athg*, qd re adungi et contineri (propr.); qd re contineri (fig.). || To consider, vid. || To retain a liquid without letting it run out, &c., humorem non transmittere: not to *h.* water

humorem, aquam, &c., transmittere; humor, aqua, &c., perfluit per qd (e.g. per dolum, cadum). || **To keep possession of**, tenere, &c. See POSSESS, RETAIN, KEEP. || **To occupy, have, &c.** To h. an office, munus obire, sustinere; munere fungi; magistratum gerere: to h. the title of, appellari qm (e.g. regem); *qo nomine honoris causâ ornari. || **To hold lands, &c. (as tenant)**, conducere (opp. locare, to let): to h. lands of a (feudal) superior, prædium velut fiducia-rium a qo accipere. || **To restrain, bind, and to HOLD IN.** || **To bind morally, tenere: to be held by a vow or promise, voto, promisso teneri (C.).** See TO BIND. || **To support what one bears, lifts, &c., tenere.** —gestare (see CARRY). To h. a boy in one's arms, puerum in manibus gestare (Ter.): to h. athg in one's hand, tenere qd in manu (C.) or manu (Q. H., &c.). || **To contain in itself, continere (to h. in itself, to contain)**, —capere (to contain, of vessels, as a measure, &c.): an amphora h.'s twenty heminae, amphora viginti heminas continet or capit. MISCELLANEOUS. To h. a purpose, propositum tenere. To h. one's tongue, continere linguam; but mihi tacere; silere (see 'to be SILENT'). To h. one's peace; see to be SILENT. To h. aby to his promise, quæ pollicitus est qo, exigere. To h. one's course any where, cursum tenere qo; sis tenere viam. Fields wch h. the water for a long time, agri, qui diu aquam tenent (Pall.).

II. INTRANS. 1) **To be firm or durable, contineri (to be held together, to h. firmly together; e.g. of a dam; as Cæs. B. C. 1, 25).** —firmum esse (to be firm, durable, to withstand external impressions; e.g. of a door, aft. O. Am. 2, 12, 3). —frangi non posse (not to be able to be broken to pieces), —effringi non posse (not to be able to be broken open, of a door, &c.). —non rumpi (not to burst, of vessels, &c.). —manere, non evanescere (to remain, not to fade, of colours). 2) **To hold with any person or thing, i. e. to be on his side or party, stare a cur cum qo; esse or facere cum qo; ca esse studiosum; ci favere (to favour a person or party; e.g. the nobles).** —malle qm or qd (to prefer a person or athg; see SEN. Ep. 36, 3): I hold with those who &c., res mihi est cum iis, qui &c.: to h. with neither party, neutrius partis esse (to be neutral). || **Hold = hold good (of statements, &c.), qd de qo or qâ re vere (verissime) dicitur (e.g. I don't know that what I have said of Corinth does not h. good of Greece generally, quod de Corintho dixi, id haud scio an liceat de cunctâ Græciâ verissime dicere, C.).** —hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit, or ad eum pertinet (is applicable to aby). || **To be of opinion, &c., tenere qd (e.g., they h. that virtue is the chief good, illud tenent.... virtutem esse summum bonum).** —Often by aio ('say'), and to hold that... not, by negare (e.g. Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, h.'s that nobody &c.).

HOLD BACK, || TRANS. (manu) reprehendere (both propr. and fig.). tenere. retinere. —tardare. retardare. —arce. cohibere (SYN. in TO KEEP BACK). To h. back sm athg, arce qm (a) qâ re (e.g. homines ab injuriâ pœna arce); retrahere qm a qâ re (e.g. consul a fœdere); revocare qm a qâ re (e.g. a scelere): to h. back one's assent, retinere assensum; to uncertain points, cohibere assensionem ab incertis rebus. || **To conceal, not declare, occultare. celare, &c.** See CONCEAL. I will h. back nothing, nihil occultabo. || INTRANS. cunctari. tergiversari; Jñ. cunctari et tergiversari. See TO LINGER.

HOLD FORTH, || To hesitate, vid. || Offer, propose, see HOLD OUT. || Declaim, harangue, vid.

HOLD IN, inhibere (to h. in). —retinere (to h. back). —sustinere (to stop): to h. in the horses, equos sustinere, or (if in a carriage) sustinere currum: to h. in the reins, frenos inhibere; habenas adducere: to h. in the breath, spiritum retinere; animam comprimere.

HOLD OFF, || TRANS. See TO KEEP OFF. || INTRANS. *procul se tenere. —fugere or effugere qm.

HOLD ON, || To continue or proceed in. To h. on one's course, cursum tenere; also tenere onem. || **To last, tenere (L.: imber, incendium, &c. tenuit), obtinere (L.).** See TO LAST.

HOLD OUT (athg), || Extend, præbere. —porrigere (e.g. cavam manum, of a beggar). —ostentare (to exhibit, e.g. cavam manum). —offerre (e.g. jugulum, one's throat to be cut). To h. out one's hand (to be canted), manum præbere verberibus (†). || **Propose, offer (e.g. hopes, rewards), proponere (e.g. præmium, penam, &c.).** || INTRANS. **To hold out under or agst athg; or absol. a) = endure, ferre, perferre, tolerare (to bear with vigour and strength).** —sustinere. sustentare (to support oneself under athg). —excipere

(as it were to accept, not to yield to athg). —perpeti (to endure throughout, to the end). —durare, perdurare (to last out, by exertion). —persevere, perseverare (to h. out in a course of action). —permanere (to h. out in a place): to h. out (agst an attack of the enemy), hostium impetum sustinere, excipere: not to be able to h. out agst the enemy, hostes or hostium impetum sustinere non posse: to h. out (of persons besieged), urbem retinere defendere: the sailors could not h. out agst the fury of the storm, nautæ vim tempestatis subsistere non poterant: to h. out till night (of besieged persons), sustinere oppugnationem ad noctem. || **To last, vid.**

HOLD UP, || TRANS. Raise, tollere. attollere. —levare. sublevare. allevare (to help up, assist, to support). To h. up the eyelid, palpebram manu levare; one's hands, manus tollere; to heaven, tendere manus (supplices) ad cœlum: to h. up one's dress, vestem colligere: to h. up aby (who is falling), labentem excipere: holding each other up, sublevantes invicem (L.). To h. up his head, extollere caput. se erigere (both fig. C. Planc. 13, 33). || INTRANS. **To continue fair.** If the weather h.'s up, si erit sudum (C.); *si serenitas erit.

HOLD, s. || Grasp with the hand; Crcl. (prehensio non used in this sense). —**HOLD, v.** Hold, with a verb, is often expressed by a simple verb: to take or lay h. of, to get h. of, prehendere. apprehendere. comprehendere. manu prehendere qm (by the hand): to get h. of aby (= to get him in one's power), qo potiri: to lay or take h. of aby's cloak, &c., prehendere qm pallio (Plaut.): to take h. of aby's hand, cs manum apprehendere (g. l.); dextram cs amplexi or complexi (in a friendly way; also as one making a request, &c.); qm prensare (as a suppliant): to seize h. of, arripere; of aby's hair, qm capillo; also involare ci in capillum (to fly at it): a dog seizes h. of aby, canis qm morsu occupat: to seize h. of aby's beard, ci barbam invadere (Suet. Cæs. 71). The infantry kept up with the cavalry by laying h. of their horses' manes, pedites júbis equorum sublevati cursum aequant: to seize h. of an opportunity, occasionem or cs rei faciendæ facultatem arripere; occasionem avidissime amplexi; opportunitate or occasione uti: to keep h. of, tenere: to keep fast h. of, pressis manibus tenere qd (e.g. fortunam tuam): to keep h. of aby's hand, prensam cs dextram vi attinere (to prevent his striking; T. Ann. 1, 35, 3): the forceps takes fast h. of a tooth, forfex comprehendit dentem: to let go one's h. of athg, omittere qd (e.g. arma, habenas); manu emittere (to throw away); de (ex) manibus dimittere: to let go one's h. of aby (= one's power over him), qm ex potestate suâ dimittere: to take h. of athg (i. e. to blame it, &c.), arripere qd ad reprehendendum (C. N. D. 2, 6). || **That of wch one says hold; support, fulcrum, fultura.** —adminiculum (L. 21, 36, of what soldiers took h. of, to climb a rock, &c.). See SUPPORT. || **Prison, custody, vid.** || **Hold of a ship (with all the rooms, cupboards, &c.), caverna (C. de Or. 3, 46, 141).** —alveus navis (the hull, the whole framework, exclusive of masts and rigging; cf. S. Jug. 21).

HOLDER, || Person who holds; Crcl. with verbs under TO HOLD. The h. of a bill of exchange, *creditor ex syngraphâ. || Instrument that holds, retinaculum (holdfast; athg to retain or hold fast or back; prps only in pl.). If = 'something that contains,' see CASE. || Tenant, vid.

HOLDFAST, retinaculum (g. l.; see HOLDER: strong h.'s, valida retinacula. L.). —ansa or ansa ferrea (Vitruv.: cramp, to hold two stones together, &c.). —fibula (for holding two things together).

HOLE, foramen (any larger or smaller opening bored with a round instrument tapering to a point). —cavum (a h. hollowed out in the ground, in a wall, &c.; e.g. a mouse h., lion's den, &c.). —rima (a chink). —fissura (a cleft, greater crack or chink, prps also for a h. in a garment, for wch Juven. 3, 150, poetically uses vulnus). —lacûna (a gap, space not filled up; e.g. in a pavement). —lumen (the opening of a window, of a door, as opposed to the drapery). —fenestra (the opening of a window, as opposed to a window-shutter). —vulnus (a wound). —gurgustum (a wretched dwelling). That has a h., perforatus (bored through): fissus (cleft, slit up): full of h.'s, laceratus (tattered, of garments, &c.); foraminosus (full of bored openings; late); rimosus (full of chinks); cribratus (full of h.'s like a sieve); rarus (porous, like a sponge). || **To bore a hole, forare (g. t., to make a h. in athg).** —perforare (to make a h. through athg, to bore through). —terebrare (to bore with a gimlet or other such instrument): to bore a h., fora-

men terebare op terebā cavare. || *Hole to creep out of (impropr.)*, rima qa (e. g. rīnam qam reperire, *Plant.*). See *Excurs.*

HOLIDAY, dies feriatus (opp. dies profestus, *Plin.* 18, 6, 8, No. 1).—ferīe. There are several h.'s next month, sequens mensis complures dies feriatus habet (*Plin.*): to take a h. fm business, otium sibi sumere a negotio; tempus vacat ab qā re: to be able to take a h., habere otium: to be so far able to take a h. fm business, that &c., tantum ei a re sua est otii, ut &c.: not to be able to take a h., otium non habere; vacui temporis nihil habere: to have a h., ferias habere op agere. ~~not~~ ^{not} ferīari, though ferīatus = otiosus, 'making holiday', is *Class.*, but rare.—|| *IMPROPR.* To be making h., nihil agere. domi desidem sedere (to sit at home idle).

HOLILY, sancte, religiose.—pie. caste. Jx. pie sancteque (e. g. colere).

HOLINESS, sanctitas (the relative h. of a place, that is under the protection of the gods, or rendered sacred and inviolable by some divine law, also of a person, either fm his possession of any office that makes his person inviolable [e. g. royalty], or fm his moral purity and worth; less strong than the *Engl.* word.—~~not~~ ^{not} sanctitudo is an old word, used by C. in sanctitudo sepulcrum, but probably fm his purposely choosing a solemn and unusual expression).—cærimonie (the h. of a god, or of a thing consecrated to a god, weh obliges us to regard it with religious respect and veneration; thus, *Cæs. frag. ap. Suet. Cæs. 6*, speaks of sanctitas rerum, cærimonie deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt reges; so cærimonie sepulcrum, &c.).—religio (the h. of a place or thing, the violation of wch is a sin agst conscience; though it descends far lower than the word 'religion', it is, in philosophical language, ascends nearly to the [heathen] notion of it; e. g. religio est, quæ superioris cuiusdam naturæ . . . curam cærimoniamque affert, *C. Invenit. 2*, 63, 162; so cultus deorum et pura religio, *C.*—pietas erga op adversus deum [piety; adv. *C. N. D. 1*, 41].—Dei cultus pius (the holy worship of God).—cultus Dei et pura religio (*C.*; the holy worship and inward piety). Jx. pietas et sanctitas (e. g. deos placatos efficit, *C.*); religio cærimonieque (of holy rites or worship); sanctitas et religio (*C.*); innocentia et sanctitas (*Plin.*—*C.* arranges the terms thus, quæ potest esse pietas? quæ sanctitas? quæ religio?). To violate the h. of a place, cs loci religionem violare; also locum religiosum violare (*C. Rabir. per d. 2*, 7): to violate all h. (of sacred places and rites), omnes cærimonias pollueri (*L. 6*, 41): to lose its character of h., religionem amittere (of a place): to take fm a place its character of h., locum religione liberare; locum exaugurare (of the solemn act of the augurs; opp. inaugurare).

HOLLO! heus! *H. Syrus, h.!* I say, heus Syre, heus inquam. ~~not~~ ^{not} In addressing a person indignantly, it is better to add tu. *H.!* Rufio, have the goodness not to tell any lie, heus tu, Rufio, cave sis [= si vis] mentiaris (*C.*).

HOLLO, v. See **HALLLO**.

HOLLOW, adj. cavus (both 'hollow' and 'hollowed out')—concavus (concave; opp. gibbus). *H.* teeth, dentes concavi (naturally, e. g. the tusks of a boar; opp. dentes solidi); dentes exesi (decayed, opp. integri): *h.* eyes, lumina cava (?); oculi concavi: *h.* cheeks, genæ concavæ (?). || *Of sound*, obtusus (opp. clarus).—fusus (opp. candidus; also of voice). || *False, unreat, falsus*, fictus, simulatus. fallax.—fucatus. fucosus (opp. sincerus, probus; e. g. friendship).

HOLLOW, s. cavum (g. t.).—recessus cavus (*h.* recess; deep *h.*, e. g. of the situation of the chameleon's eyes; *Plin.*)—strix. canalis (futed h. on a pillar, &c.). *A little h.*, cavernula (*Plin.*). The h. of the hand, vola (the natural *h.*; also of the foot); manus cava op concava (as made; opp. manus plana; e. g. in 'to scoop up water in the h. of one's hand'): the h. of a tree, exesæ arboris truncus.

HOLLOW, v. cavare. excavare.—exedere (to eat away; of time making a tree hollow, &c.).

HOLLOWNESS, || *State of being hollow; Crel.* || *Hollow, vid.* || *Unsubstantial nature; see Emptiness.* To perceive the h. of an argument, videre, nullum id quidem esse argumentum.

HOLLY, ilex (*Linn.*). Common *h.*, *ilex aquifolium (*Linn.*).

HOLM-OAK, ilex. *quercus ilex (*Linn.*). As adj. illiceus, iligneus op ilignus. *A grove of h.-o.*, illicetum (*Mart.*).

HOLOCAUST, holocaustum (*Prudent.*).—holocaustūma, atis (*Ter.*; both *Ecl.*).

HOLY, sacer (tepos; as belonging to the gods; of

buildings, places sacred to deities, even when not solemnly consecrated by the augurs; opp. profanus).—sanctus (ἅγιος; placed under the protection of the gods; and, as such, guarded agst profanation: of men, it either refers to the inviolability of their persons, or to moral purity and innocence; of places, sanctus is wider than sacer, extending to whatever must be respected and uninjured; e. g. walls, gates, &c. might be sanctæ res, but sacer applies only to temples, groves, &c.: homo sanctus, a pure, moral man; homo sacer would be one devoted to the infernal gods, as a punishment for his impiety).—sacro-sanctus (a person or thing protected fm violation, &c., by a sentence of death solemnly enacted agst the offender; it was the t. t. of the tribunes and other magistrates, whose persons were inviolable; though sanctus was also used in this sense: hence g. t. for 'very sacred', &c., the memory of aby op alth, memoria; but post-Aug. in this sense).—religiosus (scrupulous in the performance of duty fm a regard to the Divine law of right and wrong; also applied to divine things; e. g. tombs, oaths, ceremonies, &c.). Jx. sacer et religiosus (of things sacred to a god).—pius (obscurest of the duties that relate to the gods, as well as those that relate to country, parents, &c.).—castus (morally pure, &c.).—venerandus. venerabilis (deserving adoration or high reverence). *A h. person (morally)*, vir (naturā) sanctus et religiosus, integer et sanctus; qui pie sancteque colit deos (Deum); pius erga Deum: a h. duty, officium sanctum (preserved in its purity, held sacred; vid. *C. Qu. 6*, 26); officium pium (proceeding fm a pious mind). They esteemed it a h. duty and acceptable service to &c., (qd facere) et pium duxerunt, et diis immortalibus (Deo) gratissimum esse duxerunt. *A h. day*; see **HOLIDAY**.—a h. war, bellum per religionis susceptum: *h. writ*; see **BIBLE**: as we are told or taught in *h. writ*, ut sanctæ literæ docent; sicut sacre literæ docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. The most holy place of a temple, occulta et recondita templi; sacrarium intimum; penetralia (pl.).—adymum (*Greek*). I hold his memory *h.*, ejus mihi memoria sacrosanta est: to look upon alth as *h.*, qd sanctum op sanctissimum habere: very *h.*, qd summā cærimonā colere (e. g. a chapel, sacrarium): to swear by that is *h.*, persancte jurare: to keep *h.*, religiose agere op celebrare (e. g. dies festos). || *Holy Cross* day, dies, quod Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis religione celebrandum (celebratus, &c., aff. *Plin. Ep.* 10, 103). To make or declare alth *h.*; see **TO CONSECRATE**, TO DEDICATE..

HOLY GHOST, Spiritus Sacer. The *H. G.* dwells in aby, Deus semper est, intus est (*Sen.*); but better to keep Spiritus Sacer in Christian theology).

HOLY WATER, aqua lustralis (?). *Court h.-w.*, verba inania op mers; or verba only (e. g. verba lateo sunt).

HOMAGE, || *PROPR.* (In feudal law) *necessitudo clientelæ (as duty), or *homagium, quod dicitur (to make the passage intelligible); *sacramentum, quod patrono (or domino feudi) dicitur. To pay *h.*, *sacramentum patrono (or domino feudi) dicere or in obsequium cs jurare (*Just.*): to owe *h.* to aby, *clientelæ necessitudine obligatum esse ei op *vasallum (or feudatorem) esse cs. || *IMPROPR.* *As due to a sovereign; Crel.* To pay *h.* to (a king); see 'to swear fealty to,' in obsequium cs jurare (*Just.* 13, 2, 14); quæ venerantes regem consalutare (of bowing the knee, &c.; *T. Ann.* 2, 56, 3; of a single person, use salutare [*cf. C. Att.* 14, 12, 2], and of course the sing. of the partic.).—~~not~~ ^{not} More phrases in **FEALTY**.—|| *FIG.* Respect, veneration, &c. (paid to a person or thing), observantia. reverentia. veneratio [*SYN.* IN **REVERENCE**]. To pay *h.* to aby, qm sanctissime op summā observantiā colere; reverentiam ei habere, præstare, op adversus qm adhibere; veneratione qm prosequi (*T.*): to alth, qd sanctum op sanctissimum habere, op summā cærimonā colere. *H.* is due to alth, qd habet venerationem justam (*C.*; also such *h.*, tantum venerationis; habet qd reverentiam, &c.).

HOMAGER, *vasallus, *feudatarius (both as *h. t.*).—clientelæ necessitudine obligatus ei.

HOME, s. domus (the house; hence the family, &c., but not in the full sense of our word 'home'). Also *h.* = country).—patria (native land). Jx. domus et patria; sedes et domicilium (dwelling-place, home, residence). To be at *h.*, domi; inter suos (among one's own friends): to be at *h.* (= country), domi or in patriā esse: to leave one's *h.* (= country), domum et in patriam redire: ad larem suum reverti (home[wards], domum fm *h.*, domo: at *h.*, domi [wch also takes the genitives, mem, tuæ, suæ, nostræ,

vestre, alienae. But if another adj., or a gen. of the possessor, be added, it is more usual to employ the preposition; as, in the h. of Cæsar, in domo Cæsaris; although Cicero says also domi Cæsaris. In the same manner domum and domo take those pronouns without a preposition, and domum is also very frequently used with a gen. without the preposition in or ad; see Zumpt, § 410): to remain at h., domi manere, remanere (to remain in the house, at h., when the others go out).—domi or domo se tenere or se retinere, domi attineri (to keep oneself at home).—publico carere or se abstinere, in publicum non prodire (not to appear in public, or to go very seldom).—domi sedere, also with discedim (to sit inactive at h. instead of taking part in war, &c.).—nidum servare (not to go out of the nest; playfully for, always to stay at h.; H. Ep. 1, 10, 6): not to go in h., domo non excedere or non egredi: not to stir a step from h., domo pedem non efferre: one who said, goes from h., remains almost always at h., rarus egressu (T. Ann. 15, 53, 1): not to be able to remain at h., durare in sedibus non posse: go h., in vestra tecta discedite! abite domum! to return h., ad larem suum reverti: my father is at h., pater meus intus est (says a son in the front of the house): to be at h., domi suus esse: he is not at h., est foris: to dine from h., cenare foras: to drive, expel from h., qm domo expellere; qm foras protrudere: to be at h. any where, qo loco sedem ac domicilium habere (prop., to have one's habitation any where).—in qo loco habitare (prop., to dwell in a place; fig. = to stay constantly in a place; e. g. in the forum, in foro; but fig., only = to be constantly occupied with atq., to make atq. one's chief study; see C. de Or. 2, 38, 160; de Legg. 3, 6, 15; therefore not = to be at h., i. e. well versed or conversant in a thing: nor is regnare in qā re, applicable here; i. e. to have one's great strength in atq., to be able to do much or all in atq.; see C. Or. 27, 128).—in qā re versatum esse, qd cognitum habere (fig. to be well versed or conversant in atq.): to be at h. in every thing, nullā in re rudem esse: eply as I am at h. here, præsertim tam familiari in loco. To fight for one's hearth and h., pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare. (Prov.) Charity begins at h., proximum suum egomet mihi; ego mihi melius esse volo, quam alteri (both Ter.). H. is h., be it never so homely, foci propitii fumus alieno igne luculentior.—|| To return home, domum se convertere; domum reverti or redire.—|| To fetch home, domum ferre or referre qd (things): domum deducere qm. adversum ire ci (to go to meet him and conduct him h.). || To go home, domum ire or redire or reverti (q. t.).—domum abire (from a place).—in sua tecta discedere (of a great number who disperse to their various h.): to send (or, make aby go) h., dimittere (to dismiss an assembled multitude or soldiers). || To bring home, domum referre (q. t.).—domum deducere (to accompany or lead aby h.).

HOME, adv. domum (acc.): at h., domi. See HOME, s. || IMPROPR. Atq. comes h. to me, qd meā multum (magni, vehementer, &c.) interest (concerns me greatly); qd vehementer (Cæsar, ap. C.) ad me pertinet, or me attingit ad meque pertinet (C.; rebutes to, touches, affects me); qd in re cadit or convénit (is applicable to me): a discourse, &c. comes h. to me, sermo non tangit: to feel that atq. said comes h. to us, sibi dictum putare or sentire: to press aby h., etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere: to strike h., ferrum adigere (per or in qd; also ci rei, e. g. jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49; also vultus adigere, T.; vultus alte adigere, V. Æn. 10, 850).—ferre vitalia (Q.; of teaching a student of oratory to make h. thrusts).—plagam mortiferam infligere (to inflict a mortal wound; C.).—probe percutere qm (to strike him severe blows; Comm. Plaut.). See 'to make HOME (adj.) thrusts': to drive atq. h., qd quanto maximo possum ictu adigere (e. g. fabrilē scalprum, L. 27, 49): to drive a nail h., *clavum quanto maximo possum mallei ictu adigere (aft. L. 27, 49) or clavum adigere only (clavum pangere = fix in a nail).

HOME, adj. A h. thrust, plaga gravis (severe blow; also in oratory); plaga mortifera (mortal wound); vultus alte actum († V. Æn. 10, 850). To make h. thrusts, petere qm vehementer (to make a vigorous attack; C. Or. 68, fin., comparing a gladiator with an orator; hence, may be used impropr., of attacking with words), recte petere (Q. 9, 4, 8, of making a scientific blow or thrust in the palestra, &c.): petitionem ita conficere, ut vitari non posse videatur (prop. or impropr.: C. Catil. 1, 6); ferire vitalia (of an orator; Q. 5, 12, 22): to parry h. thrusts, tueri vitalia (Q. ib.). petitionem ita coniectam ut vitari non

posse videatur, effugere (C.; or vitare, decline, &c.). Atq. is a h. thrust, qd plagam gravem facit (e. g. oratio, C. Or. 68, fin.). Aby has received a h. thrust, habet or hoc habet (gladiatorial t. t.).

HOME-BAKED, panis cibarius or plebeus (household bread) or *domi coctus.—panis fociacus (baked on the hearth, i. e. in the ashes; Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15).

HOME BORN, || Native, natural, vid. || Domestic, vid., and HOME-BRED.

HOME-BOUND, domum or in patriam rediens. HOME-BREI, domesticus (found, existing, bred, &c. in our own country; opp. foregen, extré-us, adventicius; and also of persons, opp. alienigēna; also = born in or belonging to our own family). Jn. domesticus et intestinus—vernaculus (prop. adj. from verna [slave born in the family]; but eply = domestic, truly Roman, &c., opp. peregrinus). Jn. domesticus ac vernaculus (e. g. crimen, opp. de provinciā apportatum).—*domi atque intra privatos parietes educatus (educated at home; opp. one sent to a public school, &c.).—nostras (ours, as having its origin in our country; of persons or things; nostrates philosophi, our h.-b. philosophers; nostrates facietis; both C.). H.-b. eris, mala domestica or domestica et intestina or domi et vernacula: our genuine h.-b. virtues, genuinæ domesticæque virtutes (C.). If = rustic, unpolished, &c., vid.

HOMELESS, patriā carens (g. t.).—proflūsus (that wanders about in flight)—extorris with and without patriā, patriā et domo (one who, being driven from his native land, has no longer a home). To be h., patriā or domo patriāque carere.

HOMELINESS, no exact term, ita rusticitas or (if with praise) rusticitas antiqua (the homely simplicity of our fathers; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4); inconditum genus (e. g. dicendi, without artificial arrangement, &c.): a certain h., subagreste quiddam or subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum (C.); the latter with more of fault implied)

HOMELY, adj. subagrestis or subrusticus (Æreund, surrusticus; both C.; of what approaches to rusticity).—tenuis (slight; e. g. esca, cibis). Jn. tenuis et simplex (of what is provided with little expense or trouble, &c.): tenuis et angustus (with ref. t. a scanty supply; e. g. vena in enī, Q.).—tenuiculus (C.; very slight, &c., e. g. apparatus, C.; of a meat).—vernaculus (opp. peregrinus, &c.). Jn. antiquus et vernaculus (what was in old times characteristic of our country, &c.).—inconditus (not artificially arranged; e. g. genus dicendi, C.; carmina [militum], L. 40, 20).—inornatus (unadorned; of persons, and of style; both C.). Jn. tenuis et inornatus (of style).—rudis (uninstructed, untaught, unpractised). Jn. admodum impolitus et plane rudis (e. g. forma ingenii, very h.; of Cato's speeches, C.).—incultus (without cultivation, or the habits or polish of civilized life).—sobrius (e. g. mensa sobria, h. fare, a frugal table).

HOMELY, adv. incondite. rustice. inornate. inculte or inculte atque horride (e. g. dicere).—subrustice (Gell.; but C. uses the adj.).

HOME MADE, domesticus or vernaculus (opp. peregrinus, made or produced in our own country).—*domi factus (made at home).

HOMESICK, || To be or become homesick. I am h., miserrum me desiderium tenet domūs (in C., urbis); domus subit, desideriumque locorum (O. Trist. 3, 2, 21); *capit me desiderium domūs or patriæ: to be very h., *desiderio domūs or patriæ flagrare; *desiderio domūs or patriæ tabescere.


HOME-SPUN, || Manufactured at home, domesticus.—nostras (having its origin in our own country; so 'our h.-s. youths, nostrates adolescentes, aff. nostrates philosophi, C.). || Homely, vid.

HOMESTALL, HOMESTEAD, || Mansion, vid. || Original residence, sedes majorum, sedes solumque suum.—incunabula [with gen., or mea, nostra, sua, &c.].

HOMEWARD, domum (towards one's house or one's country).—in patriam (towards one's country; e. g. revertere, redire, revocari, &c.).

HOMICIDE, hominis cædes, or fm context, cædes only.—homicidium (post-Aug., Q. Plin.).—mors cl sed non per scelus illata (aft. C. Mil. 7, 17; to distinguish it from the crime of murder). To be guilty of h., hominis cædem facere; hominem cædere, interficere. To be only guilty of h. (not of murder), tantum homicidium esse (Sen., though not in our sense); prps mortem cl, sed non per scelus, inferre (mort. per scel. inferre, C. Mil. 7, 17): to be put on his trial for h., homicidium accusari (Q.).

HOMICIDE, (*the person*), homicida. qui hominem interfecit, &c. (see preceding word).—*qui mortem ei, sed non per scelus intulit.

HOMICIDAL, *by gen. homicida*, &c.  homicidarius, *very late*; *Auct. Paneg. ad Constant.*

HOMILY. See **SERMON**.

HOMOEOPATHIC, *homoeopathicus. *A h. doctor*, *medicus homoeopathicus; *med. similia morbis adhibens remedia.

HOMOEOPATHY, *homoeopathia. *ea medendi ratio, quae similia morbis adhibet remedia.

HOMOGENEAL, **HOMOGENEOUS**, ejusdem generis. eodem genere.

HOMOGENEITY, ratio par.—idem genus.

HOMONYMOUS, homonymus (Q. 8, 2, 13; hæc, quæ homonyma vocantur), *or Crcl. with eodem nomine*.


HOMONYMY, *Crcl. with homonymus (adj.), or eodem esse nomine*.


HOMOOUSIAN, homoousios (ὁμοούσιος, homoousiam prædicans Trinitatem, *Hieron.*).

HONE, cos (*gen. cotis*).

HONEST, *Upright, guileless, &c.*, bonus. probus.—sanctus (*SYN. in HONORABLE*). sincerus (*prop., without strange or foreign addition; hence pure, genuine, opp. fucatus*).—verus (*true, opp. falsus, simulatus*). *JN. sincerus atque verus*.—incorruptus (*uncorrupted, opp. corruptus; these three of persons and things*).—candidus (*pure, of character*).—simplex (*plain, straightforward, simple*).—integer (*not influenced by any corrupt motive, impartial; these three of persons*).—aperus (*open, not dissembling*). *JN. apertus et simplex. An h. friend, ex animo amicus; amicus fidus: an h. man, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens or religiosus; homo sine furo et fallaciis (straightforward and h.); homo aperte voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus; homo antiqua fide; vir minime fallax: aby looks like an h. man, cs probitatem ex ore ac fronte ejus cognoscere potes (Aft. C. Pat. 5, 10): an h. simple-minded man, homo antiquus (hence easily taken in): an h. judgement, judicium incorruptum. Upright, &c. vid.*

HONESTLY, probe. integre. sancte. recte (*with moral rectitude*).—sine fraude. sine furo et fallaciis (*without pretence and trickiness*).—sincere. vere. candidè. simpliciter. genuine. aperte. fideliter. ex animo. ex animi sententiâ. sincerâ fide. sine dolo. sine fraude (*in a guileless, upright, sincere manner*): *h. bona fide? (e. g., are you in earnest?)*: *to act h., sincere, ex animo, sincerâ fide agere; with aby, sine fraude agere cum qo: to confess h., aperte et ingenuè confiteri: to judge h., incorrupte et integre judicare: to speak h., loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: I will tell you honestly my own opinion, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenuè, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak h., ne mentiar; si queris or queritis or quaeramus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenuè or aperte dicam*.

HONESTY, probitas.—integritas. sanctitas (*moral purity*).—innocentia (*blameless life*).—fides (*fidelity*). *JN. integritas et fides*.—sinceritas. candour. guilelessness.—probitas et ingenuitas.—simplicitas (*plainness, straightforwardness, in behaviour*).—animus apertus (*open heartedness*).  Honestas is more than the Eng. honesty:—virtus as displaying itself in virtuous and noble sentiments: *Diod. It may, however, be used for it when "honesty" is used in a very strong sense*.

HONEY, mel: *strained h., mel ligatum: refined h., mel purum; mel quod nullam habet spurritiem: impure h., mel inquinatum: of or like h., mellis (e. g. sapor, color): seasoned with h., mellisus: belonging to h., mellarius: to make or prepare h., mel facere or conficere; mellificare: to take h., mel eximere, demetere; favos demetere: his speech is sweeter than h., oratio ejus melle dulcor fuit; loquenti illi mella profuunt. My h. mea mellilla (*Plant.*) mea mellitula (*Appul.*)—mi mellite! (*to a husband; M. Aur. ep. Front.*) H. bee, apis mellificans or quæ mellificatio studet ( mellifera, f).*

HONEY-COMB, favus. *To build, make, &c. a h.-c., favum fingere (C., Varr.)*. The cells of a h.-c. are hexagonal, (favi) singula cava cella latera habent. *Bees make a h.-c. with many wazen cells, opes favum fingunt multicavatum e cerâ (Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24)*.

HONEYED, mellitus.—dulcedine mellosâ (*late*). *To give h. words with bitterness in their hearts, in melle sitae sunt linguæ qrm, lacteque; corda felle sunt litâ (Plant.)*.

HONEY-SUCKLE, *loncera (*Linn.*). The common h.-s., *loncera periclymænum.

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HONEYWORT, *sison (*Linn.*), *sison amomum, hedge h.: *sis. segetum, corn h.).

HONORABLE, *Upright, &c.*, honoratus (*receiving much honour; e. g. militia*).—honestus. honorificus (*that brings much honour*).—decorus (*respectable, decent, becoming*).—gloriosus (*glorious*). *An h. wound, vulnus adversum: an h. peace, pax honesta: an h. title, nominis honos: h. exile, exilii honos (T. Hist. 1, 21, 2): to receive an h. discharge, cum honore dimitti (T. Hist. 4, 46, 6): h. terms or expressions, verborum honos: to thank aby in the most h. terms, ci gratias agere singularibus (or amplissimis) verbis: to make (very) h. mention of aby, mentionem cs cum summo honore prosequi; multa de qo honorifice prædicare; in one's writings, celebrare cs nomen in scriptis: always to make h. mention of aby, nunquam mentionem de qo nisi honorificam facere; nunquam nisi honorificissime appellare. Upright, &c. vid.* *Worthy of honour, venerandus. venerabilis. honore dignus: very h., quovis honore dignus. Upright, bonus (good).—probus (honest).—integer. sanctus (morally pure, blameless): an h. man, vir bonus or probus: homo integer or innocens: homo religiosus (a conscientious man).—homo sine furo et fallaciis (who has nothing counterfeit about him; who is what he appears to be)—homo antiquus (a man of integrity, but deficient in necessary prudence; see C. Ruc. Am. 9, 26): to look like an h. man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: to lose the name of an h. man, viri boni nomen amittere: an h. man keeps his word, boni viri est datam fidem servare; non cadit in bonum virum fallere fidem.*

HONORABLY, *In a manner that confers honour, &c.*, honeste. honorifice. cum dignitate. *Most h., honorificentissime, summo cum honore (e. g. qm excipere): to salute aby h., qm honorifice salutare: to die h., bene mori. Uprightly, probe. integre. sancte. recte. sine fraude. sine furo et fallaciis (without deceit).—candidè (uprightly): to deal h. with aby, sine fraude agere cum qo. He does not mean h., homini fides non habenda: to pay h., recte solvere.*

HONORARY (*e. g. member*), *socius (or sodalis) honorarius; *honoris causâ in societatem ascriptus or receptus. *H. title, honos; honoris nomen; titulus.*

HONOUR, v. honorare. ornare. decorare. prosequi (*by giving outward demonstrations by athg, qâ re*).—honestare (*to confer a permanent mark of h. upon aby*).—revereri qm. reverentiam adhibere adversus qm. reverentiam præstare ci (*by showing due respect*).—observare. observantiâ colere. officis prosequi (*g. t., by external signs of respect, as by going to meet aby, by accompanying him, waiting upon him, &c.*).—magni facere. admirari. suspicere (*to value highly; admirari, with admiration; suspicere, with a sense of our own inferiority; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36*).—colere. colere et observare. vereri et colere. venerari. veneratione prosequi (*in heart and with reverence*). *A person or thing is honoured, qs or qd in honore est; honos est or tribuitur ci rei; justly, justam venerationem habet qs or qd: I am honoured by aby, in honore sum apud qo: to h. aby with tears, qm lacrimis decorare (poet.) or prosequi (esp. the dead): to h. and love aby above all others, qm præter ceteros et colere et observare et diligere. To h. aby with athg, honorare qm (to do aby an h., absol. or with athg, qâ re)—qm ornare qâ re (to distinguish aby with athg)—qm colere qâ re (to show one's respect to aby by athg): to h. aby with a letter, literis colere qm; with præsentia, donis qm honorare, colere, prosequi; with a visit, salutandâ causâ ad qm venire; with one's presence, præsentia suâ (of one) or frequentia (of several) ornare qm; with one's confidence, consiliorum suorum consensum qm facere et participem.*

HONOUR, s. 1) *External pre-eminence, external dignity, honos (in almost all the relations of the Eng. word, whether the honour consist in pre-eminence before others, in outward dignity, in general and real esteem, or objectively in posts of h.)—dignitas, auctoritas (external dignity, grounded on the estimate of our desert)—decus. ornamentum (athg wch gives pre-eminence)—laus. gloria. fama (praise, glory, fame; an extensive recognition of one's merits)—observantia (actual respect shown). The last h.'s, the h.'s paid to the dead, honos supremus; the officium supremum: to tend or conduce to h., honori, laudi, decori or ornamento esse: it is a very great h. to me, that &c., summo honori mihi est, quod &c.: to be an h. to, to bring h. to, ci honorificum esse. to be no h. to, pudori esse: to be an h. to a family, to bring h. to it, domum honestare: your son is an h. to you, does h. to you, dignus test filius: your behaviour does you no h., non te dignum*

facis (Comic.): *that causes or confers h.*, honestus; honorificus: *to get h.*, laudari; laudem merere: *to consider, esteem, or hold as an h.*, to place one's h. in, honori or laudi ducere; in honore ponere: *do us the h. of an early call or visit*, fac, ut quam primum ad nos venias; cura, ut te quam primum videamus: *I wish or hope for the h. of your presence or company*, optabilis mihi erit tui praesentis facultas. (see *Planc. in Cic. Ep. 10, 4, 3*): *to be or stand in h.*, in honore esse (of persons and things).—esse in qo numero et honore: cum apud qm esse in honore et in pretio: *is very great h.*, honore or dignitate florere, dignitate excellere (of persons): *one who is held in h. by all*, in quo est magna auctoritas: *to deprive aby of his h.*, honore qm privare: *to hold in h.*, in honore habere (a person and thing).—colere, colere et observare, observare et colere (a person; colere also a personified thing, as urbem): *athg is held in great h.*, honos est ei rei: *to hold athg just as much in h.*, ei rei eundem honorem tribuere (see *C. Fin. 3, 22, 73*): *to hold aby in great h.*, qm magno in honore habere; qm colere maxime et summa observantia: qm praecipuo semper honore habere: *to undertake athg in h. of aby*, honoris ca causa qd suscipere: *a great feast is given in h. of a victory*, est grande convivium in honorem victoriae: *to do or show h. to aby*, ci honorem dare, habere, tribuere, deferre, deferre et dare; honore qm afficere, ornare, deornare, prosequi: *to do or show especial h. to aby*, praecipuum honorem habere ci: *to show all possible h. to aby*, omni honore colere qm; nullum honorem praetermittere, qui ei haberi potest: *to heap h.'s upon aby*, effundere, si ita vis, honores in qm (*Pseudo-Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, p. med.*): *the si ita vis is used, because the expression was unusual*: *to treat aby with all possible affection and h.*, qm liberalissime atque honorificentissime tractare: *to show just and due h. to aby*, honorem iustum ac debitum habere: *the senate conferred upon him the extraordinary h. of erecting a statue to him in the Palatium*, senatus honore rarissimo statuam in Palatio positam prosequutus est eum: *to pay divine h.'s to aby*, deorum honores ci tribuere (*C. Milon. 29, 79*); qm inter deos colere, pro deo venerari, in deorum numero venerari et colere: *to cause divine h.'s to be paid to oneself*, coelestes honores usurpare (*Curt. 8, 5, 5*): *to enjoy divine h.'s*, deorum honoribus colere: *to pay the last h.'s to aby*, supremum in qm officio fungi: supremum officium in qm celebrare (of or with several; *Curt. 3, 12, 11 and 14*); suprema ci solvere; iusta ci facere, praestare, persolvere: *to endeavour or strive after h.*, famam querere: *to try or endeavour to promote one's own h.*, honori suo vellicari; honori adjuvmenta sibi querere (to look for a way to attain to h.): *to strive after h.'s*, honoribus inservire: *to attain to h.'s*, honores assequi (e.g., gradually, gradatim); ad honores ascendere, pervenire; honoribus augeri: *to reach or attain to higher or greater h.'s*, honoribus procedere longius; altiore dignitatis gradum consequi; ascendere (ad) altiore gradum; in ampliorem gradum promoveri: *to attain to or reach the highest h.'s*, ad summum honores provelli; ad summum honorem pervenire; ascendere in celestissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris: *gradually to attain to or to reach the highest h.'s*, effertur per honorem gradus ad summum imperium: *to be restored to one's former h.'s*, in antiquum honoris locum restitui: *to raise aby to h.*, ad dignitatem qm perducere: *to bring or help aby to the highest h.*, qm ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere. 2) Good name, &c., existimatio (good opinion wch others have of us; also with bona).—fama (good report, espily also the h. of a female; also with bona; see *Herz. S. Cat. 25, 3*).—dignitas (good opinion acquired among the people by moral and political prudent conduct). To wound the h. of aby, ca existimationem offendere; ca dignitatem labefactare: *to injure or lessen the h. of aby*, ca existimationem violare; de ca fama detrahere: *to impugn or attack the h. of aby*, ca existimationem oppugnare: *to have a regard to h.*, fama or dignitati consulere; famae servire: *not to have a regard to h.*, dignitati or modestie or famae non parcere (the last, e.g. *T. Ann. 13, 45, 3*, of a woman): *only a few looked to the h. of their country*, pauci decus publicum curae (*T. Ann. 12, 48, 1*): *to sully one's h.*, famam suam ledere: *to guard one's h.*, collectionem famam conservare: *to suffer some loss of h.*, de existimatione sua qd perdere or deperdere; existimationis detrimentum or dignitatis iacturam facere: *to forfeit one's h.*, in infamia esse; infamia laborare (*Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 6*): *my h. is at stake in that matter*, mea existimatio in ea re agitur; venio in existimationis

discrimen: *upon my h.*, bona fide: *to promise ufhy upon one's h.*, bona or optima fide polliceri; fide sua spondere (*Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10*). b) In a narrower sense = maidently innocence, decus muliebre (*L. 1, 48*).—pudicitia, pudor (castity). To rob a woman of her h., decus muliebre expugnare (*L. loc. cit.*); pudicitiam ei eripere or expugnare; vitium afficere ca pudicitiae; qm vitare: *to lose one's h.*, pudicitiam amittere: *to preserve the h. of a maid*, ci pudicitiam servare. 3) Dignity, external prosperity, honos; with h., in all h., honeste (e.g. divitias habere): *I do not know how to get off with h. in any other manner*, uno pacto honeste quomodo hinc abeam, nescio (*Ter. Eun. 4, 49*): *to return with disgrace to the place fm wch one went out with h.*, unde cum honore decesseris, eodem cum ignominia reverti: *as a mark of h.*, honoris causa or gratia (e.g. nominare p. 4). 4) The sense, principle, or feeling of honour, integrity, honestas (e.g. ubi est dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? &c., virtus as exhibiting itself in virtuous and noble sentiments; *Diod.*)—probitas, integritas, sanctitas (moral purity)—innocentia (innocent course of life)—animus ingenuus, ingenuitas (noble manner of thinking).—fides (credit, trustworthiness); Jn. integritas et fides; probitas et ingenuitas.—(fama) pudor (shame; fearing the loss of one's good name). A wretch not only without h., but who does not even pretend to it, ab omni modo honestate, sed etiam simulatione honestatis relicta (C.): *one that has no h. in him*, homo nullo pudore: *one that has a deep sense of h.*, homo summo pudore: *if he has even a slight sense of h.*, in quo est qd fama pudor. 5) A person or thing wch is an h. to others, ornamentum, decus. He was the light and the h. of our state, lumen et ornamentum reipublicae fuit. ¶ Debris of honour (according to the unjust code of the fashionable world), damna aleatoria. ¶ Post of honour, see Post. ¶ To do the h.'s to aby, qm omnibus officiis prosequi (g. i.).—hospitio qm accipere (to receive him as his host). Guard of h.; see GUARD.


HOOD, cucullus. Having a h., cucullatus (e.g., of articles of dress).

HOODED, cucullatus.

HOODED MILFOIL, *utricularia (vulgaris, the greater; intermedia, intermedia; *Linn.*).

HOODWINK, ¶ PROP. oculum ca alligare (C.), obligare (Sen.). ¶ IMPROPR. curare aciem animi. occaecare mentem. qm caecum efficere (to blind aby's mind by passion, bribery, &c.).—specie ca rei decipere (H.), fallere (Q.; e.g. recti, H.; boni, Q.).—specie ca rei assimulata tenere qm (S., of retaining aby in one's party, &c.). See 'to throw Dust in aby's eyes', fm.

HOOF, ungula. A divided h., ungulae binæ; an undivided h., ungula solida. The mark of a horse's h., vestigium ungulae (C.).

HOOFED, ungulae habens.  ungulatus, very late, *Terull.*; cornipes, poet.

HOOK, e. hamus (g. i.). uncus (such as was fixed under the chin of condemned persons, when they were dragged to the Tiber; also for surgical purposes; *Cels.*): fish-h., hamus or hamus piscarius: to fish with a h., see 'to FISH with a rod': to throw in the h., hamum demittere: to bite at the h., hamum vorare: the fish swims to the h., piscis decurrit ad hamum (*H. Ep. 1, 4, 74*).

HOOK, v. inuncare qd or qm (to attack with h.'s; e.g., a lamb with claws; *Appul. Flor. p. 341, 9*): unumc impingere or infigere ci (to fix a hook in aby's body, in order to drag him along, as was done at Rome to criminals; see *C. Phil. 1, 2, 5*; *Or. in Ib. 166*).

HOOKED (see CROOKED, where the SYN. terms are given), aduncus (poet., and post-Aug. prose; hamus, ungues, &c.).—recurvus (1 and post-Aug. prose).

HOOP, a. circulus (circle; used for a cooper's h.).—trochus (τροχός, the iron h. with wch the young Greeks and Romans played; it was hung with little bells [garulus annulus in orbe trochi, *Mart. 14, 169*]).—annulus (ring, or whatever is circular like a ring).—ferrum, quo qd vincitur or vincita est (iron h.; e.g., round a wheel). To put h.'s round a cask, dolum cingere circulis.

HOOP, v. circulis cingere (to h. a cask, dolum; or (g. i.) vineire qd qd re (e.g. ferro).

HOOP, s. (about). See WHOP.

HOOP, v. (to shout). See WHOP, v.

HOOPER, HOOP-MAKER. See COOPER.

HOOPING-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, clamosa, or ferina (med. t. i.).

HOOT, v. 1) Absol. clamorem or clamores tollere.—obstrepre ingenti clamore (as interruption to a speaker,

Q.). 2) To *h.* (or *h. as*) a person, acclamare ei (always in C. of a hostile clamour).—clamore or clamoribus qm prosequi. vociferari et ci obstrere (to try to *h.* down a speaker). clamoribus consecreti qm (C.). To *h.* and *hiss* aby, qm clamoribus (et conviciis) et sibilis consecreti qm (C. Att. 2, 18); qm infesto clamore et sibilis vexare (Val. Max.).

HOOTING, HOOTS, clamor ingens or infestus. clamores maximi.—contumeliosissimum atque acerbissimum acclamationum genus (Suet.).

HOP, v. salire (also of birds). To *h.* on one leg, singula cruribus saltatim currere (Gell.); *in pedem alterum or pedi alteri insistentem, sublatro altero, salire: to *h.* upon aithg, insilire in qd or supra qd; down fm aithg, desilire de qd re: to *h.* over aithg, transilire qd or trans qd: to *h.* about here and there (of a bird), circumsilire modo huc modo illic (Catull.).

HOP, s. || Jump on one leg, only the g. t. saltus. || The plant, lupus. *humulus lupus (Linn.). *H. gardens*, ager lupis conustus: *h. pole*, *palus lupi.

HOPE, s. spes (p. pr., as pop. to fiducia, full confidence; as Sen. Ep. 16, 2, jam de te spes habeo, nondum fiducia m. Meton. also for the person on whom one has fixed his hope; e. g. spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, C. Fam. 14, 4, extr.).—opinio (the opinion or conjecture; the *h.* wch considers aithg probable because it thinks it possible).—expectatio (expectation; the *h.* that aithg will follow, the following of wch one has sufficient reason to assume as likely): *h.* of aithg, spes ei rei (e. g. immortalitatis); opinio ei rei (e. g. auxiliorum): a disappointed *h.*, spes ad irritum redacta or ad irritum cadens: there is *h.* (of a sick person), ei spes est: I am in *h.*, that *h.*, spero fore, ut &c.: I entertain some, no *h.* about or of aithg, spero habeo, despero de re (e. g. de republica): to have the best *h.* in respect of aithg, qd in optima spe ponere: I am in great *h.*, that *h.*, magna spe sum, magna spes me tenet, followed by an acc. and infm.: I have the greatest *h.*, maxima in spe sum: I entertain well-founded *h.*, recte sperare possum (C. Fam. 14, 4, 5): I have conceived a *h.*, that *h.*, spes mihi injecta est, followed by an acc. and infm.: I am beginning to entertain a *h.*, that *h.*, spes mihi affulget, with acc. and infm.: a person is influenced by the *h.* of being able, *h.*, qs spe ducitur se posse &c.: there is *h.* of aithg, e. g., of peace, in spe pax est: *h.* still exists, spes subest (see L. 1, 41, in.): if there is or shall be *h.*, si est or erit spes (of aithg, ei rei; e. g., redditus): if, as I fear, all *h.* has disappeared, si, ut ego metuo, transactum est (see both, C. Fam. 14, 4, 3): if there is no *h.*, si nihil spei est: very little *h.* of deliverance exists, spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur: to have before one the *h.* of, ei rei, spei propositam habere (C. Rab. perd. 5, 15; cf. in Cæcil. 22, 72): to begin to entertain *h.* of aithg, in spei cm rei ingredî or venire; of obtaining aithg, spei impetrandi nancisci: to form or conceive new *h.*, spei redintegrare: to inspire aby with *h.*, qm in spei vocare or adducere (the latter also of things): to inspire aby with the *h.* of aithg, ei rei spei ei afferre or ostendere or ostentare; spei cm rei ei offerre (of things); spei cm rei præbere: to conceive a *h.* of aithg, spei cm rei concipere (e. g. regni): again to form or conceive *h.* of aithg, spei cm rei (e. g. consulatûs) in partem revocare: to entertain good *h.* of aithg, qd in optima spe ponere: to fill aby with the greatest *h.*, qm summâ spe complere: to fill aby with *h.* and courage, qm implere spe animoque (both of an occurrence): to excite, raise, awaken *h.* in aby, qm ad spei excitare or erigere: to confirm a person in his *h.*, spei cm confirmare: to give or raise good *h.* of oneself, dare spei bonæ indôllis (see *h.* but bene sperare qm jubere, C. pr. Deiot. 14, 38, means to tell aby to hope the best): to have good *h.* of aby, bene sperare de qo; bonam spei de qo capere or concipere: you look upon public affairs with *h.*, bonam spei de republica habes: to weaken the *h.* of aby, ei spei infringere or debilitare: to take away *h.* fm aby; to rob or deprive aby of *h.*, ei spei adimere or auferre or eripere; ei spei incidere or præcidere (to cut it away, cut it short): to be deprived or robbed of the *h.* of aithg, spei ei rei privari; opinione ei rei deijci (see Cæs. B. G. 5, 48): all *h.* of aithg is cut off, omnis spes ei rei (e. g. redditus) incisa est: *h.* deceives me, spes fallit, destituit me: should *h.* deceive me, si destituit spes: to my an uncertain *h.*, spei infinitam sequi or persequi: my *h.* draws near to its accomplishment, venio ad exitum spei: to give up *h.*, spei deponere or abicere or proicere: to give up all *h.* of aithg, desperare de re: all the doctors give up *h.* of his recovery, omnes medici diffidunt: the doctors have given up all *h.* of his recovery, a medicis desertus est: (453)

to lose all *h.* of aithg, spei cm rei perdere: spei ei rei deijci: to rest one's *h.* upon a person or aithg, spei suam ponere, reponere, constituere in qo; spei suam ponere, reponere, deijcere or ponere et deijcere in qd re: to place one's *h.* of aithg upon a thing, spei cm rei ponere or positam habere or collocare in qd re: the *h.* of aithg depends upon *h.*, spes ei rei vertitur in qd re (L. 37, 26, 2): my whole *h.* depends upon you; I have placed all my *h.* in you, spes omnis sita est in te: I have no *h.* but in myself, in me omnis spes mihi est: our only *h.* is a silly, nulla alia nisi in eruptione spes est. A glimpse, gleam, ray of *h.*, see GLIMMER. While there is life, there is *h.*, ægroto dum alimur est, spes esse dicitur: not to have the slightest *h.*, non (or nec) habere ne spei quidem extremum. || The forlorn *h.*, *qui primi jubentur, scalis admotis, in mœnia evadere, or *qui eo jubentur proficisci, unde nemo se redditum putat.

HOPE, v. sperare. To *h.* confidently, confidere: to *h.* this, shows boldness; to effect it, courage, hoc spei concipere, audacia animi esse; ad effectum adducere, virtutis: to *h.* well of aby, bene sperare de qo: not to *h.* well of aby, nihil boni sperare de qo: to *h.* every thing fm the victory, omnia sperare ex victoria: to cause to *h.* aithg, ostendere qd (e. g. futuros fructus; see C. Cat. Maj. 19, 17): a thing makes me *h.* that I shall effect something, qd re in spei adducor qd faciendi or conciliendi (see S. Jug. 37, 3): to bid aby be of good heart and *h.* for the best, jubere qm bene sperare bonoque esse animo: aithg makes me *h.* that all will turn out well, qd me recte sperare jubet: to have ceased to *h.* aithg, desperare de re: to begin to *h.* that aithg will take place, e. g., that peace will be concluded, in spei pacis venire or ingredî: to *h.* for aithg, sperare qd; spei habere ei rei: to have *h.* of obtaining aithg, expectare qd (to look forward to it as probable): to *h.* for aithg fm aby, qd ab qo expectare (opp. postulare).—I *h.* (as inserted parenthetically), spero; ut spero; id quod spero (parenthetical).

HOPEFUL, a) That has much *h.*, plenus spei; spei animoque impletus (filled with hope and courage). b) That affords much hope (as a son, daughter, pupil, &c.), bonæ spei; qui semper bonæ indolis dat; de quo bene sperare possis (see Np. Mil. 1, 1): very *h.*, optimæ or egregiæ spei. A *h.* daughter, egregiæ spei filia (T.).

HOPEFULLY, Crcl. To regard aithg *h.*, bonam spei de qd re habere.

HOPELESS, spei carens. spei orbatius, spei dejectus (that no longer has any hope. *HOPELESS* is only poet.).—desperatus (also = that is given up): my affairs are *h.*, omni spei orbatius sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: a *h.* state or condition, desperatio rerum: in a *h.* manner; see HOPELESSLY: he lies in a *h.* state, omnia medicis diffidunt (all the doctors give him up).

HOPELESSLY, sine spei; desperanter: almost *h.*, exiguâ spei spei (e. g. animum trahere).

HOPELESSNESS, omnium rerum desperatio. HOPPER (of a mill), infundibulum.

HOPPING. See HOP, To HOP.

HORAL, by gen. horæ, horarum. *HO* horalis very late.

HORDE, || Migratory tribe, vaga gens (Q.).—vaga multitudo (Q.). Wandering *h.*, vagæ gentes (Q.); gentes sedem subinde mutantes (Plin. 2, 108, 112; but this use of subinde is post-Class.). See NOMAD.—|| Gang, vld.

HOREHOUND, *marrubium vulgare (Linn.: the common white h.). The black h., *marrubium ballotta (Linn.). The water h., *lycopodium Europæum (Linn.).

HORIZON, orbis finiens (C.).—orbis, qui aspectum nostrum definit (C.).—circulus finiens.—finitior or finiens; or linea, quæ inter aperta et occulta est, or horizon (Sen.: all N. Quæst. 5, 17).—linea, quæ dicitur horizon (Plin.). To cut the *h.* at right angles, horizonta rectis angulis secare (Sen. N. Quæst. 5, 17). The sun rises above the *h.*, sol emergit de subterranea parte or supra terram: aithg bounds our *h.*, qd aspectum nostrum definit.

HORIZONTAL, libratus.—æquus (level).—directus (going straight on). To make aithg *h.*, ad regulam et libellam exigere: a *h.* surface, *locus ad libellam æquus.—libramentum. A *h.* line, linea directa.

HORIZONTALLY, ad libram, ad libellam.

HORN, || PROP. cornu. A little *h.*, corniculum: to butt with the *h.*, cornibus ferire, petere (†); agere each other, cornibus inter se luctari (†): to threaten with one's *h.*, cornua obvertere ei, or tollere in qm (also fig., of setting oneself to oppose him): to give aby a pair of *h.*, adulterare cs uxorem; cum cs uxorem habere: to receive a pair of *h.*, *deicipi uxoris adulterio: of *h.*, cornuus; to turn to *h.*, cornescere (Plin.).

|| *Melon, what resembles a horn*: a) the h.'s of the moon, cornua lunæ; b) a drinking h., cornu; c) wind-instrument, cornu, buccina (see TRUMPET). To blow the h., cornu or buccinam inflare.

HORNBEE, *carpinus. The common h., *carpinus betulus.

HORN-BOOK, liber, quo pueri instituuntur ad lectionem (aft. Q. 1, 7, 17).—*libellus elementorum.—*tabulae literariae.

HORN-LANTERN, laterna cornea (Mart.).—cornu (Plaut., poet.).

HORNED, cornutus.—corniger (poet.).

HORNED CATTLE, cornuta, pl. (sc. animalia). Herds of h. c., armenta cornuta.—cornigera and armenta buccra are poet.

HORNET, crabro.—*vespa crabro (Linn.). To bring a h.'s nest about one's ears, irritare crabrones (Prov., Plaut.).

HORNY, cornuus, corneus. To become h., cornescere.

HOROSCOPE, horoscopium (Sid. Ep. 4, 13; instrument for calculating nativities).—horoscopus (Pers. 6, 18; Manil. 3, 190, &c.; abey's nativity).—genesis (the constellation under which one is born; nativity; Juv., Suet.). See NATIVITY.

HOROSCOPY, γενεθολογία (γενεθολογία, Vitruv. 9, 6, 2), or Crete. praedictio et notatio cuiusque vitae ex natali sidere (C. Dioin. 2, 42, 87).

HORRIBLE, horribilis (to be shuddered at, &c.; e. g. spectaculum, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (mily t.).—foedus, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (aversabiles, Lucr.). nefarius. See HORRID.

HORRIBLY, horrendum in modum.—valde, vehementer (excessive).

HORRID, || Adominable, detestable, foedus, abominandus, detestabilis, aversabilis (the last in Lucr.; all of persons).—nefarius (of persons, their designs, and actions).—immanis (horrible, of acts).—horribilis (e. g. sonitus, spectaculum, species, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (†): h. person, homo omni parte detestabilis: h. man / o hominem impurum / monstrum hominis!

HORRIDNESS. See FEARFULNESS (= terrible nature of a thing).

HORRIFIC. See DREADFUL, and FEARFUL = dreadful.

HORRIFY, terrere, exterrere, perterrere, &c. (horrificare, poet.).

HORROR, || Shivering, shuddering, horror (i. e. ubi totum corpus intrinset, Cel.). || Dread, extreme fear, horror (cold trembling, fm fear, C.).—terror, of aly, &c. rel. H. seizes aly, horror perfundit qm (C.); horror subit ex animum; terror mihi incidit or me invadit. || Extreme aversion, aversio, of aly, &c. rel (sile. age).—detestatio (of aly, &c. rel, in Gell.). the connexion does not occur in C. in this sense).—animus aversissimus a go (ex very great h. of aly): to have a h. of aly, detestari qd. to have a h. of aly, abhorre qm; animo esse aversissimum a go. || Horrible action, res nefanda or infanda. res atrox or nefaria.—tragedia (tragic occurrences; cf. C. Mil. 7, 18). The h.'s of war, belli vastatio: to perpetrate and suffer unalterable h.'s, facere et pati infanda.

HORSE, equus (g. t.), and the usual word in the more elevated prose-style)—caballus (for ordinary services: a hack).—mannus (a Gallic h. or pony, kept for luxury: a palfrey, short, well-set, and fast-going).—veredus (light h., hunter, or courier's h., not used for drawing).—canterius (gelding). A wild h., equus ferus, equiferus (a state of nature): a spirited h., equus ferocitate exultans. A h. rear, see REAR: the h. reared, and threw his rider, equus prioribus pedibus erectis excussit equitem (L. 8, 7): to fall over one's h.'s neck, trans cervicem equi elabi (L. ib.): to wheel one's h. round, circumagere equum (ib.): to teach a h. to amble, equorum curam minutis passibus frangere (Q. 9, 4, 13): to rub down a h., equum manibus confricare or perficere (abey Veget.). to bring a h. into good condition again, equum ad corpora firmitatem revocare (Veget.). a h. gets too fat, equus ultra modum agnō provenit (Veget.): to mount a h., in equum ascendere: to alight fm one's h., ex equo descendere. (Prov.) One must not look a gift h. in the mouth, equi donati dentes non inspicuntur (Hieron. Ep. ad Ephes. proem.). Saddle h., sellare jumentum.

HORSEBACK. To ride on h., equitare, equo vehi. To take exercise on h., equo gestari or vectari (to show oneself on h., &c.; e. g., of ladies; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 22). Exercise on h., vectatio (assidua) equi (Suet. Cal. 3). See TO RIDE. To hold a conference

on h., ex equis colloqui (of two or several). To fight on h., ex equo (or ex equis, of more than one) pugnare; also equitem or equites pugnare (i. e., as cavalry; opp. peditem or pedites, of their dismounting, to fight on foot).

HORSE-BANE, *phellandrium aquaticum (Linn., water-hemlock).

HORSE-BEAN, *vicia faba (Linn.).

HORSE-BOY, *puer equarius.

HORSE-BREAKER, domitor equorum, or, fm context, domitor only.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, *aesculus hippocastanum (Linn.).

HORSE-CLOTH, tegumentum equi (g. t.).

HORSE-COMB, *strigillus equis comendis.

HORSE-DEALER, mango. To be a h.-d., negotium equarium exercere (see Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Ill.).

HORSE-DEALING, quaestus mangonicus (Suet. Vesp. 4).—negotiatio equearia (Ulp.).

HORSE-DOCTOR. See FARRIER.

HORSE-DUNG, sterqus equinum. simus equinus or caballinus (Syn. in Duvō).

HORSE-FLESH, caro equi.—caballina (caro). To lie upon h.-f., vitam corporibus equorum tolerare (see T. Ann. 2, 24, 2).

HORSE-FLY, cestrus (so also Linn.).

HORSE-HAIR, pilus equinus (g. t.).—seta equina (the stronger hair; as a collective, pl., setae equinae; stuffed with h.-h., equino fartus (cf. C. Verr. 5, 11, 27).

HORSE-LAUGH, cachinnus.—cachinnatio (as act).—mirus risus (portentous or astounding laughter, C.). To burst into a h.-l., cachinnum tollere (C.), edere (Suet.); in cachinnos subito effundi (Suet.); cachinno concitū (to shake one's sides with laughter, with majore, Juv.; hence magno, maximo, &c.); mirum risum (mirus risus, of several) edere (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 10, 2): to burst out again into a h.-l., cachinnos revocare (Suet. Claud. 41).

HORSE-LEECH, || Parrier, vid. || Kind of leech; see LEECH.

HORSEMAN, eques (g. t.). To be a good h., equo habilis esse; equis optime uti; equitanti peritissimum esse: to aim at the reputation of being a good h., equitandi laudem petessere (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62).—|| Horseman = cavalry, vid.

HORSEMANSHIP, *equitandi ars. Good h. is highly thought of amongst us, equitandi laus apud nos viget (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62). To take great pains to acquire skill in h., equitandi laudem petessere (ib.). An exhibition of h., ludicrum circense (L. 44, 9); or spectaculum circi (both propr. of the Circus maximus, at Rome); or *spectaculum desultorum (the desultores who leapt fm horse to horse in the Rom. Circus being the nearest to exhibitors in our Circus).

HORSE-POND, locus ubi aduquari solent equi (see Suet. Phil. 7). ~~not~~ fons caballinus, Pers. Prolog. 1, = fountain of Hippocrene.

HORSE-RACE, curriculum equorum.—cursus equorum or equester.—certamen equorum (as contest between the horses). ~~not~~ Equiria were h.-r.'s in honour of Mars.

HORSE-RADISH, *cochlearia Armorica (Linn.).

HORSE-ROAD, *via, quā equo vecti comant.

HORSE-SHOE, soles ferreae.—vestigium equi (Plin. 28, 20, 81) The old Romans knew only the iron shoe they put on and took off at pleasure: with the country people this shoe consisted only of brom, hence called soles spartes, or spartes only; see Suet. Ind. ad Script. R. R. in a solea; but the later Romans, even in the time of Vegetius, knew of the modern h.-s., as nailed on, made very probable by modern exhumations; see Jahn's Jahrb. 6, 3, p. 386, sq. To put a horse's shoes on, equo soles ferreas induere; equum calceare (in the ancient method). *equo soles terreas clavis suppungere: to cast a shoe, vestigium or solem ferream unguā excutere (see Plin. l. c.).

HORSE-SHOE VETCH, hippocrepis. Tufted h.-s. v., *hipp. comosa (Linn.).

HORSE-STEALER, equi, or equorum, fur (in a single case).—abigēus, abactor (habitually).

HORSE-STEALING, furtum equi or equorum (in a single case).—abigēstus, abigendi studium (of the habit).

HORSE-TAIL (the plant), *equisetum (Linn.).

HORSE-TRAPPINGS. See TRAPPINGS.

HORSEWHIP, virga, quā ad regnandum equum utor, though this is a 'stick' or 'cane'.—*flagellum, quo ad regnandum equum utor, or, fm context, flagellum only. See WHIP, &c.

HORTATION. See EXHORTATION.
HORTATORY, hortativus (Q.), or *Crci.* A h. address, suscit. [52] hortatorius, adhortatorius, &c., are mod. Lat.]

HORTICULTURE. See GARDENING.
HOSE, || *Trowsers or breeches*, vid. || *Stockings*, vid.

HOSPITABLE, hospitalis (that gladly receives guests).—liberalis, largus, opulus (that gladly entertains). A h. house, domus, quæ hospitibus patet: in a h. manner, hospitaliter, liberaliter.

HOSPITALLY, hospitaliter (L.; e. g. Invitare).—liberaliter (with ref. to the liberal entertainment given by the host). I liked my visit at Talna's, nor could I have been more h. received, fui libenter apud Talnam, nec potui accipi liberalius (C. Att. 16, 6).

HOSPITAL, nosocomium (νοσοκομειον, *Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19 and 22), or pure Lat., valetudinarium (in the time of the emperors, when it's first established). Lying-in h., *lecheodichium.—domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur.

HOSPITALITY, hospitalitas (of one who cheerfully receives friends).—liberalitas (of one who entertains his friends bountifully).

HOST, hospes (who receives friends under his roof).—convivator or cœnæ pater (who gives a party).—caupo (publican). To reckon without one's h., spe frustrari. || *Army*, exercitus, &c., vid. || *Consecrated wafer*, panis eucharisticus (Ecc.).

HOSTAGE, obseis. To give h.'s, obseides dare: to demand h.'s, obseides exigere a qo; obseides imperare ei: to retain aby as a h., qm obseidem retinere.

HOSTEL, HOSTELRY. See INN.

HOSTESS, a) *Fm friendship*, hospita or hospes. b) *For pay*, domina cauponæ or tabernæ (SYN. in INN); opp. ministra cauponæ (bar-maid, servant at an inn).

HOSTILE, hostilis (having, showing, or, of things, indicating the feeling of an enemy; inclined to break out in open acts of hostility).—inimicus (of an unfriendly disposition).—infensus (incensed, enraged, embittered; denoting an excited state; it can only be used of persons or minds).—infestus (whose h. disposition threatens to show itself: denoting a quiescent state, it may also be used of things; spiculum, oculi, exercitus; and of countries). Jx. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque.—adversus (g. t., opposed to); to aby, ci. To be h. to aby, inimico infensusque animo esse in qm: a h. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus; animus hostilis; animus alienus (dislike, estrangement): to entertain h. sentiments or feelings agst aby, inimicum, infestum, inimicum et infestum, or infestum et inimicum esse ei; inimico infensusque animo esse in qm: very h. feelings, avertisissimo animo esse a qo: to make aby entertain h. feelings agst another, cs odium in qm concitare: to adopt a h. feeling, spiritus hostiles induere (T. Hist. 4, 57, 3): to regard aby with the most h. feelings, qm animo iniquissimo infestissimoque intueri: to inspire aby with h. sentiments agst another, odium cs in qm concitare; qm or cs voluntatem ab qo abalienare (to render averse or disinclined to): to become h. to aby, odium in qm concipere: in a h. manner, hostilem in modum: a h. country, hostium terra (an enemy's country), hostilis terra or regio (C.), or armis animisque infesta inimicaque (C.).

HOSTILELY, hostiliter inimice infense.
HOSTILITY, animus infensus. Inimicus, or infensus atque inimicus. animus hostilis (see ENMITY). H.'s, hostilia, lum. To commence h.'s, hostilia cœptare, facere, audere: to cease h.'s, ab armis recedere.

HOSTLER, servus equarius, or equarius (late; adj. Val. Max.: subst. Solin. 45).

HOT, || *PROPR* calidus (warm, more or less, opp. frigidus).—candens (of a glowing heat, red h.).—fervens fervidus (boiling h.).—æstuans (that really, or, as it were, boils up or ferments with heat).—æstuosus (full of boiling or fermenting heat, sultry; e. g., a wind, a day, road, &c.).—ardens, flagrans (on fire, in flames; fig., of the passions): red h., rutilus: a h. day, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus: in a h. weather, and along a dusty road, I ended my journey, iter conficiebamus æstuosæ et pulverulentæ viâ: to be h., calere, candere, fervere, æstare (with the same difference as the adj. above): to grow or become h., calefieri, calescere, incallescere, fervescere, effervescere, candescere, incandescere, also with æstu (this, however, only with the poets): to make or render h., calefacere (also fig. = to roast aby): to attack or set upon him with words; see

C. Qu. Fr. 3, 2, in.); servefacere (propr.). To be h., candere (to grow red by the heat of fire).—ardere (to be on fire).—fervere (to be boiling h.).—æstare (stronger than fervere, = to be in agitation and ferment through heat).—Fro.) ardere (of the glow of the eyes; then also of the heat of the passions).—flagrare (stronger than ardere, of the wild bursting forth of violent passions): to be h. with anger, ira ardere or flagrare: to be h. after aby (i. e., to feel violent love), ardere amore cs (Ecc.).—stronger, æstuosus (Plin. 15, 5, 6; 17, 19, 31): h. wines, vina fervida (H. Sat. 2, 8, 38). H. oven, furnus calidus (Plaut.). H.-air pipes, impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter. H. springs, aque calidæ or calentes; aque calidæ, or aquarum calentium fontes. — || Fig. a) Too lively, too violent, calidus, ardens, fervens or fervidus, acer (violent; then also very lively): a h. horse, equus calidus or acer: a h. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a h. youth, a youth of h. temperament, juvenis ferventis animi: h. in one's decisions, rapidus in consiliis suis (L. 22, 12): a h. engagement, pugna acris; proelium acre; where the battle is at the hottest, ubi Mars æt atrocissimus (L. 2, 46): when the contest becomes hotter, certamine accenso: there was some h. fighting, acriter pugnabatur; magnâ vi certabatur; acriter or acerrime probabatur (sc. nostri et equites): h. after alth (too eager or desirous for it), flagrans cupiditate cs rei; cupidissimus cs rei. b) Angry, inclined to anger, iratus, iracundus, præcepis ingenio in iram, pronus in iram (g. tt.).—concitatus (roused, excited, as a mob).—ira incensus, flagrans, ardens (very angry): to be h., ira flagrare, ardere (fig., to be very angry): aby is terribly h., qs furem irascitur.

HOT-BATH, balneum calidum. H.-h.'s, thermæ. See 'HOT springs.' To take a h.-b., calidâ lavari.

HOT-BED, *area stercore satiatâ.—*area vitreis munita (if under glass; cf. Plin. 9, 5, 23).

HOTCH-POTCH, farrago (with ref. to the contents; Juv. 1, 86).—sartiago (with ref. to the words; Pers. 1, 80).

HOTEL, || Inn, vid. || *Town mansion of a wealthy person*, insula (large private house, with no adjoining houses).—turrus (any towering edifice; hence = a stile, &c.).—but domus (as g. t.) is the usual term.

HOT-HEADED, fervidioris animi.—iracundus (passionate).—præceps (ingenio). A h.-h. young man, juvenis ferventis animi.

HOT-HOUSE, *hypecaustum hortense, or *Crci*, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia or objectæ sunt vitreæ (aft. Mart. 8, 14): or *plantarum hiberna vitreis munita.

HOTLY, Fro.) a) Too violently, ardent, ferventer. acriter, cupide.—avide (desirously). To pursue the enemy too h., cupidius or avidius hostem inæqui; acris instare hostibus: to speak h., ferventer loqui: to act h., calide agere. b) Angriely: to write too h., iracundius scribere.

HOTNESS. See HEAT.
HOTSPUR, homo stolidus ferox.—homo iracundus (passionate).

HOUGH, s. genûs commissura.—poples.
HOUGH, v. succidere poplitem or (of several animals, or of more legs than one) poplites (succisis feminibus, poplitisque, L. 22, 51).

HOUND, canis venaticus (52). Canis venator poetic; canis ad venandum se bad Latin without some addition, as in, a good h., canis ad venandum nobilis, where ad venandum depends on nobilis: to keep h., canes alere ad venandum (where ad venandum depends upon alere). (Prov.) To hold with the h.'s, and run with the hare, utrique parti favere; duabus sellis sedere.

HOUND'S-TONGUE, cynoglossus (Plin.).—*cynoglossum (Linn.).

HOUR, hora (both as the twenty-fourth part of a day, and as an indef. portion of time).—horæ spatium (the def. space of one h.).—horæ momentum (the short space of an h., considered as the space within which something happens). Half an h., semihora: an h. and a half, sesquihora: three-quarters of an h., odrans hora (Plin. 2, 14, 11): the twenty-fourth part of an h., scmunia horæ (ib.): in an h., in horâ: in a single h., in horâ unâ (Plaut.): above an h., more than an h., horâ amplius or horam amplius (e. g. horâ or horam amplius ... jam moriebantur, C. Ver. 4, 43, 95, where Zumpt reads hora, Orell. horam: cf. Zumpt's note, who shows that both forms are allowable): an h. before, &c., horâ

ante, quam, &c.: in or within three h's, intra tres horas; tribus horis: in the short space of an h., horæ momento: in a few h's, breviarum momento (Just. 2, 14); paucis momentis (in a short space of time; e. g. multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, &c., C.): in a very few h's, paucis admodum horis: three h's (long), tres horas; per tres horas: for several h's, per aliquot horarum spatia: fm h. to h., in horas: every h.; see HOURLY: from this very h., inde ab hoc temporis momento: to have hardly four h's start of aby, vix quatuor horarum spatia antecedere (i. e. to be four h's march before him, Cæs.): at or to the hour (the fixed h.), ad horam: every h., omni tempore: up to this h., adhuc (not hucusque, wch never relates to time). In dating his letters he always added the h. at wch they were finished, ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta, quibus datæ significarentur, addebant: in the last years of his life, Mæcenas never got an h's sleep, Mæcenati triennio supremo nullo horæ momento contigit somnus: to sleep for several h's together, plures horas et eas continuas dormire (aft. Suet. Oct. 78): hardly to utter a word an h., horis decem verba novem dicere (Mart. 8, 7): day and h., tempus et dies: the hour of aby's birth, hora natalis (H. Od. 2, 17, 18), or hora quâ q's gignitur or genitus est (aft. Just. 37, 2; both of the h. of a child's birth); tempus pariendi (with ref. to the mother): aby's last h., hora novissima or suprema: in his last h's, eo ipso die, quo e vitâ excessit: lelaure h's, otium. tempus otiosum (when we have no business on our hands). tempus subsecivum (the time one gets or steals, as it were, from one's business or studies): to steal an h. or two fm one's studies, qd subsecivi temporis studiis suis subtrahere: to grant a few h's delay, dieculam addere (Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27): lost h's, horæ perditæ (aft. Piin. Ep. 3, 16, poteras has horas non perdere). || The Hours (goddesses), Horæ.

HOURLY, singulis horis (in every hour).—singulis interpositis horis (at the end of each hour; e. g. singulos cyathos vini dare).—omnibus horis (at all hours; every hour).—in horas (fm hour to hour).

HOOR-PLATE. See DIAL.

HOUSE, s. domus (a h. or a place for living in, with all its appurtenances, as, the h. properly so called, the court, garden, &c. [hence = mansion, palace]; also that of animals, as, of the turtle; then also meton. = h. affairs; again = the family inhabiting the h.; and g. t., the h. of a citizen).—ædes, pl.; ædificium (the dwelling-h., the building, opp. to other places or single parts of it; see Np. Att. 13, 4, domus amœnitas non ædificio sed silvâ constabat. Ipsum enim tectum &c.).—domicellum (g. t., a dwelling-place or residence, which any one occupies for a certain space of time; see Cæs. B. G. 6, 30, ædificium circumdatus est silvâ, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum, &c.).—insula (a large building, separated on all sides from other buildings; the slave who had the superintendence of such was called insularius).—tectum (prop. a roof, frequently used by the Romans for 'house,' considered as a place of protection).—familia (the inhabitants of a h., eply the servants; then also the family fm wch any one is descended).—genus (the family fm wch any one is descended).—res familiaris (h. affairs).

A small h., domuncula. ædiculæ.—casa (a cottage, hut): a large town h., palatium. moles (in respect of immense extent): in the house, domi: in or at my h., domi mee; in domo meâ; domi apud me (not domi mee, tue, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, aliënæ; but with any other adj. or with gen. of the possessor, the prep. is preferred: e. g. in domo Cæsaris, though even C. says domi Cæsaris: see HOMX): from h. to h., per domos; ostiatum (from door to door): to search aby's h., inquirere apud qm (g. t. C. Att. 1, 16, 12): to order aby's h. to be searched, immisiss (licitoribus ceterisque) publicis ministris angustam sedulo cuncta perustrari jubere (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25; cf. Petron. 98, 1): to search aby's h. for stolen goods, apud qm rem furtivam quærere (Just. Inst. 4, 1); furtum quærere in domo cs (Fest. p. 199, Doc.). (not The act of searching aby's h. was scrutinium (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25): to find the stolen goods in aby's h., rem furtivam in cs domo depredare: to set one's h. in order, omnes res diligentissime constituere (Hirt. B. Afr. 88).—sarcina colligere, antequam profisciscar e vitâ (= prepare for death, Varr. R. 1, inst.): to leave or quit a h., emigrare (e) domo (opp. immigrare in domum, to get into a new h.): to keep open h., cl cotidie sic cœna coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (aft. Np. Cim. 4, 3): property in h's, urbanum prædium (applying not only to property in towns, but to the possession of any build-

ings: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198). The affairs of the h. See 'DOMESTIC affairs.'

|| House and home, ædes (a residence).—fundus (an estate, land and h.).—domus et fundus, or domus et possessiones (a h. and estate or possession). To drive any one fm h. and home, exturbare qm e possessionibus, or bonis patriis, or laribus patriis, or fortunâ omnibus: to leave h. and home (in order to go into a foreign country), domum et propinquos relinquere (to leave one's home and relations): to fight for h. and home, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare: pro aris et focis pugnare (both of the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.).

The master, the mistress of a h., herus, hera (in respect of those under them); pater, mater familias or familie (in respect of the family): the people (servants) of the h., domestici, familia: back of the h., postica pars or posticæ partes ædium, domus postica (the building or buildings behind); avera domus pars (as opp. the front of the h.; the windows of wch look into the court): to creep out through the back of the h., domo posticâ clam egredi; per aversam domus partem furtim degressi: from my, our h., a me, a nobis (eply in Plant. and Ter.): to keep the h., domi or domo se tenere or retinere (g. it.); publico carere or se abstinere; in publicum non prodire (to show oneself seldom in public); domo non excedere or non egredi (not to stir from the h.); domo abdi (to hide oneself in one's h.): never to quit the h., domo pedem non efferre: to be in the h., see 'to be at home': to drive aby from one's h., qm domo expellere, extrudere, or ejicere; qm foras trudere.

To entertain in one's h., hospitio accipere or excipere qm; hospitio domum ad se recipere qm, hospitium ci præbere (as a guest); in domum suam recipere qm; tecto accipere or recipere qm; tectum præbere ci (g. it., to receive into one's h., under one's roof; accipere, more as a friend; excipere and recipere, as a protector, &c.); recipere, receptare qm or qm ad se (to receive to oneself, eply of those who conceal thieves, &c., hence called receptores): to be received into aby's house, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio cs uti.

HOUSE, v. || To place under shelter for protection, condere (e. g. frumentum).—contegere. Jn. condere et reponere (e. g. fructus); reponere contegereque (e. g. arma omnia, Cæs.).—In tecta contegere (e. g. troops, milites). || Receive under one's roof, tecto recipere qm (Cæs. B. G. 7, 66, 7).—recipere qm in tectum (Plant. Rud. 2, 7, 16).—hospitio qm excipere.—mœnibus tectisque accipere qm. tectis et ædibus recipere qm (these two of the inhabitants of a town harbouring soldiers, exiles, &c.).—stabulare (g. t. to place animals in a stall, Varr. R. R. 1, 21). To be housed, tectum subilise (of a person).—stabulari (post-Aug. of animals).—or the passives of the verbs above given. || INTRANS. To reside under aby's roof, habitare cum qo (also used impropr., as Milton, &c., use 'to house': e. g. hiems habitat in Alpibus jugis). See RESIDE.

HOUSEBREAKER, effractorius (Sen. Ep. 68).—effractor (Jct. Paul. Dig. 1, 15; Ulp. Dig. 47, 17, 1), or Crcl. qui domos perforingit or in domibus furta facit.

HOUSEBREAKING, effractura (Jct. Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2; Scæv. ib. 38, 2, 48). Or Crcl. with domum perforingere.

HOUSE-DOG, canis domesticus, or *canis tecti, ædium, &c., custos (as guard: custos, of dogs, V. 3, 406; Col. 7, 12).—catenarius canis (as chained up, Petron. Sat. 72, 7; Sen. de ira, 3, 37).

HOUSE-DOOR. See DOOR.

HOUSEHOLD, domus (e. g. domus tota te nostra salutât, &c.).—familia. See FAMILY. A well-conducted h. (morally), domus pudica (Q.). the whole h., universa domus: h. expenses, sumptus domesticus.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, panis cibarius or plebeius. HOUSEHOLD DOG, lar: h. g's, larecs.—(dii) penates (g's of the family).

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF. See FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLDER, pater familias (as father of the family).—ædium or ædificii dominus (as owner of a house).—qui domum habet.

HOUSEKEEPER, Householdier, vid. || Upper female servant, quæ res domesticas dispensat.—dispensatrix (late).

HOUSEKEEPING, *administratio or cura rei familiaris. Aby's h. is very expensive, domus est sumptuosa (Ter.): expenses of h., see 'DOMESTIC expenses.' Careful or economical h., diligencia domestica; *diligentia in re familiari tuendâ: to be economical in one's h., parce or frugaliter vivere.

HOUSELEEK, *sempervivum tectorum (Linn.).

HOUSELESS, qui domum non habet (*who does not possess a house*).—quem tectum nullum accipit (*ast. C. Att. 5, 16, 3; who finds no roof to shelter him*). To run up temporary buildings to receive the h. poor, subitaria sedificia exstruere, quae multitudinem inopem accipiant (*T. Ann. 15, 39*).

HOUSEMAID, ancilla (*g. l.*).—cubicularia (*chamber-maid; ac. ancilla or famula*).

HOUSE-RENT, merces habitationis. *What h. r. does he pay?* quanti habitat? *to pay a heavy h. r.*, magni habitat: *his h. r. is 30,000 asses*, triginta millibus (*sc. aeris*) habitat: *not to call upon ably for his h. r.*, ei annuum habitationem remittere, or annuum mercedem habitations donare.

HOUSE-ROOM, spatium (*g. l.*).—laxitas (*ample size, e. g.edium*). *Plenty of h. r.*, spatiosa et capax domus; *laxior domus* (*Vell. 2, 81*): *to have plenty of h. r.*, bene habitare (*g. l.*); *laxe (et magnifice) habitare: not to have h. r. enough*, anguste habitare or parum laxi habitare. *No house, however large, could furnish h. r. for such a multitude of slaves*, turba servorum quamvis magnam domum angustet (*Sen. Com. ad Helv. 11*: angustare, post-Aug.). *Not h. r. enough: a house in which there is not h. r. enough*, domus angusta (*C.*).

HOUSE-SPARROW, * passer domesticus.

HOUSE-TAX, tributum in singulas domos imposi-tum (*ast. Cas. B. C. 3, 32*).

HOUSE-TOP, sedium, domus, &c., culmen or sum-mum culmen (*L. 1, 34*).

HOUSE-WARNING. To give a h.-w., *initium in domum quam immigrandi epulis data (conā datā, &c.) auspiciari (*ast. initium in scenam proeundi auspiciari, Suet. Cal. 54*). conā et poculis magnis inauguratur qd sedium dominus (*ast. Appul. Met. 7, 191, where it is inaugur. dux latronum*).

HOUSEWIFE, mater familias (*as the mother*).—hera (*as mistress*).—quae res domesticae dispensat (*as managing the stores, &c.*). A good h., mulier frugi, attenta ad rem: *to be a good h.*, res domesticae or rem familiarem bene administrare; attentam esse ad rem: *to be a bad h.*, rem familiarem negligere.

HOUSEWIFERY, cura rerum domesticarum. See **HOUSEKEEPING**.

HOUSINGS. See **HOUSE-CLOTH**, **TRAPPINGS**.
HOVEL, tugurium or (*Appul*) tuguriolum (*poor cottage, covered with straw, &c.; any hut to protect agst wind and weather*).—cassa, dim. castilla (*Petron., Plin., Juv.; cottage*).—cassa repentina (*as hastily run up to protect fm the rain, &c.*)—gurgustum (*small and wretched dwelling, C.*).

HOVER, pendere, with or without alis (*to hang, i. e. in the air; but poetic in this sense; also with in aera; in auras*).—*aere librari (*to be balanced in the air*).—ale circumvolare (*to fly round: also impropr. mors atris circumvolat alis, H.*). || **IMPROPR.** (*e. g. of an army hovering over a country, &c.*) imminere or im-pendere (*ci rel.*).

HOW, 1) *As interrogative particle, quif* (*e. g. deum, nisi sempternum intelligere, qui posu-mus? C. In an indirect interrog. sentence only Plaut.*).—quomodo? (*in what way? by what means?*) 1. *Direct*: Mæcenas quomodo tecum? *H. and abol.*, ut tantum orator dare cogeretur. Quomodo? &c., 2. *Indi-rect*: hæc negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistolâ quidem narrare audeo. 3. *As an exclamation of sur-prixe*: quomodo se venditant Cæsari!—quemad-mōdum (*after what manner?*) 1. *Direct*: si non reli-quit, quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? *C. Rosc. Com. 18*. 2. *Indirect*: providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus; excogitare, quemadmodum, &c., C.; consilia inire, quemadmodum ab Gergoviâ discederet, Cæs.; cogita, quemadmodum fortuna nobiscum egerit, quemadmodum provincia se habeat; modus est, in quo quemadmodum ... factum sit, queritur; see *Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 7, 43, fn.*, who, however, restricts the mean-ing of quomodo too absolutely to the office of inquiring after the means and instruments of accomplishing athg).—quâ ratione. quibus rationibus (*by what methods, &c., indirect*; quif enim refert, quâ me ratione cogatis, h. you compel me, nec quibus rationibus superare pos-sent, sed quemadmodum uti victoriâ deberent, cogita-bant, Cæs.).—quo pacto (*enquires after the conditions and circumstances under which athg takes place; indirect. somehow or other, nescio quo pacto, C.*). *H. I h. say you?* (*implying surprise*), quid? quid ais?—h. are you? h. do you do? quomodo vales? ut vales? (*h. is your health?*)—quo loco sunt res tuæ? (*h. are your affairs?*)—quid agis? quid agis? (*τί πράττεις; h. goes it with you, &c.?*)—h. does the matter stand? quomodo res se habet?—h. does it happen that &c.? qui (tandem) fit,

ut &c. *H. now?* quid porro? quid vero? *H. so?* quid ita? qui dum? (*Plaut.*); qui vero (*Plaut.*); qui cedo (*Ter.*). *H. say you?* quid dicis? quid ais? *H. many?* quam multum (*quam multorum, &c.*) quot (*the former stronger*). *H. many are they?* h. many are there of them? quot sunt illi? (*h. many are they altogether?*); quot sunt illorum? (*h. many are there of those who are present?*) *H. few are there who &c.*? quotusquisque est, qui (with subj.)? *H. often*, quam sæpe. quoties. *H. big, &c.*, quantus: *h. old are you?* quot annos natus es? *H. much (or many) soever*, see * **HOWEVER** many, much? *H. much do you pay for your lodg-ings?* quanti habitas?—h. much does he charge for his lessons? quanti docet? [*On quanti, quanto, see Z. 444, 445.*] *H. long?* quam diu? *By h. much ... by so much, quanto ... tanto (with comparatives); also quo ... eo. H. far, see Fax.*

2) *As interjection*, quam with adverbs, adjectives, and intercs; quam multa; quam morosi; quam valde; quam cupimus laudari!—ut (*marking degree*). *H. well you did it!* quam bene fecisti!—h. afraid he is, lest &c. I ut timet, nē &c. I—h. he weighs all his words! ut omnia verba moderatur! (*So oft. a sem. with quic; quod quum facis, ut ego tuum amorem ... desidero!*) *C.* *H. I wish*, quam velim, quam or quantopere vellem (*imperf., if the wish cannot be realized*). *H. dissatisfied he was with himself!* ut sibi ipse displicebat!—*acc. only is often used. H. blind I was!* me cecum! (*e. g. qui hæc ante nos viderim? h. vain are the hopes of men!* o fallacem hominum spem! (*so, o fragilem fortunam!* o inanes nostras contentiones!)) *H. much (with comparatives)*, quanto (*e. g. quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si &c.*).

HOWBEIT. See **NEVERTHELESS**, **HOWEVER** (*encl.*).
HOWEVER, || *In what degree*, —cumque (*or* —cunque; appended. *H. great*, quantuscumque: *h. often*, quotiescumque).—quamvis (*how much; in h. high a degree you please; e. g. quamvis callide, quamvis audacter; quamvis multi, &c.*)—quamlibet (*in the same sense as quamvis, but mly t. quamlibet ante, O.; quamlibet infirmus, O.*). *H. much I wished it*, si maxime velim (*ast. a neg. sentence; e. g. extra quos [rancelli] egredi non possum, si &c.*). || *In what-ever way* (*as leaving it undecided wch way the thing really happened, will happen, &c.*), utcumque (*or* ut-cunque; *e. g. utcumque se ea res habuit; utcumque casura res est; utcumque ferent ea facta minores, F.*): *h. that may be, utcumque res est or erit*. || *Never-theless, &c.*, sed (but)—tamen (*yet, however*)—tamen nihilominus (*but nevertheless, but for all that*).

HOWITZER, * tormentum, quo pilas lapideæ et ferreæ mittuntur.

HOWL, v. ululare (*of the continued howling of dogs, wolves; also of persons, empty of rough uncivilized men; see Cas. B. G. 5, 37; L. 38, 17, 4; also, perhaps, of the howling of the wind, although not so found; fremitus would express rather the murmuring of it, see NOTIS on fremitus*).—ejulare (*to h. in a mournful manner; e. g. of the female mourners at funerals*).—plorare. lamentari (*to weep aloud, to lament, of persons, g. l.*): *to h. and lament*, ejulare atque lamentari.

HOWL, s. ululatus. ejulatus. ejulatio. ploratus. lamentatio (*see HOWL, v.; the words in -us denote the h. itself, those in -io the act of howling*). The h. of the mourning women at funerals, ejulatio funebria.

HOWLING. See **HOWL**, s.

HOWSOEVER. See **HOWEVER**.

HOY, naviculum. navicula. navigiolum. —cymba (*SYN. in SHIP*).

HUBBUB. See **TUMULT**.

HUCKLEBACKED, gibber.

HUCKLEBONE, coxa. coxendix.

HUCKSTER, coclo. arilator (*small retail dealer: the latter the older term according to Gell.*).—insolitor (*pedlar*).—propola (*who buys to sell again directly with a profit*).

HUCKSTER, v. coclonari (*Q. Decl. 12, 21; but the reading doubtful*).—mercaturam teneum facere (*to have a small business*).—cauponari (*with ref. to provisions*).

HUDDLE, v. || **TRANS.** confundere. permiscere (*to mix in confusion*).—conficere (*to crowd together things or persons; into athg, in qd; e. g. in arta tecta, L.*). Several huddled together, plures simul conferti (*L.*). Huddled, as it were, together, omnes...quasi permisti et confusi, or conjuncti inter se et implicati (*Cæs.; if entangled: things huddled together, rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus. To h. on one's clothes, * raptin sibi vestem or se veste induere; * nap-*

tim se amicare.—*raptim sibi et præpropere vestes in-
ficere (the last of clothes, togas, &c.). To h. up a matter
(improp.). rem, ut potro, expedire: to h. up a peace,
&c.—*pacem raptim (repente, subito) conficere, com-
ponere, &c. || INTRANS. To h. away, (plures) simul
confertos effundi (L.); or abripere se, with or without
subito, repente, &c. To h. off with whatever they could
snatch up at the moment, raptim quibus quisque po-
terat elatis exire (L. 1, 39).

HUDDLE, s. turba (of men or things; e.g. argumen-
torum, Q.). confertissima turba.—indigesta moles (of
things, O.). indigesta turba (Plin.; but indig. post-
Aug.).—*quasi permistus et confusus rerum cumulus
or *rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus
(e.g. legum, L. 3, 34).—incondivisa caterva (e.g. verbo-
rum, Gell.; but caterv. very rare of things).

HUE, || Colour, dye, vid. When hue is used of a
shade of colour with an adj. in -ish (as in 'of a greenish
hue'), inclinari or languescere in, with acc. of the h.;
e.g. color in aurum or in luteum inclinatus (Plin.);
color in luteum languescens (Plin. 27, 13, 109); but
there are also separate participles for some colours: of
a darkish h., nigricans: of a greenish h., viridans. Sta
sentire is used with acc.: white, with somewhat of a
violet h., candidus color violam sentiens; or exire or
desinere in with acc. (e.g. optimi carbunculi sunt ii,
quorum extremus igniculus in amethysti violam exit,
Plin.; fulgor amethysti in violam desinit: these last of
a slight h.). || Hue and cry, a Prop. To raise a h.
and cry nft. aby, clamare qm furem (H. Ep. 1, 16, 36).
b) Impropr. (us printed description of felons, &c.)
præmandata, orum (cf. C. Planc. 13, 31, Wunder, p.
106); libellus, quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera
or fugitivorum nomina continentur, Appul. Met. 6,
p. 176, 7. To put aby into the h. and c., præmandatis
qm requirere (C. l. c.); spargere libellos, quibus ca no-
men continetur et cetera (Appul. l. c.).

HUFF, s. || A sudden swell of anger or ar-
rogance, (quasi) tumor animi. To be upon the h.
(L'Esrange), est in tumore animi (C.); irâ efferi.
exandescere; iracundiâ exardescere.

HUFF, v. TRANS. || To puff up, inflare, sufflare
(to puff up; propr. and fig.).—inflare cs animum (e.g.
ad superbiam).—|| To scold insolently, increpare.
maledictis or probris increpare. || INTRANS. To
swell, intumescere (e.g. superbiâ). || To huff at
(= despise, reject, e.g. a doctrine; South, contumaci-
ter spernere (e.g. imperia).—qd totum ejicere (to reject;
e.g. rationem Cynicorum).—qd cl displicet, non pro-
batur, improbat.

HUFFER. See HECTOR, BULLY, BOASTER.

HUG, v. qm artus completi, qm amplexari.—qm
premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (†).—qm com-
plexu tenere (of a long continued embrace).—invadere
cs pectus amplexibus (violently, passionately; Petr.
91, 4).—qm completi also of wrestlers; cs corpus,
membra, &c., lacertis male addit (O.). || IMPROPR.
e.g. 'we hug deformities', qm qd delectat (e.g. vitia, H.).
To h. oneself, sibi placere; gloriari qâ re, de qâ re, or
(if the satisfaction is well-grounded) in qâ re.—se efferre.
—se jactare.

HUG, s. artus complexus, or complexus only (also in
a hostile sense).—complexus tenax († O.).

HUGE, immanis, vastus (denote magnitude on its
unfavorable, disagreeable side; vast, as exceeding the
usual size, colossal, with the access, notion of fat; im-
man, as reaching to the unnatural, monstrous, terrific;
canis vasti corporis is an immense fat hound; belua
immanis figurâ is a gigantic unnaturally big animal,
as the elephant; so imm. corporis magnitudo.—imman.
is also 'immense', of money, booty, &c., pecuniæ,
præda). Jn vastus et immanis (e.g. belua).—immen-
sus (lit., immeasurable; immense, of any real or fig.
extension, altitudo; sum of money, pecunia).—ingens
(usually or extraordinarily great, of any extension;
arbor; sum of money, pecunia; intellect, ingenium).
The derivation is 'in' not 'gen' r. of gigno; hence
it = ἀγορον, of things not born or produced, i. e. usually).
—insanus (mad; unreasonably great; e.g. pile of build-
ings, moles; mountains, montes). A h. mass, moles.
inmensum editus. A h. mass, moles.

HUGELY, immaniter (Gelt.).—immane (†; not præ-
Aug.; both usually not in the sense of mere mag-
nitude, but of terrific magnitude, manner, &c.).—in or
ad immensum (to an immense height, distance, &c., aft.
verbs implying motion or extension).—vehementer (vio-
lently).—egregie (very greatly; before and above other
things; with placere).—insignite or insigniter (signally;
e.g. improbus, &c.).—prorsus valde (e.g. hoc mihi
prorsus valde placet, C.).

HUGENESS, immanitas (with ref. either to the body
or the mind; in a bad sense).—vastitas (post-Aug. in
this sense, part... vastitate beluas, Col.; 205) vasti-
tudo, Gell.).—Sic moles (e.g. India perhibetur molibus
ferarum admirabilis, Col.).

HULK, alveus navis.—caverna navis (C., all the
interior space).

HULL, folliculus (of corn, leguminous plants, or
grapes).—valvulus (of leguminous plants).—tunica,
gyma (of corn; the cerealia generally). To have h's,
folliculis tegi. || Hulk, vid. To lie a-h., arma-
mentis spoliatum esse, exarmatum esse. fuis esse
armamentis et gubernaculo diffracto (cf. Svet. Aug.
17).

HUM, v. murmurare. murmur edere (of a murmuring
noise; of men or bees).—stridorem edere (of bees).—
bombum facere (of bees; the best word for 'hum').—
|| To h. a tune, *carmen (modos, &c.) secum murmu-
rare (sec. murmur., Plaut.; magia carminibus murmu-
rata, Appul.). carmen, cantica, &c., mecum ipse mo-
dulor (cf. Q. 2, 11, 5; al. melitor). || To impose on
(cant term), see IMPOSE (on), HOAX.

HUM, s. fremitus (g. t.).—murmur (the murmuring
h. of men and bees).—stridor (the hissing h. of bees).—
bomus (the deep humming of bees).

HUM | interf. hem!

HUMAN, humanus (in all the relations of the Eng.
word); by the gen. hominum (when = proper to men;
e.g., h. faults and errors, hominum vitia et errores).
—mortalis (in respect of the imperfection of men). Alth
exceeds all h. comprehension, qd humani ingenii modum
excedit: h. feeling, humanitas: to lay aside, renounce all
h. feeling, humanitatē omnem exuere; ab humanitate
desciscere; hominem ex homine exuere: to have com-
mitted some fault sm h. frailty, qâ culpâ humani erroris
teneri. || Human form, forma, species humana;
humana species et figura; humana species atque
forma: to have a h. form, humano visu esse (of a god,
as also the following expressions): to assume a h. form,
speciem humanam induere: in a h. form, humanâ
specie indutus; sub humanâ imagine (O. Met. 1, 213).
|| Human life, vita hominis or hominum; vita
humana. || Human race, genus humanum or homi-
num; gens humana: the whole h. race, universum
genus hominum; omnes or cuncti mortales. || Hu-
man sacrifice, hostia or victima humana: the bar-
barous custom of offering h. sacrifices, barbara consue-
tudo hominum immolandum: to offer h. sacrifices, pro
victimis homines immolare; homines immolare: to offer
a h. sacrifice, hominem immolare: to offer a h.
sacrifice to a god, ci deo humanâ hostiâ facere or litare
(Plin. 8, 22, 24; T. Germ. 9, in.).

HUMANE, misericors in qm or in qo (= in aby's
case).—misericors et mansuetus. See COMPASSIONATE.
|| Merciful to his beasts, *misericors in anima-
lia.

HUMANELY, misericordi animo.—mansuete. See
COMPASSIONATELY.

HUMANIST (= philologist; Scot.), grammaticus.
—*qui humanitatis studia profectur.

HUMANITY, || Human imperfection, con-
ditio humana or mortalis: such is h., hæc conditio hu-
mana ita fert; hæc ab homine non aliena sunt.—
|| Friendliness, kindness, humanitas, misericor-
dia (compassion).

HUMANIZE, ad humanitatem informare (C.).—
mansuefacere et excolere (qm, C.).—expolire qm homi-
nem reddere (C. homines). To h. mankind, a ferâ
agrestique vitâ ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque
deducere: by these institutions he humanized the minds
of men, whom habits of perpetual warfare had already
rendered barbarous and savage, quibus rebus institutis
ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit ani-
mos hominum, studiis bellandâ jam immanes ac feros.

HUMANLY, humano modo. humanitas (aft. the
manner of men); *ut solent homines.—*quemadmo-
dum homines loquuntur (according to human language,
notions, &c.).

HUMBLE, adj. submissus, demissus (lowly, meek,
modest, opp. elatus; therefore by no means as a censure;
see C. Off. 1, 26, 190; de Or. 2, 43, 183: thus C. couples
probi, demissis together; demissus, however, is indiffer-
ent).—modestus, verecundus (modest, vid.).—humilis
(low, mean-spirited).—supplex (entreating humbly);
humilis et supplex (e.g. oratio). In a h. manner, de-
misse; submisce; suppliciter: to be h., animo esse
submisso; nihil sibi sumere: to become h., animum
contrahere; se submittere: to behave in a h. manner,
submisce se gerere. (See HUMBLY.) To set this forth
in the humblest possible manner, hæc quam potest

demississime atque subjectissime exponere (*Cass.*): to beseech *aby* in no very *h. terms*, ci non nimis supplicare supplicare (*C.*).

HUMBLE, *v.* || To *humble* *aby*, cs spiritus reprimere (*the pride of aby*).—frangere *qm* or *cs* audaciam. comprimere *cs* audaciam (*aby's boldness*).—frangere *qm* et comprimere. To *h. oneself*, se demittere; se or animum submittere; submitte se gerere: se abjicere (*beneath one's dignity, too low*): to *h. oneself before aby*, se submittere *ci*, supplicare *ci*, supplicem esse *ci* (*with words*): to *h. oneself to atq.*, probati ad qd; se projicere qd (*e. g.* in muliebres fletus); descendere ad qd.

HUMBLE-BEE, *apis terrestris (*Linn.*).

HUMBLENESS, || *Humility*, *plad.* || *Lowness*, *vid.*

HUMBLY, humiliter (*my in a bad sense, implying meanness of spirit; e. g.* sentire, servire; ferre qd, opp. animose ferre).—humili animo (*in the same sense as humiliter*).—animo demisso atque humili.—demisso, submisso (*e. g.* scribere, loqui).—suppliciter.—subjecte (*as, with ref. to a superior*). To *behave h.*, submisso se gerere: to *beseech aby h.*, supplicibus verbis orare: very *h.*, multis verbis et supplicem orare: not very *h.*, non nimis submisso supplicare *ci*: to obey *h.*, modeste parere.

HUMBUG, *s.* gerre (*a worthless, despicable thing; see next quotation*).—lire (*= λῆπος, plad.*; mere or gross *h.*, gerre germane; *e. g.* tuis blanditiis mihi sunt quod dici solet *aby h.*, gerre germane, atque ædopol lire, lire, *plad.*). *Sis inepta, pl. adj.* (*fooly; e. g.* loqui); mendacia, orum (*lies*).—fraudes, fallacie (*deceitful tricks*).

HUMBUG, *v.* ludere *qm* jocose (*satis, C.*).—imponere *ci*. circumvenire or (*Com.*) circumducere *qm*. *ci* fucum facere. fraudem or fallaciam *ci* facere. onerare *qm* mendacia. *He has humbugged him*, verba illi dedit (*SYN. in DECEIVE* is also HOAX).

HUMDRUM, *adj.* iners. ignavus (*lazy*).—somnia culosus (*sleepy; also improper, of things; e. g.* senectus, *C.*).—iners et desidiosus (*lazy; e. g.* otium, *C.*). *A h. fellow*, homo somniculosus. homo tardus or segnia.

HUMECTATE. See TO MOISTEN.

HUMECTATION. See MOISTENING.

HUMID. See DAMP, MOIST (*emph. the latter*).

HUMIDITY, humor (*h. not humiditas*): *h. of the earth*, uligo. See MOISTURE.

HUMILIATION, castigatio (*inflicted by another*).—humilitas (*a lowering of oneself; C. Invent. 1, 56, 109*): *this he looked upon as a h.*, eā re in ordinem se cogi videbat.—*aby* animi demissio is 'dejection'.

HUMILITY, animus submissus or demissus (*opp. animus elatus*).—modestia. verecundia (*modesty, q. v.*).—humilitas (*lowering behaviour; C. Invent. 1, 56, 109*). *aby* as a virtue, in the Christian sense, first in *Lact.*: to show *h.*, submisso se gerere: *with h.*, submisso; modeste.

HUMORIST, || *In a bad sense*, homo difficilis or morosus, or difficilis et morosus (*ill-tempered*).—homo stultus et inæqualis (*Sen.; fanciful*). || *In a good sense*. Who has a playful fancy in speaking or writing, qui ingenio est hilari et ad jocandum promptus. jocular (*C.*).—homo lepidus, festivus (*full of cheerful humour; the latter with ref. to clever, intellectual wit*).

HUMOROUS, lepidus. festivus.—jocosus (*these three of persons or things*).—ad jocandum promptus (*see Jocosus*). *In a certain h. publication*, in joculari quodam libello (*Q.*). *A h. turn of mind*, animus hilaris et promptus ad jocandum. ingenium hilare et lepidum.

HUMOROUSLY, jocose.—lepidè. festive.

HUMOROUSNESS. See HUMOUR.

HUMOUR, *s.* || *Disposition, temper, ingenium, natura* (*natural disposition*).—animi affectio (*state of mind*).—libido (*h.*; i. e. ungooverned desires and wishes with which one acts towards aby, desires atq., &c.).—studia, orum (*g. t.*, the inclinations of aby).—hilaritas (*cheerfulness, good h.*, as a quality; both of a person and of a writing; see *C. Acad. 1, 2, 8, Goerenz, p. 15*).—lepos, festivitas (*good h.*; the former, so far as it shows itself gen. in one's whole disposition; the latter, as it appears in striking wit, both as the property of a person, and of a writing). *Good h.*, hilaritas; alacritas: *ill-h.*, animus irritatus (*excess state of mind*): *in different h.'s*, in variis voluptatibus: to be in a good *h.*, bene affectum esse; hilare esse: in a bad *h.*, male affectum esse; morosum esse: to be in such a *h.*, thale &c., ita animo affectum esse, ut &c.: *waggish h.*, cavillation (*C. de Or. 2, 54, 218*; opp. dicacitas, biting, hurting wit): *cheerful h. in jesting*, lepos in jocando. *Lalius* (459)

possessed much good *h.*, in Lalius multa hilaritas erat: according to the *h.* he happens to be in, utcumque præsens movet affectio (*Curt. 7, 1, 24*): to comply with or yield to the *h.'s* of another person; see TO HUMOUR. [Less poignant species of wit, festivitas, lepos, facetiæ (*SYN. in WIT*).] || (*Culaneous*) Eruption, *vid.*

HUMOUR, *v.* cs studiis obsequi. *ci* or *cs* voluntati morem gerere. *ci* morigerari (*q. t.*; to comply with *aby's wishes or h.'s*).—libidini non adversari (*in a single case; see Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3*).—indulgere *ci* (*to indulge, treat indulgently*): to *h. aby in every thing*, *ci* in omnibus rebus obsequi (*C.*); *ci* se dare; ad *cs* arbitrium (or ad *cs* voluntatem) se fingere, se accommodare; or (*still stronger*) totum se fingere et accommodare ad *cs* arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad *cs* nutum et voluntatem convertere: *aby was humoured*, gestus est *ci* mos.

HUMOURSOME, difficilis. naturā difficili.—morosus. *Jv. difficilis et morosus*. (*for each Gell. 18, 17, in. says naturā intractabilior et morosior*).—*Sis stomachicus* (*passionate*).—tristis (*gloomy, sour; showing ill-temper by his looks*).

HUMP, gibber (*aby gibba only in Suet. Dom. 23, and gibbus Juvén. 8, 109; 10, 294 and 303*).—dorsum (*the back itself as the part raised*).

HUMP-BACKED, gibber (*aby gibbus only in sense of 'convex; opp. concvūs, Gell., &c.*; gibbosus only Orbili. ap. Suet. Gramm. [where Suet. himself immediately after says gibber], and Gaj. Dig. 22, 1, 3, where gibbosus is a false reading; gibberus not Lat.).

HUNDRED, || *A hundred*, centum (*distributive, centeni*). *The number of 100, centuria*.—numerus centenarius (*as number*).—|| *Space of 100 years, centum anni*; centum annorum spatium.—sæculum (*a 'generation' = according to Etrusc. and Rom. computation, 100 years*): a 100 times, centies: weighing a 100, centenarius (*e. g.* pondus, containing a 100 pounds; also centum libras pondo, sc. valens): a 100 thousand, centum millia; *aby* centies mille, poet. *A 100 years old, centenarius: to make peace for a 100 years, indutias in centum annos facere*. || *A division of the Roman people, centuria: by h.'s, centuriatum: to divide into h.'s, centuriare: division into h.'s, centuriatus*.

HUNDRED-FOLD, centuplicatus (*increased a 100 times; centuplex, hundred-fold, e. g.* murus, *Plaut. fructus, Prudent.*).—centuplus (*a 100 times as much; Vulg. Evang. Luc. 8, 8*). *Adv. centuplato; centuplum; cum centesimo: to be sold at a h.-f., centuplicato venire: to bear a h.-f., cum centesimo redire (of seed, aft. Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1)*.—efficere, efferre cum centesimo (*of land*): the earth bears a h.-f., cum centesimā fruge agricolis fenus reddit terra: the fields bear wheat a h.-f., campi cum centesimo fundunt triticum.

HUNDREDTH, centesimus. Every *h.*, centesimus quisque: for the *h. time*, centesimum.

HUNGER, fames.—inedia (*abstinence fm food*).—esuries (*rare; Col. in C. Fam. 8, 1; esurilio, also rare*). To feel *h.*, esurire: to be suffering fm *h.*, fame laborare: to be dying of *h.*; to be tormented by *h.*, fame premi or urgi or uri: to be dying of *h.*, fame enecari: to die of *h.* (*lit.*), fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici: to appease one's *h.*, famem explere or expellere (*propulare, poet.*): to be dying of *h.* (*fig.*), fame enecari. (*Prov.*) *H. is the best sauce, cibi condimentum fames est* (*C.*).—malum panem tenerum tibi et alligineum fames reddet (*Sen. Ep. 123, 2*).

HUNGER-BITTEN, fame confectus, fame enectus.

HUNGRIPLY, esurienter (*late, Appul.*).

HUNGRY, esuriens (*also fig. = desirous of*).—edundi appetens (*having a desire to eat*).—fame laborans or pressus (*suffering fm want of food*).—jejunus (*still fasting*). To be or feel hungry, esurire. cibi appetentem esse.—fame laborare, premi (*to be suffering fm hunger*). *Augustus used to eat before the usual dinner-time, whenever and wherever he felt h.*, Octavianus vescebatur et ante cenam quocunque tempore et loco, quo stomachus desiderasset. || IMPROPR. *A h. soil*, solum exile et macrum (*C.*). *agrie macrior* (*Varr.*) or macerrimus (*Col.*).

HUNKS, homo tenax.—homo sordidus (*mean*).

HUNT, *s.* See HUNTING and (*impr.*) SEARCH. HUNT, *v.* venari. To *h. through a country or place*, venando peragere *qm* locum: to be *a hunting*, in venatione esse: *venari: to go a-hunting*, venatum ire: to be fond of hunting, multum esse in venationibus; venandi studiosum esse. *The right of hunting*, jus venationis or venandi. *Hunting party*, qui comitantur

qm venantem (*Cur.*). To go a hunting with *aby*, venantem comitari. || **IMPROPR.** To hunt (*i. e.*, strive after *athg*), venari qd (*e. g.* laudem); sectari qd (*e. g.* predam); consectari qd (*propr.* and *impropr.*, *e. g.* voluptatem); persequi qm or qd (*propr.*, to pursue; and *fig.*, to strive zealously after *athg*); insectari qm or qd (*propr.*, to pursue); insistere sequi qm or qd (*propr.*; to pursue incessantly, *e. g.* navem). To *h.* after prey, sectari predam: to *h.* after enjoyment, voluptates sectari or persequi: to *h.* after a shadow (*fig.*), umbram persequi, non rem.

HUNTER, i. e., horse for hunting, equus venaticus (*aff. Stat. Theb. 9, 885, where the poet. equus venator*).

HUNTING, venatio. venatus, ūs (*propr. and fig.: the former as action*).—venandi studium, venandi voluptas (*love for it; the latter of the pleasure conferred by h.*, Q. 12, 1, 5). Belonging or relating to *h.*, venaticus, venatorius. To be fond of *h.*, venandi studiosum esse; *venandi studio teneri; multum esse in venationibus; to go *a-h.* with *aby*, venantem comitari. To live by *h.*, venando alii. To go *a-h.*, venatum ire: to have gone *a-h.*, in venatione esse; venari: to send *aby* out *a-h.* (to get rid of him), qm venatum ablegare.

HUNTING-BOX, domus, quae est venantium receptaculum (*see Curt. 8, 1, 12*). **venatica villa** venatica would not be good Lat.

HUNTING-HORN, *cornu venatorium.

HUNTRESS, venatrix.

HUNTSMAN, Hunter, vid. || *The servant who manages the chase, subseors (as far as he lies on the watch for game)*.—quem venatus alit (*as living by hunting as a profession*).—salutarius (*g. i. for forester*).—qui rei venatoriae praest, or *qui ci est a rei venatoriæ or a venationibus.

HURDLE, crates. H's on wch figs, grapes, &c., were dried, crates ficariae; for sheep, crates pastuales.

HURDY-GURDY, prps sambuca, as being thought a poor instrument fm its sharp tones, is the best name of a Roman instrument as a substitute.

HURL, jacere (*g. i., to throw*).—conjicere (*stronger than jacere; implying either numbers, or rapidly, force; asply with tela, pila, &c. in hostes; also of hurling persons into prison, &c.*);—jactare (*frequentative*).—jaculari (*to dart violently fm the hand swung round*). To *h.* stones, lapides jacere; at *aby*, lapides mittere or conjicere in qm; lapidibus petere or prosequi qm; *athg* at *aby's* head, in caput ca qd jaculari: to *h.* lightning, fulmina jaculari; fulminare: to *h.* rocks upon persons, saxa ingerere in qos (*e. g.* in subeuntes): to *h.* oneself into *athg*, se conjicere in qd (*propr.* or *impropr.*, *e. g.* in malum). **hurlare**, vibrare, torquere or contorquere *est poet. for jaculari*.

HURLEY-BURLEY. See TUMULT.

HURRICANE, tempestas fœda, ingens, procella. || **turbo** is "whirlwind" and typhon, "waterspout."

HURRY, v. || TRANS. festinanter or praepræpere or raptim et praepræpere or nimis festinantem facere qd, agere qd.—præcipitare qd (*to hasten if too much; do it too soon; e. g.* vindemiam, Col.); also raptim præcipitare qd (*e. g.* consilia, L. 31, 32). **For the terms that imply less blame, see To HASTEN, TRANS.** Your successor cannot possibly *h.* his departure, so as *fig.*, successor tuus non potest ita maturare ullo modo, ut &c. || To *h. aby* away, qm agere or præcipitem or transversum (S.) agere (*into a crime, &c.*), in facinus; transv. agere, in a bad sense; qm transversum ferre (Q.); agitare qm (C.); qm rapere, abripere: to be hurried away by *athg*, agitari qd re; qd re transversum ferri or agitari, rapti qd re. To *h. aby* into, agere qm, or transversum or præcipitem agere qm in qd.—rapere qm in qd (*e. g.* opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, C.). || **INTRANS.** festinare; JN. festinare et praepræpere, or praepræpere et festinare.—in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates (*to be in too great a h.*); praepræpere festinare (L. 37, 23); in *athg*, festinantius or praepræpere agere qd; festinationem or celeritatem adhibere. To *h.* to *aby*, citato studio cursuque venire: to a place, citato cursu locum petere; cursu affuso ad locum ferri (*cf. L. 7, 15*). See To HASTEN, intrans.

HURRY, s. nimia or praepræperata festinatio, or festinatio only (*e. g.* festinatio est improvida et cæca).—praepræperata celeritas (L. 31, 41, where, however, it is not in a bad sense). To be in a *h.*, see To HURRY (intrans.): to do *athg* in a *h.*, nimis festinanter or praepræpere agere or facere qd: to do every thing in a *h.*, omnia raptim agere. Never be in a *h.*, festina lente (Prov.). See HASTE, s.

HURT, s. See DAMAGE, DETRIMENT.

HURT, v. || Injure, damage, nocere (*g. i.*). ci rei damno or detrimentum esse. ci or ci rei detrimentum afferre, inferre, or importare. qm detrimentum afferre, damnum inferre (SYN. in INJURE). To hurt *aby's* reputation or credit, auctoritatem ca minuire; gloriæ ca obtrahere. || To inflict pain, dolorem facere or efficere (*to cause bodily pain; of things*): to *h. aby* (of persons), dolorem ci facere or efficere (*bodily or mental*).—ægre facere ci (*to vex, annoy him*): to *h.* oneself, corpus lædere (*one's body*).—ægre sibi facere (*draw some vexation on oneself*). I am hurt at *athg*, doleo qd or qd re or de qd re. dolorem mihi affert qd (*athg* pains me mentally). pungit or mordet me qd; me or animum fodicat qd (*athg* cuts me to the heart, &c., vexes me extremely): I am hurt to think that, hoc mihi dolet quod, or with *infin.* I am hurt if *fig.*, doleo (et acerbe fero) si; vehementer doleo, si &c.: I was hurt when I saw *fig.*, dolebam, quum viderem.

HURTFUL, nocens. qui nocet. noxius. nociturus.—alienus ci rei (*not suiting its nature*).—inutilis (ci rei, not profitable; hence unprofitable to; *e. g.*, an example, exemplum): very *h.*, perniciosus, exitiosus (ruinous). To be *h.*, nocere; nocentem or nociturum esse; ci rei alienum esse; contra qd esse. H. things, ea quæ nocitura videantur (RES NOXIOSA, post-Aug. Sen.).

HURTFULLY, nocenter (Col., Col.).—perniciose, pestifere.—iniquæ male. **hurtle** extitit and extiose, very late (Aug.).

HURTLLESS. See HARMLESS.

HURTLESSLY. See HARMLESSLY.

HUSBAND, s. maritus (opp. coelebs). conjux. vir. A newly-married *h.*, novus maritus (Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36): a *h.* too much devoted to his wife, maritus nimis uxorio: a woman who has two *h.'s*, quæ apud duos nupta est: a woman who has already had several *h.'s*, mulier multarum nuptiarum.

HUSBAND, v. || To use with frugality, diligenter or parce administrare qd (*e. g.* rem familiarem).—parcere (*g. i., to spare*). He *h.'s* his time very carefully, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 5, 12): to *h.* one's property, rei familiaris diligentius esse (Sext. Gram. 23): to *h.* the corn, frumentum parce et paulatim metiri (Cæsar). || To *h.* *fig.*, vid.

HUSBANDMAN, agricola, agricultor, rusticus. See FARMER.

HUSBANDRY, v. || Agriculture, vid. || Frugality, economy, vid.

HUSH! st! (Plaut. C.)—quin taces!—tace modo (*of course, to one person*).—st! or st! tace! or st! st! tace!—silite et tace! (*be still and hold your tongues; addressed to two or more*).

HUSH, v. || To reduce to silence, cs linguam retundere (*to silence one who has been complaining loudly: cf. L. 35, 31, extr.*);—comprimere (*g. i., to suppress, restrain, &c.*, qm, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81, &c.; the voice of conscience, conscientiam, C. Fin. 2, 17, in.); also comprimere linguam ci (Plaut.). || To *hush up* *athg*, extinguere rumore de qd re. de qd re silere. *Athg* is hushed up, de qd re siletur (*e. g.* de jurgio, Plaut.). || To appease, allay, vid.

HUSK, s. folliculus (Plin.); gluma (Varr., *emph* the *h.* of corn).

HUSK, v. *grana folliculis eximere—granorum spoliaré folliculos (*cf. Petron. 135, 5*). See To SKELL.

HUSKY, asper (rough).—raucus (*hoarse*).—subraucus (*hoarsish*).—siccus (*dry; e. g.* cough, tussis, Cels.).

HUSSAR, *Husarus. *eques Hungaricus levis armatus (*in the original sense of the word*).

HUSSITES, *Hussite. *qui Hussum sequuntur.

*Huss sectatores.

HUSTINGS, prps comitum (*propr. with ref. to Rom. elections, but also of other places of election: cf. Np. Ages. 4, 2*);—or suggestus, suggestum (*as g. i. for elevated places fm wch speeches, &c., were delivered: comitialis or comitiale might be added by way of distinction*).

HUSTLE, premere or premere urgueque—proturbare (*to thrust forwards*).

HUT, casa (*a h. so far as it contains its inhabitant with his goods: a small, poor house*).—tugurium (*a h. so far as it protects against wind and rain; according to Voss. V. Ecl. 1, 68, a shed, the roof of which, made of straw, reeds, bushes, or soda, without any wall, reached to the ground, such as herdsmen and shepherds had in the open country*).—mapale (*of wch only the plur. mapalia occurs, the small h. of the African nomades, wch they carried about with them on waggons; a Puntia*

word).—umbraculum (an arbour, bower).—officina (a workshop).

HUTCH, || Corn-chess, cumera frumenti (with the ancients, of wicker-work, H.). || Rabbit-hutch, do-illum, ubi habes conclusus cuniculos (ast. dolia ubi habent conclusos gires, Farr. R. R. 3, 12).

HUZZA! (interj.) evoe! eo! io!

HUZZA, s. clamor et gaudium (T.).—clamor lætus (V.). To receive *aby* with loud h's, *clamore et gaudio or clamore læto qm exipere.

HUZZA, v. See 'to receive with HUZAS.'

HYACINTH, hyacinthus (Linn.). The ancients used this word to denote another flower.

HYÆNA, hyæna.—*canis hyæna (Linn.).

HYÆNA, SPOTTED, *canis crocata, *hyæna crocata (Linn.). *hyæna capensis (Desm.).

HYDRA, hydra.

HYDRAULIC, hydraulicus (as t. t., though the word properly relates to water-organs).—aqualius (relating to water; e. g. rota, vas). H. machines, machine hydraulice (as t. t.) or *machine aqualie.

HYDRAULICS, *hydraulica (t. t.).

HYDROGRAPHER, *hydrographus.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, *hydrographicus.

HYDROGRAPHY, *hydrographia.

HYDROMANCY, hydromantia (Plin. 37, 11, 32).

HYDROMEL, hydromelli (Plin.; Pallad.).

HYDROPHOBIA, hydrophobia (Cæli. Aurel.; in Cels. in Gk. characters); formidatio aque († O.).

HYDROPHOBIC, hydrophobicus.

HYDROSTATICS, hydrostatica (t. t.).

HYGROMETER, *hygrometrum (t. t.).

HYMEN, Hymen (J or Y); Hymæneus.

HYMENEAL, Hymeneus. A h. song, hymen. hymæneus. See NUPTIAL.

HYMN, v. cantu et laudes prosequi (ast. C. Legg. 2, 24).

HYMN, s. hymnus (Lucii., Prudent.).

HYMN-BOOK, *liber carminum, quo Deo dicuntur (see Plin. Ep. 10, 96 [97], 7).

HYOSCYAMUS, hyoscyamus (henbane).

HYP, v. See TO DEPRESS.

HYPALLAGE, hypallagè (Sers. Æn. 3, 57).

HYPERBATON, hyperbaton (G.).

HYPERBOLE, hyperbôle or hyperbola (ὑπερβολή in Gk. characters in C.; in Lat. characters in Q., who explains it by decens veri superjectio).—augendi minuendive causæ veritatis superlatio et tractio, or superlatio only (C. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 53, in., where it is defined; superlatio est oratio superans veritatem alicujus augendi minuendive causâ). To use an h., qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (C. Top. 10, extr.). See EXAGGERATION.

HYPERBOLICAL, veritatem excedens or egrediens. superans veritatem. ^Q hyperboleus (Virg.) = acutissimus, of tones.

HYPERBOLICALLY, by Crcl. To speak h. of athg, supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (C. Or. 40, 139); [hyperbolice, late, Hieron.]—*sic profuse may do* (e. g. qm laudare).

HYPERBOLIZE, superare veritatem. qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (C.); in speaking of athg, supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (C.). See TO EXAGGERATE.

HYPERBOREAN, hyperboræus (†).

HYPERCRITIC, Aristarchus (= severe critic, Farr. L. L. 3, 34, 119)—judeus iniquus or inimicus (frr. hostile feeling).—*non sine molestiâ diligens censor.—tetricus et asper censor (Mart.).

HYPERCRITICISM, nimia contra qm or qd calumnia (cf. Q. 10, 1, 15).—*non sine molestiâ diligens or subtile judicium.

HYPHEN, *hyphen (Gramm.).

HYPOCHONDRIA, *malum hypochondriacum.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. To be h., *malo hypochondriaco laborare.

HYPOCRISY, simulatio (the pretending what is not).—dissimulatio (the concealing what is). Jn. simulatio et dissimulatio (as C. Off. 3, 15, init.).—ficti simulatiqve vultus (hypocritical face).—species factæ simulationis (h. wearing the mask of religion, C. Cines. 26, end).—pietas erga Deum ficta or simulata. amor factus or simulatus. amicitia ficta or simulata (according as the hypocrite pretends piety, love, or friendship). Without h., haud simulate; ex animo.

HYPOCRITE, simulator. dissimulator [Syn. in HYPOCRISY].—adulator (flatterer). To be a h., simulare et dissimulare; speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (ast. T. Agr. 43) : to play the h., simulare. dissimulare (461)

(according to the different meaning of those words).—simulatore or dissimulatore esse. ^Q Not hypocrita (= the actor who accompanied another with dancing, action, &c.).

HYPOCRITICAL, fictus (of men and things).—simulatus (of things only). Jn. fictus et simulatus. H. looks, fecti et simulati vultus : to deceive *aby* by a h. pretence of friendship, per simulationem amicitie qm fallere (ast. C. ad Quir. p. red. 9, 21). I am glad to see you at last stripped of those h. pretences of yours, libenter te aliquando evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatumqve perspicio (C.).

HYPOCRITICALLY, fecte.—simulate. Not h., haud simulate. ex animo.

HYPOTHESIS, || Condition, conditio. || Supposition: supposed opinion, ground, &c., opinio (one's opinion, whether well-founded or not).—sententia (opinion declared).—conjectura (conjecture). H's, rationes, quæ ex conjecturâ pendent, quæ disputationibus huc illuc trahuntur (C. Acad. 2, 36, 116). Untenable h's, sententiæ fuitiles commenticiaque : to form h's, conjectare; about athg, de re : to rest on an h., conjecturâ niti : resting on h's, opinabilis : full of h's, opinosus.

HYPOTHETICAL, || Resting on a supposition, opinabilis. conjecturâ nitens. || Conditional, conditionalis (clogged with a condition; a judicial term, post-Aug.).—conjuncte elatus (opp. simpliciter elatus, categorica).—^Q hypotheticus very late. [See CONDITIONAL.]

HYPOTHETICALLY, conjuncte (conditionally, opp. simpliciter, categorica); e. g. conjuncte qd effere et adungere alia. cum adjunctione.—cum exceptione (with a reserve; a condition).

HYSSOP, hyssôpum. *hyssopus officinalis (Linn.).

HYSTERICAL, hystericus (Mart.).

HYSTERICAL PASSION, suffocatio mulierum, strangulatio vulvæ. *malum hystericum.

I.

IAMBIC, iambicus (e. g. pes, versus, Dion.).—iambus (e. g. trimetri, H.).

IAMBUS, iambus.

IBEX, ibex (Plin.).—*capra ibex (Linn.).

IBIS, ibis (gen. is or idis).

ICE, glacies. Thick ice, glacies durata et alte concreta : to turn to i., congelari or congelari; congelascere; (frigidibus) durescere (see TO FREEZE). To break or cut through i., dolabris glaciem perfringere : cold as ice, glacialis; gelidus : to be cold as ice (fig. of persons), totum frigare (Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 5) : to make athg as cold as i., ad nivalem rigorem perducere (Macrob., of water) : a field of i., planities glaciata. || Iced drink, potio nivata (Sen.); aqua nivata (iced water).—*sorbitio nivata (our ice). || Ice-house, vid. ICEBERG, *glaciata aque moles.

ICE-HOUSE, *cella ad conservandas glaciæ moles facta.

ICICLE, stilia.—glacies pendens († O.).

ICONOCLAST, qui simulacra evertit or concidit.

ICY, glaciatus.—gelidus (icy-cold).—adapertus gelu (frost), of seasons, hiems, O.

IDEA, || Notio n. intelligentia (the knowledge of athg).—notio (the notion one forms of athg).—opinio, suspicio (the opinion one holds or conjecture one forms about athg).—cogitatio (the thought)—sententia (the opinion one firmly holds and expresses when there is occasion). Sis quod fingimus.—forma or species menti objectæ (as conceived by the mind). The t. of the divinity or of God, Dei opinio, suspicio (e. C. N. D. 1, 12, init. and 23, init.).—also informatio Dei (C. N. D. 1, 17, 45). An innate i., notio in animis informata. notio animis impressa, &c. [See 'innate NOTION'.] The innate i. of a God, informatio Dei animo anteapecta : a general i., intelligentia or notio communis. To form an i. of athg, qd animo (or mente) formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; cs rei notionem mente fingere; informare in animo cs rei notionem; notionem cs rei animo concipere; qd cogitatione or cogitatione et mente complecti : to form an obscure or faint i. of athg, intelligentias adumbratas concipere animo menteque : to have an i. of athg, habere cogitationem de re : to realize an i. in athg or *aby*, effigiem expressam reddere in qâ re or in qo : to exist in i., fingi (C.) : to be different in i., but identical in fact, cogitatione differre,

re quidem copulata esse. || *In philosophy, in the Platonic sense, idéa (idéa, in post-Aug. prose).*—species (hanc illi idéam appellabant—nos recte speciem possumus dicere. C.)—eorum, quæ naturâ sunt, exemplar æternum. exemplar rerum (*both Sen.*). To consider things in their i., a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis abducere; mentem ab oculis vocare; animum ad se ipsum advocare. || *Association of ideas?* Hand thinks that *associatio idearum must be allowed as term techn. || *Ideal perfection of athg.* See IDEAL, subst. To form to oneself an i. of athg, singulare quandam summam perfectionis imaginem animo et cogitatione concipere; absolutiōis imaginem sibi perficere; singulare quandam summam perfectionis speciem animo et mente informare: to have or conceive an i. of athg, comprehensam animo quandam formam habere; of athg, cs in mente inaldet species cs rei: to try to realize one's i., ad speciei similitudinem artem dirigere.

IDEAL, s. effigies (e. g. justî imperii, C.)—forma (e. g. formam optimi exponere, C.)—species et forma (e. g. excellentis eloquentiæ speciem et formam adumbrare, C.)—imago quædam concepta animo (e. g. perfecti oratoris, ex nullâ parte cessantis, Q.)—specimen (C. Tusc. 1, 14, 32; 5, 19, 95).—undique expleta et perfecta cs rei forma (v. C. de Fin. 2, 15, extr.; or 2, extr.)—ea species, quæ semper est eadem (Sen.)—species, quam cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (C.)—species. forma et notio (e. g. boni viri, C.)—exemplar. exemplar et forma. simulacrum. cogitata species. species eximia quædam.—quod cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur.—*singularis quædam summæ perfectionis species animo informata. *singularis quædam summæ perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta. The 'ideal' of athg may also often be expressed by the adj. optimus, summus, perfectissimus, pulcherrimus. *perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus. The i. of a state, civitas optima et perfectissima, or *imago civitatis, quam cogitatione tantum et mente complecti, nullo autem modo in vitam hominum introducere possumus; exemplar rei publicæ et forma: the i. of eloquence, optima species et quasi figura dicendi (C.); eloquentiæ excellentis species et forma: my i. of eloquence, ea, quam sentio, eloquentia (C. Or. 6, 23): to strive after the i., *summam aliquam perfecti speciem sequi: to describe the i. of a great orator, summum oratorem fingere: to describe in Cyrus the i. of a good ruler, Cyrum ad effigiem justî imperii scribere: Demosthenes, the i. of a great orator, Demosthenes ille, normæ oratoris et regula.

IDEAL, adj. animo comprehensus non sensibus (C.). Often by optimus, summus, perfectissimus—perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus—pulcherrimus.—quo nihil præstantius cogitari or fingi potest (= as perfect as can be conceived) or by Crcl. with ad cogitationem tantummodo valere (C.) non sensu, sed mente cerni (C.). quod cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (oft. C.); i. e., too perfect to have been ever realized. Ideal beauty, pulchritudo, quæ est supra veram, decor, qui est supra verum (as abstract notion). In i. beauty, mulier, cujus formæ decor additus est supra verum (Q.). mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior. I. wisdom, sapientia, quam adhuc mortalis nemo est consecutus. That i. notion of athg, illa umbra, quod vocant qd (e. g. quod vocant honestum non tam solido quam splendido nomine; of an unreal notion): the i. perfection at which I aim, id quod volumus (C. Or. 6, 22).

IDEALISM. *idealismus, qui dicitur.—eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit, in visis nihil extrinsecus menti obijci, sed quæ objecta putantur visa, ea solâ cogitatione contineri. *eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit nihil esse in rebus Verum, præter formas, quæ animo tenentur (Igen.).

IDEALIST. *philosophus, qui statuit præter rerum notiones menti impressas nihil usquam esse; or, *qui negat esse extra animum solidi quiddam, concreti, expressi, eminentis (Igen.).

IDENTICAL, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet. quod idem intelligi potest (all rather = 'synonymous'; or 'allied in meaning'; than i. in meaning).—unus atque idem (one and the same)—idem (the same)—idem et par.—Crcl. with nihil omnino interesse (C.).—ipse (the thing itself).—idem declarat or significans (i. in meaning).—nihil aliud, nisi cui una est subjecta notio (i. in meaning): i. with athg, idem atque illud: things that are absolutely i., res non solum similes, sed ita absolute et perfecte pares, ut nihil intersit (C.).

IDENTIFICATION, Crcl.

IDENTIFY, || To ascertain or prove to be the same, agnoscere (to perceive an object to be the

same as one we have been acquainted with before).—suum esse declarare, dicere, or confirmare (to say that it is one's own property; as in 'to i. stolen goods').—|| To make or consider the same, qd ci rei in sequo ponere or par facere. exæquare (to equalize; absol. or qd cum qd re).—discrimen tollere or removere (to remove all distinction, with gen. rerum, &c.).—negare quiddam interesse (qd a qd re).

IDENTITY, *eadem vis or ratio. *nullum omnino discrimen. Personal i., Crcl. with idem sum, qui fui.

IDIOM, proprietates.—idiōma, ktis (Gramm. i. i. Charis.). The i's of the Latin language, *quæ Latine linguae propria sunt. || IDIOM = language spoken any where (as in 'the Bavarian i.'). lingua or sermo must be used, or genus linguae (Q.), dialectus (Suet.).—*quod cs linguae proprium est. In post-Aug. prose, idiotismus denoted the vulgar dialect with all its peculiarities, Sen.

IDIOMATIC, *cs linguae proprius.—vernaculus or antiquus et vernaculus (what smacks of the true old national idiom, C.). An i. raciness of style, nescio qui sapor vernaculus (C.); also by vere with adj. of country, as vere Atticus (Q.). Latinus, Anglicanus.

IDIOMATICALLY, *propria verbis. Often by the ad. denoting the language of the country; e. g. Latine loqui (in correct Latin, C.).

IDIOSYNCRASY, *propria cs hominis natura or indoles. *peculiaris quædam animi temperatio. *peculiaris quædam sentiendi iudicandique ratio.

IDIOT, exors (of weak understanding, without the power of weighing or examining).—qui suæ mentis non est. mentis suæ non compos (not in possession of reason).—fatuus (idiotlike; stronger than stultus). Who is such as i. as to be agitated by these things? quis tam est exors, quem ista moveant? Nobody but an absolute i. is blind to barefaced flattery, aperte adulantes nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est exors (C.): unless they are absolute i.'s, nisi plane sint fatui (C.).

IDIOTIC, fatuus.—mente captus.

IDIOTISM, See IDIOM.

IDLE, (1) Lax y, &c., ignavus, piger, socors, segnis. Iners, deses. [SYN. under IDLENESS.] I. in doing athg, piger ad qd faciendum i. i. at athg, piger ad qd.—(2) Unoccupied, otiosus, vacuum labore or negotiis, vacuus, deses. [SYN. in UNOCCUPIED.] I. time, otium, tempus otii.—tempus labore (post. laboris) or negotiis vacuum, tempus vacuum (See LEXV.). To be i., ignavus, &c. esse; laboris fugientem esse.—otiosus esse, otium habere, otium est ci (free fm calls of business)—vacuum esse (negotii). vacare (to have nothing to do).—cesare, nihil agere (to be doing nothing).—feriari, ferias agere (to be taking a holiday): to be too i. to do athg, pigriari qd facere (C.): to be very i., inertissimæ esse segnitis: to become i., socordiam atque ignaviam trahere, languori se desistisque tradere: don't be too i. to send me all the news, quiddam novi scribere ne pigrêre (C.). Scripto used to say that he was never (as i. then when he had nothing to do, Scipio dicere solitus est se nunquam minus otiosum esse, quam quum esset otiosus. Money that lies i., pecunia otiosa: money lies i., pecunia otiosa jacet: to let one's money lie i., pecuniam non occupare: to be an i. spectator of athg, se præbere otiosum spectatorem cs rei: to live an i. life, otiose vivere, vitam in otio degere (a life without occupation of business).—vitam desidiam degere (a life of actual laziness): to sit i., compressis, ut aiunt, manibus sedêre (L.): to sit at home i., domi desidiam sedêre. || Faisse m'ot, cassus (e. g. vota formido).—vanus (e. g. lectus. Inceptum).—inanis (e. g. verba. cogitatio, contentiones).—irritus (preces. labor. inceptum) [SYN. in UNUTILESS].—supervacaneus (superfluous). To utter i. words, voces inanes fundere; mittere irritas voces (i. e. ineffectual).

IDLENESS, ignavia (denotes the love of i., in an ideal sense, inasmuch as the impulse to action distinguishes the more noble fm the ordinary man, and gives him an absolute value; opp. industria).—inertia (denotes the love of idleness in a real tangible sense, inasmuch as activity makes a man a useful member of society, and gives him a relative value. Ignavia is inherent in the disposition: a disinclination for action: inertia lies in the character and habits; a disinclination to work. A lazy slave is called iners; a person of rank, that passes his time in doing nothing, is ignavus).—segnitia (less only segnitiss). desidiam, socordia, pigritia (are the faults of a too easy or indolent temperament. Segnitia wants rousing, or compulsion, and must be conquered, before it resigns its ease, opp. promptus, cf. T. Agr. 21. Desidia, fm sedêre, sita down with folded hands, and expects that things will

happen of themselves; concordia is susceptible of no lively interest, and neglects its duties fm thoughtless indifference; pigritia has an antipathy to all motion, and always likes best to be in a state of absolute bodily rest, like laziness, slothfulness. Död.—*fuga laboris (distike of trouble, &c.).* Jm. tarditas et ignavia. concordia atque ignavia. languor et desidia. *Excessive* i., intertissima segnitia: *his is always a busy i.*, multa agendo nihil agit (*ast Phædr.*). *I. is the mother of all vices, nihil agendo male agere homines discunt (Col.).*

IDLER, homo deses. homo desidiosus or iners et desidiosus (*a person who, instead of acting, remains inactive. sits idle.*—*cessator (one who leaves off his work): a busy idler. ardelio (Phædr.* 2, 5, 1; *Mart.* 2, 7): *to be as idler, nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.*

IDLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. concorditer (L.). *Without occupation of business, otiose: to sit at home, domi desidium sedere: to live i., otiose vivere.—vitam in otio degere (without necessary occupations)—vitam desidem degere (to lead a lazy life). To no purpose, inutiliter. frustra. nequidquam. inessum.*

IDOL, || PROPRA. Idolum (Ecol.).—signum or simulacrum dei. deus fictus or commenticius, or fictus et commenticius. *To worship i., *deos fictos et commenticios venerari, colere; *simulacra divino cultu colere.* || FRO. Demetrius is their i., Demetrius iis unus omnia est (L.): *the son is the mother's i., mater filium in oculis gestat: to make a person or thing one's i., qm, qd pro deo venerari; insanire amore ca rel: to make any the i. of any, facere qm apud qm deum (Ter.).* *See heros (of a political i.); the great man of a party; e. g. heros the noster Cato).*

IDOLATOR, idôlôlâtrâ (Ecol.).—idôlôlâtræ affinis (Ecol.).—deorum fictorum or simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLATROUS, *culturi deorum fictorum deditus or addictus. *Sts superstitiosus may do. I. worship, see*

IDOLATRY.

IDOLATRY, idôlôlâtrâ (Ecol.).—*deorum fictorum, or simulacrorum, cultus.—*cultus pene divinus (*improp.*). *To practise i., deos fictos et commenticios venerari, colere; simulacra divino cultu colere: to practise i. towards atq., qd pro deo venerari: one who practises i., deorum fictorum, simulacrorum cultor.*

IDOLIZE, qd et unus omnia est (*is every thing to any. L. 40, 11*).—qm or qd pro deo venerari.—insanire amore ca rel.—facio qm apud me deum (*ast. Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19*, facio te apud illum deum, i. e. represent you as a god to him).—qs qm in oculis gestat (*e. g. mater filium*).—qm ita intueri, ut divinum hominem esse putes; or *cultu pene divino qm prosequi. *To i. a worthless object, ærcem facere ex cloacâ lapideum e sepulcro venerari pro deo. I. admire, nay, i. your skill in that, in eâ re tu mihi deus videri soles (C. de Or. 2, 40).*

IDOLIZER, Ecol. qui pro deo veneratur qm; qui insanit amore ca rel, &c. See IDOLIZE.

IDYL, idyllum (*title of a collection of little poems by Asonius*).

IF, si (*here (1) the indicative of all tenses is used, when the condition is 'simply assumed': si dicit, dicebat, dixit, dixerat, dicit, dixerit (simple supposition). (2) The subjunctive present, if it be a supposition that is assumed as one that is uncertain indeed now, but wch will be determined by the event to be or not be. Here 'if it is' = 'if it should be found to be': 'should prove to be'; si quid habeat, dabit, I don't know whether he has atq. or not: if it should prove that he has, I assert confidently that he will give it. Here the consequence is usually in the future indicative. The English indicative must not mislead us. [Uncertainty with the prospect of decision.] (3) If a case, whether possible or impossible, is simply conceived by the mind, the present subjunctive is used: si existat ab inferis Lycurgus, &c. The present subjunctive is also used in the consequence: dies deficiat, si enumerare velim, &c. [Uncertainty without any accessory motion.] Here the imperfect subj. is also used in both clauses: seldom, however, in comparison of the present; those tenses having also the office of denoting what would take place, if a certain condition were realized wch has not been realized. (4) The condition may be one wch is not or has not been realized. [Impossibility or belief the thing is not so.] Here the imperf. or pluperf. subj. is used in both clauses, the imperf. subj. being often used in one or both clauses where we should in English use the pluperfect. (See Z. § 525.)*

Si with imperf. subj. *sts denotes a repeated action, the verb of the principal clause is then in imperf.; si*

*quis prehenderetur...eripiebatur: sts (wch holds of all the other tenses) is an accessory clause of a sentence that is itself expressed in the subjunctive: veritus ne (si semper atomus gravitate ferretur naturali) nihil nobis liberum esset.—In Latin the conditional relation is often expressed by a participial construction: e. g. non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset, if I had not been told: maximas virtutes jacere necesse est, voluptate dominante, if pleasure be our mistress. But if, sin; sin autem; si vero (very rarely si autem): but if, si non, si non; si minus; si aliter [Z. 343]: if not, nisi, ni (when whole clauses are opposed); si non (merely introduces a negative supposition, the non belonging to the verb: Z. 342): if indeed, si quidem; si modo (if only): if by any chance, si forte (not si fortasse): if ever, si quando, si aliquando.—si unquam (after negative clauses, &c.= 'if ever once'): if any body, si quis (unemphatic).—si aliquis or quispiam (if any, be it who or what it may).—si quisquam or ullus (if there be any, wch is very improbable: also when the meaning is that the statement is true, if there be but any of the thing in question, whereas there is much or are many, &c.: Fr. Intr. ap. p. 193). As if, atq. though, quasi; tanquam si; ac si; velut si (with the subjunctive; and sts that the Eng. must not mislead us: pugnat quasi contendat, he fights as if he contended, or were contending, pugnavit, quasi contenderet, &c. sts not ceu in Classical writers): as carefully, as if, sic, quasi (C. Ferr. 4, 54). *Aft. many words, imply those denoting 'appearance, presence, suspicion, or the like, as if is represented in Latin by accus. and infin.: e. g. moveo nonnullis suspicionem velle me navigare; simulat se egrotare; alio, videtur scire.—If only, see PROVIDED THAT. In a comparison, si: e. g. si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, if atq. it is painting, i. e. painting pictures me as much as atq. In a severations or interrogations, si: e. g. moriar, si quidquam fieri potest elegantius.**

IGNEOUS, *See FIREY FIRE.*

IGNIS FATUUS, *ignis fatuus.

IGNITE, || TRANS. See 'to set FIRE to.' || INTRANS. See 'to take FIRE.'

IGNITIBILE, concipiendo igni aptus. concipiendis ignibus idoneus. *Very i., ignis capacissimus.*

IGNIVOMOUS, ignivômus (*late, Lactant.*).

IGNOBLE, ignobilis (*in all the meanings of the English word: homo, magister, familia, &c.*).—inglorius (*without glory*). Jm. inglorius atque ignobilis (*of a man, C.*).—inhonustus atque inglorius (*e. g. vita, C.*).—inhonestus (*e. g. homo, H.*; cupiditas, C.; mors, Propert.).—turpis (*base*). *See BASE.*

IGNOBLI, sine laude.—turpiter. *I. born, ex (qâ) ignobili familia (C.).*

IGNOMINIOUS, ignominiosus (*seld. of persons marked with disgrace, Q.: dominatio, C.; fuga, L.*). *An injury that is not i., injuria sine ignominia. (See INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL.) To be transferred to the city tribes is i., in urbanas tribus transferri ignominie est (Plin.): condemnation by the censor is only i., censoris Judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert (C.).*

IGNOMINIOUSLY, per ignominiam. cum ignominia. *His soldiers were discharged, and that almost i., milites...prope cum ignominia dimissi (L.). To treat i., ignominia afficere.*

IGNOMINIA, ignominia. *See DISGRACE.*

IGNORAMUS, omnium rerum inscius et rudis.

IGNORANCE, ignorantia. ignoratio (*C. uses ignorantia once absol. with temeritas, opinatio, &c., Ac. 1, 11; and as a blameable ignorance, C. Flacc. 20, 46, ignorantia literarum [stronger than ignoratio, Reig] is considered by Klotz an interpolation: Cæs. has ignorantia loci [for wch C. ignoratio locorum, and Cæs. in another place, inscientia locorum]: Ignoratio is very common in C., but only with gen. of the object.*).—inscientia. inscientia (inscientia, fm inscius, is rather the want of skill, dexterity, &c., arising fm want of practical knowledge: Reig held that it could not be followed by the objective gen. of a substantive, but naturally might with gen. of gerund. He excepts H., who could not get inscientia into his verse: he is also forced to alter inscientia rerum, de Orat. 1, 22, 99; and inscientia temporis, de Off. 1, 40, 144. L. has both temeritas atque inscientia ducum, and temeritas atque inscientia: Vell. Patere. inscientia nostrorum ducum. Against Reig is inscientia belli, though this may = belli gerendi, and inscientia temporis, wch cannot well be explained temporis legendi or observandi. T. has inscientia legionum, republicæ, &c.: Suet. inscientia artis, where, however, it may denote want

of skill; *Plin.* temporum; *Q.* rerum verborumque; see *Hase ad Reiq.* p. 118). *I.* of the truth, ignorantia veritatis (*C.*). To confess one's *i.*, fateri nescire, quod nescias: to confess one's *i.* on many subjects, confiteri multa se ignorare: through *i.*, ignorance (but only with *gen.* of the thing). See **IGNORANTLY**. *Aby* has not even the excuse of *i.*, *ci* ne excusatio quidem est ignorantia.

IGNORANT, *inscius* (who is not acquainted either by instruction or experience with the principles and practice of an art; *cs rei*).—*ignarus* (without any knowledge how a thing is to be carried on; *cs rei*).—*imperitus* (wholly without experience in *athg*; *cs rei*).—*rudis* (*raw*; without instruction; *cs rei* or in *qā re*).—*Jw.* *cs rei* *inscius* et *rudis*.—*indoctus* (*g. t.*, without any learned or scientific knowledge).—*illiteratus* (*illiterate*).—nescius (*having accidentally not heard of or experienced something*; *inscius* implies blame, *nesc.* is indifferent; *Dōd.*; *cs rei*; *e. g.* *impeditus mali*, *Plin.* *i.* may be followed by *acc.* with *inf.*, non sum nescius ... lata dici, *C.*; but *nescius* with *inf.* only, as *nescius* fallere, is poet.).—*integer* (on whose mind no impression has been made by previous instruction; with *ref.* to a particular subject, and to a teacher who may therefore mould such a pupil as he pleases). *Jw.* *rudis* et *integer* (*C.*). *I* am not *i.*, that *g.*, non sum nescius with *acc.* and *inf.*. To be *i.* of *athg*, qd nescire (with *ref.* to the understanding, thought, &c.); qd ignorare (with *ref.* to circumstances of external perception, experience, &c.); qd non callere (not to have acquired a practical knowledge by industrious study and experience). To be shamefully *i.* of *athg*, qd turpiter ignorare: to be utterly *i.* on all subjects, omnium rerum *inscius* et *rudem* esse. Take me for your pupil, and give me the instruction *I* require, for *I* am at present quite *i.* of the subject, rudem me et *intēgrum* discipulum accipe, et ea, quæ requiro, doce (*C. N. D. 3, 8, 7*).

IGNORANTLY, per imprudentiam. Imprudentia, imprudenter (inadvertently; through a mistake).—*inscients* (without knowledge; also unskillfully).—*inscitus* (in an unskillful manner).—*indocto* (to as to betray want of learning).—*imperite* (*unskillfully*). *Sts* by *inscients*. Imprudent. *I* did *i.*, *inscients* feci (*Ter.*). [~~See~~ not ignorant, *we* to *late*].

ILEUS (= 'the twisting of the guts'), *Ileum* (*t. t.* *ileosc.*), or *Ileus* volvulus.

ILLEX, *flex* (*Plin.*).

ILIAC PASSION, **Illica passio* (*t. t.*).

ILIAD, *Ilias* (*O.*).

ILL, *adj.* | *Evil*; see **BAD**. | *Having ill health*, æger, ægrotus, morbidus (*æger*, *g. t.* for every sort of illness and uneasiness, whether mental or physical; ægrotus and morbidus indicate bodily illness; ægrotus is applied particularly to men; morbidus, to brutes: the æger feels himself *i.*, & the ægrotus and morbidus actually are so. *Dōd.*). *Jw.* æger atque invalidus: very *i.*, gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to be *i.*, ægrotare (*opp.* to valere); ægrotum esse, in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or confectari; iniquā valetudine confectari: to be very *i.*, graviter or gravi morbo ægrem esse. See **DISEASED**, **SICK**. | *Ill-will*, *vid.*

ILL, *a.* See **EVIL**, *s.*

ILL, *adv.* male.—prave.—nequiter (*wickedly*).—tenuiter (*but poorly*; as to a man's circumstances; *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 29).—misere (*wretchedly*).—secus (*otherwise*; *i. e.* than as one could wish). To think *i.* of, male cogitare de qo, male opinari de qo (*cf. Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51*); malam opinionem de qo habere: not to think *i.* of *aby* in any respect, nihil de qo secus existimare (*C.*): not to speak *i.* of *aby* in any respect, nihil secus dicere de qo (*e. g.* *Quintus*...affirmat nihil a se cuiquam secus esse dictum, *C.*): to speak *i.* of *aby*, male loqui *ci*. male dicere (*the latter* = to abuse him, rail at him). *I* am getting on *i.*, male me habeo (*g. t.*, *I* am in no pleasant condition): *athg* is going on *i.*, qd male or secus cedit or procedit (*S.*), cadit (*T.*): if *i* should end *i.*, si secus acciderit: to treat *aby* *i.*, male qm habere (*g. t.*): to wish *i.* to *aby*, *ci* male velle, *ci* nolle (*opp.* *ci* cupere or amicum esse, *C. ad Div.* 1, 1, 8): to take *aby* *i.*, ægre or moleste ferre (*g. t.*, to be displeased or vexed at it); in malam partem accipere; in aliam partem accipere ad dictum est (*put a bad construction on it*). Pray don't take *i.*, des veniam, oro! To be getting on *i.* in *athg*, male proficere in re: to manage one's affairs *i.*, male rem gerere: to fear he shall come off *i.*, metuit, ne malum habeat: you would not have come off *i.*, discessisses non male (*Plaut.*). *Ill-gotten wealth*, male parta (*e. g.* male parta male dilabuntur, *C.*; *cf.* male partum male disperit, *Plaut.*). To disgorge his *ill-gotten* (464)

wealth, pecuniam devoratum evomere (*C. Pis.* 37): to be *i.*, provided with *athg*, qd re angusto uti (*e. g.* frumento).

ILL-CONDITIONED, male moratus (*rude*; of persons; *fig.* and playfully of things).—*inurbanus* (*unmanly*, of persons and things).—*rusticus*. *inhumanus* (of manners and conduct).

ILL-DISPOSED. See **EVIL-DISPOSED**.

ILL-FATED, *fato nescio quo misero funestoque compulsus (*ast. C. pro Marc.* 13). See **ILL-STARRED**.

ILL-FAVoured, horridus aspectu (*Plin.*). horrendus aspectu (*H.*). teter or horridus ac teter (*e. g.* vultus naturā horridus ac teter, *Suet.*). teter (*-rimus, J.*) vultu. See **UGLY**.

ILL-NATURE, malevolentia (*ill-will agst another*).

—malignitas (*selfish feeling that grudges athg good to any but oneself*).—malitia (= 'versuta et fallax nocendi ratio', *C. cæcia*).—malevōlens ingenium (*Plaut.*).—maleflic mores (*Id.*).—acerbitas morum (with immānitas naturæ, *C.*).—acerbitas naturæ (*C.*; sourness, &c., of temper).

ILL-NATURED, malevōlus, malevōlens (*Syn. in* **ILL-NATURE**; also of things, malevolentissimæ obprobationes, *C.*).—difficilis, difficilis naturā (*hard to please, cross-grained, &c.*).—jurgiosus (*quarrelsome*; *Gell.*).—naturā imprōbus (*of a naturally wicked disposition*).

ILL-NATUREDLY, malitiose (*e. g.* agere qd, *C.*).—maligne (*e. g.* loqui, *L.*).—acerbe (*sourly*).

ILL-SHARED. See **MIS-SHARED**.

ILL-STARRED, *infausto sidere editus (*ast. dextro sid.* editus, *Stat.*). grave sidus habens (*O.*); or by the *g. t.* for **UNLUCKY**, *vid.*

ILL-TEMPERED, difficilis, difficilis naturā (*of a temper difficult to deal with*).—mōrosus (*intolerant of athg that does not agree with his own notions of right and wrong*). *Jw.* difficilis et mōrosus (*for* *we* *Gell.* has naturā intractabilior et mōrosior).—iracundus, stomachosus (*passionate*). A very *i.* person, difficillimā naturā.

ILL-WILL, malignitas (*the i. w. wch grudges good to another, and wishes it only to itself, fm pure selfishness*).

—malevolentia (*the i. w. wch wishes evil to another rather than good, fm personal aversion*).—malignitas is a depreciable disposition, wch implies the want of philanthropy; malevolentia a hateful quality, as connected with deriving pleasure fm the misfortunes of others; *Dōd.*.—odium occultum or inclusionis (*secret hatred or grudge*).—simultas obscura (*secret dislike, bringing persons into collision, &c., openly caused by political rivalry*).—animus alienus or aversus (*antipathy to, dislike of*). To bear *i. w.* agst *aby*, *ci* or in qm malevōlūm esse (*C.*); odium occultum gerere adversus qm (*ast. Plin.* 8, 18, 26); a qo animo esse averso or alieno: they bear each other *i. w.*, simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (*ast. Cæc.* B. C. 2, 25). See **HATRED**.

ILLAPSE, *a.* illapsus (*opp.* exitus; *e. g.* humoris, *Col.*).

ILLAEQUATE, illaequare (*t. H.*). See **ENTANGLE**.

ILLATION. See **CONCLUSION** = *inference*.

ILLATIVE, illativus (*e. g.* particule, *Plin. ap. Diom.*), or *Crcl.* with concludere, cogere, colligere.

ILLAUDABLE, laude indignus or non dignus, non laudabilis. —~~See~~ illaudabilis (*Stat.*) and illaudatus (*V. Geo.* 3, 5) are poet.

ILLEGAL, non legitimus (~~See~~ Avoid illegitimus).—legi repugnans or contrarius.—legibus vetitus (*t. H.*).

—quod lex vetat or prohibet. *It is i.* to condemn a Roman citizen to death except in the Comitia Curiata, lex de capitis civis Romani nisi Comitibus Centuriatis etatui vetat. *It is i.* to elect two magistratus of the same family, leges duo ex una familiā magistratus creari vetant or prohibent (*Cæs.*).

ILLEGALLY, contra legem or leges.—præter leges or jura (*in violation of them*).—contra jus fasque; contra fas et jus (*agst Divine and human laws*).—injuria, per injuriam (*wrongfully*; *e. g.* possidere qd).—non legitime.

ILLEGIBLE, *parum clarus, or *Crcl.* with quod legi non potest.

ILLEGIBLY, *parum clare or ita (*e. g.* scribere literas), ut legi non or vix possint (*possit, &c.*).

ILLEGITIMACY, *Crcl.* To establish the *i.* of *aby* or *athg*, *qm incerto patre natum esse probare; qd adulterinum (feticium, non legitimum, &c.) esse probare (*ast. Q. 2, 17*).

ILLEGITIMATE, *|| Bastard*, *vid.* Add hybrida (*prop.*; 'mongrel'; also of a person born, *e. g.*, of a Roman citizen and foreign woman or slave). *|| Not legitimate, correct, &c.*, non legitimus (~~See~~ Not illegitimus).—*legi repugnans or contrarius. An *i.* word, verbum insolens, durum, inusitatum, barbarum

et obsoletum, &c.: *an i. inference, *vitiosa conclusio* (aft. vitiose concludere, C.): "rationis parum apta conclusio (aft. C. ap. Q. 9, 1, 28, rat. apt. concl.).—*non op. parum certa argumenti conclusio (aft. Q. 5, 10, 2): *to draw an i. inference, vitiose concludere* (opp. recte concludere, C.). *To make an i. use of athg, qā re perverse abuti.* See ILLOGICAL.

ILLEGITIMATELY, nullo op. incerto patre (e. g. natus)—adulterino sanguine (sc. natus; SYN. in BASTARD)—non legitime (not by lawful authority)—præter leges op. iura (in violation of the laws)—vitiose (fauitly: e. g. of drawing an inference i.).

ILLIBERAL, illiberalis (not suiting the condition or character of a gentleman)—sordidus (mean). JN. illiberalis et sordidus (e. g. quæstus)—abjectus, humilis (low; e. g. nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, C.).—angustus et parvus. pusillus et contractus (narrow; of the mind, animus).—|| *Not munificent, malignus*—restrictus (e. g. in our offers of assistance, &c.).

ILLIBERALITY, illiberalitas (meanness of behaviour, &c.; also of meanness in money matters). JN. illiberalitas avaritiæ.

ILLIBERALLY, illiberaliter (e. g. institutus, brought up)—sordide (meanly)—parce. maligne. restricte (sparingly).

ILLICIT, non concessus.—inconcessus (Q. and V. inconcessi hymenæi).—non op. minime licitus.—vititius. I. intercourse, consuetudo stupri; *non concessa Venus (aft. H., concessa Venere uti). Obs. illicitus used to stand C. Client. 47; but for multitudinem illicitum est, the best MSS. have multitudini; nemini licitum est: it is found in T. and the younger Plin.

ILLIMITABLE, nullis finibus terminatus, &c.

ILLITERATE, indoctus, ineruditus, illiteratus (illit. is one who has received no literary instruction, eply one who cannot either read or write; Krebs). To be i., nescire literas.—literarum expertem (C.) op. ignarus esse (Col.): to be quite i., omnis eruditionis expertem atque ignarum esse (C.); plane expertem esse doctrinæ (C.).

ILNESS. See DISEASE.

ILLOGICAL, vitiose conclusus, op. *minus op. parum necessariâ consecutione confectus (aft. C. Invent. 1, 29, 44). To draw an i. inference, vitiose concludere (C.). This is most i. arguing, hæc dicuntur inconstantissime (C. Fin. 2, 27, 88). What can be more i., than &c.? quid autem est insectus, quam &c.? (C. N. D. 2, 13, 36): that is an i. conclusion, illud minime consecretarium (C.).

ILLOGICALLY, vitiose (fauitly; e. g. concludere; opp. recte concl., C.).—inconstant (not consistently; e. g. loqui, C. Ac. 2, 17).—insecte (in a bungling way; see C. N. D. 2, 13, 36).

ILLUDE, illudere. See To DECEIVE, Mock.

ILLUMINATE, collustrare, illustrare. illuminare [not elucidare. SYN. in ENLIGHTEN, vid.]. || To i. a city as a mark of rejoicing, lumina suspendere funeralis ordine ductis (by lights suspended in rows on cords, &c.; Claud. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206).—accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (Schol. Pers. Sat. 5, 160): to be illuminated, collucere crebris luminibus (of turris collectæ per noctem crebris luminibus, T. Hist. 3, 38, 1). || *Krebs* To i., as a mode of painting, is never illuminate, but tabulam op. imaginem pingere; tabule vivas colores induere; tabulam, imaginem ... coloribus distinguere (Krebs).

ILLUMINATION (festa), lumina festa (aft. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24). I. fig. of the mind, intelligentia.

ILLUSION, error, præstigia, fallacia, simulatio et fallacia.—forma, quæ reapse nulla est, speciem autem offert (C. Dio. 1, 37, 81).—ludibrium oculorum (L., of an optical i.).—ludibria oculorum auriumque credita pro veris (L. 24, 44; Curt. 4, 15). An alarming optical i., ludibrium oculorum specie terribile.

ILLUSIVE, ILLUSORY, fallax.—qui (quæ, quod) reapse nullus est, speciem autem offert (e. g. formæ, pl. C.).

ILLUSTRATE, illustrare (to throw light upon, to explain; e. g. obscura, veritatem; and also fig., to glorify, to set off, populi Romani nomen, laudem meam; cs eloquentiam; qm laudibus).—lucem op. lumen ci rei afferre (not adducere). dare ci rei lumen (set in the proper light; elucidare).—explanare qd. aperire. explicare. interpretari (explain). JN. patefacere et illustrare (e. g. obscura, veritatem, C.). To i. dark passages, &c., occultata et quasi involuta aperire: to i. obscure passages, illustrare obscuros locos. See EXPLAIN.

ILLUSTRATION, explicatio. *Krebs* illustratio is only another term for lively representation; C. ap. Q. (465)

6, 23, 52.—Often Crcl. by lucem op. lumen ci rei afferre dare ci rei lumen.

ILLUSTRATIVE, Crcl.

ILLUSTRATOR. See EXPOSITOR.

ILLUSTRIOUS. See CELEBRATED.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, insigniter, egregie. eximie. *Krebs* insignite is only found of what is bad; e. g. improbus.

IMAGE, v. sibi imaginem cs proponere (of a person; in C. memoriam atque imaginem)—speciem cs rei cogitare (C.).—cs rei speciem et formam adumbrare (form an ideal notion of it, C.).—qd sibi depingere (e. g. in illâ republicâ, quam sibi Socrâtes...depinxerit; C. Rep. 2, 29).—qd cogitatione depingere (C. N. D. 1, 15, 39).

IMAGE, s. imago, simulacrum, effigies, statua, signum. tabula, pictura (simulacrum, imago, and effigies denote an image as the copy of some reality, wch is, therefore, expressed by a gen. case or some adj., unless it is implied by the context. Simulacrum and imago are the more general terms, denoting the likeness of athg, whether in painting or sculpture, or only in the imagination; effigies, statua, and signum, relate only to plastic images; tab. and pict. to painted ones. Imago = εἰκὼν, is more a natural image, with ref. to its likeness; simulac. = εἰδωλον, an artificial image, with ref. to its deceptiveness; effig., with ref. to its artist's execution. Images may be half-length portraits, and effig., busts; whereas simulacra are generally, and a statua always i.'s of the whole figure. Signum is a general expression for a plastic i., whether a bust or a whole-length; but signum, like simulacrum, is used by the best authors of statues of a god eply; statua being exclusively that of a man; Schulz. To this should be added, that effigies may also be a mental i., as far as this stands, as it were, before us). JN. effigies simulacrumque. effigies et imago (*Krebs*) effigies, simulacrum hominis, his mere likeness; opp. ipse homo; C. Verr. 2, 2, 55).—imago picta, imago ficta (distinguished in C. Fam. 1, 12, 7; the former painted, the latter modelled or cast; also figura fictilis, C.).—clipeus (a likeness of the bust only, executed in silver or gold on a shield-like plate, scutum; mly as a votive offering; see Suet. Brem. Cat. 16). To make i.'s, signa fabricari: to make i.'s of wax, fingere e cerâ (C.). A bræzen i., simulacrum ex ære factum (or imago...facta); signum æneum: an i. of clay, plâster of Paris, &c., imago fictile (also simulacrum ex argillâ, in clay, Plin.): a little i., imaguncula (g. t. Suet.); sigillum, incuncula (modelled in wax, &c.). An i. in alto-relievo, ectypum; in half-relief, protypum: a full-sized i., simulacrum iconicum; effigies iconica: an image of colossal size, statua colossea (to Nero jussærat colosseum se fingi) an exact i., effigies solida et expressa, effigies eminentes (opp. umbra et imago, or imago adumbrata, sketched in a light manner; all improper, C. Off. 17, 69). To make man in the i. of the gods, fingere hominem in effigiem deorum (O.—C. has deus...effigies hominis et imago). To make an i. of aby op. athg, imaginem cs op. cs rei exprimere (with graving-tool, pen, or spoken words): to convey an i. of aby op. athg (in words), dicendo effingere cs rei imaginem; depingere (verbis), op. describere qd. qm: to sketch an i. of athg, qd. adumbrare; speciem et formam cs rei adumbrare (proper, with the graving-tool; or improper, with words). To sketch an i. after the life, *imaginem cs ad verum (JN. not ad vivum) describere.—|| A representation of athg in the mind, imago, species, forma. JN. species et forma, informatio. A faint or indistinct i., imago adumbrata, adumbratio (see above). To picture to oneself the i. of athg, fingere cogitatione cs rei imaginem; rem cogitatione depingere; cogitatione et mente completi qd.; animo effingere qd.; qd. in animo informare. The i. of athg appears to me, imago cs rei ad animum meum refertur, or in animum meum recurrit or in me incidit (C. N. D. 2, 38).—|| Figure of speech, vid.—|| Used for exact resemblance; Crcl. He is the exact i. of his father, insignem patris similitudinem præ se fert; mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscriptis: to be the i. of aby in any respect, ex qâ re similitudinem speciemque cs gerere.

IMAGERY, prps pl. imagines; sts species.

IMAGINABLE, quod cogitari op. excogitari potest. To show one all i. honour, *nihil relinquere, quod ad cs honorem excogitari potest; *nullum prætermittere honorem, qui ci haberi potest: to take all i. pains about athg, *maximo, quo fieri potest, studio in rem incumbere: with all i. haste, omni, quâ fieri potest, celeritate: the greatest i. difference, quanta maxima potest esse distantia. Sts the neut. of the pron. quisquis may

be used in expressions, such as 'all i. wickedness,' quidquid malefieri est; quidquid mali aut sceleris fingi atque excogitari potest; scelera omnia: 'every i. consolation,' quidquid solatii afferri potest; or a double neg. is employed, as 'every i. nihil, nullum non genus.

IMAGINARY, imaginarius (*happening in form or notion only*; e. g. neque se imaginarius fascibus cesuros esse, L. 3, 41; *not met with before Lio.*);—opinatus (*supposed only*; e. g. a good or evil, opp. verus);—opinabilis (e. g. omnes animi perturbationes sunt opinabiles, C.);—adumbratus (*sketched in appearance only, opp. verus*);—inanis (*unfounded*; e. g. metus). *Sic fictus, simulatus (pretended).* I. *difficulties*, "difficultates, quas sibi qsi ipse fingit (Wyttenb.)." *Athg* is i., *not real*, qd est opinio, non naturæ. I. *forme, formæ*, quæ reapse nullæ sunt, speciem tamen offerunt (C. Die. 1, 37, 81). *To entertain an i. fear of athg*, opinione timere qd (C.). *It may often be translated by*, a) id quod videtur esse, neque est; e. g. 'an i. expediency,' ea quæ videtur utilis, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est; b) species, with gen. An i. *advantage*, species utilitatis. See APPARENT.

IMAGINATION, cogitatio; but the post-Class. *imaginatio* (Plin., T.) or vis imaginandi may be necessary in a philos. treatise; Krebs; Weber, Uebungsch. p. 264. A mere i., species inanis: a creature of the i., species or forma menti objecta. *To exist in i. only*, in opinione esse (opinatus in pass. particip. is Class.). I. *Conjivance, device*, vid.

IMAGINATIVE. The nearest terms are *prps ingeniosus*—facilis et copiosus (e. g. ingenium, Q.);—velox et mobilis (e. g. ingenium, Q.); but as none of these come up to the meaning, *prps* *qui facile sibi omnia cogitatione fingit, effingit, depingit, &c.; *qui ad res cogitatione depingendas uber fecundusque est (uber et fec., C.); *qui divite est venâ ingenii (off. H.); cui ingenii est beatissima ubertas (Q. 10, 1, 108); *qui et ad excogitandum acutus, et ad ornandum est uberissimus (off. C.). The i. faculty, ingenium (opp. iudicium, Q. 10, 1, 150).

IMAGINE, ¶ *Form a representation in the mind*, animo cogitare, concipere, complexi; also cogitare only.—animo fingere, effingere. cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of athg in the mind).—proponere sibi ante oculos animumque (to place clearly before one's mind and eyes).—¶ *Conjecture*, conjecturâ informare; also conjectare only (to conjecture).—imaginari belongs to *sile*, agnari. ¶ *To entertain an unfounded notion*, opinari in opinione esse (to be of opinion).—putare (to think; without going deeply into the question).—induisse sibi falsam cæ rei persuasionem (Q. 1, 1, 8).—somniaire (to dream).—sibi persuadere (*persuade oneself*). No one has imagined that *hoc*, nemo in opinionem venit, fore ut &c.: no one imagined that *hoc*, nemini in opinionem veniebat, with acc. and inf. (e. g. Antonium rerum potiturum, Np.). I. i., opinio mea est or fert: videor mihi, with nom. and inf. (e. g. a principio amens fuisse), or with inf. I just now imagined that I heard the soldier's voice, audire vocem via sum modo militis (Ter.). ¶ *'I imagine*, inserted parenthetically; opinor ut opinor. credo (credo, like *hic* *dokeo*, implies irony, the proposition it is applied to being absurd or self-evident; puto or ut puto, inserted so that the clause is not made dependent, is Cl. but rare; see C. 12, 49, 1; Cat. C. Fam. 8, 3, 3; Valm. C. Fam. 5, 1, 9. Krebs). *To cause aby to i.*, adducere qm in opinionem; opinione qm imbuiere; opinionem ei inserere. ¶ *Think*, putare.—arbitrari. reri. See THINK. ¶ *Conjivise (devices, &c.)*, excogitare.—fingere. comminisci.—machinari.—coquere. concoquere. *To i. delecti*, dolos necare, procurare (Com.).

IMBECILE, imbecillus (*weak, of body, and fig. of the mind; with or without animo*). JN. (of the mind), imbecillus atque anilis. See FEEBLE, FEEBLE-MINDED. ¶ *Imbecillus is the reading of the best MSS. of C. and other authors; and imbecillissimus (Cels.) has the best authority; see Krebs: it is better, therefore, quite to reject imbecillus, imbecillissimus.*

IMBECILITY, imbecillitas (*feebleness of mind and body*); imbecillitas animi (Cæs.; mental i.).

IMBIBE, imbibere (to drink in, propr. and fig.). *To i. a colour*, colorem bibere, imbibere: to i. *errores* with our nurse's (or, as we say, mother's) milk, errores cum lacte nutriticia sugere: to i. an opinion or notion, opinionem animo imbibere: to i. a doctrine fm aby, verba ab aby.

IMBITTER, exacerbare (*very rare; recenti qd irâ exacerbati animi*, L. 2, 35). *To i. aby's life*, vitam cs inasuvam reddere: to i. joy, gaudium ægritudine conta-

minare (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4): *aby's pleasure is imbittered*, corrumpitur cs voluptas dolore (H. Sat. 1, 2, 39).

IMBODY, IMBOLDEN, IMBOSOM. See EMBODY, &c.

IMBRUE (*only used with ref. to blood*), cruentare (e. g. gladium, C.; se cs sanguine, T.; mensam cs sanguine, C.; dextrâs, O.).—imbuiere (e. g. imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel mædæfacti potius, C. Phil. 14, 3, 6; and imbuiere gladium scelere, fig. Phil. 5, 7, 20).—madetacere (to make dripping wet; stronger than imbuiere; see last quotation: Græciam mædæfactum irl sanguine, C.). *To i. one's hands in the blood of aby*, cruentare manus cs sanguine (Np.); manus cæde cs imbuiere (T. Ann. 1, 18, 2); manus imbuiere morte cs (Att. ap. Non. 521, 8); manus imbuiere sanguine cs (Vell. 2, 20, 1). *Imbrued in aby's blood*, cruentus sanguine cs (C., of persons or things, vestis, gladius); respersus cæde cs (Cassul. 64, 181); madens cs cæde (O.). *To be imbrued*, madere (e. g. sanguine, V.), or the passive.

IMBROWN. See TO DARKEN.

IMBUE, imbuiere (in all the senses of the Latinized English word; e. g. propr., lanam coloribus; animum opiniosis, studiis; pectora pietate, L.; imbutus superstitione, qd humanitate, &c.).

IMITABILITY, Crel., with quod qd potest imitari.

IMITABLE, imitabilis,—quod imitari possumus.—¶ *Imitandum = what we ought to imitate*, tu mihi maxime imitabilis, minime imitandus videbaris (Plin.).

IMITATE, imitari (g. i.).—imitando or imitatione exprimere. imitando effingere. imitando effingere et exprimere. imitari et exprimere; or, fm context, exprimere or effingere only (to form athg in imitation of something else).—assimulare qd (to make an imitation that may pass, without being detected as a counterfeit; e. g. hyæne assimulant sermonem humanum).—æmulari (to i. fm a spirit of emulation). ¶ *Up to the time of Q. it took the acc. in the sense of emulate, rival (without bad meaning), imitate; but in the bad sense of 'rivaling,' 'envying,' a dat. [lis æmulamur, qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, C.]; once in L., cum qo, 28, 43).—cs vestigia æqui persequi, cs vestigia insequi (to tread in aby's footsteps, to take him as a pattern).—adumbrare (to i. by a pictorial sketch with suitable, but not fully finished, lights and shades, &c.; also of the orator; see C. de Or. 3, 4; Q. 7, 10, 9).—¶ *Imitari atque adumbrare*,—mentiri (i. e., to substitute a counterfeit, a lie for the truth; post-Class. mentiri juvenem in art. i. color, qui Chrysocolam mittitur, Plin.). *To i. athg successfully*, qd imitando consequi: *not to i. athg*, imitationem cs (rei) omissionem dare (not to show any signs of having imitated i.); e. g. rerum Græcarum, C. de Or. 2, 36, 153). *To inspire aby with the desire of imitating i.*, imitandi cupiditate incitare qm. *Imitated*, imitatione expressus. ¶ *Imitatus is, in a few instances, used passively for 'imitated.'* C. Tim. 5, Q. 11, 3, 61; nec abest imitata voluptas, O. Met. 9, 481. Krebs rejects this usage, but see Freund.—Every letter and every clause was imitated, litteræ lituræque omnes assimilata.*

IMITATION, ¶ *As an action or state*, imitatio (g. i.).—emulatio (an emulating; see TO IMITATE, on imitari and æmulare).—cacozelia (an aping, Q.). *Excessive i.*, nimia imitatio: servilis i., imitatio servilis (opp. liberalis; i. e., a rational one); also Crel. with imitari: e. g. ad imitationem cs se conferre, or ad qm imitandum se conferre. *To propose athg for i.*, qd ad imitandum proponere: by i., imitatio. imitando.—¶ *Thing imitated*, res imitatioe or imitando expressa; res imitando effecta (¶ *Imitamentum does not belong to Class. prose*). *To be an i. of athg*, imitatione ex qd re expressum esse.

IMITATIVE, qui (quæ, quod) imitatur, with proper acc. *To be i. of athg*, imitari qd: i. joy, adumbrata lætitia (T. Ann. 4, 31); i. eagacity, mentitis sagacitas (Plin. Pan. 81). The i. arts, artes, quæ in effectu positæ sunt; artes effectivæ (Q. 2, 18, 2 and 5); but the meaning is far wider; all the arts that produce some visible thing by their operation = ποιητικæ.

IMITATOR, imitator.—æmulus. æmulator (SYN. IMITATE).—cacozelus (in a bad sense, an ape). A servile i., imitator servilis: the slavish i., imitator servilis: servum pecus imitatorum (said contemptuously; H. Ep. 1, 19, 19).

IMMACULATE, integer. incorruptus. inviolatus (¶ *immaculatus, poet., Lucan*).

IMMANENT. See INHERENT.

IMMANITY, immanitas. feritas.

IMMARCESCIBILE. See UNFADING.

IMMASC. See TO MASK.

IMMATERIAL, || *Without matter and substance; see INCORPOREAL. To prove or maintain that any being is i.; see IMMATERIALITY. An i. being, mens simplex nullâ re adjunctâ, quâ sentire possit. || Unimportant, vid.*

IMMATERIALITY, *Crcel.* To prove the i. of athg, qd sine corpore esse probare (athg. Q. 2, 17, 17). Plato maintains the i. of God, Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult (C. N. D. 1, 12, 13).

IMMATURE, immaturus (prop., not ripe, Col. &c.; and impropr., too early, premature, mors, interitus.—consilium, L. 22, 38). See UNRIPE, PREMATURE.

IMMATURELY, immature (Col. 11, 2, 3; Fell. 2, 116). See PREMATURELY.

IMMATURITY, immaturitas (e. g. sponsarum, Suel.); hæc immaturitas tanta (e. g. premature haste, &c.). See UNRIPENESS, PREMATURE.

IMMEASURABLE. See IMMENSE.

IMMEASURABLY. See IMMENSELY.

IMMEDIATE, || *Without the intervention of athg else, ipse (per se)—proximus (the next)—nullo interveniente. An i. cause, causa efficiens, absoluta et perfecta per se (the immediate efficient cause); causa proxima or adjvans et proxima (i. e. the nearest cause, but itself depending on a remoter cause, the causa perfecta et principalis).*

IMMEDIATELY, confestim. continuo (opp. ex intervallo, morâ qâ interpositâ: confestim denotes haste, and therefore presupposes an agent; continuo denotes the absence of any interval or break between the two actions).—extemplo. e vestigio (opp. to delay of any kind; extemplo = ex tempore (tempulum, templum, a short space of time), on the instant, this instant; the best word for doing athg on the moment, in circumstances of difficulty, when there is no time for deliberation; e vestigio, on the spot).—illico (= in loco; opp. to slowness; Dôd. thinks that it is confined to actions done on one and the same spot; e vestigio, of actions that are preceded by a change of place; Schmalzfeld thinks that extemplo is used of nearly continuous, illico, of absolutely continuous actions).—statim. protinus (opp. to a future time, postea, alio tempore, &c. In this sense protinus is found in L., Np., and later writers; but not in C. or earlier writers, except in one passage, oratio perspicue et protinus conficiens auditorem benevolam; Iwe. 2, 15, 20. In other passages of C. and Cæs., it is found with a verb expressed, denoting or implying progress, what was done further, &c., hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 9; tantus repente invasit terror, ut . . . protinus aperto sanctore ærario ex urbe profugeret, B. C. 1, 14; ex hac fugâ protinus quæ undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt. Hand, vol. 4, p. 622).—acutum (advicia, but rare; quam . . . acutum in Italiâ fore nuntiaverat, L.; only once in C. Phil. 12, 11, 28; it comes fm actu, as acutum fm actu, and is therefore a periphrastical adv. fm an obvol. verb actus; Hand, 1, 73, 74).—jam jamque (e. g. Cæsar enim adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites falso nunciabantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14; it always implies emotion, Herz. ad loc.).—dictum factum; dictum ac factum (no sooner said than done; a colloquial expression = *quia quod quia quod*).—sine mora (without any delay on the part of the agent). I. . . then . . . and at last, extemplo . . . morâ . . . postremo (e. g. extemplo fusi, fugati, mox intra vallum paventes, compulsi; postremo exiuntur castris, L.). When followed by another clause, 'that' being omitted, it is = as soon as: see As, I.) extr. || *Without intervention, &c., nullo interveniente.*

IMMEDICABLE, immedicabilis (O.).—insanabilia.

IMMEMORABLE, immemorabilis (Plaut.).—memoratu or memoriâ non dignus or indignus.—relatu indignus (V., for *wech O. has indignus ferri*). S. has non indignum videtur . . . facinus . . . memorare.

IMMEMORIAL. From time i., ex omni memoriâ ætatu et temporum (C. de Or. 1, 4, 16).—post hominâ memoriâ.—inde ab antiquissimis temporibus.—tempore immenso (e. g. observata sunt hæc, C.). I. usage, &c., *mos, qui semper prævaluit; or (though, of course, less strong) longa consuetudo (e. g. fecerat legem). The i. practice of this state, *mos, qui jam inde a principio hujus regni (imperi, &c.) prævaluit (hic mos prævallet, Plin. 17, 22, 35).—*consuetudo, quæ in republicâ semper est habita.

IMMENSE, immensus (that cannot be measured; of every kind of extension, propr. and impropr.).—

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Infinitus (unconfined by any limit, unbounded). Jx. immensus et infinitus. ingens immensusque. immensus et interminatus in omnes partes.—immanis (huge; e. g. pecunia, præda).—ingens (greater than what is usually produced; beyond the usual size of the thing in question; fm in and genus, gens, or rather the root 'gen'; pecunia, arbor, ingenium, &c.). An i. difference, quanta maxima esse potest distantia: this was of i. use, hoc mirum quantum profuit (ad qd; e. g. concordiam civitatis, L. 2, 1). He is of i. use to me, mirabiles utilitates mihi præbet: there is an i. difference between A. and B., differt inter A. et B. nimum quantum (in H. immane quantum discrepat res rei).

IMMENSELY, immensum (post-Aug.; creverat, O.; attolli, T.).—in immensum (mons . . . editus, S. Jug. 92, 5, 10; O.).—ad immensum (e. g. multitudinis speciem augere, L. 29, 25, 3). For an i. high price, immenso mercari qd (Plin. 9, 40, 64).

IMMENSITY, immensum (as subst., e. g. loci, L.).—immensitas, and pl. immensitates (C.).—immanitas (huge or terrific size).

IMMERGE. See IMMERS.

IMMERSE, || *PROPR.* immergere (e. g. immersus in flumen, C.).—mergere (in qd; qâ re).—demergere (in qd; [in] qâ re; e. g. in palude demersus; in fossas . . . demersus).—submergere (qâ re; submersus voraginibus). To be immersed, mergi. immergi. || *IMPROPR.* demergere (e. g. in debt, ære alieno demersus).—mergere (e. g. qm malis, V.; se in voluptates, L.).—immergere (e. g. studii, Sen.). *It is better to say ci rei se totum dedere than ci rei se immergere, after se studiis immergere (Sen.).* *submergere, impropr., is very rare and post-Class.* virtus submersa tenebris (Claud.). Immersed in debt, ære alieno demersus (L.) or obrutus (see DEBT): to be immersed in pleasures, mergi in voluptates (Curt.); avide in voluptates se meruisse (L. 23, 18); in a train of thought, se totum in ea rei cognitione collocare: immersed in business, occupationibus or negotiis implicatus, or negotia, occupationes, &c. multis officiis implicatus et constrictum tenent qm: to be immersed in literary pursuits, in literas or literis (abl.) se abdere (abdisse).

IMMERSON, demersio (late; Solin.).—immersio (late; Arnob.).

IMMETHODICAL, incompotus (not well-arranged, of things; e. g. oratio).—inconditus (e. g. jus civile, without arrangement). *St. temerarius (without previous consideration, &c.; of men or things).*—qui omnia raptim agit et turbate (who does every thing in a hurried, perplexed way; aft. Cæs. B. C. 1, 5).—qui temere omnia et fortuito agit.—qui nullam habet certam viam atque rationem (of things).

IMMETHODICALLY, non viâ nec arte.—incompositus.—negligenter et incompotus.—raptim et turbate.—temere et fortuito (e. g. agere).—Indigente et incondite (Gell. prof. 3). Before that time, all used to speak, i. indeed, but &c., antea neminem solum viâ nec arte, sed . . . tamen . . . dicere (C. Brut. 12, 46).

IMMINENCE, *Crcel.*—imminentia (Nig. ap. Gell.).—instantia (Gell.).

IMMINENT, impendens (e. g. impendentem evitare tempestatem, Np.). I. danger, præsens periculum; or (when vaguely used) summum or maximum periculum. To be i., impendere (to be hanging over one; terror, terrores, belli timor, &c.); instare (to be at hand; bellum, periculum, clades). *imminere is used by C. of enemies, nations, countries, &c., that seem, as it were, to be hanging over an object in a threatening manner, and ready to pounce upon it; and also of death, and generally ea quæ imminent: not with abstract notions, such as war, danger, &c., but imminent bello (Q.); periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur (Suet.).*

IMMINGLE, IMMIX. See TO MIX.

IMMOBILITY, immobilis (Just.).

IMMODERATE, immodicus (exceeding the proper mean or measure; e. g. frigus; also impropr. libido possidendi).—immoderatus (not kept within due bounds; e. g. potus; then, impropr., removed fm all due moral restraint, of men and things; e. g. cupiditates, luxuria).—intemperans (not using any restraint: not regulating one's desires and actions by the law of reason; mly of persons, but also of things, licentia; in athg, in qâ re).—incontinentes (without self-government, as showing itself in command over sensual desires; of persons).—impotens (powerless to restrain a strong feeling; hence also of the feeling itself quæ masters us, or any product of such feeling, lætitia, postulatum; also, in athg, ea rei).—immodestus (going beyond the limits of propriety, &c., of persons and things; e. g. laus).—effrenatus

(unbridled; of persons and things, audacia, furor, cupiditas, libido).—effusus, profusus (of what is copiously poured forth, as it were; allowed to run on without a check, lætitia, sumptus).—immanis (immoderately large; magnitudo, pecuniæ, præda).—nimius (too great; arrogantia; celeritates).—iniquus (unfair; e. g. pretium). I. in eating, edax; vorax; in drinking, in vino immodestus (Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7): in eating and drinking, profunda et intempestiva gula. To be i. in one's eating, largius se invitare: to be i. in one's demands, immodeste postulare: i. in friendship, verath, love, &c., impotens lætitiæ, iræ, amoris.

IMMODERATELY, immoderate. intemperanter. incontinenter. immodeste. effuse (Syn. in adj.).—nimio plus or plus nimio (e. g. diligere qm).—nimium (e. g. nimium longum tempus, C.). To drink i., vino se obstruere. To praise aby i., nimium esse in qo laudando; ultra modum laudare qm (Plin. Ep. 7, 28). immenso plus laudare qd (Plin. 20, 9, 36).

IMMODERATION, intemperantia. incontinentia (Syn. in IMMODERATE).—immodestia (post-Aug., T.). I. in eating and drinking, profunda et intempestiva gula.

IMMODEST, impudicus (without bashfulness; without the chaste sentiment of wch bashfulness is an index: of persons; e. g. muller).—parum verecundus (not regarding decency or morality; also of things, e. g. words; also without a natural feeling of shame).—Inverecundus (e. g. ingenium, C.; frons, Q.).—impurus (impure; of persons, thoughts, morals, &c.).—incestus (unchaste, with ref. to religion and morality, of persons or things; e. g. sermo, voces, flagitium, amor).—obscenus (obscene, &c. of words, jests, motions, paintings, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful).—non nimis verecundus (improp., cool in one's requests, admonitions, &c.; admonitor, C.) An i. life, vita parum verecunda: i. love, amor impudicus. impudicitia (epithy of the male sex), amor libidinosus. libidines (of the female; Intpp. on Suet. Oct. 71). Not immodestus.

IMMODESTLY, impudice (late).—parum caste (e. g. vivere). Not immodeste.

IMMODESTY, impudicitia (epithy of the impure love of the male sex).—libidines (epithy of the impure love of the female sex. See Intpp. ad Suet. Oct. 71).—impuritas (impurity). Not immodestia.

IMMOLATE, victimam, hostiam, &c. immolare or sacrificare, mactare, cedere (Syn. in To SACRIFICARE).

IMMOLATION, immolatio (C.).

IMMORAL, male moratus. malis or corruptis moribus. Also dishonest, turpis, &c. I. conduct, mores turpes; mores corrupti.

IMMORALITY, mores corrupti or perditii (corrupt morals).—vita vitis flagitiosque omnibus dedita (grossly immoral life).—I. in gaining ground every day, mores magis magisque labuntur.

IMMORALLY, inhoneste, turpiter. IMMORTALLY, immortalis (not subject to the law of death; also improp., of things, e. g. laus).—æternus, sempiternus (Syn. in ETERNAL). To be i., immortalum or sempiternum esse, non interire (g. i., not to die; e. g. of the soul); vitâ sempiternâ frui (to live for ever); memoriâ omnium seculorum vigere (to be fresh in the recollection of all ages: both of persons). I. glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: to render i. or be rendered i.; see To IMMORTALIZE.

IMMORTALITY, immortalitas. eternitas (Syn. in ETERNAL). Jn. eternitas immortalitatis. An i. of glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: the i. of the soul, immortalitas or eternitas animi or animorum (Not in this sense immortalitas must not be used alone, unless animi or animorum is implied by the context. See C. Cat. Maj. 21, 78; Tusc. 1, 22, 50, and 33, 80). Plato's book on the i. of the soul, Platonis liber, qui immortalitatem animæ docet: to maintain the i. of the soul, dicere animos hominum esse immortales or sempiternos: to wish to establish or prove the i. of the soul, hoc velle persuadere, non interire animas: to wish i., immortalitatem consequi or adipisci or sibi parere (g. i.); immortalum or sempiternam gloriam consequi (an i. of glory).

IMMORTALIZE, reddere qm immortalum (g. i. of a person).—immortalis gloriæ commendare qm. ad immortalitatis memoriâ consecrare qm (of a person; with ref. to immortal glory, reputation).—immortalium memoriâ se reddere. eternitatem immortalitatemque donare ci (improp.).—qd immortalitati tradere or commendare (of a thing). To i. oneself, immortalitatem sibi parere: to be immortalized, immortalitatem adipisci or consequi (g. i.); immortalum or sempiternum

nam gloriam consequi (to obtain an undying reputation, &c.); immortalitati commendari (of things; e. g. historia): to have been immortalized, immortalatum factum esse, by athg, qâ re (S.): men whose memory is immortalized, homines, quorum vivit immortalis memoria et gloria.

IMMORTALLY. To live i., vitâ sempiternâ frui, &c. See under IMMORTAL, IMMORTALIZE. Immortaliter only in the fig. phrase of immort. gaudere (C.).

IMMOVEABLE, immobilis (prop. and fig.).—immotus (not moved, fig. = unchangeable). I. goods, property, res or bona, quæ moveri non possunt; immobiliæ (Tabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23). To be i., loco suo non moveri (prop.).—immobilis se ostendere (post-Cic.: T., e. g. precibus cs): non moveri or commoveri. An i. resolution, consilium certum.

IMMOVEABLY, firmiter (e. g. fixed, stabilis).—constanter (e. g. manere in suo statu, C. Unv. 13). I. fixed, stabilis certusque (e. g. sententia), or stabilis only (e. g. opinio).

IMMUNITY, immunitas (fm an onerous duty, imm. magni muneris).—vacatio (e. g. munerum, sumptus, laboris, &c.) also a re; a causa, C.; ab belli administratione, L.: also with quominus; vacationem augures, quominus iudicis operam darent, non habere, C. Brut. 31, 117). Jn. vacatio et immunitas (Cæs.). To confer upon aby an i. fm athg, dare ci immunitatem cs rei or (Suet. &c.) a re: to offer an i. fm athg, offerre ci immunitatem (a re, Suet.): to enjoy an i. fm, vacationem cs rei habere (C., Cæs.); said also of the thing wch consists the claim to any i., C.).

IMMURE, includere or concludere (g. it. for to shut up; e. g. in carcerem, in custodiam; also carere includere, L.).—Inclusum parietibus continere (to confine within the walls of a house, C. Rep. 3, 9).—qm seorsum concludere (in qm locum, e. g. in ædiculum, Plaut.).—qm conclusum habere (Ter.). To i. oneself any where, includere se (e. g. in Heracleâ, Heracleam, Heracleam); concludere se (e. g. in cellam cum qo, Ter.); addere se in qm locum (improp., e. g. in bibliothecam, in a library). To be immured, inclusum atque abditum latere in qo loco. abdidisse se in qm locum (improp.). In the sense of IMPRISON, vid.

IMMUTABILITY. See UNCHANGEABLENESS. IMMUTABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE. IMMUTABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY.

IMP, || Son, progeny, vid. || Little or subordinate devil, dæmonium (little devil, Tert. Apoll. 32). You little imp! (improp.) Acherontis pabulum (Plaut.).

IMPAIR. See INJURE, DIMINISH. IMPAIRING. See INJURY, DIMINUTION. The i. of one's health, confectio valetudinis.

IMPAIRMENT. See IMPAIRING.

IMPAIRED, intactus, us (Lucr. 1, 455).

IMPAIRED, intactus (Lucr. 1, 438) or Crel. quod tactu non sentimus, &c., or by minutissimus, tenuissimus.

IMPARITY, inæqualitas.—dissimilitudo (unlikeness).

IMPARK, circumseprire.—septo includere or circumdare. To have imparked so many acres, circiter... jugerum locum inclusum habere (Varr. R. R. 3, 12).

IMPART, impertire, tribuere (denote giving a portion, without ref. to any part that the giver is to retain for himself; impertire, as an act of free will and of kindness; tribuere, as an act of justice, or of judicious policy).—participare, communicare (the giving a share of what one retains a share of oneself; participare has generally the receiver for its object, who is to share a possession; communicare, generally the thing shared, in the use of which the receiver is to have a share; Dôd.). See To COMMUNICATE, for phrases and construction.

IMPARTIAL, medius (not attached to either party; neutral). Jn. medius et neutrius partis.—tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat (L.; both these of persons).—integer (allowing no external influence to affect one's judgement; unbiased, &c.; e. g. integrum se servare).—incorruptus (unbribed). Jn. incorruptus atque integer.—æquus (fair; listening to the arguments on both sides; giving both parties what is due to them: of persons or things; e. g. prætor, lex, &c.).—studio et irâ vacuus (free fm party favour or enmity; epithy of persons).—obstructione et malevolentia liberatus (free fm envy and ill-will: of persons and things; e. g. iudicium). The i. administration of justice, juris et iudiciorum æquitas: an i. judgement, iudicium obstructione et malevolentia

liberatum; jud. æquum et integrum, incorruptum (C.). jud. sine ira et studio latum (aft. T.): to be or show oneself i., neutri parti favere; neque ira neque gratia teneri.—incorruptum se gerere (L.).

IMPARTIALITY, *animus ab omni partium studio alienus.—animus studio et ira vacuus.—æquitas.—animus incorruptus, integer in judicando.—animus æquus (without heat or affection): let no private feeling destroy your i., cave quicquam momenti habeat gratia (C.). With i., see IMPARTIALLY.

IMPARTIALLY, incorrupte. integre. sine ira et studio (T., e. g. narrare qd.) sine amore et cupiditate. sine odio et sine invidia (C.; e. g. judicare).

IMPASSABLE, invius.—impeditus. inexplicabilis (difficult to pass through). Roads rendered i. by the continued rain, inexplicabilis continuus imbribus viæ (L. 40, 33, 2): a place wch is almost i., locus, quo ægre transiri potest.

IMPASSIBILITY, natura non patibilis (aft. C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. Ep. 9, observes that as a translation of the Greek ἀράδεια, impassibility would be ambiguous: he attempts invulnerabilis animus. animus extra omnem patientiam positus (both wch must, of course, relate to a mind)—corpus or animus omni sensu carens.

IMPASSIBLE, qui patibillem naturam non habet (aft. patibillem naturam habet, C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. attempts various expressions for 'impassible' in Ep. 9, impatiens.—invulnerabilis.—extra omnem patientiam positus.—qui incommodum ne sentit quidem.—impassibilis (Lact., as t. t. of the Deity: also insensibilis)—sensu carens.

IMPATIENCE, impatientia moræ (or morarum) or spei (inability to endure delay, hope deferred, &c., aft. Sil. Ital. 8, 4; Ammian. 28, 1, 9; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. Impatience alone has not this meaning). festinatio (undue haste; hurry). I. of (= inability to endure) alth, impatientia cs rei (e. g. moræ: not to be able to restrain one's i., rumpo or arumpo patientiam (R) but not patientia nihil rumpitur, Suet. Tib. 25; T. Ann. 12, 50, 5): to expect alth with i., acerrime qd expectare. In the sense of 'inability to endure', intolerantia is post-Class. In C., &c., it has a passive sense, intolerantia regis.

IMPATIENT, impatiens moræ (or morarum) or spei (Sil. Ital. 8, 4; Ammian. 28, 1; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. Impatiens alone has not this meaning)—festinans (hastening). To be i. for alth's arrival, cs adventum non mediocriter captare. || Unable to endure, intolerans cs rei (L.).—impatiens cs rei (post-Class.; Vell., Plin., Col.).—qui qd pati, ferre, sustinere non potest.

IMPATIENTLY, festinanter (over-hastily). Plin. has impatienter (e. g. desiderare qm), but this is 'as so not to bear the loss in a tranquil manner', &c.—non patienter. intoleranter. ægre. moleste (espily with ferre: all referring to want of patience in bearing alth). To expect alth's arrival i., cs adventum non mediocriter captare. See 'with IMPATIENCE.'

IMPAWN. See PAWN.

IMPEACH. See ACCUSE.

IMPEACHABLE. See ACCUSABLE.

IMPEACHER. See ACCUSER.

IMPEACHMENT. See ACCUSATION.

IMPECCABLE, Crcel. Hier. used impeccantia.

IMPECCABLE, Crcel. E. g. saying that no body is i., dicens neminem non aliquando cepisse peccare (Q.) or *neminem non aliquando or interdum peccare. No one is i., *nemo tam bonus est, ut nunquam peccet.

IMPEDE. See HINDER.

IMPEDIMENT. See HINDERANCE. || In one's speech, hæsitantia lingvæ. To have an i. in one's speech, lingvâ hæsitare.

IMPEL, impellere (v. pr. to drive or urge on, propr. and fig. navem remis; qm; qm ad qd [e. g. ad faciendum; ad injuriam faciendam; ad credendum]; also with ut; impulli, ut ita crederem; also with loci adv., quo velit: with infn.).—incitare. excitare (to incite, excite).—stimulare qm. stimulos ci admovere (to spur on, all propr. and fig.).—hortari. exhortari (to encourage, exhort).—accendere. inflammare (to inflame, kindle; all fig.). Juv. impellere atque incendere; impellere atque hortari: aby to alth, alth qm ad qd. Impelled by aby, alth, impulsus ab q, qd re; by nobody, nullo impellente.

IMPEND, impendere ci or ci rei (to hang over in a threatening manner; propr. and impropr., ci or ci rei; propr., as saxum tantulo; gladius cs cervicibus; and impropr., terrores, pericula, bellum, &c.; impropr. also impendere in qm; e. g. terrores in me).—instare (to be at hand; also absol. instare jam plane, to be close

at hand).—imminere (propr.: e. g. collis urbi; tumulus ipais mœnibus, and impropr.; principally of enemies, nations, &c., that seem to hang over an object in a threatening way; also of death, and generally, ea quæ imminet; but not of danger, war, &c., in prose-writers, till Q. and Suet.).

IMPENDING, impendens. imminens. instans. plane jam instans. Sis futurus. To avoid the i. storm, evitare impendentem tempestatem (Np.): to foresee the i. storm, prospicere tempestatem futuram (C.).

IMPENETRABILITY, Crcel.

IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis (propr., L.; and impropr., blanditiis, Sen.).—imperius (by alth, ci rei; post-Aug.: e. g. lapis ignibus, T.).—spissus (thick; caligo, tenebræ).—obstinatus adversus qd (i. by motives, and by attacks, by wch one's constancy is assailed; adversus lacrimas muliebres, L.). I. woods, densissimæ silvæ (Cæs.). I. darkness, densissimæ tenebræ (for wch Suet. Ner. 46, has artissimæ tenebræ).

IMPENITENCE, obstinatio. animus obstinatus or affirmatus. *animus contra veritatem obstinatus (aft. Q. 12, 1, 10).—*mores non mutati.—Impenitentia, Hier. and Aug.

IMPENITENT, quem non vitæ anteauctæ or peccatorum suorum poenitit.—contra veritatem obstinatus (Q.; g. t. for one who is hardened agt the truth).

IMPERATIVE, imperiosus (in the manner of authoritative command).—imperiose præcipiens (directing in the tone of a master; Gell.).—necessitate quadam delegatus (e. g. officium, an i. duty laid upon aby; C.).—cui repugnari minime potest (e. g. vis, Q, 6, 3, 8). An i. command, mandatum. || In Grammar. The i. mood, modus imperativus.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest. To make a progress in literature that is almost i., pæne nihil proficere in literis.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, sensim.

IMPERFECT, mancus, non integer (no longer or not yet complete).—non perfectus (not completed).—Imperfectus (Q.; espily in the poets = 'not completed,' in Sen. = 'imperfect').—inchoatus (begun only, and not carried on to a more perfect state).—Juv. mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (C. Off. 1, 43, 173).—suis numeris non absolutus (not perfect in all its parts and proportions).—non commodus (not good of its kind).—vitiosus (faulty).—adumbratus (but lightly sketched; not having received full body or substance; opinio, intelligentia).—in quo multa desiderantur. To leave alth i., inchoatum relinquere qd. An i. book, *liber, in quo plagule quædam desunt: i. manner; see IMPERFECTLY. || The Imperfect (in Grammar), tempus imperfectum.

IMPERFECTION, imbecillitas.—vitiositas.—*conditio vitiosa or manca.—vitium (defect).

IMPERFECTLY, imperfecte.—haud commode.—vitiose.

IMPERIAL, imperatorius. Cæsareus (post-Aug.; the times of the Empp.; seld. Augustalis and imperialis), often by gen. Imperatoris or Cæsaris or Augusti; principalis, or gen. principis (belonging to the prince or emperor; time of Empp.). His i. majesty, *majestas imperatoria (as a dignity or title).—magnitudo imperatoria (as a title, of the later times of the Empp.): your i. Majesty, Majestas or Magnitudo tua: the i. territories, *terre imperatoris.—|| The imperial title, nomen Augusti or imperatoris (times of Empp.).—nomen Imperatorium (with C. ad Fam. 11, 4, 1).—appellatio imperatoria (with Vell. 2, 125, 5; but in both places, = title of general i.). To assume the i. title (and throne), nomen Augusti arripere.

IMPERIALISTS, Cæsariani.

IMPERIOUS, imperiosus.—arrogans (arrogant, assuming).—superbus (haughty).

IMPERIOUSLY, imperiose (Gell.).—pro imperio (e. g. qm discedere jubere).—insolenter.—arroganter.

IMPERIOUSNESS, imperiosa et superba cs natura.—cs regia (in qd rei dominatio (e. g. in iudiciis, C.; the overbearing and despotic behaviour of one who rules in alth, allowing no rival, &c.); or by insolentia, arrogantia, &c. That i. of yours, illa tua singularis insolentia.

IMPERISHABLE, immortalis. sempiternus (Syn. in ETERNAL).

IMPERSONAL, impersonalis (in Gramm., verbum, Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1, &c.).

IMPERSONALLY, impersonaliter (gramm. t. t.).

IMPERTINENCE, || Irrelevancy, vid. || Impudent rudeness, &c., importunitas (troublesome character or behaviour).—contumelia sibi a quo impo-sita (the insult, by deed or word, offered to one by aby).—procacitas. petulantia, or *inurbana cs procacitas or

petulantia. || *Foolishness of words, deeds, &c., absurditas* (Clausd. *Mam.* 3, 11).—*insulitas* (*insipidity: bad taste*).—*res inepta* (*as thing*). *Impertinences, ineptie, nugæ.*

IMPETINENT, || *Not relating to the matter in hand, ad rem nihil pertinens*.—*alienus* or *ei rei* (maxime) *alienus* (e. g. hic non alienum est admodum; non alienum fuerit exigere, &c., Q.).—|| *Meditating, troublesome*, importunus (*troublesome, &c.*). *Jm.* importunus atque incommodus (*Plaut.*); levis et futilis et importunus (e. g. locutor, *Gell.*).—*importunus* (*unquiet*). *Sis* petulans, procax, protervus *may do*.

IMPETINENTLY, || *Irrelevantly*, vid. || *Rudely, &c.* vid. || *Foolishly*, absurd. inepte. insulse. inscite.

IMPETURBED, non perturbatus. non conturbatus.—*imperturbatus* (O. and *Sen.*, rare).

IMPETUOUS, impervius (O., Q.; also *impropr.*, T., e. g. lapis ignibus).

IMPETRABLE, impetrabilis (L., *Prop.*; not C. or *Cæs.*).

IMPETRATE, impetrare.

IMPETRATION, impetratio (C.; once only; not found elsewhere).

IMPETUOSITY, violentia.—*violentum ingenium* (*impetuous character*).—*præcepta et effrenata mens* (*rash, unrestrained it*; C.)—*aeris vehementia* (*Plin.*).—*With great it*, magno impetu (e. g. ferri ad qd.).

IMPETUOUS, violentus (*violent*; e. g. ingenium, impetus, homo).—*violentus ingenio*.—*vehemens*. *Jm.* vehemens et violentus. *ferox*. *Jm.* vehemens *feroxque*.—*importunus* (e. g. libidines, *that will not be shaken off, restrained, &c.*).—*præfervus* (*too hot*; e. g. ira, L.).—*præferox* (*opp. mitis, L., T.*).—*præcepta* in omnibus consiliis *præcepta* (*rash in adopting plans without consideration*). *You are too it* (*in character*). *nimum es* vehemens *feroxque* natura. *Impetuous, only the elder Pliny; Krebs; Freund does not give such a word.*

IMPETUOUSLY, magno impetu (e. g. hostem agredi).—*violenter* (*poscere*; qm persèqui, increpare).—*vehementer* (e. g. flagitare).—*importune* (e. g. insistere).

IMPETUS, impetus.—*impulsio*. *impulsus*.

IMPETY, impietas (*want of reverence and love for God, &c.; also for one's country, parents, &c.*).—*Dei* (or, according to *Rom.* notions, *deum*) *negligentia*. *divini cultus negligentia* (*neglect of God and religious worship*). *An it*, nefas. scelus. *res scelestæ* or *nefaria*.

IMPINGE, impingi ei rei or ad qd.—*allidi ad qd.* See "Dash against."

IMPIOUS, impius (*without love or reverence for God, one's parents, country, &c.; the object* [e. g. erga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes] *must always be added, unless sufficiently implied by the context*).—*nefarius* (*breaking the laws of God, of natural equity, &c.; of men, their actions and dispositions*).—*nefandus* (*refers to the abominable wickedness of an action*).—*scelestus*. *scelestus* (*wicked: the former with ref. to the mind; the latter to actions*). *To have committed many it actions both agst the gods and agst men, multa et in deos et in homines imple nefarieque commississe*.

IMPIOUSLY, impie.—*nefarie*. *Jm.* impie *nefarieque*.—*nefande*.—*scelestæ*.—*scelestæ*.

IMPLACABILITY, odium implacabile or inexorable.—*animus implacabilis*. (See Implacabilis, very late; *Amian.*)

IMPLACABLE, implacabilis (*agst aby, ei or in qm*).—*inexpiabilis* (*not to be satisfied by any atonement*). *Jm.* implacabilis *inexpiabilisque*.—*inexorabilis* (*not to be softened by entreaties: all three of persons and things; hatred, anger*); *agst aby, in or adversus qm: to pursue aby with it*, *hatred*, implacabili odio persèqui qm: *to be or show oneself it*, *agst aby, sese ci implacabilem in-expiabilemque præbere* (C.); *to entertain it*, *hatred agst aby, implacabile odium suscipere in qm* (Np.).

IMPLACABLY, implacabilis (e. g. irasci ei, T.).

IMPLANT, || *PROPR.* inserere, ponere (in qd re). || *IMPROPR.* ingenerare. *ingignere* (*at birth*).—*inserere*. in animo *ingignere* (*at any time*). *To be implanted*, innatus esse. *naturâ insinitus esse*; a *naturâ proficisci*. *Nature has implanted this in us, &c.*, hoc natura ingenuit nobis; hoc natura inest animis; hoc in animis nostris insinitus est; hoc (a naturâ) nobis tributum est; hoc in ipsâ naturâ positum est atque infusum; hoc innatus est, et in animo quasi insculptum.

IMPLEAD. See "to bring an action against." (470)

IMPLEMENT. See INSTRUMENT. || *I's of war, instrumentum et apparatus belli*; arma, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent (*aff. C. Phil.* 11, 12, 30).

IMPLICATE. || *PROPR.* implicare, &c. See ENTANGLE; INVOLVE. || *IMPROPR.* in culpâ qm et suspitione ponere (C.). qm suspectum reddere. qm in suspitionem vocare or adducere. *suspicionem in qm conferre* (*to render aby suspected*). *To be implicated in atq.*, ei rei *affensus* esse; *cs rei participem* or *socium esse*: *to be supposed to be implicated in atq.*, suspectum esse de qd rei; a suspitione non remotum esse.

IMPLICATION, || *Entanglement*, implicatio (e. g. nervorum). || *An implied consequence*; a *tacit inference, &c.*, *Cred.* By it, implicite et abscondite (*opp. patentius et expeditius, C.*: *but this implies the necessity of disavowing, as it were, the implied fact or consequence*).—*quodammodo tacite* (*silently, as it were; not by an explicit statement*). *The law itself, by it, gives him the right of defending, &c.*, quodammodo *tacite* dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi (C. *Mil.* 4, 11).

IMPLICIT. *The original and correct meaning of the word is that of 'implied,' opp. to 'explicit'; but it is now more commonly used in the sense of 'absolute,' 'unconditional' reliance, trust, &c.* || *Implied*, tacitus (*silently assumed, not expressly stated, C. and Jc.*).—*quod in qd re implicite et abscondite continetur* (C. *Invent.* 2, 23, 69; of what is really but not evidently contained in atq., *opp. patentius et expeditius continetur*). || *Abso-lute, unconditional, &c.* (See UNCONDITIONAL.) *To pay aby it*, *obedience, ci sine ullis exceptionibus parere, obedire*; *to place it*, *trust or confidence in aby, se totum ci committere: to put it, faith in aby, maximam fidem ci adhibere*.

IMPLICITLY, || *Opp. explicitly*. See 'by IMPLICATION.' || *Unconditionally*, vid. *To believe, trust, &c. it*; see 'put IMPLICIT faith in.'

IMPLORE, implorare qm or qd (*to pray for help with tears and supplication*).—*supplicare* *ci*, *se ci supplicem abicere* (*to i. passionately; falling, as it were, at his knees, wringing one's hands, &c., humbly before any one, with the consciousness of his great dignity and power, and of one's own great need*).—*obsecrare qm* (*to i. aby urgently; beseeching him in the name of God, by every thing that is sacred*).—*obtestari qm* (*to i. aby supplicantly, calling upon God as witness*; *to i. by every thing that is dear to him*). *To i. aby for atq.*, voce supplicii postulare qd; *orare multis et supplicibus verbis ut &c.*—*exposcere qd ab qo* (*of earnest, vehement appeals*): *to i. help fm aby, qm ad or in auxilium implorare*; *auxilium implorare ab qo: to i. the gods for victory, exposcere ab diis victoriam: to i. an end of the pestilence, finem pestilentie exposcere: to i. the mercy of the gods, exposcere pacem deorum* (*Justin* 18, 6): *to i. gods and men, deum atque hominum fidem implorare: to i. assistance fm a judge, opem petere a iudice: humbly to i. aby, sub-misse supplicare ci: to prostrate oneself at aby's feet, and i. him in the humblest terms, prosternere se, et fracto atque humili animo supplicare ci: the gods were implored, precibus a diis petium est*.

IMPLORING, imploratio. *obsecratio*, *obtestatio* (see the verbs under TO IMPLORER). *Supplicatio* = a day appointed for solemn prayer to the gods.

IMPLY. *Atq.* *i's atq.*, or *atq.* *is implied by atq.*, qd subest ci rei, or qd subest velut latens (cf. Q. 3, 5, 9); *subest cs rei tacita vis* (ib.).—*in qd re inest qd*. *He maintains that a general report nly i's some foundation of truth, negat famam temere nasci solere, quin subest qd* (C., *Auct. ad Her.*). *Superstition, wch i's a groundless fear of the gods, auspicio, in quâ inest inanis timor deorum* (C.). *Every special question i's a general one that precedes it, in omni speciali (questione) inest generalis, ut que sit prior. What is really, but not obviously implied, quod in qd re implicite et abscondite continetur* (C.). *What is necessarily implied by a statement, quod ex verbis intelligi potest* (*opp. verba, that wch the words actually express*). *To discuss whether one should obey what the laws i., or merely what they express, tractare, verbis legum standum sit an voluntate* (Q.): *the 'decurum' necessarily i's the 'honestum'*, quidquid est, quod decaet, id tum apparet, quum antegressa esset honestas.

IMPOLITE, inurbanus.—*rusticus* (*clownish*). *To be i.*, ab humanitate abhorrire.

IMPOLITELY, inurbane.—*rustice*.

IMPOLITENESS, inurbanitas.—*rusticitas* (*clownish, rough behaviour*).

IMPOLITIC, *alienus or abhorrens a prudentia

civili (opp. to political wisdom).—non callidus (not skilful, able, &c.).

IMPOLITICLY, *prudentiæ civili non convenienter.—non callide.—non callidæ sed dementi ratione.

IMPORT, v. || To bring goods into a country, invehire. importare (whether by waggons or ships).—|| Mean, vid. || It imports, what imports it? Interest. réfert. See under IMPORTANCE.

IMPORT, s. || Meaning, vid. || Importance, vid. || Imports (opp. exports), merces importatæ.—merces importatiæ (e. g. frumentum importaticium, Hirt. B. Afr. 20).—merces adventiciæ (foreign; opp. domesticæ).—merces mari suppeditatæ (if imported fm over seas).

IMPORTANCE, gravitas (lit. weight; then importance, e. g. civitatis).—auctoritas (authority and influence in a state).—momentum. discrimen (the point, circumstance, &c., on which all hinges; that makes all the difference). A person of i., vir gravis (fm weight of character); vir potens (fm power). An affair, of i., res gravissima, summa, or maxima (q. ii.). res magni momenti or discriminis (of great i. to the success of a thing). To be of great i., magni momenti esse; magni referre; i. to be of i., auctoritate valere or posse (of persons who have influence, power, &c.). vim habere or exercere (to exercise influence; of persons and things): to be a person of i., esse qm or qd (to be somebody). To make a thing of great i., ci rei vim tribuere; ci rei pondus afferre (to add weight to it): to represent a thing as of great i., verbis or oratione exaggerare qd (of giving it undue i.): a thing makes the question one of more i. in my eyes, qd mihi augeat questionem: this is the point of most i., hoc caput or maximum or primum est: he considered this of more i., hoc ei antiquius fuit: he thought nothing of more i. than to &c., nihil (or neque quicquam) habuit antiquius, quam ut &c. (C. Vell.): thinking it a point of the utmost i. to &c., longe antiquissimum ratus &c. with inf. (L. 1, 32): he thought the difficulty of sufficient i. to demand the appointment of a dictator, res digna visa est, propter quam dictator crearetur. It is of i. to aby, that &c., qd as interest or réfert, but meâ, tuâ, suâ, instead of gen. of personal pron. 1) Interest, with gen. of person, denotes more the interest a person has in a thing; réfert, the advantage he actually expects fm it, the i. he attaches to it. In the gold. age, ref. is found with the ablatives meâ, &c., but not with the gen. of a subat; both verbs, however, occur absolutely. With the mention of the degree of i. 2) The thing that is of i. cannot be expressed, as in English, by a subat, but must be introduced by acc. and inf.; or, if no new subject is mentioned, by inf. only, or by a clause with ut, nē, or an interrogative pron. or particle. 3) The degree of i. is described by adverbs [magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.], or by a gen. of price (as magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.); thus, it is of the utmost i. to me that you should be with me, maxime nostrâ interest, te esse nobiscum; he was perpetually thinking of what i. his death would be to P. Clodius, semper, quantum interesset P. Clodii se perire, cogitabat; it is of great i. to me that I should see you, illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam; of what i. is that to you? quid tuâ id refert? (Ans. magni.)

IMPORTANT, a) Of persons, gravis (fm weight of character, and consequent authority, influence, &c.; also of witnesses, testes).—potens. pollens. qui multum potest (powerful). An i. person, vir magnus, gravis, or auctoritate gravis, auctoritate or dignitate præditus, opibus or gratiâ florens (influential). To think himself an i. personage, sese qm or qd esse credere. b) Of things, gravis (opp. levis, trifling, unimportant).—magni or maximi momenti (having i. consequences).—magnus. gravis. luculentus (great, considerable). In comp. and superl. also by antiquior, antiquissimus (what should fm its importance be taken earlier or first into consideration; e. g., he considered this more i., id ei antiquius fuit; the most i. point or object, antiquissima cura). An i. city, urbs magna, opulenta, florens: an i. state, civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opp. civitas exigua et infirma): to play an i. part, gravem personam sustinere. The most i. point is, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est. For other phrases, see IMPORTANCE ('of great importance,' &c.).

IMPORTATION, invecio (C., opp. exportatio). Often by Crcl. with importare. To forbid the i. of wine, vinum omnino ad se importari non sneri: to forbid the i. of provisions fm Amantia, commeatus Amantia importari in oppidum prohibere (Cæs.).

IMPORTED (of goods, &c.), importatus (e. g. ære utuntur importato, Cæs.).—invecutus.—adventicius (opp. domesticus).—mari suppeditatus (C., if fm over seas).

IMPORTER, qui (merces, &c.) invehit or importat.

IMPORTUNATE, molestus (troublesome; e. g. in demanding a thing).—assiduus et acer (constant and eager in demanding a thing; e. g. flagitator, C.).—importunus (e. g., i. passions, importune libidines, C. 205) not applied to requests, &c.).—In rogando molestus.

IMPORTUNE, impense petere qd a qo, or followed by ut (to pray earnestly).—flagitare or efflagitare a qo or qm qd (to demand). To i. aby constantly, as aures obsidere (to lay siege, as it were, to his ears, but implying that no other is listened to; L. 40, 20, extr.); instare ci de qâ re (to press him); fatigare qm precibus, followed by ut (to weary with prayers); auriбус as abuti; assidula precibus qd exigere (when a thing has been promised) to i. aby unmercifully, surdas ci orando reddere aures (Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89). To i. aby not to do a thing, deprecari qm, or deprecari qm insistere, ne quid faciat.

IMPORTUNE, flagitator molestus (if the importunity is annoying).—assiduus et acer flagitator (if the importunity is not annoying; both C.).

IMPORTUNITY, efflagitatio (C.).—efflagitatus, Æ (e. g. coacti atquo efflagitatu meo, C. Verr. 2, 5, 29; no where else).—precēs assiduas.—precum constantia (T. Germ. 8, 1). 205 Not, of course, importunities; see Dict. To use i., fatigare qm precibus: to tire aby out by his i., fatigare sæpe idem petendo qm (L. 40, 18). See To IMPORTUNE.

IMPOSE, || Lay upon (fig.), imponere (v. pr., e. g. taxes, burdens, tasks, laws, names, a necessity, &c.).—injungere (e. g., taxes, a burden).—irrogare (e. g., multam [see FINE]; penam; also a tax, tributum, Plin.); alii ci qd. To i. duties on aby, ci officia injungere: to i. upon the states the necessity of carrying corn (into the camp), vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere (according to a written scale of the amount to be delivered by each). To i. upon aby the necessity, &c., ci necessitatem imponere (C. Phil. 4, 5) or afferre (C.): to i. a name, ci nomen imponere or cognomen indere; cognomine appellare qm: to i. silence (on any subject), qd or de qâ re tacere qm jubere; de qâ re taceri velle: to i. laws upon a state, civitati leges (per vim) imponere. A fine was imposed on all the states, multa in singulas civitates imposita (L.).

IMPOSE UPON, imponere ci. See CHEAT, DECEIVE.

IMPOSER, Crcl. qui qd imponit, injungit, &c. The i. of an oath, qui iurjurandum a qo exigit (who requires him to swear); qui iurjurandum verba concepit (who drew up the form).

IMPOSING, conspicuus (attracting the eyes of people).—admirationem sui cuiusvis injiciens (exciting general admiration).—speciosus (striking, remarkable in appearance; all three, of persons and things).—imperatorius (majestic, suited to command; e. g. forma). He had an i. form, erat imperatoriâ formâ, ut ipso aspectu cuiusvis injiceret admirationem sui (Np. Iphic. 3, 1); magnam habebat corporis dignitatem (Np. Dion. 1, 2).

IMPOSITION, || Act of laying upon, impositio (very rare; propr. Plin.; impropr. of the i. of names, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5, &c.).—irrogatio (the i. of a fine or other punishment). By the i. of hands, impositâ manu. || Cheat; imposture, vid.

IMPOSSIBILITY, impossibilitas (late; only permissible as i. t. in philosophical language).—Crcl. by fieri non posse, &c. To prove the i. of a thing, probare qd fieri non posse: I don't consider a thing an i. (to me), nihil non me efficere posse duco: he requires i. s., majora concupiscit, quam quis efficere potest: don't ask i. s., nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest.

IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis (rare; age; only in a philosophical sense). But in usual language, Crcl. by quod fieri or effici non potest. I think nothing is i. to you, nihil tibi infectum credo: nothing is i. to a thing, nihil est, quod qd (e. g. benevolentia) efficere non possit: I consider this i., non tu potes hoc fieri posse: this is i. to me, hoc facere or efficere non possum: it is i. that &c., fieri non potest, ut &c.; nequeo (with following infin.): it is i. for a king to live as a private man, necsit rex vivere privatus: I fear this is i., vereor, ne non liceat: it is i. for me to believe this, hoc nullo pacto credere possum: it is i. for me to believe that &c., non possum adduci, ut putem, &c.: this makes it i. for me to believe, hoc credere prohibet, &c.

IMPOST, || Tax, vid. || In Architecture, incumba, æ (Vir. 6, 11).

IMPOSTHUME. See Abscess.

IMPOSTOR, fraudator, homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus (a person who imposes upon others).—circumscripser (an overreacher, esp. one who endeavours to derive advantage from the inexperience of young persons).—quadruplator (one who, by fraud and cheating, endeavours to get for himself the property of others).—præstigator (one who cheats by tricks and artifice).—planus (an itinerant mountebank).—falsus (of a false prophet; see Suet. Cæs. 81. Tib. 14).—falsarius (one who imitates another's hand). (R) Deceptor only in Sen. Thestyl. 140; nebulo, a vain boaster, does not belong here.) A clever i., homo ad fraudem acutus: an old and practised i., velerator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuco et fallaciis): to be a complete i., totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

IMPOSTURE, fraudatio (a cheating, opp. fides).—fallendi studium (desire or inclination to cheat or impose upon): to be condemned for i., falsi damnari.

IMPOTENCE, imbecillitas. Infirmitas (see WEAKNESSES). (R) Impotentia, once in this sense (Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16): usually = want of self-government, &c.

IMPOTENT, impotens.—invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (Syn. in WEAK). (R) With ref. to the procreation of children, spado (whether naturally or by castration: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 28). sine viribus (Juv.). To be i., spadonem esse; * vi genitali carere. liberos procreare non posse. (R) Crippled, &c. See CRIPPLE.

IMPOTENTLY, sine vi.—infirmè.—languide.

(R) Impotenter, very rare in this sense, L. 27, 48, 11.

IMPRACTICABILITY, See IMPOSSIBILITY. Experience shows the i. of athg, usus coarguit qd.

IMPRACTICABLE, quod effici or fieri non potest: quile i., quod nullo pacto fieri potest. Athg is found i., qd usus coarguit. (R) Of persons: rigidus.—pertinax.—qui regi, flecti, &c. non potest. (R) Impracticable: invidius, difficilissimus. imperius (Iter, T.).—Impeditus. Inexplicabilis (hardly passable, if at all).

IMPRECATE, mala (male) precari. execrari; see TO CURSE. (R) Imprecari (prob. not præ-Aug.) = to wish good or evil to abg.

IMPRECATION, (R) imprecatio is post-Aug. (Sen.) for execratio. detestatio. See CURSE.

IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis (e.g. arx, L. 2, 7, 6; also impror.).

IMPREGNATE, seminare (a field, an animal)—gravidare (a person, Aur. Vict. Epit. 29, 14; fig. the earth, as C. N. D. 2, 23, in., terra gravidata seminibus).—implere (an animal).—maritare (of animals and trees, post-Aug.).

IMPRESS, s. See IMPRESSION, MARK.

IMPRESS, v. (R) PROP. To press athg upon or into another, imprimere qd in qâ re or ci rei (to press into or on; also impror. of impressing on the mind).—ci re aptare et imprimere (to lay and press in upon athg; e.g. os cucurbitulæ corpori).—signare qd qâ re [e.g. cervam figuris]; and impror. signare qd in animo (also v. pr. of impressing = stamping coins).—imponere qd ci rei or in qâ re. applicare ci rei (to lay or press upon; e.g. a plaster on a wound, &c.). To i. a kiss upon abg's lips, basium or suavium imprimere ci († Mart. 10, 42, 5; Appul. Met. 2, p. 119, 6); osculum applicare ci († O. Fast. 4, 851); osculum ci ingerere (suddenly, against the person's will, Suet. Gramm. 23). To i. a figure on was, exprimere imaginem cs in cerâ (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 54: so faciem cs gypso, Plin.). (R) IMPROP. Of impressing the mind, imprimere qd in animo or mente or in animo atque mente cs; imprimere menti cs, or imprimere ci.—insculpere qd in mente (to engrave it, as it were, on the mind; also with ut; e.g. ut deos æternos...haberemus, C.).—signare qd in animo (to stamp it on the mind). JN. imprimere et quasi signare qd in animo (C.).—affigere. infigere (the former post-Aug., to fix into, &c.).—inculcare (lit. to tread it in; to fix athg in the mind by frequent repetition; e.g. memorie). To i. athg on one's memory, memoriæ mandare, infigere, or affigere, or animo suo affigere; on abg's memory, cs memoriæ inculcare: to be impressed upon one's memory, hærrere in memoriâ: to have athg impressed on one's mind, qd impressum est in cs animo atque mente; qd impressum est atque inustum (of a deep, permanent impression, C.): to i. upon one's heart or feelings, qd penitus animo suo mentique mandare; qd demittere in pectus or in pectus animique. Athg has deeply impressed me, or is impressed deeply upon me, qd alte descendit [see 'to make a deep IMPRESSION']: to be impressed upon one's mind, in animo insculptum esse, in animo insculptum habere: to be apparently an innate motion and impressed equally on the minds of all, innatum et

in animo quasi insculptum esse: athg is deeply impressed upon me, qd penitus inhæret in mente; infixum hæret pectori meo; mihi in visceribus hæret (of warnings; C. Att. 6, 1, 8): to i. the notion of athg on one's mind, imprimere notionem cs rei in animo suo: notions that are impressed on every mind alike, notions in animis hominum quasi consignate: to have impressed athg on one's mind fm one's youth upwards, (præceptis) ab adolescentiâ suadere sibi.

IMPRESSIBLE, Crel. with in qo (or cui) qd imprimi potest, &c.; or by imprimi (of the substance receiving the impression). Do we suppose the soul to be i., in the same literal sense that wax is? an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? (C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.)

IMPRESSION, (R) The act of imprinting or stamping, impressio. (R) An impression (i. e. a copy, a cast), exemplum.—exemplar qâ re, or in qâ re, expressum. The i. of a seal on wax, expressa (cs) in cerâ ex annulo imago (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 50). To make an i., exprimere qd qâ re, in qâ re (to make an i. on athg).—imprimere qd in qâ re (to make an i. in athg). To make an i. of a seal in wax, sigillum in cerâ imprimere: to print or strike off i.'s of a print or copper-plate, * picturam linearem per æneas laminas exprimere.

(R) On coins, signum numi. nota numi or numaria (the image or mark on the dye or on the coin itself).—forma publica, or fm context, forma only (the dye with which the national coin is stamped). Coins with a clear sharp i., numi asperi (Suet. Ner. 44): coins that bear the same i., numi unâ formâ percussi (off. Sen. Ep. 34, estr.). (R) IMPROP. Effect on the mind, pondus, vis (effect).—momentum (pown, decisive effect, influence).—impressio (the effect of a representation on the mind).—sensus (a sensible i. on the mind, and the disposition thence arising).—animi motus (a motion of the mind).—appulsus (the effect of athg that is brought near and acts upon us, e.g. frigidus). An external i., pulsus externus or adveniens: an i. made by an external object, impulsio oblata extrinsecus (C. Acad. 1, 11, 40): sensible i., or i. on the senses, pulsus externus or quod pellit or movet qm or cs animum: sensûs visa; also only visa (see C. N. D. 1, 25, p. 733, Mos. et Creuz.).

—visio adventicia (i. on the sense of sight): outward appearances make an i. upon us, visa nos pellunt: a strong one, visa acriter mentem sensumque pellunt (C. Acad. 2, 20, 66): to make a pleasant i. on the senses, sensus suaviter afficere or suaviter voluptate movere; dulcem motum sensibus afferre; sensus jucundo motu hilarare; sensus jucunditate quadam perfundere: sensible i.'s excite us to action, visis ad actionem excitamur (ib. 2, 32, 104): to be unable to resist external i.'s, visa cedere, neque posse resistere (ib. 2, 20, 66): to receive i.'s like wax, imprimi quasi ceram (of the animus): i.'s of sense, corporis sensus: easily to receive i.'s (from without), facile moveri: to make an i., pondus or vim habere: to make an i. on athg, qd movet, upon the eyes, of beauty, &c.): to make an i. on abg, qm or cs animum movere, commovere, permovere. pellere or ferire cs animum: the first i. with a speech makes, prima aggressio (C. Or. 15, 50): to make an i. on the minds of the hearers, animos audientium permovere; in animos audientium penetrare: to make a strong i. on abg, cs animum vehementer commovere, magnopere movere, acriter percutere: a very strong i., qm vehementissime permovere: to make a deep i., alte descendere (of teachers); in abg's heart, alte descendere in cs pectus (of an appearance; see S. Jug. 11, 3): something has made a deep and lasting i. on me, hæret mihi qd in visceribus (of warnings; see C. Att. 6, 1, 8): his prohibition makes no i. on the wicked, improribus vetando non movet: your letter has made more than one i. on me, varie sum affectus literis tuis: these things make little i. on me, hæc modice me tangunt: a girl makes an i. on me, commoveor in qâ (Com.). (R) Effect upon a line of troops, &c. To make no i. on &c., nihil momenti facere (e.g. neque quidquam momenti facere, L.). (R) Mark, trace, vid. Abg's features bear an i. of sorrow, signa doloris cs vultus ostendit. (R) Impressio = amount of an edition: exemplaria (the copies printed). The whole i., * omnia exemplaria (e.g. divendita sunt, is sold).

IMPRESSIVE, gravis (weighty, &c.)—vehemens (impassioned).—vim or pondus habens (carrying force, weight, &c. with it).—ad persuadendum accommodatus (e.g. oratio; persuasive).

IMPRESSIVELY, graviter.—vehementer. —* ad persuadendum accommodato.—sententias gravibus et severis (C.).

IMPRESSURE. See IMPRESSION.

IMPRIMIS. See 'in the First place,' 'First.'
IMPRINT. See IMPRESS.

IMPRISON, includere (also *impropr.*, e. g. *avem in caveâ*), concludere in custodiâ (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere in custodiâ (or in carcerem) dare, includere (also *inclusus in carcerem, C.*; *carcerem, L.*) custodiâ or vincula mandare, in carcerem conjicere, detinere; in ergastulum mittere. *To i. for life*, vinculis æternis mandare: *to be imprisoned*, in custodiâ esse or servari; *custodiâ teneri*: in carcere or in vinculis esse.

IMPRISONMENT, in custodiâ inclusio.—captivitas (*captivity*). *To be suffering i.*, in custodiâ haberi or servari; *custodiâ teneri* or retineri: *to keep aby in close i.*, qm clauso conclavi servare; qm clausum asservare: *to release aby fm i.*, qm e custodiâ emittere: *to deliver fm i.* (by force), qm e custodiâ eripere: *not to bear i. in the house (impropr.)*, durare in ædibus non posse.

IMPROBABILITY, *Crcl.* with *adj.*
IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis.—non probabilis (not easily proved, hence not credible).

IMPROBABLY, non probabiliter: *not i.*, non sine quadam veritatis specie.

IMPROBITY, See DISHONESTY; WICKEDNESS.
IMPROPTU, versus ex tempore fusi. pœma ex tempore factum. *To be ready at an i.*, in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptum et facilem esse ad extemporalem usque (Suet.).

IMPROPER, *Impr.* *impropius* is post-Aug., but used as a regular gramm. t. t. by Q. with ref. to words: *ἀνοπος*: opp. proprius: e. g. nomen, tropus: so cognomen, Plin., &c. *Not suitable or adapted to an end*, inutilis (unserviceable; g. t.), for *athg.*, ci rei or more only *ad qd* —non idoneus (not suitable or adapted; for *athg.*, *ad qd* [et *id.*] in *qd*), *ad qd* non aptus (not fit).—inhabilis (not manageable; hence not proper), ci rei or *ad qd* (all four of persons or things).—alienus (foreign to the purpose in hand; hence unfavorable, and so not proper; *empty of time and place*): for *athg.*, ci rei or a *qâ re*. *Not becoming, indecorous*.—indignus (unworthy). *To be i.*, indecorum esse; dedecere or non decere qm; indignum esse *q.* *It does not seem i. to mention, &c.*, non indignum videtur ... memorare (S.). *Wrong*, vid.

IMPROPERLY, *Impr.* *improprie*, post-Aug.; only opp. proprie; of words, &c., e. g. *haud improprie appellatus*, Plin.—perperam (wrongly; e. g. *judicare*, interpretari, *qd* facere).—vitiose (faultily).—secus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g. *judicare*).—male (ill).—non recte (not rightly; e. g. *judicare*, facere).

IMPROPRIATE, v. *Appropiate*, vid. *Annex church property to a layman*, * bona ecclesiastica or fundum ecclesiasticum laico addicere, or *fundum ecclesiasticum exaurare.

IMPROPRIATION, exauguratio (act of unconsecrating what had been consecrated). Or *Crcl.* *An t.*, *fundus ecclesiasticus laico additus.

IMPROPRIETY, indignitas (e. g., of *athg.*, rei).—ineptie (folly, &c.). *To be guilty of no i.*, nihil *quod ipso* (or *ipsis*) indignum sit, committere (Cæ.). *Improprietas*, only opp. proprietates; e. g. *verbi*, Gell. 1, 22, fin.

IMPROSPEROUS, *Improsper* (T.), but better, infelix, miser, adversus, &c.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, *Improsperare* (e. g. *cedere*, Col.), but better, male. Infelicitate. parum prosperare.

IMPROVABLE, *Crcl.* with *melius fieri* posse.

IMPROVE, *Trans.* melius facere or efficere (to make better).—corrige (to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free *athg.* fm fault).—Jn. corrige et emendare; emendare et corrige. *To i. one's ways*, mores corrigere or emendare: *to i. one's estate or fortune*, amplificare fortunam; augere opes: *to i. and enlarge one's house*, aedes reficere in melius et in majus; *aby's circumstances*, amplificare fortunam. augere opes. *His circumstances are improved*, ejus res sunt meliore loco. *Intrans.* *To make progress*, progredi. procedere. procedo et progredi. proficere (all in re). progressus facere in re. *To i. in virtue*, procedere et progredi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem. *To grow better in health*, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere: the patient is already beginning to i., inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est: I am beginning to i., meliuscule est mihi. *To improve*: of fortune, &c. *Things are improving with me*, meæ res sunt meliore loco.

IMPROVEMENT, *Improvement* in a sick person's health, convalescentia (Symm.).—*An i. has already taken place*, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est.

tudo est; ægrotus convalescit. *Of circumstances*, * melior rerum conditio.—amplificatio rei familiaris (i. of one's estate or income). *Of morals*, mores emendatiores.—vita emendator (Ulp. Dig.). *Progress*, progressus. progressio.—processus: *to make an i. in athg.*, progressus facere in re: *to make great i. in athg.*, multum proficere in re: but little i., parum proficere in re: *I am satisfied with the amount of i. I have made*, me, quantum profecerim, non penitet. *Of alteration for the better*, correctio, emendatio. Jn. correctio et emendatio (correction. Syn. in TO CORRECT). *To introduce many i's in military tactics*, multa in re militari meliora facere.

IMPROVER, corrector. emendator. Jn. corrector et emendator (Syn. in IMPROVE).

IMPROVIDENCE, inconsiderantia.—temeritas (rashness).—imprudencia (want of circumspection, &c.).

IMPROVIDENT, improvidus (not looking forward, to provide agst distant dangers, &c.).—incautus (incautious; opp. prudens). Jn. improvidus incautusque; improvidus et negligens.—inconsideratus (acting without reflection, and a due examination and estimate of circumstances). Jn. levis atque inconsideratus (C., of persons).—temerarius (rash).

IMPROVIDENTLY, improvidenter. incaute. temere. inconsiderate (C.).

IMPRUDENCE, imprudentia (want of circumspection).—inconsiderantia (want of consideration, &c.).—improvidentia (want of foresight).—temeritas (rashness).—dementia (madness).

IMPRUDENT, imprudens (betraying in a particular instance a want of knowledge and circumspection).—inconsideratus. inconsultus. improvidus incautus. temerarius. Jn. improvidus incautusque. levis atque inconsideratus (Syn. in IMPROVIDENT).—demens (acting as beside himself).

IMPRUDENTLY, imprudenter.—inconsiderate.—incaute.—dementi ratione.

IMPUDENCE, *Imp.* *Want of modesty*, confidentia (e. g. *videte quo vultu*, quâ confidentia dicant, C.).—impudentia.—os impudens or durum or ferrum: *a man of consummate i.*, homo perfectæ frontis.

IMPUDENT, impudens. impudicus (without shame or modesty).—procaz. protervus (forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way; proc. *aply* in words, *prot.* in actions).—petulans (attacking others with raillery, &c., without any consideration).—lascivus (forward, fm high animal spirits; also wanton).—I. (in language), procaz lingua. I. language, sermo procaz or procaciter ortus (Curt.). *Very i.*, summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciâ. *You are an i. beggar*, satis audacter petis. *A i. brow*, os ferreum: *a i. fellow*, homo perfectæ frontis (both in a bad sense).

IMPUDENTLY, impudenter. procaciter (Comp. procacius; Superl. procacissime). *To behave i. in athg.*, procacius in re se gerere.

IMPUGN, impugnare.—oppugnare; or pugnare contra *qd* (to attack it).—nego (I deny it, opp. aio, both *absol.*).—in controversiam vocare *qd* (to raise a controversy about it; throw doubts upon it): *to i. aby's opinion*, cs opinionem repugnare.

IMPULSE, *Imp.* *The act of impelling*, impulsus. impulsio (a driving on, impelling).—incitatio (an exciting, inciting): external i., i. fm without, pulsus externus. *Internal impulse*, impetus.—vis. *By the i. of one's own mind*, suâ sponte, or sponte only (of one's own free will).—ultra (with a good will; willingly): *by aby's i.* (e. g. *Joë's*: Dryden), *qo* impulsore or auctore; cs impulsus; cs auctoritate; also *qo* impellere: *by the i. of another*, alieno impulsu: under a divine i.; see INSPIRATION. *Internal and instinctive desire*, appetitio (desire after *athg.*; e. g. cognitions).—appetitus (a feeling of a natural want; instinct: *not instinctive*, in this sense, in Classical writers).—impetus (a vehement desire, involuntary motion towards *athg.*). Jn. impetus et appetitus rerum.—cupiditas (a longing for *athg.*): *to feel a natural i. towards athg.*, studio cs rei duci or impelli; appetere or concupiscere *qd*.

IMPULSION, impulsio. See IMPULSE.

IMPULSIVE, *Crcl.* *An i. cause*, consilii motus (Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 9); *etc* causa.

IMPUNITY, impunitas. Jn. venia et impunitas. *The hope of i.*, spes impunitatis. *With i.*, impune.—impunitè (rare; C.). *To escape with i.*, impune abire or dimitti: *to commit athg. with i.*, *qd* impune ferre, habere, or facere: *to let athg. be committed with i.*, *qd* impunitum ferre, sinere, or omittre; also omittre, prætermittre or relinquere *qd* (cf. Math. ad C. Manil. 5, 11, p. 77); *qd* inultum impunitumque dimittre (C.):

to let aby escape with i., qm impunitum or incastigatum dimittere; qm non punire: *sins are committed with i., peccata impune dilabuntur: he shall not escape with i., Inultum id nunquam a me auferet; hoc haud sic auferet; hoc ei non sic abibit (Com.): to secure i., impunitatem consequi: to have secured for ever an i. for all one's crimes, habere impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam.*

IMPURE, || PROPRI. Not pure, mixed with extraneous ingredients; non purus. —(q̄ re) contaminatus (polluted by alth; opp. integer). *l. air, aer non purus: i. water, aqua turbida (C.); aqua q̄ re inquinata (abl. of that by wch it is rendered i.); aqua limo turbata (muddy, H.).* || **IMPROPRI.** Of moral impurity, impurus (g. f. for what is opposed to moral purity: hence also unchaste, of persons and things; e. g. mores. *Impure not used propri. in the best prose.* —incestus (unchaste). —(flagitii) inquinatus (stained; hence morally i., of persons or things; with or without flagitii). —spurius (prob. aspirated from porcus; hence propri. *swinish*: hence foully impure, g. of persons or things). To lead an i. life, impure atque flagitiose vivere: *am i. life, vita parum verecunda; vita libidinibus dedita: i. desires, libidines.* || *With ref. to style, inquinatus (e. g. of words, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 7). —non or parum purus (Impure is not found in this sense, but purus is used several times by Q.). —barbarus (barbarous). —parum or minus Latinus (of impure Latin).*

IMPURELY, || With ref. to morals, impure. —impure atque flagitiose (e. g. vivere). —impure atque intemperanter. —inceste (unchastely). || *With ref. to style, inquisite (e. g. loqui, C. Brut. 37, 140). —male (ill).*

IMPURENESS. See IMPURITY.

IMPURITY, || With ref. to morals, impuritas (only found in omnes impuritates, every kind of moral i., C. Phil. 2, 36; Plaut. has impuritas, Pers. 3, 3, 7). —spurcitia (*swinish i., not C. —Afran. ap. Non.*). —obscenitas (*obscenity*). —impudicitia (*shameless immodesty; espily of the lustful passion of a female*). —libidines (*lust; empty of a male*). || *With ref. to style, *inquinatus sermo or inquinata oratio. *nulla castitas or sinceritas orationis. *corrupta sermonis integritas (Krebs).*

IMPUTABLE, imputandus (e. g. an ei cædes imputanda sit, qui &c., Q. 5, 10, 72); or by Crcl. with culpa ca regi in qm confertur, transferri, or derivari potest, or ci assignari potest, &c., or culpa in qm conferenda est, &c.

IMPUTATION, || Act of imputing; Crcl. with verbs under IMPUTE. || Charge imputed; see CHARGE, s.

IMPUTATIVE, Crcl. with qui (quæ, quod) ci imputatur or ci imputari potest.

IMPUTE, dare. ducere. —vertere —tribuere (*all with dat. of person to whom the fault is imputed*). —attribuere. adscribere. assignare (*ascribe or assign it to*). To i. as a fault to aby, vitio dare, ducere, or vertere; as a crime, crimini dare: to i. to pride, superbiæ ducere; to cowardice, ignaviæ ducere or dare (*Imputate is post-Class. Sen. Q., T., Plin.*): to i. to fear, qd timori assignare: you i. all this to me, hæc tibi a me eveniunt. See ASCRIBE.

IN, 1) In answer to where? in what? in with abl. Since, however, in denotes only a part of the whole space, it is not expressed, but the abl. only used, when the space or place is not considered with ref. to any one part, but as a general specification; thus, he accuses Alexander in one of his letters, epistolâ quadam Alexandrum accusat (i. e., the accusation forms the general subject of the letter; C. Off. 2, 15, 53); but, he writes in one of his letters, scribit in literis (= he introduces the mention of this in one of his letters; Cæs. B. G. 5, 49): in the book wch I have entitled Hortensius, I have done my best to recommend the study of philosophy, cohortati sumus, ut maxime potuimus, philosophiæ studium eo libro, qui est inscriptus Hortensius (*the whole book treats of philosophy; C. de Dio. 2, 1, 1*): what these are [the duties of justice] has been stated in the preceding book, ea quæ essent, dictum est in libro superiore (in one chapter of it [viz. Bk. i, chap. 7] C. Off. 2, 13): in Greece, in Græciâ: in the whole of Greece, totâ Græciâ.

When a writer is quoted without mention of the particular work, 'in' is translated not by in, but apud [though Q. 9, 4, 18, uses 'in' in this way]; e. g., it is written in Xenophon, apud Xenophontem scriptum est. —'In' is also omitted before the names of towns; singular nouns of the first and second decl. being placed in the gen., others in the abl., without any preposition. The names of small islands follow the

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same rule, those of larger islands take the preposition; Z. 398. —If extension through a space is denoted, the Latinus was per, as the Greeks εἰς: he had debts in every country, æs alienum per omnes terras. —The other instances in wch 'in,' in answer to 'where?' 'in what?' is translated by a simple case, will be found under the verbs after wch this occurs.

It may still be remarked, that 'in' before a subst. is often translated by a present participle; e. g., with a stick in his hand, baculum manu tenens [to stand by with a stick in his hand, cum baculo stare]; in the sight of the army, in spectante exercitu: sit by an adj., as, Davus in the play, Davus comicus t: or by adv., in earnest, serio; in truth, vere; in abundance, abundanter: or the Latins choose some other preposition, as, in joke, per jocum; in my presence, coram me. —To have an excellent friend in such a person, is habere qm bonum amicum (bon. amicum in qd habere would be absurd): to have found a courageous friend or foe in aby, qm fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse (Np.). —'In ready money,' 'in gold,' &c., are expressed literally, at least in post-Aug. writers, in pecuniâ, in auro; cf. Suet. Tib. 49; Galb. 8.

2) In answer to 'whither?' 'into what?' implying not merely rest in a place, but previous motion towards it; in with acc. With verbs of placing, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere), the following rest is principally considered, and 'in' with abl. used (Z. 489): only imponere (when it has not the dat. of the place where) and reponere my take 'in' with acc.: so also deligere (to fix in); describere, inscribere (to write or inscribe in); and insculpere (to engrave in) are followed by the acc. with 'in' (or by the dat.). Haase ad Reising, note 573, says that ponere in qd occurs only in the fig. sense in good authors; e. g. in historiam, C.: that imponere in qd loco is very rare (e. g. in equale impositus, Val. Max.); whereas imponere in navem or naves (regularly), in plastrum, &c. For in ignem posita est (Ter. And. 1, 1, 102), Bentley's Cod. has imposita; but libros in ignem ponere, Sen. de ira, 3, 23. The preposition may also fall away after many verbs compounded with in (e. g. ingredi urbem or in urbem). For these the verbs must be consulted.

3) In with ref. to time; a) In answer to 'when?' in with abl. But here too, when the whole time is meant (as it usually is) the prep. is omitted, and the abl. only stands: in the present year, hoc anno; in our times, hæc ætate. When the circumstances of the time, its dangerous character, &c., are to be noted, in is expressed; e. g. in hoc tempore = 'in this critical period,' 'in this time of distress;' so in illo tempore, hoc quidem in tempore: so when 'in time' = 'in good time,' in tempore is used, 'but in both cases the abl. alone also occurs'; Z. 475, note. In descriptions of a man's age, either the abl. only is used, or the particp. agens with the acc. of the time; in his eightieth year, octogesimo anno or octogesimum annum agens (cf. Z. 39, 40): if the date refers to his death, either natus, with acc. of time, is used; or the gen. only, if closely joined with the subst.; e. g. Alexander died in his [thirty-fourth year, decessit Alexander annos tres et triginta natus; or Alexander annorum trium et triginta decessit (Z. 397).

b) In answer to 'within what time?' abl. alone, or with in or intra. [Agamemnon ... decem annis unam cepit urbem, Np. Senatus decrevit, ut ... in diebus proximis Italiâ decederent, S. Tarracorum paucis diebus pervenit, Cæs. omnia commemorabo, quæ inter or intra decem annos nefarie facta sunt, in these last ten years; intra nonum diem opera absoluta sunt, before nine days had expired.] —intra inter (inter marks only the duration of the time that has elapsed whilst altho was taking place, not the points fm wch to wch, wch is denoted by intra). —In so many days, years, &c., after another event, is variously translated: (I will do something) in eight days fm the date of this letter, octo diebus, quibus has literas dabam; in four days fm his death, quadriuo, quo is occisus est; I hope to see him in three days fm the date of this letter, qm triuo quum has dabam literas, expectabam: so for years; tribus annis (or tertio anno) postquam venerat; post tres annos (or annum tertium) quam venerat; tribus annis or tertio anno, quam (or quum, or quo, quibus) venerat.

c) During what time, per (if the whole time is intended; e. g. the stars are visible in the night, per noctem cernuntur sidera: in these last few days, per hos dies, in a negative sentence; e. g. nulla abs te epistola venerat). —inter. intra (within; with ref. to past time;

qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non sublesent, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 36*; omnia ... quæ inter quatuordecim annos postquam iudicia ad senatum translata sunt, nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, *C. Ferr. 1, 13*.

4) *In respect of, with regard to*; *ab. only* (to express a particular circumstance or limitation; e. g. sequare qm sapientiâ, in wisdom; mea sententiâ, iudicio, &c., in my opinion, judgement).—*ad* (copy of that in respect of which a man is strong, well or ill prepared, &c.; e. g. armus ab equitatu, strong in cavalry; ab omni parte beatus, in every respect).—*ad* (with ref. to an object or purpose: ad speciem magnificus, splendid in appearance; ad consilia prudens, wise in counsel; ad labores belli impiger, unwearied in the labours of war, &c.).

5) *Relations in which 'in' is translated by other prepositions, or by some of those already mentioned in other relations.*

a) *Ad* [see 4)].—(1) *In the likeness, manner, &c. of*, *ad modum*; *ad effigiem, similitudinem, or speciem* &c. rei. (2) = '*in comparison of*'; nihil ad hanc rem; ad hunc hominem.

b) *apud* (1) '*in*' *an author* [see 1)].—(2) *apud* locum for in loco, 'very rare in C., very common in Tacitus'; cf. Zumpt, and Orelli ad C. Ferr. 4, 48, cenam dabat apud villam in Tyndaritano; so apud forum modo e Davo audivi, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2*.

c) *penes* qm est = '*is vested in*'; penes regem omnia potestas est.

d) *per*: per jocum, in joke; per iram, in anger; per ridiculum, in a ridiculous manner.

e) *secundum* = (1) *in accordance with*, secundum naturam vivere [see h)]. (2) *in favour of*, secundum qm decernere or iudicare.

f) *ab*. (1) *ab initio, 'in the beginning'*, not necessarily implying *fm* that time onwards; e. g. Consuli non animus ab initio, non fides ad extremum deficit.—*ab initio* hujus defensionis dixi. (2) *to be in our favour*, a nobis facere (of a thing); a nobis stare (of persons). (3) = *in consequence of*, cum misericordiâ ab recenti memoriâ perfidiae auditus sunt; a superstitione animi (in consequence of his superstitious feelings; Curt.).

g) *cum*, before the name of a dress; majorem partem diei cum tunica pullâ sedere solebat et pallio; also, to do athg in contempt of us, cum contemptione nostri qd facere (*Cæs.*).

h) *ex*, (1) before the name of that in which athg is cooked or drunk, &c. ex aquâ, vino, &c. coquere or bibere: (2) = '*in consequence of*', in accordance with, ex senatus consulto; ex testamento, &c.; e naturâ vivere [see e)].

i) *præ* = '*in comparison of*' Romam præ suâ Capuâ irridere [cf. a)].

j) *pro*: pro portione, in proportion; pro ratâ parte, in a proper proportion.

k) *in*: (1) *in length, breadth, &c., in longitudinem, latitudinem* [see LENGTH, BREADTH]. (2) *qd in manibus est, is in hand* (= is commenced); *qd in manibus habere, to have athg in hand = to be engaged upon it.*—*Now and then in with acc. is found where we should have expected in with abl., but only in a few political and legal expressions*: in potestatem, amicitiam, ditionem, &c. ease or manere (*C. Dio. in Cæs. 20*; in *Verr. 5, 30*); mihi in mentem est, *Com. [Benit. on Ter. Heaut. 2, 33.]*—(3) '*As far as in me lay*', quantum in me fuit, &c.

l) *super* = '*in addition to*' super annonam bellum premit; super morbum etiam fames affect exercitum. *By an English idiom, an 'in' at the end of a clause, after an inf., may = 'in which, and is to be translated by in quo (quâ, quo) or ubi; e. g. unless he should have a country to triumph in, nisi ... ubi triumpharet, esset habiturus. He had made choice of Piao's house, to reside in, Pisonis domum, ubi habitaret. legerat (C.).*

6) *With the participial substantive*; quum, with the indicative (of two statements that are virtually identical, or of two actions that are necessarily inseparable; e. g. 'you do well in loving the child', i. e. your loving the child is also doing a good action, præclare facis, quum puerum diligis; so, quum in portum dico, in urbem dico, in saying into the port, I virtually say into the city). My object in doing athg was &c., quod qd feci, eo pertinuit ut &c. (e. g. quod autem placet a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod &c., C.).

7) *MISCELLANEOUS.*—*Hand in hand*; to take in hand, have in hand, come or fall in aby's hands, &c.; see HAND. To die in aby's arms, inter manus cs expirare (g. t.); inter manus sublevantis extingui (of one who is raising the dying person's head); in cs amplexu embri (in aby's embrace). To buy athg in, licitatorum

appondere (to place a bidder; e. g. I will rather have it bought in than let it go for less, licitatoreum potius apponam, quam id minoris veneat, C.); it lies in the nature of the thing, ea est natura rei (C.); to carry aby away in one's arms, qm inter manus auferre: to march in square, ire quadrato agmine: to treat a subject in verse, de qâ re versibus scribere: in the Greek language, qd Græco sermone or Græcis literis tractare: to do athg in the hope of athg, qd facere ad spem cs rei (e. g. urbem ad spem diuturnitatis condere). I am in hopes that &c., in spem venio, or magna me spes tenet &c., with inf., or acc and inf.: to wound aby in the forehead, face, &c., vulnerare qm in frontem, in os (Cæs. B. G. 5, 35).

INABILITY, *Crcl. with facere qd non posse, &c.; or non potenter esse cs rei or ad qd faciendum. See INCAPABLE.*—*Impotentia can only be used either with a gen. iræ, animi, &c., in the sense of 'to restrain one's wrath, govern one's temper', &c. or absol. in the sense of 'weakness', hinc intelligitur ... tacita impotentie exprobratio, Q. 6, 2, 16. Its imbecillitas, infirmitas (weakness) may serve. Inability to pay, Crcl. with solvendo non esse; solvere non posse, non idoneum esse. See SOLVENT.*

INACCESSIBLE, *inaccessus (post-Class.; Plin.).*—*aditu carens (wch there is no approaching; e. g. saxa).*—*quo adire fas non est (wch it is not lawful to approach).* Somewhat i., difficilior aditu. I. to athg, impenetrabilis ei rei (not to be penetrated by it; e. g. specus imbribus). To make athg i., qd ex omni aditu claudere (to cut off all approach to it); qd obsepere (to block it up; e. g. viam). *IMPROB.* rari aditûs (of a person who does not easily allow himself to be approached). To make oneself i., aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare: aby i. i., aditus ad qm interclusi sunt: to be i., to bribe, animum adversus dona incurrunt gerere (ast. S. Jug. 43, An.). to be i., to flattery, assentatoribus aures non patefacere: not to be i., to flattery, assentatoribus aures patefacere; adulari (pass.) se sinere (C.).

INACCURACY, indiligentia.

INACCURATE, indiligens.

INACCURATELY, indiligenter.

INACTION. *Crcl. with nihil agere. See INACTIVITY.*

INACTIVE, parum efficax (that accomplishes very little). Jn. tardus et parum efficax.—*signis (opp. industrius).*—*ignavus (opp. navus, strenuus, industrius).*—*iners (opp. promptus).* Jn. signis inersque or ignavus et iners.—*deses, desidiosus.* Jn. signis ac deses [SYN. in idle and in INACTIVITY].—*deses (that is doing nothing or quietly sitting still, whilst others are busy or acting).* Jn. deses ac signis.—*lentus (one that goes slowly to work, opp. acer).*—*otiosus (that has nothing to do, or, that does nothing; opp. laboriosus).*—*quietus (being in a state of rest, opp. actuosus).*—*nihil agens (not doing athg, in general, opp. actuosus).*

INACTIVELY, segniter. ignave.

INACTIVITY, segnitates (sleepiness in acting, fm an inclination to comfort, opp. industria).—*ignavia (want of athg like an inward impulse to be doing).*—*inertia (long continued i., and the consequent dislike of labour, opp. navitas).*—*Inertia also expresses the state of i. to wch a person may be compelled by circumstances, as T. Agr. 6, 4, tribunatus annum quiete et otio transit, gnarus sub Nerone temporum, quibus inertia pro sapientiâ fuit.* Jn. segnitates et inertia, or ignavia et inertia.—*desidia (the sluggishness that leads a man to sit with his hands folded; sloth, opp. industria, labor).* Jn. inertia atque desidia, or desidia segnitatesque.—*otium (leisure, rest after business, wch in itself is irapproachable, but may likewise manifest itself as a consequence of 'desidia', cf. C. Agr. 2, 39, 103, ii, qui propter desidiâ in otio vivunt, tamen in sua turpi inertia capti voluptatem).*—*quies (rest, repose, as the state of not being in action).* To be in a state of complete i., nihil plane agere: to reduce aby to a state of i., qm transdere in otium (*Ter. Phorm. prol. 2*): to force aby to a state of i., qm a rebus gerendis or a munere avocare (to prevent him fm employing himself in any public business or office): to sink into a state of i., desidia se dedere.

INADEQUACY, *Crcl. with non sufficere. non satis idoneum esse.*—*mancum esse, &c. See INADEQUATE.*

INADEQUATE, non sufficiens.—*non idoneus (not fit for the purpose it is wanted for; of persons, e. g. witness, &c.; or things, evidence, authority).*—*mancus.* mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (deficient, fm not being fully carried out; e. g. contemplatio naturæ ... nisi actio consequatur).

INADMISSIBLE, *Crcl.*; quod admitti non potest; non licet.

INADVERTENCE, **INADVERTENCY**, imprudentia (e. gr.) *Fm* i., per imprudentiam: as often happens from i., quod saepe per imprudentiam fit (C.). *Mistake made fm inattention*, *imprudentia peccatum (aft. stultitia peccatum, C.). *I's* (Addison), macula, quae incuria fudit († H.).

INADVERTENTLY, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; imprudens (adj.): to omit the mention of *athg* or *abys*, qm or qd imprudens praeterisse videtur qd.

INALIENABLE, *Crcl.* with alienari non posse; alienari or vendi acta alienari or a se in perpetuum alienari non posse. *I. right*; see **INDEFEASIBLE**.

INANE. See **EMPTT**, **JEJUNE**.

INANIMATE, inanimus, inanimatus.

INANITION. See **EMPTINESS**.

INANITY. See **EMPTINESS**.

INAPPETENCY, fastidium (e. g. cibi, a loathing of food: the word itself of course stronger than i., *weh* merely expresses indifference). *Crcl.* with qd non appetere or desiderare; cs rei appetentem non esse; qd non concupiscere, &c. (q. ii.)—ci cibi cupiditas non est (with ref. to food).

INAPPLICABLE (to *aby* or *athg*), non cadere in, with acc. (to have no reference to).—non valere in, with an abl. (not to hold good in that case; e. g. in uno servulo familia nomen non valet, C. Cæcin. 19, 35, the name is i. to a single slave).—ad qm or qd non pertinere (not to relate to him or it).—qd non attingit qd (e. g. the name of law is as i. to such decrees as it would be to the rules of a band of robbers, quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, C. Leg. 2, 5).

INAPPLICATION, incuria (want of the proper care).—indiligentia (want of careful attention).—soccordia (laziness).—animus non or parum attentus.

INAPPOSITE. See **UNSUITABLE**.

INAPTITUDE. See **UNFITNESS**.

INARTICULATE, vox non explanabilis et perturbata et verborum inefficax (Sen. de Ira, 1, 3, 5): to produce nothing but i. sounds, inexplahatæ esse linguæ (Plin. 11, 36, 67).

INARTIFICIAL, inartificia (post-Aug.; ἀτεχνος, Q. 5, 1, 1, &c.).—sine arte (with a suitable adj.; e. g. an i. beauty, sine arte formosus).—simplex. sine affectatione (of i. character).—nullo cultu (not set off by any added ornament).—inaffectatus (post-Aug.; e. g. jucunditas).—non artificiosus. inconditus (these two with blame). *An* i. style of oratory, genus dicendi caudum (clear, pure).

INARTIFICIALLY, inartificialiter (post-Aug.; Q.).—sine arte. nullo cultu.

INASMUCH AS, quoniam (indic.).—quum (subj.). quando; quandoquidem (indic.). See **SINCE**.

INATTENTION, **INATTENTIVENESS**, animus non attentus.—indiligentia. negligentia (negligence, &c., opp. diligentia).—incuria (absence of the care that ought to be bestowed on *athg*).—soccordia (thoughtless indifference).—*oscitantia* is without ancient authority.

INATTENTIVE, non attentus (e. g. auditor, animus).—indiligens (Cæs.).—negligens (careless, letting things take their own course, opp. diligens).—soccors (thoughtless fm indifference); *Jn*. socors negligensque.

INATTENTIVELY, negligenter. socordius.—*osc* incuriosus and incuriosus are foreign to standard prose.

INAUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi non potest (*weh* cannot be heard).—auditus non sensibilis (aft. vox auditui sensibilis, *Vitr.*; but sensib. very rare). To be i., audiri non posse.

INAUGURAL, aditalis (e. g. auguralis aditalis cæna, the banquet given by a person to celebrate his election into the college of augurs; hence the best word for an 'inaugural discourse', &c.; inauguralis not Latin). *An* i. discourse, *oratio aditalis: the i. discourse of a professor, *oratio professionis audeunde causâ dicta, recitata (Ern.). To deliver an i. discourse, *oratione sollempni munus auspicari: on entering on the duties of a professorship, *orationem professionis audeunde causâ dicere; *professionem dictâ oratione auspicari.

INAUGURATE, inaugurare (to consecrate a place, or install a person in a priesthood, &c., by the intercession of the Augurs; inaug. qm Paminem; also absol. qm).—qm constituere in munere (to place in an office).—See **INSTALL**.

INAUGURATION, *Crcl.* with verbs in **INAUGURATE**. *osc* inauguratio very late; Tertull.

INAUSPICIOUS, inausustus (e. g. nomen, not lucky, and therefore causing ill-luck to be anticipated). *Jn*. (476)

inaustus et infelix. *osc* inauspicatus is post-Aug. in this sense; nomen, Plin.—ominosus (containing an omen, espy of bad luck; post-Aug.; res, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, fin.).—funestus (causing grief, &c.).—sinister (happening on the left hand; hence of unfavorable omen, i. and post-Aug. prose).—adversus (opposed to one's wishes).

INAUSPICIOUSLY, inauspicio (without the auspices; belonging proper to the augural language of Rome).—ominose (Pseudo-Quintil.).—malis ominibus (with bad omens).

INBORN. See **INNATE**.

INBRED. See **INNATE**.

INCANTATION, carmen, canticum (the prescribed form).—canto (the uttered form, or utterance of the form).—fascinatio, effascinatio (both of fascinating by the look and by words). To repeat an i., incantare carmen (C.).

INCANTATORY, magicus.

INCAPABILITY. See **INCAPACITY**.

INCAPABLE, indocilis (not easily taught).—iners (unfit for business).—hebes (blunt, not acute). *I.* of *athg*, inutilis ad qd (unfit, e. g., of carrying arms, ad arma); non potens cs rei or ad qd faciendum (not in a state to do *athg*; e. g. non potens armorum tenendorum; non potens ad legionem cōhibendam); inhabilis (not manageable, not easily made to serve the purpose); mulierem his rebus inhabilem facere, C.: so labori inhabilis, Col.; prognerandis fetibus inhabilis, ib.; multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, i. of being made to agree; L. 12, 16); hebes ad qd (blunt, not sharp; e. g., i. of understanding, hebes ad intelligendum).

INCAPACITY. See **DISQUALIFY**.

INCAPACITY, inertia (unfitness for business).—*ingenium ci rei or ad qd or ci rei faciendæ inhabile.

INCARCERATE. See **IMPRISON**.

INCARCERATION. See **IMPRISONMENT**.

INCARNATE, humanam speciem induens (C. N. D. 2, 24, 63; but this is not sufficiently precise and unambiguous).—inclusus in his compagibus corporis (Sen.).—*corpore superinducto (aft. Q. 5, 8, 2, where, however, he is speaking fig.).—*homo factus (Eccl.).

INCARNATION, *Crcl.* with humanam speciem induere (C.), or corpus superinducere (Q.), or hominem fieri, or *humanam naturam in se recipere.

INCASE, includere (in *athg*, in qd re or qd re; with *athg*, qd re).

INCAUTIOUS. See **INCONSIDERATE**.

INCAUTIOUSLY, incaute.—improvide. temere.

INCENDIARY, s. incendiarius. incendii auctor (with ref. to any single case; *osc* not ustor); or *Crcl.*, cuius operâ confictum est incendium. *It was the work of an i., incendium humanâ fraude factum est: to be proved an i., dolo se fecisse incendium convinci.*

INCENDIARY, adj. *An* i. frs. incendium dolo factum.

INCENSE, s. tus (frankincense). To burn i., tus accendere (adj.) relating to i., tureus; bearing-i., turifer. The vapour of i., *fumus turis: censer of i., turibulum; *osc* acerra was the box in wch it was kept. A seller of i., turarius (Inscript.).

INCENSE, v. incendere (e. g. iudicem, animum es).—accendere qm in rabiem. facere qm iratum. irritare qm or cs iram. stomachum ci facere or movere. indignationem ci movere. bilem ci movere or commovere.—pungere qm (to sting a man).—offendere qm (to annoy; of persons or things).—ægre facere ci (Plaut., Ter.). To i. *aby* agst *aby*, qm facere ci iratum. *Incensed*, irâ incensus or accensus or incitatus or flagrans. iracundiâ inflammatus (inflamed with anger; of high degrees of passion). To be incensed, iratum esse; with or agst *aby*, iratum or offensum esse ci. He is incensed agst me, illum iratum habeo. They are incensed agst each other, ira inter eos interest. To be incensed, ira ci iratum fieri. indignari. stomachari. ira incendi or exacerbari or exardescere. iracundiâ exardescere, inflammari, efferi. To make *aby* incensed, facere qm iratum. irritare qm or cs iram. exacerbare qm. See **ANGRY**.

INCENSORY, turibulum. *osc* acerra, the chest in wch it was kept.

INCENTIVE. See **INCITEMENT**.

INCESSANT, perpetuus (without intermission, continual; e. g., laughter, risus).—continens. continuus (without interruption or break; immediately following one another; e. g., accidents, incommoda; work, labor).—assiduus (proper, continually present; hence of things that continue long; e. g., rains, imbres).—perennis (lit., lasting through years; hence perpetual). *Jn*. perennis atque perpetuus (e. g. perennes atque perpetui cursus stellarum, C.).

INCESSANTLY, perpetuo.—continenter (*osc* con-

tinue or continuo are not *Class.*)—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (without ceasing).—a-sidue (uninterruptedly; but assidue is not *Class.*)—usque (always, without leaving off).—semper (always, at all times). *I am singing i.*, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: to work i., nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to study i., studia nunquam intermittere: totā vitā assidue literis; herere in libris (to be always poring over one's books): to entreat aby i., qm precibus fatigare.

INCEST, incestus, ūs incestum.—domesticum germanitatis stuprum (between brother and sister; *C. Harusp. Resp.* 20, 42). To commit i., incestum facere, committere; with one's own (whole or half) sister, cum germanā sorore nefarium stuprum facere; with one's daughter, incestare filiam.

INCESTUOUS, incestus (✠) incestus, only an unchaste person; *Sen. Contr.* 2, 13.

INCH, digitus (a finger's thickness); adj. digitalis.—uncia (the twelfth of a whole; as measure of length, *Front. Aquad.* 24; *Plin.* 6, 34, 39). Not to depart a single i. fm atq., a qā re non (transversum) digitum decedere: not an i., ne tantulum quidem (impropr., not at all, however little). *I don't see a single i. of land in Italy wch &c.*, pedem in Italiā video nullum esse, qui &c. *By i's*, paulatim, sensim (see GRADUALLY).

INCHOATE, inchoatus (begun, and left unfinished).

INCHOATIVE, inchoativus (e. g. verbum; *Charis. Diom. Prisc.*).

INCIDENCE, Angle of i., *angulus, quo radii in qd incident.

INCIDENT, adj. *Crci.* Dangers wch are i. to aby, casus periculum, ad quod objectus est (q. C.): diseases i. to a climate, *morbi, qui in regione qā vulgo ingruunt. To be i. to atq., cadere in qm or qd (e. g., aby is liable to it)—ci rei or ad qd objectus est qd (he is exposed to it).

INCIDENT, s. casus. res. Melancholy i's, casus miseri, calamitosi: an unexpected i., casus improvisus, inopinatus: various i's, rerum vicissitudines: many i's happen, incident saepe casus, &c. *The i's of a play*, argumentum fabulæ (the subject generally); or res (g. t.).

INCIDENTAL, fortuitus (accidental). To make i. mention of atq., (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere. An i. thought, cogitatio forte incidens. See ACCIDENTAL.

INCIDENTALLY, quasi præteriens. in transitu ('en passant'; *C. Divin. in Cæcil.* 15, extr.; *Q. 6*, 2, 2, and *7*, 3, 27).—strictim (only superficially). per occasionem. occasione oblata (an opportunity having presented itself). To mention atq. i., (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere. See ACCIDENTALLY.

INCISED, incisus (e. g., leaves, folia). ✠ incislo is rhet. i. t. = κόμμη; or gramm. i. t. = cæsura.

INCISORES or INCISIVE TEETH, dentes, qui digerunt cibum, lati acutique (*Plin.* 11, 35, 61).—dentes, qui secant (*Cels.* 8, 1).

INCITATION. See INCITEMENT.

INCITE, incitare. instigare. irritare (l. Incitare, fm ciere, 'to urge an inactive person by merely bidding, speaking to, and calling upon him, to an action, generally of a laudable kind, synonymously with hortari; instigare, to 'spur on' a reluctant person, by vehement exhortations, promises, threatenings, to an adventurous act, synonymously with stimulare; irritare, to 'egg on' a quiet person, by rousing his passions, ambition, revenge, to a violent action, synonymously with exacerbare, Död.: incitare is however used of 'exciting' aby agat another, in qm, L.; contra qm, C.). To i. aby to atq., incitare qm ad qd (e. g. ad arma, bellum, voluntatem, &c.), or ad qd faciendum (e. g. ad servandum genus hominum); by atq., qā re; also incitare qd. See TO EXCITE.

INCITEMENT, irritamentum. incitamentum (to atq., cs rei, e. g. laborum; ad qd faciendum, *Curt.*).—invitamentum (esp. in pl.).—illecēbra (to atq., cs rei, or ger. in di).—lenocinium (enticement)—stimulus (spur, cs rei; ad qd faciendum; cs rei faciendū).—incitatio (as act, C.). To employ i's, stimulos adducere qm; irritantibus acueri qm (cs iram, &c.); illecebris qm incendere (e. g. of luste).

INCIVILITY, inurbanitas. rusticitas. SYN. in UNCIVIL.

INCIVILLY, inurbane. rustice.

INCLEMENTY. || Of persons, inclementia (v. pr.).—ste severitas. inhumanitas. || Of the weather, tristitia (e. g. cœli, *Plin.*).—*asperitas (probably, (477)

but not found).—Inclementia cœli (*Just.*, but too poetical).

INCLEMENT, || (Of persons, inclemens, severus, inhumanus. || (Of the weather, tristis (gloomy, e. g. cœlum).—asper (hard, severe, hiems).

INCLINATION, 1) As an action, an inclination, inclinatio. An i. of the head, inclinatio capitis.

—2) As a state: || A) PROP. direction downwards, fastigium (slope, descent)—proclivitas. declivitas. acclivitas (steepness; the two first considered fm above, the last fm below. — ✠ inclinatio is no where used in this signification; the i. of the magnetic needle, *fastigium acūs nauticæ. || B) FIG. A propension towards an object, inclinatio animi or voluntatis: to atq., ad qd (the i. of the mind or will to atq. ✠ In class. prose never without the addition animi or voluntatis).—proclivitas ad qd (censurable propensity to atq.).—studium; to atq. or person, cs rei or cs (liking wch impels one to pursue an object, or show favour to a person).—voluntas ingeni (the direction of the mind to a particular object).—propensio in qm voluntas. propensum in qm studium (a favorable disposition towards aby).—amor (love), towards aby, in or erga qm (✠ In this sense affectio, wch in the golden period is only = a state or condition of mind, is quite un-*Class.*): i. to sensuality, libido. libidines: i. to anger, iracundia. ad iram proclivitas: fm i., (suā) voluntate (opp. vi coactus); de suā voluntate (e. g., fm favorable i. to aby); studio (e. g. accusare); propensio animo (e. g. qd facere); ex animo (with desire and affection): to have an i. to atq., inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad qd (see INCINED); ci rei studere; cs rei esse studiosum; cs rei studio teneri: to feel a strong i. towards atq., studio cs rei ardere or incensum esse: to feel no i. to atq., a qā re alienum esse, or (with the secondary idea of aversion) abhorrere; see 'to be INCINED to aby': to follow one's i's, animi impetum sequi (to yield to one's desires and passions).—studii suis obsequi (to that to wch one's own impulse draws him).

INCLINE, || TRANS. PROP. inclinare (mly poet. and post-Aug. prose; to bend downwards or to one side). || IMPROPR. inclinare (very rare: this i's me to believe, hæc animum inclinat, ut credam, *L.* 29, 30, 10).—inducere (e. g. ad credendum, *Np.*; ad misericordiam, C.).—adducere (e. g. ad credendum, *Np.*; in metum, in spem, C.; but both Induc. and adduc. are stronger than incline).—|| INTRANS. inclinare (*Lucr.*). See LEAN.

INCLINED, propensus ad qd (easily moved to atq.).—proclivis ad qd. pronus in or ad qd (easily falling into atq.; e. g., diseases, rage, passions, &c. Before T. pronus only of instinctive, passionale, and therefore pernicious inclinations).—studiosus cs rei (fond of).—inclinatus or inclinatus ad qd or ad qm (e. g. inclinatus ad bellum animi; plebs inclinatus ad Pœnos). I am more i. to believe that &c., magis ut arbitrer (with acc. or inf.) inclinatus animus (*L.* 7, 9). I am i. to think, believe, &c. (1) by perf. subj. crediderim (usually only a modest expression of what one really believes).—(2) haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (all implying positive opinion under the expression of ignorance and doubt). ✠ In the literal translation of these forms by 'I don't know whether, 'I doubt whether, the 'not' or other negative is to be omitted, if expressed in English, and vice versā: I am i. to think it is so (i. e., don't know whether it is not so), haud scio an ita sit: I am i. to place Thrasylbus first (i. e., doubt whether I should not place him first), dubito an Thrasylbūm primum omnium ponam (*Np.*). I am i. to think he would have no equal (i. e., don't know whether he would have had any equal), nescio an habuisset parem neminem. To be i. to atq., propensum esse ad qd. ci rei studere.—delabi ad qd (to become gradually more and more i. to i.; e. g. quotidie magis magisque ad equitatem): I am the more i. to think, eo magis adducor, ut credam, &c.: I am i. to do atq., inclinatus animus, ut &c.: not to be i. to atq., a qā re alienum esse, abhorrere (the latter, if there is an antipathy). Favorably i., cs studiosus.—ci amicus.—propitius (mly of the gods; seld. of men; cf. *Brem. ad Np. Dion.* 9, 6).—benevölus (wishing one well; of men). To be favorably i. to atq. or aby, (se) inclinare ad (or in) qm or qd. inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qd (to feel oneself drawn by inclination towards aby); acclinare se ad cs causam (to aby's cause or party, *L.* 4, 48. ✠ animum suum acclinare ad qm sentimentam has no authority); favere ci. We are naturally i. to favour those who &c., natura fert, ut iis favemus, qui &c.

INCLOSE, INCLOSURE. See ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE.

INCLUDE, ꝑ *Enclose, vid. ꝑ* *Comprehend, vid.* To *i.* in a reckoning, enumeration, &c., ducere in ratione (to add up in an account, to reckon among; e. g. *I do not here i. those who ꝑ.*, non duco in hac ratione eos, qui &c.)—*ca rei rationem habere* (to have respect also to *aliquid* else, to bring into the account; as, his trouble is not included in this, *operæ ejus non habetur ratio*). To *i.* among &c., accensere with dat. (to reckon in addition to, *L. 1, 43, 7; O. Met. 15, 546*).—annumerare with dat., or with in and ablat. (to reckon in addition; as, to *i.* oneself among the examples, &c., se in exemplis annumerare)—refere in numero (to place in the number of): not including you, *præter te (besides you)*: including those who &c., cum illis, qui &c. (with those who &c.): to be included under or in, subesse ci rei, pertinere ad rem (to belong to *aliquid*): to be included in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero.

INCLUDING, additæ eâ re. Frequently the preposition cum or in is sufficient; e. g., there were three hundred soldiers, *i. the prisoners*, milites erant trecenti cum captivis (or, captivis annumeratis): there were a thousand soldiers, *i. the band*, mille erant milites, in his accensi cornicines tibicenque.

INCLUSIVE, mly by cum with abl. of the thing; e. g., *fm the 11th of Oct. i.*, ex ante diem quintum Idus Octobres cum eo die (so cum illis, qui &c.). See 'to INCLUDE in a reckoning,' and INCLUSIVE.

INCLUSIVELY, See INCLUSIVE.

INCOGNITO, adj. incognitus.—ignoratus (without being known; e. g. servili habitu, per tenebras ignoratus evasit; *T. Hist. 4, 36*). To travel *i.*, omnibus ignotus proficiscor (afr. *Np. Them. 8, 6*, omnibus ignotus navata ascendit); sub alieno nomine proficiscor (afr. *Suet. Oct. 55*): to come any where *i.*, ignotus qd venio: to try to remain *i.*, dissimulare nomen (afr. *O. Trist. 4, 9, 32*): to lay aside one's *i.*, palam jam, quis sim, fero; quis sim, detegit; memet ipse aperio, quis sim.—cl, quis sim, aperio (if it is laid aside in favour of one individual).

INCOHERENCY, Crcl. with words and phrases in INCOHERENCE.

INCOHERENT, dissipatus (loosely put together, &c.; of a speech).—quod non coheret sibi (*Q. 7, proem. 3; of a speech*). An *i.* speech, full of repetitions and omissions, oratio carens ordine, quæ tumultuatur nec coheret sibi, multa repetit, multa omittit (afr. *Q. ib.*).

INCOHERENTLY, sine ordine.—ita ut oratio tumultuatur, nec coheret sibi (afr. *Q. 7, proem. 3*).

INCOMBUSTIBLE, quod ignis or flamma non consumit. *Inc.* ci rei nihil igne deperit, e. g. auro, *Plin. 33, 3, 19*, is 'to lose nothing of its weight by the action of fire.' *I. (linen) cloth, asbestinum* (sc. linum, *Plin. 19, 1, 4*).

INCOME, vectigal. vectigalia (not only of public revenue, but also of private *i.* fm rents, &c.; often used by C. in this sense; e. g. *Off. 2, 25, 88. Parad. 6, 3*).—reditus (always in sing.; the return that *aliquid* makes; profit fm *aliquid*).—fructus (that wch *aliquid* produces; the profit fm *it*; e. g. of landed estates).—pecunia, also reditus pecuniæ (the hard cash that one receives).—questus (the gain wch accrues fm a speculation, fm capital, &c.). Professional *i.*, muneris commoda, pl.: he has a fair, a considerable *i.*, habet unde utatur or vivat: he has a very sufficient *i.*, habet, unde commoda vivat. *I. received fm *aliquid*, pecunia, quæ redit ex qâ re; or pecuniæ, quas facio ex qâ re* (e. g. fm mines, ex metallis); fructus *ca rei* or quem qâ res reddit (e. g. fr. prædiorum or quem prædia reddunt). To derive an *i.* fm any source, pecunias facere or capere ex qâ re: to afford *i.*, in reditu esse: to be a steady source of *i.*; to afford so much *i.* every year, reditum statum præstare (*Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5*): after all expenses are paid, *I shall have a small surplus fm my little *i.**, ex meo tenui vectigali, detractis sumptibus, qd tamen redundabit: *I am hoarding up all my *i.*, for the purchase of &c.*, omnes meas vindemias eo reservo, ut ... (parem &c., C.).

INCOMMENSURABLE, αἰσῶς (ἀλογος; e. g. linea, Marc. Capell. 6, extr. § 720).

INCOMMODE. See TO INCONVENIENCE.

INCOMMODOUS, incommodus.—gravis, molestus, importunus (C.).

INCOMMODOUSLY, incommode (C.). See INCONVENIENT.

INCOMMODOUSNESS, INCOMMODITY, incommoditas (Plaut.). incommodum (C.). See INCONVENIENCE.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *quod cum alio communicari non potest.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, inops sermonis (afr. *Sen. 1478*).

Benef. 2, 27, 1).—in sociabiles (averse to intercourse with others; e. g., 'an *i. nation*' [Buchanan], in sociabiles gens, *L.*). To be very *i.*, parce uti verbis; horis decem verba novem dicere (*Mart. 8, 7*).

INCOMPARABLE, omnem comparisonem amplitudine vincens (above all comparison, fm its manifest superiority; of things, e. g. triumphus).—sine exemplo maximus (greater than any of the kind before or after, e. g. Homer, Homerus).—divinus (divine, fig. of persons and things; e. g. legio, virtus).—celestis (heavenly [fig.], e. g. legio, legio; vox, vox; works, opera).—singularis (singular; the only one of its kind, of persons and things; e. g. daughter, filia; virtus, virtus). *Jx.* singularis et divinus.—exlimus (uncommon, distinguished fm the rest by peculiar advantages; of things). Cicero, that *i.* orator, Cicero, celestis hic in dicendo vir: an *i.* genius, ingenium celeste et immortalis exlimus; singularis et divina vis ingenii.

INCOMPARABLY, sine exemplo. supra omnia exempla (*Inscr.*) divine, eximie.

INCOMPASSIONATE, imisericors.

INCOMPATIBILITY, repugnantiæ (C. rerum).—diversa in sociabilesque natura (of things, *Plin.*).—inconvenientia is very late; Tertull.

INCOMPATIBLE, repugnans (ci rei; of several things, inter se repugnantes). *Jx.* adversans et repugnans.—in sociabilis (incapable of being united with; *L., Plin., T.*).—alienus (foreign fm).—contrarius (opposite to, ci rei). *I. nature, diversæ atque inter se repugnantes nature* (C.).—diversæ in sociabilesque nature (e. g. arborum, *Plin.*). To be *i.*, pugnare inter se; with *aliquid*, repugnare ci rei. alienum esse or abhorrere a qâ re. qd recusat qd. ci rei contrarium esse or adversari: to be happy, and to be overwhelmed with grief, are *i. notions*, illud vehementer repugnat, esse beatum et multis oppressum doloribus (C.). *Sis esse with gen.* It is *i.* with wisdom, sapientia non est; with the character of a wise man, sapientia non est. Persons of *i. tempers*, longe dispares moribus (*L. 1, 46*). To be yoked to a person of a temper *i.* with one's own, cum impari jungi (*L. 1, 46*).

INCOMPETENCY, Crcl. with non idoneus. idoneum non esse (of witnesses, &c.).—faciendi qd jus or potestatem non habere. jure qd facere non posse (with ref. to want of legal power or qualification, where potestas non justa may sit serve).—facere qd non posse (with ref. to inability). See INABILITY, INSUFFICIENCY.

INCOMPETENT, non satis idoneus (of witnesses, testimony, &c.).—non potens *ca rei* faciendæ, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. non pot. ad legionem continendam, unable to maintain discipline in the legion).—inutilis ad qd (not fit to serve that purpose).—non justus. alienus (with ref. to permission, legal power, &c.).—non sufficiens (insufficient).—invalidus. infirmus (not strong enough; e. g. ad resistendum). To be *i.* to do *aliquid*, qd facere non posse (not to be able to do it); faciendi jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non posse.

INCOMPETENTLY, ININSUFFICIENTLY, INADEQUATELY.

INCOMPLETE. See IMPERFECT, UNFINISHED.

INCOMPETENTNESS. See IMPERFECTION.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, non comprehensus. non perceptus. *Jx.* non comprehensus et non perceptus. non comprehensus neque perceptus; or Crcl. quod mente or cogitatione comprehendi non potest. quod comprehendi or percipi non potest (whatever is beyond the faculty of comprehension, ἀκατάλητος). Avoid incomprehensibilib (*Col., Plin.*), incomprehensus and imperfectus, *things are never used by C.*; see Orelli and Goerens, *C. Acad. 2, 29, extr.*, where non comprehensa is the right reading).—quod intelligi non potest. quod in intelligentiam non cadit. quod intelligentiæ nostræ vim atque rationem fugit (what cannot be understood).—quod cogitare non possumus. quod cogitari non potest. quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest (that cannot be imagined).—inexplicabiles (not to be explained; e. g. readiness to concede, facilitas).—incredibilib (incredible; e. g. levitas animi). An *i.* degree of rapidity, celeritas tanta, quantam cogitare non possumus. To be *i.*, cogitatione comprehendi or percipi non posse; fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notionem. *I Not to be confined or contained by any limit, immensus.*—infinitus. *Sen. uses* (natura) incerta et incomprehensibilib.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, Crcl. See INCOMPRESSIBLE.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *quod in spatium angustus comprimere (or contrudi comprimique) non potest.

INCONCEALABLE, Crcl. quod celari non potest.

INCONCEIVABLE, quod cogitari (percepti, comprehendere, mente, cogitatione comprehendere) non potest. quod cogitare non possumus. quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest. *Athq* is i., nequeo qd intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere: i. *folly*, *stupidia dementia*: *it seems i. folly to* &c., *summæ dementiæ esse iudicio (with inf.)*: the notion of a soul without a body is i., animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus; qualis sit animus corpore vacans, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. *See INCOMPREHENSIBLE for phrases.*

INCONCLUSIVE, *levis*. infirmus (*weak*; argumentum). *Jx.* *levis et infirmus (C.)*.—ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (*C. Cæcin. 23, 64*).—invalidus (*late*; argumentum, *Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1*). *That is a very i. argument*, nullum verum id argumentum est.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *levis* (*want of weight, solidity*; *used of opinions, C.*; hence *would be correct of arguments*); *or Crcl. with adj. in INCONCLUSIVE.*

INCONGRUITY. *See INCONSISTENCY, DISAGREEMENT.*

INCONGRUOUS. *See INCONSISTENT.*

INCONGRUOUSLY. *See INCONSISTENTLY.*

INCONSEQUENCE, *inconsequentia (post-Aug.*; *Q. quæ est inc. rerum foedissima)*.—*inconstantia (incon-sistency).*

INCONSEQUENT, *inconstans*. non constans (*not consistent, of things*; *not remaining true to his words and character, of a person*).—*parum sibi conveniens*. *sibi repugnans (inconsistent, contradictory, of things)*.—*minime consecrarius or consequens (what by no means follows fm athq; philos. i. i.)*. *See* *inconsequens late*. *Ascon.*

INCONSIDERABLE, *levis (without any particular weight or importance, of things and persons [only C. Fam. 9, 12. fin. munus levidense], work, danger, action, authority)*.—*mediocri (of an ordinary description, e. g. man, family; then generally, not particularly great, &c., e. g. evil, genius)*.—*minutus (of less than common size, hence without any importance whatever)*.—*exiguus (small in comparison with others; e. g. crew, army, copiae; property, res familiaris)*.—*parvus (small, opp. magnus; e. g. sum of money, pecunia; body of troops, manus; circumstantia, res)*.—*infirmus (weak, not able to accomplish great things)*. *Jx.* *exiguus et infirmus*.—*nullus (voides, next to nothing = mean; see C. Fam. 7, 3. 2. Np. Phoc. 1, 1)*. *Not i., nonnullus (see Cæs. B. G. 1, 13. C. Invent 2, 1, 1): so i., tantulus (e. g. of things; see Cæs. B. G. 4, 22) (an i. man, personage; see INSIGNIFICANT: an i. state, civitas exigua et infirma (opp. civ. ampla et florens) in i. garrison, haud invalidum presidium: not i. sum of money, numi non mediocri summe: i. causes, parvulae causæ: to represent athq as i., tem. elevare or verbis extenuare: to look upon athq as i., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere (T. Hist. 2, 21, 2).*

INCONSIDERATE, *inconsideratus (thoughtless, in-advertent)*.—*Inconsultus (without reflection or premeditation)*.—*ineautus (heedless, incautious)*.—*improvidus (unwary, improvident)*. *Jx.* *improvidus ineautusque*.—*imprudens (imprudent, without due circumspection)*.
INCONSIDERATELY, *inconsiderate*. *incaute*. *imprudenter*.

INCONSIDERATENESS or INCONSIDERATION, *inconsiderantia (want of reflection or premeditation; C. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 2; and Suel. Cal. 39)*.—*temeritas (rashness; inconsiderateness fm want of principles, or fm proceeding in too great a hurry)*.—*inscitia (want of practical understanding; see Benecke, Justin. 4, 5, 6)*. *Jx.* *temeritas atque inscitia*.—*dementia (senselessness)*.

INCONSISTENCY, *inconstantia (want of steadiness; want of agreement with itself; of things and persons)*.—*repugnancia (contrariety of nature between things, rerum)*. *To be guilty of i., see 'to act INCONSISTENTLY'*. *Nothing was ever like his i., nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi (t. H.)*. *no i. will be detected in my method of proceeding, mea ratio constans reperietur in qd re*.

INCONSISTENT, *¶ Not agreeing together, incohabitans (not easily uniting together; Plin.)*. *Jx.* (*res*) *diversæ et incohabitantes*.—*alienus (foreign to, i. with, a qd re, qd re, ci rei, cs rei)*. *See* *incongruus, late*. *To be i., pugnare inter se (of contradictory assertions, &c.)*; *repugnare ci rei*; *alienum esse a qd re (e. g. a cs dignitate)*. *To bear athq without doing athq i. with the character of a wise man, qd its fure, ut nihil discedas a dignitate sapientia*. *See 'to be INCOMPATIBLE with'*. *¶ To be i. with, &c. may often be translated by gen. with esse; e. g. measures i. with the mildness of our times, quæ non sunt hujus mansuetudinis.*

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¶ With ref. to character, inconstans, non constans (not agreeing with itself; of things and persons).—*parum sibi conveniens*. *sibi repugnans (being at variance with itself)*.—*inequalis (t. H., irregular in his actions)*. *Jx.* *stultus et inequalis (Sen. Vit. Beat. 12)*.—*impar sibi (H. Sat. 1, 3, 9)*. *I. behaviour, inconstantia. To be i., see 'to act INCONSISTENTLY'*.

INCONSISTENTLY, *inconstanter*. non constanter. *To act i., sibi ipsi non constare, in athq, in qd re; a se (ipse) discedere (C.)*; *a se desicere; se deserere (to desert one's principles, one's usual method of acting)*. *To act i. with one's usual firmness, discedere a constantia (so with ref. to any other mental quality; a rectâ conscientia; a dignitate sapientia, a cautioe, &c.)*.

INCONSOLABLE, *inconsolabilis (t.)*.—*cs dolor or luctus nullo solatio levati potest. To be i., nihil consolationis admittere: I am i. in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor*.

INCONSTANCY, *inconstantia (v. pr. of persons or things, physical or moral: e. g. venti; rerum humanarum)*.—*varietas (variety)*.—*infidelitas (want of trustworthiness)*. *Jx.* *varietas atque infidelitas*.—*infirmitas*. *levis (weakness, lightness, and consequent fickleness of character)*. *Jx.* *levis et infirmitas*.—*mutabilitas mentis (of mind)*. *Jx.* *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (C.)*.—*mobilitas (changeableness; of a person or personified thing; e. g. fortunæ)*.—*volubilitas (e. g. fortunæ, C.)*. *I. of the weather, cælum varians*.

INCONSTANT, *inconstans (of things, as the winds; and of inconsistency in persons: opp. constans)*.—*varians*. *varius (the former of things, e. g. cælum; the latter of persons)*.—*mutabilis*. *Jx.* *varius et mutabilis*. *mobilis (of persons and things; ingenium, animus, voluntas)*.—*levis (light-minded, frivolous; of persons)*.—*infidelis (unfaithful; of persons)*.—*infirmus (weak; of persons and things)*.—*fluxus (of things; e. g. fides, fortuna)*. *To be as i. as a weathercock, plumis aut folio facilis moveri (C.)*.

INCONSTANTLY, *mutabiliter (Farr.)*.

INCONTESTABLE, non refutatus (*compare Walch. T. Agr. p. 352*).

INCONTESTABLY, *sine controversiâ*. *sine ullâ controversiâ*. *See INDISPUTABLE.*

INCONTINENCE, *incontinentia*.—*intemperantia*.

INCONTINENT, *incontinens*.—*intemperans*.

INCONTINENTLY, *incontinenter*.—*intemperanter*.

INCONVERTIBLE. *See INDISPUTABLE.*

INCONVERTIBLY. *See INDISPUTABLY.*

INCONVENIENCE, *s. incommoditas (as quality, e. g. of the matter, rei; of the time, temporis)*.—*Incommodum (unpleasantness, inconvenient circumstance)*.—*molestia (trouble)*. *To cause aby some i., ci incommodare or molestum esse: if it can be done without any i. to yourself, quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it can be done without i. to yourself, quum erit tuum commodum: to cause i. to aby, ci incommodum afferre, conciliare; ci negotium exhibere, facessere (to cause them trouble; to annoy them)*.

INCONVENIENCE, *v. incommodare ci, or absol. (to be inconvenient, annoying, burdensome: rare, but class., C.)*.—*Incommodum afferre ci; qd incommodi importare; oneri esse. To be inconvenienced, qd affert incommodo: not to be inconvenienced, incommodi nihil capere: to be inconvenienced by athq, qd ci incommodo accidit: if it can be done without inconveniencing you, quod tuo commodum fiat*.

INCONVENIENT, *incommodus (lit. that has not the proper measure, or does not suit the circumstances; C. Att. 14, 6, in. Antonii colloquium cum herobius nostris pro re natâ non incommodum)*.—*alienus (not fit for a given purpose, of time and place)*.—*iniquus (prop. uneven; hence not giving a person a fair chance; of places)*.—*molestus (troublesome)*.—*impeditus (connected with difficulties that will impede; opp. expeditus, e. g. via, way)*.—*inopportunus (very rare, but class., sedes hujus nostri non inopportuna sermoni, C.)*.—*intempestivus (happening at an i. time; malâ propos)*. *If it is not i. to you, nisi molestum est (C.)*; *quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it is not i. to you, quum erit tuum commodum*.

INCONVENIENTLY, *incommodè*. *Very i., incommodissime; perincommodè: if happened i., incommodè (perincommodum) accidit (that, quod, &c.)*.

INCONVERSABLE. *See INCOMMUNICATIVE.*

INCORPORATE, *adjungere*. *adiciere (with dat.; to join athq to something else)*.—*attribuere (with dat.)*; *contribuere (with dat., or in and acc., or cum and abl.)*; *to place it to something else, as a part of it)*.—*admiscere*. *immiscere (with dat.; to mix one thing up with another)*.

—*inserere* (to insert; e. g. *aby into a family, a state, &c.*, qm *familiae, numero civium, &c.*; also *athy in a book, qd libro*). To *i.* with any country, terræ adjungere, attribuerè; any country into a kingdom, terram in provinciam redigere: to be incorporated into a city, contribui in urbem; with the *Oscenses*, contribui cum Oscensibus: to *i.* the new recruits with the veterans, immiscere thrones veteribus militibus; the cohorts into his army, cohortes exercitui suo adjungere. || To form into a corporate body, collegium instituere or constituere: to be admitted as an incorporated member, in societatem ascribi or recipi.

INCORPORATION, || *Act of incorporating*, adjectio (the act of adding; e. g. to enlarge the Roman state by the *i.* of that of *Alba*, adjectione populi *Albani* rem *Romanam* augere, *L.* 1, 30, 6). — collegii constitutio. || Incorporated body, societas.—collegium.

INCORPOREAL, corpore vacans or vacuum. corpore carens, quod cuius tanquam non potest (*immaterialis*). *Inc* incorporealis (*Sen.*, *Q.* incorporeus, *sile. age*). To be *i.*, sine corpore esse; corpore vacare; corpus non esse.

INCORPOREALLY, sine corpore (ullo).

INCORPORITY. See IMMATERIALITY.

INCORRECT, vitiosus (g. *i.* for *faulty*).—*inquinatus* (impure; of language).—*fallus* (untrue; opp. *verus*). The account is *i.*, ratio non constat or convenit. *Inc* incorrectus († *O.*).

INCORRECTLY, perperam (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. *recte*; e. g. to pronounce, pronuntiare; to interpret or explain, interpretari [whereas male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on]; to judge, judicare).—*vitiosè* (faultily; opp. *recte*: e. g. to infer or conclude, concludere).—*fallus* (falsely, not really what its appearance would lead one to expect; opp. *vere* or *vero*).—*secus* (otherwise than as it should be; e. g. judicare). To sing *i.*, dissimulatum quiddam canere (out of tune); perperam canere (not according to the rules of art): to use a word *i.*, perperam or non recte dicere verbum: to pronounce a word *i.*, perperam pronuntiare.

INCORRECTNESS, mendosa cs rei natura (aft. *H.* *Sat.* 1, 6, 66).—*pravitās* (perverseness, wrongness).—*vitium* (fault). *Inc* Not mendositas or vitiositas. *I.* of style, vitiosus sermo (faulty style); *inquinatus* a-rmo (impure style, with ref. to the expressions). *Inc* If = 'untruth', it must be rendered by *fallus* (for falsitas has no class. authority, veritas being the reading of the best MSS. in *C. Client.* 2). To prove the *i.* of any statement, qd *fallsum* esse probare (*Q.* 2, 17, 17).

INCORRIGIBLE, insanabilis (e. g. ingenium, *L.*).

—*inmendabilis* (post-Aug.).

INCORRIGIBLENESS, insanabile ingenium (*L.*).—

—*inemendabilis* pravitās (post-Aug., *Q.*).

INCORRUPT, incorruptus (v. *prop.*).—*integer* (whole, undefiled, not adulterated, &c., morally pure; opp. contaminatus, vitiatu).—*sancitus* (spotless, virtuous, morally pure).

INCORRUPTIBILITY, || *PROPR.* *Crcl.* with corrupti non posse. || *IMPROPR.* Incapacity of being bribed, animus adversus dona invictus (aft. *S. Jug.* 43, extr.).—*integritas* (integrity).—*innocentia* (unselfishness, disinterestedness).—*sancitās* (g. *i.* for moral purity).

INCORRUPTIBLE, || *Not capable of being corrupted*, incorruptus (that is not corrupted) will often do; if not, *Crcl.* by corrupti non posse, &c. || *Incapable of being bribed*, integer. incorruptus (opp. pretio venalis). To be *i.*, pecuniæ or largitioni resistere; animus adversus dona invictum gerere (aft. *S. Jug.* 43, extr.).

INCORRUPTION. See INCORRUPTIBILITY (*prop.*). INCORRUPTNESS, integritas (both in a moral and a physical sense; of persons and things).—*sancitās* (moral purity). *I.* of the heart, sanctimonia.

INCREASE, v. || *TRANS.* See TO AUGMENT, TO ENLARGE. || *INTRANS.* crescere. accrescere (to grow; to *i.*, whether with ref. to number, extent, or intensity).—*incrementum* capere (to receive an increase in extent or magnitude).—*augeri*. augescere (to be enlarged; to be increased in number or strength).—*ingravescere* (to become heavier; *prop.*, e. g. of bodies by exercise; and *improp.* malum, morbus, studium).—*invalescere*. evalescere (to become strong, prevalent, &c.; not *pre-Aug.*; consuetudo invalescit, *Q.*; invalescentibus vitis, *Suet.*; eval. rami, flagella, *Plin.*; affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *T.*);—*corroborari*. se corroborare (to strengthen itself). The number of the enemy *i.*, numerus hostium crescit: the pains *i.* every day,

dolores in dies crescunt: our friendship increased with our years, amicitia cum ætate accrevit simul: the disease *i.*, malum ingravescit or corroboratur.

INCREASE, s. accretio (as *act.*)—*amplificatio* (act of enlarging in extent or bulk; e. g. rei familiaris; honoris; gloriæ).—*incrementum* (as *state*). The *i.* and decrease of light, accretio et diminutio luminis: *I* perceive an *i.* of strength, meas vires auctas sentio.

INCREDIBLE, incredibilis (that can hardly be believed, hence = extraordinary, uncommon, &c.).—*a* fide abhorrens. nullam fidem habens (not deserving belief). *I.* celerity, incredibilis celeritas. tanta celeritas, cui par ne cogitari quidem potest: *i.* pain, incredibilis dolor. opinione omnium major dolor: the art has made *i.* strides, supra humanam fidem erecta est ars (*Plin.* 31, 7, 17): *i.* is *i.*, incredibile est, also with auditu or dictu or memoratu.—*a* fide abhorret. *Athy* is less *i.*, qd pronus ad fidem est (*L.* 8, 24).

INCREDIBLY, incredibiliter. incredibilem in modum. incredibile quantum. supra quam credibile est.

INCREDULITY, dubitandi obstinatio, or with *Crcl.* credere non posse, non facile adduci, ut credat. *By* his *i.*, non credendo.

INCREDULOUS, incredulus (*H.*)—qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.

INCREMENT, incrementum (*C.*).

INCRUST, crustare.—*incrustare* (*H.*, *Varr.*).

INCRUSTATION, incrustatio (*late, Procul. Dig.* 8, 2, 12, *fn.*; *Paul. Dig.* 50, 16, 79: both of the coating of walls; e. g. with marble).—*crusta*, or *pl.* *crustæ* (*i.* for all that is used in the way of inlaying, coating, &c., whether for walls, vessels, or any other work of art).

INCUBATION, incubatio (also incubatus, *us.* incubitus, *us.*; all *Plin.*).

INCUBUS, incubo (*Script. Larg.* 100). See NIGHTMARE.

INCULCATE, prædicere (*apocryph.*): to tell or warn beforehand, to do or not to do something; with *ut*, *nē*; *ex*ply of inculcating the wisdom, propriety, &c. of not doing something; prædicere, *nē* &c.).—*inculcare* (*lit.* to tread *athy* in; take great pains to impress it deeply: *id.* quod tradatur vel etiam inculeatur, *C. de Or.* 1, 28, 127; *Falin.* 11, 27). *Sto* tradere.—*præcipere*. docere, &c.

INCUMBENT, *adj.* || *PROPR.* To be *i.* on *athy*, incubare ci rei or qā re; inniti ci rei or (in) qā re; impositum esse ci rei. || *IMPROPR.* Obligatory, *Crcl.* with debet qd facere. oportet me facere. *It is i.* on *aby*, est cs; on me, you, &c., meum, tuum, &c. est; *It is believed i.* on him, officii esse duxit (*Suet.*). *Inc* 'It is i. upon' is munus or officium est cs, when the meaning is, that it belongs to the recognized duties of *aby*: est cs means only 'it suits or is becoming, creditable, &c. to *aby*': it is *i.* on a ruler to resist the inconsistency of the multitude, principum munus est (not principum est) resistere levitati multitudinis.

INCUMBENT, s. *beneficiarius.

INCUMBRANCE. See ENCUMBRANCE and BURDEN.

INCUR, qd suscipere, subire. qd (in se) concipere. qd in se admittit (e. g. guilt, culpam). To *i.* hatred, in odium (offensionemque) cs irruere; in odium cs incutere or venire; see HATRED, GUILT, ENMITY, DANGER, PENALTY. To *i.* a fine, multam committere.

INCURABLE, insanabilis (of things; e. g. illness, wound). *Inc* immedicabilis is poet. only.—*desperatus* (given up by the physicians, hopeless; of the illness and the patient).

INCURABLY, insanabili morbo.—*insanabiliter* (very late, *Marcell.* and *Faust.*).

INCURIOUS, incuriosus (post-Aug., *Suet.*, *T.*) See UNINQUISITIVE, INATTENTIVE.

INCURSION, incursio (*Cæs.*, *L.*).—*excursio* (with ref. to one's own country, *fm* uch one makes an *i.* into that of others). To make an *i.*, incursionem (hostiliter) facere; excursionem facere (in *with acc.*): to prevent any hostile *i.*, prohibere hostem ab incursionibus (*Cæs.*); fines suos ab excursionibus hostium tueri (*Cæs.*).

INDEBTED. To be *i.* to *aby* for *athy*. qd ci debere (g. *i.*, to be his debtor for it).—qd ci acceptum referre (i. e. to set it down, as it were, in one's account-books as received *fm* him, whether good or evil: = 'to have to thank him for').—*cs* beneficio *qm* or qd esse (to owe one's present happy, &c. state to *aby*'s kindness). To be *i.* to *aby* for one's life, vitam suam ci referre acceptam (*C. Phil.* 2, 5); ci vitam debere (*O. Pont.* 4, 3, 31); propter *qm* vivere (*C. Mil.* 22, 58) = to have to thank him for having saved one's life); a quo natum esse; propter *qm* hanc suavitissimam lucem aspexisse (to owe

one's being to *aby*, as its author; of parents, &c.). To be *i.* to *aby* for one's preservation, life, &c., as beneficio incolumentum saluum esse: to be *i.* to *aby* for the preservation of one's rank, property, position, &c., as beneficio incolumentum fortuna habere: to be *i.* to *aby* for many kind acts, ci multa beneficia debere: to feel *i.* [= obliged] to *aby* for althg, qd (e.g. munus cs) gratum acceptumque est, &c. See OBLIGED. || = To be in debt, see DEBT or OWE.

INDECENCY, indignitas (indecent behaviour or treatment of others, and indecent condition of a thing), turpitudō (vile, immoral manner in speaking or conducting oneself).

INDECENT. See INDELCATE, UNBECOMING.

INDECENTLY. See INDELCATELY, UNBECOMINGLY.

INDECISION, dubitatio, hæsitation (doubt, &c., with ref. to a particular case, about which *aby* cannot determine how to act).—inconstantia (want of firmness as manifested by unsteadiness of plans, &c.).—(* crebra) mutatio consilii (change of purpose, &c.).—crebra sententiarum commutatio (frequent change of opinion, C. Dom. 2).—inopia consilii (the being at a loss what to do).—animus parum firmus, or varius incertusque (as a person's character). Slowness and *i.*, dubitatio et moræ (e.g. senati, S.). a person of great *i.* of character, homo parum firmus proposito (aft. Veil. 2, 3, fin.); all my former *i.*, quicquid incerti mihi in animo tuit (Plaut.); to be in a state of *i.*, pendere animi (or animo); astute dubitatione; dubius est qs, quid faciat; affici inopiā consilii: *aby* remained for a long time in a state of *i.*, diu incertum habuit qs, quidnam consilii caperet (S.); diu hæsitationi qs, quid facere deberet.

INDECISIVE, || That does not decide the question, dubius (doubtful; e.g. proelium, victoria).—incertus (uncertain; e.g. victoria, exitus).—ambiguus, anceps (doubtful as to the event; e.g. belli fortuna: but || proelium anceps = 'a double attack', and proelium ambiguus, pugna ambigua is not found).—ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (of an argument, &c.), or quod parvo ad persuadendum momento est (aft. magno ad persuadendum momento esse, C. Invent. 2, 26). Trifling and *i.*, engagementes, levia et sine effectu certamina. || Undecided, vid.

INDECISIVELY, sine effectu (e.g. certamina).—incerto exitu (victoria): of an event, not yet decided; e.g. victoriae).

INDECLINABLES, aptōta (ἀπτότα.—Diom. Prisc.).

INDECOROUS. See INDELCATE, UNBECOMING.

INDECOROUSLY, indecore.—indigne. inhoneste. turpiter (|| indecenter, post-Class.).

INDECOROUSNESS. See INDECENCY.

INDEED, || Emphatical: = in truth, &c., profecto (it is a fact; assuredly; e.g. non est ita, iudices, non est profecto).—sane (preceding or following the word it refers to: oft. with adjectives; opportuna sane facultas: odiosum sane genus hominum: iudicare difficile est sane). I was *i.* exceedingly glad, sane quam sum gavisus. Sits after haud non; I do not *i.* understand, haud sane intelligo.—vere (truly; with truth: e.g. a Christian *i.*, *vere Christianus): *aby* is *i.* a scholar, qs est plane perfectæque eruditus. || In this way it is often used in answers: sane. etiam vero.—ita. ita est. sic est.—certe. recte. Do you wish, &c.? I do *i.*, visne? Sane quidem, often with repetition of the verb; dasne, &c.? do sane. [Pr. Intr. ii. 147, 148.] || As used in answers to express surprise, often with irony: veron? itane vero? (e.g. non novi adolescentem vestrum veron?).—Serio. Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 47.—ain? tut (ironical). || Restrictive (opposing a person or thing spoken of to others), quidem. equidem (the latter as an affirmation made by a speaker about himself or things relating to himself: its use with any but the first person being exceptional, it is better to avoid such use. It is very common with puto, arbitror, credo, scio [Pr. Intr. ii. 552—555]). || Concessive: *i.*, ... but yet, quidem ... sed tamen (e.g. that is a poor consolation *i.*, but &c.), misera est quidem illa consolatio, sed tamen &c.;—etsi ... tamen (e.g. etsi non sum doctus, tamen intelligo, I am not *i.* a learned man, but yet I understand, &c.).—non ... ille quidem ... sed (tamen): *sts* autem, verum, veruntamen (esp. when of two attributes one is conceded; bellum non injustum illud quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed &c.). So with adv., enucleate ille quidem, et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem &c. *Sts* with verbs, joco uti quidem illo licet, sed &c.). The ille quidem are *sts* omitted; e.g. cum S. Nævio, viro bono, veruntamen non ita instituto, ut &c.

INDEFATIGABLE, assiduus (active without ceasing).—impiger (not fearing or minding any trouble). *I.* industry, assiduitas, impigritas (C. Non. p. 125, 20).

INDEFATIGABLY, assidue (|| assiduo is not Class.). impigre.

INDEFESIBLE, irrevocabilis.—in perpetuum ratus (valid, &c. for ever).

INDEFENSIBILITY, Crcl. with defendi non posse.

INDEFENSIBLE, Crcl. with defendi non posse (both prop. and of maintaining the propriety of althg, &c.).—tenui non posse (of a military post, &c.).

INDEFINITE, incertus (uncertain).—dubius (doubtful).—suspensus et obscurus (uncertain, dark, &c.; e.g. verba, T. Ann. i, 10, 2).—ambiguus (capable of two meanings; oracula). The *i.* pronoun, pronomen infinitum or indefinitum (Gramm.).

INDEFINITELY, dubie (doubtfully).—in incertum (to an indefinite time).

INDELIBILITY, Crcl. with deleri or elui non posse.

INDELIBLE, indelibilis (O. Mel. 15, 876, and Pont. 2, 8, 25), or Crcl. quod deleri non potest (unextinguishable, imperishable).—quod elui non potest (that cannot be whitewashed, or washed out, as it were, or effaced; e.g. a spot in *aby*'s character, macula).

INDELCATE. See INDECENCY.

INDELCATE, parum verecundus (violating decorum, &c.; e.g. verba).—inurbanus (violating the laws of politeness; e.g. dictum).—inhonestus (dishonorable, immoral; opp. honestus).—illiberalis (not becoming a free-born man, a gentleman; e.g. jocus).—turpis (disgraceful).

INDELCATELY, parum verecunde.—indecore (|| indecenter, post-Class.).—indigne. inhoneste. turpiter.

INDELCATENESS. See INDECALCY.

INDEMNIFICATION, *impensæ pecuniæ restitutio (for money laid out).—damni restitutio (i. for injury suffered).—compensatio (compensation: cf. C. Tusc. 5, 33, extr.); or Crcl. with dampnum pensare, compensare, sarcire, resarcire, restituere. For some *i.*, ut dampnum aliquo modo compensetur.

INDEMNIFY, ci dampnum restituere or præstare: for althg, qd ci compensare (qâ re): to *i.* oneself, dampnum or detrimentum sarcire, resarcire, or restituere. dampnum compensare: by althg, qâ re.—dampnum suum levare (to lighten one's loss): *sts* remunerari qui præmio (if by a present: cf. Cæs. B. G. i, 44). To *i.* *aby* for the loss of one honour by conferring another upon him, ci pro honore honos redditus est.

INDEMNITY, || Indemnification, vid. || Act of indemnity. See AMNESTY.

INDENT, serratim scindere (cut like a saw, Appul. Herb. 2). See NOTCH, JAG.

INDENTURE, pacti et conventi formula (g. t. for formula in which an agreement is drawn up), or *pacti formula, quâ se qs in disciplinam tradidit (of the *i.*'s of an apprentice).

INDEPENDENCE, libertas (opp. servitūs).—arbitrium liberum (the liberty of acting after one's own will, opp. alius voluntas). To deprive *aby* of his *i.*, ci libertatem eripere: to lose one's *i.*, libertatem perdere or amittere: to have lost one's *i.*, servitute patii. || As independence (= sufficient income), facultates quæ qm sustinent.—pecunia, quæ necessarios sumptus suppediet, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (C.).—sui numi (opp. debt, æs alienum). To have an *i.*, see 'to have an independent property.'

INDEPENDENT, sui juris (his own master).—sui potens (not obliged to give an account of his actions, L. 26, 13).—liber et solutus. solutus et liber (free, unfettered by any obligation). To be *i.*, sui juris or suæ potestatis or in suâ potestate esse.—integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (to be quite one's own master); nemini parere (to obey or care about nobody); ad suum arbitrium vivere (to live after one's own will). To be *i.* of external circumstances, non aliunde pendere nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes (C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 1); absolute vivere (C. Fin. 3, 7, 26): many states that had till then remained *i.*, multæ civitates, quæ in illum diem ex æquo egerant (T. Agr. 20, 3): to make myself *i.*, in libertatem se vindicare: an *i.* property, facultates, quæ qm sustinent: a man of small but *i.* property, modicus facultatibus (Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2): to be a person of *i.* property, in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse (to have property); in suis numis esse (opp. in ære alieno esse, to be in debt); habet qs, qui or unde utatur; also pecuniam habere, quæ necessarios sumptus suppediet, or (if it will allow of a liberal

expenditure), pecuniam habere, quæ perpetuo sumptus suppetit, nec solum necessarium, sed etiam liberales (C.). || *Independent* (as a sect), * qui singulos Christianorum cætos sui juris esse volunt.

INDEPENDENTLY, absolute (e. g. vivere).—arbitrio suo (e. g. facere qd), or ad arbitrium suum (e. g. vivere; both = 'according to one's own will').—singulatim (singly; each by itself; not in connexion with other things). *I. of ath*, 'illud non spectans or respiciens (without ref. to it; e. g., to say or consider ath). To live i., see **TO BE INDEPENDENT** (of external circumstances).

INDESCRIBIBLE, inenarrabilis (e. g. labor).—incredibilis (incredible; e. g. lætitia).—singularis (peculiar in its kind, extraordinary; e. g. fides, crudelitas). *Your letter has caused me i. pleasure*, exprimere non possum, quanto gaudio me afferent tunc literæ.

INDESCRIBIBLY, supra quam enarrari potest (e. g. eloquens).—supra quam ut describi facile possit (e. g. eximius, handsome).

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, *Crel.* with dirui, everti, turbari, &c., non posse.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, quod dirui or everti non potest.—quod turbari, perturbari non potest (that is incapable of being disturbed).

INDETERMINATE. See **INDEFINITE**.

INDETERMINATELY. See **INDEFINITELY**.

INDETERMINATENESS. See **INDEFINITENESS**.

INDEX, || *O* of a book, index (for which catalogus is late). An alphabetical i. (of e. g. rivers), annuum in literas digesta nomina (*Tab. Sequ.*): to enter into an i., in indicem referre: i. s., indices librorum. || *H* and of a watch, gnomon (on a sun-dial).—virgula horarum index (g. t., *aft.* Plin. 18, 37, 67). || **IMPROPR.** imago, index (the former as reflecting ath; the latter as indicating or betraying its nature: e. g. imago animi vultus, indices oculi, C.).—janua (as opening and disclosing i. to view: frons, quæ est animi janua, C.).

INDIAN-INK, * atramentum chinense.

INDIAN-RUBBER, * gummii elasticum.

INDICATE. See *'to be an INDICATION of'*.

INDICATION, indicium (mark, *cf.* by which ath is disclosed, detected).—vestigium (trace)—nota (mark). *JN.* nota et vestigium, and (in pl.) indicia et vestigia (e. g. of poison, veneni).—significatio es rei (a manifestation of some feeling, &c.: e. g. virtutis, timoris). To follow up the i.'s of ath, vestigia es rei persequi: to be an i. of &c., indicare. indicio or indicium esse.

INDICATIVE MOOD, fatendi modus.—modus indicativus (*Gramm.*).

INDICT, *prop.* delationem nominis postulare in qm (i. e. to ask the prætor for permission to proceed agst a person).—* delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in qm. See **TO ACCUSE**; 'to bring an ACTION agst.'

INDICTABLE, (res) accusabilis (*Ochs.* C. Ecl. p. 105). *Sis poenâ or supplicio dignus (the latter, of the severest punishment)*.—animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment). *Ath is i. or not i.*, est es rei (ulla) or nulla actio. *A person's conduct is i.*, est actio in qm.

INDICTMENT, libellus (*post-Aug.*; ~~not~~ accusatorius libellus), nominis delatio. To prefer an i. agst aby, * delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in qm.—libellum de quo dare (*Plin.* Ep. 7, 27, 11): to frame or draw up an i., libellum formare (*Paul.* Dig. 48, 2, 3) or componere et formare (Juv.). To find an i. (i. e., to find it a true bill), ci delationem dare (the dat. being the name of the prosecutor, whom the jury, by their finding, allow to prosecute; C. Div. in Cæcil. 15, 49).

INDIFFERENCE, neglectio, contemptio, despectus es rei (contempt for it, utter disregard of it; always with gen. of thing).—Irreverentia (want of a respectful or proper appreciation of ath, es rei: e. g. studiorum, *Plin.* Ep. 6, 2, 5; *cf.* T. Ann. 3, 31, 2).—æquus animus, æquitas animi (undisturbed, unagitated state of mind).—dissolutus animus (see quotation appended to dissolutus in **INDIFFERENCE**).—lentitudo (phlegmatic i., e. g., to wrongs done to oneself or one's neighbour: *cf.* C. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, No. 13, § 38).—*adiaphoria* (in Gk letters, C. Att. 2, 17; of i. to political affairs).—animus durus (hard-heartedness).—frigus, animus alienatus a qo (coldness with one manifests to aby, e. g. to a former friend). To bear ath with i., æquo animo ferre or pati qd; lente ferre qd. The prevailing i. to religion, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deum.

INDIFFERENT, || *Neutral* as to good or evil; (482)

of a middling quality; nec bonus, nec malus.—Indifferens (neither good nor bad: both C. Fin. 3, 18, 53; but the last only as an attempted translation of the Gk. ἀδιάφορος).—medius, qui (quæ, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest (holding the mean between what deserves censure on the one hand and blame on the other, Q. 2, 20, 1).—modicioris (moderate; indifferently good: e. g. sunt bona, sunt quædam modiciores, sunt mala plura).—neuter (neither morally good nor bad: i. in a moral sense; only, of course, when 'good' and 'bad' are mentioned; e. g., quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, and what i., C. Divin. 2, 4). || *Unconcerned*, securus (without any anxiety on the subject).—dissolutus (phlegmatic, letting every thing take its own course; e. g. quis tam dissolutus animo est, qui hæc quam vident, tacere ac negligere possit? C. Rosc. Am. 11, 32).—lentus (slow to receive impressions, to feel sympathy or take interest in ath; in a bad sense; *cf.* Drak. and Fabri, L. 22, 14). *An i. look*, vultus non mutatus: to put on an i. look, vultum non mutare: it is i. to me whether, nihil meâ interest or refert (utrum &c. See Zumpt, 449): I am i. to aby or ath, qd or qm non or nihil curo; qd or qm mihi non cordi est; qd ad curam meam non pertinet; qd or qm negligo; de qâ re non laboro (I feel no care or anxiety about ath; do not trouble myself about it).—qâ re non moveor (am not affected by it; e. g. to be i. to money, pecuniâ non moveri).—qd or qm despicio or contemno (think it or him beneath my notice). He is i. to the opinions of others, negligit or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat: I am not i. to ath, qd mihi cure or non sine cura est; qd ad curam meam pertinet; qd a me non alienum putô: I am not i. to the breach of the treaty, non pro nihilo mihi est fœdus rumpi (!): I have grown i. to pain, obduru animus ad dolorem novum: to be i., in neutram partem moveri (a philo. t. t., C. Acad. 2, 42, 130): I am i. to the attractions of a place, es loci voluptates inoffensus transmitto: I am i. to every thing but your safety, nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis (C.).

INDIFFERENTLY, || *Without distinction*, sine discrimine.—promiscue.—(with ref. to persons), nullius habitâ ratione; detectu omni ac discrimine remoto; ommissa auctoritatibus. || *Impartially*, vid. || *Without emotion*, &c., æquo animo (with undisturbed mind).—lente (with sluggish indifference). || *Tolerably* (well, &c.), commode (e. g. saltare, Np.).—satis (e. g. literatus; both = 'i. well; i. e., expressing considerable progress or merit).—modice (e. g. locuples).—modiciter (e. g. disertus).

INDIGENCE, (~~not~~ Not indigentia = 'need', 'necessity' or 'inexpelliblis libido', C.) See **POVERTY**.

INDIGNANT, indignans (e. g. indigentibus benigne facere, C. Off. 2, 15, 52). See **POOR**.

INDIGESTED. See **UNDIGESTED**.

INDIGESTIBLE, difficilis concoctu or ad concoquendum.—valentissimus (opp. inbecillimus; Cels. 2, 18, with ref. to fitness for invalids).

INDIGNITION, cruditas.

INDIGNANT, indignabundus (full of indignation).—subiratus (a little angry).—iratus (angry).—iniquus (in an unfavorable humour or disposition of mind). To be i. (e. g. at aby's conduct), ci stomachari or irasci: to become i., irasci; ci stomachari qd (to consider ath unworthy).—iniquo animo ferre qd (to bear ath with indifference). To become i. at &c., indignari, quod &c., or with acc. and infm.

INDIGNANTLY, indignabundus (adj., L.; not Cæs. or C.).—indignans (or indignatus) qd (acc. of the cause being expressed).—irato animo, iracunde (angrily). To look i. at aby, * iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

INDIGNATION, indignatio. indignitas (displeasure felt at ath unworthy, unbecoming, improper), es rei.—stomachus (zeation, chagrin).—bilia. Ira (a higher degree of dissatisfaction or anger at some suffered wrong or injury: it is often a consequence of 'indignitas', *cf.* L. 5, 45, 6; 'indignitas', atque ex eâ ira animos cepit). Somewhat of i., indignatuncula: with i., animo iniquo or irato; indignabundus: with bitter or vehement i., indignatione quâdam exacerbatus (*af.* L. 2, 35, extr.). to cause or rouse i., indignationem movere: to rouse aby's i., ci stomachum or bilem movere: to draw upon oneself aby's i., es indignationem in se convertere: the i. increases, indignitas crescit; manifests itself, indignatio erumpit: to show one's i. agst aby, indignationem or indignatunculam apud qm effundere.

INDIGNITY, indignitas (also in pl.). *JN.* (in pl.) indignitates contumelieque. To submit to the trouble and i. of ath, es rei (or qd faciendi) indignitatem et molestiam perferre (C.): to bear all manner of i.'s,

omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre (*Cæs.*): *to be driven to do athy by all manner of i. a.*, omnibus indignitatibus compulsum esse (ad qd faciendum, *L.*). See *INSULT*, s.

INDIGO, Indicum (*Plin.*).—color indicus (*as colour*). *The i. plant*, *indigofera (*Linn.*).

INDIRECT, quod circutione quadam (or per ambages) fit.—obliquus (*e. g.* orationes, *Suet.*; insectatio, *T.*).—perplexus (*e. g.* sermones, *L.*). *I. laeas*, *vegetigalia circutione quadam pendenda, solvenda; or vegetigalia only (*as being ultimately paid by the consumer*); *i. discourse* (*in Gramm.*), *oratio non directa.

INDIRECTLY, circutione quadam or per ambages (*in an indirect manner*).—oblique (*e. g.* perstringere qm).—teete, perplexe. *Epicurus denies i. the existence of the gods*, Epicurus circutione quadam deos tollit.

INDISCERNIBLE. See *INVISIBLE*.
INDISCERNIBLE, quod dirimi distrahie non potest: quod discipuli non potest: quod nec secerni, nec dividi, nec discipuli, nec distrahii potest (*C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71*).

INDISCREET. See *IMPRUDENT*.

INDISCREETLY. See *IMPRUDENTLY*.

INDISCRETION. See *IMPRUDENCE*.

INDISCRIMINATE, promiscuus (*e. g.* omnium generum cœdes, *T.*), or *Crci*, with nullius rationem habere: delectum omnem ac discrimen tollere.

INDISCRIMINATELY. See *INDIFFERENTLY*.

INDISPENSABLE, necessarius; *for athy*, ad qd. *Quid i.*, per necessarios. maxime necessarius: *athy i. i. to me*, qd re carere non possum: *to show that athy i. i. to us*, nos qd re carere non posse probare.

INDISPENSABLY, necessario. *I. necessary*, *prorsus or omnino necessarius.

INDISPOSE, *To make a person disinclined, &c.*, abducere qm or cs animum a qâ re: *to draw aby away fm a pursuit, object of interest, &c.*—deducere qm de or a qâ re (*to draw him off fm it*); *impropr.*—de animi lenitate; ab acerbitate, &c.). *To i. aby to another*, qm or cs voluntatem qo abalienare. qm ab cs amicitia avertere (*Cæs.*). *To be indisposed to athy*, alienari ci rei (*C.*); abhorrere or alienum esse a qâ re: *to aby*, averso or alieno a qo animo esse: *indisposed to aby or athy*, aversus a qo or a qâ re (*e. g.* a vero; a ratione; a Musis: *also ci rei*, *H., Q.*); alienus a qo or a qâ re; ci inimicus. *Not to be indisposed to believe*, inclinat ad qd credendum animo esse: *not to be indisposed to do athy*, haud displicet, with *infin.*

INDISPOSED, morbo tentatus. See *POORLY*. *To be slightly i.*, leviter egrotare: *to become i.*, levi motiuncula tentari (*Suet. Vesp. 24*).

INDISPOSITION, *|| Slight disorder*, invaleudo (*only C. Att. 7, 2*),—commotiuncula. levis motiuncula (*C. Att. 12, 11, estr.*; *Suet. Vesp. 24*).—offensa. qd offensæ (*post-Aug.*; si quid offensæ in cœnâ sensit, *Cels. 1, 6*). *To have an i.*, see *to be INDISPOSED*. *|| Disinclination*, vid.

INDISPUTABLE, non refutatus (*cf. Walch. T. Agr. p. 352*).—perspicuus (*evident*).—certus (*certain*; *to assume a doubtful and disputed fact as an i. truth*, sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, *C.*); or *Crci*.—quod perspicuum est constatque inter omnes or et quod constare inter omnes necesse est (*C. Invent. 1, 36, 62*). *It is an i. fact, &c.*, constat (inter omnes), &c.: *the fact is i.*, factum constat: *if the fact is i.*, si de facto constat (*Q. i. e. if there is no doubt the crime, &c. was committed*). *|| Insolubilis*, *post-Aug.* (*Q.*, signum; *one the adversary cannot remove or get rid of*).

INDISPUTABLY, sine controversiâ. sine ullâ controversiâ.—certo. sine dubio (*certainly, without doubt*; *both denoting the subjective certainty of the individual*).—haud dubie. certe (*infallibly, denoting objective certainty*).—videlicet (*evidently, clearly; calls attention to an obvious truth*). See *CERTAINLY*.

INDISSOLUBILITY, *Crci.*, with dissolvi &c. non posse.

INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis (*prop.*; *e. g. a knot, nodus, post-Aug.*).—inexplicabilis (*prop.* of shackles, vinculum; *then fig. = inexplicable, &c.*).—æternus (*everlasting, e. g. fœters, vincula*).

INDISSOLUBLY, indissolubliter. insolubliter (*both late; the former, Claud. Mam.; the latter, Macrob.*). *Crci.* with dissolvi non posse; or indissolubili nodus (*Plin.*).

INDISTINCT, minus clarus (*not clear; not easily perceived by the eyes or ears*).—obscurus (*dark, unintelligible*); oratio, verba, &c.).—perplexus (*confused*); enigmatic; responsum, sermones).—confusus (*confused; e. g. clamor*). *An i. hand*, literæ minus compositæ nec clares (*aff. C. Att. 6, 9, 1*). *i. utterance*, (483)

os confusum (*opp. os planum or explanatum*): *an i. voice, vox obtusa* (*thick; opp. vox clara*).—vox perturbata (*inarticulate; opp. explanabilis*).

INDISTINCTION, obscuritas (*obscurity, darkness*).
INDISTINCTLY, minus clare.—obscurè (*e. g. dicta, Q.*; *very i.*, obscurè addmōm; *e. g. cernere, C.*).—perplexè (*e. g. loqui*). *To pronounce letters or words i.*, literas dicendo obscurare (*not to give them their clear, proper sound*); literas opprimere (*not to let them be heard*; *C. Off. 1, 37, 6*); verba devorare (*to slur them over; only to half-pronounce, Q. 11, 3, 33; Sen. de Ird. 3, 14, end*).

INDISTINGUISHABLE, *|| Not distinguishable*, difficilis ad distinguendum (*hard to distinguish*). quod non distinguitur.—quæ internosci non possunt (*things which cannot be known, the one fm the other*). *Athy i. i. fm athy*, qd a qâ re distingui ac separari, or dijudicari et distingui or separari et internosci non potest; nihil interest inter (*there is no difference between*).—*|| Indivisible*, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, adj. proprius, singularis (*see OWN*). *to be true to one's own i. character*, naturam propriam sequi. *|| Indivisible*, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, s. *To be translated by persona: three i.'s (at a time)*, ternæ personæ (*Suet. Ner. 1*): *to have a different effect upon different i.'s*, in personis varie respondere. *Individuals*, homines singuli.—res singule, or singula, orum (*of things*).—*||* *not individuum, individua, wech are only used of atoms*.

INDIVIDUALITY, *singularis or propria cs hominis (or rei) ratio or conditio (*external i.*).—natura propria (*internal*).

INDIVIDUALLY, singulatim (*one by one*).—per singula (*opp. turbâ, 'collectively'*; rerum repetitio.—etiamsi per singula minus moverant, turbâ valet, *Q.*).

INDIVISIBILITY, *individua natura.

INDIVISIBLE, individuus. quod dividi non potest.—quod secari non potest (*not able to be cut into pieces*); *Jx.* quod secari et dividi non potest.—quod dirimi distrahive non potest (*indiscerptible*): *bodies that are i.*, corpuscula individua.

INDIVISIBLY, *Crci.* *ita ut dividi non possit.

INDOCILE, or *INDOCIBLE*, indocilis (*uniteachable*).

INDOCILITY, ingenium indocile.

INDOLENCE, inertia.—lentitudo.—patientia (*SYN.* in *INDOLENT*). See *LAZINESS*.

INDOLENT, ignavus. iners. piger.—socrors (= *spectors, who has no susceptibility, and so puts no heart in his work*; in *C.*, it is only used of a sluggish intellect, &c.).—deses (*L.*; *not C., Cæs., or S.*; *nor in Augustan poets*).—segnis (*fm sequi, one who follows, but never leads; slow, backward, opp. promptus, forward*). In *C.* and *Cæs.* only once, and that in *compar.*; tardus et parum efficax (*Cœl. ap. C.*). *SYN.* in *IDLE*.—lentos (*slow to receive impressions; to be stirred by wrongs done to oneself or others; not easily prevailed upon to act*).

INDUBITABLE. See *UNDOUBTED, CERTAIN, INDISPUTABLE*.

INDUBITABLY. See *INDISPUTABLY*.

INDUCE, *|| Persuade, move, &c.*, adducere ad qd (*often with the gerund; also with ut; to lead to*).—inducere ad qd (*often with gerund; also with ut; mly to something bad or hurtful*).—persuadere ci, ut &c. (*to persuade him*).—commovere qm ad qd (*to move him to it*).—incitare or concitare qm ad qd (*to excite him to it*).—autorem esse, ut; impellere qm, ut &c. (*to urge him &c.*). *You i. me to agree with you*, adducis me, ut tibi assentiar (*C.*): *to be induced to do athy by the prospect of gain*, induci qo emolumento ad agendum qd: *not to be easily induced to believe*, non facile adduci ad credendum. *I shall not be induced to believe this*, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam. *|| Introduce*, causæ, importare. Inferre; si facere, afferre, commovere (*e. g. dolorem*). *|| Introduce in a dialogue, play, &c.* (*'he induced his personages, &c.'* Pope), inducere (*e. g. Epicurus...deos induxit periculis et perficiis, C.*).

INDUCEMENT, incitamentum (*that weh incites aby to athy; e. g. periculum, laborum; also ad honeste moriendum, Curt.*).—irritamentum (*of what excites the mind; e. g. pacis, T.; malorum, O.*; *||* *prob. not C.*).—stimulus (*good, spur, sharp inducement*).—illicebæ (*enticement*).—causa (*reason*).—consilii motus (*motive; Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 9*).—impulsus (*impulse*).

INDUCT, *sacerdotem inaugurare; or *solemnni more beneficium ci demandare.

INDUCTION. || *In logic; the founding a general conclusion upon a multitude of observed particulars.* inductio (ἐπαγωγή; *Q.* uses it to describe the Socratic method of inferring a general conclusion from particular concessions, made by one's opponent, 5, 11). *Sic observatio singulorum may help.* || *The putting a clergyman in possession of a benefice, inductio* (Cód. Theod., p. 769, ed. Bonn.).

INDUCTIVE. *ex observatione singulorum repertus (aff. Q. 2, 17, 9, medicina ex observatione salubrium ... reperta est).

INDUE. See **ENDUE.**

INDULGE. **PROR.** indulgēre (ci or ci rei).—*indulgentiā tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence). To t. aby very much, magnā esse in qm indulgentiā; oneself too much, nimis sibi indulgēre; his soldiers too much, laxiore imperio milites habēre.* || *To give way to (passions), indulgēre (e. g. irae, L.).*—ci rei se dare, dedere, or tradere.—*dare animum ci rei (e. g. mœrori, to t. his grief); non cohēre (not to restrain; e. g. se: effrenatas suas libidines, C.); to t. one's (useful) passions, libidinibus se dare: one's sensual appetites, voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere; one's appetite, ventri obedire (to be the slave of one's belly).*—|| *Abol.* || *To t. in athg, indulgēre ci rei; in eating and drinking, cibo se vinoque invitare (on a particular occasion).*—bene curare etatem suam (to make oneself comfortable; *Plaut. Persu.* 4, 7, 34).—bene curare cutem (lit., to make oneself sleek by good eating and drinking; *H. Ep.* 1, 4, 15).—|| *Q.* not genio indulgēre.

INDULGENCE. indulgentia. clementia. benignitas (SYN. IN **INDULGENT**).—*venia (pardon shown to error, or to persons in error). To show t. to qm, indulgēre ci or ci rei (e. g. to a debtor, debitori; to aby's faults, e. g. peccatis).*—*veniam dare ci or ci rei (to grant pardon, e. g. errori); cf. To INDULGE: to show t. to athg, convivere in qā re (to wink at).*—*gratiam facere ci rei (to concede): to treat aby with t., indulgentiā tractare or indulgentem habere qm; indulgēre ci: to treat aby with much t., magnā esse in qm indulgentiā: to treat aby with too much t., nimis or nimium ci indulgēre: oneself, nimis sibi indulgēre.* || *An indulgence (Eccles.), venia Pontificis Romani; venia delictorum or peccatorum* (Q. Indulgentia, used by Eccles. writers, is not to be recommended: to grant an t., veniam ci et impunitatem dare (C. Phil. 8, 11, 32): to obtain an t., veniam peccatorum impetrare a letter of t., littere or libellus veniarum. Sale of t.'s, veniarum nundinatio (see C. Rull. 1, 3, 9): to sell t.'s, Pontificis Romani veniarum nundinari. A seller of t.'s, nundinator veniarum; *veniarum venditor. Money paid for t.'s, or raised by the sale of t.'s, numi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati (aff. C. Verr. 5, 51, extr.).

INDULGENT. indulgens (one whose habit it is to take things in good part, and to grant even what he thinks ought to be refused, e. g. a father towards children, a prince towards favorites; opp. severus).—*clemens (one who, from a spirit of forbearance and humanity, acts mercifully towards those who deserve punishment; e. g. a judge; opp. severus, crudelis).*—*benignus (g. t.: kind, good-natured; hence, also t. towards those who are blamable or guilty; e. g., a judge, hearer; opp. malignus).*—*facilis in accipiendā satisfactiōne (ready to receive excuses and apologies). Very t., perindulgens (opp. acerbe severus): too t., nimis indulgens: in an t. manner; see INDULGENTLY.*

INDULGENTLY. indulgentem. clementem. benigne. Cf. 'with INDULGENCE'.

INDURATE. See **TO HARDEN.**

INDUSTRIOUS. industrius (of a restless activity, laborious, fond of labour; opp. iners, segnis).—*navus (quick, active, that goes quickly to work without loss of time; opp. ignavus). Jx. navus et industrius; industrius et acer—assiduous (constant, assiduous; keeping up one's activity to the end)—sedulus (busy, active, that employs every moment considerably to some useful purpose; opp. piger; often = 'bustling,' of a housewife, &c.).*—*diligens (one who with care and accuracy attends to the object he is pursuing; opp. negligens).*—*studiosus ci rei (of him who pursues a task with a mental one, with zeal, predilection, often even with passion; always with gen. of the object; hence, 'a very t. scholar; not discipulus studiosissimus, without adding literarum, bonarum artium, &c.).*—*curiosus (that bestows a care bordering on anxiety on even the most trivial things)—impiger (that feels no weariness or disgust even in a long, oppressive labour). Very t., qui singulari est industriā: to be t. in athg, diligentem esse in re (rarely diligen-*

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tem esse ci rei, wch occurs more frequently in the meaning, to love or value athg): in an t. manner; see **INDUSTRIOUSLY.** The Latins also frequently express 'industrious' by prepositional verbs; as, 'to be t. in writing,' scriptitare.

INDUSTRIOUSLY. industrie. assidue. sedulo. diligenter. studioso: t. made or done, accuratus (used of the production of the diligens). To attend the schools t., circa scholas et auditoria professorum assiduum esse: to study t., studioso discere: to pursue one's studies t., studia urgere.

INDUSTRY. industria (habitual t. of an elevated kind; opp. segnitia).—*navitas (habitual t. of a useful kind; e. g. in business; opp. ignavia).*—*labor (laborious exertion). Jx. industria et labor.—opera (the mental and bodily activity bestowed upon athg).—assiduitas (constancy, endurance in a business).—sedulitas (actively, bustling disposition)—impigritas (unwearied application, &c.; C. ap. Non. 125, 20).*—*diligentia (care and attention in doing one's work). Jx. industria et diligentia.—studium (internal impulse, inclination for an occupation). A composition shows much t. and care, together with much learning, in libro multa industria et diligentia comparēt, multa doctrina: a person shows remarkable t. in athg, in qā re singulari est industriā (both N. Cat. 3, 1 and 4): to feel the want of aby's t. and care, desiderare ci industriam et diligentiam: to bestow t. upon athg, industriam locare, diligentiam adhibere, studium collocare in re; industriam ponere, exponere in re; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ci rei tribuere; operam (laborem) ad or in qd impendere: to show all possible t., omnes industriae nervos intendere: to follow any pursuit, or business with the greatest possible t., omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re: omne studium conferre in qd; omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in qd; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum se conferre ad studium ci rei; totum et mente et animo insistere in qd: to pursue an object with great t., multum studii adhibere ad qd; operæ plurimum studeique in qā re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; multum operæ laboris qd in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to rouse one's t., industriam acuire: my t. shall not be wanting in it, mea industria in eā re non deerit: with t.; see **INDUSTRIOUSLY.**—|| *A school of industry, *schola artium fovendum causā instituta.**

INEBRIATE. See **INTOXICATE.**

INEBRIATION. See **INTOXICATION.**

INEFFABLE. See **UNUTTERABLE.**

INEFFECTUAL. See **UNUTTERABLY.**

INEFFECTIVE or **INEFFECTUAL.** invalidus (invalid; without power or effect; opp. fortis, valens; e. g. medicamentum. Q. inefficax, not before sile. age).—*inutilis (unfit; not to the purpose; opp. utilis, saluber), ci rei.*

INEFFECTUABLY. See 'in VAIN.'

INEFFECTUOUS. See **INEFFECTUAL, WEAK.**

INEFFICACY. imbecillitas. infirmitas (weakness; or Cret. with parum valere (contra qd, if the measures are opposed to something).—*minus or nihil valere (to have too little or no strength).—parvo ad qd (or ad qd faciendum) momento esse, &c. He complains of the t. of the remedy, *queritur imbecillitas esse remedium, quam morbum.*

INELEGANCE. *inelegans ci rei natura—inconcinna (want of symmetry, &c.), sententiarum, Suet. Oct. 86).

INELEGANT. inelegans (C.: only with neg., non inelegans).—*invenustus. Inconcinuus. See UNADORNED.*

INELEGANTLY. inelegantem (C.: only with neg., non inelegantem scriptus, C.).—*invenustus (with non, Q.).—Q. Inconcinne, inconcinne, both post-Class.*

INELOQUENT. indilertus. infacundus (SYN. Of disert., facund. in **ELOQUENT**).—*linguā impronptus (L.).*

INELOQUENTLY. indilerte. Not i., non indilerte (C.).—|| *infacunde not found.*

INEQUALITY. inæqualitas (Farr., Q., Col.; not C. or Cæs.).

INERT. iners (also of things). See **IDLE, &c.**

INERTIA. The 'vis inertiae,' *vis illa inertiae, quam vocant philosophi (for the sake of perspicuity); or *præ contentio suæ gravitatis (aff. C. N. D., tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderis, 2, 45, 116). By the 'vis inertiae,' nixu suo; (*ipsa) suæ gravitatis contentione.*

INERTLY. See **IDLY.**

INESTIMABLE, inestimabilis (*propr.*, that cannot be valued; *impropr. L.*).—eximius, prestant, excellens. singularis (*fig.*, excellent; *SYN.* in EXCELLENT).

INESTIMABLY, eximie, excellenter, unice.

INEVITABLE. See UNAVOIDABLE.

INEVITABLY. See UNAVOIDABLY.

INEXCUSABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet

(*e. g.* vitium).—cui venia nulla proponitur (*e. g.* erratum, C.).—cui ignoscendum non est; cui ignosci non

non nullo modo potest.—inexpiabilis (*for wch no atonement can be made*).—cui nulla excusatio se defendere potest (*of persons*).—cui nulla satis justa excusatio est. To be i., nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; cui nulla venia proponitur (*all of things*).

Aby was less i., magis ci ignoscendum fuit (C.). Every citizen who did not attend, was held to be i., nemini civilis, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (C.).

INEXHAUSTIBLE, inexhaustus (V. *Æn.* 10, 174; of mines. In C. Fin. 3, 2, 7, it is doubtful; see Gürenz and Orelli ad loc.). My affection was i., tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri non posset.

INEXORABLE, inexorabilis. To be i., severum et inexorabilem esse in qm; acerbè severum esse in qm.

INEXPEDIENCY, inutilitas.

INEXPEDIENT. See UNADVISABLE, UNPROFITABLE.

INEXPERIENCE, imperitia (*want of knowledge acquired by trial and practice*). *Æt.* This word is rejected by purists, though frequently occurring in S. and post-Aug. prose).—inscientia (ignorance, subjectively; in *athg.*, *cs rei*, *e. g.* in business, negotii gerendi). See IGNORANCE.

INEXPERIENCED, imperitus, in *athg.*, *cs rei* (opp. peritus, *e. g.* in war, belli).—ignarus, in *athg.*, *cs rei* (one who is yet ignorant; *e. g.* legum, artis).—rudis, in *athg.*, in qâ re (raw, uninstructed; *e. g.* in public business, in republicâ; in iure civili). To be i., in *athg.*, non versatum esse in qâ re; peregrinum or hospitem or peregrinum atque hospitem esse in qâ re.

INEXPERT. See UNXILFUL.

INEXPIABLE, inexpiables.

INEXPLICABLE, inexplicabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLE, See UNUTTERABLE.

INEXPRESSIBLY. See UNUTTERABLY.

INEXPRESSIVE, languens, languidus (*of the voice*, *speech*, &c.).—iners (*of the eye*).

INEXTINGUISHABLE, inextinctus (*v. pr.*, a fire). To burst into peals of i. laughter, in risum or in cachinnos effundi; miros risus edere.

INEXTRICABLE, indissolubilis (*propr.*, that cannot be untied, nodus, *propr.*; *post-Aug.*).—inextricabilis (*e. g.* vincula, laquei; also res difficilis et inextricabilis).—unde (or ex quo, quâ, &c.) nunquam (vix, &c.) to expedire. To get into an i. difficulty, in magnam difficultatem incurrere.

INFALLIBILITY (*e. g.* of a remedy), certum remedium. To maintain the i. of the pope, pontificem Romanum errare posse negare; pontificem Romanum omni errore carere dicere.

INFALLIBLE, a) That does not deceive, certus, non dubius (certain, not doubtful).—exploratus (*made or found out*). b) Incapable of being deceived, errori non obnoxius. To be i., omni errore carere.

INFALLIBLY, certo (certainly, denotes certainty or persuasion with regard to the subject; i. e. subjective certainty).—certe, haud dubie (positively, without doubt, denotes certainty with regard to the object; i. e. objective certainty). It will i. come to pass, certo fiet; certe eveniet.

INFAMOUS, famosus (*of whom much is spoken, but nothing good*).—infamis, on account of *athg.*, ob qd (*of bad report; also of things*).—insignis, for *athg.*, qâ re (*distinguished before others by a bad quality*).—turpis, foedus (*disgraceful, foul*). Jn. turpis et foedus.—ignominiosus (ignominious; covering a person with disgrace; of things, fuga)—flagitiosus (*highly wicked, criminal, &c.*; of persons or things).—inhonestus (immoral, &c.). Jn. turpis et inhonestus.—nefarius (*unutterably wicked; of persons or things*).—infamia opertus (*of persons*).—intestabilis (one who has been deprived of his civil rights; in common life, any i. person; cf. S. Jug. 67, 2. T. Ann. 15, 55, 5). To be i., infamem esse; male audire.—infamia laborare (JCT.). to be very i., infamia flagrare; to become i., infamia aspergi; to lead an i. life, turpe or flagitiose vivere; what an i. action! o indignum facinus! I. actions, res turpes.

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flagitia, nefaria (*neut. adj.*). See also 'covered with INFAMY.'

INFAMOUSLY, turpiter.—inhoneste, flagitiose, nefarie, fœde.

INFAMY, infamia (*the loss of honour and a good name, in consequence of dishonourable conduct*).—ignominia (*is rather a disgrace put upon aby by one in authority; deprivation of political rights, privileges, &c.*, in consequence of a censure from some military or civil magistrate; = *στῦγία*). To mark or cover with i., qm infamia notare; ci infamiam irrogare (JCT.).—qm ignominia notare (= to disgrace or degrade; *Cæs.*). To bear disgrace and i. without pain, ignominiam atque infamiam ferre sine dolore (C.); to expose aby to i., ci esse ignominie; infamiam habere (*Cæs. B. G. 6, 22*); infamiam ferre ci (T. Ann. 12, 4). || *Baseness, disgrace (of an action)*, vid.

INFANCY, prima ætas, prima ætatis tempora (*g. t.*).—infantia, infantie anni (*the time when the child cannot, or can but just speak*).—pueritia, ætas puerilis (*boyhood*); fm i., a primâ (or ab ineunte) ætate; a primâ infantia (T. Ann. 1, 4, 3); ab initio ætatis; a primâ ætatis temporibus; a parvo or parvulo; a puero (and in pl. a parvis or parvulis, a pueris, of several, or if one speaks of himself in the plural) a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (*translation of the Greek ἑταῖροις δὲ πῶτον, only in epist. style of C. Fam. 1, 6, ætr.*).—To die in his i., in cunis occidere (C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93). || *IMPROPR.* In the sense of imperfect state, *e. g.* of arts, &c., prima initia, pl.—incunabula, or quasi velut incunabula (*the cradle; e. g.* of the oratorical art, de oratoris quasi incunabulis, C.; ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, Q.).

INFANT, s. infans.—pupus, pupulus (*of a male i.*).—pupa, pupula (*of a female; these four also as terms of endearment*).—incunula, puellaris, in some recent edd. of Suet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture. || *Minor, vid. I. of Spain*, filius, filia regis Hispanie.

INFANT, adj. puerilis (*e. g.* ætas, tempus); that i. nation, novus (*e. g.* ille populus); nascens (*opp. adultus, e. g.* Athenæ).

INFANTA, filia regis Hispanie.

INFANTE, filius regis Hispanie.

INFANTICIDE, infantis or infantum cædes. *Fm context, the g. t. parricidium will often do.*

Infanticidium very late.

INFANTICIDE, || Murderer of her i., mat. parricida, *prps* with infans, but fm context it will do alone. *Infanticida quite late.*

INFANTINE, puerilis (*e. g.* species, blandities).

INFANTRY, peditatus, pedites, coepæ pedestes, exercitus pedester. The i., as opp. 'cavalry', are only denoted by the historians simply by exercitus, cohortes, milites; also by viri, homines; hence frequently milites equitæque, exercitus equitatusque, exercitus cum equitatu, equites virique, homines equitæque (cf. Herz. and Morb. Cæs. B. G. 5, 10, 7, 61). Light i., pedites levis armaturæ; heavy-armed i., pedites gravis armaturæ, gravior peditum agmen (*on their march*).

INFATUATE, infatuare (*to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness*).—occæcare (*to blind*).—pellicere (*to make a fool of by allurements, of a youth or maiden*).—qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (*to feed aby with false hopes*).—decipere (*to deceive*).—in fraudem impellere.

INFATUATION, cæcitas mentis or animi (*mental blinding*).—furor (*fm passion*).—sile stultitia (*folly*).—dementia (*madness*). See FOLLY. Such was his i., tantum eum furor ceperat; ex vecordie processerat (S. Jug. 5); processit in id furoris (Vell. 2, 80).

INFEBILITY. See IMPOSSIBILITY.

INFEBILE. See IMPOSSIBLE.

INFECT, transire in alios (*propr.*, to pass over to others; of diseases). To i. aby, transire in qm (*propr.*, of diseases).—inficere qm (*to i.*, as it were; *fig.*, of vices, &c.). others also were infected, contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est: to be infected in the same manner, eadem vi morbi repleti. || *IMPROPR.* *fig.* To i. aby with his vices, vitibus suis inficere qm; vitia sua ci allinere, afficere (*the last, Sen. Ep. 7*): to be infected with vices, errors, &c., infici or imbuti vitiis; imbuti erroribus: to be infected with wrong opinions, infici opinionum pravitate: to be infected with the desire of plundering, contagione quadam rapto gaudere: aby is said to be infected with *athg.*, contagio *cs rei* obiectatur ci (L. 9, 34; *impropr.*).

INFECTION, contactus (*propr.* and *impropr.*, as action).—contagio (*the infectious disorder itself*); contagium *un-Class.*

INFECTIOUS, contagious (*late*; but necessary as *t. t.*). *An i. disorder*, contagio morbi. — pestilential (*pestilence*; pestilential epidemic).

INFECUNDITY. See **BARRENNESS**.

INFELICITY. See **UNHAPPINESS**.

INFER, colligere, concludere (*to gather*; draw a conclusion).—efficere, concludere (*to establish althg as a necessary consequence*); *fm althg*, ex qā re. Hence it may be *inferred*, ex quo efficit cogique potest, &c.

INFERENCE, conclusio (C. *Inv.* 1, 29, 45)—consequens (C. *Fin.* 4, 24, *estr.* &c.).—consecutarius (C. *Fin.* 3, 7, *estr.* &c.).—conclusio (C. *Inv.* 1, 29, 45; also with addition of rationis).—ratiocinatio (*the t. or proof deduced fm the syllogism*).—*An acute i.*, acute conclusum (C. *Fut.* 7, 14). *To draw an i.*, see **CONCLUDE**. *The whole i. is wrong*, tota conclusio facit: *is not this a logical i.?* satissime hoc conclusum est!

INFERIOR, inferior (*lower*; in rank, number, &c.); in althg, qā re (e. g., in rank, influence, reputation, ordine, auctoritate, existimatione): *a fleet i. in numbers*, pauciora navigia (B. *Afr.*); *i. in number of ships*, inferior navium numero: *i. forces*, pauciores (opp. plures: S. *Jug.* 49, 2): *with i. forces*, inferiore militum numero. *He was not i. to his master*, non inferior quam magister fuit: *i. to none*, haud ulli secundus (†; e. g. virtute, &c.). *Our i.'s*, inferiores. *¶* *Qui inferiores sunt* (opp. superiores; qui superiores sunt): *men envy their equals or i.'s*, invident homines paribus aut inferioribus: *cruel to his i.'s*, crudelis in inferiores (Auct. *Her.* 4, 40).

INFERNAL, infernus (*propr.*, and with velut, &c.): as veluti infernus aspectus).—terribilis (*terrible*).—nefandus (*fig. devilish*).

INFERTILITY. See **BARRENNESS**.

INFEST, infestare, infestum habere (*the former may post-Aug.*). *To i. the sea*, mare infestum habere (C. *Att.* 16, 1): *mare infestum latrocinis* (Vell. 2, 73): *to be infested by wild beasts*, infestari beluis (Plin.): *the wild beasts by wch India is infested*, beluae, quae in India gignuntur (C.).

INFIDEL. See **UNBELIEVING**, **UNBELIEVER**.

INFIDELITY. *¶* **Faithlessness**, vid. *¶* **Unbelief**, vid.

INFINITE, infinitus (*i.*, without terms or limit; e. g. magnitudo, odium, potestas, imperium).—interminatus (*i.*, boundless; e. g. magnitudo, cupiditas).—inestimabilis (*inestimable*; e. g. cupiditas, avaritia, crudelitas).—immensus (*unmeasured, immeasurable*; of any enormous dimension). *To feel i. pleasure*, immortaliter gaudere.

INFINITELY, in or ad infinitum (*up to an infinite degree*).—in or ad immensum (*up to an immense height*).—nimio plus (Anton. op. C. amare qm). But 'infinitely' with comparative notions, may be translated by longe, or longe longaque (cf. C. *Fin.* 2, 21; O. *Met.* 4, 325); or longe multumque (e. g. omnes superare, C.); or longissime (e. g. diversus): *i. with repetition of a superl.*; e. g. plurimum et longe longaque plurimum (e. g. tribuere honestati, C. *Fin.* 2, 21). *An i. great difference*, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest distantia (C.). *I. greater*, omnibus partibus major (C. *Fin.* 2, 33, 108). *I shall feel i. obliged to you if you will* (i. e., grant the favour previously mentioned), tam gratum id mihi erit, quam quod gratissimum (C.).

INFINITIVE (*mood*), infinitum verbum (Q.).—infinitivus or infinitivus modus (*later grammarians*).

INFINITY, infinitas (*infinite extent*).—infinitum tempus (*infinite space of time*).

INFIRM. *¶* Weak, imbecillus (*deficient in strength*; *imbecillus* is a later form).—infirmus (*having no firmness or duration*).—debilis (*useless, fm some defect*). *¶* **Unsteady in purpose**, inconstans, levis. — in consiliis capiendis mobilis.

INFIRMARY, valetudinarium (Sen.).—nosocomium (νοσοκομειον, Cod. Just.; used by Ruhrk.). *The surgeon or apothecary of an i.*, nosocomus (Cod. Just.).—qui aegris praesto est (Tarrant. Dig. 50, 6, 6).

INFIRMITY, *¶* Weakness, vid. *¶* **Infirmity of purpose**, see **INCONSTANCY**.

INFIX, infigere ci rei or in qd. See *¶* **To fix in.**

INFLAME, inflammare (v. pr. incendium, motus animorum).—incendere (populum, animum, &c. in qm). *To i. discord*, seditionem, accendere discordiam, seditionem: *to i. to madness*, accendere qm in rabiem: *to i. our desires or passions*, inflammare cupiditates, or qm ad cupiditates: *inflamed with lust*, libidinibus inflammatus et furens: *inflamed with love*, amore incensus; *with hatred*, odio incensus; *with anger*, ira incensus: *to i. the populace by bribes and promises*, plebem ... largiendo et pollicitando incendere.

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INFLAMMABILITY, *facilitas exardescendi. See **COMBUSTIBILITY**.

INFLAMMABLE, facilis ad exardescendum. quod celeriter accenditur.—concipiendo igni (or concipiendis ignibus) idoneus.

INFLAMMATION, inflammatio (g. 4.). *To cause i.*, inflammationes movere (Cels.): *till the i. is over*, donec inflammatio finiat (id.); *when the i. is over*, inflammatione finita (id.): *to remove i.*, inflammationem discutere (Plin.): *to lessen i.*, inflammationem sedare, refrigerare, or mitigare (Plin.). *¶* *Of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio: *oculorum sica perturbatio*, arida lippitudo (the former in Scrib. *Larg.* 32; the latter in Cels. 6, 6, 29, who both use it as an explanation of the Greek ἐκροθαλαμία, wch later writers also employ as a Latin word).

INFLAMMATORY, *¶* **PROPR.** Crel. *I. symptoms*, *inflammationis signa or note: *i. action*, inflammatio. *¶* **FIG.** *Intended to stir up the minds of the people*, seditiosus.—ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos admotus (e. g. oratio; est. C. de Or. 1, 14, 60): *i. language*, seditiosae voces (e. g. seditiosus vocibus increpare qm), or seditiosa (pl. adj.): *to use i. language*, seditiosa per oculos disserere (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3): *an i. address*, seditiosa atque impræbæ oratio (Cæsar); *i. addresses or harangues*, conciones turbulentæ, furiosissimæ (of any wild, stormy, violent address).—conciones seditiosæ et turbulentæ (C.; violent and treasonable). *A most i. speech*, seditiosissima oratio (B. *Afr.* 28, 2).

INFLATE, inflare, sufflare (*both propr. and impropr.*). *To i. with pride*, inflare eas animus ad intollerabilem superbiam (L. 45, 31): *to be inflated with pride*, (superbia) intumescere; efferre se superbia (S.); efferre se insolenter (C.); efferri fastidio (of a disdainful pride, C.); tumere superbia (Phædr.: C. has animum numquam tumet). *¶* **INFLATED**, 1) **PROPR.** inflatus (e. g. tibia); 2) **IMPROPR.** inflatus or elatus et inflatus (with althg, qā re): inflatus et tumens (e. g. animus, C.); inflatus et tumidus (T.); inflatus et inanis (Q.; both of style); immodico tumore turgescens (Q.; of style).

INFLATION, *¶* **PROPR.** inflatio (epl. of the body; flatulency).—inflatus, ūs (propr.). *¶* **IMPROPR.** With ref. to style, tumor (immodicus, Q.; post-Aug.).

INFLECT, inflectere. See **BEND** in.

INFLECTION, inflexio (C.).—inflexus, ūs (post-Aug. Sen., Juv.). *¶* **Declination**, &c., flexura (Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 166).

INFLEXIBILITY (*of temper*), rigor animi (unrelenting mind).

INFLEXIBLE, rigidus (*propr. stiff, rigid*; hinc incapabile of being moved, e. g. mens, censor).—pertinax (*firm in one's resolutions, persevering*, e. g. hatred, odium).

INFLEXIBLY, rigide.—severe. *Stt acriter*, acerbè. **INFLECT**. *To i. punishment on any*, pœnam statuere or constituere ci or in qm (*to fix its nature and amount*); afficere qm pœnâ (C. Off. 2, 5, fin.); vindicare in qm (*to proceed to punish him*): *a fine*, multam imponere in qm; pœnâ pecuniariâ or multâ et pœnâ multare qm (*the latter*, C. Balb. 18). *¶* **Qm** multam irrogare, in the gold. age, = to lay before the people a proposal [rogatio] that a fine of such an amount should be imposed upon an offender by a vote of the people assembled in 'comitia'. Thus C. Legg. 3, 3, 3, quum magistratus judicasset irrogasset; per populum multæ pœnæ certatio esto. *To i. disgrace*, ci turpitudinem inferre or indigere, ci probum, infamiam inferre. ignominia qm afficere or notare, ci ignominiam injungere or contumeliam imponere. *To i. pain*, dolorem facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, excitare, incutere, on aby ci: *vereare pain*, magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere. dolorem quam acerbissimum ci inungere. *To i. an injury*, see **INJURY**.

INFLECTION, irrogatio (e. g., of a fine, multæ, C.; see note on irrog. in *to INFLECT*), or Crel. with pœnam constituere; multam dicere, &c.

INFLUENCE, s. vis.—momentum (*decisive effect, power*).—auctoritas (*respectability, weight, &c.*; these three of persons and things).—amplitudo, dignitas, gratia (*dignity, favour in wch aby stands*; amplitudo, fm holding an office: dignitas, fm position and personal worth: gratia, fm personal properties).—opes (*i. derived fm power and riches*).—tactus (*i. upon althg by approximation, touching*, e. g. solis, lunæ).—appulsus (*efficient approach*; e. g. solis: appulsus solis et frigoris sentire). *Divine i.*, afflatus deorum or divinus: *through divine i.*, divinitus: *the i. of the stars and the moon*, vis stellarum ac lunæ: *a beneficent, salutary i.*, *vis salutaris: *a prejudicial i.*, vis damnoza or pes-

tifera: a man of great i., vir magnæ auctoritatis; homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo: of but little i., homo tenui auctoritate: to have i., vis est ei rei; in athg, valere, conducere, vim habere ad qd (to conduce to athg).—pertinere (to extend to athg). To have i. on athg, valere in qo (e. g. of ill-will): to have great i. on any person or thing, magna vis est in qo or in qâ re, in rem or ad qd (of persons and things): to have great i. with aby, multum auctoritate valere or posse; multum gratiâ valere apud qm (of persons).—gratiosum esse apud qm (to be much in aby's favour fm one's good qualities). A thing has considerable i. on me, multum moveo qâ re (i. e. it makes a great impression on me, e. g. cs auctoritate; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 44; Np. Dion. 1, 3): a person has great i. with me, multum valet cs auctoritas apud me; multum tribuo ei or cs auctoritati; magni ponderis est qd apud me: to have too little i., parum momenti habere ad qd: to have no i., nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse (of persons); in the army, nullius esse momenti apud exercitum: to lose one's i., infringitur auctoritas mea: to exercise in office a great i. over the citizens, vis est in qo imperii ingenis in civis: to interpose one's i., auctoritatem interponere (see C. Phil. 13, 7, 15): to have a beneficial i. upon aby, juvare qm; prodesse ei: to have a prejudicial i., nocere ei (in both cases, of things): the pain I feel shall have no i. on my judgement, sensum doloris mei a sententiâ dicendâ amovebo. To destroy your i. (in the state), exterminare auctoritatem vestram.

INFLUENCE, v. vim habere ad qd or in qâ re. To i. aby, movere, permovere, or pellere cs animum (to make an impression on his mind); multum valere apud qm (to have great weight with him: of persons or things; e. g. pudor, officium); multum posse apud qm; multum gratiâ or auctoritate valere apud qm (to have great influence with him). To i. athg, magnum momentum habere or magno momento esse (to have great influence); qd momenti habere (to have some influence upon; both with ref. to an effect they contribute to produce, ad qd or ab eo); multum (plus) valere (upon athg, ad qd; if being, as before, an effect); magna vis est in qâ re (ad qd). This patriotic feeling influenced all ranks alike, ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat (L. 23, 27): to i. human affairs, res humanas curare; rebus hominum intervenire (of the Deity; the latter, T. Germ. 40, 3): novel undertakings are greatly influenced by public opinion, fama in novis ceptis validissima est: beware of being influenced by private feeling, cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia: whether they are more influenced by shame and a sense of duty or by fear, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor plus valeret: influenced by aby, nullo impellente: to be influenced by the sun, solis appulsum sentire. See 'to have (great) INFLUENCE on.'

INFLUENTIAL, potens. I. men, homines potentes, gratiosi; viri, qui multum valent or possunt; viri potentes or opulenti. I. men in their own immediate neighbourhoods, homines in suis vicinitatibus gratiosi.

INFLUX, influxio (Macrob.). influxus, ñs (Firm. Math.); better Crcl. with infundî, infertî in qd. An i. of people (into the Circus), infusus populus (†): a great i. of imported goods, *mercium crebra invectio. See GLUT, s.

INFOLD, involvere (roll up, i. e. by something wraps round; also ñs. suâ virtute se involvere, H.).—obvolvere (e. g. brachium fasciis, Suet.); sibi circumcludere. circumdare. cingere (to surround).—continere. comprehendere (to hold enclosed).—complecti (to embrace).—circumspicere qd; circumjunctum esse qd (of living things, turning round: e. g. serpents: si anguis vectem circumjunctus fuisset, C.). To i. in one's arms, qm complexu tenere, or by the verb = to embrace, vid.

INFORM, || To animate, ñc. (poet.) vid. || To give intelligence. To i. aby of athg, indicium de rei et dare or qd afferre; qm certiorum facere de re; rem deferre ad qm (before a magistrate).—nunciari ei qd (to i. by writing or by a messenger); per nuncium declarari qd (to declare by a messenger); certiorum facere qm cs rei or de re, by writing, per literas (to give aby certain information); docere qm qd or de re (to teach about any subject); deferre, perferre qd qm (to i. one of athg); significare ei qd (to give one to understand athg, to i., to signify, eply under the seal of secrecy; to give a hint of athg, by writing, literis or per literas). || To inform agst aby, indicare qm.—nomen cs deferre (give his name to the judge).—accusare qm: to i. agst an innocent person, calumniari qm.

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INFORMANT, auctor; or Crcl. My i. is one whom I can trust, id certo auctore compertî (if the thing is detected; or audivi, &c.).

INFORMATION, nunciatio, of a thing, cs rei (an announcing).—significatio (the giving aby to understand a thing by some hint; with literaturam, when it is done by writing). || Judicial information, delatio (denunciation before a magistrate).—indicium (g. t.). A written i. agst aby, libellus de qo datus (Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11): I received this i. from an old woman, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

INFORMER, index (g. t., also before a court of justice).—accusator (g. t. for accuser before a court of justice).—delator (an i., eply a secret i.; such as were common under the emperors).—calumniator (a slanderous i.). By means of i.'s, per indicium: to be a common i., delationes facitare, or accusationes exercere (to follow the profession of an i., T. Hist. 2, 10, 2 and 5).

INFRACTION, violatio (of existing covenants). I. of peace, rupta pacis fides; pax turbata: i. of a treaty, violatum or ruptum fœdus: i. of friendship, amicitia violata: to hold it as i. of a treaty, unless &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, si non &c.

INFREQUENCY. See RARITY.

INFREQUENT. See RARE.

INFRINGE. See To BREAK (a law, &c.); To VIOLATE. || To infringe, in this sense only, Jct. (e. g. jus consulis, Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5, fin.). One that infringes a treaty, ruptor fœderis.

INFRINGER. See BREAKER, VIOLATOR.

INFUSE, || To pour in, infundere in qd (cl mly post-Class.). || To instill (principles), &c.; inspire (with alacrity, &c.). See INSTILL, INSPIRE. || To steep in liquor (for medicinal purposes), diluere (e. g. absinthia).

INFUSION, infusio (act of pouring in; e. g. injection of a medicine).—dilatium (medical i.; e. g. i. of wormwood, dilatium absinthii). || Instillation (of principles, &c.), vid.

INFUSORIUM, immense subtilitatis animal (ast. Plin. 10, 75, 98, extr.).—*bestiola infusoria (t. t.).

INGENIOUS, ingeniosus (fertile in expedients).—dexter (dexterous; naturally ready and i. in applying knowledge or art).—bonus (g. t., good at athg): naturally i. in or at athg, aptus factusque ad qd. To be an i. man in one's line or profession, admirabilem esse suo genere (C.): to be i. at athg, habilem esse ad qd; apum esse ad qd: to be naturally i. at athg, natum esse ad qd.

INGENIOUSLY, ingeniose, dextre, dexterius (L., H.).—sollertè.—perite (skilfully).—docte (e. g. psallere).

INGENIOUSNESS. See INGENUITY.

INGENUITY, || Inventive cleverness, ingenium (g. t., to wch acutum, magnum, docile, &c., may be added).—ingenii docilitas, acies, vis, or (Np.) celeritas. dives ingenii vena († H.). To have great i. in athg, multum habere ingenii ad qd: there must be something of inventive i., ingenii celeres quidam motus esse debent et ad excogitandum acuti (cf. C. Or. 1, 25, 113). || Ingeniousness, vid.

INGENUOUS, ingenuus (v. pr.). See CANDID, FRANK.

INGENUOUSLY, ingenue. To confess i., aperte atque ingenue confiteri. See CANDIDLY.

INGLORIOUS, inglorius (without glory, C.: of persons or things).—inhonoratus (without receiving honour). Jn. inhonoratus et inglorius (e. g. existence, vita, C.).—inhonestus (dishonorable, e. g. vita misera atque inhonesta, S.; mors inhonesta, Prop.).—obscurus (unknown as fame).—turpis (base, vile).

INGLORIOUSLY, sine gloriâ, sine laude.—turpiter (disgracefully).

INGOT, later (aureus, argenteus). Silver in i.'s, argentum non signatum formâ sed rudi pondere (Curt. 6, 2, 112).

INGRAFT. See GRAFT.

INGRATE. See UNGRATEFUL (person).

INGRATIATE (oneself with aby), cs favorem or benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere; gratiam inire a qo or (L.) apud qm: with aby by athg, adiungere sibi benevolentiam cs qâ re: to wish to i. oneself with aby, ci jucundum esse velle; apud qm gratiosum esse velle (e. g. apud tribules suos); cs benevolentiam capere art; cs gratiam aucupari; cs favorem querere: the act of ingratiating oneself, artificium colligendæ gratiæ (for SYN. of gratia, favor, benev., see FAVOUR, s.).

INGRATITUDE, animus ingratus. Animus benefactorum immemor (as character).—crimen ingrati animi (as crime with wch one is chargeable). Not

ingratis and ingratitudo. I delect i., ingrati animi crimen horreo (C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): to be guilty of i., ingrati animi crimen subire (aff. C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): to show i. for favours received, pro beneficiis meritam debitamque gratiam non referre: I know no greater i., nihil cognovi ingratius.

INGREDIENTS, elementa es rei.—res, ex quibus confuitur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of *weh* or *in weh* *athg* consists; cf. C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): *but the word is mly omitted. Some dry i., aridum qd (Cels. 5, 17, 2): the i.'s are the same, but mixed in different proportions, illdem servatis, ponderum ratio mutatur (Cels.).*

INGRESS. See **ENTRANCE**.

INGULF, vorare, devorare (e. g. aquæ devorant terras).

INHABIT. To *i. a place*, habitare (in) loco (to have one's residence any where; ~~weh~~ habitare, inhabitare locum are not *Class.*)—colere, incolere locum (to be settled in a place).—tenere, obtinere (to possess places, countries, &c.). To *i. the front part of a building*, primum locum ædium tenere: to be inhabited, habitari: *thickly inhabited, frequens (tectis): that part of the city is very thickly inhabited, collitur æa pars urbis et habitatur frequentissime (C.; also imper-socially, vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, L. 2, 62, 4; opp. not at all inhabited).—desertus (of countries, places).*

INHABITABLE, habitabilis.

INHABITANT, incolâ (inhabitant, opp. citizen, C. Off. 1, 34, ἀντοκος, for *weh* *Np. uses* sessor).—Inquilinus (the tenant, opp. owner of the house, dominus, C. Phil. 2, 41, οἰκῶκος)—colonus (farmer, opp. landowner, C. Cæc. 32; something like *the*: and also inhabitant of a colony, ἀντοκος: it is only in *poet.* that it is used for 'inhabitant' generally).—civis (citizen, who, as such, possesses civil rights, &c.; opp. peregrinus).—habitor (q. i. for one who dwells in a country, &c.).—homo (esp. in *pl.* homines, when 'i.' is used for 'men', 'persons': e. g. hæc regio multos alit homines). The *i. of a town*, oppidi incolâ, oppidanus (esp. as opp. *i. of a village*): *i. of a village, incolâ vici; vicianus. provincialis: the first i.'s of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.*

INHALE, spiritu (spirando) ducere; spiritu haurire. To *exhale and i.*, anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere: to *i. and exhale*, animam attrahere ac reddere.

INHERE, inherere (ci rei or in qâ re); ad qd (to *it*), in qâ re).—inherescere (ci rei or in qâ re). See **CLEAVE** to.

INHERENT, proprius, in es rei naturâ positus, cum re ipsâ et cum rei naturâ conjunctus, ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertiniens (belonging to the nature of *athg* as an essential part of it).—penitus defixus (firmly rooted in *athg*: e. g., a failing or fault).—innatus, in naturâ inestus (innate; inherent in our nature). *Sts* omnium, cuiusvis may serve (e. g., the liability to err *is i. in human nature*, cuiusvis hominis est errare: *athg* is *i. in aby*, qd ci inest proprium; e. g. inest proprius quibusdam decor, Q. 6, 3, 12). An *i. right*, naturæ ipsæ aliquod (C. Legg. 1, 14, 4, *jus naturale is the whole body or sum of natural rights*).

INHERIT, hereditate accipere (also *fig.*): to have inherited *athg*, hereditate mihi venit qd, hereditate possidere qd (to possess by heirship, but in no other way): to *i. the whole property*, heredem ex asse (or ex libellâ) esse: to *i. a large property fm aby*, magna mihi venit ab qo hereditas: to *i. a half*, heredem esse ex dimidiâ parte: to *i. a sixth*, in sextante esse: to *i. as much as all the other heirs together*, capere tantundem, quantum omnes heredes (C. de Legg. 2, 19, 48): to *i. a portion*, in partem hereditatis vocari; in hereditate partem habere: both inherited equal shares, hereditas ad utrumque æqualiter veniebat: to *i. an empire fm one's father*, imperium a patre accipere: to have inherited a surname fm aby, nomen hereditarium habere ab qo: *hatred, as it were, inherited*, velut hereditate relictum odium: to *i. one's father's influence*, in paternâ succedere opes.

INHERITANCE, hereditas (the right of heirship, and the sum of the things belonging to the *i.*). *I. by will*, hereditas ex testamento; *without a will*, hereditas ab intestato (this is called *legitima, the lawful, necessary; the former testamentaria; all in the JCI*): an *i. not yet entered upon*, hereditas jacens: a common *i.*, hereditas communis: a joint *i.*, communis hereditas, quæ ad utrumque æqualiter lege veniebat. To *sz* one's share upon an *i.*, oculos hereditati adjici-

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cere; hereditatem persæqui: to receive an *i.*, hereditatem consæqui or capere: *I receive an i.*, hereditas mihi venit, obvénit; hereditas ad me venit or pervénit: to receive a rich *i.*, adipisci effertissimam hereditatem (Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8); magna ac luculenta hereditas ci obtingit: something comes to me by *i.*, hereditate mihi qd venit or obvénit: to have part in an *i.*, habere partem in hereditate; vocari in partem hereditatis: to take possession of an *i.*, hereditatem adire, cernere, adire cernereque; cretionem capere (Plin. 2, 26, 24; *fig.*): to decline, refuse an *i.*, se abstinere hereditate; hereditatem omittre, repudiare (JCI): to claim and take possession of an *i.*, hereditati se miscere or se immiscere (ib.): to obtain, or to endeavour to obtain, an *i. surreptitiously*, testamentum captare: to exclude aby fm an *i.*, qm excludere hereditate.

INHERITOR, INHERITRIX. See **HEIR, HEIRESS**.

INHIBIT, INHIBITION. See **PROHIBIT, PROHIBITION**.

INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis (only of countries).—non or parum hospitalis (of persons); or *qui valde fugit hospites (aff. C. Tusc. 3, 11).—cujus domus hospitibus rarissime patet.—*qui perpaucos hospites accipit. An *i. house*, domus quæ perpaucos hospites recipit.

INHOSPITABLY, *parum hospitaliter (hospitaliter, L., Curt.).

INHOSPITALITY, inhospitalitas (C. Tusc. 3, 11).

INHUMAN, inhumanus.—*sts* Immanis (natural). ferus. Jm. ferus et immanis.—crudelissimus (savage, cruel, &c.). An *i. punishment*, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

INHUMANITY, inhumanitas. Immanitas (opp. humanitas, C. Deiot. 12, 32), crudelitas. Jm. crudelitas inhumanitasque. Such barbarous *i.*, tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas (C.).

INHUMANLY, inhumane.—contra naturæ legem. Jm. inhumane contraque naturæ legem (e. g. facere). ~~weh~~ inhumaniter occurs only in the sense of 'unkindly, &c.—crudelissime.

INHUME, humare. humo tegere.—inhumare (Plin.).

INIMICAL. See **HOSTILE**.

INIMITABLE, nemini imitabilis, or quod nulla ars (or nulla manus, nullus opifex) consæqui potest imitando. Homer imitated nobody, and is himself *i.*; neque ante Homërum, quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum, qui eum imitari posset, inventus est (Vell.): Calamis made a chariot and pair, that has hitherto remained *i.*, Calamis fecit bigas cum equis semper sine æmulo expressis (Plin. 34, 8, 19).

INIMITABLY, sine æmulo; or Crcl. with phrases in **INIMITABLE**. *Sts* divinitus (e. g. scribere).

INIQUITOUS. See **WICKED, UNJUST**.

INIQUITY. See **WICKEDNESS, INJUSTICE**.

INITIAL, principium nominis (cf. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 7); or litera grandis, as capital letter.

INITIATE, initiare (e. g. Bacchidis, in the mysteries of Bacchus; sacrorum sollempnibus, in the religious rites and usages; Just. 11, 7, 14). To be initiated in literature, science, &c., initiari literis, studiis, &c. (Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8. Q. 1, 2, 20); literis imbul or institui (C.). To *i. aby in political affairs, or in the mysteries of public business*, qm ad curam reipublicæ admovere.

INITIATION, initiatio (post-*Class.*, Appul.). Crcl. with initiare, initiari.

INJECT, infundere (med. *i.* t. malvas utilissimè infundi, &c.).—cylindere qd infundere (of a cylinder; Plin.).—dare in alvum (e. g. aqua datur in alvum, Cels.). ~~weh~~ Not injicere.

INJECTION, infusio, infusus, ūs (Plin.; med. *i. t.*). ~~weh~~ not injectio.

INJUDICIOUS, nullius consilii. Inconsultus (of persons or things).—imprudens (without prudence, foresight, &c.).—stultus.

INJUDICIOUSLY, inconsulte.—stulte.—*parum sapienter.—male (iit).

INJUNCTION. See **CHARGE, COMMAND**.

INJURE, injuriam ci facere, inferre, injungere. injuriâ qm afficere (to inflict a wrong or injury upon).—offendere (to give offence, offend agst propriety).—lædere. violare (hurt, injure, grieve, eze). To *i. aby without provocation*, injuriâ lacessere; priorem lædere: to be injured, injuriam accipere or pati: to feel oneself injured, injuriam factam putare; by *athg*, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere. See **TO HURT**.

INJURER, violator, &c. Crcl. qui lædit qm or qd; qui nocet ci; qui injuriam facit, or infert ci, &c.

INJURIOUS, || *Hurtful*, damnosus, detrimētōsus (that occasions injury or loss, detrimentum, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 35*).—alienus, adversus (not suitable, unfavorable, contrary).—iniquus (unsuitable, unfavorable, of places and their situations; then = unjust: to or for a thing; all with a dat.). Food i. to the stomach, cibi stomacho alieni (*Quint.* inimici i. rather poet.).—|| *Wrongful, insulting, injurious* (injuring, damaging).—contumeliosus (reviling, containing reproaches). I. words, voces contumeliosae; verborum contumeliarum (reproachful).—voces mordaces or aculeatæ; verborum aculei (teasing, grieving). To be i., habere qd offensionis (of a thing).

INJURIOUSLY, || *Hurtfully*, vid. || *Wrongfully, insultingly, injuriously* (wrongfully, unjustly).—contumeliose (*C.*, *Q.*, insultingly).—male (ill, unfavorably).—inique (unjustly). To speak i. of aby, cs laudibus obtractare; detrachere de cs famâ.

INJURY, || *Unjust act, injuria* (both that *weh* I suffer and that *weh* I inflict).—offensio (an offending aby, and the offence itself).—contumelia (insulting act). To suffer many i.'s, multis injuriis affici: to protect aby fm i., qm prohibere injuriâ. *Quint.* An i. inflicted by aby' i. s. cs injuria, and s. both the objective and attributive genitives are found together, veteres Helvetiorum injuriæ populi Romani (= 'the i.'s inflicted on the Roman nation by the Helvetii.' The two genitives must be on different sides of the substantive): irreparable i.'s, injuriæ insanabiles: to inflict an i. on aby, injuriam or contumeliam ci facere; injuriam ci inferre or injungere: to load aby with i.'s and insults, injurias contumeliasque imponere ci (*C.*): to suffer an i. at aby's hands, injuriam accipere a qo: to believe oneself to have suffered an i., *qâ re se læsum or violatum putare (to feel oneself hurt by a thing): to pass over an i., injuriam non insectari: to forgive an i. for aby's sake, injuriam condonare ci (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 20*): to revenge an i., injuriam persequi or ulcisci.—|| *Hurt, incommodum* (any contrary or prejudicial circumstance; opp. commodum).—damnum (loss, esp. through fault or demerit; opp. lucrum).—detrimentum (detriment, damage; opp. emolumentum).—fraus (althg prejudicial on the part of another). Without i., sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: without i. to your health, commodum or sine incommodo valetudinis tuæ: without i. to your honour, sine imminutione dignitatis tuæ: as far as can be done without i. to me, quod sine fraude meâ fiat: to the i. of, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: to my great i., cum magno meo damno: to the great i. of the state, maximo reipublice detrimento or incommodo (*Quint.* pessimo publico, L. 2, 1, is unusual): if it can be done without i. to the whole (state), commodum reipublicæ facere si possint: to lend to the i. of, incommodo or damno or fraudi esse: to do a thing to one's own i., qd incommodo suo facere: to suffer i., incommodum or detrimentum capere or accipere; damnum or detrimentum facere (*Quint.* but damnum pati i. is not good; see To SUFFER): to suffer some i., qd damni contrahere: to occasion i. to aby, incommodum ci ferre or afferre; ci damnum dare or apportare or afferre; detrimentum ci afferre or inferre or importare; detrimento qm afficere; fraudem ci ferre.

INJUSTICE, a) *Unjust proceeding*, injustitia. b) *Unjust action, injuria*. injuste factum. To commit an i., injuste facere; injuriam facere.

INK, v. *atramenti maculis aspergere (to spot with i.).

INK, s. atramentum librarium or scriptorium; or, fm context, atramentum only. To dip one's pen in the i., intingere calamus (*Q. 10, 3, 31*). Indian i., atramentum Indicum (*Plin. 35, 6, 25*). Red i., encustum (purple i. used by the later Emp.); *liquor ruber scribendo faciens.

INK-SPOT, atramenti macula.

INK-STAND, atramentarium (**Vulg.* *Ezech. 9, 2*).

INKLING. See HINT, INTIMATION.

INLAND, mediterraneus (opp. maritimus). An i. country, terra or regio mediterranea (opp. terra or regio maritima); mediterranea, orum (opp. maritima). One who dwells in an i. district, homo mediterraneus (opp. homo maritimus); plur. homines mediterranei, and simply mediterranei: an i. lake, *lacus mediterraneus: an i. town, oppidum mediterraneum (opp. oppidum maritimum); civitas mediterranea (the town with its territory; opp. civitas maritima).

INLAY, distinguere (to variegate; e. g., with silver and gold, argento auroque).—cælare (with half-raised work; e. g., shields with gold, scuto auro).—tessellare (with small pieces of different coloured marble, &c.).

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i. e., to i. with mosaic work; e. g., a floor, pavimentum; of *Bremi*, *Suet. Cæs. 46*). A floor of inlaid work, pavimentum tessellatum et scitile; walls, parietes vermiculatis crustis. Inlaid work, opus intestinum (*Plin. 16, 42, 82*: one who makes such, intestinarius, *Cod. Theod. 13, 1, 2*).

INLAYING, opus intestinum (*Plin. 16, 42, 82*). See MOSAIC.

INLET, aditus (to a thing, ad qd; also fig.).—accessus (rare).—introtus (in qd, propr. and fig.).—laucea (narrow i.).—ostium (into a harbour, &c.). JN. introitus atque ostium (e. g. portus).—os (mouth; e. g., into a cave, specus).

IN LIEU OF. See INSTEAD OF.

INLY. See INWARDLY.

INMATE, inquilinus (v. pr., opp. dominus, *C.*; and also = qui eundem colit focum, *Fest. p. 79, Lind.*).

INMOST, intimus (e. g. venter, sacrarium, &c.). The i. part, intima pars; intima, s. pl.

INN. See *Dict. of Antiqq.* 208.—deversorium (any house of reception on a journey, whether one's own property or that of one's friends, or of inn-keepers).—hospitium (an i. for the reception of strangers).—caupōna (a tavern kept by a publican. These three afforded lodging as well as food.—taberna, popina, ganea furnished food only, like restaurants: tab., for the common people, as eating-houses; pop. for gentlefolks and gourmands, like ordinaries; ganea, for voluptuaries; Dōd.); also taberna deversoria (*Plaut.*); taberna cauponia (*Ulp.*). A room at an i., *conclave deversorii. To put up at an i., in tabernam qam devertere (*C.*): an i. is shut up, taberna occluditur.

INNATE, innatus, ingeneratus, inſtitus, ingenus, inſtitus et innatus (inborn, originally indwelling).—naturalis, natus (natural; opp. assumptus, adventicius, ascitus; i. e., acquired by artificial means, &c.).—congeneratus. a parentibus propagatus (implanted in us by our parents).—avitus (inherited fm a grandfather; e. g. malum, an evil).—hereditarius. hereditate relictus (inherited, propr. and fig.): i. disposition, character, indoles, ingenium: i. knowledge, insita et innata cognitio: i. goodness of heart, naturalis quædam bonitas: the old and i. pride of the Claudian family, vetus atque insita Claudie familie superbia. An i. idea, notio quæ quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris inest (*C.*). I. ideas, see 'innate NOTIONS'.

INNER, interior (e. g. ædium pars, spatium, &c.). The i. man, interior homo (i. e., his soul, life, &c.; *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 66*).

INKEEPER, caupo.—stabularius (who takes in horses to bail; the lowest kind of i.). To be an i., caupōnam or artem cauponiæ exercere (*Ulp. Just.*).

INNOCENCE, || *The state of being free fm guilt, innocencia* (the property of him who wrongs nobody).—integritas (the property of him who resists all temptations to do evil; purity of life, incorruptibility, &c.). JN. integritas atque innocencia.—simplicitas (simplicity of manner, sincerity). To establish one's i., se purgare ci (to clear oneself from suspicion; see *Interpp.* on *Cæs. B. G. 1, 28*). || *Chastity*, &c., integritas (integrity, purity of life, in general).—pudicitia. pudor.—castitas (chasteness). JN. integritas pudicitiaque: to lose one's i., pudicitiam amittere.

INNOCENT, || *Without guilt, innocens* (doing no harm, g. i.; also of things, e. g. letter, epistola, cibus, sanguis; then of him who does not do any wrong, or has no share in a crime).—insons. culpâ vacuus or carens (guiltless, not deserving any blame).—integer (of him who has resisted all temptations to do evil).—sanctus (virtuous, moral; also of things, vita).—simplex (fig., simple, that bears no concealed meaning; of things, e. g. verba, cf. *Bremi*, *Suet. Tib. 61*). To be i., extra noxiæ esse; extra culpæ esse; culpâ vacuum esse; culpâ carere: to be i. of a thing, insonsem esse cs rei (e. g. consilii publici, of a resolution taken by the people; as L. 34, 32). || *Chaste*, &c., integer (of a pure life, in general).—pudicus (modest).—castus a rebus venerelis, or simply castus. JN. castus et integer.

INNOCENT, s. See IDIOT.

INNOCENTLY, integre, pudice, caste; JN. pure et caste; caste integreque.—innocenter (e. g. vivere, *Q.*, post-Aug.).

INNOCUOUS. See HARMLESS (of things).

INNOCUOUSLY. See HARMLESSLY.

INNOVATE, innovare (with acc.; multa, qd, &c.).—res novare, or novare abscit. (*to introduce political changes.—|| *Innovate late*; e. g. plurima innovare, *Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, fin.*). See 'to make INNOVATIONS, and To CHANGE.

INNOVATION, qd novi.—res nova. *To make an i., qd novi afferre; novare qd; mutationem or commutationem facere; in athg, cs rei; *nova instituire (of political i.'s): to introduce many i.'s, novare multa; multa nova afferre: to introduce i.'s in the administration of justice, morem novorum iudiciorum inducere in rempublicam (C. Rab. Post. 419): who was the first to introduce this i.? quis hoc primum induxit? (e.g., in our habits, in mores nostros, C.): not to make any i.'s in language, ne quid novum dicamus (Auct. Her.).*

INNOVATOR, Crcl. with novare (e.g., in language, qui verba novat), or *qui vetera omnia atque usitata mutat, or mutare vult (velit, &c.). *res rerum novarum cupidus, &c., refers to political i.'s.*

INNOXIOUS. See **HARMLESS**.

INNOXIOUSLY. See **HARMLESSLY**.

INNOXIOUSNESS. See **HARMLESSNESS**.

INNUENDO. See **HINT**.

INNUMERABLE, innumerabilis. innumerus (of which the latter is the poetical and choice expression, like *numberless, ἀνυψήφους; innumerabilis, a prosaic and usual expression, like i., ἀνυψήφωτος).

INOCULATE, inserere. *To i. for the small-pox, *variolas inserere.*

INOCULATION, *insitio. *I. for the small-pox, *insitio variolarum.*

INODOROUS, odōre carens (inodōrus, post-Class.). ex qd re odor non afflatur. *To be i., nihil olere.*

INOFFENSIVE, probus (that may be approved of; opp. malus).—honestus (honorable; opp. turpis): i. conduct, mores probi; morum probitas.

INOFFENSIVELY, Crcl.

INORDINATE. See **IMMODERATE**.

INORDINATELY. See **IMMODERATELY**.

INORGANIC BODIES, corpora nulla coherendi naturā (cf. C. N. D. 2, 32, where the instances given are gleba, fragmentum lapidis; opp. arbor, animal, &c.).—inanima. inanimata (pl. adj. = inanimate; of wider meaning than *inorganic).

INQUEST, questio mortis cs or de morte cs. *To hold an i., questionem mortis cs habere (C. Rosc. Am. 18); questionem de morte cs habere (C. Cluent. 64); de occiso homine querere (C.); querere de morte cs (C. Rosc. Am. 41): to proceed to hold an i., questionem instituire de morte cs (C. Cluent. 64). It is only in the case of a sudden death that an i. is held, tantum subita mors in questionem venit (C. 7, 2, 15).*

INQUIRE. See **COMMOTION**.

INQUIRE, &c. See **ENQUIRE**.

INQUISITION, questio (q. t., a judicial trial).—*questio de fide Christianā habita (a religious i., as in Spain).—*questitores fidei (the inquirers themselves): to hold an i. agi agy, questionem habere de qo or in qm.

INQUISITIVE. See **CURIOUS**.

INQUISITIVENESS. See **CURIOSITY**.

INQUISITORS, *questitores fidei.

INROAD. || *Hostile incursion, incursio. Irruptio. To make an i., incursionem or irruptionem facere. To make i.'s, incursiones hostilitatis facere: to prevent the i.'s of the enemy, prohibere hostem ab incursionibus (Cæs.): he promised to make no i.'s into their territory, eorum fines se non violaturum promisit (Cæs.).* || *Improp.* Encroachment, attack (vid.), imminutio cs rei (a lessening of it; e.g. dignitatis). *To make i.'s on athg, violare qd (e.g. jus); violare atque imminuere (e.g. officium, jus, &c.). To make an i. on one of the people's immemorial privileges, quod populi semper proprium fuit ... imminuere, or mutare (C.).*

INSANE, vecors. insanus. mente capitis. delirus [Syn. in Mad]: to be i., insanire. mente captum esse. mentis errore affectum esse. delirare: to become i., mente capi or alienari. mentis errore affici.

INSANITY. See **MADNESS**.

INSATIABLE, insatiabilis.—inexplebilis (prop. and fig., e.g. stomachus; cupiditas, avaritia).—insaturabilis (prop.; e.g. paunch, abdomen). An i. love of reading, legendi aviditas (see C. Fin. 3, 2, 7; also Goerenz. and Orell. on the superfluous and unnecessary addition of 'inexhausta').

INSATIABLENESS, insatiabilis or inexplebilis cupiditas (insatiable desire).—insatiabilis avaritia (i. avidity or avarice).—insatiabilis and insatiabilitas are not Class.

INSATIABLY, insatiabiliter (post-Aug., Plin., T. and + Lucr.).—cum inexplebili cupiditate (C.; improp.).

INSCRIBE, inscribere (on athg, in qd re; *res* never in qd. In C. Arch. 2, 26, some MSS. have in illis libellis; some illis libellis, wch Stürenburg adopts [agst (490)

*Matth., Klotz, &c.], without sufficient grounds [e. g. vestris monumentis nomen suum inscripserit, Har Resp. 27]. To i. athg, e. g. one's name, in a book, is never in libro or in librum inscribere, but in librum referre; in libro literis consignare, &c.: inscribere is also used of an inscription on statues, &c.; (Krebs).—insculpere (to i. on a material in wch the letters are cut; to carve or engrave; on athg, ci rei; e.g. qd saxo; elogium tumulo).—incidere (= 'to cut into,' athg on brass, qd in aes or in ære: more common than insculpere; both C.; in qd re, the more common; in columna æneā, in tabula, in sepulcro, &c.). Inscribed in very large letters, maximis literis incisus (e.g. in basi statuarum).—|| *Improp.* To i. on the mind, inscribere qd in animo (e.g. orationes, C.).—insculpere qd in mentibus (C.; of a natural belief, written on our hearts by God). To i. a book to aby see 'TO DEDICATE a book to aby.' || To inscribe a mathematical figure in another, inscribere or includere (in qd re).*

INSCRIPTION, inscriptio. index (both q. tt., e.g. of a book, picture, statue).—titulus (= the former; then apply an i. on a tomb-stone, with and without sepulchri; lastly, as a notice on a board suspended to athg that is to be let or sold; as, on a slave, a house; see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7).—epigramma, atis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα, for the pure Latin inscriptio, an i. on the basis of a statue, on an offering, on a grave-stone, &c.).—elogium (any small i., whether bestowing praise or blame, or indifferently).—carmen (an i. in verse, as, at the entrance of a temple).—præscriptio (the address or superscription of a letter).—monumentum literarum (as preserving the recollection of athg). To put an i. on athg, titulum inscribere ci rei; inscribere qd: a doubtful i., titulus obscurus et ambiguus: he had this i. carved on the statue, in statuā (so in sepulcro, &c.) inscriptis: to have an i. cut on stone, epigramma or carmen in lapide insculpere: an i. carved in stone, epigramma (carmen, or monumentum literarum) in lapide insculptum.

INSCRUTABLE. See **UNSEARCHABLE**.

INSECT, insectum.—bestiola (little animal).

INSECURE. || *Not to be passed without danger (e.g. road), infestus. To render i., infestum reddere or habere (q. t.).—infestare latrocinis (to render unsafe by robberies, e.g. a district, &c.).—infestare latrocinis ac prædationibus (by piracy, e.g. the sea): to be i., infestari latrocinis (of high roads, &c.).* || *Not well kept, intutus (e.g. town, camp).* || *Not standing firm, instabilis (prop.; of what cannot stand fast, e.g. gradus, incessus, step, walk).—lubricus (prop.; slippery, where people may easily fall; thm fig., where one may easily make a mistake, e.g. ratio defensionis). also Jn. instabilis et lubricus (e.g. step, gradus).—lubricus atque instabilis (e.g. ground, solum).—incertus (fig., uncertain, relating to cases where one does not know how one stands, or how athg may turn out, precarious; of things, e.g. hope, spes; times, tempora; situation, res); also Jn. lubricus atque incertus (e.g. age, ætas).—inidus (fig., that one cannot trust or rely upon, e.g. friend, good faith, promise).*

INSECURITY, Crcl. a) with 'infestus' (e.g. itinera infesta, viz infesta, the i. of the high roads, caused by robbers): fm the i. of the high roads, I experience great delay in receiving parcels, &c., propter latrocinia, omnia tardissime perferuntur (C. Fam. 2, 9, 1): fm the i. of the sea, latrocinis ac prædationibus infestato mari.—B) with 'intutus,' e.g. castra intuta (the i. of the camp).—urbs intuta (of the town).

INSENSATE, amens. demens (suffering fm the want of one's understanding or reason; the former if temporary only, the latter if lasting; and also of whatever betrays that absence of good sound sense; e.g. plan, consilium, ratio).—insanus (not right in one's head, insane, e.g. homo; and also of what displays that degree of insanity, e.g. cupiditas).—furius (raging, furious; also of abstract objects; e.g. cupiditas).—ineptus (inept, absurd, silly, of persons and things). *To entertain an i. desire of athg, ad insaniam concupiscere qd.*

INSENSIBILITY, torpor (prop.; numbness).—durus animus (improp.; a mind insusceptible of gentle affections, &c.).—lentitudo. lentus animus (improp.; indifference to offences, phlegmatic disposition).—indolentia (i. to pain).

INSENSIBLE, sensu carens (prop.; *res* in Lack. 1, 11, extr., and elsewhere, insensibilis).—torpidus (prop.; stiff with cold, numb, without feeling).—durus (improp.; hard, inhumane).—lentus (improp.; with ref. to taking offence; phlegmatic). *To be i., sensu carere;*

sensibus alienatum esse (*propr.*): to be *i.* to *athg*, qd non sentire (*not to feel it*); qd non accipere or suscipere (*not to receive it*; e. g. consolation); non tangi qd re (*not to be touched or affected by it*); lente ferre qd (*to bear it with sluggish indifference*). I am become *quite i.* to pain, callum obdixi dolori; animus ad dolorem obdixit (*to grow i.* to any evil *fm* long acquaintance with it, assuetudine mali effere animus: *aby* is *i.* to the gentler feelings of our nature, nullus in quo sensus humanitatis).

INSENSIBLY. See GRADUALLY.

INSEPARABLY, inseparabilis (*post-Aug.*).—indissolubilis (*indissoluble*).—Individuus (*not to be divided*; SYN. in INDIVISIBILE). An *i.* friend, amicus fidissimus: to be *i.* *fm* *athg*, a qd re separari, secerni, divelli non posse [SYN. in TO SEPARATE]: to be *i.*, a qd divelli non posse; a cs latere non discedere (*not to move fm* *aby*'s side; both of persons).—ci perpetuum case (*to be i.* *fm* *aby*, never leave him, e. g. fever).

INSEPARABLY, *Crci.* I. connected, res sic innexæ ut separari non possint (*Cels. 5, 1*).

INSERT, inserere ci rei or in qd. Includere ci rei or in qd (*to i.* in writing as an episode, e. g. a speech in a letter, orationem epistolæ or in epistolam).—interponere (*to cite or say between*).—supplere (*to fill up what was wanting*).—indere ci rei or in qd (*to put in; also to i.* in writing).—infigere ci rei or in qd. defigere in qd or in qd re (*to fix in*; defigere, in a perpendicular direction).—immittere ci rei or in qd. demittere in qd (*to let in, sink in*; demittere, in a perpendicular direction).—Includere in qd re (*to inlay in* *athg*; as emblemata in scyphis; then *to i.* in a written composition; as orationem in epistolam or qd orationi suæ).

INSERTION, quod inseritur. Insertum. Interpositum (g. *i.*; that *ut* is inserted).—suppositum. suppositivum. subditivum (an interpolation, something not genuine). To send *aby* a work again with many *i.* s and alterations, mittere scriptum ad qm (retractatus est) crebris locis inculcatum et resectum (*C. Ath. 4, 16, 3*).

INSIDE, adv. and prep. Intus (within; also after verbs of motion; quo simul atque intus est itum, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 38*).—Intra (prep. within; e. g. intra muros).—In (with *abl.* 'in').

INSIDE, s. pars interior. partes interiores. interiora, um (*pl. ady.*). The *i.* of a house, pars interior ædium.

INSIDIOUS, insidiosus (enmaring; lying in wait to ensnare or entrap; of persons, and also of things, e. g. verba, C.).—dolosus (tricky).—subdōlus (not C.; animus S.; oratio, *Cæs.*; lingua, O.).—fraudulentus (deceitful). I. questions, captiosæ interrogationes.

INSIDIOUSLY, insidiosè, insimè, -issimè (both C.).—subdōle (C.). dolose. fraudulenter. fallaciter. See DECEITFULLY.

INSIGHT, cognitio (clear knowledge, cs rei). To have an *i.* into *athg*, prudenter intelligere qd (of a thorough intelligent knowledge).—plane videre qd (*to see it clearly*). To give one an *i.* into *athg*, patefacere qd ei. He gave me an *i.* into his plans, denudavit mihi consilium suum (L.).

INSIGNIFICANCE, levitas.

INSIGNIFICANT, levis.—mediocris. minutus. exiguus. parvus, or parvus dictu, infirmus. Jn. exiguus et infirmus.—levis et infirmus (opp. gravis et sanctus).—nullus (SYN. in INCONSIDERABLE). An *i.* person, vir or homo medicus (of ordinary calibres); homo neque honore neque nomine illustris; homo ignobilis or obscurus; even an *i.* person, etiam levis personā [e. g. nomen imperii etiam in levi personā pertimescit]. See INCONSIDERABLE, UNIMPORTANT.

INSINCERE, blandus (soft-spoken, &c.; e. g. friend, amicus, opp. verus amicus, C.).—fucatus. fucosus (varnished over, as it were, to look fairer than it really is; the former of things, the latter of persons or things; viciniis non fucosa; fucosæ amicitias, C.). Jn. fucatus et simulatus (opp. sincerus et verus, C.).—falsus (false; not open-hearted).—infidus (that cannot be trusted; e. g. amicus).—fallax. fraudulentus. dolosus. subdōlus (SYN. in DECEITFUL).—tectus. occultus (dark, reserved; entertaining some concealed purpose, &c.). Jn. occultus et tectus (close, reserved); astutus et occultus (crafty and designing; C.). I. declarations or professions, verba sine fide jactata. How *i.* you are! ut falsus es animi! (Ter.)

INSINCERELY, simulate (opp. ex animo), or fecte et simulate.—blande.—dolose.—malā fide.—fallaciter (C.).

INSINCERITY, fraus (deceit; opp. veritas, C. Læi. 24, 89).—ambigua fides (L. 6, 2).—ingenium ambiguous (Plin.; not trustworthy).—infidelitas (unfaithful) (491)

fulness; where fidelity or truth is justly expected, friendships, quarum infidelitatem extimescebat; infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 33*.—ingenium parum simplex (apertum, ingenuum, &c.). He is made up of *i.*, nihil apparet in eo ingenuum; ex fraude totus constare videtur. See DECEIT, DISSIMULATION.

INSINUATE, TRANS. To *i.* oneself, irrepere in &c. (*prop.* and *fig.*); arripere; into *athg*, ci rei or ad qd. subrepere, obrepere; with *abq*, ci (*prop.* and *fig.*; with the idea of what is gradual and imperceptible).—se insinuare; in or between &c., in or inter &c. (*to penetrate any where through curves and windings, propr.* and *fig.*; e. g. inter turmas equitum; in cs familiaritatem): vice *i.*'s itself under the name of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (*Sen. Ep. 45, 6*): an evil insinuates itself, malum se insinuat: a vice *i.*'s itself, vitium subreptit. To *i.* oneself into *aby*'s good graces, irrepere in cs mentem, arripere cs animo, induere in cs animum, ad cs amicitiam arripere (*fig.*; to *i.* oneself into *aby*'s friendship, &c.); blanditiis et assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere or in cs consuetudinem se immergere; blanditiis et assentationibus cs benevolentiam sibi adjungere (*Afr. C. Muren. 20, 41*); blanditiis influere in aures cs (these, of course, with ref. to deceitful methods); insinuare se in cs familiaritatem (by tortuous methods); gratiam sibi parere apud qm (g. *i.*, to make oneself liked by *aby*): to endeavour to *i.* oneself into *aby*'s favour, assentationemculā aucupari cs gratiam; locum gratiæ apud qm querere: insinuation, blandus. ¶ To infuse gradually (e. g. doctrines, notions), instillare ci qd (*H. Ep. 1, 8, 16*; *Sen. Benef. 6, 16*; but *prob. quite allowable in prose*. C. uses restitulare: quæ [literæ] mihi quiddam quasi annulæ restilurunt; *Afr. 9, 7, 1*). ¶ To make an insinuation; see TO HINT.

INSINUATING, blandus. suavis. I. manners, suavitās. In an *i.* manner, blande.

INSINUATION, significatio (i. e. quæ plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, *Auct. Her. 4, 58, 67*; desiderat illam plus quam dixeris significationem; id est *ἔμψασις*, Q. 9, 2, 3). To make an *i.* agi *abq*, oblique perstringere qm; *ste* designare qm oratione (to make it felt that he is the person meant; cf. *Cæs. B. G. 1, 18*): no one has ever made the most covert *i.* agi *my* honour, whom &c., nemo unquam me tenuissimā suspitione perstrinxit, quem &c. (*C. Sull. 16*).

INSIPID, ¶ *Propr.*; with ref. to taste; nihil sapiens (having no taste, tasteless); ¶ insipidus only very late).—non conditus (questiones, not made palatable by reasoning; ¶ non inconditus).—voluptate carens (affording no pleasure or enjoyment). To be *i.*, nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere. ¶ Wanting raciness, &c., insulas, infectus (having no poignancy of wit, spirit, &c.).—absurdus (that does not ring, as it were; gives no sound). Jn. ineptus et absurdus.—qui nullum habet succum neque sanguinem (*Afr. succus ille et sanguis... oratorum fuit, C. Brut. 9, 36*; habet tamen succum qm oportet, &c.).

INSIPIDITY, *PROPR.* *Crci.* with the *adj.*; e. g. *i.* of the dishes, cibi voluptate carentes. ¶ Want of raciness, &c., insulas, absurditas [SYN. in INSIPID].

INSIPIDLY, sine sapore (*propr.*).—insulse. absurde. inepte. Inficte (with ref. to wit, works of taste, &c.).

INSIST, ¶ To insist upon a person's doing so and so, ci instare (with *inf.* = 'to i. on being allowed to do something'; instat poscere recuperatores: with *ut*, ne; tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, C.).—urgere qm (to press *abq*; *my* *abq*; with *ut*, *Asin. Poth. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4*, urrit me... ut legionem trigemissam mitterem sibi). Jn. instare et urgere (*absol.* = 'to insist upon it'). I not only ask but *i.* upon being told, what the nature of the charge is, posco atque adeo flagito crimen (i. e., demand it importunately; C.).—Often exigere qd only: to i. on being told the truth, exigere veritatem; on receiving longer letters, longiores literas exigere.—To insist upon any thing, instare de qd re. urgere qd.—postulare qd (to demand it emphatically). To i. upon the payment of a debt, debitum consecrari or exigere: to i. upon one's rights, de jure suo non decedere. *Sta* *pass.* impersonal; if it be insisted upon, si instetur (sc. a qo, L.).

INSNARE. See ENSNARE.

INSOLENCE, insolentia.—intemperantia. intemperies (unrestrained, insolent behaviour).

INSOLENT, insolens. superbus. arrogans [SYN. in ARROGANT]. Jn. insolens et superbus. To become *i.*,

insolentem fieri; insolenter or insolentius se efferre or gerere; intumescere (Phn.). — insollescere (S. aft. Cato; T., Just.). — superbie, &c.; magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. To be i., insolentem esse; inani superbiā tumere, &c.: to make aby i., qm superbum or insolentem facere; ci spiritus afferre (of things): to make aby intolerabili i., cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam infiare [See FROUD].

INSOLENTLY, insolenter. — superbe. — arrogantior. — intemperanter.

INSOLUBLE, Crel. with liquefieri (liquari, resolvi, discuti) non posse [SYN. of verbs in MELT].

INSOLVABLE (=inexplicable, inexplicabilis or difficilis et inexplicabilis (e.g. res, C.)); insolubilis (Q.); or Crel. with solvi non posse (solvere captiosa, C., enigmata, Q.).

INSOLVENCY, Crel. with solvendo non esse, &c.: also (of a merchant) cedere fore (Up.). To make oath of one's i., bonam copiam ejurare (C. Fam. 9, 16, 7).

INSOLVENT, qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum. To take an oath that he is i., bonam copiam ejurare (C. Fam. 9, 16, 7). See BANKRUPT.

INSPECT, inspicere qd (also to i. athg in order to acquire a knowledge of it; e.g. rationes suas, Sen. ad Helv. 10, 3, arma, viros, equos). — cognoscere (wayy-γνώσκειν, to acquire an insight into athg, to lead athg, in order to make oneself accurately acquainted with its contents; e.g. literas; see Bremi, Np. Lys. 4, 3). — recensere. recensum cs agere (to go through one by one, to inform oneself of the number, state, &c.; an army, the cavalry, senate, &c.); also recensere et numerum inire (Cæs.). To i. the Sibylline books, libros Sibyllinos adire (to approach, in order to consult them).

INSPECTION, cura (the general management of athg; ærari, publicorum operum, viarum). — custodia (the duty of keeping athg; the charge of it). JN. cura custodiæque. Aby receives the i. of the treasury, cura ærari transit in qm.

INSPECTOR, custos, curator (to whom the keeping or preservation of athg is entrusted). — præses, præfectus (who is placed over athg). — exactor operis (who is to see that any task is performed with care). I. of the highroads, curator viarum; of the streets, magister vici, vicomagister (Sext. Ruf.; the officer who attended to the cleaning of the streets, &c. in a quarter of the city). I. of police, denunciator (aff. second cent. of Christian era; Inscript. Orell., No. 5, 254, and 3216). To make aby i. of athg, præficere qm curatorem ci rei, or only præficere or præponere qm ci rei; custodem qm imponere ci rei (seid. in qd rei; e.g. in hortis, Np. Cim. 4, i); in frumento publico, C. pro Flacc. 41). I. of the picture galleries, qui est a pinacothecis (Inscript.).

INSPIRATION, inflammatio animi. instinctus or inflatus divinus. instinctus inflatusque divinus. instinctus afflatusque divinus. celestia mentis instinctus. mentis incitatio et permotio divina. mentis incitatio et motus. inflammatio animi et afflatus quidam furoris (the i. of a god; the last in a higher degree). To see into futurity by i., furentem futura prospicere: to foretell the future by i., qd instinctu inflatusque futura prænunciare: to compose poetry under i., celesti quidam mentis instinctu carmina fundere: poetic i., inflammatio animi et quidam afflatus quasi furoris (C. de Or. 2, 96, 194).

INSPIRE, || PROPRI. cs mentem divino afflatu or cs animum divino instinctu concitare: to be inspired, spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concitari. || FIG. To render highly excited, excitare, incendere, inflammare (g. th., to raise one's mind, to inflame). — lætitia or gaudium perfundere. totum ad se convertere et rapere (to gratify to the utmost, to charm, enrapture). To be inspired, mentis viribus excitari; ardore qd inflammari atque incitari: to be inspired with joy, totum in lætitiæ effusum esse; beatum esse omnibus lætitiis (to be quite entranced with joy; Cæcil. ap. C. Fin. 2, 4, 13): to speak like an inspired person, orationem ad sensus motusque animorum inflammandos admovere: vine i. a man, vinum ingenium facit (O. Met. 7, 433). || INSPIRE with athg, injicere ci qd (to instill, infuse into aby; as desire of battle, hope). — implere qm qd re (to fill, e.g. spe animoque). — tenere qm (to restrain, fetter one): to be inspired with zeal for athg, cs rei studio teneri: to inspire aby with eagerness for battle, qm alacriorem ad pugnam efflicere (of a circumstance, &c.; see Cæs. B. G. 3, 24): to be inspired with a desire of fighting, magna alacritas studiumque pugnandi magnum ci injectum est; to be inspired with fresh courage, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri (492)

(not animari, although in T. Germ. 29, 3, it is = ferociores reddi).

INSPIRED, divino spiritu inflatus or tactus. mente incitatus (g. th.). fanaticus, furens, furibundus. lymphatus (if the supposed inspiration is of a wild, fanatic character). To be i., spiritu divino tangi (L.); divino quodam spiritu inflari (C.); divino instinctu concitari (C.); ardore qd incitari atque inflammari (C.): the predictions of i. bards, furibundæ vatum prædictiones. || Inspired with athg, impletus qd re (filled with athg; e.g. spe animoque). — incensus qd re (inflamed, kindled, e.g. ardore, officio).

INSPIRIT, animum ci addere or facere. qm or cs animum erigere. To feel inspired, se or animum suum erigere: aby is inspired by athg, qd re animum ci accedit (C.) or augetur (Cæs.).

INSTABILITY. See UNSTABILITY. — INSTABILITY, instabilitas (post-Aug., Plin.).

INSTABLE, instabilis (Class., but not C.). See UNSTABLE.

INSTALL, constituere qm in munere. — inaugurare (prop. with solemnities performed by the augurs). — sollempni more munus ci demandare.

INSTALLATION, sacer introitus with gen. of the office; in a priesthood, sacerdotii (Suet.). Crel. with verbs in TO INSTALL.

INSTALMENT, pensio (a payment). To pay by i.'s, certis pensionibusolvere pecuniam. — certis diebusolvere pecuniam: in three, in equal i.'s, tribus pensionibus; æquali pensionibus: to pay down the first i. at once, primam pensionem præsentem numerare.

INSTANCE, v. nominare. I. instance several persons to whom this had happened, complures nominavi, quibus id accidisset, or (of a happy occurrence) contigisset (Murel.).

INSTANCE, a. || Example, exemplum. — specimen. See EXAMPLE. || For instance, exempli causâ or gratiâ, ut exemplo utar (to take case i., when an example of the thing meant, whether it be historical or invented, is really quoted). — verbi causâ. verbi gratiâ (when a preceding expression is to be explained). — ut, (sc. when, in ref. to the preceding proposition, a single case is added, to explain what was said; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 2, in). — velut. veluti. Animals weh are born on land, as for i., crocodiles, bestiae quæ gignuntur in terra, veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as for i., with the giants, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus. — Sts vel is used in this sense: raras tuas quidem ad suaves accipio literas; vel (as for i.) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr. ii. 542]. — In his (amongst these; when one or several persons are mentioned, as particular examples of a general statement).

INSTANT, adj. || Earnest, vehement, vehements. impensus (both of entreaties). || Immediate, præsens (e.g. pœna, C.; mors, Flor.; auxilium, C.). See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANT, a. See INSTANTANEOUSLY.

INSTANTANEOUS, See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, puncto or momento temporis. in vestigio temporis — e vestigio. See IMMEDIATELY.

INSTANTLY, || Earnestly, vehemently, vehementer. impense. etiam atque etiam. JN. vehementer etiam atque etiam (e.g. rogare, C.). || never enixe; and instantier is un-Class. To beseech aby i., vehementer (impense, &c.) qm orare; qm obsecrare atque obtestari; omnibus precibus qm petere or orare. || Immediately, vid.

INSTALL, constituere. — inaugurare (of an installation into office by the augurs). To i. aby in an office, qm constituere in munere: to i. aby in aby's favour, apud qm qm in magnâ (maximâ) gratiâ ponere; cs gratiam conciliare ci.

INSTEAD OF, (1) Followed by a subst.; loco or in locum, with gen. (in the place of aby or athg, the one being substituted for the other). — vice or in vicem, with gen. (one being changed for the other). — pro with abl. ('for', implying a relation or proportion between the two things). To use saltpetre of salt, salis vice nitro uti: to send some cavalry i. of the legions, in vicem legionum equites mittere: I have been invited i. of him, in locum ejus invitatus sum: he had called them Quirites i. of soldiers, Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat: to pay bad money i. of good, numos adulterinos pro bonisolvere. (2) Before the participial subst.: a) quum possit or posset with inf. (when the thing not done is merely one that might be done or have been done; e.g. i. of being led to execution, he was loaded with praise, quum posset ad mortem duci, omni

laude cumulat est. — b) quum debeat et deberet (when the thing not done to what ought to be done, or to have been done; quum deberet ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulat est). — c) By ac non (e. g., as if they were deserted, i. of [as was really the case] having deserted them [the Paleopolitani], velut destituti, ac non qui ipsi destituti essent). — d) tantum abest, ut ... ut [contra] (when the thing not done or notion rejected is wholly improbable, compared with the other fact or statement; often when the notions are opposed; e. g., i. of feeling any dislike to have a work published on the opposite side of the question, I really am most anxious to see such a one, tantum abest ut scribi contra nos volumus, ut id etiam maxime optemus: the fear of a foreign enemy, i. of putting an end to those civil broils, actually rendered the tribunes more violent, tantum abest, ut civilia certamina terror externus cohiberet, ut contra eo violentior potestas tribunicia esset, L. 6, 51). — e) Nearly so, non modo non ... sed etiam (not only not ... but even); non ... sed (not ... but); adeo non (or nihil) ... ut (e. g., i. of restraining his anger, he openly asserted, &c., adeo non tenuit iram, ut ... palam diceret, L. 8, 5). — magis quam (rather than; e. g., i. of terrifying it had enraged him, accenderat eum magis quam terrebatur). — f) with abl. absol. (e. g., i. of flying, ommissa fuga).

INSTEP, *pes superior.

INSTIGATE, instigare (Class. but rare: to instigate, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.; in arma, Vell.). See To EXCITE; To INCITE.

INSTIGATED, instigatus (spurred on by an external power, by words, commands, &c.). — instinctus (impelled by an internal and higher power, by inspiration, love, the voice of the gods). — impulsus (impelled; e. g. tuis promissis). See To EXCITE; To INCITE.

INSTIGATION, instigatio (Auct. Her., not C. or Cas.). — impulsus, instinctus (abl. of the action; SYN. in INSTIGATE). By aby's i., qo instigante (C. Pis. 11); qo impellente; qo auctore or impulsore; cs impulsu or auctoritate; cs instinctu (T. Hist. 1, 70): by the i. of others (or another), alieno impulsu.

INSTIGATOR, concitator (the stirrer up; belli, tumultus, seditionis). — impulsor (he who impels to an action). Jn. suasor et impulsor (e. g. protectionis meae). auctor et impulsor (e. g. sceleris illius). — stimulator (he who spurs aby on to an action). — instimulator (C. Dom. 5, 13). Jn. instimulator et concitator (e. g. seditionis, ib.). — instinator. instigator (both T.). I. and abstr., impulsor atque adjutor.

INSTILL, || PROPRI. instillare. — || IMPROPR. instillare (doctrines, precepts, &c., H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sen. Benef. 6, 16, extr.; and, undoubtedly, permissible in prose, since C. has quae [literae] mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillantur; al. restillantur: at all events it may be used as C. Sen. 11, verba, precepta, &c., menti atque animo tamquam lumini oleum instillare). — imbuiere qm qd re.

INSTINCT, natura. By i., naturā duce: to become, as it were, an i., quasi in naturam verti: animals have their particular i.'s, animalia habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus (C. Off. 2, 3, 11). A natural i., conciliatio naturae (i. e. what nature makes agreeable to us, leads us to desire, &c.; C. Ac. 2, 42, extr.). The i. of self-preservation, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C.). insita corporis nostri caritas (Sen.). Nature has implanted in all creatures the i. of self-preservation, omnibus animalibus sui conservandi custodiam natura ingenuit (aff. C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.); generi animantium omni est a naturā tributum, ut se, corpus vitamque tueatur, declinetque ea, quae nocturna videantur (C.).

INSTINCTIVE, *quod fit conciliatione naturae: these are i. feelings, ea sunt communibus infixis sensibus. An i. principle, appetitus a naturā datus. animi appetitus (C. 5 Fin. 9, init.): the i. principles of our nature, naturae voluntas. Athy is an i. feeling, qd ci natura ingenuit, or qd ci est a naturā tributum; insitum est ci qd (Sen.): an i. notion, quasi naturalis quaedam atque insita in animis nostris (or in animo c.) notio.

INSTINCTIVELY, duce naturā suā (e. g. facere qd). See INSTINCT, INSTINCTIVE.

INSTITUTE, v. || ESTABLISH (laws, rules, &c.), instituire (e. g. magistratum, ferias, sacros ludos). || INSTRUCT (in athy), instituire (absol. or ad qd or ad [qd] faciendum). Jn. instituire atque erudire. See INSTRUCT, TEACH. || To set on foot. To i. an inquiry, questionem de qd re instituire (e. g. de morte cs, C.). questionem de qd re constituere (e. g. de furto, C.). To i. a suit, actionem instituire (C. Mur. 9); agere aby, actionem or item ci intendere. See To ACCUSE, 'to bring an ACTION.' || To invest with the

care of souls, *beneficio ci sacerdotem instituire (cf. qm tutorem instituire filiorum orbitati, C. Or. 1, 53).

INSTITUTE, s. || Book of elements or principles, praecepta institutae (e. g. philosophiae, C.). — ars cs rei or qd faciendi conscripta (e. g. sacrificandi, L. 25, 2).

INSTITUTION, || Act of enacting or establishing, institutio, constitutio. descriptio (SYN. in FOUND, ESTABLISH). || Thing founded or prescribed by authority, institutum. — lex (law). I.'s, instituta (e. g. patris): laws and i.'s, leges et instituta. These are admirable i.'s, haec optime instituta or instructa sunt. An institution = 'a society,' vid. || Education, instructio, vid.

INSTRUCTOR, See FOUNDER.

INSTRUCT, || To teach, &c., erudire, formare (denote education as an ideal good, and as a part of human improvement; erudire, generally, and as far as it frees from ignorance, formare, specially, and as far as it prepares aby in a particular sphere, and for a particular purpose, and gives the mind a bent thereto). — instituire (denotes education as a tangible good, in order to qualify for a particular employment). Instruere = 'to furnish with what is necessary; must be used carefully: artes, &c., quibus instruimur ad usum forensium, &c., C. Pelron. has instr. juvenes praeceptis; Q. qm scientiā cs rei. || To give directions to an agent, &c., mandare ci (with ut, nē, &c., or rel. clause). — qm edocēre, quae agat. See 'to give INSTRUCTIONS.'

INSTRUCTION, || Teaching, institutio. — disciplina. Instruio un Class. To remain under i. for twenty years, in disciplinā viginti annos manēre (Cas.). || Direction, command, praeceptum (as direction). — mandatum (as charge, &c.). A secret i., praeceptum arcanum or occultum. I have received i.'s to &c., mihi mandatum est, ut &c.: to give aby's i.'s, ci mandata dare; qm edocēre, quae agat; ci negotium dare, ut &c.; ci praecepere, ut &c. To act according to one's i.'s, praecepta cs sequi († V.): to follow one's i.'s to the letter, omnia ad praeceptum agere (Cas., explaining the different duties of a 'legatus' and a commander-in-chief): to receive i.'s fm aby, mandata accipere a qo: give him exact i.'s about all that you wish me to do or get done for you, omnibus i. de rebus, quas agi, quas curari a me voles, mandata des velim: to give aby's i.'s as to what he should &c., ci mandare, quae illum (agere, &c.) velis.

INSTRUCTIVE, utilis (profitable), or Crel. qui (quae, quod) qd docet (e. g. virtutem, Q.). I. books for children, libri, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem (ad virtutem, &c.) informatur or informari solet (aff. C. Arch. 3, 4). To others practice will be found more i. than precept, alii, quod fortasse praeceptis non credunt, usu docebuntur (Q. 3, 8, 70). To give an i. turn to the conversation, *sermone[m] ad ea, quae sunt frugi, deflectere.

INSTRUCTOR. See TEACHER, TUTOR.

INSTRUMENT, || Tool, &c., instrumentum. — ὄργανον (organon): espy one that contains works or some artificial construction; hence the best expression for a musical i., cf. Sen. Ep. 87, 11). — machīna (machine for facilitating the movement or management of athy). Astronomical i.'s, *supellex sideribus observandis: surgical i.'s, ferra[m]enta chirurgorum: stringed (musical) i.'s, fides: a wind i., cornu (horn) — tibias (double-flute) — tuba (trumpet). Instrument-maker, instrumentorum opifex. — artifex, qui organa fabricat. || Written or printed document, literae, tabulae. — instrumentum (document, &c., litis, Q.; emtionis, Scæv. Dig. 24, 1, 58). To draw up an i., literis qd consignare.

INSTRUMENTAL, To be i. to aby in athy, adjuvare qm or adjutorem (sem. adjudicem) esse ci in qd re. commodare ci operam suam ad qd (of persons). adjuvare (also of things). vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd. prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to contribute; of things). To be very i., magnum momentum afferre (of things). Aby was i. to me in athy, cs operā qd effeci (I accomplished it by his aid); ministerio cs qd factum est (he being the agent by whom it was actually done). *hac in re usus sum ejus operā; *eum hac in re adjutorem habui; *ejus operā consecutus sum, quod optabam. To be i. to aby in the execution of his plans, *inservire cs consiliis perficiendis.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, cantus tibi[arum] nervorumque or nervorum et tibi[arum] (C. N. D. 2, 58, 146; Rosc. Am. 46, 134). — symphonia (συμφωνία, the orchestra, Sen. Ep. 12, 8). — I. and vocal music, chor-

darum sonitus et vocis cantus; vocum nervorumque cantus.

INSUBORDINATE, imperium detrectans (of soldiers, subjects, &c.).—contumax.

INSUBORDINATELY, contra morem obsequii. contra fas disciplinæ (both *T. Ann.* 1, 19, 2).

INSUBORDINATION, disciplina nulla.—immodestia (*Np.*).—intemperantia nimiaque licentia (*Np.*). To be guilty of *i.*, dicto audientem imperatori suo non esse (*Np.*). *I.* was promoted by *athg.* q̄ re modestia exercitus corrupta (*T. Hist.* 1, 60). He charged him with promoting sedition and *i.*, seditionem ei et confusum ordinem disciplinæ objectabat (*ib.*).

INSUFFERABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUFFERABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSUFFICIENCY, *stis* inopia (want; e. g. of provisions, frumenti or frumentaria).—angustie (scanty supply: of provisions, rei frumentariae; of pay, stipendi, *T.*).—imbecillitas et inopia. Imbecillitas et egestas (*t. of an individual to supply his own wants; e. g.* propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, *C.*; amicitia ex imbecillitate atque egestate nata, *C.*). Or *Crci.* with non sufficere or sufficientem esse; non idoneum esse (of authority, evidence, &c.); ad probandum infirmum (et nugatorium) esse (of proofs). To feel one's own weakness and *i.*, minimum in se esse arbitrari.

INSUFFICIENT, non sufficiens (not sufficient).—non satis idoneus (not quite to the purpose, inadequate; e. g. witness, testimony or evidence). To be *i.* by itself, per se minus valere.

INSUFFICIENTLY, non satis.—minus (less than could be wished; e. g. intelligere qd).—parum (too little). To be *i.* provided with *athg.*, anguste q̄ re uti.

INSULAR, insulanus (= the inhabitant of an island). *Crci.* From our *i.* position, *eo ipso, quod insulam incolimus; *eo ipso, quod insulam sumus. An *i.* people, insulani; insulæ incolæ.

INSULT, *s.* contumelia (*a wrong done to one's honour*). offensio (*a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it*).—injuria (*an i. felt to be a wrong*).—opprobrium (*t. conveyed by reproachful words*). To look upon *athg.* as an *i.*, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere; ignominie loco ferre qd; ignominie or probro habere qd. To put an *i.* upon *aby.*, contumeliam ci imponere; qm ignominia afficere; ignominiam ci imponere or injungere: to have an *i.* put upon one, ignominia affici; contumelia affici.

INSULT, *v.* contumeliam ci imponere. qm contumelia insequi.—contumelis insectari. maledictis vexare (*to i. with insolent words*).—agillare (*i. scornfully, contemptuously*).—offendere qm (*to i., displease, whether intentionally or not*).—qm ignominia afficere. ignominiam ci imponere, injungere (of gross insults, causing public disgrace). To be insulted, ignominia or contumelia affici; offend. (*to feel insulted*). To *i.* with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare. contumeliam ci dicere: to feel insulted, injuriam sibi factam putare; at *athg.* qd in or ad contumeliam accipere; *q̄ re se læsum or violatum putare.

INSULTINGLY, contumeliose.—per ludibrium (mockingly).—ferociter (e. g. dicere qd, with fierce defiance).

INSUPERABLE, insuperabilis. Insuperabilis (*propr.*).—quod superari non potest (*propr. and improp.*).

INSUPPORTABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUPPORTABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSURANCE, *cautio de q̄ re. *fides de damno pensando interposita.

INSURE, *rei ci cautionem adhibere (of the person who *i.* his property).—dammum præstare (to take the loss on oneself).—cavere de re (to be security, &c.; of him who *i.* another's property). Their ships are insured, publicum periculum est a vi tempestatis (*L.* 25, 3, 10): hence, houses, &c., are insured, *publicum periculum est ab incendio.

INSURGENT, rebellans (implying a previous war and subjugation).—imperium cs detrectans (refusing to obey a sovereign).

INSURRECTION, seditio.—motus (disturbance).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (implying a previous war and subjugation).—defectio (a qd, the falling away *fm* *aby.*).—tumultus (the Roman name for a sudden outbreak, of their slaves, or the Gallic tribes, the peasantry, &c.). *Jw.* (repentinus) tumultus ac defectio

(*Cæs. B. G.* 5, 26, 1).—vis repentina (*a sudden outbreak*). To persuade *aby* to take part in an *i.*, qm in societatem defectionis impellere. To excite an *i.*, or people to an *i.*, seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concire: to be instrumental in making an *i.* general, ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: to put down an *i.*, seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: an *i.* breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: an *i.* breaks out afresh, seditio recrudescit; seems likely to be put down, seditio languescit: it seems likely that an *i.* will break out among the Boii, Bolorum gens ad rebellionem spectare videtur (*L.*). An *i.* of slaves, servilis tumultus (*Cæs.*).

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, ingenium hebes ad qd.—lentitudo. lentus animus (*i.* of any impression). *Stis* torpor. socordia. animus durus [*SYN.* in APATHY]. *I.* of pain, indolentia.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, of *athg.* *Crci.*, qd non sentire.—qd non accipere or suscipere. non tangi q̄ re.—[*AB-SOL.*] lentus, torpidus. durus (*stuggish, &c.*). Vid. INSENSIBLE.

INTAGLIO, *prps* gemma intus eminens (*ast. Sen. Ben.* 3, 26, 1).

INTEGER, *numerus integer (opp. *numerus fractus, fraction).

INTEGRAL. An *i.* part of *athg.*, *necessaria pars cs rei.

INTEGRITY, [IMPROPR.] *Moral integrity*, integritas. innocentia [*SYN.* in INNOCENCE].—sanctitas (sanctity, holiness).—integritas or sanctitas vite (irreproachable and holy life). *Jw.* integritas atque innocentia.—sanctimonia (with ref. to thought).

INTEGUMENT, tegumentum, tegumentum (*propr.* and fig. 'covering', palpebræ tegmenta oculorum).—integumentum (*propr.; rare, L.; fig. C.*).—cutis (skin, as *i.* of the bones).—tunica. gluma (of corn).—folliculus (of corn, legumes, grapes).

INTELLECT, intelligentia. Intelligendi vis. intelligendi prudentia (the power of understanding. [IMPROPR.] intellectus, post-Aug.).—ingenium (the mental powers).—mens (the mind, as ended with intellectual powers; then the power of thought or combination itself: *ô* *voen*). Acuteness of *i.*, ingeni acumen or acies: also acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (penetrating insight into the nature of a thing).—ingenium acre.—subtilitas (the acuteness that easily discerns the differences of things).—agacitas (the acuteness that traces out what is concealed). To be a person of acute *i.*, acuti ingeni esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere: to sharpen the *i.* (of things), ingeni acumen inservire mentem, or intelligendi prudentiam or ingenium acutere: to have an acute *i.*, naturâ acutum esse: to cultivate the *i.*, animum mentemque excolere.

INTELLECTIVE. [To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses (Milton), quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cogitatione tantum et mente complectitur.] *I. intelligenti*, vid.

INTELLECTUAL, *Crci.* by gen. animi or cogitationis, &c. *I.* activity, animi or cogitationis motus. mentis agitato or motus. The *i.* faculties, hominis solertia (cf. *C. N. D.* 2, 6, 18); animus ingeniumque; animus mensque.

INTELLIGENCE, intelligentia. Intelligendi vis or prudentia. See INTELLECT. [News, information, vid.]

INTELLIGENT, mente præditus (endowed with reason).—intelligens. sapiens, prudens [*SYN.* in WISE].

To be very *i.*, acuti ingeni esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere.

INTELLIGIBILITY, perspicuitas (clearness). *Crci.* with intelligi posse. For the greater *i.* of the subject, quo res magis patet.

INTELLIGIBLE, facilis ad intelligendum (easy to understand. [IMPROPR.] intelligibilis belongs to the post-Cic. philosophical style).—comprehensibilis. quod in intelligentiam nostram cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what our mental faculties can comprehend, opp. quod fugit intelligentiam nostræ vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facilis intellectu or ad intelligendum. accommodatus ad intelligentiam. expeditus. cognitû perfacilis (what may easily be comprehended). *Stis* perspicuus, apertus, clarus, &c. To be *i.*, cognosci ac percipi posse: *athg* is not *i.*, qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. Generally *i.*, ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (and adverbially accommodatus, ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodatus).

INTELLIGIBLY, plane, perspicue, aperte. — ad commune iudicium populariorem intelligentiam accommodat. *That we may express ourselves i.*, ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligatur. *To speak i.*, plane et articulate loqui (*with ref. to utterance*), perspicue et plane et aperte dicere; plane et dilucide loqui (*clearly and i.*); *that we may express ourselves i.*, ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligatur.

INTERPERANCE, intemperantia, incontinentia (SYN. in MODERATE). — *intemperantia vini (with ref. to drinking, L. 44, 30). I. in eating and drinking, profunda et intemperata gula (habitual): to brutalize oneself by gross i.*, immoderato potu atque pastu animi obstupescere (C. l. Divin. 29, 60). *To increase his natural violence of temper by habits of i.*, violentiam insitanti ingenio intemperantia vini accendere (L. 44, 30): *to be guilty of i.*, largiore vino uti (*on a particular occasion*); immoderate et intemperate vivere (*to live a life of i. and excess, C. Univ. 12*).

INTERPERATE, intemperans, incontinentis (SYN. in MODERATE). (C. *uses intemperans = without due control over one's temper, &c.*; also intemperans in q̄re; e. g. in cs rei cupiditate.) — avidus et intemperans (e. g. animus, L., unrestrained, eager for the accomplishment of its desires). — immoderatus *not kept within proper bounds; of persons or things*. A very i. person, homo profundæ atque intemperativæ gulæ: *to assail ably with i. abuses*, intemperantia vini in qm: i. in language, immodicus linguæ (L. immod., not C. or Cæs.); intemperans linguæ (T.). See IMMODERATE and (for i. zeal, &c.) EXCESSIVE.

INTERPERATELY, intemperanter. — *intemperate. — incontinenter (prop. Cels. capere cibum; impropr. C.)*. — libidinosè (*lustfully*). See IMMODERATELY. *To attack ably i.*, intemperantia in qm inveni: *to live i.*, immoderate atque intemperate vivere (C.).

INTEND, *|| Strain, distend (vid.)*, intendere (opp. remittere). *|| Mean, purpose, spectare qd, ad qd or with ut (to have an object in view)*. — propositum habeo or propositum est mihi, qd or with infn. (*to purpose*); *to have resolved; to have atq before one's mind, as a thing to be done*. — cogitare qd or with inf. (*to think of atq, of doing atq*). — destinare (*rare, but Class.*); infectis illis, quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs.). — agitare, with or without (in) mente, (in) animo (*to be revolving in one's mind*). — statuere or constituere (*to have determined; to do atq*). — id agere, ut (*to be taking steps to accomplish*). — ita moliri. parare (*to be preparing*). *||* intendere must be used very carefully; but there are some constructions in wch it may be used for our 'intend,' i. e. where the notion is 'to bend the mind in any direction,' animum qd intendere, or to bend, as it were, one's bow at = 'aim at.' I see clearly what he hopes, and what he i. s., quid iste speret, et quo animum in te n. dat, perspicio (i. e. to what point he is bending his mind, straining his faculties): you must explain this before you proceed to what you inform us that you i. to say, quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illic proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere (C. i. e. at wch you say that you are aiming). Quod ubi secus procedit, neque, quod intenderat, efficere potest (S. he cannot even accomplish what he intended, i. e. aimed at accomplishing). Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, efficere potuisset (C. had been able to effect what he intended; i. e. had aimed at in his mind). — What was intended by all this, but &c., quoniam hæc omnia ... pertinerent (e. g. nisi ad suam perniciem). What is intended by this speech? quid sibi vult hæc oratio? quid sibi vult verba ista? *To i. ably or atq for atq*, destinare qm or qd ad qd or ci rei (*in this sense it seems to be post-Aug.*). *To i. ably for the bar*, destinare qm foro (Q.). *Nature intended ably for &c.*, q̄ natus est ad qd.

INTENDANT. See SUPERINTENDENT.

INTENSE. See EXCESSIVE. *I. desire*, cupiditas magna, acris, ardens, flagrans: i. thought, acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio: *by the most i. exertions*, intensissima curâ (Q.): *the cold is never i. in that country*, asperitas frigidum abest: *it was the middle of winter, and the cold was i.*, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida.

INTENSELY, valde, graviter, acriter, contente. *To love i.*, perditæ or misere amare: *to desire atq i.*, cupere qd ardentè; *cs rei desiderio flagrare, excruciarî: to dislike atq i.*, qd vehementer displicet: *to hate ably i.*, odiasse qm acerbè et penitus: *more i.*, ardentiore studio (e. g. petere qd).

INTENSENESS, vis (intensive strength; for wch Pliny is the first who uses vehementia). — gravitas (the heavy, oppressive weight; e. g. morbi). — asperitas (495)

(severity; e. g. frigidum, T.). — rigor (e. g. frigoris). — sævitia (e. g. frigidum, hiemis). *The i. of the cold, intolerabilis vis frigoris.* *||* intentio = 'strained or stretched state,' can only be used with cogitationum, &c. for 'intenseness of mental application,' so contentio animi (both opp. relaxatio) the i. of the storm, vis tempestatis.

INTENSITY. See INTENSENESS.

INTENSIVE. I. particles, intensiva adverbialia (Prisc. 15, 1022).

INTENT, adj. intentus (*on the stretch; upon atq, or upon doing atq, ad qd mentes ad pugnam intentæ, Cæs.*); ad qd faciendum [intentus animus tuus ad fortissimum virum liberandum, C.]; *its abl.* [q̄ negotio intentus, S.]; *said. in with abl.* [in eâ re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22; intentus in eventu alieni consilii, L. 6, 23]; *also with adv. of motion* [omnium eo cursu sunt intentæ, L.]; — attentus (*upon atq, ad qd; ad decoris conservationem, C.*; *on making money, ad rem, Ter.*). — deditus (*quite given up to; e. g. ubi spectaculi tempus venit, deditæque eo mentes cum oculis erant, L. 1, 9*). *To be i. upon atq, intendere animum ci rei or ad qd, or in qd (the last often in L.)*.

INTENT, s. *|| Design, purpose, vid. To all i.'s and purposes, omnino (altogether, quite); ab omni parte; omni ex parte; in omni genere; in omnibus rebus (in every respect). If used = 'virtually,' see 'as Good as' or VIRTUALLY. To the i. that, ut, or eo consilio, ut (with subj.); hac mente or hoc animo, ut; idcirco, ut; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c.*

INTENTION, propositum, consilium, mens, animus. *The i. (of a testator, lawgiver, &c.), voluntas (opp. to the words themselves, verba, &c.). To judge of actions by the i. of the agent, dirigere facta ad consilium (Vell.).* See DESIGN, PURPOSE.

INTENTIONAL, cogitatus (premeditated, facinus, parricidium, Suet.), or Crcl. quod consulto et cogitatum fit. *An i. injury, injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit. An i. crime, &c., crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 5).*

INTENTIONALLY, consulto, cogitate (*after thinking the matter over*). — voluntate (*fm a decision of the will, opp. casu*). Jx. voluntate et iudicio. — datâ or deditâ operâ. de or (L.) ex industriâ (*by exerting oneself to bring it about*). *To do atq i.*, consulto et cogitatum facere qd. *Not i.*, see UNINTENTIONALLY.

INTENTLY, attente, intente (L. and post-Aug.). — animo intento. intento studio. *To fix one's thoughts i. upon atq, defigere animos atque intendere in qd (C.). Minds fixed i. upon atq, mentes ad qd intentæ.* See INTENT.

INTENTNESS, (animi) Intentio (C.).

INTER, humare, humo tegere.

INTERCALARY, intercalarius. intercalaris (e. g. mensis, dies, C. L.).

INTERCALATE, intercalare (*mly used in the pass. and impersonal; ne intercaletur; intercalatum est, &c.*). — interjicere (e. g. he intercalated two months between November and December, interjicit inter Novembrem et Decembrem duos menses alios).

INTERCALATION, intercalatio (Plin., Macrob.).

INTERCEDE, *|| Intervenire, vid. || To make intercession for, see INTERCESSION. To send ably to i. for him, qm deprecatorum sui mittere.*

INTERCEDER. See INTERCESSION.

INTERCEPT, interciperi (e. g. letters, convoys, men, literas, comæatus, qm). — qm a suis interciperi et secludere (L.). — excipere (*to get before, and so meet and cut off, multos ex fugâ; also as i. t. in hunting, aprum, feras; the current of a river, vim fluminis*). — deprehendere (*to catch on his road, in the progress; e. g. tabellarios, literas, naves*). — reprimere (*check, fugam hostium, redundantem lacum*). *To i. the light, officere luminibus (by building before ably's windows): to i. the sun, officere ci apicanti (i. e. fm a person wishing to bask in it).*

INTERCEPTION, interceptio (C.).

INTERCESSION, deprecatio (g. i. for the attempt to remove a threatening evil by one's prayers). *To obtain pardon through ably's i.*, qd deprecator veniam impetrare: *to make i. for ably*, rogare pro qo; deprecari pro qo (*||* intercedere pro qo = 'to become security for him'); *on account of atq, ci adesæ ad qd deprecandum; with ably, deprecari qm pro qo; deprecatorum ci adesæ apud qm; ci supplicare pro qo (the last, of a humble petition as a suppliant).* *||* Not intercessio = the 'velo' of tribunes, &c.

INTERCESSOR, deprecator (*fem. deprecatrix*); for ably, cs or pro cs periculo (C.); for atq, cs rei (e. g.

salutis meae, C.). Juxta deprecator defensorque (L.). ~~non~~ not intercessor. To be an i. on ab's behalf, see 'to make INTERCESSION for.'

INTERCHANGE, v. permutare (e. g. nomina inter vos permutastis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 19). — commutare (e. g. inter se commutavit vestem et nomina; commutare non tria verba inter vos: *both, alth with ab'y, qd cum qd; one thing with another, qd cum qd re; also perm. rem re, and [Ulp.] rem pro re*). To i. their prisoners, commutare captivos. See EXCHANGE.

INTERCHANGE, s. commutatio. — permutatio (*espally barter*). — vicissitudo (*the giving and receiving in turn*). An i. of kind offices, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque (*C. Laet.* 14, 49). The regular i. of night and day, vicissitudines dierum nocturnumque. An i. of one state with another, ex alio in aliud vicissitudo et mutatio (e. g., of life with death).

INTERCHANGEABLE, commutabilis (*changeable*). Cref. with commutari or permutari (cum qd re) posse.

INTERCHANGEABLY. See ALTERNATELY, RECIPROCALLY.

INTERCOURSE, conversatio (*of social i., Vell. Q.; not C.*). — usus (*frequent i., implying that one avails oneself of the services, &c. of the other*). — consuetudo (*habitual i. with ab'y, to which one has been accustomed; also the i. of persons in love with each other*). — convictus (*i. of persons who live much together*). — Confidential or friendly i., usus familiaris; familiaritas; usus amicitiae: to have i. with ab'y, est mihi consuetudo cum qd: *much i., quo multum uti: to avoid all i. with ab'y, cs aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (together); aditum cs sermonemque fugere: to avoid all i. with mankind, congressus hominum fugere; fugere colloquia et ceteros hominum: to break off i., consuetudinem omittere*.

INTERDICT, v. See FORBEAR, PROHIBIT.

INTERDICT, s. interdictum (g. t.). — *Eccelesiastical ban, see BAN*.

INTEREST, v. 1) *Attract, &c.*, jucundum esse. delectare. capere (*to take one's fancy*). — rapere (*to carry one away captive, as it were; fill one with astonishment*). To i. ab'y, ci placere; quo delectare or delectatione allicere (*to please, amuse, &c.*). — qm tenere (*to arrest one's attention, &c.; e. g. audientium animos novitate*).

2) *To be interested in athg, or athg interest* (= concerns) me, qd mea interest; with *substi.* the person stands in the gen. — qd ad me pertinet. *It's me less (than), or but little, minor mea res agitur.*

3) *To interest oneself for or about athg, qd ad me pertinere puto; qd mihi curae or cordi est* (*non curae cordique, athg is an object I have at heart*). — foveo qd (*I favour, cherish, endeavour to promote it, &c.; e. g. artes*). — incumbere ci rei, in qd, or ad qd (*to apply oneself vigorously to any pursuit, &c.*). — de qd laborare (*to be anxious about ab'y; e. g. vel ex hoc ipso, quod tam vehementer de Milone laborem C.*). To i. oneself for ab'y, cupio cs causā (*see C. Fam.* 13, 64, 1. *Rosc. Am.* 51, 149). ci studeo; cs sum studiosus, ci faveo (*I favour him, &c.*). — ci tribuo (*give him active support; cf. Cortie ad C. Fam.* 13, 9, 2). To induce ab'y to i. himself in one's service or cause, qm ad studium sui perducere; allicere atque excitare cs studium ad utilitates nostras.

INTEREST, s. A) *Participation (prop. or fig) in the advantage or value of athg, studium (the i. taken in athg). I have an i. in athg, meū qd interest; ad me qd pertinet: I take an i. in athg, non alienum qd a me puto: I have less i. in it than &c., minor mea res agitur: since he had no longer any i. in it, quum ejus jam nihil interesset. To be brought to take an i. in athg, affici qd re (*cf. Q.* 2, 1, 16; *we are brought to take an i. in their danger, eorum periculo afficimur*). *Attractiveness, &c., voluptas*. — Jucunditas (*pleasantness*). — oblectatio. oblectamentum (*amusement*). To be of i. to ab'y, jucundum esse: to have but little i. for ab'y, medicor qm retinere: to give an i. to any thing, voluptatem dare ci rei (*Q.* 10, 5, 11). *Advantage, profit, res or rationes or causa cs (his affairs generally) — commodum (his advantage, &c.). — utilitas (profit, &c.) also what is expedient, opp. what is right*. — emolumentum (*ὀφέλεια, opp. detrimentum, 'gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own': Döb.*). The public i., res or causa communis; communis omnium utilitas: athg is my i., qd est e. re mea: to consider that one shall advance one's own i. by &c., rebus suis se consulitur sperare: what you believe to be for my i., quae mihi intelligi esse accommodata: so my i. require it, (496)*

rationes meae ita ferunt: *my i. requires it, expedit mihi; meis rationibus conduct: a city in which the i. of one are the i. of all, respublica, in qua idem conduct omnibus: men have different i.'s, aliis aliud expedit: to attach oneself to ab'y's i.'s, ad cs rationes se adjungere: to defend ab'y's i.'s, cs causam defendere: to consult, forward, &c., ab'y's i.'s, cs rationibus consulere or prospicere, or prospicere et consulere; cs commodis servire or non deesse: also consulere ci only: he is devoted to your i.'s, est tui amantissimus: to neglect ab'y's i.'s, cs commodis negligere. To look to (have an eye to &c.) one's private i.'s, servire suo privato commodo: to act in every thing with an eye to one's private i.'s, omnia metri emolumentis et commodis; omnia ad utilitatem referre; omnia pecuniae causā facere: to undertake athg agst one's own i., contra suum commodum qd suscipere: not to be led to the commission of an unjust act by any considerations of private i., nullo emolumento in fraudem impelli (C.): to prefer one's own i.'s to the good of another, suas rationes cs saluti antepondere: to sacrifice one's private i.'s to the public good, reipublicae commoda privati necessitatibus habere potiora: not to divide the i.'s of the citizens, civium commoda non divellere: to excite a zeal for one's i.'s in ab'y, allicere atque excitare cs studium ad utilitates nostras.*

B) *Interest on money, PROPRI.* usura, or pl. usurae (*what is paid for the use of a borrowed sum; hence 'interest,' with ref. to the borrower who pays*). — fenus (*the profit on a sum lent; hence 'interest,' with ref. to the lender who receives or is to receive it*). — Impendium (= usura quod in sorte accedit; *Varr. L. L.* 5, 36, 50, § 183: *all three also fig.*). I. upon i., anatocismus (*ἀνατοκισμός, C. Att.* 5, 21, 11 and 12). — usurae usurarum (*Cod. Just.* 4, 32, 28): *five per cent. (monthly i.), centesima quinquē: one-half per cent. (monthly i.) = six per cent. (annually), semisses usurae: 12 per cent., centesima usurae (= 1 per cent. per month): 12 per cent. compound i., centesima renovata in singulos annos fenore (C. Att. 6, 3, 5); or centesima renovata quotannis; or centesima aetæ cum renovatio singulorum annorum (Att. 6, 1, 5): 12 per cent. at simple i., centesima perpetuo fenore or c-n-tesima perpetua. *The Roman interest being monthly, must be multiplied by 12 to turn it into our method of calculating i.; the asses usurae or centesima usurae being 1 per cent. monthly = 12 per cent. per annum; lower rates will be expressed by the divisions of the as; thus, 11 per cent., deunces usurae: 10, decantes usurae; 9, dodrantes usurae; 8, beses usurae; 7, septantes usurae; 6, semisses usurae; 5, quincunces usurae; 4, trientes usurae; 3, quadrantes usurae; 2, sextantes usurae; 1, uncia usurae; and *for these other forms occur: e. g. fenus ex triente, 4 per cent.; or fenus ad adj. (fenus unciarum, 1 per cent.); or the sing. or pl. of these subst., factum erat besisibus (8 per cent.); ut numi, quos hic quæ in eunc modesto (5 per cent.) nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare deunces (11 per cent., Pers.).* *Georges recommends the retention of the Roman forms, adding in singulos annos, to show that it is not due every month, but every year: it is better, however, to reduce the yearly to the monthly value, as above. To put out money at i., pecuniam dare fenori or fenore; ponere in fenore numos (P.). To lend money to ab'y at i., pecuniam ci dare, pecuniam apud qm occupare, with or without fenore: to lend money at a high rate of i., pecuniam grandi fenore occupare: money on which i. is paid, pecunia fenus: money on which no i. is paid, pecunia gratuita (if lent); pecunia otiosa (which is not lent, and so brings no i. to the possessor); lending money upon i., feneratio: to offer ab'y money for which he is not to pay any i., pecuniam ci gratuitam proponere: to borrow money upon i., pecuniam sumere or accipere fenore: to borrow money at a low rate of i., and lend it at a high one, pecunias levioribus usuris mutuari et graviore fenore collocare: to lend ab'y money, and take no i. for it, pecuniam sine fenore ci credere or expensum ferre: to refuse to pay either principal or i., fenus (here = capital) atque impendium recusare (L.): to receive i. fm ab'y, usuram qd accipere: to pay i., usuram pendere or solvere; to ab'y, ci fenus dare: to pay down the i. in hard money, pecuniam usuris pernumerare: to pay the capital without i., pecunias creditas sine usuris solvere: the i. mounts up, usurae multiplicentur: the i. exceeds the capital, mergunt usurae sortem: the rate of i. falls, fenus deminuitur: rises, *fenus augetur: the profits of an estate are hardly sufficient to pay the i. with, fructus praediorum certant cum usuris: the i. is added to the capital, sors fit ex usura: to add the i. to the capital,***

usuram perscribere (cf. *Brem. Suet. Cas.* 42): a high, a moderately high, a shamefully high rate of *i.*, grande, tolerabile, iniquissimum fenus: to be ruined by the amount of *i.* one has to pay, fenus cruciandi; impendiis debilitari (*C. Rep.* 2, 30). || *IMPROPR.* usura. fenus. impendium. *The earth always repays with *i.* whatever it has received, terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accepit* (cf. *agr. reddit semina magno fenore*, *Plin.*): to repay a benefit with *i.*, beneficium cum usuris reddere, a favour with *i.*, debitum cum cumulate reddere: to repay *aliquid* with *i.*, (etiam) cum impendiis agere qd (e. g. largitatem tui muneris, *C.*); majore mensura reddere qd (*C.*).

INTERFERE, se immiscere. se inserere ci rei (to thrust oneself into it).—se admiscere ci rei. se interponere ci rei or in qd.—auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere ci rei (to interpose one's authority).—interesse ci rei (to take part in it, negotiis, &c.; not, of course, implying improper interference).—officere or officari et obstat ci rei (to *i.* with its execution; e. g. consiliis *ca.* meis commodis). *Not to *i.* in aliquid, abesse or se abstinere a qd re: to *i.* in aliquid agere abesse, quod invito aspirare ac accedere ad qd (e. g. ad meam pecuniam, *C. 2 Ferr.* 1, 54, 142): don't you *i.*, ne to admisce, if you will, do as you like; I shall not *i.*, si quod voles, facies, nihil interpono: do it and welcome, I shall not *i.*, per me licet (e. g. per me vel stertas licet, you may snore if you will; I shall not *i.* with you). To *i.* with what does not belong to one, aliena rei se immiscere (*Pompon.* de verb. sign. 36), or aliena negotia curare (*H.*, to mind other people's business). To *i.* to prevent aliquid, se interponere quominus &c.—interpellare with quominus (res publica a me administrari possit, *Brut.*), or ne (senatusconsultum fieret, *L.*), or quia (quibus vellem, *utur.* *Mat. ap. C.*). *Posse To *i.* to prevent aliquid, se intercedere ci rei, in good-Aug. writers; wch in C. &c. is confined to the interposition of the tribunes' veto, &c.* || *INTRANS.* To clash, vld.*

INTERFERENCE, interpellatio (*i.* to stop a discourse).—intercessio (*the *i.* of the tribunes to stop any public proceedings by their veto; in later writers more general in its meaning*). In other cases, *Crcel.* with the verbs in INTERFERE; e. g. it will be the wiser course to abstain *fm* all *i.* with this matter, sapientius facies, si te in istam rem non interpones (e. g. in istam pacificationem, *C.*). To appeal to the tribunes for their *i.*, appellare tribunos. *Interpositio has not this meaning. See Dict.*

INTERIM. See 'in the MEAN time.'

INTERIOR, adj. See INNER.

INTERIOR, s. pars interior. partes interiores. interiora, um, adj. *The *i.* of a country, interior regio; interiora, um; terra interior; e. g. the *i.* of Africa, Africa interior.* [See HEART, A. IMPROPR.]

INTERJECTION, interjectio (*Gramm.*).

INTERLARD, || *PROPR.* illardare (*Apic.*). || *IMPROPR.* intermiscere (qd ci rei, *L. Col.*; not *C. or Cas.*). To *i.* a speech with Greek words, Græca verba inculcare (*C.*).

INTERLEAVE, *libri quibusque paginis interjicere singulas chartas puras.

INTERLINE, interscribere (*Plin.* *Ep.* 7, 9).—superscribere (to write above another word or line; e. g. *Suet. Ner.* 52).

INTERLINEAR, interscriptus (*written between*).—superscriptus (*written above*).

INTERLINEATION, superscriptum (*neut. partic.*).—*interscriptum (cf. *Plin.* *Ep.* 7, 9).—superdico occurs *Ulp. Dig.* 28, 4, 1; it is not given by *Fremd.*, but seems to mean 'the writing over an erasure,' lituras inductiones, superductiones ipse feci.—interpositio (*g. *i.* for what is written between, whether between two words or two lines, una interpositio difficilior est, &c.; C. Fam.* 16, 22). There were so many both erasures and *i.*'s, its multa et deleta et inducta et superscripta inerant (*Suet. Ner.* 52, *fn.*).

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio (as judicial term, is more general than the *Eng.* word, since it denoted also a short explanatory speech of the advocate on the other side; hence it is better to add *judicialis*).—*edictum (decretum, &c.) ad tempus propositum.

INTERLOCUTOR, *Crcel.* *qui orationem interponit, &c.

INTERLOPER, qui alienæ rei se immiscet (*aft. Pompon.* de verb. sign. 36); qui aliena negotia curat (*H.*).

INTERLUDE, exōdium (cf. *L. 7, 32, *fn.**).—embōlūm (ἐμβόλιον, theatrical *i.*; ballet; *C. Sest.* 54, 116).

*ludus interpositus, interjectus. To entwine *aliquid* by

some *i.*, interpolare satietatem *cs* rei ludo (e. g. satietatem epularum ludis, *Curt.* 6, 2).

INTERMARRIAGE, *Crcel.* with connubium est; connubia sunt aliquibus. *They forbid, by a cruel law, the *i.* of plebeians and patricians, connubia ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissimā lege sanxerunt* (*C.*): *Canuleius proposed a law to sanction the *i.* of patricians and plebeians, de connubio patrum et plebis Canuleius rogationem promulgavit* (*L.*): since no neighbouring states would allow of *i.*'s with them, quippe quibus cum finitimis connubia non essent: *they forbid the *i.* between the other states, ceteris populis connubia ademerunt.* (*205*) *This was the jus connubii.*

INTERMARRY, *Crcel.* The patricians and plebeians may not *i.*, connubia plebi et patribus non sunt. See INTERMARRIAGE.

INTERMEDDLE WITH. See 'To INTERFERE with.'

INTERMENT. See BURIAL.

INTERMINABLE. See ENDLESS.

INTERMINABLY. See ENDLESSLY.

INTERMINGLE, INTERMIX, intermiscere qd ci rei (*L., Col.*; not *C. Cas.*).—immiscere (qd ci rei; *Lucr., L., V., H.*; not *C., Cas.*).—in medium admiscere (*C. Umo.* 7). See To MIX.

INTERMISSION, intermissio (*the giving up entirely for a time*).—omissio (*the giving up entirely*).—cessatio (*the resting; opp. to previous activity; often in a depreciating sense*).—intercapedo (*interval during wch aliquid is interrupted; interruption; g. intercapedinem scribendi facere, C.*).—interpellatio (*interruption of a speaker; hence interruption generally*). Without any *i.*, uno tenore, sine ullā intermissione: without any the least *i.*, sine ullā minimā temporis intermissione (*C.*). || *I. fever, intermissio (total; remissio, being partial)*.—decessio (*opp. accessio, Cels.*).—dies integri (*on wch the patient is without fever*). After the two first days there follows an *i.* of two days, finitā febre biduum integrum est (*Cels.*): to have one day's *i.*, unum diem præstare integrum: in this fever there is no *i.*, but only an occasional remission, hoc genus [februm] non ex toto in remissione desistit, sed tantum levius est: the *i.*'s are longer, febris longiore circuitu redit (*Cels.*). To have *i.*'s, (ex toto) intermittere (*Cels.*); certum circuitum habere et ex toto remitti (*Cels.*); dies integros præstare (*Cels.*).

INTERMIT, || *TRANS.* intermittere (*s. pr.*; studia doctrinae, *C.*; curam rerum, *T., &c.*). See SUSPEND.—|| *INTRANS.* See 'to have INTERMISSIONS.'

INTERMITTENT, *I. fevers, febris intermittens: i. fevers, febris, quarum certus est circuitus; or quæ certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur* (*Cels.*; *i. e., those that have regular intermissions*).

INTERMIXTURE, admixtio.

INTERNAL, interior (*opp. exterior*)—intestinus (*going on in the interior of a country; opp. externus*). *Int.* internus, post-Aug. *T.*)—domesticus (*happening at home, in its narrower or wider sense; opp. abroad, foris*). *JN.* intestinus ac domesticus.—intus inclusus (*enclosed within our walls; e. g. periculum, of danger from our fellow-citizens*). Peace abroad is immediately followed by *i.* discords, paci externæ continuatur discordia domi. See CIVIL war, &c.). An *i.* malady, malum, quod hæret in visceribus (*propr.*, of the body; or *fig.*, of the body politic). *I. evils* (in a state), mala intestina, or intestina ac domestica: *i. enemies, hostes qui intus sunt* (*aft. C.*): the *i.* parts of the body, ea quæ sunt intus in corpore: *i. tranquillity, animi tranquillitas*.

INTERNALLY, intus (within).—in sinu or in sinu tacito (e. g. gaudere; of internal emotions, outwardly suppressed; cf. *C. Tusc.* 3, 21, 55. *Tib.* 4, 13, 8).

INTERNATIONAL, *I. law, jus gentium. Agst the first principles of *i.* law, contra jus gentium.*

INTERNUCIO, internuntius (*C.*).

INTERPOLATE, corrumpere. vitare (*g. *it.* for to falsify*). *JN.* corrumpere atque interlinere (interlin. = to rub out words *fm* a waxen tablet, and insert others; hence does not suit our method of writing).—interpolare (*propr.* = 'to fashion anew,' to give another form to: in the sense of 'interpolating,' it implies the doing it so as to avoid detection, not to let the changes or additions betray themselves by their appearance; semper qd demando, mutando, curando ne litura appareat, interpolando; *C. Ferr.* 2, 1, 61).—transcribere is to falsify in transcription.—*verbis alienis corrumpere, vitare; *falsa or aliena verba inculcare (of added words). To *i.* documents, tabulas corrumpere or vitare; tabulas interpolare, or corrumpere

per atque *interlinere*, or *interpolar* (*with the distinctions above given*).

INTERPOLATION, *verbum aliquod inculcatum, or inculca verba quædam* (C.; *but not implying in him false additions*). *See* **INTERPOLAMENTUM**, *post-Class.* *Clauđ. Mamert.*

INTERPOLATOR, *Crci.* *See* **INTERPOLATE**, and **FALSIFIER**.

INTERPOSE, *Trans.* *interponere* (*to place between, qd or qm ci rei or ci*).—*interjicere* or *interjacere* (*to cast between; absol. legionariis interjactis cohortes, Cæs.*; *qd inter qd atque qd, C.*; *qd ci rei, e. g. nasus quasi murus oculis interjectus, C.*). *To i. some delay. moram qm interponere* (*rei faciendæ or quin &c.*): *to i. one's authority, auctoritatem suam interponere or interserere ci rei*.—*Intrans.* *To come in as mediator, &c., se interponere*.—*intercedere*. *Intercessionem suam interponere* (*post-Aug. Suet.*; *= to interfare to prevent*). *To i. to prevent althg, see 'INTERFERRE to prevent althg.'* *To put in by way of interruption, interponere* (*but as trans. verb. the interposed words being the object*).—*interpellare qm* (*to interrupt*).—*inquam, inquit* (*say I, says he*).

INTERPOSITION, *interpositio* (*e. g. certarum personarum interpositio; C. Inuent. 1, 6*).—*interpositus, us* (*e. g. luna interpositu interjectuque terra repente deficit; C. only of local i.*).—*interventus, us* (*of persons; e. g. cs; Caleni et Calvenæ; interventus Pompei pugna acedat; also of things; local, luna, noctis, &c.*). *See* *of persons, it denotes simply the coming in before althg is completed, wch they may or may not hinder; in the sense of mediation, &c., it is post-Class.*; *ci rei subvenire interventus principis; Plin. Ep. 10, 68*). *By the i. of aby, cs beneficio* (*cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 83*).

INTERPRET, *interpretari*; *see* **TO TRANSLATE**; and for '*to i. althg favorably*,' *see* '*to put a favorable interpretation on*'.

INTERPRETATION, *interpretatio* (*prop.*).—*explanatio* (*e. g. of a dream, oracle, &c.; C.*). *Exposition, interpretatio, enarratio, explanatio, explicatio.* *See* *enarratio must be by word of mouth. To put a favorable i. on althg, qd in mellorem partem accipere or interpretari.*

INTERPRETER, *interpretes* (*v. pr.*).—*explanator* (*one who explains another's meaning; also dreams, oracles, &c.*).—*enarrator* (*who explains hermeneutically*).—*explicator* (*prop., one who unfolds, and so explains what was involved. The i. or expounders of the will of God, scriptores, qui sunt Dei quasi interpretes internumque* (*aff. C. Phil. 13, 5, 12*). *To speak with aby though an i., per interpretem cum qo collūqui* (*Gell.; cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 19*).

INTERREGNUM, *interregnum*.

INTERROGATE. *See* **TO ASK**, **TO QUESTION**.

INTERROGATION. *See* **QUESTION**. *Note of i.,*

**signum interrogationis.*

INTERROGATIVE, *interrogativus* (*Prisc. 17, 1059*). *The i. method; e. g. to adopt the i. method of instruction, percunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum (or audientium) opiniones, et ad hæc quæ hi respondeant, si quid videatur, dicere* (C. *Fin. 2, 1, 2*).

INTERROGATIVELY, *interrogative* (*Erasm. Ad-con. in Ferr. 2, 1, 56*).

INTERROGATORY, *s.* *See* **QUESTION**.

INTERRUPT, *interrumpere* (*to break althg off; to make it cease before its proper time; e. g. orationem, sermonem*).—*Interpellare* (*to i. a speaker; to try to prevent his going on; then as g. i. for interrupting*).—*Interfari qm* and *absol.* (*to i. a speaker by an observation of one's own interposed, not implying the wish to prevent him from saying any more*).—*Interrimere* (*to suspend althg for a time*).—*Intercipere* (*to catch althg, as it were, before it has reached its completion; to bring it to a sudden standstill, iter, sermonem medium*).—*Intervenire ci rei* (*to come in before althg is completed, or so delay or prevent its completion; e. g. deliberationi; also with ref. to persons, verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus*).—*Inciderere* (*to cut short; e. g. sermonem*).—*Dirimere* (*to make althg cease by separating the parties engaged in it, sermonem, prælium; of persons or circumstances*). *See* *Interrupted, interruptus*. *Intermissus*. (*Syn. above.*)

INTERRUPTEDLY, *interrupte*. *per dilationes* (*e. g. gerere bellum*).

INTERRUPTER, *interpellator, inventor*. *See* **INTERRUPTOR** (*Gloss. Philox.*).

INTERRUPTION, *intercapedō* (*interval during wch althg is suspended or ceases; scribendi, molestiæ*). (498)

—*interpellatio, interfatio* (*the i. of a speech by speaking between: an interpellatio wishes to prevent the speaker fm going on; an interfatio wishes to make itself also heard in the midst of another's speech; interpell. also of am i. caused by a person*).—*Intermissio* (*the breaking off or suspension of althg for a time; e. g. epistolarum, forensis operæ*). *Without any i., uno tenore. sine ullâ intermissione* (*without stopping*).—*sine ullâ interpellatione* (*e. g. in literis versari*). *A day free fm i. a, dies vacuus ab interventoribus. To enjoy oneself without danger of i., oblectare se sine interpellatoribus* (C.). *See* **INTERRUPTIO** = '*aposiopesis* = '*interruption*' generally, it is very late; *Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 2*.—*Interiucutio* is a judicial i. i. *interlocution*.

INTERSECT, *secare* (*prop. and fig.*).—*persecare, intersecare* (*prop.*). *To i. althg in the middle, medium secare; crosswise, decussare* (*e. g., a line*).

INTERSECTION, *sectio* (*g. i., cutting*).—*decussatio, decussis* (*i. of two lines placed crosswise to each other*).—*Intersectio* (*only Vir., hollow cut out between two elevations*).—*Incisura* (*place or point of i.*).

INTERSPERSE, *interspersere, immiscere*; *in althg, amongst althg, ci rei*.—*permiscere qd qd re* (*Prop. and fig., C.*; *tristia læta, Sil.*).—*Intextere* (*in composition, læta tristibus, C.*). *To i. verses among his prose, versus admiscere orationi.*

INTERTICE. *See* **INTERWEAVE**.

INTERVAL, *intervallum, spatium interjectum* (*g. i. distantia seldm of i. in space*).—*tempus interjectum* (*of time*). *To leave an i., spatium relinquere or intermittere; after a short i., interjecto haud magno spatio: a lucid i., remissio* (*e. g. si furiosus habet remissionem, Ulp. Dig.*).

INTERVENE, *intervenire, supervenire* (*to come upon aby unexpectedly; of persons or things; e. g., of night, ni nox prælio intervenisset, L.*; *quotiens imbres superveniunt; Front. Aquaed. 15*).—*intercedere ci rei* (*of time, annus, nox, C.*).—*Interrumpi* (*of time, spatio interposito*).—*obijci* (*of hindrances*). *Scarcely a year had intervened, before (or when) &c., vix annus intercesserat, quum &c.*

INTERVENTION, *Interventio*. *State of coming between, interpositus, us*.—*interjectus* (*both of things*). *Jx. interpositus atque interjectus* (*of the i. of the moon between the earth and the sun, C.*).—*Mediatory agency, beneficium cs.*—*intercessio* (*for the purpose of prevention; post-Aug., except as i. t. of the Iribunician veto, &c.*).—*interpellatio* (*interruption*). *By the i. of aby, beneficio cs* (*if it was an act of kindness*); *per qm* (*if through aby's agency*).

INTERVIEW, *collocutio, colloquium* (*between two persons, whether for conversation or to settle some business*). *A personal i., præsens sermo; præsentis cum presenti colloquium. To have an i. with aby, sermonem conferre cum qo; cum qo collūqui; also convenire qm; to have a secret i. with aby, arcano or secreto cum qo collūqui; to have an i. of two generale, &c.*, in colloquium convenire (*Np.*): *to refuse an i. to aby, aditum petenti convenienti non dare* (*Np. Pausan. 31, 3*). *See* **AUDIENCE**.

INTERWEAVE, *intextere* (*prop. † and post-Aug. impropr., læta tristibus intextere, C.*).—*intertextere* (*post-Aug. and †; intertextus, O. &c.*).

INTESTATE, *intestatus* (C.). *To die i., intestato or intestatum mori* (C.).

INTESTINAL, *intestinus*.

INTESTINE (*prop. and fig.*), *intestinus*. *Jx. intestinus ac domesticus* (*of evils, seditions, &c. in a country; opp. externus: bellum intestinum ac domesticum; dom. discordia; malum int. ac domesticum*).

INTESTINES, *viscera* (*g. i. for the inner parts of the body*).—*exta* (*the inner parts of the upper part of the body; the heart, lungs, &c.*).—*Intestina* (*or post Aug.*) *Intercana. Ila* (*the inner parts of the lower part of the body; the entrails, guts, &c.*).—*Intestina, intercana, the digestive organs; Ila, whatever is contained in the lower part of the body, apply those parts that are serviceable. Dûd.*

INTHRALL. *See* **ENSLAVE**.

INTHRALLMENT. *See* **BONDAGE** and **ENSLAVEMENT**.

INTIMACY, *familiaritas, usus familiaritatis, consuetudo, usus*. *Jx. consuetudo ac familiaritas; (domesticus) usus et consuetudo. An i. of long standing, usus vetus. To be on terms of i. with aby, familiariter or intime uti qo. See 'to be intimate with.'*

INTIMATE, *v. significare* (*denotes the making any sign or hint by wch one's intention is conveyed more or*

less distinctly to another; thus vultu et verbis significare; weaker therefore than declare, because more indefinite; hoc ... non solum significandum sed etiam declarandum arbitror; this is the best word).—declārare (to declare). To *i. aby's wish to aby by a letter*, ei voluntatem per literas deferre.

INTIMATE, *adj.* intimus (on terms of close intimacy; then as *subst.* = 'i. friend').—conjunctus (closely connected with). An *i. friendship*, familiaritas intima, summa. Intima or familiaris amicitia: an *i. friend*, homo intimus. homo, quo intime utimur. amicus conjunctissimus: to be *i. with aby*, qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate se versari; cum qo vivere (C. Tusc. 1, 33, 81): to be on the most *i. terms of friendship with aby*, arto or artissimo amicitiae vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse; qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate se versari; familiarissime uti qo; multā (ac jucundā) consuetudine cum qo conjunctum esse: the closest intimacy, artissima amicitiae vincula: to become very *i. with aby*, sibi conjungere qo familiari amicitia: I am very *i. with aby*, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas, alio familiaritate magnā or artā or intimā or maximā cum qo conjunctum esse; magno usui familiaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse; artā familiaritate completi qm: we have been *i. friends for many years*, inter nos vetus usus intercedit. To have an *i. knowledge of aby*, ca rei peritum or gnarum esse; qd bene or penitus nosse.—qd expertum esse, or cs rei non expertum esse (to have experienced althg).—tamquam digitos suos unguesque nosse rem (Prov., Juv.). To have an *i. knowledge of aby*, qm penitus, bene or optime nosse: to have an *i. knowledge of the whole affair*, omnem rem or omnia nosse.

INTIMATELY, intime.—familiariter (in an intimate manner or style; e. g. vivere, scribere).—conjuncte (in a united manner; e. g. conjuncte vivere, Np. Att. 10, 3; eo conjunctus, conjunctissime vivere, C. Fam. 6, 9. Lat. 1, 2).—penitus (thoroughly; e. g. intelligere, perspicere, to be *i. acquainted with a subject*).—arte (= arte, closely). To be *i. acquainted with aby*, qo familiariter or intime uti. See INTIMATE.

INTIMATION, significatio. See TO INTIMATE. If = declaration, vid.

INTIMIDATE See TO FRIGHTEN.

INTIMIDATION, Crcl. with verbs in FRIGHTEN. From *i.*, terrore percussus or coactus. To be a powerful means of *i.*, multum valere ad terrendum qm: to use aby as a means of *i.*, qd ci ad timorem proponere (of a statement, C.).

INTO, (in with acc.). But ~~INTO~~ after verbs of placing, putting, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere) in *my* makes the *ab.*; but impose (when it has not the *dat.* after *it* of the place into which the thing is placed) and reponere *my* have in with acc. [imponere in navem, in nares, in plaustrum; reponere qd in ærarium, &c.] C. has also anulum ... mari abjecerat: inserere *i.* always in qd or ci rei (collum in laqueum inserere; qd ci in os inserere. Z. p. 354, § 490. erroneously says in with *ab.*). So also deligere (to flie [asserere] in terrā: cultum in corde). After many verbs the prepos. is not expressed in Lat.: e. g., to enter into the city, ingredi urbem.—The particular constructions will be found after the verbs which 'into' follows: to come *i.*, fall *i.*, get *i.*, &c., vid. To look *i. one's own heart*, inrospicere mentem suam ipsum (C.); percurrere ipsum se (C.); in sese descendere (Pers.).

INTOLERABLE, intolerabilis. intolerandus (not to be borne, insupportable; of persons and things; e. g., woman, cold, pain).—odious (hateful, disgusting; of persons and things; as Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28, odiosus mihi es).—importunus (disagreeable, disgusting; of persons and things; e. g. avaritia). I conduct, intolerantia; odium (C. Civent. 39, 109, both): there is nothing more *i.* than a rich woman, nihil intolerantius quam femina dives (Juv. 6, 459).

INTOLERABLY, intolerabiliter. intoleranter.

INTOLERANCE, intolerantia. odium (C. Civent. 39, 109, both).

INTOLERANT, intolerans cs rei (not bearing it well, L.).—qui qd non or male or ægre fert.—*allorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens. *erga dissidentes in religione divinā parum indulgens (in matters of religion).

INTOLERATION (in matters of religion), *animus allorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens.

INTOMB. See ENTOMB.

INTONATION, Crcl. with præire ac præmonstrare [or præministrare, ed. Lion] modulos (Gell. 1, 11, 2).

INTONE, graviter sonare (as Pope uses 'intone'); (499)

prope ultimarum syllabarum sono indulgere (priorum syll., Q. 11, 3, 33); or insonare (e. g. canticum, Phædr.). To *i. the service*, *preces publicas cantu illo ecclesiastico insonare or modulari.

INTOXICATE. See 'to make DRUNK.'

INTOXICATION. See DRUNKENNESS.

INTRACTABLE. See UNMANAGEABLE.

INTRACTABLENESS. See UNMANAGEABLENESS.

INTRENCH, *PROPR.* fossā cingere. vallo et fossā circumdare (or vallo atque fossā, S.; vallo fossaque, Cæs.).—vallare. obvallare.—vallo seipre, cingere, circumdare or munire (defend with palisades); or (g. t.) operibus et munitionibus seipre; operibus munire. An intrenched camp, castra vallo fossaque munita (ast. Cæs. B. G. 2, 5).—|| IMPROPR. To *i. upon (rights, &c.)* ci injuriam facere or inferre (to injure).—qm interpellare in jure ipsius (Cæs.); qd de jure cs deminuere (to interfere with his rights).—pervertere (to overthrow, omnia jura; amicitiam).—violare or violare atque imminuere (to violate a law or right, jus).

INTRENCHMENT, vallum (with palisades).—fossa (the trench).—agger (the mound). To throw up *i.'s* (see TO INTRENCH, if the foss is principally meant), munimentum extruere; munitionem facere; aggerem comportare facere, extruere, construere; vallum ducere; any where, ci loco munimentum or munitionem imponere; qm locum munitionibus seipre; ci loco munitiones circumdare; qm locum munimento or aggere cingere. || IMPROPR. An *i. on aby's rights* injuria illata.—jus cs violatum or imminutum.

INTREPID. See BOLD, COURAGEOUS, FEARLESS.

INTREPIDITY, animus impavidus or intrepidus or fortis (BYN. in FEARLESS).

INTREPIDLY. See FEARLESSLY, BOLDLY.

INTRICACY, implicatio; but *it is my necessary to use Crcl. with adff. in INTRICATE.*

INTRICATE, impeditus (presenting many obstacles; e. g. iter, silva, saltus, locus, navigatio).—perplexus (entangled, &c. fig. iter, F.; figura, Lucr.; sermones, L.).—difficilis (difficult). ~~INT~~ Not intricatus, *wech is præ- and post-Class.*—inexplicabilis (via, L. 40, 33, in *wech* passage, however, it means 'impassable'; res, C. Att. 8, 3, 6). The *i. paths* (of a labyrinth), iterum amabges, occurusque et recursus inexplicabiles (Plin.). An *i. affair*, res impedita or contorta or difficilis, or contorta et difficilis; res difficilis et inexplicabilis (C. Att. 8, 3, 6): a difficult and *i. task*, magnum et arduum opus: an affair is very *i.*, res in magnis difficultatibus est.

INTRIGUE, s. || Political intrigue, ars. artificium (artifice).—fallacia (deceit, i.).—better in pl. artes (male).—fallacia (cabals, i.).—consilia clandestina (hidden designs).—calumnias (malicious slander, false accusation). By aby's *i.*, cs operi: the rejection of the offered peace was caused by the *i.'s* of those who &c., pacem ne acciperent, eorum operi effectum est, qui &c. || Love *i. intrigue*, res amatoria. *I.'s*, amores: notorious for his *i.*, multum amoribus famosus: to have an *i.*, amori operam dare: to be fond of *i.*, amores consecretari. ~~INT~~ These expressions apply to any love affairs. Clandestinus may be added.

INTRIGUE, v. fallacias facere, fingere; consilia clandestina concoquere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis, with ut (to endeavour to effect by *i.'s*): likewise calumnias facere; multa machinari: to *i. agst aby*, fallaciam in qm intendere; consiliis clandestinis oppugnare qm; ci dolum necere.

INTRIGUER, doli or fallaciarum machinator; or Crcl. qui consilia clandestina (in qm) concoquit.—fallaciarum componendarum artifex callidus (ast. C. Fin. 2, 35, 116).

INTRINSIC. See GENUINE, REAL.

INTRINSICALLY. See REALLY, TRULY.

INTRODUCE, || Bring into use, fashion, inducere (e. g., new customs, words, &c.).—introducere (a custom).—instituire (to appoint: a festival, the census, &c.). To *i. a religious worship* (in a foreign state), religionem advereire; foreign usages, peregrinos ritus asciscere. To *i. many changes or new regulations in military discipline*, in re militari multa instituire (Suet.). he introduced many new inventions, and made many improvements on what before existed, multa partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). || To introduce a character in a dialogue, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere; personam (a fictitious personage) introducere.—(several) inducere sermonem hominum; fictam orationem personis induere (when the speeches are invented, Q.). || To make aby known to another, introducere qm apud qm (by

taking him to his house, &c.).—commendare ei qm (by a recommendation).—*presentem presentī ci commendare (of a personal introduction). *Sis ostentare qm* (to show him; e. g. to i. a young prince to the senate, per omnes exercitus): to be introduced into the senate by aby, per qm in senatu introduci.

INTRODUCER, *Crcl.* with verbs in INTRODUCE.

INTRODUCTION, *¶ Act of introducing, 1) introduction (only in the literal sense, e. g. of introducing armed men into the Circus, introd. armatorum).—inductio (the introducing a character into a dialogue, ficta personæ inductio).—invectio (the i. of goods into a country; importation).—2) For i. of customs, &c. Crcl. with inducere, introducere, &c. See INTRODUCE. —3) Act of making a person known to another; Crcl. with verbs in INTRODUCE (= to make a person known to another). Letter of i., literæ commendatiæ (C. Fam. 5, 5, recommendatory letters), or commendatio only (recommendation): to give aby a letter of i. to aby, ad qm de qo scribere (diligentissime): aby has brought a letter of i. to me, qm sibi commendatum habere (aby has been recommended to my notice whether by letter or orally).—¶ Introductory præfatio, aditus. introitus. ingressus. ingressus (g. i., mode of entering upon or beginning one's subject; i. to a speech, poem, &c.; introitus only, præfatio in introitus defensionis, C. pro Cael. 2, 3, Krebs).—principium (beginning; of a speech or letter).—exordium (beginning of, or i. to a speech or writing, as part of it).—proemium (προομιον, lit. 'prelude'; also i. to a speech, history, poem).—præfatio (or a i. to a discussion, &c.; not i. to a book Jili Q. and Plin.). Præfatio prolegomena (προλεγόμενα) may be retained for a long i., separate fm the work itself; so Krebs. If = prologue, vid. To make a long i., multa præfari: after a short i., pauca præfatus: to make an i. to one's speech (of an orator), aditum ad causam facere. *Sis vestibulum* (threshold = i.; C. Or. 15, 50; cf. Q. 9, 4, 10, quodam quasi vestibulo). To say a thing by way of i., dicere qd ante rem: to commence one's speeches by a graceful (brilliant, &c.) i., vestibula honesta atque aditus ad causam illustres facere (C.).*

INTRODUCTORY, *Crcl.* After a few i. remarks, pauca præfatus (e. g. de senectute).

INTRUDE, qd se ipse infert (q. not se intrudere, there being no such word; since, in C. Cæcin. 5, we must read se inferebat, et intro dabat, Klotz, = came uninvited). To i. upon aby, ci se ingerere (to force oneself upon).—insolenter se offerre (to thrust oneself in his way).—qm (molestare) interpellare (to interrupt him in a troublesome way). ¶ To i. on lands, &c.; see To ENCROACH.

INTRUDER, (molestus) interpellator (troublesome interrupter); or *Crcl.*

INTRUSION, molesta interpellatio. *Crcl.* with verbs in INTRUDE. ¶ The seizing a property, occupatio; or *Crcl.*

INTRUST. See ENTRUST.

INTUITION, (animi) perceptio. By i., *animi perceptio quadam.

INTUITIVE, *Crcl.* I. knowledge, (animi) perceptio.

INTUITIVELY, *animi perceptio quadam; or *non argumentis sed celeri quadam ipsius animi perceptione.

INTWINE. See ENTWINE. INTERWEAVE.

INUNDATE. See To DELUGE, To FLOOD.

INUNDATION. See FLOOD, DELUGE.

INURE. See To ACCUSTOM (trans.), To HABITUATE.

INURN, in urnam condere (Suet. Cal. 15).

INUTILITY, inutilitas.

INVADE. To i. a country, terram invadere. in terram irruptionem facere (g. ii.).—in terram infundi or influere (of a vast host, inundating, as it were, the country); with an army, terram invadere cum copiis; copias in fines hostium introducere (to march into his country) or impressionem facere in fines hostium.

INVADE, *Crcl.* with verbs in INVADE.

INVALID, s. morbosus, valetudinarius, ad segrotandum proclivis (g. i., of persons often attacked by sickness; on the last cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 47 and 28). To be a great i., valetudine minus prospera uti; semper infirmā atque etiam agrā valetudine esse. See SICK, SICKLY. ¶ A disabled soldier or sailor, ad munera corporis senectū debilis, annis et senectū debilis, mancus (claudus) ac debilis, ad arma inutilis, all with miles or nauta (as the case may be). A hospital of i.'s, domus, in quā milites (nautæ) manci ac debiles aluntur.

(500)

INVALID, *adj.* irritus (not being good in law; opp. ratus, e. g. a will).—vanus (vain, null, without effect; of things). Jx. irritus et vanus (e. g. a will).—parum idoneus (not fit or good enough for the purpose, e. g. bail, witness, excuse). To render a thing, qd irritum facere (e. g. a will).—qd rescindere et irritum facere (to annul, to cancel, e. g. a testament, an agreement; also to quash an indictment). Jx. rescindere et irritum facere; or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refigere (prop.; to pull down what has been posted up; hence to cancel, inasmuch as the public notice is taken down again, e. g. a law, legem). To declare a thing, qd tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider a thing i., qd pro irritū habere. An i. will, irritum or inutile testamentum.

INVALIDATE, irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g. a will).—rescindere (rescind, cancel; a will, a compact, a verdict, decree, &c.). Jx. rescindere et irritum facere. ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refigere (prop.; to unfix; then to annul, its public proclamation being withdrawn; e. g. legem).

INVALIDITY, *Crcl.*, e. g. *efficere, ut testamentum irritum fiat.

INVAULABLE. See INESTIMABLE.

INVARIABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.

INVARIABLENESS. See UNCHANGEABLENESS.

INVARIABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY; ALWAYS.

INVASION, irruptio, incursio, incursum. To make an i., irruptionem or incursionem facere in &c. See To INVADE.

INVECTIVE, invectio (only in pl., invectiones, C. Juv. 2, 54), convicium, maledictum, probrium (SYN. in ABUSE = railing language). To break into i.'s, ad verborum contumeliam descendere. To use i.'s agat aby, invēhi in qm (in Np.; also with Gk. acc., multa, nonnulla, &c., invēhi in qm); qm conviciis insectari or incessare; qm maledictis insectari: to load aby with i.'s, omnibus maledictis qm vexare; omnia maledicta in qm conferre.

INVEIGH (agat aby or athing), invēhi in qm or in qam rem (often with vehementer or vehementius; petulant, asper, acerbē et contumeliose, &c.).—insectari qm vehementius: to be fond of inveighing agat, libenter invēhi in qm. Jx. acerbis in qm invēhi insectarique vehementius.

INVEIGHER, *Crcl.* with verbs in INVEIGH.

INVEIGLE. See ENSNARE.

INVENT, invenire, reperire (to find out; the former accidentally or as g. t.; = εὑρίσκειν; the latter, after reflection, search, &c. = ἀνευρίσκειν).—excoGITARE (to strike out by thinking; C.).—cogitationē assequi, invenire (to find out, to discover).—figgere, comminisci (to i., to contrive, to design).—coquere, concoquere (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were).—machinari (to contrive cunningly).—ementiri (to i. falsely). See To DISCOVER, To FIND OUT, To CONTRIVE.

INVENTION, ¶ Discovery, vid. ¶ Fiction, vid. If's all a pure i. fabulæ!

INVENTIVE, ingeniosus, sollers, acutus (SYN. in INGENIOUS). An i. mind, ingenium ad excoGITandum acutum.

INVENTOR, inventor, fem. inventrix (reperor is t, and post-Aug.).—auctor (the original introducer, &c., who is therefore looked up to as an authority).—architectus or quasi architectus (the original builder, as it were; hence, the i. of something that may be considered constructive: e. g. beatæ vite, C.). Jx. princeps architectus (C.). The i.'s of sculpture, fingendi conditores: an i. of new words, inventor novorum verborum. See DISCOVERER.

INVENTORY, repertorium. Inventarium (the latter a common expression; repertorium . . . quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7, in.).—res acceptæ et tradendæ (the articles as set down in an i.; aft. C. Ferr. 4, 63, 140). An i. of the furniture of a tavern, instrumentum cauponium (Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17, § 2). To take an i., repertorium or inventarium facere.

INVENTRESS, inventrix.

INVERSE, I. proportion, *ratio inversa (arith. t. i.).

INVERSELY, retro (backward).—inverso ordine.

INVERSION, inversio (but only in the sense of 'irony' or allegory).—inversus ordo.

INVERT, invertere (e. g. ordinem verborum; to read them backwards; opp. dicere recte; also impropr.; inversus annus = that has run its course, and turned as it were; H.). See To CHANGE. To i. the order of words, invertere ordinem verborum: to read words in inverted order, invertere ordinem et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicere.

INVEST, || Clothe with, 1) PROPRIETAS: see CLOTHES.
 2) *With an office, munus* ci dare, mandare, deferre; *muneri* qm præferre: *to i. aby with the chief command, summam imperii ad qm deferre: to be invested with an honorable office, honore affectum esse: to i. with a priesthood, sacerdotio præditum esse: to i. with full power, infinitam licentiam ci dare; cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere (the two last of a particular affair). || To adorn, grace, &c., vid. || To place money at interest, pecuniam collocare (e. g., to i. in land, in agris; in the purchase of estates, in emptionibus prædiorum, Gaj. Dig. 17, 1, 2; in an estate, in quo fundo, in solo; with ab, apud, qm; at a high rate of interest, graviore fenore, Suet.).—pecuniam occupare, with or without fenore; apud qm in qâ re; safely, pecuniam fundare qâ re (H. Ep. 1, 15, 46). || Besiege, circumseclere, in obsidione habere or tenere, coronâ cingere, circumdare, coronâ mœnia aggredi. See BESIEGE.*

INVESTIGATE, indagare, investigare (to follow the traces of althg till it is discovered).—exquirere (to search out).—perquirere (to search thoroughly).—percunctari (to use all the means in one's power to get at accurate information; espily with ref. to the truth of news, reports, &c.).—sclscitari (to be longing to know althg.).—odorari (lit. to scent out: hence to hunt out sagaciously, &c.; to try to find it out by enquiries; althg, de qâ re). JN. investigare et scrutari. indagare et pervestigare. indagare et odorari. percunctari et interrogare. Qm i. the true grounds of althg, veram rationem cs rei exsequi; the truth, quid verum sit, exquirere.

INVESTIGATION, indagatio, investigatio (the tracing out).—spectatio, cognitio (the examination, trial, &c.). The i. of truth, investigatio veri. veri inquisitio atque investigatio (where inquis. means the examination, in each case, of what is true; invest, the pursuing the often obscure traces of truth, C. Off. 1, 4, 13).—cognitio veri (the sifting of the truth). To give oneself entirely up to the i. of althg, totum se in qâ re exquirendâ collocare.

INVESTITURE, Crcl. with *muneris cs insignia sollempni ritu tradere. To receive i. fm aby, a quo accipere suæ potestatis insignia (Gerhard of Reicherspeg, ap. Gibbon, chap. 69, note 40).

INVESTMENT, || Act of besieging a town. See SIEGE, BLOCKADE. || Act of laying out money in the purchase of property: Crcl. with verbs under to INVEST (since, though collocatio and occupatio are both Class., they are not Class. in this sense). To make a profitable i., pecuniam in qâ re bene collocare.

INVETERATE, inveteratus (grown old, and therefore not easy to change).—confirmatus (having gained strength, and therefore power of resistance, &c.).—penitus defixus (fixed deeply; e. g. a fault).—penitus institus (deeply implanted; e. g. an opinion).—vetus (old). JN. vetus atque diuturnus. To become i., inveterascere (C.); inveterare (e. g. malum, Cels.). An evil that has become i., inveterato (C. Tusc. 4, 37).

INVIDIOUS, invidiosus (both of persons and things likely to excite envy; e. g. possessiones invidiosas habere: the persons who would be likely to feel the envy are sts expressed by ad qm: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad honos, C.). To be i., invidiæ ci esse.

INVIDIOUSLY, invidiose (e. g. dicere qd, C.).

INVIGORATE, corroborare, firmare, confirmare (to strengthen; e. g. corrob. qm assiduo opere; qd corroborat stomachum.—corpus cibo firmare; valetudinem firm. or confirm.; memoriam firm.; confirm. cs animum or qm animo).—repârare. reficere, relaxare (to refresh, relax). To i. oneself, se corroborare. se confirmare. se recreare. se or vires reficere.

INVINCIBLE, invictus (unconquerable; i. persons. 1825 insuperabilis and inextuperabilis, in this sense, are poet. only).—inexpugnabilis (impregnable; of places).—quod superari non potest (fig., insurmountable; e. g. obstacles, impedita).

INVINCIBLY, Crcl. with adj. in INVINCIBLE.

INVIOLEABILITY, sanctitas (holiness; see INVIOLEABLE).—cs rei inexpugnabilis religio (e. g. of sepulchres).

INVIOLEABLE, inviolatus (1825 inviolabilis t only).—sanctus (that is placed under the protection of a deity, holy, venerable; e. g. of the person of a tribune, &c.).

INVIOLEABLY, inviolate (without violating it; e. g. memoriam cs servare, C.; jusjurandum servare, Gell. 7, 18).—sancte, summâ fide (conscientiously, with great fidelity; e. g. servare qd).

INVISIBILITY, Crcl. with adj. in INVISIBLE.

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INVISIBLE, invisibilis, or nulli cernendus, or quod cernere et videre non possumus. quem (quam, quod) non possunt oculi consequi (that one cannot see: invisibilis, found as early as Cels. prof. p. 121, ed. Bip., may be used where consciousness of expression would be injured by Crcl.; espily as C. makes use of adj. in 'bilis,' and has even formed some new ones).—quod sub oculis non cadit. quod oculorum aciem fugit. quod sensum oculorum effugit (that escapes the eye).—An i. solar eclipse, * defectus solis, quem in his terris paribus cernere et videre non possumus: the i. world, * orbis rerum celestium circumfusius terrestribus viabus nostras fugiens: to behold with the mind's eye what is i., in conspectu pene animi ponere, quæ cernere et videre non possumus: to be i., cerni et videri non posse (q. i., unable to be seen). Sub oculis non cadere. oculorum aciem fugere. oculorum sensum effugere (not to be discernible by the eye). se non aperire (not to rise, of stars). non comparere (not to appear or show itself; of persons, and also of inanimate beings). in conspectum non venire (not to make one's appearance; of persons only). To become i., obscurari (to be eclipsed, of stars): to make oneself i., clam abire, clam se subducere.

INVISIBLY, Crcl. *ita ut sub oculis non cadat. *ita ut non compareat. *ita ut videri non possit.

INVITATION, invitatio. By your i., invitatus or vocatus a te; invitatu or vocatu tuo: to dine with aby by his own i., cenare apud qm vocatu ipsius: to accompany aby to a party without an i., umbram sequi qm: to accept an i., promittere ci ad cenam. promittere apud qm (not condicere ad cenam = invite oneself): to refuse an i., abnuere: a note of i., litera. libellus (T. Dial. 9, 3): to receive a note of i., per literas invitari a qo: to send out one's i.'s or cards of i., libellos dispergere (T. Dial. 9, 3): to give aby a pressing i. to stay, familiari invitatione retinere qm.

INVITE, invitare qm ad qd (of every kind of invitation given by oneself: both of persons and things).—vocare qm ad qd (v. propr. of an invitation to a party by a slave called vocator: then of inviting to a participation in althg, ad bellum, quietem, &c.). To i. aby to dinner, invitare or vocare qm (with or without ad cenam): to i. aby to my house, qm invito domum meam: to i. aby (who is about to go) to stay, qm invitatione familiari retinere: to i. myself to dine with aby, condicere ci ad cenam; condicere ci: to i. one to the enjoyment of a country life, ad fruentum agrum invitare (e. g. of old age: see C. Cat. 16, 57): to i. one to read it by its agreeable style, jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitare. || Incite, attract, invitare qm (e. g. somnos, H.; luxuriam, Vell.; assentationem, C.).—allicere, allectare (allure). JN. invitare et allectare. allectare et invitare (qm ad qd).

INVITING, Either amœnus (of beautiful landscapes, countries, &c.), gratus (e. g. grat. Antium), or Crcl. with jucunditate quadam invitare qm ad faciendum qd; dulcedine quadam commovere qm; sensus permulcere voluptate, &c.

INVOCATION, invocatio.—imploratio (in an imploring manner).—testatio (the calling to witness).

INVOICE, *mercium index or libellus.

INVOKE, invocare.—implorare (to implore). To i. the Muses, invocare Musas: the gods, invocare or implorare deos; invocare atque obtestari deos; comprecari deos (espily for help); Deum testari; Deum invocare testem (to call God to witness): aby's protection or aid, implorare fidem cs; invocare subsidium cs; auxilium cs implorare et flagitare: the protection of a judge, ad judicis opem confugere: aby's compassion, cs misericordiam implorare, or implorare et exigere.

INVOLUNTARILY, imprudenter. per imprudentiam, or adj. imprudens (unconsciously, inadvertently).—temere. Inconsculte ac temere. temere ac fortuito.—ultra. sponte (of one's own accord). Sts by coactus, &c., or by non voluntate; or by nescio quo pacto (e. g. nescio quo pacto ab eo, quod erat a te propositum, aberravit oratio): he uttered that exclamation (made that remark, &c.) quite i., excidit ei nolenti dictum illud.

INVOLUNTARY, invitatus et coactus (not willingly, by compulsion, opp. voluntate).—non voluntarius (not done of one's own accord, or from choice, &c.; e. g. death).

INVOLUTION, involutio (once only, Vir. 10, 11) Crcl.

INVOLVE, involvere qd qâ re (not qd in qâ re: also used fig., but not in the notion of containing althg undeveloped; for wch use inesse in qâ re; contineri qâ

re).—implicare or impedire (of involving in what embarrasses, &c.; *prop.* and *fig.*—qā re).—illaqueare (*fig.* in qā re). To i. aby in dangers, qm periculis illaqueare; in war, qm bello implicare: to be involved in a war, bello implicari or illigari; bello implicatum, illigatum, or occupatum esse: with aby, bellum gerere cum qo: to be involved in a lawsuit, lite implicari: in causam deduci; with aby, lites habere cum qo: in disagreeable business, molestis negotiis implicari: to i. oneself in alth. implicari or se impedire qā re (*prop.* and *fig.*); se illaqueare qā re (*fig.*); se immiscere ci rei: to be involved in debt, ere alieno obritum, oppressum, or demersum esse: to i. a contradiction, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidere.

INVULNERABLE, invulnerabilis (**Sen. Benaf.* 5, 5, in. &c.).—To be i., invulnerari non posse.

INWARDS, INWARD, adv. introrsus. Introrsum. Bent i., incurvus.

INWARD. See INTERIOR.

INWARDLY, intus (within).—interius (opp. exterius)—intrinsecus (on the inside, opp. extrinsecus, exterius; e. g. intrins. et extrinsecus picare, Col.; qd intrins. perungere qā re, *Varr.*)—ex interiore parte. ab interioribus partibus (opp. extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus). *Sis plane. omnino. penitus (quite).* Intra and intro unclas. in this sense. I. and outwardly, intus et extra; intrinsecus et extrinsecus; intrinsecus et exterius: outwardly and i., extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus. To rejoice i. in sinu (tacito) gaudere (*cf. C. Tusc.* 3, 21, 51. *Tib.* 4, 15, 8).

INWRAP, involve in qā re. See 'WRAP UP IN.'

IRASCIBLE. See IRACIBLE.

IRE. See ANGER, WRATH.

IREFUL. See ANGRY, WRATHFUL.

IREFULLY. See ANGRILY, WRATHFULLY.

IRIS. || The plant, hyacinthus. vaccinium (**Iris germanica*, Linn.; *cf. Voss. V. Ec.* 10, 39). || In the eye, *iris (as i. t.).

IRK. Alth i's me, tædet or pertæsum eat me cs rei; or tædium me tenet cs rei; satiætas or tædium cs rei me cepit.

IRKSOME, fastidium creans or affersens (producing disgust, &c.).—quod tædium affert. tædium affersens (causing weariness, &c., L.).—odiosus (hateful, &c.; of persons and things).—molestus (felt as annoying, vexatious, &c.).—operosus. laboriosus (laborious). Jn. operosus ac molestus (e. g. labor, C.). odiosus ac molestus (C.). laboriosus molestusque (C.).

IRKSOMENESS, tædium (disgust at what one feels to be long and wearisome: in prose first in L.; C. uses satiætas).—satiætas (disgust f'm having had too much of alth. f'm having been employed about it too long, &c.; in physical or moral sense).—fastidium (disgust, loathing; with ref. to objects of physical or moral taste). Jn. fastidium quoddam et satiætas (these are all subjective; i. e. refer to the sense of i. felt by the person).—gravitas (objectively; the oppressive nature, &c. of alth) or diuturnitas et gravitas cs rei (its long continuance and oppressive nature; e. g. belli, L.).

IRON, s. ferrum: as adj. ferreus (made of i.; *prop.* and *improp.*). An i. tool, ferramentum: a vein of i. vena ferri: iron-mine, metallum ferrarium or ferri; ferri fodina or ferraria (these too as p i t): a plate of i., lamina ferri: covered with an i. plate, lamina ferratus: i. wire, *flum ferreum: i. colour, ferrigine: i. works, fabricæ ferrariæ: i. filings, ramenta ferri; scobs ferri delimita: as hard as i., ferreus, adamantinus, or perdurus (g. t. for very hard): an i. frame (i. e. body), corpus ferreum: a taste of i., sapor ferrugineus: i. furnace, fornax ferraria: the dross of i., scoria ferri: impregnated with i.; see CHALYBEATE. *PROV.* To strike whilst the i. is hot, utendum est animis, dum spe calent (*Curt.* 4, 1, 29); matura, dum libido manet (*Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 14). || Irons. See CHAINS. || Irons (surgical, for correcting distortions, &c.), serperastræ (to straighten the leg, depravata crura corrigere). || IMPROPE. Made of i., ferreus: I must have been made of i., ferreus essem: Oh! thou i.-hearted man, O te ferreum!

IRON, v. *vestes ferro calefacto premere. || Put in chains, vid. CHAIN.

IRON-BAR, vectis (as lever).

IRON-MOLD, *macula ex rubigine concepta.

IRONMONGER, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscript.* as dealer in iron).—faber ferrarius (as smith; ferramentarius, very late).

IRON-STONE, *lapis ferrarius.

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IRONICAL, *ironicus.

IRONICALLY, ironice (*Aecon. ad C.* 1 *Verr.* 15).—urbanâ quadam dissimulatione. *per ironiam dissimulatamque (both *ast.* C.: *cf. quotations in Irony*).

IRONY, ironia (ειρωνία, borrowed f'm the Gk by C., and retained by later writers as the most suitable expression (Q. 9, 2, 44): C. de Or. 2, 67, *init.*, explains it as, urbana dissimulatio, quum alia dicuntur, ac sentias). Jn. ironia dissimulatioque (C.).—ea dissimulatio, quam Græci ειρωνίαν vocant (C. Acad. 2, 5, *extr.*).—Inverso (the use of a word in a meaning which is the opposite of its real meaning, C. de Or. 2, 65). One who uses i., simulator (= ειρων, C. Off. 1, 30, 10, of Socrates).

IRRADIANCE, IRRADIATION. See RADIANCE, RADIATION.

IRRADIATE. See TO ILLUMINATE, TO ENLIGHTEN, TO DECORATE. Irradiare, poet. (*Stat*) and post-*Class.*

IRRATIONAL, rationis expers (not gifted with reason).—brutus (without the faculty or capacity of perception).—mutus (mute, unreasonable, inasmuch as speech implies reason; all three of animals).—demens (senseless, and also of things that none but a senseless person would do).—insanus (mad; deprived of right reason; insane, of men; then also denoting excess: e. g. moles, montes). An i. animal or being, bestia (opp. homo). In an i. manner; see IRRATIONALLY.

IRRATIONALLY, nullâ ratione.—dementi. dementi ratione (senselessly).—insane (madly, Com.).

IRRECLAIMABLE. See INCURABLE.

IRRECONCILABLE, implacabilis (ci or in qm).—inexpiabilis. Jn. implacabilis inextinguibilis (C.). inexorabilis (all three of persons and things.—in or adversus qm). To be aby's i. foe, implacabili odio persequi qm (see IMPLACABLE).

IRRECONCILABLY, implacabili odio (of persons entertaining irreconcilable hatred).

IRRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis.—irrevocabilis (not to be recalled; both, e. g., tempus). See IRREFRAGABLE.

IRRECOVERABLY. See IRREFRAGABLY.

IRREFRAGABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vim asserti in docendo (e. g. ratio; C. Acad. 2, 26, 117).—ad pervincendum idoneus.—firmus ad probandum (adopted for convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; *cf. C. Resc. Com.* 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e., the most i. proof). To prove by i. arguments, necessarie demonstrare (C. *Invent.* 1, 29, in.).

IRREFRAGABLY, necessarie. To prove i., necessarie demonstrare (C.).

IRREGULAR, enormis (e. g. vicus; irregularly built, T. post-*Aug.*).—anomâlus (i. in declension or conjugation).—non constans (inconsistent).—incompositus (not regularly or decorously arranged).—institatus (unusual; e. g. species cs rei).—infrequens (rare; e. g. an i. attendant at church, *ast. H. inf.* cultor Dei).—abnormis (only H. of a wise man; abnormis sapiens: in prose, qui non est ad cs normam, *ast. C. Amic.* 4). I. soldiers, troops, milites disciplinâ militari non assuefacti (not accustomed to discipline; *ast. Cæs. B. G.* 4, 1).—milites tumultuarii. cohortes tumultuariæ. exercitus tumultuarii (collected in haste).

IRREGULARITY, enormitas (*Sen. Const.* 18, 1).—inconstantia (unsteadiness, inconsistency; *menis*, C.). minus apta compositio (want of symmetrical arrangement; of the body).—anomalia (in declension or conjugation; explained by Gell. inæqualitas conjugationum).

IRREGULARLY, contra regulam (agst the rule or rules).—non constanter (in an irregular, inconsistent way).—minus frequenter (not very often). *NOT* enormiter. *Sen. and Plin.*

IRRELEVANT, aliënus (foreign to; in this sense the dat. is best: illi causæ, C.; quibus omnibus, Q.). Very i., maxime aliënus: I did not consider it i. to &c., haud ab re dixi (referre, &c., C.).

IRRELIGION, impietas erga Deum (or deos).—Dei or deorum negligentia. The i. of the age, hæc, quæ nunc tenet sæculum, Dei (or deorum) negligentia.

IRRELIGIOUS, impius erga deos (for Christians, erga Deum).—negligens religionis. contemnens religionis. contemptor religionum. negligens deorum ac religionum (the three first with ref. to outward worship; the last also with ref. to the sentiments, belief, &c. of the person).

IRREMEDIABLE. See INCURABLE.
IRREMEDIABLY. See INCURABLY.
IRREMISSE. See UNFORGOTTEN.
IRREPARABLE. Irreparabilis. Irrevocabilis (not to be recalled, irrevocable; both *e. g. tempus*.—*fluit dies et irreparabilis vita decurrit, Sen. Ep. 123, 9*). *An i. loss, damnum, quod nunquam rescirari potest.*
IRREPARABLY. Ita ut rescirari non possit (*e. g. damnum*).
IRREPREHENSIBLE. non reprehendendus. non vituperandus. probus. ab omni vitio vacuus. integer. sanctus. *An i. course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. To lead an i. life, sancte vivere.*
IRREPROACHABLE. See IRREPREHENSIBLE.
IRREPROACHABLY. See BLAMELESSLY, UNBLAMABLY.
IRRESISTIBLE. cui nullâ vi resisti potest.—Invictus (unconquerable; insuperabilis et inextsuperabilis *are poet. in this sense*). *Almost i.*, cui vix ullo modo oblati potest: *i. prayers or solicitations*, preces, quibus resistere non possumus: *i. eloquence*, *e. eloquentia* omnium animos permovens; * incredibilis vi dicendi: *to sway the mind in an i. manner*, in omnium animos penetrare (*of a speech, &c.*, *aff. C. Brut. 38, 142*): *to draw ably into athy in an i. manner*, qm rapere ad qd; qm præcipitum agere ad qd: *an i. necessity*, inextinguibilis necessitas (*e. g. dormiendi, Cels.*): *an i. argument*, argumentum firmissimum. ratio quæ vim affert in docendo: *to establish athy by i. arguments*, necessarie demonstrare.
IRRESISTIBLY. *Crel.* * ita ut nullâ vi resisti possit: * ita ut vix ullo modo oblati possit. See * *an i. irresistible manner.*
IRRESOLUTE. dubius.—incertus (with *ref. to a particular time*).—mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis (changeable).—* in sententiâ parum firmus. * parum firmus proposito (firm. proposito, *Vell.*) or infirmus, infirmior only. *To be i.*, dubitare, hesitare, incertum esse (*at a particular time*).
IRRESOLUTELY. dubitanter (doubtingly).
IRRESOLUTION. dubitatio (doubt).—inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (*C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76*).—instabilis animus († *V.*). See HESITATION.
IRRETRIEVABLE. See IRREPARABLE, IRRECOVERABLE.
IRRETRIEVABLY. See IRREPARABLY.
IRREVERENCE. irreverentia (*T.*).—reverentia nulla (as *rei. t.*)—inverecundum animi ingenium (as *habiti of mind, C.*). *To show i.*, reverentiam non præstare (ei); reverentiam non adhibere (adversus qm).
IRREVERENT. inverecundus. — parum verecundus.
IRREVERENTLY. parum verecunde. *☞* Irreverenter, *Plin.*
IRREVOCABLE. irrevocabilis.—in perpetuum ratus (settled or fixed for ever).—immutabilis (immutable).—quod revocari non potest (*L. 44, 40*). *Athy is i.*, qd (or quod dixit or fecit) qd ut indictum or infectum sit revocari non potest (*aff. L. 5, 15*).
IRREVOCABLY. in perpetuum. in æternum.
IRRIGATE. irrigare (*v. propr.*; Jugera quinquaginta prati, *C.*). *☞* rigare only *poet.*—aquam ducere or derivare (to conduct water by artificial courses, &c.); the land irrigated must be expressed by the acc. with in).
IRRIGATION. irrigatio (Irrigationes agrorum coupled with derivationes fluminum, *C. Off. 2, 4*).
IRRIGUOUS. irriguus.
IRRISION. irrisio (*C.*).
IRRITABILITY. iracundia.—animus es irritabilis. * animus (ingenium, &c.) præcepit in iram.
IRRITABLE. irritabilis (*C. H.*).—iracundus. ad iram proclivis. præcepit in iram. *To be i.*, facile irritari; facile et cito irasci (*C.*). *Athy is of an i. temperament*, qd eo est habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur (*aff. C. Top. 16, 62*).
IRRITATE. *☞* To make angry, qm iratum reddere. iram, bilem, or stomachum ei movere. concitare (to excite; *e. g. animum injuriis, L.*). *☞* Irritare qm absolutely in the sense of 'irritating' is not *Class.*; but irritare qm or es animum ad qd (*e. g. animos ad bellum, &c.*) *is. To be irritated*, iratum fieri; irâ incendi; (irâ) exardescere: *he employed all possible means of irritating the soldiers*, quibuscumque irritamenta poterat, iras militum acuebant (*L.*). *☞* *IMPROPER.* *To i. wounds*, vulnera inflammare; *the nerves*, motum excitare in nervis (*Cf. C. de Or. 1, 46, 202*: nimium or vehementiorem might be added).
IRBATION. *☞* *As state, ira, &c.* See ANGER.

His i. is subsiding, ira-discedit, deservescit, deflagrat: in a moment of i., irâ victus; or only per iram; irâ. *☞* *As act* (1) of making angry, irritatio animi ca (the exciting or irritating ably's mind); or *Crel.* with verbs under IRRIATE. (2) *As act of physically exciting athy* (*e. g. wound, nerves, &c.*), inflammatio (*of a wound*: it is not found in this sense, but inflammare is, and inflammatio is used by *C.*).
IRRUPTION. irruptio (*of enemies, wild-beasts, &c.*).—incurso (*a sudden i. of enemies into a territory*). *To make an i.*, irruptionem facere (*C.*); incursionem (hostiliter, *L.*) facere (into a territory, in fines).
ISINGLASS. ichthyocolla.
ISLAND. insula. *Small i.*, parva insula: *a group of i.'s*, insulæ complures: *also insulae only, if the group is named*; *e. g. Strophades insulæ. Full of i.'s*, * insularum plenus.
ISLANDER. insulanus (*C.*).—insulæ incolæ. *The i.'s*, also insula (*e. Np. Mith. 7, 1*).
ISLE. insula.
ISLET. parva insula.
ISSUE. *☞* *Act of flowing out, fluxio* (*act of flowing, C.*).—profuvium (*poet. and post-Aug.*).—profusio (*post-Aug.*)—eruptio (*med. t. [as concrete term] for any discharge of morbid matter, Plin.*). *An i. of blood*, profusio sanguinis (*Cels.*); profuvium sanguinis (*Lucr., Col.*); fluxio sanguinis (*Plin.*). *An artificial i. (chirurg. t.)*, * fonticulus. *To open an i.*, * fonticulum aperire, quo corruptus humor exeat; or * fonticulo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (evoc. corr. hum., *Cels.*). *The sending forth an order, &c.*, pronuntiatio (*Cas. B. C. 2, 25, fin.*: of course, it must be one that is proclaimed).—promulgatio (publication, &c.). *Event*, exitus. eventus. *Jn. exitus eventusque. Eventus* autem exitus (See EVENT).—finis (the end). *Act of issuing money, provisions, &c.* *I. of money*, erogatio pecuniæ (see erogare in ISSUE) or *Crel.* *To diminish the i.'s of corn*, frumentum parce et paulatim metiri (*Cas. B. G. 7, 71*). *☞* Offspring, vid.
ISSUE. *v. INTRANS.* *To flow forth, effluere. emanare.—profuere* (forth).—diffuere (in different directions).—prosilire. emicare (my *poet.*; to gush forth, of blood, &c.). *To go forth or out, exire. egrêdi. excêdere.* *A work has issued fm the press*, liber emissus est (see To Go). *Troops issued fm the town*, copiæ, &c., ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt (*Cas.*).—erumpere (to burst forth, of troops; *e. g. fm the camp, ex castris, Cas.*). *End* (intrans.), vid. *☞* TRANS. *emittere* (to send forth; *e. g. a book*). *To i. orders, edere mandata (L.)*; *an edict*, edictum proponere, or simply edicere (with ut, nê): *to i. the corn in smaller rations*, frumentum parcius metiri (*Cas.*): *to i. circular letters*, literas circum (with acc. of persons to whom they are sent) dimittere: *to i. money*, erogare pecuniam (*i. e.*, to take it fm the treasury upon an application of the people, &c., and pay it away for public works, &c.). *A coinage has been issued, and is in general circulation*, pecunia in communem usum venit.
ISTHMUS. isthmus (*C. de Fat. 1, 7*).—fauces (*g. i. for narrow pass, &c.*; *e. g. Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, C.*).
IT. See HE. *☞* When 'it' is used as the representative, as it were, of a coming sentence introduced by 'that', or of an infin. mood, &c., it is not translated: 'it is strange', &c., mirum est: so in 'it is long since', &c., diu est, quum &c.
ITALICS. * literæ tenuiores et paulum inclinatæ. * literæ cursivæ. * literæ Italicae, quæ vocantur.
ITCH. *a. prurigo. pruritus. formicatio.* [SYN. in TO ITCH.] *Having the i.*, pruriginosus.
ITCH. *v. prurire* (*g. t.*)—formicare (as if ants were running over the part that itches).—verminare ('vermin' = dolores corporis cum quadam minuto motu, quasi a verminibus scindatur, *Fest. Mart. 14, 23*). *My skin i.'s*, cutis prurit mihi (also impropr. of one who is going to be beaten); cutis formicat: 'my ear i.'s, auris verminat mihi. *☞* IMPROPR. *Itching ears*, * aures nova semper sitientes: *to please itching ears*, prps aures cs quasi voluptate titillare (*C. aff. levitatem cs quasi voluptate titillare, C.*) *☞* To long, vid.
ITCHY. pruriginosus.—scabiosus (scabby).
ITEM. *era* (pl.), or singula *era*. *What, is it your way, I would ask, to dispute the whole amount after allowing the particular i.'s, of which it is made up?* quid tu, inquam, soles . . . si singula *era* probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare? (*C. ap. Non. 3, 18*).
ITERATE. See TO REPEAT.

ITERATION. See REPETITION.
ITINERANT. See WANDERING.
ITINERARY. *Itineris descriptio.* — *itinerarium* (Veget. *Mil.* 3, 16).

ITSELF. See HIMSELF.

IVORY. *ebur.* — as *adj.* *eburneus* (*eburnus* is poet.; *eboreus*, *post-Aug.*). *Inlaid or ornamented with i.*, *eburatus* (e. g. *sella*, *lectica*). 1. *letters*, *eburneus* *litterarum* *formae* (Q.; *given then*, as *now*, to *children*).

IVY. *hedera* (* *hedera helix*, *Linn.*) — *helix* (the *barren* i.). Of *ivy*, *hederaceus*: covered with i., *hederosus* (t): *crowned, adorned, &c.*, with i., *hederatus* (e. g., of a *cup on which leaves are carved*). In *a leaf*, *hederaceum folium*: a *crown of i. leaves*, *hederacea corona*.

J.

JABBER. *blaterare.* *crepare* (on *crep.* see *Heind. ad H. Sat.* 2, 2, 33). — *strepere* (*prop.* of *geese*, but also of *men*) — *garrare* (*chatter*). See **GABBLE**.

JABBERER. *blatero* (*Gell.*), who says the *ancients* called *homines* in *verba projectos*, by this name; also *linguaculus* and *locutuleolus*.

JABBERING. *strepitus.* — *blateratus* (*late*; cf. *JABBER*).

JACK. cf. *Pike*, *vid.* || *The male animal*, *mas. masculus* (*opp. femina*). || *Boot-jack*, **furca ex-calcandis pedibus*. || *A support to saw wood on*, *machina serratoria* (*Ammian.* 23, 4, *init.*). || *Meat-jack*, *ergista* (s. m.) *versandis verubus*. || *To be a j. of all trades* (*Prov.*), *ad omnia aptum esse*.

JACK-A-LANTERN. *prps* * *ignis fatuus*.

JACKAL. * *canis aureus* (*Linn.*). * *jackalius* (*H. Smith*). **crocotha* or *crocuta*, *prob. the Hyæna*, *Freund*.

JACKASS. *asinus*.

JACK-BOOTS. * *calceamenta veredariorum* or * *cal. maxima*.

JACKDAW. *monedula.* — * *corvus monedula* (*Linn.*).

JACKET. *tunica manuleata* (*Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4).

JACK-PUDDING. *sannio*.

JADE. s. || *Sorry mare*, *equa strigosa*. || *Con-temptuous term for woman*, *puella* (*muller*, &c.) *proterva* or *protervior*: *an old j.*, *vetula*.

JADE. v. See **TO FATIGUE**.

JAG. *serratim scindere* (*Appul. Herb.* 2). *Jagged leaves*, *folia serrata ambitu*; *folia serratim scissa*.

JAIL. See **PRISON**.

JAILER. *carceris custos* (not *carcerarius*).

JAKES. *latrina* (= *lavatrina*: cf. *Suet. Tib.* 58; and *Dict. Antiqu.* p. 137, a). — **forica* (*Juv.* 3, 38) has, probably, a different meaning; see *Freund*. — See **PRIVY**.

JALAP. *jálapa* (*root of the* * *convolvulus jalapa*).

JAM. s. *savillum* (= *suavillum*, a sort of *fruit marmalade*. See *Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 107; *Freund* makes it 'a cheesecake').

JAM. v. See **TO SQUEEZE**.

JAMB. *postis*.

JANGLE. See **TO BRAWL**, **TO QUARREL**.

JANGLER. See **QUARRELLER**.

JANISSARY. * *janissarius.* — * *stataris milles* *Turcicus*. The *J.'s*, or *corps of J.'s*, * *milites Turcarum statarii*; * *cohortes prætorie* or *prætorianæ imperatoris* *Turcici*. The *general* or *commander of the J.'s*, * *janissarii* or *cohortibus prætoris præfectus*.

JANUARY. *Januarius* (*mensis*). On the *first of J.*, *Kalendis Januariis* (not *Januarius* being an *adj.*). *JAPAN.* s. * *lacca*.

JAPAN. v. * *laccâ obducere* qd. * *laccam inducere* *cl rei*.

JAPANNEER. *Crci.* See **TO JAPAN**.

JAR. v. * *absõnum esse.* — *dissonare.* *discrepare* (*not to harmonize*). || *To disagree with*, &c. See **TO DISAGREE**; 'to be *INCONSISTENT* with.'

JAR. || *Earthen vessel*, *olla* (e. g., for *keeping grapes in*). *An earthen j.*, *olla fœtillis*. *fœtille* (*neut. adj.*; e. g. *balsamum novum fœtilli conditur*, *Plin.*). || *A jarring note*, &c., *vox absõna* or *disõna* [*Syn.* in **DISCORDANT**]. || *A jar*, *semiapertus* (*half-open*; e. g. *fores portarum*, *L.*: *semiapertus* [5 *syll.*], e. g. *janua*, *O.* is *poet.*).

JARGON. *prps* *sermo* qd *barbarie infuscatus* (*aff. C. Brut.* 74). *quidam barbarus sermo.* *Some j. or other*, *nescio quid inexplorabile* (e. g. *loqui*; but *very late*; *Mart. Capell.*). *A mixed j.*, *quædam mixta ex* (504)

variâ ratione linguarum oratio (Q. 8, 3, 59). *To speak an unintelligible j.*, *barbare loqui*; * *pessime Latine loqui* (of *barbarous Latin*): *one who speaks an unintelligible j.*, *barbarus lingua*.

JARRING. s. See **QUARREL**, **STRIPE**.
JARRING. (*perit. as adj.*). See **DISCORDANT**.

JASPER. *jaspis*.

JAUNDICE. *icterus* (*ἰκτερος*, as *t. t.* of *modern medicine*; cf. *Plin.* 30, 11, 28); *pus. Lat.* *morbus regius* or *arquatius*; *fellis suffusio*; *suffusio bilis luride*; *billis suffusa*. The *white j.*, * *icterus albus*: the *black j.*, * *icterus niger*.

JAUNDICED. *ictericus.* — *arquatius*. *felle* or *bile suffusus*. || *IMPROPR.* *To see athg with a j.*, *eye*, qd *præjudicati assero* (qo or *ad qd*; to be *præjudiced agst it*); *cl invidentem qd* (*omnia*, &c.) *male interpretari* (to put a bad construction on what he does).

JAUNT. s. *excursio* (*shorter or longer run into the country*, &c.; *post-Aug.*, *Plin.*, *Scæv.*; but *excurrere*, *Class.*, in this sense). — *jer* (*journey*).

JAUNTINESS. The nearest words are *pernicietas* (*quickness of gait*, &c.); *alacritas*, &c.

JAVELIN. *pilum.* — *jaculum* [*Syn.* in **SPEAR**]. *To hurl a j.*, *pilum conijcere*. *jaculum mittere*.

JAW. *mala* (the upper j.). — *maxilla* (the under j.). || *IMPROPR.* *fauces* or *os ac fauces*. *To snatch aby fm the j.'s* of *aby* or *athg*, *ex cs* or *cs rei* (*ore ac*) *faucibus eripere* *qm* (C.).

JAY. * *corvus glandarius* (*Linn.*).

JEALOUS. See **ENVOUS**.

JEALOUSY. See **ENVY**.

JEER. v. *To j. at aby* or *athg*, *ludibrio* (*sibi*) *habere*. *irridere* (to laugh in a man's face; therefore *insolently*, or *fm love of mischief*, &c.); also *per jocum irridere* (e. g. *deos*, C.). — *deridere* (to laugh down, scornfully; in a spirit of pride and contempt). — *cavillari* (in an ironical, teasing way); *all qm* or *qd*. — *illudere* (to jest at; e. g. *hujus miseri fortunis*; also in *qm*). — *ludificari* (in this sense it is better to use it *absol.*; e. g. *aperte ludificari*. — *ludificari qm* is rather 'to put a trick on him'). — *irrisu insectari* (to persecute with mockery, &c.; only a person). — *augillare* (*prop.*, to beat black and blue; then to j. bitterly, so as to leave the person no peace, or to attack *athg* incessantly); to j. at *aby* with bitter mockery, *acerbis facetiis irridere*; to j. at religion, *deridere res divinas*. *To be jeered by every body*, *omnium irrisione ludib*; by the *senators*, *patribus risu esse* (L.). In a jeering manner, *ab irrisu* (e. g. *linguam exserere*, L.).

JEER. s. *jocus*. *jocatio*. See **JEERING**, s. *Amidst the j.'s of the auditors*, *cum irrisione audientium*; *amidst the j.'s of those who have seen it with their own eyes*, *multum irridentibus*, *qui ipsi viderant* (T.).

JEERER. *irrisor* (C.). — *derisor* (*post-Aug.*). — *cavillator*. *Syn.* in **TO JEER**.

JEERING. *derisus* (*derisio late*). — *irrisio*. *irrisus*. *cavillatio*. *sugillatio*. *Syn.* in **TO JEER**.

JEERINGLY. *ab irrisu* (e. g. *linguam exserere*, L.). — *per ludibrium* (e. g. *pontifices consulere*). — *ad ludibrium* (e. g. *qm regem consalutari jubere*, as a *joke*; in *fun*). — *per ridiculum* (in *joke*, *opp. severe*).

JEJUNE. *jejūnus*. *Jn.* *frigidus* et *jejūnus*. — *aridus*. *exilis*. *exilit scriptus*. *Syn.* in **DEX**.

JEJUNENESS. *jejunitas*. *Jn.* *jejunitas* et *siccitas*. *inopia* et *jejunitas* (*both C.*). — *exilitas* (C.).

JELLY. * *ius gelatum*.

JEOPARDY. See **DANGER**, **PERIL**.

JERK. v. *projicere* (g. t.).

JERK. s. *jactus* (g. t.). See **THROW**, s.

JERKIN. *thorax* (*laneus*, &c.). *A buff j.*, * *lorica* e *corio bubulo facta* or *confecta*.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. * *Hellanthus tuberosum* (*Linn.*).

JESSAMINE. * *jasminum* (*Linn.*).

JEST. v. See **TO JOKE**.

JEST. s. See **JOKE**.

JESTER. See **JOKE**.

JESTING. s. *jocatio*. || (*As a adj.*) *Athg* is *a j. matter*, qd *jocus* or *ludus* *est*: *does this seem to you a j. matter?* *Itane lepidum videtur?*

JESTINGLY. *joco* (*opp. serio*), or *per jocum* (e. g. *dicere* qd). — *jocose*. *joculariter* (*Suet.*, *Plin.*).

JESUIT. * *Jesuita*; * *Loiolæ discipulus*. The order of J.'s, * *ordo Jesuitarum*.

JET. s. *gagates*, æ (*γαγάτης*). *J. black*, *coracino colore* (of a *raven-like blackness*; *Ps.* 8, 3, 14). — *niger* tamquam *corvus* (*Petr.* 43, 7; *both of living things*). — *nigerrimo colore* (of a *deep bright black*; of *persons* or *things*). — *nigerrimus*. *perniger*. *omnium nigerrimus* (*very black*; of *things*; *pern. Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 12, 153). —

piceus, piceinus (*pitch-black*). *J. d'eau*, aqua saliens. aqua salientes.

JET, v. See TO JUT.

JETSAM, jactura.

JETTY, moles (lapidum, g. t.). — moles in mare procurrentes.

JEW, Judæus; fem. Judea, mulier Judaica. *A persecutor of the J's*, *populi Judæi vexator. — religionis Judaicæ insectator (aft. *Eutrop.* 10, 16 [8], extr.).

JEWEL, gemma. *A dealer in j's*, see JEWELLER: *j.-box*, *prps dactylotrocha* (ακτυλοτροχή, little case or box for rings and other ornaments; cf. *Böttiger's Sabina*, 2, p. 133). *J's* (collectively), *ornatus gemmatus. *J's made of paste*, facticiæ gemmæ (Plin.).

JEWELLER, gemmarius (Inscr.). To be a j., *gemmas vendere or venditare.

JEWESS, Judæa, — mulier Judaica.

JEWISH, judaicus.

JIG, v. See TO DANCE.

JIG, s. citatum tripodum (Catull. 63, 26).

JILT, s. *puella, quæ amantem or sponsum ludificata est; or (of the habili) quæ amantes ludificari solet (aft. ludificatus est virginem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 50). — *puella varia et mutabilis.

JILT, v. amantem or sponsum ludificari (spons. if betrothed).

JINGLE, v. A) INTRANS. tinnire (v. pr.; tintinnare, præ-Class.; tintinnare, Catull.); see TO RING. B) TRANS. tinnitum ciere (t) or Crcl. B) IMPROPR. Jangling (poets), tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli (Q.; of orators). *I am very anxious to see whether Dolabella will let us hear his money j.*, exspecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinniat (C.).

JINGLE, s. A) PROPR. tinnitus (g. t.). — sonitus (g. t.). B) IMPROPR. Of verses, &c., tinnitus (e.g. calamitros Mæcenatis aut tinnitus Gallionis, T.). *A j.* (= a trifle in rhyme), nugæ canoræ (H.). *a mere j. of words*, inanis verborum sonitus (C. de Or. 1, 12, 51). || Of money: *aby lets us hear the j. of his money* (i.e., pays *aby* money due to him), qd tinnit (C.).

JINGLING, tinnitus, ūs. See JINGLE, s.

JOB, s. See BUSINESS.

JOB, v. cocanari (Q. Decl. 12, 21; but the reading doubtful). — parari or numularium esse.

JOBBER, cocio (for weh, according to Gell., arilator was the term used by the old writers; Gell. 16, 7, 12). — numularius (with ref. to money transactions). — pararius (Sen. Benef. 2, 23). — intercessor (intermediate person, through whom money was borrowed, &c.).

JOB-HORSE, equus conducticius (with ref. to the horse itself). equus conductus (with ref. to the hirer). — equus meritorius. equus vectigalis (as a source of profit to the person who lets it out; vect. C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, according to Manutius's explanation).

JOCKEY, s. cursor (as g. t. for 'racer'; e.g., 'racer in a car'; O. Pont. 3, 9, 26). — agāso (as groom, stable-boy).

JOCKEY, v. See TO CHEAT, TO DEFRAUD.

JOCOSE, jocosus (of persons or things). — jocularis. jocularius (of things). — ridiculus (laughable; of persons or things). — ridendus (as weh one must laugh; of things). JOCOSUS, jocular, C. Att. 4, 16, 3, is a very uncertain reading. — (hilarus et) jocandum promptus (cheerful; fond of cutting jokes; e.g. animus). To be very j., multi joci esse.

JOCOSELY, jocosus. — joculariter. — joco. per jocum.

JOCSENESS, hilaris animus et ad jocandum promptus (as general character). — joci, qui admixti sunt ei rei (the j. *aby* has indulged in, in a speech, &c.).

JOCULAR. See JOCOSE.

JOCULARITY. See JOCSENESS.

JOCULARLY. See JOCSELY.

JOCUND. See CHEERFUL, MERRY.

JOCUNDLY. See MERRILY.

JOG, v. A) TRANS. latus cs fodicare (H. Ep. 1, 6, 51). — fodere qm (Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17, dic jussisse te [aside]). — Noli fodere (jussi). — *digito or cubito fodere qm or cs latus. — vellere cs latus digitis (to j. repeatedly, for the purpose of reminding *aby*; O. A. A. 1, 606). B) INTRANS. To j. on, lente gradus. — lente ac paulatim procedere (Cæs.). — repere (to creep). Then after dinner we jogged on three miles more, millia tum pransi tria repisimus (H.).

JOG, s. A) Push, shake, pulsus. *cubiti pulsus; or *pulsus lateris (i.e., on the side), or Crcl. with verbs under TO JUDGE. A j.-troch, lentus gradus.

JOGGING, pulsatio.

JOHN, Johannes (Eccl.).

JOIN, v. A) Connect together, jungere (absol.; or

inter se; or qd cum qd re). — conjungere (to j. together, absol.; inter se; cum; the dative; and, in fig. meaning, ad; both jung. and conjung. propr. and impropr. The particp. junctus, conjunctus, are *sts found with abl. only*; see Zumpt § 474; *Garat. C. Phil.* 5, 7, 20). — connectere cum qd re (by a knot; and fig., of an intimate union). — copulare (qd, inter se; dat. or cum qd re; to join as if by a cord, strap, &c.). Jn. (inter se) jungere et copulare (C.). — continuare (to j. so that there may be no break or interval; domos, &c.; absol. or with dat.). — obstringere (to bind tightly together). — devincire (to join indissolubly). — committere (to bring into connexion; e.g. ripas ponte). — adungere qd ei rei or ad qd (join one thing to another; propr. and fig.). — comparare (to couple together several things in equal proportions). — colligare (to tie together). — conglutinare (to glue together; cement; propr. and fig.). — coagmentare (e.g. opus, C.; opp. dissolvere). To j. conjungere with (= by means of) althg, conjungere qd re (e.g. calamos cerā); to j. battle, prælum or pugnam committere: to j. house to house, domos continuare (so fundos, agros, &c.); to j. their forces, jungere copias; arma consociare; vires conferre.

JOIN, B) INTRANS. Unite oneself to *aby*, se jungere, se conjungere (g. tt.; also of two divisions of an army) ci or cum qo. *J. a person*, se comitem or socium adungere ci; se comitem addere ci (i.e. e. on a single occasion, as companion); se ad qm jungere (C.); to attach oneself to his party, court his acquaintance, &c.). — se conjungere cum copis cs; arma consociare cum qo (to j. *aby* as his ally); signa conferre ad qm (esp. on the battle-field). To j. in affinity with *aby* (Bible), affinitatem jungere cum qo. || To be contiguous to, continuari ci rei; rei rei continuatum et junctum esse (C.). See CONTIGUOUS.

JOINER, lignarius (sc. faber). — intestinariarius (who inlays cabinets, &c.).

JOINT, commissura (g. t. for every kind of joining; also of the limbs of the human body). — artus. articulus (j. by weh the limbs are connected with each other, or with the rest of the body; artus, sing., not found till the late poets of the *silv.* age. Jn. commissuræ et artus). — vertebra (j. that facilitates the motion of the limbs, esp. of the j's of the spine; cf. Plin. 11, 46, 106). — spondylus (j. of the spine and neck). — colligatio. verticula (j. in carpentry, architecture, machinery, &c.; collig. as simply joining; vert. as facilitating motion, turning; cf. *Vitr.* 10, 1, 2; 10, 8, 1). — cardo (hinge-j.). — nodus. articulus. geniculum (j. or knot in plants).

JOINT-HEIR. See Co-HEIR.

JOINTED, vertebatus (Plin.). — articulos habens (Plin. 16, 24, 36; ~~26~~ articulus only of 'articulate' words). — geniculatus. verticulis junctus (Vitr.); SYN. in JOINT. *Georges gives verticulatus, which is not in Freund*. — intercardinatus (mutually joined together by hinge-joints, trabes; *Vitr.* 10, 21).

JOINTLY, unā (together in one place; hence in union with each other: j. with, unā cum). — conjunctim (in common; together as a body; e.g. auxilia petere).

JOINT-STOCK-COMPANY, societas (C. Rom. 13, 9, 2; *Rosc. Com.* 11, 32).

JOINT-STOOL, *scabellum versatile or intercardinatum or vertebatum. — *sella stansenis.

JOINTURE, s. *annua, quæ viduæ præbentur.

JOINTURE, v. *viduæ reditum annuum assignare.

JOIST, s. lignum transversarium.

JOIST, v. qd materiā jugumentare (*Vitr.* 2, 1, 3).

|| Agist (local), alienum pecus in suo fundo pascere (aft. *Farr. B. R.* 1, 21).

JOKE, s. jocus (in pl. joca, the usual form, in C., S.; joci in L. and following prose-writers). Jn. ludus et jocus (lud. relating to playful actions). — facetiæ (facetious sallies, &c.). — sales (pungent witticisms). — logus or logos (puns, &c.); omnes logos, qui ludia dicti sunt, animadvertisse, C. ap. Non. 63, 18; ridicule dicta; jocationes. *A little j.*, jocularis: a dull j., jocus frigidus: to cut dull j's, in joci frigidum esse (Q.). *a rude j.*, jocus illiberalis: a saucy j., jocus petulans: in j., per jocum, per ludum et jocum, per ridiculum. joco. joculariter (e.g. obli-cere ci qd). In j. or in earnest, per jocum aut severe: do you say this in j. or in earnest? jocose an serio hoc dicis: to say althg in j., jocari qd; dicere qd per jocum: it was only a j., jocabar: to be cutting j's, joculari (*L.* 7, 10, extr.); joca agere; with *aby*, cum qo: to cut j's on one another, inter se jocularia fundere or ridicula jactare (L. 7, 2); to cut a j., jocari. joco uti; about althg, jocari in qd: not to understand a j., jocum (or quod per jocum dictum est) in serium convertere: to

deat in rude j.'s. || *liberaliter joci: to convey truths under the form of j.'s, ridicula sententiosae dicere: the Greeks make a j. of swearing and giving false witness.* Græcis juxjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus: *does that seem to you a good j.? itane lepidum videtur? I now come to your j.'s, nunc venio ad jocationes tuas (C.).*

JOKER, v. joci. Joco uti. Joca agere (*with aby, cum qo.*) joculari (*L.); ridicula dicere: *at alth, joci in qd: at aby, jocosia dicta jactare in qd.* See *to cwt JOKE(s).* *Joking apart, amoto or remoto joco: amoto ludo (?); omittis jociis: extra joco: but let us have done with joking, sed ridicula missa (sc. faciamus).*

JOKER, jocularis (C. Att. 4, 16). homo jocosus, jocularis, facetus, &c. *To be a j., multi joci esse.*

JOE, J. Cheek, vid. **J.** Head of a fish, caput piscis.

JOLLILY. See GAILY, MERRILY.

JOLLITY. See GAIETY, MERRIMENT.

JOLLY. See GAY, MERRY.

JOLT, v. || **TRANS.** quassare, concutere. jactare. || **INTRANS.** jactari (*to be tossed about*).—*quasi salutatum moveri, cum crebris offensibus (Lucr.) moveri.

JOLT, s. offensus (Lucr.). J.'s, jactatio.

JOLT HEAD. See BLOCKHEAD.

JOLTING, s. jactatio (cf. L. 29, 32).

JONQUILLE, * narcissus jonquilla (Linn.).

JOT, pilius (single hair). Not a j., nihil sane (for sane with non and nihil = valde): not a j. (the less, ne pili quidem minus (C.)). not a j., ne pili quidem (C.).

JOURNAL, ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίς), or, pure Lat., commentarii diurni (a day-book in such payments, receipts, &c. were set down, and whatever happened to or was done by any of the family; but Plin. 29, 1, 5, also mentions an ephemeris mathematica, a sort of astronomical calendar, in which the lucky and unlucky days were set down).—commentarii (writings hastily drawn up: e. g., memorandums of remarkable subjects, comments, remarks, &c.).—libelli (p. t. for small works published).—acta diurna, or populi Romani (the minutes or reports of what took place each day in the senate or assembly of the people at Rome). Hence 'a political j.' may be translated by ephemeris or acta diurna, an amusing or instructive one, by libelli.

JOURNALIST, * qui ephemeridem (or acta diurna, &c.; cf. JOURNAL) scribit.

JOURNEY, iter.—*Sis via (the way or road).*—*profecto (the setting out on a j.).*—*pergrinatio (the j. to or residence in a foreign country).* To make preparations for a j., iter parare or comparare; profectioem parare or præparare; parare proficisci; itineri se præparare: *aby has a long j. before him, instat ci iter longum (C.): to set out on a j., iter facere coepisse (C.); proficisci; viæ or in viam se dare; viæ se committere; iter ingredi or inire: to be on a j., esse in itinere; in a foreign land, peregrinari, peregrinationem abesse: to take small j.'s, minuta itinera facere (Suet. Oct. 82): to undertake long j.'s, *longinqua itinera suscipere: to undertake j.'s into a foreign land, peregrinationes suscipere: to continue one's j., iter pergere; iter reliquum conficere pergere: to finish one's j., iter conficere: to suspend one's j., profectioem intermittere: to give up a (proposed) j., itineris consilium, or (with ref. to the setting out) profectioem consilium abjicere: had you a good j.? bene ambulasti? (Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 18). A good j., bene ambula bene rem gere! (together in Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 62).*

JOURNEY, v. See **TO TRAVEL**, and 'to take a JOURNEY.' I am journeying to Rome, iter est Romam: where are you journeying to? quo cogitas? quo tendis? quo iter inceptas? (Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28).

JOURNEYMAN, in diem se locans, mercenarius. operarius; pl. operæ mercenarius, or simply operæ. To hire journeyman, operas (mercenarias) conducere: *he was a j., ei operæ vita erat* (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16).

JOVIAL. See GAY, MERRY.

JOVIALLY. See MERRILY, &c.

JOVIALNESS, hilaritas.

JOY, v. See 'to DELIGHT (in), TO REJOICE.

JOY, s. gaudium (j. as an inward state of mind).—*læticia, hilaritas, alacritas (j. as manifesting itself outwardly; læticia, chiefly in an unwinked forehead, and a mouth curled for smiling; hilaritas, in eyes quickly moving, shining, and radiant with j.; alacritas, in eyes that roll, sparkle, and announce spirit. The gaudens, the lætus, the hilaris, derive j. fm a piece of good fortune; the alacer, at the same time fm employment or action; Dôd.). Jn. gaudium atque læticia—voluptas (mental or bodily pleasure). Jn. læticia ac voluptas—delicta (in the sense of 'joy,' 'delight,' in*

poet.). To be the cause of j. to aby, gaudium or læticiam ci afferre: your doing this has caused me a lively j., magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod &c.: atq; sille me with j., magnâ læticia, magno gaudio me afficit qd; qd summum mihi voluptati est; magnum gaudium, magnam læticiam voluptatemque capio (percipio) ex qâ re: atq; has sille me with j., qd me læticia extulit (C.). To heighten aby's j., to cause it to overflow, &c., gaudio qm cumulare: cumulum ci gaudii afferre (both when a circumstance before mentioned had given the person much j., which the one now mentioned had given). To be beside oneself with j., efferi læticia; læticia exsultare (C.); gaudio exsillire, exsultare; lætum esse omnibus læticiis (fm the Com. Cæcil., but often used by C.); nimio gaudio pæne desipere; præ gaudio, ubi sim, nescio: to sing for j., læticia exsultare ad canendum: all received him with j., cum adventientem læti omnes accepere. || Tears of joy, elicite gaudio lacrimæ. To shed tears of j., gaudio lacrimare, lacrimas effundere: I shed tears of j., gaudio lacrimæ mihi manant or cadunt or eliciuntur; præ læticia lacrimæ præsilunt mihi (Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13).

JOYFUL, hilaris or hilaris (cheerful).—lætus (glad, j.). A j. mind, animus lætus, hilaris, bonus: a j. look, oculi læti or hilari: a j. countenance, vultus lætus (O. Fast. 4, 343): a j. life, vita hilara: a j. day, dies hilaris, lætus. To be j., lætum, hilarum esse: to be j. in consequence of atq; qâ re gaudere (to rejoice) or lætari (to be glad): in a j. manner, læte, hilarè or hilariter, animo læto (hilaris). || That causes joyfulness, renders joyful (as news, a message, occasion), lætus.—Jucundus (pleasant, delightful).

JOYFULLY, læsi animo, hilarè.

JOYFULNESS. See JOY.

JOYLESS, tristis, mæstus, abjectus or abjectior, afflictus, fractus, demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus. || Of things, voluptate carens, voluptatis expers. A j. life, *vita sine læticia ac voluptate peracta.

JOYOUS. See JOY.

JOYOUSLY, hilariter, alacriter.

JUBILANT, Crci. with clamore et gaudio, clamore læto.

JUBILATION, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor lætus (?).

JUBILEE, sacrum sæculare, sollemnia sæcularia, sacra sæcularia. The year of j., annus sæcularis. To mark the fiftieth anniversary, semisæcularis may be used; *sacrum semisæculare; sollemnia semisæcularia. The year of j., annus semisæcularis. — || **IMPROPR.** *festi dies lætissimi.

JUCUNDITY, jucunditas.

JUDAICAL. See JEWISH.

JUDAISM, * judaismus.

JUDAIZE, * Judaicâ disciplinâ esse. Judaicam disciplinam sequi, &c. (222) judaizare, Fulgate, Gell. 1, 13.)

JUDGE, judex, qui judicat, qui judicium exercet (q. tt.).—recuperator (j. named by the prætor, when the dispute is about the restoration of property)—questor (in a criminal cause).—arbitrator (arbitrator)—summus magistratus (the highest magistrate; e. g., amongst the Jews). A sworn j., judex juratus (the sworn j.'s at Rome for criminal causes, more nearly answering to our jury, were judices selecti or turba selectorum, chosen fm ætators, knights, and the tribuni ærarii). To be a j., judicem esse: in any matter, de qâ re; judicem sedere; judicium exercere; judicio præesse: to appoint aby a j., qm judicem constituere: to have aby for j., qm judicem habere: to bring a cause, &c., before a j., rem ad judicem deferre. || **IMPROPR.** || Critic, one who pronounces a sound judgement on any subject, judex criticus, or criticus only, or, fm context, judex.—estimator (so far as he estimates the value of a production).—existimator (so far as after such valuation he pronounces his sentence: existimator est judex; estimator qui pretium constituit, res inter se componit, ut quid præferendum, quid posthabendum sit, intelligat (Gronov.). Jn. estimator et judex. A j. of poetry, judex poetarum, carminum estimator: a j. of the arts, artium judex: an accomplished and critical j. of the arts, subtilis judex et callidus (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101).

JUDGE, v. judicare (qd or de qâ re, or de qo).—dijudicare qd (to j. atq; decisively: to decide atq;).—facere judicium cs rei, or de qâ re, or de qo (to pronounce an opinion).—estimare qd, existimare de qo or de re (the former is to value, estimate; existimare, on the other hand, after having properly weighed the value of atq; to form and pronounce a judgement in

accordance with it respecting its various relations). To *j.* according to equity, *ex aequo iudicare*: to *j.* with impartial strictness, *acrem se præbere* *cs rei iudicem*: to *j.* impartially, *sine odie et sine invidia iudicare*: to *j.* of others by oneself, *de aliis ex se conjecturam facere*; *ex se* *de aliis iudicare* (*af. Np. Ep. 6, 2*). To *j.* for oneself, *suo iudicio uti*; *sumum iudicium adhibere*: *let others j. for themselves*, *hoc alii videant*: *I am not able* (*authorized, &c.*) *to j. of this*, *hoc non est mei iudicij* (*because it does not become me*); *hoc procul est a meo iudicio* (*I do not understand such matters*). || *To deem*: to think, *vid.*

JUDGEMENT, *s.* I) *iudicium* (*prop.*, a judicial decision founded upon positive enactments; hence *g. t.*, a decision grounded upon a deliberate view or estimate).—*arbitrium* (*prop.*, the sentence of an umpire, founded upon a sense of right or equity; hence *g. t.* for the decision of one's *j.*, free choice, &c.).—*decretum* (*the final decree of the emperor, after an appeal to him*).—*sententia* (*an opinion wch one forms or pronounces, either in common life or as a senator or magistrate. Often rendered by Crcl. with sententia (e. g. negligere quid quisque de se sentiat; iudices quod sentiant, libere iudicant)*.—*exstimateo* (*an opinion formed upon a deliberate estimate of the value of a thing*). *An impartial j.*, *iudicium liberius*: to pronounce *j.*, *sententiam dicere* (*to declare one's opinion, whether as writer, senator, or even as judge*); *sententiam pronunciare* (*of the presiding judge, after the investigation and individual votes*); *sententias ferre* (*is of the individual votes of the juryman, &c.*); *to form a j.*, *facere iudicium cs rei*, *de q. re*, *de q. to give or to deliver a j.*, *sententiam ferre de q. re* or *de q. re* (*hæc* *iudicia ferre*, for *sententias ferre*, *Cic. Fragm. Or. in Tog. Camd.*, is unusual): *to give j. agt aby in a capital cause*, *condemnare* or *condemnare captivis*: *to reverse a j.*, *rem iudicatarum labefactare*: *in my j.*, *meo iudicio*; *quantum ego iudico*; *ex* (*or de*) *meis sententiis*; *ut mihi quidem videtur*: *to form one's own j.*, *suo iudicio uti* (*opp. aliorum iudicio stare*).

II) *To sit in j.*, *iudicium facere* (*to appoint a judicial investigation, in a single instance*).—*ius dicere*, *agere* (*g. t.*).—*iudicium exercere* (*to conduct a trial; of the presiding judge*).—*querere et iudicia exercere*: *convenit agere* (*of an appointed judge, like our judge of assize, at certain times and at certain places; e. g., of a governor in a province*); *to sit in j. on aby*, *iudicium facere de q. re*; *on athg.*, *ius dicere de re*; *gnoscerere de re* (*to institute an investigation*): *it is not for me to sit in j. upon aby or athg.*, *est qd non mei iudicij*; *non mea est de q. re æstimateo* (*because it does not become me*); *qd procul est a meo iudicio* (*because I do not understand it*): *to form a favorable j. of aby*, *bonum iudicium facere de q. re*; *bene existimare de q. re*; *an unfavorable one*, *male existimare de q. re*; *to form the same j. of athg* *as some one else*, *de q. re idem sentire*, *quod q. re to form one's j. of athg* *by athg.*, *iudicare*, *æstimate qd re* *or ex re*; *existimare ex re*, *de re* [*Syn. in JUDIC*]; *pendere*, *pensare qd ex re*; *ponderare qd re* (*to weigh one thing according to the value of another*); *metiri qd re* (*as it were, to measure out athg as the rule or measure of athg, and to estimate its value accordingly*).—*qd referre ad rem* (*to bring athg into comparison with something else; e. g. alienos mores ad suos referre*). *The day of j.*, *summum iudicium*, *quod Deus faciet in hac terrâ* (*af. Lact. 2, 12, 19*).—*extremum iudicium* (*Lact. Dio. Insl. 7, 26*). || *Discriminating intelligence*, *iudicium* (*e. g. judicium habet q. re*; *iudicium non deest ci*). *A man of great j.*, *vir acri magnoque iudicio*; *qui habet intelligens* (*peracere, subtilis, &c.*) *iudicium*. See **PRUDENCE**, **WISDOM**.

JUDICATURE, *iurisdiclio* or *iurisdictionis potestas*. *A court of j.*, *see COURT*.

JUDICIAL, *iudicialis* (*e. g. jus, causa, consuetudo, genus dicendi, &c.*).—*iudiciarius* (*e. g. lex, controversia, &c.*).—*forensis* (*that takes place in the forum, &c.*). *Jn.* *iudicialis* et *forensis*. See **FORENSIC**. *J.* or *forensis eloquence*, *eloquentia* or *rhetorice forensis*: *a j. sentence*, *sententia*. || *A judicial blindness*, **mens a Deo suarum injuriarum ultore occæcata*.—**ea cæcitas cordis*, *quæ non tantum peccatum est*, *sed et poena peccati* (*af. St. Aug.*).

JUDICIALLY, *iure*, *lege* (*conformably to right, to law; e. g., to proceed j. agt aby*, *lege agere cum q. re*; *iure or lege experiri cum q. re*). *To declare or profess j.*, *profferi apud iudicem or coram iudice*: *to depose j.*, **apud iudicem* (*or magistratum*) *deponere*.

JUDICIARY, *iudiciarius*.

JUDICIOUS, *prudens*, *prudenter*, *plenus*.—*sapiens*.—*home or vir acri iudicio*, *qui habet intelligens iudicium*.—*Intelligens*.

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JUDICIOUSLY, *prudenter*, *sapienter*. *Very j.*, *magno consilio*: *how j.*, *quanto consilio*: *zealously rather than j.*, *maius studio quam consilio* (*S.*). *To act j.*, *prudenter facere*.

JUG, *s. ureus* (*g. t.*).—*hydria*, *or, pure Lat.*, *situsulus*, *situsula* (*water-j.*). See **EWAN**.

JUGGLE, *s. præstigiæ* (*also improp.*, a *j. of words*, *præstigiæ verborum, C.*).

JUGGLER, *v. præstigiæ agere*. *If = comen, &c.*, *vid.*

JUGGLER, *præstigiator* (*g. t.*, a *j.*, so far as he deceives people; see *Ruhn. Sen. Benef. Ep. 45, 7*).—*circulator* or *planus* (*an itinerant j., who earns a livelihood by all kinds of sleight of hand, juggling, &c.* *Respecting circulator*, see *Ruhn. Sen. Benef. 6, 11, 2*; *respecting planus*, see *Eichstaedt ap. Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 17, 59*. *Circulator is frequently used as a charmer of serpents; see Cels. 5, 27, No. 3*; *Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 11*). *Particular kinds of j.'s among the ancients were plarius* (*one that practised with cups and with balls, Q. 10, 7, 11*).—*ventilator* (*a conjuror; one who caused pebbles, dice, &c., to disappear fm before the eyes of the spectators, or passed them fm one hand into the other without being seen*; *Gr. ψυφοκλήτης or ψυφοκλήτης*; *Q. 1, c.*).

JUGGLING, *præstigiæ*.

JUGGLINGLY, *per præstigiæ* (*C.*).—*quasi præstigiis quibusdam* (*C.*).

JUGULAR, *The v. vein, vena jugularis* (*med. t. t. Kraus. Medic. Lex.*).

JUICE, *succus*, (*al. succus*: *g. t. for j.*; *a. g. of meat; of the j.'s that form the sap of trees, &c.*).—*virus* (*the glutinous and biting j. of certain plants; of snails, &c.*; *the poisonous j. of serpents*).—*sania* (*libr. blood matter*; then, *fm their resemblance to this in substance or colour, the j. of the spider, the purple-fish, olives, &c.*).—*melligo* (*the j. of flowers; also the yet unripe j. of berries, grapes, &c.*). *The j. of the grape*, *succi uvæ* (*g. t.*); *melligo uvæ* (*of the unripe grape*). *The j. of the purple-fish*, *ostreum* (*ὀστρεον*), or *pure Latin*, *sania purpurea*: *the nutritive j.'s secreted fm food*, *secretus a reliquo cibo succus*; *quos alimur*: *to draw up the j.'s of the earth*, *succum ex terrâ trahere*.

JUICELESS, **succo carens*.—*exsuccus* (*Q., but improp.* = *'dry, of an orator, &c.*).

JUICINESS, *succositas* (*very late, Cz. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, or Crcl.*).

JUICY, *succi plenus*.—*succosus* (*Cels., Col.*).—*succidus* (*Varr., Appul., &c.*).

JUJUBE, *zizyphum* (*Plin.*). *The j. tree*, *zizyphus* (*Col.*).—**zizyphus jujuba* (*Lin.*).

JULEP, **julepium* (*t. t. Kraus. Med. Lex.*).

JULY, *Julius mensis*.—*Quintilis mensis* (*in the time of the Republic*).

JUMBLE, *v.* *To j. together*, *confundere* (*e. g. vera cum falsa*). *This jumbling together of &c.*, *hæc conjunctio confusioque* (*e. g. virtutum, C.*). See **TO CONFOUND**; **TO HUDDLE**.

JUMBLE, *s. confusio*. See **HODGE-PODGE**; **MIXTURE**.

JUMP, *s.* See **LEAF**, *s.*

JUMP, *v.* See **LEAP**, *v.* *To j. down*, *desilire ex or de re* (*in prose rarely with simple abl.*; see *Drak. L. 35, 34, 10*): *to j. down fm a horse or carriage*, *desilire ex equo, de rheda*.

JUMPER. See **LEAPER**.

JUNCTION, || *Act of joining*, *junctio*, *conjunctio* (*as act*).—*junction* (*place of joining; joint*). *To effect a j.*, *jungere copias*, *arma conjungere*, *vires conferre* (*to join two armies; said of two generals*). *To effect a j. with aby*, *se conjungere cum copijs cs* (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 37, &c.*). || *Of a river*, *confluens* (*e. g. Mosæ et Rheni, Cæs.*; also *pl. confluens*, *e. g. ubi Anienem transit ad confluentes, &c., at its j. with the Tiber, L.*).

JUNCTURE, || *Junction*, *vid.* || *Critical point of time, &c., tempus. tempora*. *At this j.*, *his rebus*; *quæ quum ita sint or essent* (*this being so, under these circumstances*).—*in hoc or in tali tempore* (*at this critical or perilous time: in this meaning the prepos. is regularly expressed*).

JUNE, (*mensis*) *Junius*.

JUNIOR, *minor natu.*—**Not junior, with ref. to the comparative age of persons; though juniores may, as a class, be opposed to seniores*.

JUNIPER, *juniperus*, *f.*

JUNK, *navigium*, *navicula*, *navigiolum*, *scapha*, *cymba*, *linter* (*Syn. in SHIP*).

JUNKET, *s.* See **FEAST**, *s.*

JUNKET, *v.* See **TO BANQUET**, **TO FEAST**.

JUNTO. See **COUNCIL**, **CABAL**.

JURIDICAL, *iuridicus* (*post-Aug.; Plin., Jct.*)

JURISDICTION, *jurisdictio*.—*jurisdictionis potestas*. To be subject to *aby's* *j.*, sub *cs* *jus* et *jurisdictionem* subjunctum esse (*C. Agr. 2, 36, in.*): it belongs to *my j.*, *jurisdiction* mea est: *this comes within my j.*, hoc meum est; *hujus rei potestas* penes me est. *A doubt as to whose the j. is*, *juris dubitatio* (= *dubitatio*, penes quem sit *jus*).

JURISPRUDENCE, *prudentia juris* (*e. g.* *juris publici*, *C. j. juris civilis*, *Ap.*).—*scientia juris* (as possessed by an individual; *C. Brut. 41, 152, &c.*). To have a great knowledge of *j.*, *juris intelligentia* præstare; *magnam prudentiam juris* (*civilis*) habere.

JURIST, *juris* (*scilicet* *jure*; *C. Fam. 3, 1*) consultus—*juris peritus* or *jure peritus* (*both C.*; also *-ior*, *-issimus*, *both juris*).—*prudens in jure* (*in pl.*, *fm* context, *prudens* only). *Juris sciens* is *post-Class.*

JUROR, *judex selectus*. unus ex *judicibus selectis* (*H.*). To challenge a *j.*, *judicem rejicere*.

JURY, *præp. iudices selecti*: *turba selectorum* (*chosen, at Rome, fm the senators, knights, and tribuni ærarum*).—*juratores* (*sworn valuers of athing*; *Plaut.*).

JUST, *justus* (*in all the relations of the Engl. word; of persons and things; e. g. of judges, complaints, tears, punishments, &c.*).—*æquus* (*equitable, fair; of persons*).—*legitimus* (*in conformity with the laws, &c.; of things*). To prefer a *j. claim* to *athg*, *jure suo* or *recte* postulare *qd.* The *j. mean*, *mediocritas* illa, quæ est inter *nimum* et *parum*. || *Exact, accurate*, *vid.*

JUST, *s. certamen equitum hastis concurrentium*. See **TOURNAMENT**.

JUST, *v. concurrere* (*cum qo, contra qm, ci, or absol.*).

JUST, *adv.* || *Just now*, *jam* (*e. g.* *hæc, quæ jam posui*).—*vix tandem* (*of a wish long felt, and now at length gratified*; *vix tandem legi literas dignas Appio Claudio*). *tantum quod*...*modo*. || *But just ... when*, *vix* or *vixdum*...*quum*; *commodum* or *commodum*...*quum*; *tantum quod*...*quum* [*see examples under HARDLY*]: to be *j.* going to do *athg*, *jam facturum esse qd.* || *Only: this and no more* (*in wishes, commands, permissions, &c.*), *modo*.—*quæso* (*I beg*). *J. let me*, *sine modo*. *Do j. stay*, *mane modo*: *do j. go*, *abi modo*. || *Exactly*, *plane*,—*prorsus*.—*omnino* (*in all*).—*ipse* (*itself*; *used with numerals in exact designations of time, &c.*; *e. g.* *triginta dies erant ipsi*, *quum* has dabam *literas*, per *quos* &c.: *j.* at the right moment, tempore *ipso*, *Ter.*). || *Just so* (*in answers*), *ita est*; *ita*, *inquam*; *ita enim vero*; *sane quidem*; or by repetition of the verb that makes the question; *e. g.* *dedistisne vos &c.*—*Dedimus*. || *Just as if*, *perinde ac si*; *perinde quasi*; *less commonly* *proinde ut* or *ac* (*see Pr. Introd. li. 369*); *non secus ac si*; *similiter*, *ut si* or *ac si*; *juxta ac si* (*all with subj.*).

JUSTICE, *justitia* (*v. propr.*; *in itself*, or as the property of a person, where it is = *love of j.*).—*æquitas* (*equity, equity as a property of a person or thing*).—*jus* (*right, the compass of that which is held as just*). *J. demands* that &c., *æquum est* (*it is right*), followed by an *inf.*, or by an *acc.* and *inf.*: to exercise *j.*, *justitiam exercere* or *colere*: to see that *j. is done* to *aby's* *deserts*, *ci* *fructum*, quem meruit, *retribuere*: to give up *aby* to *j.*, **qm* *judicibus* tradere.

JUSTICIARY, (*summus*) *judex*.

JUSTIFIABLE, *quod excusari potest*.—*cujus rei ratio reddi potest*. *Stus* *justus*.

JUSTIFIABLY, *excusate*. *excusatus* (*post-Aug.*, *Q. 2, 1, 13*; *Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3*; *T. Ann. 3, 68*).—*juste*. *legitime*.—*jure*. *justo jure*; or *Crci.*, **ita*, *ut defendi* or *excusari possit*.—*cum causâ* (= *cum justâ causâ*, *C. Ferr. 2, 1, 8*).

JUSTIFICATION, || *Excuse*, *cs*, *purgatio*. *excusatio* [*Syn. in Excuse*].—*satisfactio* (*a j. received as satisfactory by the person to whom it is addressed*). See **EXCUSE**. || *As theol. t.*, *justificatio*.

JUSTIFIER, *Crci.* with verbs under **JUSTIFY**.

JUSTIFY, || To clear *fm blame*, *excuse*, *purgare* *qm* or *qd.*—*excusare* *qm* or *qd* [*Syn. in To Excuse*].—*qm* *culpâ* liberare.—*a qo* *culpam* demovere. To *j. aby* in *any matter*, *qm* *purgare* *de re* (*in L. 27, 28, ca rei*).—*culpam* *cs* *rei* demovere *a qo*, *qm* defendere *de qâ re*. To *j. himself*, *se* *purgare* or *excusare*; to *aby*, *se* *purgare* *ci* (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 28*); to *aby's* *satisfaction*, *satisfacere* *ci*: for the purpose of justifying themselves, *sui* *purgandi* *causâ*. || To think oneself justified in doing so and so, *putare* *qd* *sibi* *licere* &c. || To pronounce *just*, *justum* declarare *qm* (*see* but *justificare* as *t. t.*, to avoid ambiguity).

JUSTLE, (*inter se*) *collidi* (*of things*).—*concurrere* (*inter se*). To *j. agst* *aby*, *offendere* *qm*. *incurrere* or *incurrere atque incidere* in *qm*.

JUSTLY, *juste*.—*jure*. *legitime*. *jure* et *legitime*.—*jure suo* (*with full right*; *e. g.* *repetere qd.*).—*recte* (*properly; rightly*).—*merito* (*deservedly*); *Jn*. *merito* *ac jure* (*e. g.* *laudari*, *C.*).—*recte* *ac merito* (*o. g.* *commoveri*, *C.*). *Very j.*, *Justissimo*.—*jure optimo*. *meritissimo*.

JUSTNESS. See **JUSTICE**.

JUT OUT, *prominere*.—*projici*. *projectum* esse (*e. g.* *of a town running out into the sea, in alpinus*).—*procurrere*, *excurrere* (*a qâ re—in qd*; *of peninsulas, &c.*, *running out into the sea*).

JUVENILE, *juvenilis*.—*puerilis* (*the best word, since juvenis = young man*).

JUVENILITY, *juventilitas* (*Varr. ap. Non.*). See **YOUTHFULNESS**.

JUXTA-POSITION, *Crci.*

K.

KALE. *Sea-k.*, **crambe maritima* (*Lin.*).

KALI, **salsola kali* (*Lin.*).

KANGAROO, **halmaturus* (*Illig.*).

KAW, *crociere*. *crocitare*.

KAWING, *crocius*, *ûs*.

KEEL, || To put a new keel to a ship, *navem novâ* *fundere* *carinâ* (*see O. Pont. 4, 3, 5*). *navis* *carinam* *denuo* *collocare* (*see Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 41*).

KEEN. See **EAGER**, **ACUTE**, **SHARP**, **CUTTING**.

KEENLY. See **EAGERLY**, **ACUTELY**, **SHARPLY**, **DEEPLY**.

KEENNESS. See **EAGERNESS**, **ACUTENESS**, **SHARPNESS**.

KEEP, || **INTRANS.** || *Not to spoil, durare* (*to last; of fruit, poma; opp. poma* *fugitum*, *do not k.*).—*vetustatem* *ferre* or *pati* (*of wine, &c.*).—*ævum* *pati* (*of fruits; Col.*): *not to k.*, *vetustatis* *impatiemem* *esse* (*of fruits, &c.*; *Col.*): *that does not k.*, *fugax* (*of fruits*); *fugiens* (*of wine*). To make *athg k. well*, *perennitatem* *ci* *rei* *afferre* (*Col.*). || To keep doing *athg*, *non* *desistere* *qd* *facere*, or *its* *quin* *faciam* *qd.*—|| To keep on, *tenere*.—*durare*.—*non* *remittere*. It kept on raining the whole night, *imber* *continens* *tenuit* *per* *tantum* *noctem*. || To keep up with, *cursum* *cs* *adæquare* (*L.*). || To keep close to, *non* *discedere* *a* (*e. g.*, *a* *cs* *latere*). || To keep out of *aby's* *sight*, *se* *occultare* *ci* or *a* *conspectu* *cs*. || **TRANS.** || To preserve, retain, *tenere* (*to hold and not let go; also to k. a military post, &c.*).—*retinere* (*to k. back, retain*).—*continere* (*to k. together; e. g.* *copias* [*in* *cas*]; *cas*; *persons* *in* *their* *allegiance*, *qos* *in* *officio*).—*servare*. *reservare* (*to preserve, not suffer to perish, not wear out*).—*asservare* (*to watch or guard carefully, a corpse at a place, &c.*).—*conservare* (*to preserve in its condition, leave uninjured*).—*condere*. *recondere* (*to heap or pile up* *fruits, &c.*).—*reponere*. *seponere* (*to lay by, lay aside for future use*). *Jn*. *condere* *et* *reponere*; *reponere* *et* *recondere*: *to keep* *athg* *for future use*, *servare* or *reponere* *in* *vetustatem* (*e. g.* *vinum*); *recondere* *in* *annos* (*e. g.* *corn, frumenta*): *to k. the town* *for* *Cæsar*, *urbem* *Cæsari* *servare* (*Cæs.*): *to k. athg* *in* *writing*, *literis* *custodire*: *to have* *athg* *kept*, *qd* *repositum* *et* *reconditum* *habere*: *to give* *athg* *to* *aby's* *keeping*: *see* **KEEPING**. || To protect, guard, *vid.* || To observe laws, &c., *vid.* || **IMPROPR.** || To k. oneself for other times, *aliis* *temporibus* *se* *reservare* (*C.*). || To k. *athg* *in* *mind* or *memory*, *qd* *memoriâ* *tenere*, *custodire*.—*cs* *rei* *memoriam* *conservare*, *retinere* (*to retain the recollection of* *athg*): *to k. athg* *secret*, *celare*, *supprimere* *qd* (*to k. athg* *to* *oneself*; *i. e.*, *not to tell it abroad*); *tenere* (*to k. to* *oneself*; *i. e.*, *not to say what one feels disposed to say*; *C. de Or. 2, 54, 3n.*); *continere* (*C. de Or. 1, 47*, *opp. proferre*, *enunciare*).—*tacite* *habere*. *secum* *habere*. *tacere*, *reticere*. *Integrum* *sibi* *reservare* (*to k. entirely to oneself, not to communicate to another*): *not to keep* *athg* *to* *oneself*, *qd* *haud* *occultum* *tenere*; *qd* *proferre*, *enunciare*, *effutire* (*to spread abroad, blab*): *to k. that to yourself* (*i. e.* *tell it no further*), *hæc* *tu* *tecum* *habeto*; *hoc* *tibi* *solum* *dictum* *puta*. *K. that to yourself*, *tibi* *habe* (*fm the form* *used* *in* *divorces*, *res* *tuas* *tibi* *habe*; *used* *when* *we* *surrender* *our* *right* *to* *another* *person*; *often* *ironically* or *contemptuously*; *e. g.* *quamobrem* *tibi* *habe* *sane* *istam* *laudationem*, *C. Ferr. 4, 67*; *so* *clamare* *cøperunt*, *sibi* *ut* *haberet* *hereditatem*). || In this form the dat. of the pronoun must not be omitted; *Z. ad C. Ferr. 4, 8, 18*). To k. (*any*) *accounts*, *tabulas* *conficere* (*of a tradesman*). I tell it

to you as a secret, therefore k. it as such, secreto hoc audis tecumque habeto. I cannot k. a thing to myself, plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfuso (Com. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25). To k. one's word, fidem servare, conservare, or prestare: not to k. one's word, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, frangere, violare: both parties kept their word or promise, utrisque fides constitit: to call upon aby to k. his word, *postulare, ut qs fidem datam exsolvat or servet. To k. bounds, canes alere ad venandum. To k. a mistress, countenance, a secret, silence, a resolution; see the subit. To k. one's bed, continere se in lectulo (C.); in lecto esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (†): to k. the house, domi manere, remanere; servare domum (Bentl. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10; at. domum); servare in aedibus (Plaut.); propter valetudinem domo non exire (fm illness). To k. aby in prison, qm in custodia retinere. A kept mistress, mulier, quae cum qo vivere consuevit. To k. a feast, celebrare (e. g., a birthday, &c.; of the persons who to attend the celebration); diem prosequi (cf. *Np. Att. 4, extr.*). || To keep back, (1) To keep secret, see above. (2) To hold back, see Hold. || To keep down, depressum tenere (prop.). —comprimere (improp.; e. g., aby's ambition, as ambitionem). —reprimere (to repress; e. g., iracundiam). || To keep from, To k. aby fm a thing, prohibere qm qā re (less commonly a qā re); arcere qm (a) qā re.—dehortari (to k. him fm it by exhortation).

|| All these are followed by nē, quominus, or infin., in the sense of 'to k. fm doing a thing': see § 343. —avocare, abducere qm a qā re (to call or bring him back fm an object he is pursuing). To k. the enemy fm laying waste the country, hostem prohibere populationibus. Even fear cannot k. you fm the commission of the foulest crimes, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis te potest avocare. To k. oneself fm doing a thing, tenere se a qā re faciendā or quin qd faciat; or continere se a re (faciendā), quin &c. See REFRAIN. || To keep in, To k. To RESTRAIN. To k. a horse in, equum sustinere or retinere. || To keep in repair, tueri (tectā, or sarta tecta aedium; vias). || To keep off, prohibere (to k. at a distance); defendere (to repel); qd a qo and qm a qā re (see *Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 34; Z. § 469*). —arcere qm re or a qā re (to check, hinder fm going further). —propulsare qd a qo or qm qā re or a qā re (to k. off with all one's power): to k. off the war fm the borders, defendere bellum (see *Herz. loc. cit.*): the toga k's off the cold, toga defendit frigus: to k. off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere ardores solis. || To keep out (= not allow to come in), qm additu arcere; qm introitu prohibere; ci introitu praecludere (g. ff.). qm janua prohibere; qm foribus arcere; qm excludere (not to allow to enter the door; excl. = 'to shut the door in his face'). —arcere (to k. off or out what would be unpleasant or injurious; e. g., to k. out the rain, pluvias aquas arcere; the sun, solem). || To keep up, sustinere or sustentare. To k. aby up, sustinere qm a lapsu (who was near falling). To k. up aby's spirits, cs animum excitare; qm erigere. || To keep a by back fm a thing, arcere qm re and a re; propulsare qm or qd a re (to drive back). —defendere, prohibere qm and qd (to k. off); avertere qm and qd a re (to turn away); retardare qm (e. g., a scribendo).

KEEP, s. arx.—locus munitissimus.

KEEPER, custos (g. t.; portae, pontis, hortorum). The keeper of the great s., *signi reipublicae (or signi regii) custos. K. of a prison; see JAILER. || Game-keeper, vid.

KEEPERSHIP, custodia.—cura.

KEEPING, conservatio (a preserving).—repositio (a laying by for a fixed use; fœni, ligni, Pallad. 1, 32). To give aby a thing in k., ci qd ad servandum dare.—deponere qd apud qm (to deposit with aby, as money, a will, &c.). to have given a person a thing in k., qd apud qm depositum habere: a giving in k., depositio: a thing given in k., depositum: one that gives a thing in k., depositor (Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37).

KEEPSAKE, *donum memoriae causā datum or acceptum.

KEG, dolium (L., Col.).

KEN, v. See To DECEIT.

KEN, s. See VIEW, SIGHT.

KENNEL, || Dog-kennel, stabulum canum (for several; e. g., for hounds).—tugurium canis (for one; e. g., for a chained dog, †). || Gutter, vid.

KENNEL, v. condere se cavit (Phaedr. iib. 2. Fab. 4).—stabulari (g. t.).

KERCHIEF. See HANDKERCHIEF, NECKKERCHIEF.

KERNEL, nucleus (of fruits, whether large or small, (509)

eatable or not).—os. lignum (the hard part of a fruit, as distinguished fm the flesh or soft part).—granum (little hard k. of corn, small grapes, &c.).—medulla (eatable part of the k., whether of fruits or corn).—semen (k. as seed).

KESTREL, tinnunculus (Col., Plin.). *falco tinnunculus (Linn.).

KETTLE, ahēnum (g. t.). Tea-k., *ahenum these. KETTLE-DRUM, *tympanum equestre (if belonging to the band of a cavalry regiment).—*tympanum æneum (as made of brass).

KETTLE-DRUMMER, prps tympanista, æ, m.

KEY, clavis. Little k., clavicula. To be under lock and k., sub clavi esse; or (according to the ancient custom) sub signo et claustris esse. || The key was to give a wife the k's as a sign of authority; hence, claves admittere, to take them away, was, she was separated fm her husband. False or skeleton k's, claves adulterinae (according to some, also clāv. Laconiae; see Dict. of Antiqu.). Latch-k's, claves Laconiae; to take out the k., clavem eximere abducere: to demand the k's of a town or fortress, claves portarum poscere (with L. 27, 24). || Entrance to a thing; Fig. a. K. of a country, janua (C. Mur., quum eam urbem sibi Mithridates Asiae janua nam fore putasset, quā effractā et revulsā tota pateret provincia). —claustra (bars; and fig. strongholds). To be the k. of Greece, Græciæ janua esse, or Græciæ claustra tenere (C. contr. Ruil. 32, 87, Corinthus ... posita in angustia atque in faucibus Græciæ, sic ut terrā claustra locorum teneret, &c.). —β. To a thing else, janua (e. g., frons, quæ est animi janua, Qu. C. Petit. Cons. 11). To supply the k. to a thing, rem explanare or explicare: to have found the k. to a thing, rem intelligere. || Wharf; see QUAY. || Power of the keys (Eccl.), clavium potestas (Aug.). The power of the k's was bestowed upon Peter as the representative of the Church, *claves regni cœlorum traditæ Petro, Ecclesiæ personam gestanti (aff. August.).

KEY-HOLE, clavi immittendæ foramen (Appul.). —*foramen clavis.

KEY-STONE, medium saxum (of an arch; Sen. Ep. 90, 32).

KIBES, pernio. perniunculus (fm frost; both Plin.; but, according to Georges, the meaning is doubtful). —ulcus, quod fit ex frigore hiberno (g. t.); also vitium frigoris.

KICK, INTRANS. calcitrare.—recalcitrare (to k. out backwards, like a horse, † H.). also calces remittere (Np.). || TRANS. calce ferire qm (Q., O.).—calce petere qm († H. Sat. 2, 1, 55). To run at aby, and k. and beat him (repeatedly), verberare qm, incursare pugnis calcibus (Plaut.). Kicked and beaten, concisus pugnis et calcibus (C.). To k. aby out of doors, qm ejicere foras aedibus; qm protrudere foras.

KICK, s. calcitratus (a kicking out; e. g., mulæ, Plin.).—calcis ictus (blow with the heel).

KID, s. hædus. dim. hædulus. Kid-leather, hædina pellicula (C.).—pellis caprina or capræ.

KID, v. parère. fetum edere (both g. tt.).

KIDNAP, *homines (pueros, &c.) furari.

KIDNAPPER, plagiarius (one who steals and sells free men).—venaliciarius. venalicius (g. tt. for dealer in slaves).

KIDNEY, ren; mty in pl. renes. Disease of the k's, renium morbus (†). renium dolor (pain in the k's). To have a disease of the k's, ex renibus labôrare; renium dolore vexari; renes cs morbo tentantur (†).

KIDNEY-BEAN, phaseolus or faseolus. *phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.).

KILDERKIN, dolium.

KILL, interficere. perimere (the most general expressions for putting to death, in whatever manner, and fm whatever motive, fame, veneno, suspensio, ferro, supplicio, dolo, like kreivē; but interficere as a usual, perimere as an old, forcible, poetical expression). —interficere (involves the accessory notion of privacy, as to remove out of the way, ἀπαρτεῖν). —necare (with injus-tice, or, at least, cruelty; to murder, φονεῖν). —occidere, jugulare, trucidare, obtruncare, percutere (denote a sanguinary death-blow; occidere, by cutting down, the body of the soldier in honorable open battle; jugulare, by cutting the throat or neck, or rather by a skilfully directed thrust into the collar-bone, the body of a bandit, aft. the pattern of the gladiator, like ἐφατά; obtruncare means to butcher, massacre, and cut to pieces, after the manner of the awkward murderer; trucidare, to slaughter as one would an ox, after the manner of the blood-thirsty miscreant; percutere, to execute, as a mere mechanical act, aft. the manner of the headman,

or other executioner of a sentence of condemnation, or, at least, of a death-warrant. Dōd.,—conficere (to make an end of; only of those who offer resistance).—enſcare (a strengthened negare).—tollere. e medio tollere (to make away with him).—vitam adimere ci. qm vitā o luce privare (to take away his life). I know by whose contrivance but not by whose hands he was killed, cujus consilio occisus sit invenio; cujus manu percussus sit, non invenio (C.): to wish to k. aby, cs vitā insidiari; vitam os ferro atque insidiis appetere; ci interitum parare; qm or cs occidendi consilium inire: to conspire together to k. aby, de qo interficendo conjurare: to k. oneself; see To commit suicide. || IMPROPR. To k. the time, horas or tempus perdere. || PROV. To shoot at the pigeon and k. the crow, ferire, quem nolueris: to k. two birds with one stone, de eadem fideliā duos parietes dealbare (= to do two things at once; Curio ap. C. Fam. 7, 29, fin.); unā mercede duas res asequi; uno saltu duos apros capere (= to get two advantages by one stroke; C. Rous. Am. 29, 80; Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40).

KILLER, interfector (e.g. tyrann).—occisor (only Plaut.).—percussor cs (he who strikes the death-blow).

KILN, fornax. Lime-k., fornax calcaria: brick-k., *fornax lateraria.

KIMBO. To set one's arms a-k., alas subniti (Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6): with one's arms a-k., anasuti (as a jocular description; Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7); aliis sub-nisus (ib. 6).

KIN, s. See RELATIONSHIP; RELATION.

KIND, a. || Class, including several individuals who agree in certain frequently accidental properties, genus (a k. genus).—species (a single class of a k.): in logic, species. pars (opp. genus; see C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42): of the same k., ejusdem generis; congener: to arrange each after its k., singula generatim disponere: to degenerate from its k., degenerare: Theocritus is wonderful in his k., admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus: of this k., ejusmodi; hujusmodi: of such a k., talis: of that k., illius modi: of all k.'s, omnis generis.

KIND, adj. benignus (in disposition and deed).—beneficus (beneficent, mild).—liberalis (liberal).—comis (complaisant, polite, courteous).—humanus (philanthropic, affable, engaging).—clemens. lenis (merciful, mild; see GRACIOUS).—propitius (that wishes well, of the gods, and, though seldom, of superiors toward inferiors). A k. face, vultu hilari, familiaris: a k. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: to be k. to every body, erga omnes se affabilem prestare; unumquemque comiter appellare (in addressing him). That is very k. of you, facis amice! Will you be so k. as ſc.? see 'have the GOODNESS to' ſc.

KINDLE, prop. accendere. Inflammaré (to set on fire; both words as well for the purpose of lighting, as for consuming).—Incendere. inflammaré et incendere. succendere (to k., set on fire, for the purpose of consuming; succendere, to k. below).—ci rei ignem inſicere, inferre (to set fire to althg).—ci rei ignem subſicere, subdere (to set fire under).—Incendium excitare in qd (all for the purpose of destroying althg by fire). To k. a fire, ignem accendere (Virg. Œn. 5, 4); ignem facere (to make a fire, as Cæs. B. C. 3, 30, ignes fieri prohibuit, he allowed no fires to be made). See To LIGHT; and for the IMPROPR. sense, To INFLAME.

KINDLY, benignè. liberaliter. JN. benignè ac libenter. comiter. clementer. leniter. indulgenter (with indulgence; i. g. habere qm). [SYN. in KIND, adj.]—humane or humaniter.—officiose. blande. To greet any one k., benignè qm salutare: to address k., comiter, blande appellare: to answer k., ci respondere liberaliter: to invite k., benignè qm invitare: to invite any one k. to stay (when about to go away), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby k., vultu hilari or familiari qm excipere; as one's guest, qm comi hospitio accipere.

KINDNESS, benignitas animi. benignitas (kind disposition, which also manifests itself by actions).—humanitas (philanthropic, well-wishing feeling, which shows itself in behaviour towards others).—comitas (complaisance, courteousness, friendliness).—clementia. lenitas (gentle, merciful disposition; see GRACE).—indulgentia (sparing and indulgent behaviour).—beneficentia (goodness, beneficence, mildness).—liberalitas (k. shown in acts of liberality). To show a k. to aby, ci benignè facere: to show much k. to aby, plurimum benignitatis in qm conferre: to have enjoyed much k. fm aby, magnā cs liberalitate usum esse: to treat aby with k., benignè or comiter qm tractare; leni ingenio esse in

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qm: in k., bonā cum gratiā (as Ter. Phorm. 4, 8, 17); cum gratiā (as Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 11); or per bonam gratiam (as Plaut. Mii. 4, 8, 33): to admonish aby in k., amice admonere qm: to do a k. to aby, ci benigne facere. Will you have the k.? see GOODNESS.

KINDRED. See RELATIONS.

KINE, vaccæ. boves. See Cow.

KING, rex (also, as in English, may be used for any kind of president or representative of a k.; thus, in Latin, rex mensæ, the president of a feast; rex sacrorum or sacrificus or sacrificulus, the sacrificing priest, who superintended the sacrifices previously made by the king: ~~rex~~ but regulus never occurs in this sense).—regulus (a petty k., prince). The k. of k.'s, rex regum (the Greeks termed the Persian k.); the Romans, the Parthian k.): the k. and his consort, reges: to be a k., regem esse; regnum obtinere; regiam potestatem habere: to be k. more in title than in power, nomine magis quam imperio regem esse: to make oneself a k., regnum occupare; regis nomen assumere; regium ornatum nomenque sumere (of one who before was governor, ſc.; see Np. Eum. 13, 3): to make aby k., ci regnum, or regnum ac diadema deferre (the latter, H. Od. 2, 2, 22); summam rerum ad qm deferre. If = to elect aby k., see To ELECT: a person becomes k., qs rex fit; qs regnum adipiscitur; regnum (or imperium) ad qm transit; summa rerum ci defertur: to be k. or to act the k., ducatus et imperia ludere (Suet. Ner. 35). I shall be as happy as a k. if ſc., rex ero, si ſc.— || King's evidence, see EVIDENCE.

KINGDOM, regnum.

KINGFISHER, alcōdo (poet. alcyon); *alcodo ispida, L.

KINGLY. See ROYAL.

KING'S BENCH, *regis tribunal.

KING'S EVIL, *scrofula (scrofulæ, Veget.).

KINGSHIP, dignitas regia.

KINSFOLK. See RELATIONS.

KINSMAN, || Related by blood or marriage, propinquus. cum qo propinquitate conjunctus (g. t.).—necessarius (joined by ties of family or office, sis = prop., of a distant degree of relationship).—agnatus (by the father's side).—cognatus. cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side).—consanguineus. consanguinitate propinquus (equally of full brothers and sisters). A near k., artā propinquitatem or propinquā cognatione conjunctus. cum qo conjunctus.—affinis, affinitate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus = connected by marriage. See RELATION.

KINSWOMAN. See KINSMAN (using the feminine).

KIRTLE, amiculum agreste.

KISS, v. osculari, suaviari, basiare qm [SYN. in Kiss, s.]. To k. a person on his arrival, osculis qm excipere: to k. aby repeatedly and heartily, qm exosculari (to k. aby away). Qm dissuaviari (to k. aby's mouth, hand, cheeks, ſc., as it were, to k. to pieces). To give aby one's hand to k., osculandam dextram ci porrigere; dextram osculis aversam porrigere (ast. Plin. 11, 45, 103): to k. aby's hand, manum cs ad os referre; dextram cs ad osculum referre; dextram aversam osculis appetere: to k. a person's hand repeatedly, manum cs exosculari; dextram cs osculis fatigare: to introduce aby to k. the king's hand, admovere qm dextræ regis: to have an audience to k. the king's hand, admitti ad dextram regis (ast. Curt. 6, 5, 4): to k. the ground, terram contingere osculo: to k. one another, osculari inter se (poet. oscula jungere and labella cum labellis comparare): k. Attica for me, Atticæ meis verbis suavius des.

KISS, s. osculum (g. t., on the mouth, the cheek, or the hand).—suavius (a tender k. on the mouth or cheek).—basium (a smacking k.). To give aby a k., osculum or suavius or basium ci dare; osculum ci fere or offerre; basium or suavius ci imprimere (Mart. 10, 42, 5; Appul. Met. 2, p. 119, 6); osculum ci applicare (O. Fast. 4, 851); osculum ci ingerere (unperceived, and agst the will of aby, Suet. Gramm. 23): to give one k. after another, suavia super suavia ci dare; spississima basia ci impingere: to take a k., osculum sumere or capere: to steal a k. from aby, osculum ci rapere; suavius ci surripere: to blow k's to aby, a facie manus jactare (Juv. 3, 106).

KIT, || Large bottle. See BOTTLE. || Small fiddle, *parva violina.

KITCHEN, culina. K. boy, culinarius or puer culinarius: k.-utensils, instrumentum coquinarium (Ulp. Dig. 53, 2, 19, § 12); vasa coquinaria, vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti solemus or assoluimus. vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent (seeets used in cooking): k.-cupboard, armamenta

rium culinæ: *k. garden*, hortus olitorius: *k. maid*,
*culinaria (sc. ancilla): *k. dresser*, *mensa culinaria.

KITE (bird), milvus; fem. milva.

KITTEN, s. catulus felis.

KITTEN, v. parēre. fetum edere (g. tt.).

KITTIWAKE, *larus rissa (Linn.).

KNACK, || *To y*, vid. || *Dexterity*; art of doing
athg. See DEXTERITY. *To have a k. at doing athg.*
(multum) valēre in q̄re re (e. g., at painting, in arte pin-
gendi); cs rei ap̄p̄re gnarum esse; cs rei esse arti-
ficem.

KNAPSACK, sarcīna, mly pl. sarcīnæ.—sarcinulæ.
To pack up one's k., sarcinas or sarcinulas colligere:
he produced a book out of his k., ex sarcinulis suis
librum protulit.

KNAPWEED, *centaurēa (Linn.).

KNAVE, homo fraudulentus or dolosus or nequam.
homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus. circum-
scriptor. *A clever k.*, homo ingeniosissime nequam.
homo ad fraudem acutus: *a thorough k.*, *a k. in grain*,
veterator. homo totus ex fraude factus: *to be a*
thorough k., totum ex fraude et fallacia constare.

KNÄVERY. See KNAVISHNESS.

KNAVISH, ad fallendum paratus (C.) or instructus
(L.). fraudulentus. dolosus (all of persons or things).
See DECEITFUL.

KNAVISHLY, dolose. fallaciter.—impröbe.—frau-
dulenter (Col.).

KNAVISHNESS, fraudatio (opp. fides).—fallendi
studium.—fraudentia (Plaut.).—fraudentia calli-
ditas (Gell.).—fallacæ or fraudes atque fallaciæ
considered as an aggregate of knavish tricks.—malitia
(= versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, C. N. D. 3, 80,
75).

KNEAD, depserē. condepserē.—subigere (g. t. for
orking up athg).

KNEADING-TROUGH, magis (Marcell. Empir. 1;
aut. Pandect. 12, 6, 36).

KNEE, genu (prop.).—genuculum (improp., any k.
like bending; e. g. joint or knot in reeds, &c.). *To*
bend the k., genua flectere (g. t.); genua (flexa) submittere
(as a mark of reverence); *before aby*, ci: *to fall on*
one's k's, in genua procumbere, also procumbere only
(whether unintentionally or not): *to sink down on one's*
k's, in genua subsidere (Curt.): *to fall or throw oneself*
at aby's k's, ci procumbere. ad genua cs procumbere.
ad genua ci or genuus cs accidere or se adolvere (L.
—C. uses pedes rather than genua; e. g. ci ad pedes
or ad cs pedes procumbere, accidere, se proicere, &c.);
prosternere se et supplicari ci (all as suppliant).—genua
ci ponere et eum venerari. humi procumbentem vene-
rari qm: *also venerari qm only (to show him reverence):*
to sit at aby's k's, supplicem esse ci; ad pedes jacere
ci (C. Pers. 2, 5, 49): *to embrace aby's k's*, cs genua
amplecti or prehensare. *To kneel upon one's k.*, genu
niti. || *Knee of timber*, genuculus. versura (Vitr.).
—*genu ligneum.

KNEE-JOINT, genu commissura. *His k.-j. is stiff*,
rigit genuum junctura (O.).

KNEEL, genibus niti (when one is kneeling down).—
genibus nixum esse (when one has already knelt down).

—genua flectere (to bend the knees). *Kneeling*, genibus
nixus (L.): *kneeling before aby*, ad genua cs procum-
bens: *to k. before aby*, ad genua (pedes) cs or ci ad
genua (pedes) accidere, procumbere, se proicere; ge-
nibus cs se adolvere (as a suppliant); humi procum-
bentem venerari qm, or venerari qm only (as a mode of
worshipping or reverencing).

KNEE-FAN, patella.—Poet. orbis genuum (O.
Met. 8, 808).

KNEE-TRIBUTE, *genuum flexura.

KNELL, *campānam funebrem sonitus.

KNICK-KNACKS. See TRIFLES, TOYS.

KNIFE, cultellus (g. t.).—scalprum (a shoe-
maker's k.).

KNIGHT, s. eques.

KNIGHT, v. *qm in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIGHTHOOD, dignitas equestris.—ordo equester.
equites (as body). *To confer the honour of k. on aby*;
see *TO KNIGHT*. An order of k.; see ORDER, s.

KNIT, || *PROPR.*, *acubus texere. || *To join*
closely, unire, vid. || *To contract*. *To k. the*
brows, frontem contrahere, adducere, or attrahere; su-
percilia contrahere (opp. deducere, Q.; but C. has
superciliorum contractio).

KNITTER, *qui (quæ) acubus textit.

KNITTING, Crcl. v. *acubus texere [K. gives
*opus reticularium]. *A k. needle*, *acus textoria:
a k. basket, *calathus operi textorio (or *reticulario, K.)
servando. || *Art of uniting*; see JOINING. || Con-
(511)

traction. K. of the brows, supercilliorum contractio
(opp. sup. remissio, C.).

KNOB, tuber (any projecting part, espily on the
body; in modern writers also k's or lumps on plants).—
moles (g. t.; a mishapen mass).

KNOCK, v. || *Hit*, strike, pulsare qd (fores, os-
tium). *To k. athg with athg*, pulsare qd q̄re re; (if with
violence), percutere qd q̄re re: *to k. one's head violently*
agst a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo; *agst*
the door, capite illidi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily),
caput illidere or impingere ci rei: *to k. to pieces*, per-
fringere qd. See BEAT, STRIKE. || *To knock at*,
digito impellere qd (to k. at with the finger; e. g. jan-
uam); pulsare qd (to k. violently agst athg; e. g.
fores, ostium: the form pulsare occurs with januam,
Plaut.; ostium, fores, Ter.). *Some one k's at the*
door, pulsantur fores. *To k. violently agst the win-*
dows, quater fenestras (H. Od. 1, 25, 1). || *To*
knock in, (pulsando) effringere, perfringere (as doors,
windows). *To k. in the teeth*, illidere dentes labellis
(Lucr. 4, 1073); dentes elidere (to k. them out). || *To*
knock off (the top of athg), decutere. || *To knock out*,
excutere (with shaking or violence); elidere (implying
injury). *To k. out one's eyes*, oculum ci excutere, eli-
dere: *one's teeth*, *elidere ci dentes (ast. Lucr. 4, 1073,
where illidere dentes labellis, i. e., to strike in the teeth).
—malas ci indentare. dentilegum qm facere (both
Com.). *To k. in the bottom of a cask*, quod fundum
excutere.

KNOCK, s. pulsus (with gen. either of the thing with
which one knocks, or agst which one knocks: a k. at the door,
pulsus ostii; also pulsatio ostii, as act); —percussio (a
violent striking, as action: k. on the head, percussio
capitis).—lucus (blow, thrust, &c., which injures or wounds
the object). See BLOW, s.

KNOCKER (at a door), prps malleus.

KNOLL, v. *campānam funebrem pulsare.

KNOLL, s. tumulus.

KNOLLING, *pulsatio campāne funebria.

KNOT, v. nodum facere or necere.

KNOT, s. 1) g. t., any round, espily hard,
rising on a body. a) On animals, nodus (g. t.).
—articulus (in a joint).—tuber (a hardened swelling).
b) In wood, on boughs, nodus. c) On a stalk, nodus.
articulus. genuculum: having k's, geniculatus. 2) A
k. that is tied, nodus (also as a star, and fig. = hin-
drance, difficulty).—difficultas (fig., difficulty): *to make*
or tie a k., nodum facere, necere: *to draw a k. tight*,
nodum astringere: *to loosen*, undo a k., nodum sol-
vere, expedire (prop. and fig.).

KNOT-GRASS, *polygonum aviculare (Linn.).

KNOTTY, nodosus. *A k. stick*, baculum cum nodo
(L. says baculum sine nodo).

KNOW, scire (to possess full and accurate knowledge
of athg).—novisse (to have become acquainted with,
to be acquainted with; hence also to k. pers on's)—cs rei
scientiam habere. qd cognitum habere (to have full
scientific knowledge of athg).—non nescire. non igno-
rare (not to be ignorant, that).—cs rei non ignarum esse
(not to be ignorant of athg).—didicisse (to have learnt).
—me non fugit or præterit qd (athg does not escape me).
—tenere. intelligere (to be aware; to understand).
—nescere (to make oneself acquainted with; e. g., thy-
self, nosce te or animum tuum, C.).—cognoscere (to be-
come acquainted with, by the senses or by information).
I don't k., nescio. ignoro. me fugit, me præterit: not
knowing that the dictator was arrived, ignari venisse
dictatorem: *I don't k. wch way to turn*, nescio, quo
me convertam: *I don't k. what to write*, non habeo,
quid scribam (non habeo, quod scribam = I have
nothing to say; Krüger). *I don't k. whether or that*
(= I am inclined to think; as a modestly expressed
affirmation), haud scio, an; nescio an. || *If 'not'*,
or any other negative, is expressed in English, omit
it in Latin; if there is no 'not' or other negative in
English, insert it in Latin. *I don't k. whether this*
is not the shorter way of the two, haud scio an hæc
brevior via sit: *I don't k. that you can*, haud scio an
non possis. [It is not quite certain whether quisquam,
ullus, &c. are ever here used for nullus, &c.. Z. § 721;
Kr. 520: but no student should ever use them, as their
use is at all events rare and exceptional.] *They hardly*
knew, whether these should be allowed to enter or not, de
his dubitatum est, admitterentur in urbem necne: *do*
you k. t. don't you k. t. scin't scisn't nostin't I well k.,
bene or probe scio: *I k. well that*, non dubito, quin
&c. (Np. here regularly uses acc. and infin.; see Praef.
1, 1.). *I k. (in an answer)*, scio, teneo. *As far as I*
k., quod scio. quantum scio. quod sciam. *To k. for*
certain, certo or certe scire (certo denoting subjective

certainly, the certainty of conviction; certe, objective certainty, the certainty of the event itself; pro certo scire; certum habere; exploratum or cognitum habere; certum est mihi qd or de qd re; exploratum or notum exploratumque est qd or de qd re; cognitum comperitque mihi est qd: *to k. in good authority, certis auctoribus comperisse*: not to k. for certain, certum nescire. *I don't k. what to decide, incertum sum, quid faciam*; in incerto habere, quidnam consilii capiam: *he said (in a court of justice) that he did not k., negavit se comperisse*: k. that, scias; sic habeto; habeto tantum: *you must k., scire licet (with acc. and infin.)*: *this is all I k., non amplius memini (it is all I recollect)*: non amplius scio: *to k. about athg, ca rei or de qd re* conscium esse; de qd re scire: *to k. about aby, de qd re* scire or audivisse: *to k. fm aby, ex or de qd re* scire; qd comperisse, also ex qd; per qm (*if an agent of one's own*): *ex qd audivisse*: *nobody shall k. it fm me, ex me* nemo sciet: *he does not let me k. athg about him, nihil de eo auditur*; literas non scribit: *let me k., fac me certiorum*; fac ut sciam: *I wished you to k. this, id te scire volui*: *let me k. your opinion, fac intelligam*, tu quid de hac re sentias: *let all the parties concerned k. it, omnes sciant, quorum interest*. *I wish to k., volo or cupio scire*: *he pretends to k. all about it, "simulat se omnia scire"*. *To know how = to be able, &c., scire*: *to k. how to use athg, qd tractare et uti scire*. *He does not k. how to be angry, irasci nescit*: *to k. no measure and no limits, nihil pensi neque moderati habere* (S. Cat. 12, 2). *To recognize, cognoscere*: *that no one might k. me, ne quia me cognosceret*: *to k. aby or athg by athg, cognoscere qd re (e. g., by manifest signs, non dubiis signis)*: *agnoscere ex re (e. g., aby by his works, qm ex operibus suis)*: *noscat qd re (e. g., a person by his voice, by his face, qm voce, facie)*. *To be acquainted with, novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere (g. th.)*: nov. qm, both to be acquainted with a person, and to see through him, to understand him; e. g. novi ego nostros, C.)—ca rei notitiam habere or tenere (k. is better, prps, not to use cognitionem habere, as it occurs only in insitias eorum (deorum) vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, C. N. D. 1, 17, 44)—didicisse (to k. athg fm information received; opp. ignorare). *Sis vidisse, tenere*.—intelligere qm or qd (with ref. to a thing = to understand its peculiar nature; with ref. to a person = to understand his character; to be able to appreciate his motives, &c.; opp. ignorare). *To k. athg thoroughly, cognitum or perspectum habere*: penitus nosse qd; cognitum comprehensumque habere qd. *To k. each other, se inter se noscere*: *to k. aby intimately, qm familiariter nosse*: *to k. aby thoroughly, qm bene, optime, pulchre, probe nosse (g. th.)*: qm propius nosse, not Lat.; qm penitus innoxisse; pernosse qm, qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (Pers. 3, 30)—nosse tamquam unguis digitosque suos (Juv. 8, 232); *to have a thorough knowledge of his character, &c.*—pulchre callere cs sensum (*to be well acquainted with his sentiments, feelings, &c.*)—qui vir et quantus sit, altissime innoxisse (*to be thoroughly acquainted with his high-minded character, &c.*): *to k. aby thoroughly, qm penitus cognoscere*; qm cognoscere et intelligere (cf. Fell. 2, 114, 5): *to k. aby by sight, qm de facie nosse*: not to k. aby, qm non nosse; qd mihi est ignotus: ignorare qm (seid. in this sense; as Np. Arist. 1, 4); *my = not to understand aby's character, worth, &c.*. *Worth knowing, cognitione dignus, dignus, qui cognoscatur*.

KNOWING, adj. See CLEVER, INTELLIGENT.

KNOWINGLY, adv. See INTENTIONALLY.

KNOWLEDGE, cognitio (the act of the mind by wch k. is acquired)—scientia (a thorough k., the result of mental activity)—notitia (the state of being acquainted with, whether the k. has been actively acquired or passively received). We also find scientia rerum; also cognitiones (but never scientiae) rerum.—Jx. cognitio et scientia.—perceptio (apprehension of athg).—Jx. cognitio et perceptio: k. of athg, scientia or cognitio or prudentia ca rei.—notitia ca rei.—intelligentia ca rei.—Jx. cognitio et intelligentia. *notio ca rei (the notion one has of athg; e. g. notitia or notio Dei)*—prudentia ca rei (the clear insight into a thing)—expleta rerum comprehensio (certain k.)—memoria praeiteriorum (k. of past events or things). *To have a k. of athg, notitiam ca rei habere or tenere*; ca rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd: *the objects of our k., ea res, quae sciuntur*: *our k. is never absolutely certain, certo scribi nihil potest: without my k., me incio: without my k. and agni my will, me incio et invito: with a full k. of what he was about, sciens ac prudens: athg comes to aby's*

k., notum fit ei qd; qs certior fit ca rei or dere: *the limited nature of human k., angustii hominum sensus: to attain to better k., "meliora or veriora cognoscere, perspicere: to bring athg to aby's k., qd in notitiam ca rei perferre (in a formal or official style of writing: see Plin. Ep. 10, 27 and 32)*—qm certiorum facere ca rei (*to inform, apprise*)—doctre qm qd or de qd re (*to teach, to show*): *theoretical k. of athg, ratio ca rei (e. g., of politics, ratio civilis; of rhetoric, ratio dicendi)*: *"general k." is expressed in Latin by cognitio, scientia, with and without rerum; cognitiones (k. but never scientiae) rerum; cognitio et scientia: general k. of athg, scientia or cognitio or prudentia ca rei: practical general k., usus ca rei: scientia or literary k., doctrina, eruditio (learning: see LEARNING)*: disciplina (*acquired by instruction*)—studia, orum (*the studies wch one pursues*)—literae, artes (*the sciences, fine arts wch one occupies himself*); also *literarum scientia (g. t.)*: *deeper scientific or literary k., interiores et recondita litterae; artes reconditae*: *to possess a k. of athg, notitiam ca rei habere or tenere*—ca rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd (*to have an accurate k. of athg; e. g. multas linguas intelligere*)—scire qd (*to know*)—*instructum esse qd re and a qd re; doctum or eruditum esse qd re; ca rei non igitur esse* (*to be instructed in athg*)—*peritum esse ca rei (to be experienced in athg): to be superior to aby in one's k. of athg, melius scire de re (e. g. de legibus in-stituendis)*: *to have exact k. in athg, qd penitus nosse (k. but not habitare in qd re): to have no k. of or in athg, qd nescire; qd ignorare; ca rei ignorare esse: to have only a superficial k. of or in athg, primoribus labris or leviter attigisse qd; primis labris gustasse qd: to have not even a superficial k. of athg, qd re ne imbutum quidem esse: to have not an accurate, but only a superficial k. of athg, qd re se non perfudisse, sed inficisse (Sen. Ep. 110, 8)*.

KNOWN, notus, cognitus (brought into experience, diavvatos)—apertus, manifestus, ante pedes positus (*that lies clearly before the eyes, as opposed to what is hidden, concealed, ὁφθαλμοῦ, ἐμπροσθεν*)—compertus, spectatus, perspectus (*that one has experienced or k., γνωστός or ὑπομνητός*)—contestatus (*believed, warranted, virtus, C. Flacc. 11, 25*)—nobilis (k. in the world, k. among men by fame, service, knowledge): *cmly k., omnibus notus; vulgatus; pervulgatus; also with the addition in vulgus or apud omnes (cmly spread abroad, ἐμπόρως)*—*notus et apud omnes pervulgatus, tritus (worn out, as it were): to make k.; i. e. a) to bring into knowledge, palam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre*—aperire, patefacere (*to spread abroad the knowledge of a thing*)—aperire et in lucem proferre, denunciare (*to declare, announce, esp. war to the people on whom it is to be brought*)—prodere, memoria proderet (*to make k. to posterity*). b) *To proclaim, declare publicly: see TO PROCLAIM, TO PUBLISH*. c) *To make or render famous, nobilitare (persons, places, &c.)*—in lucem famamque provehere, e tenebris et silentio proferre (*of a thing, deed &c. wch makes aby k.; Plin. Ep. 9, 14, both*): *to make oneself k., i. e. acquire a name or reputation, famam colligere; gloriam acquirere: to make athg k. to aby, proponere ei qd (e. g. ca voluntatem)*—perferre qd in cs notitiam (*to bring to aby's knowledge: Plin. Ep. 10, 15*)—certiorum facere qm de re or cs rei; also by writing, per literas (*to inform one of athg*): by writing, per literas deferre ad ei qd or ad qm; qd per scribere: *to become k.; i. e. a) to come to be k., palam fieri (to become openly k.)*—percrebrescere (*to become k. every where*). b) *To be spread abroad by report, exire in turbam or in vulgus, &c.*: *to be k., notum, cognitum (&c., the adjectives) esse: to be cmly k., in clarissima luce versari (of persons): he is cmly k. to be an honest man, inter omnes cum virum proptum esse constat: it is cmly k., omnes sciunt, nemo ignorat, inter omnes constat*. *Triet, generally allowed, &c., cognitum, probatum, spectatum (tried, approved)*—confessus (*placed out of doubt, k.*)—a man of k. integrity, homo spectatus or probatus, homo virtute cognit. vir spectatus integritatis. *Well known, omnibus notus (of persons and things)*: *notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (of things)*; omnibus et Ippis notus et tonsorius (facile, H. Sat. 1, 7, 3, Heind.); omnibus passeribus notus (Prov. C. Fin. 2, 23, in.)

KNUCKLE, s. articulus (g. t. for the smaller joints).

KNUCKLE, v. See TO SUBMIT.

L.

LA, *interj.* (expressing astonishment) *proh Jupiter!*
pro Deum atque hominum fidem!

LABARUM, labrum (*the standard of the later, esp. Christian, emperors; Prudent.*)

LABEL, s. nota; titulus (*with a title*); inscriptio (*an inscription*).—~~LAB~~ pittacium, a l. on amphoræ, only in Petron. (tessera is a tally; tabella, a small tablet).

LABEL, v. *notam apponere, or titulum inscribere, rei; *rem notā designare:—*quorum titulus per colla pendit (labelled), Propert.*

LABIAL, *littera laborum.

LABORATORY, *concameratio or locus concameratus, ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur (*a chemist's l.*); *officina medicamentorum (*an apothecary's l.*).

LABORIOUS, || *Using labour*, laboriosus (C. Np.).—|| *Requiring labour*, laboriosus, operosus, laboris plenus (*full of labour*).—*magni, or multi, operis (that calls for much labour): very l., immensi laboris, operis: a l. work, opus operosum; opus et labor (concrete); labor operosus (abstract; exertion with labour).*

LABORIOUSLY, laboriose; operose; magno opere, or labore.

LABORIOUSNESS. *Crcel. with the adjective.*

LABOUR, || *Work, toil, opera, opus (the former expresses free-will and resolution, and is only used of the activity of free persons, whereas opus does not include the will, and is almost always used of animals, slaves, or soldiers).*—*labor (pains or trouble arising from exertion at the full strain of one's powers; hence, L. 21, 27, operis labore fessus; hence also opera et labor are frequently connected).*—*occupatio (that which takes our attention).*—*pensum (a task, daily work, esp. that of slaves spinning wool): a day, and a half, l., sesquialtera: literary l's, studia: sedentary l., opera sedentaria: to undertake a l., laborem suscipere, sibi sumere, capere, excipere (to take upon oneself), subire or obire (to engage in): to bestow l. upon atq., operam or laborem in or ad qd impendere, in rem insumere or consumere; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ei rei tribuere: to bestow much l. upon atq., multum operæ laborique in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to undergo or endure l., laborem ferre, sustinere, sustentare: to approach a l., ad opus aggredi (~~LAB~~ not se operi accingere): to keep any one to l., intendere cs laborem; qm in laboribus exercere: to relieve or lighten one's l., levare ei laborem: to impose a l. upon any one, laborem ei imponere, delegare, injungere: to call fm l., ab opere qm revocare (*in Cæs. the soldiers*): to cease fm l., laborem supersedere: to be in full l., operi instare: to take or hire men to l., conducere operas (*labourers*) or artifices (*artizans*): to furnish men with l., homines in operas mittere: l. did not fail them for eight months, menses octo continuos opus iis non defuit: burdened with l., laboriosus; negotiosus: free fm l., otiosus: that costs much l., laboriosus: to be engaged in daily l., opere diurno intentum esse: l. accomplished is sweet, acti labores iucundi: not to spare one's l. in order to, &c., omni ope atque opē or omni virium contentione niti (or eniti), ut, &c.; contendere et laborare, ut, &c.; eniti et contendere, ut, &c.; eniti et efficere, ut, &c.; to spend l. in vain, operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; operam or laborem frustra sumere: it is worth the l., operæ pretium est: it is not worth the l., non tanti est: to enter into another man's l's, quæ alii intrinsece exedere (*ast. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4*).—|| *Toil, or force of nature in childbirth*, laboriosus nixus; *ast. Gell. 12, 1, peruncuti aut quam diuturnum puerperium et quam laboriosi nixus fuissent.**

LABOUR, v. || *INTRA. To work, toil, laborare: to l. at atq., elaborare in re (esp. in order to effect).*—*operam dare ei rei (to bestow pains upon).*—*incumbere in or ad qd (to lay oneself out upon atq.): to l. zealously at atq., animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to l. too much, above one's strength, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: to l. (be busy) day and night, labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere: (of literary l.) studere literis; operari studiis literarum (*Val. Max. 8, 7, estr. 4*) or studiis liberalibus (*T. Ann. 3, 43, 1*): to l. at a (*literary*) work, opus in manibus habere; opus in manibus est: to l. for the common good, incumbere ad salutem reipublicæ; ope-*

ram reipublicæ tribuere: to l. for the destruction of any one, perniciem ei moliri or machinari (~~LAB~~ Impera hoc tibi curæ is without good authority).—|| *Ta. To bestow labour on, elaborare; laborare (C. H.); laborem in rem insumere, or ad rem impendere; laborem in re consumere; perpolire (to finish with care).*

LABOURER, qui opus facit (g. t.); operarius; opera rare, especially pl. operæ (*handicraftsman, with ref. to the mechanical nature of the work*); if for hire, mercenarius (*with ref. to the terms, or motive*; pl. operæ conductæ or mercenariæ).—~~LAB~~ Cicero mly uses operæ in a bad or contemptuous sense.—*An active or expert l., operarius navius (opp. operarius ignavius et cessator): an agricultural l., cultor agri.*

LABOURSOME, see LABORIOUS.

LABURNUM, laburnum, *Plin.* (cytissus laburnum, *Linn.*)

LABYRINTH, labyrinth (*prop.*); difficultates summae, res inexplicabiles, turbæ (*fig.*): to get into a l., in summas difficultates incurrere or delabi: not to be able to find one's way out of a l., e turbis se expedire, se evolvere, non posse.

LACE, s. || *Texture of very fine linen thread*, *texta reticulata, orum, pl.: to make l. (with bobbins), *opus reticulatum et denticulatum (pistillis) texere: a l. manufactory, *officina textorum reticulatum.—|| *A string, lineæ; linum.*—|| *A plaited string for fastening clothes*, *funiculus; or we may say ligula, wch Mart. has for 'the latchet of a shoe'.—|| *A stripe worn for ornament*, limbus.

LACE, v. || *To fasten with a lace or string*, astringere; constringere.—|| *To adorn with lace*, prætexere.—~~LAB~~ segmentatus prob. means, set or bordered with thin plates of, &c.—|| *To beat soundly*, qm cedere virgis acerrime.

LACEMAN, *textorum reticulatum opifex (*maker of lace*).—*Qui opus reticulatum vendit (seller of lace).*

LACERATE, lacere. See also To TEAR.

LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHE, see NEGLIGENT.

LACK, v. See WANT.

LACK-A-DAY, cheu; heu; hem.

LACK-BRAIN, bardus; stolidus. (*stolo, Auson.*)

LACKEY, pedisequs (a pedibus, with or without servus, *post-Aug.*—~~LAB~~ The reading a pedibus, C. Att. 8, 5, is not considered genuine).

LACKEY, v. famulari ei.

LACK-LINEN, paucosus; pannis obstitus.

LACK-LUSTRE, obscurus (*dark*); decolor (*tarnished, discoloured*); hebes, hebetior, iners (*of the eye*).

LACONIC, breviloquens (*of persons*); brevis (*of sentences*).—~~LAB~~ Symmachus says, laconia brevitas.

LACONICALLY, paucis (*sc. verbis*); brevi; breviter.

LACONISM, breviloquentia (C.); *prps* *astricta brevitas Laconum.

LACQUER, s. lacca (s. t.).

LACQUER, v. *lacca obducere qd; *laccam inducere ei rei.

LACRYMAL, *unde lacrymæ prorumpunt: l. fount, fons lacrymarum: l. gland, glandula lacrymalis or innominata (*Kraus. Med. Worterb.*).

LACTEAL, lacteus (lacteolus, *Catull. Auson.*).

LAD, puer; adolescens: a little l., puerulus; puslo.

LADDER, scalæ, pl. (~~LAB~~ The sing., in this sense, is unusual): of or like a l., scalaris: the step or round of a l., gradus scalarum; or simply scalar (cf. Mart. 7, 19, 20): the sides of a l., tignum scalaræ.

LADDE, imponere qd ei rei or in rem (e. g. imponere merces in navem); conjicere qd in qd (e. g. in plaustrum): laden, onustus; oneratus (e. g. with gold, auro); gravis (*heavy with*): laden with business, negotiis obrütus, impeditus; occupationibus distentus, impeditus, implicatus: laden with debt, ære alieno obrütus, oppressus; obærat.

LADING, onus: a bill of l., *littera mercium vehendarum (or vecturam), ac vecturæ pretii, indices.

LADLE, trulla.

LADI-EPUL, we find cochlearis mensura, and simply cochlear for a spoonful; and so we may say, mensura trulle, or simply trulla.

LADY, femina (*in respect of sex*); mulier (*that has already attained a certain age, whether married or not*).—*matrona (a married l., of rank and character).*—*domina (like the English mistress or miss, and the French madame or mademoiselle; see Bettiger's Sabina, l. p. 37, f.*—~~LAB~~ hera means *pro the mistress of a house.*)—*Of or belonging to l's, muliebris; matronalis.*

LADY-DAY, Annunciatio angeli ad beatam Mariam (Gregorii M. Lib. Sacr.); annunciatio Domini (Anastasi. Lib. Pontif.; S. Serg.); annunciatio Mariæ; festum incarnationis; festum conceptionis Christi.

LADY-LIKE, ut matronam decet: — nitidus; elegans; venustus.

LAGE, v. tardare; morari; moram facere; cunctari. See **LOITER**.

LAIC, laicus (Eccl.).

LAIR, cubile (gen., a place for sleeping or resting on). — **lustrum** (the place in which an animal lites). — **latibulum** (a hiding place). — **stabilum** is a stall, stable, where domestic animals are kept.

LAITY, laici, pl. (Eccl.).

LAKE, lacus: to live near a l., lacum incolere.

LAMB, **l** The young of sheep, agnus; agna (ewe l.): a young l., agnellus: a sucking l., agnus lactens or nondum a matre depulsus (called by rustics, agnus subrumus): of a l., agnellus: as patient as a l., — **placidior agno**: my l. (term of endearment) mi pulle! — **The flesh of a lamb**, the meat, agnina (sc. caro): roast l., *assum agninum.

LAMB, v. agnum edere (Varr.).

LAMB'S WOOL, lana agnina.

LAMBENT, qui lambit (e. g. tactuque innoxia molli lambere flamma comas, Virg. Æn. 2, 684).

LAMBKIN, agnellus.

LAME, adj. **l** Propa. debilis (gen. infirm., with an abl. of the part; e. g., l. in the hip, coxâ debilis; in the hands and feet, debilis manibus pedibusque). — **claudus** (l. in one foot). — **maneus** (esp. l. in the right hand): l. in every limb, maneus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis: to be l., claudum esse; claudicare. — **Fig.** claudicans (hobbling, limping, of a speech, &c.); vanus, ineptus (foolish, silly); non justus, non idoneus (unsuitable): to be l., claudere (C.); claudere, S. Gell. So **Freudent.**

LAME, v. claudicare or claudicationem afferre (to occasion lameness, of disease, and of other things); qm or qd debilitare; qm debilem facere; qm claudum, mancum facere (of persons and things; see the adj.).

LAMELY, Crcl. with adjective.

LAMENESS, debilitas; clauditas (in one foot); claudicatio (C.; but rare).

LAMENT, v. defflere; deplorare, complorare (to l. greatly, or aloud; complorare, esp. of several): to l. the death of any one, complorare cs mortem; de morte cs flere; cs morti illacrimari; cs mortem cum fletu deplorare: to l. a deceased person, lacrimis iustoque comploratu prosequi mortuum (of hired mourners, &c. at a funeral; L. 25, 26): to l. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: to l. for oneself and one's country, complorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40): to l. one's misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommodis.

LAMENTABLE, deflendus; flebilis; deplorandus (much to be bewailed); luctuosus (mournful, full of sad events); miserandus; miserabilis (miserable): in a l. manner, flebiliter: a l. voice, vox flebilis (C.).

LAMENTABLY, miserabiliter; miserandum in modum: flebiliter.

LAMENTATION, lamentatio, lamentum; questus, querimonia, querela; plangor, planctus; J.N. plangor et lamentatio; queritatus; vagitus; gemitus; J.N. gemitus et lamentatio (Syn. in COMPLAINT). — **To make l.**, lamentari; about atq., queri or conqueri qd, or de re; to any one, cum qo.

LAMMAS-DAY (Aug. 1), *festum Petri ad vincula; *Petrus ad vincula; more rarely festum catenarum Petri: at latter Lammas (i. e. never), ad Græcas Candelas.

LAMP, lucerna; lychnus; (**lamps**, poet.) a little l., lucernula (late): a l. stand, lychnuchus: to a l. with two burners, lucerna bilychnis (Petri.): to put oil into a l., instillare oleum luminis (C.): to light a l., lucernam accendere (Phedr.): the wick of a l., l. cotton, elychnium (Plin.): l. oil, *oleum quod in lumen, or in usum luminis, uritur (Afr. Virg. Æn. 7, 13; T. Ann. 15, 44, 4).

LAMP-BLACK, *fuligo pineas.

LAMPOON, s. carmen famosum or probrosum; carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (C. de Rep. 4, 10, 12); carmen refertum contumeliis cs; elogium (if affixed to a door; Plaut. Mero. 2, 3, 74); versus in cs cupiditatem facti (C. Verr. 5, 31, 81; all these if the l. is in verse): libellus famosus (T. Ann. 1, 72, 3; Suet. Oct. 55): to publish l.'s, carmina probrosa vulgare.

LAMPOON, v. carmen probrosum facere in qm; libellum ad infamiam cs edere (Suet. Oct. 55); qm

scriptis procacibus diffamare (T. Ann. 1, 72, 3); malum in qm carmen condere (Afr. H. Sal. 2, 1, 81).

LAMPREY, *petromyzon marinus (Linn.).

LANCE, s. hasta (g. l.) — **lancea** (Spanish; and carried by the prætorians under the Roman emperors); cateia (of the Celts); gæsum (of the Gauls); framæa (of the Germans); sarissa (of the Macedonians); falaria (of the Saguntines); the last five only when those nations are spoken of); sparus (a sort of bent missile of the common people). — **The shaft of a l.**, hastile: the head of a l., cuspis, apiculus, acies. — **To break a l. with aby**, hastâ pugnare or certare cum qo (prop.); certare, concertare, contendere eum qo (Ag.).

LANCE, v. secare (to cut with a l.); sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire (to open a vein with a l.); sagittâ venam percutere (to pierce with a l.).

LANCER, s. eques hastatus (for wch C. uses the Greek doryphoros, δορυφορος, only Brud. 86, 296, and there as a l. for a celebrated statue of Polyceutes). — **sarissaphoros** (a Macedonian l.: see **LANCE**). — **Lancearius** is late, and badly formed; contatus, **Veget.**

LANCET, sagitta (in this sense by **Veget.** only). — **scalpellus** or **scalpellum** (both for cutting away proud flesh, &c., and for bleeding). — **To use the l.**, open a vein with a l., sagittâ or scalpello venam aperire; sagittâ venam percutere. — **In Dict. of Antiqu.** a doubt is expressed whether scalpellum was for blood-letting, or only for opening abscesses; sagitta is the best word.

LAND, s. **l** As opposed to sea, terra: dry l., aridum: the main l., terra continens; continens: by l., terrâ (gen. opp. mari, classe); terrestri itinere, pedestri itinere, pedibus (of travellers, soldiers on march, &c.); opp. classe, navibus): by l. and by water; see **WATER**. — **fm the l.** (e. g. to see atq., &c.), ex terra: fm l., a terrâ: to gain the l., terram capere; ad terram pervenire: to put out fm l., navem solvère; e portu solvère; solvere: to coast along the l., oram legere: that is (or lives) on l., terrester (opp. maritimus). — **Ground for tillage**, soil, terra (soil; g. t.); solum (surface of the soil); ager, agellus (soil for tillage); arvum (that is sown; corn land); seges (growing corn; sometimes a corn-field); novalis ager, or simply novalis, novale (ploughed l., newly broken up); fundus (a landed estate); unbroken l., ager ferus (Fest.) or ager silvester (opp. ager cultus, Col. Praef. 25); uncultivated l., ager rudis: light l., levis terra (Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 38.); rich l., ager crassus, pinguis (opp. ager jejunus): arable l., campus arabilis: good l., ager bene natus (opp. ager male natus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1); impoverished l., solum defatigatum et effatum: fruitful l., ager frugifer, ferax: to till the l., agere colere: of or relating to l., agrarius: rich in l., agrosus. — **Region, district, country, terra** (belonging to the citizens of a state, &c.); regio (in respect of extent and climate); provincia (a country subject to Roman power; **l** ditto, in this sense, is not Lat.). — **ager** (a possession of a private person, or a territory belonging to a small people). — **pagus** (a district consisting of several villages). — **patria** (native l.). — **In connection with the name of the inhabitants, esp. with the historians, 'land' is expressed either by the simple name of the inhabitants, or by fines (i. e. boundaries) in the l. of the Etruscans, in Etruscis, in Etruscorum finibus, or in agro Etrusco: the enemy's l., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostilis: to drive any one out of the l., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere.**

LAND, v. INTRA. **To go ashore**, (e navi) exire; (in terram) exire; (e navi) egredi; escendere, escensionem facere: to l. at a place, egredi in qm locum, rarely in qo loco: to l. there, eo egredi (but sta ibi, as ibi egressi). — **Tr.** To put ashore, exponere (e. pr. persons and things): to l. troops, milites, copias, exercitum exponere, with or without (e) navibus, in terram, in litore; copias e classe educere.

LAND-FIGHT, proelium terrestre or pedestre, pugna pedestris (opp. proelium navale, pugna navalis): to engage in a l.-f., proelium pedestre facere.

LAND-FLOOD, eluvies (terrarum); inundatio.

LAND-FORCES, exercitus terrester or pedester, copiae terrestres or pedestres (all opp. to copiae navales); copiae, exercitus (opp. to classis; see **Curt.** 3, 4, 13): to possess numerous l.-forces, copias pedestribus multum valere; terrâ multum polleere.

LAND SLIP, terræ labes or lapsus (a falling in of the ground); terræ hiatus (a cleft; Sen. N. Q. 6, 9, 3; C. N. D. 2, 5, 14): there was a l.-s., labes facta est: there was a great or deep l.-s., hiatus vastus apertus est (Sen. loc. cit.); in infinitam altitudinem terra decidit.

LAND-SURVEYOR, mensor (g. t. for measurer). —

decompedator (one who measures a piece of land with the decempeda, C.).—finitor (one who determines the boundaries in dividing property, &c.).—metator (one who surveys and sets down land-marks, metæ; espily of one who marks out the site of a camp or city).—geometres (i. s. who measures lands, woods, &c., to determine the square superficies).—agrimensor (the agrimensores were a college of scientific i. s. s., established under the emperors).

LAND-TAX, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum (L. 4, 38); solarium (i. s. laid upon houses allowed to remain on lands taken by the state for public purposes): having the i. s. redeemed, immunitis liberque (e. g. ager, C.).—ab omni onere immunitis (free fm all imposts, &c. Suet.).

LANDED (i. e. of or relating to land), agrarius: a man of i. property, agrosus; dives agris (H.): the i. interest, *res agrariae, pl.

LANDHOLDER, præditi or agri possessor; dominus (in respect of those about him).—*predator, acc. to Salmas., is one who purchases lands pledged to the state.

LANDING, exscensio, egressus (of persons; a disembarking); appulus litoris (g. i. a coming to shore): to effect a l., e navi (or navibus) exire: (e) navi or navibus egredi: in terram exire: exire; egredi; escendere; exscensionem facere: to keep back or hinder fm l., acere qm appulus litoris; qm navi egredi prohibere.

LANDING-PLACE, || Place where one can effect a landing, aditus (aditus portusque, T. Agr. 24, 2): the best i. p. is on that part of the island, eâ insula parte optimus est egressus (Cæs. B. G. 5, 8). || In stairs, *statio scalarum.

LANDLADY, hospita (at an inn; C. and O.); caupona (Luci. Appul., at a tavern); hera (mistress of a house). LANDLORD, || Owner of land, dominus (see LANDHOLDER).—|| Master of an inn, hospes; caupo (of a tavern).

LANDMARK, finis (limit, gen.); terminus (stone, &c. to mark a boundary); limes (prop. strip of unploughed land; hence, stone, &c. marking a l.); lapis terminalis (Ammian.); limes in agro positus.—See LIMIT.

LANDSCAPE, || A portion of land seen at one view, *ruris species; *rus amœnum; *regio; *regionalis forma.—|| A picture representing a country prospect, *regio (in tabulâ) picta or depicta (as a picture of a real l.).—forma regionalis picta (a fancy piece; Plin. Ep.): a beautifully painted l., forma regionalis ad eximiam pulchritudinem picta (ibid.): landscapes, opus topium; topia, orum, n. (sc. opera, in Vitruv. 7, 5, 2; see K. O. Müller's Archæol. § 209, 6, 4).—*topiarum opus is ornamental gardening.

LANDSCAPE-PAINTER, *qui regiones, or regionum formas, pingit; *topiarum artifex.—[?] not pictor topiarum.]

LANDSCAPE-PAINTING, *ars regiones, or regionum formas, pingendi.

LANE, s. angustior.

LANGUAGE, || Gift of speech, lingua; see SPEECH.—|| Style of speaking, ratio dicendi; oratio; dictio; genus dicendi; sermo: ordinary l.; the l. of every day life, sermo usitatus or quotidianus; usitatus sermonis genus; verba quotidiana, orum, n. pl.: elegant or polite l., sermo urbanus: to use haughty l., superbe loqui; superbo sermone uti.—|| The diction of a country, lingua; sermo; literæ (so far as it is synonymous with 'literature'): to know a l., linguam acire; lingue scientem esse: to translate into the Latin l., in sermonem Latinum, or simply in Latinum ([?] not in linguam Latinam), convertere: to speak a l., qâ linguâ ([?] not qd sermone) loqui or uti: to write a book in a certain l., qd sermone ([?] not qâ linguâ) librum conficere: the idiom of a l., proprietates; idiomata, atis (Gramm.): [?] not idiomatism, wch means, in writers of the sile. age, 'vulgar language': the use of l., loquendi usus or consuetudo; consuetudo sermonis: a rule of l., lex dicendi: a knowledge of l. or i. s., lingue (linguarum) scientia: to purify a l., sermonem expurgare; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: one's mother l., sermo indigena (see Appul. Met. 1, p. 102, 30).—sermo patrius (mother-tongue).—In certain connexions lingua is sufficient; e. g. my, your, their l., mea (nostra), tua (vestra), ipso-rum lingua; e. g. the inhabitants of the third part of Gaul are called, in the l. of their country, Celte; in ours, Gauls, qui tertiam Gallicæ partem incolunt, ipso-rum linguâ Celte, nostrâ Galli appellatur (Cæs. B. G. 1, 1); so also sermo nostrus (Curt. 6, 9, 36).

LANGUID, languidus; languens: to grow l., languescere (of things with or without life): to make l., qm ad languorem dare (Ter.). See FAINT.

LANGUIDLY, languide.

LANGUISH, languere (to be languid).—languescere (to grow languid).—a viribus defici.

LANGUOR, languor.

LANK, macer; strigosus; macilentus (Plaut.).

LANKNESS, macies; macritudo (Plaut.: macor, Pacuv.; al. macror).

LANTERN, laterna. A dark l. *laterna furtiva or surda.

LAP, s. gremium (v. pr.).—sinus (lit., bosom; hence, folds of a garment): to be in aby's l., esse (sedere) in gremio ca: to be nursed in the l. of fortune, fortunæ filium or alumnus esse (H. Sat. 2, 6, 49. Plin. 7, 7, 5); albæ gallinæ esse filium (Juv. 13, 141). [?] Fortunæ in gremio sedere (C. Liv. 2, 41 85) prop.: not to be used in a fig. sense.

LAP, v. || To infold, involve, involvere or obvolvere qâ re.—|| To lick up, lambere (linguâ); lingere.

LAP-DOG, catellus (quem mulier in deliciis habet, Val. Max. 1, 5, 3).

LAPIDARY, sculptor marmorum (Plin.: therefore also gemmarum, &c.: insignitor gemmarum, late).

LAPIDATE, see STONE.

LAPPET, lacinia.

LAPSE, s. lapsus (prop. and fig.); casus (prop.). || Of time, temporis decursus, C.—|| In law, *devolutio (i. t.).

LAPSE, v. labi.—|| Of time, abire. transire. præterire. [?] not præterlabi.—|| In law, redire ad qm obvenire ci; ci cedere. Lapsed, caducus (i. t.).

LAPWING, vanellus (Jun.).

LARBOARD, *sinistrum navigii latus.

LARCENY, furtum. See THEFT.

LARCH, larix. Of the l.-tree, larignus.

LARD, s. adeps suillus (Plin.).—arvina (prop., fat of rams; hence, any fat or grease).—lardum.

LARD, v. illardare (Apic.).—*cardes adipe suillo conficere.

LARGER, cella promptuaria or penaria.

LARGE, magnus; amplus; vastus; ingens; vastus et immensus; amplus et grandis. See SYN. under BIG.

AT LARGE, || Without restraint, free, liber. solutus. Jn. liber et solutus.—|| Copiously, at length, copiose (C.); plurimis verbis.

LARGELY, large; largiter.

LARGENESS, latitudo (breadth); amplitudo (extent, bulk); magnitudo (size).—[?] largitas (C.) = liberalitas, bounty.]

LARGESS, largitio (act of giving l's; also l.)—congratium (to the people and soldiers; also to artists and literary men). To give large l's, maximas largitiones facere (C.): magna rei pecunie premia tribuere (cl. Cæs.).

LARK, alauda (galerita avis, Plin. = alauda cristata, Linn. crested lark). To catch l's, *alaudas retibus capere or venari.

LARKSPUR, *delphinium (L.). Field-l., delphinium consolida (L.).

LARUM, see ALARM, ALARM.

LARYNX, arteria; arteria aspera (C.).—canalis animæ (Plin.). [?] animæ or spiritus meatus means respiration.

LASCIVIOUS, furens in libidinem (of men or animals)—salax (prop. of male animals)—impudicus (immodest, of persons and things, as verses, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful); Intemperans (immoderate in satisfying low sensual desire); rebus veneris deditus (devoted to low sensuality.—All three are persons).

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus in venerem; or by the adjective.

LASH, PROPR. flagrum, flagellum (a heavy l.); scutica, or lora, orum, n. pl. (a lighter l., whip). FIG. flagellum, pestis.

LASH, v. || To scourge, prop. flagris or flagellis cedere; flagellare (post-Aug.); loris cedere (with the knot).—verberare.—|| To scourge, fig. verbis (Plaut.) or convicio (C.) verberare. *acerbe, or severe, reprehendere qm.—|| To bind or tie to a thg, alligare.

LASS, puella; virgo. See MAID.

LASSITUDE, lassitudo; languor (of body or mind; not so strong as fatigatio).

LAST, s. (of a shoemaker) forma, or dim. formula calcei (Gr. καλοῦμαι, καλοῦσθαι). [?] tentipellum, probably, the instrument with which the shoemaker stretched the leather and put it on the l.] Stick to your

last: ne auctor supra crepidam (cf. *Phn.* 35, 10, 36. no. 12, § 85; to memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere; tuā *M. art.* 3, 36, extr.); quiesce in propria pelle (*H. Sat.* 1, 6, 22); quod sis, esse velis, nihilique malis (*Mart.* 10, 47, 12).

L. LAST, adj. ultimus (furthest on that side, opp. to citimus, nearest on this side: in respect of time, that which comes *l.*, e. g. ultima ætas, the *l.* summer; then *fig.* *l.* *q.* that which is the worst, &c., or comes *l.* under consideration); extremus (the extreme, at the end of a time, surface, row, collection, &c.; opp. to intimus; never applied to a whole, but always to a part, e. g. extrema epistola, not 'the *l.* letter,' but 'the *l.* part of a letter'; hence, in respect of time only *l.* *q.* the *l.* part, opp. to the beginning, e. g. extrema ætas, quite the *l.* part, the *l.* days of summer, opp. to the first; *fig.* *l.* *q.* extreme, most critical, most dangerous); postremus (hindmost, opp. to primus, princeps; *fig.* the worst: in respect of time it is very rare: postumus also in this sense is late); novissimus (youngest, latest; *i.* *e.*, *l.* that presents itself to our view: in respect of time, recent; a word wrongly rejected by *Gell.* 10, 21; it was used by *Cicero*, and frequently by his contemporaries); proximus (next before or after another, in respect both of place and of time); summus, supremus (uppermost, highest, opp. to intimus; the former in respect of order, the latter in respect of time; e. g. the *l.* book [of a treatise], liber summus; the *l.* day, dies supremus). If only two are spoken of, posterior (opp. prior), or superior (opp. inferior), or hic (opp. ille), or alter (opp. alter). For the *l.* time, ad ultimum; postremum (not postremo, *i.* *e.* at *l.*). The *l.* page of a letter, pagina postrema epistolæ; epistola extrema (not pagina extrema epistolæ, *i.* *e.* the *l.* part of the page, *C. Att.* 6, 2, in. with *C. Or.* 13, 14); the *l.* war, bellum ultimum (with which war has ceased); bellum postremum (the *l.* of several carried on successively); bellum novissimum (the one most recently carried on); the *l.* hope, spes ultima; the *l.* will, suprema voluntas (gen.); testamentum (the *l.* will and testament); to lie at the *l.* gasp, animam agere (rarely, and poet., extremum trahere spiritum); to pay the *l.* honours to any one, iusta (in *Cicero* never suprema) solvere alicui.

LAST, *LAST*, postremo; ad extremum; penique. See **LASTLY**.

LAST, *v.* durare; tenere (the intrans. signification of which is frequent in *L.*): the rain lasted the whole night, imber continens tenuit per totam noctem: the rain *l.*, imber non remittit (see *L.* 40, 33): the conflagration lasted two days and a night, incendium tenuit per duos dies et noctem unam: the frost *l.*, frigora se non frangunt.

LASTING, see **DURABLE**.

LASTLY, ad ultimum; ad extremum; denique; postremo (the three former, of the last and last but one; postremo, only of the last); novissime (at last, in respect of other preceding circumstances; see *Hirt.* B. G. 8, 48, *Herz.*); quod superest, quod reliquum est, quod restat, quod extremum est (in announcing a conclusion).

LATCH, *s.* *pessulus versatilis.

LATCH, *v.* *pessulo versatili occludere (januam).

LATCHET, corrigia (*C.*); habena (*Gell.*).

LATCH-KEY, clavis Laconica (*Dict. of Antiq.* p. 238).

LATE, adj. serus (aft. the usual or proper time; opp. tempestivus; the comp. serior is sts used to give intensity to the signification when two things are compared, of which one is later, or much more too *l.*, than the other; but there is no superl. serissimus); tardus (long in coming, slow in approach; superl. tardissimus, very *l.*, wch was used instead of serissimus); serotinus (happening or coming *l.* in the season; e. g. pluvia; uvæ; opp. tempestivus); posterior, inferior (following in succession or time; e. g. later writers, scriptores ætate posteriores or inferiores; scriptores posterioris temporis (not serioris temporis, nor scriptores seriores or sequiores)); ætate posterior or inferior; ætatis inferioris (more modern or recent; opp. ætate prior or superior).

LATE, *ad.* sero (not at proper time; opp. tempestive). —tardē (slowly, opp. celeriter, sine mora, statim). —vesperi (*l.* in the day, in the evening). Too *l.*, sero; post tempus; nimis sero (far too *l.*): *l.* in the day, multo; sero (when the context fixes the sense) (never sero diel (*C.* or *Cæs.*); it was *l.* in the day, multa jam dies erat (not jam sero diel erat in *C.* or *Cæs.*); it is too *l.*, serum or sero est.

LATELY, nuper, nuperrime (of time just past). —modo (of the moment just past to the speaker; more

than nuper; *C. Ferr.* 4, 3, 6, nuper homines ejusmodi iudices; et quid dico nuper? imo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus). —novissime (very lately). —proxime (immediately before).

LATER (comp. of **LATE**, a subsequent, insequens, insecutus (following); posterior (opp. prior or superior). [not] serior would here be bad Latin.) The *l.* emperor, imperatoris insecuti (who follow another, of whom one speaks at the same time); imperatores posteriores (gen., the *l.* opp. to the earlier). In *l.* time, at a *l.* period, tempore insequente; tempore posteriore; temporibus posterioribus; posterius; post aliquot annos; postea; postea aliquanto (not serius, or seriore tempore).

LATENT, latens; occultus; abditus (hidden, concealed).

LATERAL, a latere (at or on the side); lateralis, or gen. lateris (of or belonging to the side).

LATERALLY, a latere; ex obliquo (obliquely); ex transverso (across).

LATH, *s.* asser; dim. asserculus, asserculum (*Cato*).

LATH, *v.* *asserere disponere.

LATHE, tornus; (machina tornatorum, *late*). To turn on a *l.*, tornare; detornare (*Phn.* *Gell.*); torno facere; ex torno perficere; ad tornum fabricare.

LATHER, *s.* *spuma saponis.

LATHER, *v.* †la. *sapone illinere. || **INTR.** See **FOAM**.

LATIN, Latinus (ade. latine; both also in a pregnant sense, of good or correct Latin: bene Latinus is quite wrong, although bene Latine loqui, as *C. Brut.* 64, 228 sq., was in use, where bene belongs to loqui. [not] An old form is Latinensis, and Latialis belongs to the silver age). Not good *L.*, parum Latinus (e. g. vocabulum); good, pure *L.*, Latinus; purus et Latinus. **LATIN**, *s.* Latinia (Latinity grammatical and lexicographical); —oratio Latina (the *L.* language, as spoken or written); —sermo Latinus, lingua Latina (the *L.* language, as a dialect; sermo Latinus also in respect of readiness in speaking and writing). [not] Latinum for sermo Latinus is barbarous). —litteræ Latine (knowledge of *L.* literature); good *L.*, sermo Latinus; pure *L.*, sermo purus et Latinus; sermo emendatus; oratio emendata; incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas: elegant *L.*, sermo elegans; sermonis elegantia (see *Ernesti Lex. Techn.* p. 143 sq.); sermonis (Latini), verborum (Latinorum) elegantia (in respect of the choice of words, &c., see *Ernesti*, *l.* c. p. 145); bad *L.*, sermo parum or minus Latinus; your *L.* is good, in te est sermo Latinus (gen.); bene lingua Latinā uteris (you speak good *L.*): to possess a great knowledge of *L.*, *excellere literarum Latinarum cognitione (in respect of its literature); literis et sermone Romanorum valde eruditum esse (in respect of the literature and language, aft. *Np. Them.* 10, 1): to translate sth into *L.*, qd in Latinum (sermonem) vertere, convertere; qd Latine reddere; qd Latine consuetudini tradere (so that persons in general can read and use it, *Col.* 12, præf. 7): to translate fm Greek into *L.*, ex Græco in Latinum transferre: to write or compose a book in *L.*, librum Latino sermone conficere (aft. *Np. Hann.* 13, 2); to understand *L.*, Latine scire, linguam Latinam callere, Latine linguæ scientiam habere (gen.); Latine (loqui) posse (to be able to speak *L.*): not to understand *L.*, Latine nescire (gen.); Latine loqui non posse (not to be able to speak *L.*): to know, &c. *L.* well, bene, optime Latine scire (gen.); bene, optime lingua Latinā uti (to speak *L.* very well): to speak good *L.*, bene, perbene Latine loqui: to speak pure and correct Latin, pure et Latine loqui; recte (Latine) loqui: to speak bad *L.*, male, inequite (Latine) loqui: to speak *L.* readily or fluently, commode Latine loqui (aft. *Np. Them.* 10, 1): a *L.* scholar, Latinis literis doctus, Latine doctus (that has a knowledge of the *L.* language and literature); linguae Latine peritus (that can express himself in *L.*): a good *L.* scholar, bene Latine doctus (see above); bene Latine sciens (that understands *L.* well); bene Latine loquens (that speaks good Latin); bonus Latinitatis auctor (a good authority for classical Latinity); he is a good *L.* scholar, in eo est sermo Latinus: an excellent *L.* scholar, vir in paucis Latine doctus; vir Latine doctissimus (see above); perbene Latine sciens, loquens: to be an excellent *L.* scholar, *Latinarum literarum cognitione or laude excellere; *admirabilem Latine linguæ scientiam habere: modern *L.* scholars, *qui nunc Latine scribunt.

LATINITY, Latinitas (*C.*)

LATINIZE, *i.* *e.* to speak or write *L.*; see **LATIN** (Latinizare, Latinare, *Cæd.* *Aur.*).

LATITUDE, s. || *Breadth*, latitudo: in *l.*, in latitudinem; latus: *fig. that has great l. of meaning*, (vox) late patens. || *In geography*, altitudo cœli; declinatio cœli.

LATTER, see **LATER**, **LAST**.

LATTICE, cancelli, clathri (the cancelli consisted of laths or iron bars slanting upwards, with others laid obliquely across them; clathri consisted of wooden or iron bars, perpendicular and horizontal. The openings of the cancelli were larger and shaped thus \boxtimes or \boxplus ; see *Farr. R. R. 33*; those of the clathri were small, and had the shape of a square \boxtimes ; the cancelli served for fences, &c.; the clathri for smaller lattices, e.g. in windows, and were either moveable or fixed).—transenna (a kind of lattice-work of wire, so small that it could scarcely be seen through; *C. de Or. 1, 85, extr.*).

LATTICED, cancellatus (furnished with a lattice); ad cancellorum, or clathrorum, speciem factus (like a lattice).

LAUD, see **PRASE**, **CELEBRATE**.

LAUDABLE, laudabilis; laude dignus; laudandus; commendabilis (*L.*): most *l.*, collaudandus; prædicandus: to be *l.*, laudi esse.

LAUDABLY, laudabiliter (*C.*).

LAUDATORY, in laudem cs (laudatorius, *Fulg.*): to be *l.* of aby, laudem ci tribuere; laude qm afficere; laudes cs celebrare.

LAUGH, s. risus, ðs; see **LAUGHTER**.

LAUGH, v. ridere (with the poets also, as in *English*, *fig.*, e.g. to have a joyous or cheerful appearance).—risum edere (only prop.): to *l.* broadly, ringi: to *l.* violently, valde, vehementer ridere, miros edere risus, in risum effundi (gen.); cachinnare, cachinnum tollere (to *l.* immoderately or loudly): to *l.* at any one, ridere qm or de qo; irridere qm (to *l.* in any one's face); deridere qm (to *l.* at any one in the way of contempt): *I am laughed at*, rider: to *l.* at athg, ridere qd or de re: athg is laughed at, people *l.* at athg, ridetur qd: to laugh at or on occasion of any thing, arridere (absol. or with an accus. of the pron. neut.): qd ridere (simply to *l.* at; ~~risu~~ ridere ad qd is not Latin); risu qd excipere (to receive with laughter): not to *l.*, non ridere; risum tenere, continere: to make any one *l.* (see **To excite LAUGHTER**) to *l.* till one's sides split, risu emori; risu corruere; risu rumpi: to *l.* maliciously, in stomacho ridere (*C. de Div. 2, 16*): to *l.* in one's sleeve, in sinu or in sinu tacito gaudere (*C. Tusc. 3, 21, 51*; *Tibull. 4, 13, 8*); sensim atque summissim ridere (*Gell.*); furtim cachinnare (*Lucr.*).—~~risu~~ not cachinnari.

LAUGHABLE, ridiculus; ridendus; deridiculus, deridendus (that deserves to be laughed at).—jocularia (*droll*): very *l.*, peridiculus: to be *l.*, risum movere; ridendum esse.

LAUGHER, ridens; risor.

LAUGHING, || **PROP.** ridens; arridens (at athg). || **FIG.** amenus (of a landscape, &c.); lætus (of a field of corn).

LAUGHING-STOCK, ludibrium: to be a *l.*, esse ludibrio, or irrisui: to make a *l.* of, ludibrio qm habere.

LAUGHINGLY, ridens, risu (with a laugh); jocose (*C.*), joculariter (*Suet.*, jestingly).

LAUGHTER, risus: loud, roaring *l.*, cachinnatio (*C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66*); cachinnus: to raise or excite *l.*, risum movere, concitare, excitare; in any one, ci: risum ci elicere (of persons or things which make one laugh. ~~risu~~ risu ci dare or præbere is rare): risum ci excutere (purposely to cause one to laugh): to endeavour to raise or excite *l.*, risum captare: to split, burst, or die with *l.*, risu rumpi, corruere, emori.

LAUNCH, v. tr. || **To hurl**, jacere; conficere; emittere. || **To move** (a ship) into the water, (navem) deducere.

To LAUNCH FORTH, v. intr. ferri; proficere.—longus progredi or labi (of an orator).

LAUNDRESS, *mulier lintea lavans.

LAUNDRY, *ædificium linteis lavandis.

LAUREATE, *poeta aulicus.

LAUREL, || *L. bush*, laurus, *i.*, and ðs: *laurus nobilis (*Lin.*): of the *l.*, laureus, laurinus. A branch or bough of *l.*, a chaplet of *l.*, eply as a reward of a conqueror, laurus, laurea (gen.): corona laurea (chaplet): gloria, laus, honos (*fig. fame, glory*): adorned with *l.*, laureatus, cum laureis: to strive after the *l.*, laureæ cupidum esse; gloriæ cupidum esse; gloriâ quærere: to acquire new *l.'s* in war, gloriâ bello augere: to return from war covered with *l.'s*, victoriam clamor referre ex (with the name of the conquered people).

LAURELLED, laureatus (*C.*), lauricomus (of moun-

tains, laurifer (e.g. currus, juvenia), lauriger (e.g. Phœbus, manus, facies.—are all poetical; laurifer is found in *Plin.*).

LAVA, a) liquid, massa ardens (after *Juv. 10, 130*); saxa liquefacta, n. pl. (*V. Sen. 3, 576*); ignis irriguus (poetical ap. *Sever. in Ælina*, 28): a stream of *l.*, *massæ ardentis vis; amnis vulcanius (poet.). ß) hard, prps, fm the context, *massa sulphurea.

LAVE, see **BATHE**, **WASH**.

LAVENDER, *lavendula (*Lin.*): oil of *l.*, *oleum lavendulæ: *l. water*, *decocia (sc. aqua) lavendulæ.

LAVISH, adj. prodigus (of persons).—profusus, effusus (of persons and things): *l. of athg*, prodigus, effusus, in qâ re: *l. expenditure*, sumptus profusus: to be *l.* of, effundere; profundere.—~~l.~~ prodigere, obsoleto, revived after the golden age; to be avoided.

LAVISH, v. effundere; profundere; conficere, consumere; Jn. effundere et consumere (to consume or destroy by lavishing); abligurire, lacerare (e.g. patria bona).—~~l.~~ not prodigere, see the foregoing word.

LAW. || **PROP.** A fixed positive rule, settled regulation; **FIG.** An impulse or force, or established mode of action, lex, regula, for athg, cs rei or ad qam qd dirigitur (a rule or precept for athg, never without addition of the person or thing for which it is a rule).—~~l.~~ pl. regulæ is not Latin).—norma (a fixed rule fm which one must, not depart).—norma et regula, for any one, cs: the law of nature, lex or norma naturæ: the eternal laws of nature, leges æternæ, quibus a Deo regitur qd: it is conformable to divine (natural) and human laws, est fas et jus; est jus fasque: it is contrary to divine (natural) laws, non fas est: the law of reason, norma rationis: the law of our existence, lex vitæ or vivendi: the law of humanity, humanitas: to make a law to oneself, sibi legem statuere, scribere; sibi imperare. || A general definite precept, lex (of the state).—edictum (an edict or ordinance published by a supreme magistrate).—institutum (an institution generally considered valid, whether through compact or by tacit agreement): standing or existing laws, leges et instituta: the proposal of a *l.* as made to the people, rogatio legis: to plan out or design a *l.*, legem meditari: to draw up a *l.* in writing, legem scribere: to give notice of the project of a *l.*, legem or rogationem promulgare: to propose a *l.* publicly in the forum, legem ferre; respecting athg, legem ferre, or simply ferre de re (all three of the author of a *l.*): to support a project of *l.*, legem suadere: to propose a *l.* to the people, populum, legem rogare: the people accepts or adopts a *l.*, accipit legem; rejects it, legem or rogationem antiquat; gives it force, sancit or sancit legem: a law passes, lex perfertur; lex valet (these phrases show the manner of proceeding at Rome in the enactment of laws; see *Schütz. Lex. C. s. v. Lex*): to draw up a *l.*, legem condere, scribere, conscribere: to subject athg to a *l.*, sub legis vincula conficere qd: to enact a *l.* concerning athg, legem jubere or sancire de re (of the people); legem or lege sancire de re (of the people and senate): to make it a *l.*, that or that not, &c.; to command or forbid by *l.*, that, &c.; ferre legem, ut or ne; lege sancire, ut or ne; sancire et jubere, ut or ne (of the people): to give *l.* for any one, make it a *l.* for any one that, &c., legem ci constitui, ut, &c.: to make laws for, give laws to, a country, leges dare, constituere, ci civitati, eply of a plenipotentiary, &c.).—~~l.~~ legem dare, constituere, absol., are not Latin; nor is legem facere (a false reading, *C. Phil. 5, 3, 7*) in the sense of to enact or compose a *l.*: to impose laws on any one, leges ci (populo, civitati, &c.) imponere (of a tyrant): to prescribe laws to any one, leges ci dicere or scribere: to carry a law into effect, legem exercere (*L. 4, 51*, not barbarous, as *Bremi, Np. Thras. 3, 3*, suppose): to destroy laws, leges evertere, or pervertere, or perfringere, or perumpere: to disregard, violate a *l.*, legem negligere, violare: to evade a *l.*, legi fraudem facere: the law admits it so far, lege sic profectus est: a book of laws, leges (scriptæ); codex, corpus juris (e.g. *Juris Romani*): to have the force of *l.*, pro lege valere: without the sanction of *l.*, sine legibus; legibus carens.

LAWFUL, legitimus (*g. t.*).—legibus constitutus (fixed by law).—justus (in conformity to or allowed by law): a *l.* punishment, poena legitima or legibus constituta: a *l.* debt, debitum justum (which one is bound by law to pay): a *l.* marriage, nuptiæ legitime or justæ: children of a *l.* marriage, liberi legitimi or justæ uxore nati or matre familias orti (opp. to *these*, pellices orti): a *l.* government, imperium legitimum: in a *l.* manner, lege (e.g. agere): to act in a *l.* manner, legibus parere, leges sequi (prop.); officii præcepta mori-

bus ac vitâ exprimere (*morally speaking, to obey the laws of duty*).

LAWFULLY, legitime; lege.

LAWFULNESS, *see the adjective, or Crcl.*, e. g. ex lege factum.

LAWGIVER, *see* LEGISLATOR.

LAWLESS, ¶ *Acknowledging no law, exlex; legibus solutus; legum vinculis exsolutus: to act in a l. manner, leges perfringere or perumpere. ¶ That has no law, legibus carens (e. g. civitas); sine legibus (e. g. populus).*

LAWN, ¶ *An open space in a wood or park. *campus gramineus; *planities graminea; some say saltus — ¶ Fine linen, sindon; carbasus.*

LAWSUIT, actio; lis. *See* SYNOMYM. and PHR. in ACTION.

LAWYER, juris peritus; jure consultus; juris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres: a great or eminent l., juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris scientissimus: to be an eminent l., juris intelligentiâ præstare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: to be reputed or accounted an eminent l., valde juris consultum videri. *See also* ADVOCATE.

LAX, ¶ *(Prop.) laxus; remissus. ¶ (Fig.) laxus; remissus (not strict); dissolutus (of loose morals; also with ref. to passing over faults, opp. vehement, asper: e. g. diss. in præmittendo [C. Verr. 2, 5, 3]: and of discipline, customs, &c.). — negligentia officii negligens (careless of duty): indulgens. perindulgens (of parents, &c.).*

LAX, s. *See* DIARRHŒA.

LAXATIVE, adj. ¶ *That relaxes, laxans; laxandi vim habens. ¶ Purgative, alvum solvens, resolvens, movens (¶ laxativus very late).*

LAXATIVE, s. medicamentum catharticum: to give a l., cathartica dare; coilectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare (to purge by laxatives): a l. should be employed, dejectione a medicamento petenda est: to act as a l., alvum movere, ciere, solvere, duocere, subducere; alvum purgare.

LAXITY, *prop. remissio (slackness, opp. contentio or intentio, propr. and fig.)* — negligentia (e. g. of our institutions, institutorum nostrorum in disciplina puerili, C.) — remissio animi ac dissolutio (used by C. of a lame want of spirit, but applicable to any sluggishness of mind) — lenitas (midness, as preventing the due correction of offences; opp. severitas, C. Cat. 2, 4). — or Crcl. with adj. — ¶ *Laxitas in this sense, Arnob.; C. uses the word in the sense of spaciousness, roominess): l. of moral sentiment, animus dissolutus: l. of conduct, mores dissoluti.*

LAY, v. ¶ *To put, place, set, ponere (e. t.); locare, collocare (to give a definite place to althg. with choice or purpose): to l. in or upon, ponere, collocare in qâ re; imponere ci rei, in qam rem, or in qâ re; ponere super qâ re; e. g. wood upon the hearth (lignum super fœo): to l. under, supponere, subicere ci rei or sub qd: to l. to, apponere, applicare, admovere ci rei or ad qd: to l. wood on the fire, alimentum dare igni; materiam igni præbere; flammam materiâ alere: to l. the hand on the mouth, manum ad os apponere: to l. oneself down, cubare, decumbere (in order to sleep); accumbere (in order to take food; *see* Bremi Suet. Cæs. 72): to l. oneself down on or in althg., recumbere in qâ re; se abicere in qd (¶ not in qâ re; *see* C. de Or. 1, 7, extr.). to l. a foundation, fundamenta agere (C.) or jacere (C.) *prop.*: facere fundamenta, fig. (C.): to l. an ambush, insidias locare, collocare, ponere; and *see* AMBUSUS: to l. a plot, moliri qd, *see* PLOT: to l. siege, obsidere (inchoative: obsidère = obsessam tenere); obsidionem (urbi) inferre; operibus cingere: to l. violent hands on, manus ci afferre; on oneself, necem sibi consciscere: to l. waste, vastare; devastare; populari: to l. a shoot, &c., propagare: to l. to heart, qâ re moveri or commoveri; de qâ re laborare; qd ægre ferre; qd in pectus, or in pectus animumque, demittere. ¶ To beat down, as corn or grass, sternere. ¶ To keep down, keep from rising, sedare: to l. the dust (humum conspergendo) sedare pulverem (Phadr.). ¶ To give or offer, as a wager, sponsonem facere (C.): with one, cum qo; pignore certare or contendere (cum qo, Np., to l. a wager). ¶ To exclude (an egg) from the body, (ovum) parere, cignere (C.), facere (Parr.), edere (Plin.), ponere, entiti (Golum.). ¶ To spread (a mare), tendere (e. g. rete, plagas), *prop. and fig.*; (avibus) pedicas ponere (F.).*

LAY ASIDE, deponere, abicere: to l. a. prejudice, opinionem sibi excutere radiciter — *See also* TO LAY BY.

LAY BY, reponere, seponere; condere, recondere; servare, reservare.

LAY DOWN, ¶ *(Prop.) to put down, ponere; deponere: to l. one's self down, decumbere. ¶ (Fig.) to give up (an office), abdicare munus or (usually) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abcedere munere (L. 9, 3); magistratum deponere (of magistratus). ¶ (Fig.) to advance (an opinion), sententiam dicere.*

LAY HOLD OF, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qm or qd, by althg, qâ re: to l. h. of with the hands, prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus: to l. h. of any one by the hand, manu prehendere qm.

LAY IN, colligere (to get together); condere, recondere (to store).

LAY ON, imponere.

LAY OPEN, ¶ *(Prop. and Fig.) patefacere; detegere; reterege.*

LAY OUT, ¶ *To expend, *see* EXPEND. ¶ To plan; *see* ARRANGE, PLAN.*

LAY UP, ¶ *To store, recondere; reponere; reservare. ¶ To confine; *see* CONFIN.*

LAY UPON (as a burden, duty, &c.), imponere (taxes, burdens, business); injungere (to enjoin); irrogare (to adjudge, a punishment, also a tax); imperare (to command to furnish, e. g. corn, money; all with ci qd)

LAY, adj. laicus (Eccl.).

LAYER, s. stratum, stratura: stratura (laid upon althg.; e. g. of dung, earth, *op. Pallad.*; *see* Schmid Ind. ad Scriptt. R. R. s. v.); tabulatum (when several things lie one on another); ordo (g. t. fur row, e. g. lapidum); tractum, tracta (of a cake consisting of several layers): to make a l., straturam, tabulatum facere: to put down a l., e. g. of gravel, qd glareâ substruere. ¶ A shoot or twig laid for propagation, propago (g. t.) tradux; vivradix (with the root); mallico (without the root, eaply of the vine); surculus (a set or slip): to propagate by l's, propagare; traducere (of the vine). — ¶ not immittere, i. e. to suffer to grow, *opp.* amputare.

LAYMAN, laicus (Eccl.).

LAZARETTO, *valetudinarium militare.

LAZILY, ignave; pigre; segnitèr; socorditer (L.). [SYN. IN IDLENESS.]

LAZINESS, ignavia; pigritia; inertia; segnitia; desidia; socordia; Jm. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia [SYN. IN IDLENESS]; fuga laboris: to lead a life of l., vitam desidiam degere; propter desidiam in otio vivere; nihil agere.

LAZY, ignavus; piger; socors; segnis; deses; iners [SYN. IN IDLENESS]: a l. fellow, homo deses; homo desidiosus, or iners et desidiosus; cessator (a l. slave, who neglects his work): to be too l. to do althg., pigri qd facere (C.): to be l., ignavum esse; laboris fugientem esse: to be abominably l., inertissimè esse segnitie: to be growing abominably l., socordie se atque ignavie tradere; languori se desidie tradere: don't be too l. to send me all the news, quidquid novi scribere ne pigre (C.): l. in doing althg., piger ad qd faciendum (e. g. ad literas scribendas): l. in althg., piger ad qd [see IDLE]: to lead a l. life, vitam desidiam degere.

LAZY-BONES, *see* lazy fellow in LAZY.

LEAD, s. plumbum; plumbum nigrum (opp. plumbum album or candidum, i. e. tin); *Saturnus (with chemists); perpendicular (a plummet): of l., plumbus (¶ plumbus post-Aug.); rich or abounding in l., plumbosus: occupied or concerned with l., plumbarius: to fasten with l., plumbare (to solder); plumbo vincire (to bind or surround with l.); ferrumare plumbo (to close a hole with l., e. g. in a cup, scyphum); to solder with lead all round, circumplumbare.

LEAD, s. ductio, ductus (guidance); administratio (management); imperium (command): under the l. of aby, ductu cs; duce, imperatore qo (as a general); duce, magistro, auctore qo (as a teacher or instructor). — ¶ præsidium, in this sense, is without authority; but we may say, to take the l. in althg. ci rei præsidere, or præcesse: to take the l. in society, præire aliis exemplo; auctoritate sua valere apud alios.

LEAD, v. ¶ *To determine the course or motion of a person or thing, a) without allusion to the place whence, &c., ducere, agere (gen. to put in motion, to drive forth): to l. by the hand, manu ducere: to l. an army, exercitum ducere (¶ ducere is antiquated; *see* Q. 8, 3, 44); exercitui præcesse: to l. a dance, choros ducere: to l. a procession, pompam ducere; pompæ ducesse: b) with specification of the place whence, whither, through weh, &c., ducere; abducere (to l. off or away); deducere (to l. down or away from one place to another); educere (to l. out from); from a place, country,*

*§c., ex, &c.; to a place, in, &c.; adducere ad or in (to l. or bring to a place); perducere ad or in (to l. or bring to a place appointed); inducere in, &c. (to l. into a place); producere ad or in, &c. (to l. forward, l. out to a place; e. g. copias in aciem, copias pro castris): to l. through a forest, traducere sylvam: to l. to prison, to execution (or, to death); ducere in carcerem (in vincula); ad mortem ducere (see C. Verr., 2, 12, extr.; Suet. Calig. 27 p. in.): to l. into the right way, ducere in viam: to l. back into the right way, reducere in viam; erranti ci monstrare viam (both prop. and fig.). Hence fig., a road leads to a place, via fert qd. in in the direction of it); via ducit qd. (conducts safely to it, poet.): to l. to athg, i. e. to cause or occasion it, causam, fontem esse cs rei; e. g. avaricie leads to many vices, *avaritia causa (fons) multorum vitiorum; or *ex avaritiâ manent (fluunt) multa vitia. || To induce, adducere: to be easily led to believe, facile adduci (not induci) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli: I shall not be easily led to believe that, hoc quidem non adducar ut credam: non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum. || To rule, guide, manage, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse cs rei, gubernare, Jn. regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari (see GUIDE); administrare (to have the management of athg); ci rei præsse (to preside over, e. g. negotio, ludis); principem esse cs rei (to be the chief, e. g. conjunctionis): to l. the public counsels, publici consilii auctorem or moderatorem esse: to be led by any one, cs consilio regi; qm or cs auctoritatem sequi; ci parere, obtemperare (see LISTEN): to be led by athg, qd sequi; qâ re moveri (e. g. by moral good, honesto). || In music, præire voce (in singing); præire ac præmonstrare modulus (in instrumental music).*

LEADEN, plumbæus (prop. and fig.); plumbatus (prop. post-Aug.).

LEADER, dux (g. t.),—auctor, princeps (that takes the lead in athg);—qui præest ci rei (a president).—dux belli, imperator, prætor (a l. in war).—prætor (of generals who were not Romans, epy of Greeks, e. g. στρατηγός); doctor, magister, auctor (cs rei, instructor, teacher).—caput, signifer, fax (head of a party, l. of a conspiracy, &c.): the l. in a civil war (who gave the signal for rising), tuba belli civilis (C. ad Div. 6, 12, 3).

LEADING, adj. primus (first); primarius (chief in rank, &c.): the l. point, caput; primum; maximum.—See CHIEF.

LEADING, s. ductio, ductus (a l., l. forth; the former of the act, the latter of the thing; also in the sense of command); deductio (a l. away to a place; e. g. domum); administratio (management, e. g. of a war): under the l. of any one, qd ducit, cs ductus.

LEADING-STRINGS, *fascia, quâ infans gradus instabiles adjuvantur; *fascia, quâ infantes nondum firmo poplite sustentantur.

LEAF, s. A) PROP. OF a tree, folium: the leaves, folia, frons, frondes (foliage): to come into l., folia emitte; in folia exire; frondescere: to be in l., frondere: to have many leaves, in frondem luxuriare: full of leaves, foliosus, frondosus: like a l., foliaceus: to take off leaves, nudare (arborum) foliis (to deprive of leaves); detrahare folia (arboris), stringere, destringere (to strip off); pampinare vites, or vineam (of a vine): to be lighter than a l., folio facilius moveri (C. Att. 8, 15, 2).

B) FIG. A) l. of paper, scida or (not so good) scheda (prop. a slip of papyrus, of wch several were pasted or fastened together to form a sheet; then a strip, or sheet, of paper); plagiula (a sheet of paper consisting of strips of papyrus fastened together, twenty of wch formed a roll (scapulus), Plin. 13, 12, 23); pagina (one side of a sheet, a page, wch was usually the only one written on by the ancients; then melon. for the whole leaf): on the back of a l., in aversâ chartâ (Mart.—charta, paper, gen.); to turn over the leaves of a book, librum evolvere (Dumov. p. 28). FIG. I shall turn over a new l. to day, hic dies aliam vitam deferit, alios mores postulat (Ter.). B) of metal, &c., bractea (a thin plate of metal); lamina (a thicker l. of metal, e. g. the blade of a saw; then also a thin piece of wood for veneering; see Plin. 9, 11, 13; 16, 43, 83); tabula (the l. of a table): leaves of a door, januæ fores, or valvæ.

LEAF, v. frondescere (C.); folia mittere (Col.). LEAFLESS, foliis carens (having no leaves); foliis nudatus (having the leaves stripped off).

LEAFY, frondosus (Parr. and V.); frondens (V. and Plin.): frondifer, frondicosus (poet., Lucr. Prudent.).

LEAGUE, s. A) A treaty, &c., foedus (a covenant); societas (state of being in l.); concilium (assembly of persons joined in l.; then, those leagued together, e. g.

concilium Achæorum or Achæorum): to make or enter into a l., societatem facere, inire, coire: to join a l., enter a l., se applicare ad societatem, ad societatem accedere; there is a l. between you and me, societas mihi vobiscum convenit: violator of a l., fœdifragus; fœderis ruptor or violator; apud quem nihil societatis fides sancti habet: to violate a l., fœdus violare, rumpere or frangere; Jn. fœdus violare frangereque. || A measure of about three hundred English miles. leuca (Ammian.; Fr. lieue).

LEAGUE, v. societatem facere, inire, coire; fœdus facere cum qd, or icere, ferire (C.), componere or pangere (V.).

LEAGUER, obsidio; obsidium.

LEAK, s. rima: to spring a l., rimas agere.

LEAK, v. transmittere humorem; perfluere (Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25): laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt (leak; V.).

LEAKAGE, *liquor per rimas elapsus.

LEAKY, rimosus; rimarum plenus; fassus rimosusque: to become l., rimos agere: to be l., (omnibus) compaginibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari cœpisse (to open in many places); sentinam trahere: a ship is l., alveus navis haurit aquas (poet.): l. ship, quassæ naves.

LEAN, adj. exilis (applicable to any material body, as thin, poor, weak: opp. uber).—macer (dry, lean: opp. pinguis: epy of animal bodies): Jn. macer et exilis.—gracilis (thin, epy of animal bodies: opp. opimus, obesus).—tenuis (thin, applicable to bodies of any kind: opp. crassus).—Oss. exilis and macer relate to thinness with ref. to poverty of internal substance; gracilis and tenuis have ref. to external form, either indifferently or with praise (the two last are thin rather than lean).—To grow l., mæscere, emacescere: to make l., facere maciem: to make aby l., facere (ut) mæscat qd: somewhat l., macilentus: a l. and hungry soil, solum sterile, exile, or aridum: an extremely l. man, homo vegrandi macie torridus (C.).

LEAN, v. || Tr. to cause athg to recline agst another, acclinare, applicare qd ci rei or ad qd: to l. a ladder agst a wall, scalas ad murum applicare. || INTRA. to slope, fatigatum esse; acclivem or declivem esse: to l. agst athg, acclinari ci rei, se acclinare ci rei, ad or in qd, applicari or se applicare ci rei or ad qd: to l. upon, ci rei or in qd or in go inniti, ci rei or in qd incumbere (to support one's self on athg); reclinari in qd (to l. with one's back agst or on athg): to l. upon a staff, baculo incumbere, inniti: to l. upon the elbows, in cubitum inniti: to l. upon aby, se acclinare in qm (O. Met. 5, 72); niti qd, inniti in qm.

LEANNESS. || Thinness, macies (as state); macritudo (as permanent condition, Plaut.); macritas (ad property); gracilitas (slenderness). || Barrenness, sterilitas.

LEAP, s. saltus: to take a l., saltum dare (O.); saltu uti (C.).

LEAP, v. exsilire; exsultare: to l. with joy, gaudio exsilire; gaudio or lætitiâ exsultare: my heart leaped (for joy), cor meum cœpit in pectus emicare (Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 4): to l. down, desilire ex or de re (not rarely with a simple ablat. in prose; see Drak. L. 35, 34, 10): to l. to or upon, assilire ad qd, or ci rei (assultare post-Aug.).

LEAP-YEAR, annus intercalaris (Plin.).

LEARN, v. discere (g. t.).—discere in this sense is poet.—cognoscere (to endeavour to gain an insight into): to l. by heart, ad verbum ediscere (librum, versus, &c.); memorie mandare, tradere, infingere: to l. an art, a language, &c., artem, linguam, &c., discere (not ediscere).—to l. accurately, or thoroughly, perdiscere: to be still learning (in addition), addiscere (never = to l.): to l. quickly, celeriter arripere qd: to l. slowly, tarde percipere qd: to l. athg fm or of any one, discere qd ab qd or apud qm: to be quick at learning, facilem cognitionem habere; facilem esse ad discendum: to have learnt athg, qd didicisse, qd cognitum or perceptum habere (to have attained a knowledge of); doctum esse qd (to have been taught athg): I never leave you without having learnt something, numquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam.—to l., followed by an infinitive, when employed as an expletive, is frequently omitted in Latin; as, he did this that they might l. to fear him, fecit hoc, ut eum revererentur.

LEARNED, || That possesses learning; of persons, doctus, doctrinâ instructus (well taught in any thing); eruditus, literis eruditus, eruditione ornatus (of scholastic or literary attainments): Jn. doctus atque eruditus; literatus (epy in philology and history); literis tinctus (well read). Very l., perdoctus; per-

eruditus; doctus atque imprimis eruditus; mire or doctissime eruditus; exquisita doctrinā pereruditus; præclarā eruditione atque doctrinā ornatus; in quo sunt plurimæ literæ: *to be very l., multā doctrinā esse: tolerably l., satis literatus: not very l., mediocriter a doctrinā instructus: a l. man, vir doctus; homo eruditus, &c.;* *literator (originally = homo literatus; in the sivo. age, sometimes one who possessed slightly the property of the literatus, see Sueton. Gramm. 4; sometimes a person engaged in teaching language, see Gell. 16, 6): a thoroughly l. man, vir perfectā eruditione; vir perfectē planeque eruditus: a generally l. man, homo omni liberali doctrinā politus; homo omni doctrinā eruditus: to be the first among l. men, doctrinæ studii principem esse: the l. world, docti homines, or simply docti (opp. agrestes); eruditi homines, or simply eruditi; homines studiosi literarum: the life of a l. man, vita literata (not docta is not Latin): to be l. in althg, qd intelligere, callere, cognoscere or percipere habere; multum in qd re versatum esse (to be conversant with): not to be l. in althg, qd ignorare or nescire; in qd re rudem or peregrinum or hospitem esse; cs rei ignorare or imperitum esse. || *That relates to learning, literatus; literarius (post-Aug.): l. materials, materia studiorum: a l. conversation, sermo qui de artium studiis atque doctrinā habetur: to propose l. questions, *subtilius querere de re: l. leisure, otium literatum (not doctum is not Latin): the l. languages, linguæ veterum (not linguæ doctæ, doctorum or literarum, not Latin).**

LEARNEDLY, docte; erudite.

LEARNER, discens; discipulus.

LEARNING, doctrina (g. t. as the quality of persons; also that which persons know, the thing itself)—eruditio (as the property of persons, with ref. to general knowledge; whereas doctrina refers rather to accurate and scientific attainments)—disciplina (single branches of l., the sciences)—literæ (l., so far as it is derived fm written sources)—scientia literarum or honestarum (knowledge of books or literary documents, of the fine arts; just subjectively, of the knowledge wch a person possesses). *It would not be good Latin to use scientia without these genitives of the object, nor to use scientia for discipline: scientia means 'knowledge,' and hence can never be used without something to render it more definite. In like manner literatura is bad Latin: it was used by the ancients only for 'a writing with letters,' the signification of learning was attached to it fm a false reading in C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelli, N. cr.)—humanitas (liberal education, so far as it relates to literature and the sciences). Studies wch presuppose varied l., studia quæ in quâdam varietate literarum versantur. Without any l., omnis omnino eruditiois expens et ignarus.*

LEASE, s. conductio (in respect of the party who takes the l., C. Cæcin. 32, 94)—locatio (in respect of the party who grants the l., C. Att. l., 17, 9)—syngrapha (as the written signed document). *To grant a l., locare; e locare: to take a l., conducere; redimere: to have on l., conduxisse, conductum habere: to make void a l., locationem inducere.*

LEASE, v. || *To let on lease.* See **LEASE, s.**

LEASE, v. || *To glean, spicas legere.*

LEASH, s. || *A thong, lorum; habena (thong by wch a dog, &c., is held); copula (by wch several dogs, &c., are tied together). || Several animals held together by a thong, (canes) copulâ inter se juncti; (canes) copulati.*

LEASH, v. || *loro ducere.—*copulare; *copulâ inter se jungere.*

LEASING, || *Gleaning, spicuegium.*

LEAST, adj. minimus (smallest)—infimus (lowest)—ultimus (last). *Not the l. doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: it is not the l. praise, non minima laus est: not in the l., nihil (in no respect); ne minimâ quidm re (not even in a trifle); minime (by no means): l. of all, omnium minime (lto.).*

AT LEAST, minimam (opp. summam). *Not ad minimum)—certe (without doubt)—quidem (truly, at all events)—saltem (to denote a descending fm the greater to the less: it has always a diminutive force)—tamen (yet): limita a foregoing assertion or opinion.*

LEATHER, corium (thick l.).—aluta (soft thin l.). To dress l., coria perficere (Plin.): of or relating to l., coriarius (Plin.): as hard as l., *duritie corio similia.

LEATHERDRESSER, coriarius (Plin.; coriorum confector lto.).

LEATHERSELLER, *qui coria vendit or venditat.

LEATHEREN, *e corio factus; scorteus (made of

hides or skins; hence scorteus, sc. vestis, a leathern garment, Mart. Sen.).

LEAVE, s. || *Permission, concessio. permissio (concessus, permissus in Abl. only). potestas. copia. arbitrium. licentia [Syn. in PERMISSION]. To give aby l., veniam, potestatem, licentiam ci dare; to do althg, cs rei or qd faciendū potestatem ci facere or concedere; licentiam ci permittere, ut, &c.—permittere, concedere ci; to do althg, qd: to give children l. to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare; to give aby free l., infinitam ci licentiam dare: to ask or apply for l., veniam petere: to obtain or get l., veniam accipere, impetrare; datur ci potestas, copia; sit ci potestas: to have obtained l., habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum or concessum est: by your l., permissu, or concessu tuo; si per te licitum erit: by your good l., pace tuâ; pace quod fiat tuâ; bonâ veniâ tuâ liceat; bonâ veniâ me audies (if l. to speak is the thing meant); bonâ hoc veniâ tuâ dixerim (apologetic form for a frank declaration): without my l., me non concedente, me non consulto:—me invito (if it had been applied for): l. of absence, commeatu, ds (prop. of soldiers, but also as a general term): as for l. of absence, commeatu petere: to grant l. of absence, commeatum dare ci. || Farewell: to take l. (of visitors, &c.) salvere qm jubeo; ci vale dicere (sive age): to take a final l., supremum valedicere (t): to take French l. = to go away without taking l. of aby, qm insalutatum relinquere (cf. V. Æn. 9, 228); clam se subducere de circulo; (also) = to do althg without permission, *veniâ a nullo datâ facere qd; veniam non petere: to take l. of the world (i. e. to die), renuntiare vitæ (Suet. Galb. 11).*

LEAVE, v. || *To quit, desert, forsake, inlquere (this word belongs, strictly speaking, to poetry, or a poetical style; C. uses it only when his style assumes a poetical or impassioned character, as in his speeches).—relinquere (to l. behind, a place or person)—derelinquere (to desert, abandon)—cedere qd loco, or ex qd loco (to retire fm a place with reason)—decedere qd loco, de or ex qd loco (to go fm a place where one's business still lies)—discedere a qd or loco, a or e loco (to go away, separate oneself fm a person or place)—excedere loco, or e loco (to go fm the neighbourhood)—digredi a qd, or de qd re (to depart fm)—egredi loco, a or e loco (to go out of)—deserere (to desert, leave improperly). Jn relinquere ut deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere (to l. in the lurch); destituere et relinquere; see also ANNON: to l. a province, a provinciâ discedere (to go away for a time, with intention to return)—decedere provinciâ, or de provinciâ (to l. entirely, to retire fm the government of a province)—decedere ex provinciâ (the same; but with more immediate reference to the act of quitting the country): to l. school, scholam egredi (to go out of the school)—divertere a scholâ et magistris (to cease to go to school); to l. house and home, de bonis suis decedere: the soul l. the body, animus post mortem e corpore excedit. || To reject, see REJECT. || To bequeath, legare: see BEQUEATH. || To permit, sinere, permittere (permite me in meam quietem, leave me to, Appl.).*

LEAVE OFF, desinere qd, or with inf.; desistere qd re; a or de qd re, or with inf.; abastere qd re, or with inf. (not used by C.); mittere, with inf.; finem facere qd faciendi, or cs ci rei; conquiescere a qd re; mittere, Intermittere qd; cessare, with inf.; SYN. IN CEASE: to l. off a garment, vestem deponere: to l. off bad habits, vitia ponere or exire. *Sto the meaning is expressed by de in composition; e. g., to l. off raising, depluere.*

LEAVE OUT (i. e. to omit, pass over), omittere; prætermittere; præterire; silentio præterire (to pass by in silence).

LEAVE UP, permittere qd ci or cs arbitrio; remittere, whether, si; also by a turn with videre; e. g. whether you be an evil, I leave to the Stoics, sitne malum dolere, Stoici viderint: that is left to you, de hoc tu videris.

LEAVEN, s. fermentum.

LEAVEN, v. fermentare: leavened bread, panis fermentatus (Cels.).

LEAVINGS, reliqua, pl.; reliquæ; quod superest, restat, or reliquum est.

LECHEROUS, lascivus; libidinosus.

LECTURE, s. schola, auditio (the former with ref. to the lecturer, a l. delivered; the latter with ref. to the auditory, a l. heard). *to lecture, recitatio, collegium, in this sense, are not good words: To enter on a course of l.'s, *scholâ academicâ instituire; scholarum initium facere: there is no l. to-day, *hodie scholæ non*

habentur: *to deliver a l., scholam or prælectionem habere: to attend abys l's, ad scholas ca venire, audire qm, ci operam dare: to l. on anatomy, de anatomia scholam habere.*

LECTURE, v. || *To deliver a lecture, acroasim facere: to l. on a subject, legere, prælegere qd; scholas habere de re; schollis præcipere qd, or de re: to l. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare. || To instruct insolently and dogmatically, *meliora edocere qm, or fm context monere, docere, edocere only.*

LECTURER, acroama, atis, n.; prælector (one who comments on a poet, &c., Gell.). Not anagnostes, weh means a person who reads to others at table.

LEDGE, ora.

LEDGER, *codex major.

LEECH, || *A bloodsucker, sanguisuga (see Plin. 8, 10, 10); hirudo (prop. and fig.); hirudo medicinalis (L.): a l. sucks, hirudo sanguinem exsugit, extrahit (Plaut.); hirudo plena cruoris (H. A. P.; that has sucked to the full). || A physician, vid.*

LEEK, porrum; allium.

LEER, a. oculi obliqui; oculi limi.

LEER, v. oculis obliquis, or limis, aspicere or intueri qd.

LEERING, pætus, pætulus. Not strabo, weh means squinting.

LEES, fæx; sedimentum; crassamentum (when thick).

LEFT, particip. adj. reliquus.

LEFT, adj. sinister (on or fm the l. side, ἀριστερός); lævus (opp. to right; hence also = awkward, unsatisfactory, the Greek λαός; in the prose of the golden period more rare than sinister). Not æceus (σκαίος) in its prop. signification, left is obsolete. The l. hand, sinistra manus; læva manus; or simply, sinistra (opp. dextra): to the l., ad sinistram; ad lævam; sinistrorsum; sinistrorsum (towards the l. side); a sinistra parte; a sinistra; sinistrâ; lævâ (on the left side).

LEFT-HANDED, manu sinistra promptus; aff. manu non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus, Cels. 7, præf. p. 409, Bip.—(scævola, in Classical writers, is only a surname.) To be l., sinistra manu esse agiliore ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68).

LEG, crus (fm the knee to the ankle, the shin, κνήμη; of weh the larger bone is called tibia, the smaller sura; see Cels. 8, 1.—femur, femen, fm the hip to the knee, the thigh-bones; the former the outer one, the latter the inner one): thin l's, crura gracilia; crurum gracilitas: crooked l's, crura depravata. That stands badly on his l's, male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): to put one off his l's, supplantare qm (προσκελίξαι; also fig.).

LEGACY, legatum: *to have a l. in abys will, legatum habere in cs testamento (Petron.): to leave a l., legatum ci scribere or ascribere.*

LEGAL, secundum leges; legibus constitutus (according to law, fixed by law)—legitimus (lawful; also, of or relating to law; e. g. a l. impediment, leg. impedimentum, C.; l. authority, imperium, potestas, &c., C.): to institute l. proceedings agi abys; see *to go to LAW with.*—ath is not l., qd leges vetant (C.).

LEGALIZE, legibus constituere.

LEGALLY, lege; secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEGATE, legatus.

LEGATEE, legatarius (Suet.).

LEGEND, 1) inscription on a coin, *inscriptio marginia. 2) A narrative; a) history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti; *res ab homine sancto gestæ. As i. s. also *legenda. b) gen. a fabulous history, fabula.

LEGENDARY, fabulosus.

LEGERDEMAIN, prestigie; circulatoriæ prestigie (Tert.); fallacia (trickery, gen.): to practise l., prestigias agere.

LEGIBLE, *quod legi potest; clarus. Not legibills.

LEGIBLY, *ita ut commodè legi possit: to write l., *clare scribere.

LEGION, || Prop. legio: a small l., legiuncula (L.). || Fig. numerus ingens; magna vis.

LEGIONARY, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, legis latio (the proposing a law by public proclamation); legum datio (the giving of laws by a person with absolute power; e. g. a governor; see C. Rull. 2, 22, extr.); also by Crcl. with leges condere or scribere; e. g. legibus condendis operam dare.

LEGISLATIVE, qui leges scribit or condit (that prepares laws); qui civitati leges dat (that enacts laws).

LEGISLATOR, legis or legum lator (one who pro-

poses a law to the people: the author of a law, or one who uses his influence in its favour, is called legis auctor); legum inventor, conditor, or scriptor, or, qui leges condit or scribit (one engaged in framing laws); qui disciplinam ca populi astringit legibus, qui civitatem legibus devincit, qui civitati leges dat or constituit (one that furnishes a code of laws). Lycurgus was the Lacedæmonian l., a Lycurgo est disciplina Lacedæmoniorum astricta legibus (C. Brut. 10, 40); Lycurgus Lacedæmonias leges scripsit (off. C.): a wise l., legum scriptor peritus et callidus (C. Dom. 18, 17).

LEGISLATURE, qui leges condunt, or civitati dant; *magistratus legibus scribendis (after decemviri leg. scrib. L.).

LEGITIMATE, || Lawful; see LAWFUL. || Born in wedlock, certus (whose origin is certain, opp. spurius); legitimus, justâ uxore or matre familias natus or ortus (born in lawful wedlock, opp. nothus, pellice ortus). || Genuine, verus; sincerus; germanus.

LEGITIMATELY, secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEISURE, otium, tempus otii, tempus laboris (poet. laboris) or negotiis vacuum, tempus vacuum.—*facultas vacui ac liberi temporis (the power of employing one's time as one likes). Perfect l. fm all public duties, omnium munerum vacatio: literary l., otium literaturæ: having or being at l., otiosus, vacuum negotiis, vacuus: to have plenty of l., multum otii habere, otio abundare or diffuere: to have no l. time, temporis vacui nihil habere: to have l. for sth., otium habere ad qd: I have no l. for a thing, qd faciendi otium non est: to be at l., vacare, vacuum esse (to have one's time free, opp. occupato, weh compels one to work); otiosi, otiosum esse, otium habere, otium est ci (to be at l., opp. negotiis, weh oblige one to work); feriari, ferias agere (to enjoy a holiday, opp. working all day); cessare (to make a half-holiday, and enjoy a short cessation, opp. previous activity); nihil agere (to be doing nothing, opp. activity in general): when I am more at l., quum plus otii nactus ero; si plus otii habuero: I have not l. enough to undertake such a task, occupatâ operâ tanta res suscipi a me non potest: to get l., otium nancisci. In otium venire, otium ci contingit: when I get any l., ubi quid otii datur: all the l. time that is left fm my public duties, quantum mihi otii res publica tribuit: to spend one's l. time in sth., otium conferre ad qd; otium consumere, collocare, or contere in qâ re; how could I employ my present l. better? ubi enim melius uti possumus hoc otio?—l. hours, tempus ab opere or negotiis vacuum, otium, tempora subsciva (when one is occupied with what is not his chief business: labour in such hours, operæ subscivæ).

AT LEISURE, negotiis vacuum (gen. free fm business); otiosus (that has time for his favorite pursuits); nullis occupationibus implicatus (not concerned in business); munerum publicorum experts (that bears no public office); liberatus muneribus (set free fm office); ab omni munere solutus et liber (that has no office); ab omni deses sedet (that spends his time idly, without any business or labour); nihil agens (gen. that does nothing): to be at l., vacare negotiis; otiosus esse; otiosi; sedere.

LEMON, *citrus limon (Linn.).

LEMONADE, *aqua limonata.

LEND, mutuum (Not mutuo) dare (to grant a loan, the value of which is to be returned, as a matter of business, e. g. money, corn)—commodare, accommodare (to oblige with the use of sth.)—qd ci utendum dare or tradere (to allow him the use of it.)—credere ci qd (to trust him with it): to give him money as a deposit, the restoration of weh on demand is confidently expected). To l. money on interest, credere ci pecuniam, dare ci pecuniam fenori, pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see INTEREST): to l. money on a note of hand, per syngrapham ci pecuniam credere.

LENDER, qui mutuum dat, &c.; generator (a l. of money). Not commodator (Pand.).

LENGTH, longitudo (extent both in space and in time); proceritas (extension in height, tallness); longinquitas, diuturnitas (long duration): the l. of a field, striga (opp. scamnum, the breadth): the l. of a journey, longitudo itineris; longinquitas viæ (poet.); l. and shortness of notes, longitudo et brevitates sonorum: in l., in longitudo, per longitudinem (in space): l. in longum is not Class.; in, with, through l. of time, temporis longiquitate (e. g. occidere: in or with l. of time this and that takes place, tempus dissequere or dies tempusque facit qd, &c. (e. g. with l. of time we become more steady); constantiores nos tempus dissequere facit: with l. of time perhaps anger will cool, dies tempusque

forsan leniet tram: to draw out in *l.*, tendere, extendere (of space); ducere, producere, trahere, extrahere (of time).

AT LENGTH, || *At last, tandem* (in speaking of things which have been long expected or wished): demum (of things which are late or behind their time): then at *l.*, tum demum: now at *l.*, nunc demum. *denique*, postremo mean 'lastly.' || *Copiously, diffusely*, late; fuse; *Jn. fuse lateque*; copiose.

LENGTHEN, || *To make longer*, qd longius facere; qd producere. *To l. a syllable*, syllabam producere, (Gramm.). || *To prolong*, producere; prorogare; trahere (*denique* non prolongare): to *l. one's life*, ci vitam producere.

LENGTHWISE, in longitudinem (C.); in longitudine (Cæs.).

LENIENCY, lenitas; animus lenis or mitis; ingenium lenis; clementia; indulgentia. SYN. in MILDNESS.

LENIENT, lenis; mitis; mollis; clemens; indulgens. SYN. in MILD.

LENIENTLY, leniter; molliter; clementer. *To act l. towards any*, lenit ingenio esse in qm.

LENIFY, lenire, mitigare, mildorem facere (to assuage); mollire, mollorem facere (to soften); levare, (to lighten).

LENTITY, lenitas; clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, vitreum lenticulari formâ (after Appul. Flor. 2, p. 246, 26); or, perhaps, lenticula (after Cels. 2, 17, extr.).

LENT, jejunia annua. *To keep l.*, j. a. celebrare, (Claud. ad Christ. 45, 21.—ferie esuriales, faciet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8).

LENTICULAR, LENTIFORM, lenticulari formâ (lenticulari, Appul.).

LENTIL, lens (Plin., Virg., &c.); lenticula (Cels.).

LENTISK, lentiscus.

LEONINE, leoninus.

LEOPARDUS, leopardus; *felis leopardus (Linn.)

Pardus is a male panther.

LEPROSY, lepra (Plin.); scabies (T. Hist. 5, 4, 2; cf. H. A. P. 453, scabies mala, whose meaning of the leprosy); elephantiasis (a very bad kind of leprosy): to be afflicted with *l.*, leprâ laborare, tentari: to cure the *l.*, lepram emendare (Plin.).

LEPROUS, leprosus; elephantiacus (Firm. Math.). *To become l.*, elephantiacâ contagione maculari; leprâ infici.

LESS, minor, neut. minus. *To make l.*, minuire; imminuire: to grow *l.*, minui; imminui: much *l.*; see MUCH LESS.

LESSEE, conductor. See LEASE.

LESSEN, || *To minuire*; deminuire partem ci rei, or qd de qâ re; imminuire. || *INTRA*, minui, or minuire; imminui. See ABATE.

LESSON, || *Instruction of a teacher*, schola (*denique* non lectio). *Flg* to read aby a *l.*, qm verbis castigare; qm verberare (Q. C. in Ep. 16, 26, in.); ci verberationem esse rei dare (ib. 27, in.). || *Task given to a pupil for an exercise*, discenda or ediscenda, pl.; or, perhaps, pensus.

LESSOR, locator.

LEST, nê: after verbs signifying to fear, to care, ne non, or, more rarely, ut; after verbs signifying to provide, or the like, quominus: see GROLEFEND, § 238, c.; Zumpt, § 543; Krebs, § 439: *l. any*, ne quis. — *denique* For ne, ut ne is found with no perceptible difference of meaning. Z. Grolefeld thinks that C. uses ut ne in the following cases: (1) When the negative does not so much belong to the whole clause, as to a particular part of it; e. g. the verb, or quis, quid. — (2) When a demonstrative pron. or pronominal adverb is expressed or implied in the preceding clause. — (3) When without ut, ne would stand by a word to which ne is often appended, as non, an. It is not found aft. caveo, vito, &c. He says that ut ne is found, though less commonly than in C., in Plaut., Ter., O., &c.; but four times (and that in doubtful passages) in L., and not at all in Cæs. and T.

LET, v. || *To occasion*, or suffer to happen, a) gen., facere (followed by a subj. with or without ut: only in the poets and sive. age with an acc. and inf.); — dare ci (to grant to any one, espy of the gods, δόνασι: followed by an acc. and inf., or, after the Greek manner, by a datice and infinitive). *L. the honey boil up three times*, mel ter infervet facit: *l. me appear just and holy*, da mihi justum sanctumque (or, according to the other reading, justo sanctoque) videri (H. Ep. 1, 16, 61). — b) in thought, i. q. to put or suppose a case, facere, fingere (in Cæs. prose followed by an acc. and inf.); e. g., *l. the soul not exist after*

death, fac animos non remanere post mortem: *l. a man be just turning philosopher*, not yet have become one, fingi qm nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse. c) by charge, command, &c., jubere (followed by an acc. and inf.—ἀνευναι, see COMMAND); curare (followed by a partic. of the future passive; to take care that athg is done); ci negotium dare ut, &c. (to give to any one charge to accomplish athg): to *l. a letter be forwarded to any one*, literas ad qm perferendas curare. *The English term let us*, as a request, is expressed by the first pers. pl. of the subj.; e. g. *l. us go*, eamus: *l. us briefly explain*, breviter explicemus. (*denique* It would not be Latin to prefix age, agite, when a speaker himself gives the explanation.)—*To this belongs also to let when used elliptically*, and i. q. a) to cause that athg go forth, e. g., to *l. blood*, sanguinem mittere. b) to *l. be, l. alone*, give up, missum facere; mittere; omittere; auferre; relinquere; e. g., *l. those things alone!* missa istæc fac! mitte, omite hæc!—*l. your grief go!* omite tristitiam tuam!—*l. your anger go!* iram fac missam; noli iræ indulgere!—*l. your trifles go!* aufer ridicularia (Com.)! c) to cause a person or thing to remain any where, relinquere qm, qd. || *Not to hinder*, to allow, permit, sinere (regularly followed by a subj. with or without ut; not to hinder)—pati (with acc. and inf., to suffer, not to forbid).

—concedere (with acc. and inf., to permit, allow; then also i. q. to concede, grant, in which sense sinere prius does not occur; the passage in C. Tusc. 5, 37, 107, is corrupt; see Orelli).—permittere ci (to permit, allow any one; followed by ut or an inf.). *To l. any one go*, sinere abeat (not to hinder his departure; different fm qm dimittere, i. e. to cause any one to go away, to dismiss him): *l. me come to you*, me patiaris ad te venire (suffer that I, &c.: different fm me ad te accesse, vocari; i. e., call me to you): only *l. the master come!* sine herus adveniat (Com.).—*The English turn to l. oneself is to be rendered in Latin*, a) by the passive of the accompanying verb, when it represents the subject as suffering, so far as this depends on his will; e. g. to *l. oneself be carried off*: rapi.—patiently to *l. oneself be blamed*, patientius reprehendi; see Ramah. § 162, 2, Not. 2. b) or by the passive of the accompanying verb, or by posse foll by an inf. pres. pass. of the accompanying verb, when it denotes possibility, feasibility; e. g., to *l. oneself be moved* (i. e. to be able to be moved), moveri posse: *l. not yourself, cave* (foll by a subj. with or without ne; e. g., *l. not yourself desire or wish*, cave ne cupias: *l. not yourself be persuaded*, cave, ne tibi ille persuadat. *To this belongs also to l. when used ellipt.* in various relations, as, a) *To LET out*, qd. (i. e. to suffer to go out, &c.) qm exire pati ex loco; qm emittere ex loco: not to let out, &c., qm ex loco exire, egredi prohibere.—*flg.*, to *l. out*, i. e. to divulge, evulgare (to make public); enunciare (to tell what ought to be kept secret): not to *l. out athg*, or the report of athg, ca rei famam comprimere, suppressere. b) *To LET through*, admittere per, &c. (e. g. per fenestram). c) *To LET in*, admittere in, &c.; qm inire locum pati; intromittere; recipere; excipere (to receive, entertain); infundere, ingerere (to suffer to flow in); immittere, demittere (to sink in, as a beam, &c.): not to *l. in* (e. g. into a town), qm introitu prohibere; ci introitum præcludere: not to *l. into the house*, qm janua prohibere; qm excludere. d) *To LET (GO) over*, admittere qm ad qd (e. g. qm ad capias eas). e) *To LET alone*, sinere qm (e. g., *l. me alone*: sine me, or simply sine (in conversation, Com.)); also omite me (l. me go). || *To put to hire*, locare; elocare.

LET. See HINDRANCE.

LETHARGIC, adj. somniculosus; veternosus; lethargicus.

LETHARGY, s. inexpugnabilis pæne somni necessitas (Cels.); veternus, lethargia, lethargus (i. t. for the disease).

LETTER, || *A character of the alphabet*, litera; literæ forma (e. g. eburnæ): the *l's*, literarum notæ (C. Tusc. 1, 25): a large *l*, litera grandis (opp. litera minuta; see Plaut. Bacch. 4, 19, 69; C. Verr. 4, 24, 74): with clear *l's*, literate (C. Pis. 25, 61): capital *l*, principium nominis (the initial; see Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 7, Ce est principium nomini). — || *That which is written*, scriptum (opp. sententia, as Auct. ad Her. 1, 11, 19; or opp. voluntas scriptoris auctoritasque, as C. Cæcin. 23, 65): acc. to the *l.*, i. e. literally, ad verbum; ad literam: the *l. of a law*, verba ac literæ legis: to keep to the *l.*, scriptum sequi (opp. scriptum negligere): the *l. is of most avail*, scriptum plurimum valet: *l. and spirit*; see SPIRIT.—to write not a single *l.*, nullam literam scribere (as an author).

—|| *An epistle*, *litteræ* (~~litteræ~~ *litteræ*, in this sense, like all other words found only in the pl., must have a distributive numeral, if any; e. g. twelve l.'s, duodecim litteræ; not duodecim litteræ, which would mean twelve letters of the alphabet. We should say duodecim epistolæ, but not duodecim litteræ, in this sense).—*epistola* (as directed to a person at a distance and sent by a messenger).—*codicilli* (directed to a person present, or in the neighbourhood, a note, presents).—*tabellæ* (the leaves of a l. or note, meton. for a l. or note). *A l. in one's own handwriting*, *litteræ* *cs manu scriptæ*; *chirographum*: an important l., l. full of intelligence, *liber gravis*; *epistola gravis et rerum plena*: to write a l., *epistolam scribere*, *exarare* (with the *stilus*): to write (send) a l. to any one, *dare litteras ad qm*; *litteras mittere ci* or *ad qm* (~~litteræ~~ not *scribere ad qm*): to write a very full or long l. to any one, *epistolam efficere ad qm*: to address a l. to any one, *ci inscribere epistolam*: to answer a l., *rescribere literis* or *ad literas* (*epistolam*); *literis* or *epistolæ respondere*: to conclude a l., *epistolam concludere*: to conclude a l. with *athq*, *epistolam claudere qd re* (e. g. hoc mandato): to fold a l., *epistolam complicare*: to seal a l., *epistolam signare*, *obsignare*, *signo suo* or *annuli sui sigillo imprimere*: to put money into a l., *pecuniam cum epistolâ conjungere*; *pecuniam in eundem fasciculum*, in quo est *epistola*, *addere*: to receive a l. *fm one person to another*, *epistolam accipere ab qo ad qm*: to deliver a l. to the party to whom it is addressed, *perferre litteras* (*epistolam*) *ad qm* (~~litteræ~~ not *dare litteras ad qm*, which means 'to write or send a l.'): to enclose one l. in another, *epistolam cum alterâ conjungere*; *epistolam alteri jungere*; *epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere* (~~litteræ~~ not *epistolam in alteram includere*): a l. enclosed, *litteræ adjectæ*, or *adjunctæ* (not *inclusæ*): to interchange l.'s with any one, *cum qo per litteras colloqui* or *agere*: l.-paper, *plagula* or *charta epistolaris* (*Mart.* 14, 11, title): a l.-carrier, *tabellarius*; *qui litteras perferit*; *epistolarum distributor* (one who delivers l.'s from the post-office): l.-box (in a post-office), *receptaculum epistolarum*: a drawer or case (for keeping l.'s in), *scrinium epistolarum* (*Plin.*).

LETTERS, s. pl. = *learning*, *litteræ*, *humanitatis studia* (C.): a man unacquainted with l., *homo literarum et politioris humanitatis expertus* (C. Or. 1, 60): men of l., *homines periti et humani* (C.): man of l., *litteratus* (*learned, eruditus*); *eruditus*; *homine doctrinâ, atque optimarum artium studiis, eruditus* (C.): the world or republic of l., *docti homines, or simply, docti*; *eruditus homines, or simply, eruditi* (i. e. the learned). Not civitas literata or erudita; nor respublica literaria, orbis literatus.

LETTER, v. *inscribere*; *literis incidere*.

LETTER-WRITING, *epistolarum commercium* (*Pet.* 2, 68); *ep. consuetudo* (C. Fam. 4, 13, 1); *absentium amicorum colloquium* (id.); *mutuus epistolarum usus* (*Murel.*); *officium epistolarum litterarum* (*Wyttenb.*).

LETTERED, || *Learned*, *litteratus*; see also 'man of letters' in **LITTERA**. || *Marked with letters*; by *Crci.* with *inscribere*; *literis incidere*.

LETTUCE, *lactuca* (*Plin.*); *dñm. lactucula* (*Suet.*).

LEVANT, *oriens*.

LEVEE, *salutatio matutina* (or, *fm the context, salutatio only*); *officium: when the l. was over, ubi salutatio defuxit*.

LEVEL, *adj.* *planus*; *æquus*; *Jx. planus et æquus*; *æquatus*; *libratus* (*Petr.*).

LEVEL, s. || *A plain surface, æquum*; *æquus et planus locus*. || *A mechanical instrument, libella, libra*. || *Equality, æqualitas*.

LEVEL, v. *æquare*. *coæquare*. *exæquare* (to make even with the rest of the ground).—*complanare* (to make flat by digging, &c.).—*sternere* (as the wind does the sea, poet.). || *To l. mountains, montes coæquare*; *montium juga fossuris complanare*; *montes in planum ducere* [~~litteræ~~ *montem subvertere* (S. Cat. 13, 1) is not to be imitated]: to l. the soil, *solum exæquare*.

LEVELLER, *librator* (*Plin. Ep.*).

LEVELLING, *libratio*, *peribratio* (*Vitr.*).

LEVER, *vectis* (*Cæ.*).

LEVERET, *lepusculus* (C.).

LEVITE, *Levita*.

LEVITICAL, *Leviticus*.

LEVITY (of conduct), *petulantia*; *levitas*.

LEVY, s. *delectus*; *conquisitio militum* (by force). *A levy l. is enjoined, acer delectus denunciatur: by a very strict l. to raise as many as thirty thousand men, intensissimâ conquisitione, ad triginta millia peditum conficere*.

LEVY, v. || *To raise troops, &c.* *delectum habere*; *milites legere, scribere, conscribere*; *milites contrahere* (by force); *mercede conducere milites*; *milites conquirere* or *conquirere et comparare*; *militum conquisitionem habere* (for pay). || *To l. an army, copias, exercitum mercede conducere*; *copias, exercitum colligere, conficere, comparare* (to gather, bring together): to l. corn, &c., *frumentum, commeatum imperare*: to l. a supply of provisions, *frumenti vecturas imperare, describere* (in a country) *ci*: to l. contributions (in the states), *civitatis pecuniarum summas imperare*; *tributa indicere, imperare*. || *To l. tax proportionately*, in omnes civitates *pro portione pecunias describere*.

LEWD, *libidinosus*; *furens in libidinem*; *salax*; *impudicus* (of persons or things; e. g. *versus: the former only of persons*).

LEWDNESS, *impetus ad venereum*; *libido*.

LEXICOGRAPHER, || *lexicographus*; || *lexici conditor* or *auctor*.

LEXICON, || *lexicon* (*λεξικόν*, list of names and words in alphabetical order); || *onomasticon* (a collection of words and names arranged according to their matter). [~~litteræ~~ *lexicon*, *barbarous, of the middle ages*]. *A large, copious l.*, *thesaurus verborum: a small l.*, *index verborum: to undertake a Latin l.*, *lexici Latini curam suscipere: to write or compile a l.*, *lexicon condere, conficere: he is to me a living l.*, *mihi, quoties qd additum quero, ille thesaurus est* (*Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 2).

LIABLE, *obnoxiosus: to be l. to athq*, *ci rei obnoxium esse*.

LIAR, *homo mendax*; *mendax*. *Call me l., if, &c.*, *mentiar, si, &c.: a l. ought to have a good memory, mendacem memorem esse oportet* (*Quint.* 4, 2, 91. *Appul. Apol.* p. 318, 32).

LIBATION, *libatio*; *libamen*; *libamentum*.

LIBEL, s. *libellus famosus*; *libellus ad infamiam cs editus*.—*If it is verse, see LAMPOON*. *To publish a l. agit abq*: *vid. TO LIBEL*.

LIBEL, v. *libellum ad infamiam cs edere* (*Suet.*); *qm scriptis procacibus diffamare* (T.); *carmen probrosum facere in qm*; *malum carmen condere in qm* (H.; these two if the *libel* is in verse).

LIBELLER, *libelli famosi scriptor*; *qui libellum* (or -os) *ad infamiam cs edit* or *edidit* (*ast. Suet.*); *maledivus conviciator* (*Joan-tongued avaser*).

LIBELLOUS, * *quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri* (atf. C.); * *in infamiam cs scriptus, editus, &c.*, *famosus*; *referred contumeliosus*; *in cupiditatem cs factus* (atf. C.); *maledivus*; *contumeliosus*; *probrosus*; *ignominiosus*; *injuriousus*. *A l. letter*, *litteræ in qm contumeliosæ*; *epistola plena omnium in qm probrorum*. *A l. publication*, *libellus famosus* (T. *Suet.*).

LIBERAL, || *Bountiful*, *largus* (that gives largely *fm his own property*); *largitor* (the *largus*, with a selfish or unworthy end in view); *liberalis* (the *largus*, when he gives *fm good motives* and with a noble end in view; *opp. prodigus*; see C. Off. 2, 16, 55); *beneficus*, *benignus* (the former, kind in deed; the latter, kind in disposition, but frequently for *beneficus*; cf. C. Deiot. 9, 26); *largus*, *beneficus*, *liberalis*; *munificus* (that makes presents to others without reckoning on a return); *Jx. largus et liberalis*; *liberalis et munificus*; *liberalissimus munificentissimusque*; *beneficus liberalisque*; *liberalissimus et beneficentissimus*. *Not l.*, *restrictus* (C. Off. 2, 13, 62; ad Div. 3, 8, 8): *too l.*, *prodigus*, *effusus*, *profusus* (that knows not how to observe moderation in giving): to be l. towards any one, *largum, liberalem, beneficium esse in qm*: to be very l., *magnâ esse liberalitate*: l. *in money*, *liberalis pecunie*: to be l. with *athq*, *largam cs rei copiam concedere*: to be l. *fm another person's property*, *largiri ex re* or *de alieno*: to be l. in *athq*, *sumptibus non parcere in re*: in a l. manner, *large*; *liberaliter*; *Jx. large liberaliterque*; *benigne*; *munifice*; *Jx. munifice et large*: to be too l. in *praising any one*, * *præter modum qm laudare*; * *nimium esse in cs laudibus*; *tribuire ci laudem immodicam* (after *Pseudo-C. ad Brut.* 1, 15, med.): to be too l. in *decreting honours*, in *decernendis honoribus* *nimium esse, et tamquam prodigum*. || *Generous, ingenuous*, *ingenuus*; *liberalis*: *bonus*. *The l. arts, &c.*, *artes et doctrinæ ingenuæ, liberales, bonæ*. || *Plethiful*, *amplius*; *largus*; *benignus* (H.).

LIBERALITY, || *Bounty*, *largitas*, *largitio* (the former as *property of the largus*, the latter as *that of the largitor*; cf. C. de Or. 2, 25, 105); *liberalitas*, *beneficentia*, *benignitas*, *munificentia* (SEN. in **LIBERAL**); *jactura* (connected with sacrifices; see **MATTHIÆ**, C.

Maml. 23, 67). || *Prodigal, profuse bounty, effusio, (towards any one)* in *qm* (*C. Att.* 7, 3, 3, &c.; also *plur.* *C. Off.* 2, 16, 56): *to waste one's property by excessive l.*, inconsulte largiendo patrimonium effundere. || *Generosity, noble disposition, liberalitas; ingenium liberale* (*Ter.*); *mens liberalis* (*C.*).

LIBERALLY, large; liberaliter; *Jw.* large liberaliterque; munifice; largiter; cum maximâ largitate (*C.*). *To give l.*, munifice et large dare.

LIBERATE, liberare re, a re; exsolvere re; eximere re, ex or de re; levare re; extrahere ex re; eripere ex re. *To l. Jm.* slavery, servitutem liberare ex expicere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare.

LIBERATED, *ptcp.* adj. liberatus; liber; solutus; *Jw.* solutus ac liber. *A l. slave*, manumissus, manumissa (*that is no longer a slave*); libertus, liberta (*in respect of a former master*); libertinus, libertina (*in respect of condition: post-Aug. writers are not careful in distinguishing between libertus and libertinus, but this is not to be imitated*). *The condition of a l. person, libertinitas* (*Jct.*).

LIBERTINE, s. || *A freedman, libertinus, &c.* || *A dissolute person, homo dissolutus; homo libidininosus or intemperans.*

LIBERTINE, adj. dissolutus; libidininosus; intemperans; *Jw.* libidininosus et intemperans.

LIBERTINISM, licentia morum; vita dissolutior.

LIBERTY, libertas; see **FREEDOM**.

LIBIDINOUS, libidininosus; lascivus.

LIBRARIAN, bibliothecæ custos or præfectus; qui bibliothecæ præest; bibliothecarius (*Aurel. ap. Frontin. ad M. Cæs.* 4, 5); qui supra bibliothecam est (*Vitr.* 7, præf. 5); a bibliotheca (*Inscr.*). *To be a l.*, bibliothecæ præesse; supra bibliothecam esse: *to be any one's l.*, bibliothecæ cs tractare; esse abibliothecæ cs (*Inscr.*): *the office of a librarian, bibliothecæ cura.*

LIBRARY, bibliotheca (*the collection or the place*). *A respectable, good l.*, bona librorum copia (*poet.*): *a small l.*, bibliotheca (*Symm.* Ep. 4, 18): *a costly l.*, bibliotheca multorum numorum: *to form a l.*, bibliothecam instituere: *to form a perfect l.*, bibliothecam supplere: *to arrange a l.*, libros disponere; bibliothecam ordinare (*Suet. Gramm.* 12): *to be over a l.*, bibliothecæ præesse; bibliothecam tractare: *we sat down in the l. of the Lyceum*, in bibliothecâ, quæ in Lyceo est, assedimus: *to shut up oneself in one's l.*, abdere se in bibliothecam.

LIBRATE, see **BALANCE**, v.

LIBRATION, see **BALANCE**, s.

LICENSE, || *Exorbitant liberty, contempt of restraint, licentia; licentia liberior or effusa; libertas nimia* (*C.*). || *Permission, licentia; ventia; see LEAVE.*

LICENSE, auctoritatem ei dare or tribuere.

LICENTIAE, *licentiatius.

LICENTIOUS, intemperans; dissolutus; effrenatus (*poet.* effrenus); lascivus; petulans; effusus.

LICENTIOUSLY, intemperanter; effrenate; effuse; præter modum (*excessively*).

LICENTIOUSNESS, immoderatio; intemperantia; effrenatio; lascivia; petulantia; licentia; animi effusio; gestientis animi elatio voluptaria (*C. Fin.* 3, 10, 35).

LICK, lambere (*to touch with the tongue*).—*lingere* (*to taste with the tongue*).—*lambitu detergere* (*to wash or clean by licking, Aug. Vict. de Orig.* 20, 3).—*ligurire* (*to l. slightly or daintily*): *to l. beforehand* (*in order to taste*), prelambere (*H. Sat.* 2, 6, 109): *to l. out or away*, lingere, delingere, elingere (*to l. up, away, out*); lingua delere (*to l. out with the tongue, e. g. writing, Suet. Cal.* 20): *to l. the dishes, catillare* (*Plaut. Casin.* 3, 2, 2. *Auct. ap. Non.* 563, 7).

LICKERISH, *cuppediarum studiosus (*ast. Suet. Cæs.* 46): *a l. person, cuppes* (*v. pr. Plaut.*); homo fastidiu delicati (*of a nice or pampered appetite*): *not to be l.*, nihil morari cupidâ.

LICKERISHNESS, LICKEROUSNESS, cuppedia; ligurito; intemperantia or intemperans gula; also gula only.

LICORICE, glycyrrhiza (*Gr.-L.*); *Lat. radix dulcis*; (*liquiritia* *Peget. de Re Vet.*)

LID, operculum = eye-lid, palpebra.

LIE, s. mendacium (*as a thing, opp. to verum*).—*vanitas* (*falsehood, as a property or state, opp. veritas*): *a white l. (falsely so called)*, mendaciunculum (*opp. mendacium magnum*); mendacium modestum (*opp. mendacium impudens*): *an unblushing l.*, a bold l., mendacium confidentissimum: *to forge a l.*, mendacium componere (*not* struere *is rather poetic*): *to utter*

pure lies, mera mendacia fundere (*Com.*): *to beware of telling a l.*, sibi a mendacio temperare: *to come off with a l.*, mendacio defungi: *to catch any one in a l.*, manifesto modo prehendere qm mendacii (*Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 45); *manifestum mendacii qm tenere* (*Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 30): *to stand in a l.*, stare a mendacio contra veritatem (*C. Inv.* 1, 3, 4): *to convict any of a l.*, mendacii qm arguere: *to give aby the l.*, falsi, or mendacii, qm arguere.

LIE, v. l. e. *to utter falsehoods, mentiri* (*knowingly, vēdēdēba*; *absol. or followed by an accusative, in re, or de re, prop. and fig.*); mendacium dicere (*to utter a l.*, vēdōr lēgēi, *gen.*; *but usually to tell an untruth unknowingly*); ementiri (*to invent or utter in a lying manner, followed by an accus. or absol.*); falsa pro veris dicere, falsa dicere (*to say what is false as true; to offend against truth, whether knowingly or not*); falsa fateri (*to make a false confession*); fallere (*fig. to deceive*): *to l. not even in jest, ne loco quidem mentiri*: *to l. as one pleases, libero mendacio uti*: *can an honorable man l.* num cadit in bonum virum mentiri?—*he lies as often as he opens his mouth, totus ex mendaciis factus est* or *constat*: *he lied in that, hoc or in eâ re mentitus est.*

LIE, v. l. e. *to be situate, &c.* || **A**) in the narrower sense, *to be laid or to have laid itself, prop. and fig.*, jacere (*g. t.*, but *esp. as opp. to standing, standing upright; hence = to lie, with the idea of weakness*); situm esse, positum esse (*of things without life*); *to be situate, &c.* [*rarely jacere in this sense*], also *of persons buried*); cubare (*to lie resting, as opp. to moving one's self, &c., always with the idea of having stretched one's self out at ease, whether real or apparent; hence in prose only of living beings, whether they rest, sleep, take food, or are sick*); recubare, recumbere (*to be in a recumbent posture*); accubare, accumbere (*to l. at a place, or of several, to l. one with another any where, esp. of reclining at table*): *to l. at or near a person or thing, jacere ad, &c.*; adjacere ci rei or ad qm or qd (*of persons and things*); appositum, applicatum esse ci rei (*to be laid on athg. of things*): *to l. upon athg.*, ci rei or in qo loco incubare (*to have stretched one's self on athg.*): qâ re inniti (*to support one's self on athg.*; *e. g. on the elbows; of persons*) situm, positum esse in qâ re or in qo loco (*to be laid upon athg. of things*): *to l. upon, superincubare* (*of persons*; *see above cubare*); superimpositum esse (*to be laid upon; of things*); superstratum esse (*to be strewn upon, of things; then, to have been thrown upon, of persons*): *to l. under, succubare* (*of persons*); substratum esse (*to be strewn under; then, to be laid or thrown under, of things and persons*): *to l. in athg.*, jacere in qâ re (*g. t.*); positum esse in qâ re (*of things*): *to l. on the ground, humi jacere*; humi stratum jacere (*of persons and things*); humi cubare, in solo recubare (*in rest or sleep, of persons*); prostratum esse, dirutum jacere (*to be thrown down, of things*): *to lie upon the face, in os pronum jacere* (*g. t.*); in faciem cubare (*resting on a bed or couch, opp. supinum cubare, l. e. to l. upon the back, Juv.* 3, 280): *to l. in bed, in lecto jacere or esse*; jacere; cubare (*g. t.*, also *as a sick person*); lecto teneri, affixum esse (*to be obliged to keep one's bed*): *to l. (sick) in bed on account of athg.*, cubare ex (*e. g. ex duritie alvi*): *to l. in* (*of child-bed*), puerperio cubare: *to l. in the arms of any one, hærrere in cs complexu*: *to l. at the feet of any one, ci ad pedes jacere, stratum esse, or stratum jacere* (*also as a suppliant*): *to let l.*, sinere (*g. t.*); non auferre (*not to take away, not to do away, a thing*); facere, ut qd jaceat (*to cause athg to l., e. g. in aqua*); qd abjicere, omittere, intermittere (*fig.*), *to give up, leave off*); abjicere et omittere (*entirely*); intermittere (*for a time*): *to l. a-bed, in lecto se continere* (*to remain in bed, of persons*); non surgere (*not to rise, of any one lying down*): *to l. motionless or helpless, se erigere non posse: the snov still lies* (nives non liquesunt): *I have money lying idle, pecunia otiosa mihi jacet* (*not at interest, Pandect.*): *numos numeratos habeo* (*I have ready money, so as to be able to make payment when due*). || **B**) in a wider sense, 1) *to have a certain position, esp. of places and countries, jacere* (*gen.*), *of natural or artificial localities, but esp. of a low situation*; situm esse, positum esse (*the former both of natural localities* [*see C. Ferr.* 4, 48, 106, of a village] and of artificial); positum esse, only of artificial localities, esp. of higher ones): *to l. at or near a place, qm locum adjacere*; qm locum tangere, attingere, contingere (*g. t.*); ci loco applicatum, appositum esse (*to be built or placed upon athg., only of artificial localities, e. g. of a camp*): *to l. in a place, in qo loco jacere, situm esse, positum esse*: *to l. over against a place, e regione or ex adverso es*

loci jacere, situm esse: to *l.* on this side of a place, eis locum jacere: to *l.* towards a place, jacere, situm esse ad locum versus (g. t.); prospicere locum, prospectum dare ad locum (to look towards a place, of a room, &c.): to *l.* towards a quarter of the heavens, vergere, spectare in or ad, &c. (e. g. towards the north); in or ad septentriones: *Aquilania lies in a north-west direction*, Aquilania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones: *lying towards the north, towards the west*, in septentrionem versus, ad occidentem versus: to *l.* higher, or above a place, jacere supra, &c.: to *l.* in a circle round a place, circa locum in orbem situm esse, locum ambire (e. g. of islands): to *l.* under a place, ci loco subjacere, subjectum esse; jacere sub quo loco: to *l.* close under a mountain, jacere sub radicibus montis: to *l.* before a place, jacere, situm esse ante locum: to *l.* near, procul abesse; propinquum esse: to *l.* far apart, magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse: to *l.* at an equal distance apart, pari intervallo distare: the eyes *l.* deep, oculi introrsum retracti sunt. 2) To be a long time in a place or state (of persons), versari, commorari, esse (g. t. to tarry in a place); in presidio esse or collocatum esse (of a garrison); jacere, sedere (to stay, abide any where, with the idea of inactive rest, as opp. to acting, like Gr. κείσθαι): to *l.* before a town, ad urbem sedere (to *l.* inactive before it): to *l.* in quarters any where, stativa habere quo loco: to *l.* encamped, in castris esse. 3) Frg. to have a foundation in, to depend upon, consist with, situm esse in quo or in qâ re (to depend upon); versari in qâ re (to turn upon); cerni in qâ re (to show itself in); niti (in) qâ re (to have its chief support in): it lies with us, with circumstances, situm est in nobis, in temporibus: as much as lies in me, quantum in me situm est; pro viribus, ut potero. ¹⁶²⁵ not pro parte virili.—the fault lies with him, is est in culpa; culpa est penes eum (Com.): in what lies the hindrance? quid impedit? the reason lies in this, that, &c., causa est in eo, quod, &c.: the difference lies in this, that, &c., discernim versatur, cernitur in eo, quod, &c.: it lay not in the character of the king to, &c., rex non is erat, qui (with a subj.).

LIEGE, see SOVEREIGN, SUBJECT.

LIEUTENANCY, *locus or munus legati (deputy) or subcenturionis (in the army).

LIEUTENANT, legatus (deputy, assistant officer); *subcenturio (in the army, after L. 8, 8): to be abys's l., legatum esse ci—¹⁶²⁶ not cs; but e. g. Caesaris legatus, in opposition to a person's name, is correct.

LIFE, || As a state, opp. to death, vita (Gr. βίω, g. t. opp. mors); anima, spiritus (breath of l.); salus (existence fm moment to moment, opp. interitus, exitium); caput (the head, as seat of l.); lux, hæc lux (the light of day. ¹⁶²⁷ vitæ lux is without good authority; see Interpp. ad C. Cat. l. 6, 15). Physical l., vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur: in my l., in vitâ meâ; dum vivo; me vivo: to have l., vivere; vitam habere; in vitâ esse; vitâ or hæc lux frui (to enjoy life): to receive l., nasci; in lucem eîre (to receive new l. and strength, reviviscere et recreari: to lose l., vitam amittere, perdere; interficî, necari (to be killed); necari (with violence): to come to l. again, reviviscere: to destroy one's own l., mortem sibi consciscere; manus sibi or vim vitæ suæ inferre; manus sibi afferre (¹⁶²⁸ the following phrases are unusual and rather poet.: manu vitam sibi exhaurire; occupare diem fati; occupare manu mortem; finem vitæ sibi ponere, &c.: avoid se interficere): to take away the l. of any one, vitam ci auferre, adimere, eripere; qm vitâ or hæc luce privare; ci vim afferre; (more rarely) qm vitâ expellere: to seek the l. of any one, cs vitæ or capiti insidiari; cs vitam appetere (ferro atque manibus); necem or interitum ci parare: to despair of the l. of any one, *agri salutem desperare (as a physician); agri salus, C. de N. D. 3, 38, 91): to give one his l., vitam ci dare (g. t., also of a physician; see Plin. 2, 20, 8); vitam ci concedere, ci mortem remittere, usuram lucis ci dare (to a person condemned to death); cs vitæ parcere, consulere (to spare the life); qm procreare (to beget); qm parere (to bring forth): your letter has given me a little l. again (fig.), literæ tuæ me sollicitum ad levarunt (aff. C. Att. 4, 7, 1); but literæ tuæ mihi quiddam quasi animalis restitulant is only conjecture in C. Att. 4, 7, 1): to call into l., gignere, procreare (to beget); facere, efficere (to make, effect, of things): to preserve one's l., qm conservare: to owe one's life to another, natum esse quo (to be begotten); ci salutem debere, cs beneficio vivere (to owe one's deliverance or preservation): to pray for one's l., mortem deprecari: to pray for the l. of another, cs vitam deprecari ab eo: to come off with one's l., salvum, incolumem evadere: my l. is in danger, I run the risk

of my l., in vitæ periculum addictus sum; caput agitur. || In respect of the manner how or where one lives, vita; victus (in respect of domestic management, so that when vita and victus occur near each other, vita refers to the public, and victus to the private life; e. g. Np. Alcibi. 1, 3; non minus in vitâ, quam in victu splendidus erat): in public l., in republicâ gerendâ: common l., vita quotidiana: in common l., in vitæ consuetudine; vulgo (commonly): the language of common l., genus sermonis usitatum: to use the language of common l., verbis quotidianis uti: to lead a certain l., vivere (with an adv.); vitam agere (with an adj.); ¹⁶²⁹ but not vitam ducere, i. e. to drag on l.; e. g. to lead a happy l., vivere feliciter, beate; vitam felicem agere: to lead a poor l., vitam tolerare inopem. || In respect of the time during which one lives, vita; ætas: to devote one's l. to studies, omnem suam vitam consumere in studiis: to devote one's l. to the investigation of a thing, ætatem agere in querendâ qâ re: to pass the rest of one's l. in retirement, quod reliquum est vitæ in otio degere: he has often in his l. destroyed an innocent citizen by false witness, sæpe in ætate suâ perdidit civem innocentem falso testimonio. || In respect of time and action; to describe the l. of any one, cs vitæ imaginem exprimere: to review one's l., *vitæ memoriam recollere; præteritî temporis spatium respicere (cf. C. Arch. 1, 1). || Reality, original, verum: to draw one to the l., ad verum (¹⁶³⁰ not ad vivum) exprimere: cs similitudinem effingere ex vero (Plin. Ep. 4, 28, extr.): to represent one to the l., effingere cs imaginem dicendo (Q. 6, 1, 8): to describe or paint along to the l., qd eis exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C.); qd ita ostendere, ut non clarus futurum sit spectantibus (Q., of a battle). || That which is as dear to us as our l.; e. g. my l., mea vita! mea lux!—you are my l., certe tu vitæ es mihi (Com.). || PHRASES, a) Course of l., vitæ (or vivendi) cursus, curriculum (the period or space of l.); vivendi or vitæ via (way of l.): to choose our course of l., deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus: to enter upon, walk in a right course of l., rectam vitæ viam sequi: to finish or complete the course of l., vitæ cursum or vivendi curriculum conficere. b) Plan of l., vitæ or vivendi consilium; vitæ institutum; vitæ propositum; vitæ ratio et institutio; vita: to sketch out a plan of l., vivendi consilium (or, simply, vitam) constituere: to change one's plan of l., institutum mutationem facere; vitæ propositum mutare. c) Rule of l., vitæ, vivendi or (in respect of conduct) agendi præceptum; vitæ lex; lex quæ vivamus; vitæ ratio (pl. vitæ rationes): to draw up rules of l. for oneself, vitæ rationes suscipere: to give rules of l. to any one, vivendi præcepta ci dare: to receive or learn rules of l. fm any one, agendi præcepta ab eo accipere. d) Weariness of l., vivendi or vitæ satietas (a being satisfied with l.); vitæ odium (dislike for l., opp. vitæ amor): I feel weariness of l., vitæ satietas me cepit; vitæ me tædet: every-day l., quotidianam vitæ consuetudo. || Mode of living, conduct, vita; mores (manners, behaviour). A bad, shameful l., vita turpis: to lead a bad, disgraceful l., turpiter, improbe, vivere: a virtuous l., vita honesta, sancta; vita honesta or per virtutem acta: to lead a virtuous l., honeste, sancte, vivere: a dissolute l., vita omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, dedita: to lead a dissolute l., omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, deditum esse; luxuriâ diffuere. || Livelihood, sprightliness, alacrity (liveliness); spiritus (enlivening spirit): spirit and l. of an orator, calor et vehementia dicentis: there is no l. here, omnia hic jacent, languent.

LIFE-GUARD, corporis custodes (g. t.); delecta manus, or juvenus quæ cs (e. g. principis) corpus domumque custodit (see C. Mil. 25, 67); evocati, qui excubias circa principis cubiculum vice militum agunt (consisting of citizens, Suet. Gall. 10); stipatores corporis, or simply stipatores (under the later emperors, protectores); satellites (when considered as those who executed commands; see C. Rull. 2, 13, 32, stipatores corporis constituit eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis); cohors pretoria (in the time of the republic, cohors imperatoria, quam delectam manum præsidii causâ circa se habet; Liv. 2, 20: under the emperors there were several (ten or more) cohortes prætoriani, which formed the standing army of the emperors, like the Turkish janissaries, called also milites prætoriani; regia cohors; regia cohors custodesque corporis; scholares, alæ scholares (under the later emperors, the household troops). To take a l., stationem militum sibi assumere; corpus armatis circumspicere: to have a l., delectam manum præsidii, or custodiam, causâ circa se

habere: to have a l. of 260 cavalry, ducentos equites ad custodiam corporis habere.

LIFEGUARDSMAN, corporis custos, or stipator; satellites: miles praetorianus. See **LIFEGUARD**.

LIFELESS, *l. Naturally without life, inanimatus, inanimatus (opp. animal. ¹⁸⁶⁵ later forms are inanimis, inanimans, inanimalis); vitā, or vitā et sensu carens (without life and feeling): to be l., inanimatus esse; vitā carere. *l. That has lost life, exanimus; exanimis; exanimatus; exangulus (without blood, dead); mortuus, extinctus (dead).—almost l., extincto or mortuo similis (like a dead person, prop.); exanimatus, exangulus (rather fig.).* *l. fig.* Without power or vigour, exangulus (e. g. of a speech).*

LIFETIME, see **LIFE**.

LIFT, v. tollere. extollere. attollere. To l. up, erigere, levare, allevare, sublevare (to raise fm the ground); excitare (to raise that wch has sunk; as, the head): to l. up oneself, se erigere; surgere; assurgere (to stand up, rise): to l. up any one with the hand, manu allevare qm: to l. up the hands, manus tollere: to l. up the hands to heaven, tendere manus, or manus supplices ad caelum: to l. up hands agst any one, manus tentare in qm or ei (with hostile purpose): to l. up the eyes, oculos erigere, tollere; to alig, suspicere qd: fig., to l. up one's heart or soul to God, *animum convertere ad cogitationem Dei: to l. up the thoughts to things above, *animum ad caelestia tollere; to l. up the voice, vocem intendere (opp. vocem remittere).

LIFT, a. use the verb; e. g. to give a l.; i. e. To **LIFT**.

LIGAMENT, LIGATURE, *l. Bandage, fascia; dim. fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. To put on a l., deligare. alligare. obligare. *l. Any thing that binds, ligamen, vinculum.**

LIGHT, a. *l. Any shining substance, and the brightness produced by it, eply and usually daylight, lumen, lux (lumen is the cause of l., that wch gives l., a luminous body; lux, the l., brightness. To the sun we apply lumen and lux; lumen so far as it gives l. to the earth, lux so far as it is a luminous or bright body). ¹⁸⁶⁵ The poetic jubar denotes the pure splendour of the heavenly bodies.* The l. of the sun, of the moon, lumen, lux, solis, lunae: the l. of day, lux diurna (Lucr. 6, 648), or usually, simply lux: with the l., eum primā luce; die illucescere; sub lucis ortum (towards break of day): the l. of the eyes, lumina oculorum; lumina (¹⁸⁶⁵ lucus is poet.): to see the l. of day (i. e. to be born), in lucem edi or suscipi; nasci: to come into the l. of day, exire supra terram (prop. to come to the surface of the earth fm subterranean places; of persons or animals); in publicum prodire (rather fig., to appear in public); in lucem proferri, protrahi (prop. and fig. of things); detegi, patefieri (fig. to be uncovered, made manifest): not to come to l., lucem non aspicere, in publico carere (not to go out, of persons); jacere, in tenebris latere (prop. to remain hidden, of things): to bring or draw to the l. (of day), supra terram educere (fm subterranean places, of persons or animals, prop. aft. C. N. D. 2, 37, 95); in lucem proferre, protrahere (prop. and fig. to render visible or notorious; of things); aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere (fig. to make known, reveal): to bring to l. (fig. = to make known or famous), in lucem vocare e tenebris (persons); illustrare et excitare (things, e. g. philosophiam): to bring a thing again to l., qd in lucem revocare (e. g. veteres scriptores): to give l. to a thing, lumina immittere ei rei (prop. e. g. to a house); ei rei lucem afferre; qd illustrare, explanare (fig. to make clear): to give l. (explanation) to a person in alth, docere qm qd, edocere qm qd, or de re (by teaching); explicare ei qd (by explanation): to shed l. upon a thing (fig.), illustrare qd; lucem or lumen ei rei afferre (¹⁸⁶⁵ not affundere): a room has l., cubiculum illustre est: to obstruct the l. to any one, ca caelo or luminibus offere (¹⁸⁶⁵ not simply ci offere); ca luminibus obstruere: to stand in the l., ci offere (prop. to take away the l. fm any one by placing oneself before him; hence, fig. = to oppose one); ci obesse, obstrare (fig. to be in the way, to be a hindrance to any one, without the idea of hostility): to stand in one's own l. (fig.), sibi or utilitati suae or commodis suis male consulere; sibi deesse: to place or set alth in a good or advantageous l., qd in bono lumine collocare (prop. e. g. a painting; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, C.; opp. tabulam in alieno lumine collocare, C.; in a bad l.), ci rei lucem afferre; rem commendare, laudare (fig., to represent on the favorable side): to place or represent in an odious l., qm in invidiam adducere; qm deformare: to set alth in a false l., qd

fallaci judicio vidēre: to look at alth in the l., qd ad lucem spectare (prop. to hold agst the l. and look at); vidēre etiam atque etiam et considerare (fig. to consider accurately): if you look at it in the right l., al vis veram rationem exsequi (fig.; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 26). *l. In painting, as opp. to shade, lumen (opp. umbra; e. g. in picturā lumen non alia res magis quam umbra commendat; J.); to observe l. and shade, lumen et umbras custodire: l. and shade set off a picture, lumen et umbra commendat picturam. *l. That wch is made or used for the purpose of giving light, lumen (g. l.); lucerna (easily of a lamp); candēla (of wax or tallow); cereus (a wax taper); sebaceus (a tallow candle; Appul. Met. 4, p. 151, 18, Elm. or p. 281, Oud.); to look after a l., lumen querere: to bring a l., lumen afferre: my l. will go out, lucerna me deserit (e. g. in writing; C. Att. 1, 7, eitr.): my l. is going out, candēla consumpta extrinigitur: l.'s in the streets, pernoctantia urbis lumina (Ammian. 14, 1).**

LIGHT, a. opp. to dark, clarus (l., bright in itself); illustris (full of l.); lucidus (that is full of l., and spreads l. abroad); lumen; luminosus (to wch the rays of l. duly penetrate); albidus (somewhat white, of colour); candidus (dazzling white).

LIGHT, a. opp. to heavy, grave, &c. *l. A* PROP. not heavy, levis (opp. gravis): a l. burden, onus leve: l. armour, armatura leve: a l. weight, pondus leve (g. l.); pondus vulgari levius (lighter than usual). *l. B* FIG. 1) not heavy, of substance or strength; a) in its component parts, levis: a l. wine, vinum leve: l. food, cibis leve (that gives slight nourishment); cibis facilis ad concoquendum (easy of digestion): a l. garment, vestis tenuis: a l. soil, solum tenue. b) Trifling, inconsiderable, levis (opp. gravis); parvus (opp. magnus): to have a l. complaint, leviter aegrotare: l. pain, dolor levis, parvus. 2) That has nothing heavy on it; a) l. armed, levis armatura (¹⁸⁶⁵ so also with Cæs., who never, as L. and later writers do, use simply levis in this sense: the l. cavalry, equites levis armaturae [only in L. and later writers, milites levis]); velites (as a division of the Roman army before the time of the republic, called rorarii. These troops were divided into jaculatores, javelin-men, sagittarii, archers, and funditores, slingers, to whom belonged the ferentarii, armed with round pebbles or leaden balls in the form of an acorn and furnished with a prickie, and the balistarii or tragularii, armed with the hand-balista. ¹⁸⁶⁵ milites expediti; all soldiers when they have laid aside their baggage, whether l. or heavy-armed; hence Cæs. B. G. 7, 80, expediti levis armaturae). b) lightly clothed, lightly loaded, expeditus (not encumbered by heavy baggage; opp. impeditus); nudus (that has put off the upper garments): a l. infantry man, pedes expeditus. Hence, c) Not unwieldy, or dull; swift, fleet, velox (opp. tardus); pernix (nimble.—¹⁸⁶⁵ Only poets use levis in this sense). A l. walk, ingressus tener, tener ac mollis: a person is l. of foot, inest in qd præcipua pedum pernicitas: to write a l. hand, manu veloci scribere: to paint with a pencil, manu veloci pingere. d) Not oppressed with cares, curis vacuus; curis liber solutusque (e. g. animus): my heart becomes lighter, animus recipio: to make one's heart lighter, qm ægritudine or curis levare. e) easy, that demands little pains or exertion, facilis (opp. difficilis); solutus, expeditus (not perplexed; opp. impeditus): Jm. facilis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis; nullius negotii (opp. magni negotii): very l., perfacilis; perexpeditus: it is a l. thing, nihil est negotii; id nihil habet negotii; id facile efficit potest. *l. Trifling, gay, playful, petulans (of persons or things). ¹⁸⁶⁵ procax and protervus, wanton, are too strong); levis (l.-minded, of persons); parum verecundus (not modest; also of things; e. g. verba); lascivus (full of play, eply in love: first in the silv. age in a bad sense; of persons and things): l. jokes, joca petulantia, jocorum petulantia: in a l. manner, petulanter; parum verecunde; lascive: the young woman is somewhat too l. in her conduct, ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (L.).*

LIGHT, v. collustrare (to impart its own l.; only prop.); illustrare (to illumine, enlighten; and fig., to set in the l.); illuminare (to give l. to a thing, eply fig. ¹⁸⁶⁵ None of these words were used by the ancients of enlightening the mind). The sun l.'s every thing, sol cuncta luce sua illustrat: to be lighted by the sun, sole illustrum esse: to l. a town, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (of the ordinary lighting of the streets; aft. Ammian. 14, 1): lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ducta (to make an illumination with l.'s hung in

rows on ropes; Claudian. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206; accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (to make an illumination with l.'s in the windows of the houses; *Schol. Pers. Sat. 5, 180*); a tower is lighted by night, turris collicet per noctem crebris luminibus (*T. Hist. 3, 38, 1*); the field of Mars lighted by torches, collicentes per campum Martis faces (*T. Ann. 3, 4, 1*); to l. up, i. e. to kindle, accendere, incendere, succendere (*prop. and Ag.*); inflamare (to set on fire).

LIGHT UPON, v. qd. To fall upon by chance, offendere qm or qd, incidere in qm; qm or qd invenire or reperire (to find). **To settle upon,** insidere (e. g. arbori).

LIGHTEN, v. intr. fulgurare; fulgere (*prop. and Ag.*); micare, splendēre (*Ag. to sparkle, glitter*). The sword lightened, micantes fulsere gladii: he seemed not to speak but to thunder and l., non loqui et orare secul fulgurare ac tonare videbatur: the eyes l., oculi scintillant.

LIGHTEN, v. tr. **To give light;** see **LIGHT, v.** **To make less heavy,** levare ci qd or qm re: *Ag. to l. grief, &c.; see ALLEVIATE.*

LIGHTER, a. acturarius (with or without navis); actuarium (e. g. navigium); actuariolum.

LIGHTFINGERED, actuariolum.

LIGHTFOOTED, levipes; peltax; celer.

LIGHTHEADED, see DELIRIOUS, GIDDY.

LIGHTHEARTED, see CHEERFUL, MERRY.

LIGHTHOUSE, pharus (papir. of *Suet. Catig. 46*; turris, ex qua, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes micarent);—turris prælucendi navibus nocturna suggerens ministeria (*Ammian. 22, 16*) is an affected expression.

LIGHTLY, adv. **Not heavily,** leviter (e. g. cadere). **To l. 1.) Slightly,** leviter (e. g. lightly wounded); leviter saucius or vulneratus. **To regard a thing l.** qd levo habere, qd in levi habere (consider as trifling; the latter is more distinct, and although only in *T. Ann. 3, 54, 4*, and *Hist. 2, 21, 2*, certainly classical); qd negligere (not to regard); to calem l., parvi ducere; nihil curare. **Not clumsily or awkwardly,** velociter. **To dance l.** membra mollior movere (*H. Sat. 1, 9, 25*).

LIGHTNESS, qd. **In respect of weight,** levitas. **In respect of motion, a gliding,** levitas; see also **AGILITY.** **In respect of conduct, &c., levity,** levitas; see also **LEVITY, FICKLENESS.**

LIGHTNING, fulgur (καταιγὶς, sheet-l.; for wch we sometimes find fulgoreis, but never the sing. fulgor. Fulgur must be distinguished from fulgetrum or fulgetra = repeated flashes of l.).—fulmen (καταιγὶς, forked l.; a thunderbolt; for wch we find also fulminis jactus or ictus; hence also *Ag. l. q. destructive power, e. g. fortium fulmen*); to hurl or cast forth l., fulmen emitte, jacere; to be struck with l., fulmine icti or percuti; de celo tangi or percuti; e celo icti; struck with l., fulmine ictus, &c., fulminatus (also *Ag. as if struck by l. Petron. 80, 7*); to be set on fire by l., deflagrare ictu fulminis; to be killed by l., fulmine exanimari; the l. struck in the towers, turrets fulmine percussæ sunt; the l. touched his litter, lecticam ejus fulgor præstrinxit; concerning l., fulgurialis (e. g. books, &c.); belonging to l., fulmineus (poet.); as quick as l., celerime; cum maximâ celeritate. **To l. 2.) Fig. of oratory,** verborum fulmina; oratio fulgurans ac tñans (after *Q. 2, 16, 19*).

LIGHTS, i. e. lungs of animals, pulmo, also pl. pulmones.

LIGHTSOME, see LUMINOUS, GAY.

LIGNEOUS, ligneus; lignosus, Pin.

LIKE, adj. **Resembling,** similis, consimilis, assimilis, opp. dissimilis (with the gen. and dat.; whether of internal or external resemblance; but with ref. to internal resemblance, the gen. is most common: see *Zumpt, § 411*);—geminus (extremely l., quite a match); Jn. similis est geminus: more l., propior (that comes nearer)—very proximus (e. g. Deo proximus); exactly l., geminus et similissimus (in a thing, qd re); similissimus et maxime geminus: not l., see **UNLIKE**: to be l., similem esse (with a gen. or dat.; see above); ad similitudinem cs rei accedere (to come near, of things; for which we find also prope, propius (nearer), and proxime (nearest) accedere ad qd (gen.); facie cs similem esse, os vultumque cs referre (in features, &c.); mores cs referre (in character); to make or render l., ad similitudinem rei fingere, effingere qd; assimulare qd in speciem cs rei (*T. Germ. 9, 4*); to become l. a person in any respect, ex qd re similitudinem speciemque cs gerere: he looks very l. his father, mirâ similitudine totum patrem exserpsit: as l. as two peas, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est (see *Q. 5, 11, 30*); or, ex puto similior nunquam potest aqua

aquæ sumi, quam hic est atque iste (*Plant. Mil. 2, 6, 70*); or, neque aqua aquæ, lac est lacti unquam similis, quam hic illius est, illeque hujus (*Plaut. Men. 6, 3, 30*); he is no longer l. himself, prorsus alius factus est ac fuit antea: that is l. him, hoc dignum est illo, non abhorret ab ejus ingenio, non alienum est ab ejus moribus. **Equal, see EQUAL.** **Likely, see LIKELY.**

LIKE, a. par: to give l. for l., par pari referre; reddere, referre; exsolvere vicem or vices: one who has not his l., cui nullum invenias parem; (vir) incomparabilis (Pin.).

LIKE, adv. **In the same manner as,** ut, sicut, velut (Syn. in As). **To behave l. a man,** se virum præbere, virum inter viros esse (C.); to quit them, dolorem ferre, ut vir (like a brave man). **Probably, vid.** In 'he was l. to have been drowned', &c., wch Middleton uses without hesitation, turn it by 'he was nearly &c.' See **NEARLY.**

LIKE, v. [Tr.] Have a liking for, amare, diligere, amplecti; see **FOND.** **Intr.** libet or colli-bet ci (one has a desire or inclination)—placet ci (is pleased, one finds it good)—juvat qm (it delights; all sometimes followed by an infin., placed also by ut); I liked it, mihi libitum or collibitum or placitum est: as much as one likes, quantum juvat, libet, libuerit, collibuerit: to do as anyone likes, animo suo morem gerere: if you (I, he, &c.), si placet, libet, commodum est; quum or quando? dum commodum est: as you l., ut placet, libet, commodum est: if you l., quod com-modo tuo facit; nisi tibi molestum est: we may believe it or not, as we l., quam vera (res) sit, communis ex-istimatio est (L.).

LIKELIHOOD, a. verisimilitudo; similitudo veri; probabilitas: in all l., probabiliter (verisimiliter, Appud.).

LIKELY, verisimilis; veri, or (more rarely) vero, similis; probabilis; Jn. veri similis et probabilis.

LIKEMINDED, concors (of one and the same dis-position and manner of thinking; unanimous—see in prose, only in L. 1, 21), concordiens (according in judgement and views); to be l., concordare; consentire inter se (of several) to be l. with aby, consentire cum qd (opp. dissentire or dissidere cum).

Liken, qd ci rei assimilare, or comparare.

LIKENESS, qd. Resemblance, similitudo.—convenientia, congruentia (so far as the l. depends on a due proportion of parts, *Pin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*)—analogia (l. of words and ideas, translated in C. de Univ. 4, by proportio; cf. *Q. 1, 6, 3*)—congruentia morum (agreement in manners, in character; *Suet. Oth. 2*). **In name, nominis vicinitas** (*Pin. 21, 69*); to bear a l. to aby or alth, similitudinem habere cum qd (qd re); similitudo mihi est cum qd: they bear a mutual l.; est similitudo inter qos. **Image, that wch resembles,** imago, effigies, simulacrum (Syn. in *IMAGE, prop.*); vera imago or effigies (a true l.). **My l., mei similis species:** to take a l. of aby, effingere oris lineamenta: to take a striking l., veram cs imagi-nem reddere: she called him the exact l. of his father, veram paterni oris effigiem appellabat: the daughter was in character and appearance the exact l. of her father, filia non minus mores ejus, quam os vultumque referebat, totumque patrem mirâ similitudine exscripserat.

LIKEWISE, item, itidem (where the same property is attributed to different subjects; = even so), idem, et (where different properties are attributed to one subject or object). **Cæs. drew up his troops in order of battle;** the enemy l., Cæs. aciem instruxit; hostes item: **Cæs. drew up the troops in order of battle;** he l. com-manded: Cæs. aciem instruxit; idem jussit; or (Cæs.) aciem instruxit et jussit. See more under **ALSO.**

Liking, libido (without rational consideration), arbitrium (judgement)—voluntas (wish, will). According to l., ad libidinem; ex libidine; ut libido ferit; ut libet: after my l., ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque; meo arbitratu: to do a thing out of mere l., libidinosè qd facere: to find a l. (pleasure) in alth, libidinem habere in re (*S. Cat. 7, 4*); to leave a thing to any one's l., ci or cs arbitrio permittere qd.

LILAC (a plant), syringa vulgaris (*Linm.*).

LILACEOUS (lilaceus, Pallad.); liliorum, g. pl.

LILY, lilium. The blue l., iris, iridis (*Linm.*): the white l., lilium album; lilium candidum: the red l., lilium purpureum, rubens: a bed of l.'s, liliætum; white as a l., candidus.

LIMB, membrum. pars corporis (any part of the body).—artus (*prop.*), a joint, or a single part of a

large member; hence, any member joined to the trunk; i. e. strictly speaking, a l. ¹⁶⁵ The singular is not found in good prose; it occurs first in the later poets of the silv. age; pl. artus, the l.'s). I tremble in every l., omnibus artibus contremisco (C.): a l. of the law, homo forensis (C.).

LIMBECK, *alembicum.

LIMBER, flexilis; flexibilis; lentus.

LIMBO, limbus patrum (ecc.). See PARSON.

LIME, s. (a kind of earth) calx. Quick l., calx viva: slaked l., calx extincta or macerata: to slake l., calcem extingquere or macerare: to mix l., calcem temperare: to burn l., calcem coquere.

LIME, s. (a viscous substance) viscus, viscum.

LIME, s. (a tree) tilla. Of the wood of the l.-tree, tillagineus (Col.); tillaceus (Capitolin.); tillaris (Cael. Aur.).

LIME, v. (to smear with bird-l.) visco oblinere or lungere. A limed turkey, virga viscata (Parr. R. R. 3, 7, 7; O. Met. 15, 474); calamus aucupatorius (Mart. 14, 218, title): to lime turkeys, virgula viscatilis, or calamus fallere volucres or alites.

LIMEBURNER, calcarius (Cato).

LIMEKILN, fornax calcaria; or simply calcaria.

LIMESTONE, lapis calcarius; gleba calcis (a piece of l.).

LIMIT, s. finis (boundary as a circumscribing line, τέλος).—terminus (stone set up to mark a boundary, τέρμα).—limes (ridge, to mark a boundary, ὄρος). Jn. fines et termini; fines et quasi termini (never in the reversed order).—confinium (common boundary of two properties, &c.).—modus (degree, limit not to be exceeded; fig.).—cancelli (barrier; fig. limit not to be exceeded). To place l.'s, terminare (prop. and fig.).—limitare (prop.).—terminis or cancellis circumscribere (fig.).—fines terminare or constituere; to athg, terminos, or modum, ponere et rei (prop. and fig.). To mark out the l.'s of athg, finire or (accurately) definire qd (prop. and imprp.): to establish, fin, &c., the l.'s of athg, finem facere cs rei or ci rei; finem imponere ci rei: to propose to oneself certain l.'s, certos fines terminosque sibi constituere: to exceed l.'s, fines transire (prop. and fig.).—extra fines or cancellos egredi; modum excedere (fig.): to keep within the l.'s of modesty, fines verecundie non transire: to keep aby within l.'s, coercere, continere, or constringere qm: to be confined within l.'s of one's own, and those narrow enough, suis finibus, exiguus sane, contineri: to burst through the l.'s and restraints of shame, repagula pudoris et officia perfringere (C.).

LIMIT, v. terminare; terminis (or cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire; terminis circumscribere et definire; also simply circumscribere (as it were to surround with l.'s or boundaries).—finire, definire, includere finibus (to keep within certain l.'s).—coercere (to keep within bounds, to hold in); circumcidere (to make less, diminish; e. g. sumptus impensam funeri). To l. magistrates, magistratus finire: to l. athg within its bounds, qd intra terminos coercere: to be limited to one's narrow bounds, suis finibus exiguus contineri: to l. a thing within a narrow circle, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g. friendship; C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Beier.): to l. a speaker, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70); oratorem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exultare potest): to be limited to the duties of a school, *Intra muniis scholasticis angustias coactum esse: to be limited by shortness of time, temporis angustias includi: to l. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: to l. oneself to athg, se continere re or in re (of things and persons): to be limited, ceterarum rerum cancellos circumscripsisse.

LIMITATION, limitatio (Col. Vitr.).—circumscriptio (C.). ¹⁶⁶ Use the verb, or the subst. LIMIT.

LIMITED, ptep. adj. circumsclusus (cut short).—brevis (short).—Jn. circumsclusus et brevis.—tenuis (weak, e. g. animus, ingenium).—imbecillus (post-Aug. imbecillius, naturally weak in mind).—tardus (slow).—hebes (dull; e. g. ingenium). A l. time, temporis angustia: what is so l., so short, as the longest life of man? quid tam circumsclusum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 11.)

LIMNER, see PAINTER.

LIMP, adj. flexibilis. lentus. mollis.

LIMP, v. claudicare (C. prop.).—claudere (C., fig. Apparently claudere, C.; ère, S.: Gell.).

LIMPID, liquidus.—limpidus (in poetry and later prose).—lucidus (post-Aug.); amicus (G.).—[splendidus (H.), perlicudus (O.) belong to poetry.]

LIMPIDNESS, limpidudo (irregularly formed fm limpidus; Plin.). ¹⁶⁷ Use the adj.

LIMY, viscosus (prop. Prudent.; fig. Pallad.); glutinosus (Col.).

LINCH-PIN, *axis (or rotæ) fibula.

LINDEN-TREE, tilla.

LINE, s. || Extension in length, linea (g. t.); lineamentum (as supposed extension; also, as a stroke made, Petron. 79, 4; but no where in C., who uses it always in the sense of a geometrical l., or a lineament of the countenance). A broad l., lines (a stripe, as Plin. 37, 10, 69; nigrum materiam [gemmae Veientane] distinguunt lines albus, a broad white l.: a straight l., linea recta; a curved l., linea curva; a parallel l., parallelus linea (Vitr. 5, 6); in or after a l., ad lineam: to draw a l., lineam ducere; with athg, qd re or ex qd re (e. g. with a colour, colore or ex colore; atramento or ex atramento): to divide athg by a l., qd dividere lineâ. Hence, a) a l. in the face or in the hands, incisura (¹⁶⁸ lineamenta [in later writers lineæ] oris, not = lines on the face, but the characteristic features or lineaments). b) In astronomy, the equator, æquinoctialis circulus (Parr. L. L. 9, 18, § 24, Muell. ¹⁶⁹ Equator is not Latin). To cross the l., *in regiones trans circulum æquinoctialem sitas venire. c) A boundary, gen., finis. —ordo (order, succession): in a straight l., lineâ rectâ; ad lineares (perpendicularly, upwards or downwards); recto itinere, rectâ viâ (in a straight direction of the road).—recto ordine (in a straight row).—æquâ fronte (with a straight front, of soldiers, ships; e. g. procedere): in a straight l. with athg, rectâ cs rei regione (directly over against, as Cæsar, B. G. 6, 24; whereas e regione cs rei or ex adversum qd is = over against, gen.). Hence, that wch forms a l., row, a) Veræ, l. in a book, versus (in poetry; ¹⁷⁰ not lineæ).—nec ab extremâ parte versus abundantes literas in alterum transferret, sed ibidem statim subiecti circumductaque, when the l.'s are too long; Suet. Oct. p. 263). To write a l. not written a single l., ne verbum quidem scripsit: l. by l. (in poetry), per singulos versus: to show in a few by l. (in poetry), per singulos versus: to show in a few by l. (in military language), ordo (a single l. of soldiers).—acies (troops in battle array). The first, second, third l. in battle, acies prima, media, extrema: in l., ordinatim, e. g. ire (opp. passim ire; see Brut. in C. Ep. 11, 13, 2): in close and covered l., munito agmine; e. g. incedere (S. Jug. 46, 8): to place themselves in l., ordinatim consistere (of the soldiers forming themselves; see Np. Iphic. 2, 2): to step out of the l., ordine egredi (of one or more).—ordines deserere or relinquere (of several): to draw up the l., copias ordinare (g. t.)—ordines or aciem instruere (for battle): a soldier of the l., miles legionarius (g. t., a legionary soldier).—miles gravis armaturæ (a heavy-armed soldier): troops of the l., legiones (the legions).—milites gravis armaturæ; gravis armatura (heavy-armed soldiers).—milites aciei destinati (troops appointed for the l. of battle; all, as opp. to light troops and to cavalry): ship of the l., navis aciei destinata. c) In pedigræe, linea (see Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9, στέμματα cognationum directo limine in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior [the ascending], altera inferior [the descending]: ex superiore autem, et secundo gradu transversæ lineæ [the collateral l.'s] pendent). By the paternal, maternal l., a patre; a matre; paternus, materno genere; ex paternâ lineâ, ex maternâ lineâ (e. g. venire, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 10): fm them sprang two l.'s of Octavius, ab his duplex Octavium familia defluxit: to be related in a direct l. to any one, lineâ directâ contingere cs domum (aft. Suet. Galb. 2); artissimo gradu contingere qm (e. g. on the maternal side, a matre; Suet. Oct. 4).—per artissimos gradus ad qm primam sui originem perducere (in a direct l.; see Sen. de Ben. 3, 28, 2). d) In fortification or sieges, oppus (g. t., ramparts and trenches).—fossa (a trench). A l. of circumvallation; see CIRCUMVALLATION: to draw a l. round a place, circumvallare qd opere or operibus; qd circumdare fossâ: to occupy the whole l. with troops, *per totum opus milites disponere. || A string, cord, linea, linum.

LINE, v. interiorems cs rei partem vestire (qd re, with athg; see C. Verr. 4, 55, 120).—munire intus qd re.

LINEAGE, linea. See ANCESTRY.

LINEAL, ex lineâ (paternâ, maternâ). To be a l. descendant, lineâ directâ contingere cs domum. See LINE.

LINEAMENT, lineamentum oris (a single feature in the face; ductus oris, C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes the lineaments about the mouth; opp. to vultus, i. e. the other features of the face). The l.'s of the face, os,

vultus; Jx. os vultuosus; os et vultus (face and countenance). *The mother and son had similar l's, lineamentorum qualitas matris ac filio similis.*

LINEAR, linearis (*Plin. Quint.*).

LINEN, s. linteum. *Pieces of l., or l. clothes, linteas, orum: dressed in l., linteatus: of l., linteus; linteus: l. yarn, linteum netum (Ulp. Dig. 32, 70, § 11): l. manufacture, ars lintearia (as an art; Inscr. Grut. p. 649, n. 4): the l. trade, *negotium lintearium (aft. Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 72).—negotiatio lintearia (Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15).*

LINEN, adj. linteus; linteus.

LINENDRAPER, *negotium lintearium exercens *To be a l., *negotium lint. exercere; linteas vendere or venditare: a l.'s shop, *taberna in qua pauni ad ulnam venduntur.*

LINENDRAPER, linteas, orum, pl.

LINEN-MANUFACTURER, lintearius (*Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4; Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16*).—linteo (*Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 58; Inscr. Grut. p. 38, n. 15*).

LINGER, cunctari; cessare; morari; moram facere; tardare.

LINGERER, cunctator; cessator.

LINGERING, adj. cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans. *A l. disease, morbus longus.*

LINGERING, s. cunctatio; cessatio; mora.

LINGUIST, multas linguas intelligens (aft. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116).—grammaticus (or Lat. literatus; see Suet. Gramm. 4).—(Graeci et Latini) literis docte eruditus. [*lingua* s. sciens denotes one who is able to speak a language, although not critically acquainted with it: see T. Ann. 2, 13, 2.] *To be a good l., multas linguas intelligere (aft. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116).*

LINIMENT, unguentum (*ointment*); fomentum (*soothing application*).

LINING, *pannus subseutus.

LINK, s. *A single ring or division of a chain, annulus. Fig. band, bond, vinculum; vinculum. A torch. See Torch.*

LINK TOGETHER, v.nectere; connectere.—*virtutes inter se jugatae sunt (C. are linked together).*

LINNET, *fringilla cannabina (*Lin.*).

LINSEED, semen lini.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *pannus crassior ex lana linoque confectus.

LINSTOCK, *virga incendiaria.

LINT, linamentum; linteola carpta, orum, pl.

LINTEL, limen superum, or superius (*not superliminare; see Gronov. Plin. 29, 4, 26*); supercilium itineris, or simply supercilium (*Vitr. 5, 6, 5; 4, 6, 2*).

LION, leo (*animal, or sign in Zodiac*). *Of or relating to a l., leoninus: to be like a l., specie leonina esse: a l.'s den, cavum leoninum: a l.'s skin, pellis leonis or leonina: a lion-heart, summa animi fortitudo: l.'s mouth, rictus leonis (†); (a plant) *antirrhinum (Lin.). a young l., catulus leonae; scymni leonum (young l.'s; Lucr.): l.'s tooth (a plant), *leontodon taraxacum (Lin.): l.'s paw (a plant) leontice (Lin.): l.'s foot (a plant), catananche (Lin.): l.'s tail (a plant), phlomis leonurus (Lin.).*

LIONESS, leona (lea, poet.).—leo femina (*Plaut. in Fragm. ap. Philarg. ad V. Ecl. 2, 63*).

LIONIZE (in very familiar conversation, to take round to see sights), ducere qm ad ea quae visenda sunt, et unumquidque ostendere (*C. Verr. 4, 59, 132*).

LIP, labrum; labium. (*not* The former is the more usual and the better word; the latter is inferior, and not found in the prose of the gold. period: *labium*, in the sing., is found in Seren. ap. Non.: the pl. occ. in Plaut. and Ter.). The upper—under l., labrum superius—inferius: *chapped l.'s, fissura labrorum: that has large l.'s, labrosus (Cels.).—labiosus (Lucr.).—labeo (Plin.): not found in the best writers: to touch along with the l.'s, labra admoveere ci rei (poet.): chaps on the l., labrorum fissura (sing.): the name is on my l.'s, nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris (Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 65): to be on the l.'s, intra labra atque dentes latere (ib. v. 80): thick l.'s, labra turgida (Mart.): to put to the l.'s, rei labra admoveere; fig. primis, or primoribus, labris gustare or attingere (i. e. to take a slight taste of).*

LIPSALVE, *adipes, qui fissis labris medentur. *unguentum labris molliendis factum.

LIQUEFY, || Tr. liquefacere; || Intr. liquefieri; liquecere. See MELT.

LIQUID, adj. liquidus; fluidus.

LIQUID, s. liquor.

LIQUIDATE, solvere. See PAY.

LIQUOR, liquor.

LISP, v. ci est os blaesum (*Mart. 10, 65, 10*); ci est lingua blaesa (aft. O. A. A. 3, 294): one who l.'s, blaesus.

LISP, LISPING, s. sonus blaesus. *An affected l. (of an orator, &c.).* delicia circas l'iteram (*Q. 1, 2, 5*).

LISPING, adj. blaesus.

LIST, s. || *Roll, catalogue, index (not catalogue, tale).—numeri (l. of soldiers). To put one's name on a l., cs nomen in indicem, in numeros, referre: to be upon a l., in indicem, in numeros, relatum esse; in numeros esse: to prepare l.'s of the soldiers, milites in numeros distribuere: to have a l. of althg, qd descriptum habere: the civil l., *domesticus sumptus principalis: l. of subscribers, *index eorum qui emptores se professi sint. || A border, bound, finis, terminus. || Enclosed ground for combats, &c., campus, curriculum, or hippodromus (race-ground). || A strip of cloth, limb.*

LIST, v. || *To desire, see DESIRE.*

LISTEN, || *To hearken, auscultare qd; sermonem cs captare, auscultare, or oblegere (Adm.). to l. at the door to a conversation, aure foribus admota sermonem captare (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, sqq.): he listened to all I said, subsausalitudo exceptit voces meas et procul quid narrarem attendit (C. Or. 2, 36, 153).—exipere sermonem cs does not mean 'to listen,' out 'to catch up any one's words.' See whether any one is listening, circumspecte, num quis est, qui sermonem nostrum aucupet, or ne quis nostro hinc sermoni aucups sit (Cm.). || To give attention, see ATTEND.*

LISTENER, qui cs sermoni aucups est.

LISTLESS, || *Thoughtless, careless, socors, in-curiosus, negligens. See CARELESS. || Slow, sluggish, piger, segnis.*

LISTLESSLY, || *Carelessly, incuriose, negligenter, indiligenter. || Slowly, sluggishly, pigre, segniter, Jx. pigre ac segniter: to go l. about althg, in-vitum or egre ad accedere, or qd auscupere.*

LISTLESSNESS, || *Carelessness, see CARELESSNESS. || Slowness, sluggishness, pigritia, segnitas.*

LITANY, litania (*Eccl.*).

LITERAL, ad verbum, ad litteram: the l. meaning of a word, proprius verbi sensus; propria verbi significatio: to give a l. translation, i. e. to translate literally, see the next word.

LITERALLY, ad verbum, ad litteram: to translate l., verbum de or verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum exprimere (e. g. de Graecis, C.).

LITERARY, literatus; or by the gen. literarum, e. g. literarum monumenta: a l. journal, *commentarii literarii.

LITERATURE, literæ; literarum monumenta (including literary documents); literarum cognitio et ratio (knowledge of history and antiquities, also philologia):—Latin l., literæ Latine; monumenta Latina: skilled in Latin and Greek l., literis Latinis et Graecis doctus: to promote the interests of l., literarum studia illustrare et excitare (after C. Tusc. 1, 3, 5): polite or elegant l., humanitatis studia (C.; but *not* literæ humaniores).

LITHARGE, lithargyrum (*Plin.*). molybdiitis (*Plin.*).

LITHE, flexilis, flexibilis, lentus.

LITHENESS (flexibilitas, *Solin.*; lentitia, *Plin.*):

use the adjectives.

LITHOGRAPH, *lithographicus.

LITHOGRAPHER, *lithographus.

LITHOGRAPHY, *lithographia; *ars litho-

graphica.

LITIGANT, s. litigator (Q.).

LITIGANT, adj. litigans: the parties l., litigantes.

LITIGATE, || *Intr.* cum qo litigare, or lites habere; inter se litigare de qâ re (of several parties); in causis litigare (as a profession or habit). || Tr. causam agere (to carry on), or dicere (to plead).

LITIGIOUS, litigiosus; cupidus lites (fond of going to law); certandi, or concertationis, cupidus; cupidus rixæ; ad rixam promptus (*quarrelsome*).

LITTER, s. || *A kind of sedan bed, lectica; sella gestatoria (in the lectica the person was recumbent, in the s. g. more in a sitting posture). || Straw laid under animals for a bed, &c., stramentum (stramen, or substramen, poet.). || Straw for a covering, stramentum. || A mat—Young produced at a birth, fetus, fetura, subiles, progenies. || Things in confusion, turbæ, trice: to make a l., omnia miscere, turbare, or miscere ac turbare.*

LITTER, v. || *To spread straw as a bed for*

cattle, (stramentum) pecori subternere (*Plin.*). || To cover with things negligently, miscere ac turbare. || (Of animals) to bring forth young, fetus procreare; fetum fundere, edere (*C.*).

LITTLE, *adj.* parvus (not large or great; also, not grown up; *fig.*, mean, trifling, *opp.* magnus: less, minor; least, minimus (which must be used when the least of two or more is meant; e. g. *Little Asia*, *Asia Minor*).—paulus, paululus (in respect of space and time, and of number, *causae*, *opp.* magnus or multus; rarely said of *l. persons or animals*, as *L. 35, 11, 7*, equi hominesque paululli gracilesque: paulum and paululum are more frequently used substantively with a *gen.*; e. g. paulum lucri; paulum operæ; paululum moræ).—pusillus (very *l.*, diminutive, stunted in growth; *fig.*, frivolous; e. g. animus).—minutus (scarcely of perceptible size; *fig.*, frivolous; e. g. animus, interrogatiuncula).—brevis (short, of small extent; of time and space, *opp.* longus).—exiguus (small, of number, quantity, and time).—humilis (low of stature; of men, animals, and plants; also, *fig.*, low, mean).—humilis statura, humilli staturâ (short of stature; of men and animals).—angustus (narrow, *opp.* latus; also, *fig.*, narrow-minded).—parvulus, infans (not grown up; see *YOUNG*). The Latins frequently express the idea of littleness by a diminutive; e. g. *l. money*, nummuli: a *l. book* or writing, libellus: a *l. present*, munusculum: a *l. child*, infantulus, &c. It may sometimes be rendered by *Cycl.* with *qd* and a *gen.*; e. g. a *l. pride*, *qd* superbiæ: the *l. finger*, digitus minimus: too *l.*, curtus (cut short): very *l.*, perparvulus; valde pusillus; perpusillus; perexiguus: how *l.*, quantus, quantulus (in nature, of size); quotus (in number): so little, tantus, tantulus: a little, paulo, paululum: a *l. man*, homo brevis staturâ, homo brevis staturâ (short of stature); homo corpore parvo, homo paululus (small in body); homo staturâ humiliter et corpore exiguo (of stature and size); homo pusillus (dwarfish, stunted).—~~non~~ homo parvus: to be *l.* (of stature), brevem habere staturam; brevi esse staturâ: a *l. boy*, puer infans: the *l. Romulus*, infans Romulus: little ones (children), parvi, liberi (in respect of the parents): the *uri* are somewhat less than elephants, *uri* sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos: to cut into *l. bits*, minute or minutim *cidi*, to break into *l. pieces*, comminueri *qd*: a *l. time*, tempus parvum, breve or exiguum: for a *l. time*, parumper, paulisper: a *l. after*, brevi, paulo post: a *l. number*, parvus or exiguus numerus; of *athg.*, *ca* rei: the *l. number* (with one has with him, *fig.*), paucitas (e. g. militum): a *l. sum of money*, parva pecunia; paululla pecunia (*Plaut.*); paululum pecuniae: a *l. gain*, parvum commodum; paulum lucri; lucellum: a *l. disagreement*, parva dissensio: there is a *l. difference*, parvulum differt: these things are *l.*, hæc parva sunt: *fm* the least to the greatest, minima maxima: the greatest and the least (i. e. the highest and the lowest), summi et infimi: a *l. mind*, animus parvus, pusillus, minutus, angustus, or *Jx.* animus parvus et parvus [see *LITTLE-MINDED*]: that betrays a *l. mind*, illud pusilli animi est: nothing so much betrays a *l. mind*, as *fig.*, nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam, &c.

LITTLE, *s.* non multum; nonnihil; aliquantum: a *l. money*, aliquantum numorum: by *l.* and *l.*, sensim; sensim ac pedetentim. See *DEGREES*.

LITTLE, *adeo*, paulum; paululum; nonnihil; aliquantum.

LITTLE-MINDED, parvi or pusilli animi; angusti animi et parvi; angusti pectoris; pusilli animi et contracti.

LITTELESS, parvitas; exiguitas.

LITURGY. || A set of prayers and supplications. || liturgia. || A book containing such a form of prayers, &c., || liber liturgicus or ritualis.

LIVE, **LIVING**, *adj.* prop., vivus, vivens (expressed: vivus, when mere existence is to be expressed; vivens, of a way and manner of existence).—spirans (that breathe).—salvus (safe).—animatus, animalis, animal (endued with life, *opp.* inanimata): nothing *l.*, nullum animal: a *l. model*, exemplum animale (*Cato de Invent. 2, 1, 2*).—*Cato*, a *l. image of virtue*, *Cato virtutum viva imago*: a *l. language*, *lingua, quâ etiam nuncuntur homines; also perhaps, *lingua viva: to find *aby* still *l.*, qm adhuc spirantem reperire (still among the *l.*); qm adhuc spirantem reperire (still breathing, not yet quite dead). To deliver a person *l.* or dead into *aby's* hands, qm aut vivum aut mortuum in *cs* potestatem dare.

LIVE, *v.* || To have life, continue in life, vivere (*g. l.*).—case (to be, exist, elvai: see *HERZ. S.*

Cat. 18, 4).—in vitâ esse (to be *al'ee*).—spirare (to breathe; hence of statues, &c., *wh* seem to breathe).—vigere (to have a living appearance, of plants). *C.* and others, in the higher style, and for the sake of emphasis, used also sometimes the *fig* lucem aspicere, intueri, vivere et animâ frui (*opp.* hæc luce carere): still to *l.*, adhuc vivere, in vivis esse (to be still alive).—superesse, superstitem esse (to be not yet dead): to let any one *l.*, vitæ *cs* parcere, consulere (to spare his life).—ci lucis usuram dare (to allow to *l.*): not to let one *l.* an hour longer, unus horæ usuram ci ad vivendum non dare: we ought to *l.* for others as well as ourselves, non nobis solum nati sumus: not to be able to *l.* without *athg.*, qâ re carere non posse; without *aby*, sine *qo* vivere non posse (e. g. unum diem): to be living too long for *aby*, mea longinquitas ætatis ci obest (*Ter.*): to have lived long enough, satis vixisse; vitæ satisfecisse: if he had lived longer, si vita longior suppetisset, si vita data esset longior: the bravest man that ever lived, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir: as long as *l.*, per omnem vitam; me vivo; dum vivo; dum spiro; dum vivam; dum spirare potero; dum vita suppetit, quoad vitæ suppetiat; quoad vivo: if *l.*, si vita suppetit; si vita mihi contigerit (*Planc. in C. Ep. 10, 24, 3*): as true as *l.*, ita vivam: to *l.* to see, videre (e. g. a day, fortune, &c.): to *l.* to see one's sixtieth year, pervenire ad annum sexagesimum; ad annum sexagesimum ducere spiritum: I wish I might *l.* to see those times, opto, ut possim ad id tempus republicæ spiritum ducere: I hope to *l.* to see something, spero *qo* me vivo futurum esse: I have lived to see the times, incidit sætas mea in ea tempora. || To spend or pass on *cs* life; a) in respect of the way or manner, for what, whence, or where one *l.*, vivere: to *l.* with *aby*, vivere cum *qo* (i. e. in habili of intimacy with him): to *l.* upon *athg.*, e. g. in tenui pecuniâ vivere: tantum habere quantum satis ad usus necessarios (to have enough to *l.* upon): to *l.* an abstemious life (for the sake of one's health), valetudinem suam curare (*g. l.*); contentem esse in victu cultuque corporis tuendi causâ (*soft. C. Off. 2, 24, 80*): to *l.* to for *q* a thing, ci rei se dedisse, ci rei deditum esse (e. g. literis, voluptatibus); ci rei operam dare, studere (to bestow pains, e. g. literis).—~~non~~ vacare ci rei in this sense is quite unclass.: to *l.* entirely in a thing, vivere in *qâ re* (e. g. literis); totum esse in *qâ re* (see *Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 1, 11*): to *l.* in hope, spem habere; in spe esse: to *l.* for or to oneself, secum, ut dicitur, vivere, se frui (to enjoy one's life).—autum negotium gerere (to *l.* without care of other person's business).—otari, vitam in otio degere (to spend one's life in ease): to *l.* *fm*, by, or upon *athg.*, vivere (de) *qâ re* (*g. l.*).—vesci *qâ re* (to have *athg* for one's food).—ali *qâ re* (to support oneself on *athg.*).—vitam sustentare *qâ re* (by any trade or business, e. g. corollas venditando): victum querere or querere *qâ re* (to seek a livelihood by *athg.*, e. g. lanâ *catellâ*, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48*): to *l.* poorly upon *athg.*, vitam tolerare *qâ re* (of food or of business; see *HERZ. Cæs. B. G. 7, 77 extr. Rukn. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 23*): to *l.* on charity, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: to have enough to *l.* upon, rem habere (see *C. Off. 2, 21, 73*); habeo unde vivam, utar: to *l.* well, laute vivere (in affluence and comfort).—luxuriose vivere (in luxury): to *l.* poorly, parce ac duriter vivere; vitam inopem tolerare: to *l.* near, accolere ci loco, or locum: to *l.* in a place, vivere (in) *qo* loco; esse, versari (in) *qo* loco: to *l.* a long time in a place, commorare in *qo* loco: to *l.* under the same roof with any one, sub uno tecto esse: to *l.* in society, in circulis esse, versari, in hominum celebritate versari: to *l.* at court, *in regiâ or in aula esse; *inter aulicos versari. b) of the state in which one *l.*, vivere (with an *advb* or other definitive word; vitam agere, degere, with an *adj.* with vitam.—~~non~~ rarely vitam vivere: ætatem agere or gerere is not class.): to *l.* happily, feliciter, beate vivere; vitam agere felicem: to *l.* miserably, misere vivere: to *l.* in want, in egestate vitam degere: to *l.* in peace, sine injuriâ et in pace vivere: to *l.* *fm* hand to mouth, in diem vivere (i. e. without thinking of to-morrow).

LIVELIHOOD, victus; victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessarie: to seek one's *l.*, victum querere, querere: to earn one's *l.*, parare ea quæ ad victum suppetiant. See more under *BREAD*.

LIVELINESS, vigor (freshness, of body and mind).—alacritas (sprightliness). *l.* of speech or style, vis (power).—gravitas, vehementia (emphasis).

LIVELONG, totus.

LIVELY, vegetus (enjoying life, gay).—vividus (full of energy).—vigens (vigorous in body or mind).—alacer (quick, brisk, merry).—acer (full of fire).—recens (fresh).

—celeber (of places, frequented; opp. desertus): a *l. motio*, motus vigens: a *l. colour*, color vigens, acris; color ardens, ardentissimus: a *l. commance*, os et vultus elacrior: a *l. affectio*, feidior: a *l. style* or manner, orator concitatus (impassioned): a *l. delivery*, actio paulo agitator; actio ardentior: to have a *l. delivery*, accerrimum esse in agendo; calere in agendo: a *l. idea*, opinio recens (see *C. Trac.* 3, 31, 75; 4, 7 in.); to form a *l. idea* of *alq.*, *rem tamquam presentem animo contemplari; rem quam maxime in tentis oculis, ut aiunt, accerrime contemplari (*C. Place.* 11, 26): to give a *l. idea* of a thing, imaginem ea rei expremere, quae veluti in rem presentem reducere audientes videatur (aff. 4, 3, 123): *l. correspond- ence* by letter, celebratas, frequentia epistolarum: a *l. memory*, memoria praesens (*Z.* 8, 22): to feel a *l. joy*, valde, vehementer letari: in a *l. manner*, alacri animo (with spirit).—acriter (fiercely, sharply).—graver, cum vi (with energy).

LIVER, = *one who lives*, qui vivit (vixit) &c.
 LIVER (in the body), jecur (*gen.* jecinōris).
 [The Gr. *hepar* (ἥπαρ) with *deriv.* hepaticus
 (ἥπατικός), hepatizon (ἥπατιζων), &c. only as *medical*
terms: *l. complaint*, morbus jecinoris (*Cels.* 4, 8 in.). —
 morbus hepaticus (*Plaut. Curs.* 2, 1, 23). — vitium
 jecinoris (*Plin.* 20, 14, 53): *I have a l. complaint*,
 morbus hepaticus me agitāt. jecur cruciatur (*Plaut.*).

LIVIERI (*in Langh.*) *vestis* of possessors (in mancipatio; traditio). *Disce* *ergo* *fridi*: *i. stable*, "stabulum meritorium" or mercenarium. *Uniform* *give* *to* *servants*, *vestis* *familiaris*. *vestis* quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere conseruerunt (*g. st.*; the *latter* *Nr. Dat. 3, 1.*)—cultus *familiaris* (the *whole dress* of a servant, *aff. Fell. 1, 2*). *In* *connexion* *also* *vestis*, *cultus* *familiarum*; or simply, *vestis*, *cultus*: *to wear* *l.*, *vesti* *famulari* or *cultu* *famulari* *indutum* *esse*: *a. l. servant*, "famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis."

LIVID, lividus; livens: *a* *l.* colour, livor: *to be l.*, livère: *to become l.*, livescere (*Lucr.*).

LIVIDNESS, livor.—livēdo (*Appul.*).
LIVING, *adj.* see LIVE.

LIVING. *In respect of the necessities or ornaments of life, vita. victus. cultus.* JM. victus et cultus. cultus vestitusque habitus et cultus (**1625**) victus means maintenance by food, &c.; cultus denotes everything not contained in the word joined with it: also vita and victus, when vita denotes the public, victus the private life; see Bremi, Np. Alcibi. 1, 3): a rough style of l., vita horrida, fere, q: a magnificent style of l., lautissime a poor style of l., vita inops; vita dura: a regular mode of l., contentia in vita cultuque (corporis tuendi causa).
|| *In respect of manners and customs, vitæ ratio, vitæ degendæ ratio, vitæ et vivendi vita (g. t., plan of life).—vitæ ratio et institutio, vitæ instituta, orum, n., vitæ instituta (rules observed in one's course of life).—vitæ consuetudo, consuetudo et vitæ, mos et institutum (mores et instituta), studia institutaque (with ref. to the habits and inclinations).—vitæ (g. t. with ref. to conduct, &c.): a right mode of l., recta vitæ vita; recte vivendi vita; bene vivendi ratio: a regular mode of l., recta vivendi disciplina; severe, sobrie vivere: to change one's mode of l., vitæ rationem mutare (g. t.); vitam laudabiliorem exordiri (to improve).—vitam victumque mutare (both private and public).—mores suos mutare, commutare, morum mutationem or commutationem facere, mores emendare, se corrigere; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire, revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere (to improve one's moral conduct).—mores invertere, se invertere (to degenerate): to keep to one's mode of l., de vitæ consuetudine nihil mutare; institutum suum tenere (to retain one's habits): to return to one's old mode of l., ad priorem vitam reverti: to bring away back to his former mode of l., revocare quam ad pristinam consuetudinem. **||** *In respect of occupation, vitæ genus (g. t.).—ars (art, handicraft).—questus (business): a sedentary mode of l., ars sellularia; questus sellularius: to adopt or embrace a l., vitæ genus suscipere; artem discere, ediscere. **||** *A benefice, *beneficium (not præbenda).***

LIXIVIAL, *lixivius* (*Plin. Col.*).
LIZARD, *lacerta* (and *lacertus*; but *lacertus* means also an arm).

LO! ecce (of something sudden or unexpected).—en (denoting the presence of something wch requires attention, and esp'y of sthg unwelcome). **NOT** both ecce and en are usually construed with the nom.: but ecce is found in the comedians with the acc. of a pronoun: hence, contracted, eccum, eccain, eccos.

LOAD, s. onus (*prop. and fig.*): to take a l., subire onus (dorso, upon one's back)—onus suscipere: a wagon- or cart-l., vehes or vehis: a l. of manure, vehes stercoris (*Col.*) or fimi (*Plin.*): a l. of hay, vehes fœni (*Plin.*): a l. of powder (for a charge), *pulveris pyrii quantum sclopeto immitti (or in sclopetum infundi) solet.

[illegible]

LOADSTONE, (*prop.*) magnes, ētis; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus.—(*fig.*) quod ad se attrahit. or allicit.

LOAF, massa: *l. of bread*, *panis in speciem quandam redactus: *a l. of sugar*, *meta sacchari.

LOAM, s. || *Marl*, marga (*Plin.*).

LOAM, v. *margâ contegere or integere (to cover with l.).

LOAN, s. || *Lending* versura, mutatio (like former with the view of paying debt; the latter *q. i.*) || *Money lent*, pecunia mutua, credita. || *To get a loan*, any one, versuram facere ab qo (if for paying one's other debt with): *to pay a debt by means of a l.*, versurā solvere or dissolvere; *mutuazione et versurā solvere*: *to force a l.*, pecunias mutuas exigere; *mutuum pecuniam præcipere*: *to pay or return a l.*, creditum or pecuniam creditam solvere: *to accept or receive a l.*, pecunias mutuas sumere ab qo.

LOATH, *invitus*; *invito animo*; *volens*: *to be l. to do althg.* ægre qd *facere*; *nolo* qd *facere*; *gravari* qd *facere*; *abhorre*re a qâ re *faciendâ*; *non libet* mihi qd *facere*; *non libenter* facio qd (e. g. *causam relinquo*, C.). *I am l.* me *piget*.

LOATHE, v. satietas or tædium cs rei me capit;
venit mihi qd in tædium; nauseare (ναυσίδω); fastidiare
qd; tædet me cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me
cepit or tenet; fastidium est mihi qd.

LOATHING, fastidium (as a consequence of *satiety*, disgust, in physical or moral sense)—*satietas* (*satiety*, in physical or moral sense). JN. fastidium quoddam et *satietas*.—*tædium* (JN. weariness, when one loses patience, in prose first in L.: C. uses *satietas* for it)—*nausea* (vauvia, JN. a disordered stomach, inclination to vomit; in a moral sense, stronger than fastidium: but only in MARR. 4, 37): to cause or excite *li*, fastidium or *satietas*—*excitāre* (c. g. *excitāre* a child); fastidium, *satiatorem*, or *tædium* afficere; *tædio* afficere *am*: *nauseam* facere.

LOATHSOME, fastidiosus (*Plin. H. Ep.*).—fastidium creans or affertens (*that excites loathing, of things*).—teter (*foul, ugly, e. g. sapor, odor, aqua, &c.*).—odiosus (*disgusting, hateful, of persons or things*).

LOBE (*in anatomy*), fibra (altera fibra, sc. jecoris, *Plin.*: pulmo in duas fibras dividitur. *Cels.*).

LOBSTER, *cammarus* (Plin.).
LOCAL. (Plin.) not localis. By the gen. loci or re-

LOCAL (~~not~~ not localis). *By the gen. loci or regions, locorum or regionum; e. g. i. difficulties, locorum difficultates: i. knowledge, locorum notitia; locorum, or regionum peritia or scientia: for want of i. knowledge, ignoratio or inscientia locorum (once Cæs. ignorantia loci): to possess i. knowledge, locorum or regionum scientem, peritum, esse.*

LOCALITY. § *Nature of a place or places, loci or locorum natura.* ¶ *Situation, loci, or locorum, situs: a good l., opportunitas loci: to inspect the l.'s, situm (urbis) circumspicere (L. 9, 28, 3).*

LOCK. || *A n instrument for fastening clau-*

LOCK.—**AN** instrument for fastening, ciastrum.—**THE** ancients used a bolt or bar, in the place of our *l.* and *key*; in some cases they had a contrivance, by means of a thong with a loop or hook, for removing the bolt from the outside of a door; sometimes also they employed a seal, *e. g.* *Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 1*, obsignate cellas, referte annulum ad me; as if one should say, *l.* them up and bring the *key* to me. To put under *l.* and *key*, sub signo et ciastris ponere. **A** *weat*; *dam*, objectaculum (*Var.*) **A** tuft of hair, cinnus (*natural*).—cincinnus (*artificial*).—annulus (*ringlet*). **Part** of a gun, *ignarium.

LOCK, v. || *To fasten with a l., claustrum obijcere* ci rei: to l. up, claudere; concludere. *The ancients sometimes employed a seal instead of a l. and key; hence the classical phrases, signare, obsignare, annulo vindicare: to l. up in athg, concludere, includere (to shut in) in re: to l. oneself up in the house, se includere domi: to lock any one up (in prison), qm in custodiam includere. || To trig (a wheel), (rotam) sufflammipare (Sen.).*

LOCKER, capsula; capsula.

LOCKET, *cypselum pensile; *theca pensilis, or ex collo suspensa.

LOCKSMITH, faber claustrarius (late).

LOCOMOTION, motus: to have the power of l., suā vi moveri; cieri et agi motu suo; per se ipsum et suā sponte moveri.

LOCOMOTIVE, i. e. that has the power of locomotion; see **LOCOMOTION**.

LOCUST, locusta.

LODGE, v. || *Intr. To have lodgings, deversari apud qm, also in qd domo (C.; and, in the sense of to be lodging anywhere as a stranger, C. de Invent. 2, 4, 15). To dwell, see DWELL. || Tr. Hospites accipere.*

LODGE. || *A small tenement, casa, casula. domuncula (Vitr.). || (of free-masons), a) the place of assembling.—domus (house) or porticus (hall), in quam latomi conveniunt: b) the assembly, conventus latomorum: there is a l. to-day, *hodie latomi in porticum suam conveniunt: c) the society of free-masons, *sodalitas latomorum.*

LOGGER, inquilinus (C.).

LOGGING. || *An inhabiting, habitatio. || A hired apartment, conaculum meritorium (in respect of one who lets it):—habitatio conducta; hospitium (in respect of the tenant): to let furnished l's, locare instructas sedes (C.).*

LOFT, tabulatum; cellae (store-rooms, under the roof);—foenile (a hay-loft);—granarium, cella penaria (for fruit or corn).

LOFTILY, alte; elate; excelsae; sublime; sublimiter.

LOFTINESS, altitudo, excelitas (prop. and fig.).—eminentia (a high projection, also fig. excellence);—sublimitas (fig. sublimity);—elatio (elevation): l. of sentiment or mind, animi altitudo (L. not in C.; see *Beier ad C. Offic. 1, 25, 88*), animi excelitas, elatio, eminentia, magnitudo: l. of style, orationis elatio, altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas.

LOFTY, altus, elatus, celsus, excelsus (prop. and fig.; SYN. in **HIGH**);—editus (above the level, opp. planus);—sublimis (prop. that soars on high, then = above the common order);—erectus (of l. ideas);—augustus (high, exalt; of divine things): a l. style, oratio grandis; orationis altitudo; elatio atque elatio orationis; sublime genus dicendi: a man of l. mind, vir excelsus et altus.

LOG, caudex; stipes.

LOGARITHM, *logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, caudex, stipes, asinus plumbeus (Ter.): to be at l's, rixari inter se, or cum qo.

LOGIC, *ars logica, logica, orum, n. (g. l.); ars intelligendi (art of end-urstanding)—ars argumentandi (as the art of reasoning or drawing inferences). It was included by the ancients in *Dialectica*.

LOGICAL, *logicus: l. arrangement, dispositio (as Q. 10, 3, 5).

LOGICALLY, *logice; or by recte, rectissime, acute (e. g. concludere); *rationi convenienter.

LOGICIAN, *qui artem logicam proficitur. *qui de logicis tradit or præcipit (teacher of logic).—artis logicæ peritus (one versed in it).—*dialecticus*.

LOGOMACHY. *Dispute about words (not things), verborum disceptatio; verborum discordia, verbi controversia (C. Or. 2, 23, 107): to engage in a l., ad verba rem deflectere (C. Cæcina, 18, 21); with aby, de verbo or verbis cum qo certare.*

LOIN, lumbus; l's, pl. lumbi: weak in the l., delumbis.—elumbis (Fest.): pain in the l's, lumborum dolores.

LOITER, morari, commorari, (in) qo loco, apud qm.

LOITERER, cessator; deses; desidiosus; segnis; iners.

LOITERING, cessans; iners; desidiosus; segnis.

LOLL, brachia or crura porrigere: abijcere se in re (upon athg).

LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, solitarius, a l. place, solitudo: I never feel less l. than when alone, nunquam minus solus sum, quam quum solus sum

(C.): a l. life, vita solitaria: l. place, loca sola (C.).

LONELINESS, solitudo (solitas, Acc. ap. Non.).

LONG, adj. || *Of space, longus (g. l.).—procerus (tall, ejusque).—promissus (hanging down far).—prolixus (rare in the best prose, not simply = promissus, but longe lateque diffusus, so that in Col. 1, 9, 3, arator prolixior is not only a tall, but also a broad-shouldered, stout ploughman): very long, perlongus; longissimus; procerissimus: somewhat l., longulus: immoderately l., prælongus (Gell. in the silver æriod, enormis): a l. garment, vestis longa (g. l.); vestis larida (hanging down to the ankles).—vestis proluxa, vestis longe lateque diffusa (l. and full; Gell. 7, 12): hair, capillus longus (g. l.); capillus promissus, caesaries promissa (that hangs down far over the neck).—capillus prolixus (l. and thick; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49, and V. Ecl. 8, 34): a l. tail, cauda procera (l. and thin); cauda proluxa (l. and thick or bushy):*

*l. with a definite specification of a measure of length is expressed by longus with an acc. (rarely in the best age with an abl.) of the measure, or by in longitudinem with a gen. of the measure (but only when it is said that a thing is to be made &c. so l.; therefore in dependence on a verb), e. g. six feet l. longus pedes sex: to cut off a bridge six feet l., pontem in longitudinem sex pedum rescindere. For some specifications of length the Latin has also particular adjectives; as, one foot l., pedalis; (but also, and more accurately) pedem longus (Gell. pedaneus is late): half a foot l., semipedalis: a foot and a half l., sesquipedalis, but also sesquipedem longus: two feet l., bipedalis, but also duos pedes longus: an ell l., cubitalis: half an ell l., semicubitalis. || Of time; longus (usually of the duration of time itself, e. g. tempus, hora, nox, &c., more rarely of the duration of athg).—longinquus (of the duration of time, and espy of the duration of athg, e. g. consuetudo, obsidio, &c.).—diuturnus, diutinus (of the duration of athg; but the former denotes duration either indifferently or with commendation, as pax diuturna, whereas the latter implies that a thing is irksome or tedious. Thus bellum diuturnum, a war of l. duration, espy as compared with others; bellum diuturnum, a protracted and tedious war; so also morbus diuturnus, a tedious complaint).—The longest day, dies solstitialis; solstitium: the longest night, *nox brumalis; bruma: the days are longer than with us, diurnum spatia ultra nostræ orbis mensuram (T. Agr. 12, 3): a l. syllable, syllaba longa: to make a syllable l., syllabam producere: to pronounce a syllable l., producte dicere syllabam: the first syllable in in sanus is l., in sanus is l., in sanus producta primâ literâ dicimus (dictur): the first syllable in sapiens is l., in sapiente prima litera producta dicatur: the time is too l. for me, mora lenta me offendit or irrit (the delay is tedious, after O. Her. 8, 138); otium molestum (leisure is oppressive to me): a l. time before, after, althg, multum ante, post, qd (e. g. ante, post mortem cs): a l. time since or ago, see **LONG**, adv.: after a l. interval, longo intervallo. With specifications of a definite measure of time, the Latin employs either a simple acc. or (to denote that a thing lasts uninterruptedly) per with an acc. (Gr. ðia with a gen.): e. g. three years long, tres annos; per tres annos. || Not brief or contracted, latus (opp. contractus; of persons or things).—longus (opp. brevis; of persons or things).—copiosus (with many words).—verbosus (with many needless words). *Not prolixus): a l. speech, oratio longa, lata, copiosa, or verbosa: a l. work, opus diffusum: a l. letter, epistola longior, or verbosa.**

LONG, adv. || *A l. time, diu; longum tempus: very l., perdiu: l. before, multo (not multum) ante (rarely).—longo ante: l. after, multo post; longo tempore post: not l. after, non ita multo post (rarely) in later writers); also non magno post tempore: l. before, after athg, multum ante, multum post qd (e. g. mortem cs): longer, longius (not quite so rare as is usually supposed; see Herz. and Held. Cas. B. G. 4, 1); diutius; ultra (further on; see Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 39): longer than, e. g. than a year, anno longius (more rarely longius anno); plus anno; amplius anno; or amplius annum: it is longer than six months ago, amplius sunt sex menses; or sex menses sunt et amplius (not diutius est quam sex menses): it would be too l., longum est (not longum esset), e. g. expectare, dum veniat, or eum expectare: those to whom it may seem too l., quibus longius tempus videtur: it is l. since, jam diu est quum or quod (rarely ut). || A great while since, &c., diu (opp. paulisper); pridem (opp. nuper); dudum (opp. modo).*

LONGUDUM can be used only when a short time appears *l. to the speaker; by modern writers it is often used wrongly for diu and pridem*: already *l.*, jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum (with the difference above mentioned): *it is l. since I saw him*, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi.

LONG FOR or AFTER, desiderio rei tenēri; desiderare qd; summopere petere qd; cupide appetere; rei studio, or cupiditate, flagrare or ardere; cupere (with *passionate or vehement desire*).—avēre (with *impatience desire*).

LONGEVITY, longinqua vita. longevitas (Macrob.). **LONGING**, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (in *distinctive l.*).—cupiditas. cupido (chiefly poet.; earnest desire).—aviditas (greedy desire).—desiderium (desire, with a sense of want): a *l. for food*, cibi cupiditas, aviditas or appetentia; cibi appetendi aviditas.

LONGINGLY, cupide, appetenter.

LONGITUDE. || *Length*, see **LENGTH**. || *In Geography*, •longitudo.

LONGITUDINALLY, in or per longitudinem; (in) longitudine.—*not in longum*.

LONG-SUFFERING, adj. patiens, tolerans, placidus.—*patiens injuriarum*—omnia tolerantia ferens.

LONG-SUFFERING, a. patientia, tolerantia: with *l.*, patienter, toleranter.

LONGWISE, per longitudinem (*not in longum*). **LOOBY**, stipēs; plumbosus; caudex.

LOOK, s. || *Act of looking, glance*, aspectus (oculorum), obtutus (*not intuitus is late*): to direct a *l. at or towards a place*, aspectum or oculos qd convertere, oculos in rem conficere (g. t.); obtutum figere in re (to *fix the eyes upon*), animo intueri, animo collustrare qd (to consider): to cast a *l. at any one*, oculos or os in qm conficere; intueri qm or in qm (g. t., to *l. at*).—spectare in qm, aspicere qm (as to one from whom one expects help, &c., see *C. Off. l.*, 17, 58. *Np. Chabr. 4, 1*): to turn away a *l.*, oculos avertere; from any one, ab qo (*O. Met. 2, 770*): to avoid the *l.* of any one, cs aspectum vitare. || *Air of the face, expression of the countenance*, vultus (g. pr.). os (the countenance as expressive): a friendly, kind *l.*, vultus benignus: a cheerful *l.*, vultus hilaris, serenus: a calm, composed *l.*, vultus tranquillus: a composed and cheerful *l.*, frons tranquilla et serena (*C. Tus. 3, 15, 31*): a mournful *l.*, vultus maestus: a sad, gloomy *l.*, vultus tristis: a serious *l.*, vultus severus; vultus adductus (indicating intense thought): a big *l.*, *l. of importance*, supercilium grande (*Juv. 6, 169*): a bold *l.*, os durum or ferreum (os simply, only when the context fixes the sense; e. g. *C. Ferr. 4, 29, 66*, os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): a false *l.*, vultus ficti, simulati: to assume a cheerful *l.*, faciem or vultum diffundere, frontem remittere; frontem explicare or porrigere (poet.): to put on a sad *l.*, vultum ad tristitiam adducere: to assume a grave or serious *l.*, severum vultum inducere (poet.).—adducere (indicating much thought or care): to assume an angry *l.*, frontem contrahere: to assume a threatening *l.*, supercilium tollere (cf. *Catull. 57, 46*): to assume another *l.*, vultum mutare (*not poet.*, novos capere vultus): to assume a false *l.*, vultum fingere (see *Cas. B. G. 3, 19, med.*). || *Appearance*, a) PROP. aspectus, visus (*not vultum*).—species, forma, facies (form, shape; forma, also, beautiful form.—All five of things with or without life).—os (with ref. to the countenance).—vultus (with ref. to mien or air).—habitus (with ref. to every thing else external, carriage of the body, dress, &c.; these three of persons): a good *l.* (in respect of beauty), venustus, pulchritudo (of women).—dignitas corporis, decor (of men): (in respect of health), bona corporis habitudo; corpus validum or integrum: a bad *l.*, deformitas corporis; pallor (of paleness); macies (of leanness); languor (of disease): a youthful *l.*, juvenilis species: to have a healthy *l.*, bonā corporis habitudine esse; corporis sanitatem prae se ferre: to have a pale *l.*, pallēre: to have the *l.* of a gentleman, esse formā or facie honestā et liberali; esse dignitate honestā: to have a rough or wild *l.*, horridiore esse aspectu: to have the *l.* of a man, esse humano visu: to have an imposing or majestic *l.*, formā esse imperatorīā or augustā: to give a certain *l.* to athg, ci rei speciem addere or praebere: b) FIG. species (opp. res): it has the *l.* of, videtur followed by a nom. and inf.).

LOOK, v. INTRANS.) specie esse; speciem habēre, praebere, reddere, prae se ferre: to *l. like*, similem esse, vidēri (to seem to be like).—imitari, representare qd (to come near, in shape, colour, &c.; *T. Germ. 16, 5. Plin. 37, 10, 67*).—facie cs similem esse, os vultuque

cs referre (to be like in features, &c.): to *l. likely*, speciem habēre; apem facere, dare, afferre, praebere (to give hope): it *l.* likely for, res spectat ad qd (e. g. for war, tumult, ad bellum, seditionem): it *l.* likely for rain, nubilat or nubilatur (it is cloudy, overcast).—pluvia impendet (rain is at hand; *V. Georg. 4, 191*): to *l. black*, white, red, pale, nigro, albo, rubro, pallido colore e-ssē (really to have these colours).—nigrēre, albēre, rubrēre, pallēre (to come near to these colours): to *l. ugly*, deformem habēre aspectum: to *l. very ugly*, insignem esse ad deformitatem: to *l. well*, formā or facie honestā et liberali (in respect of beauty or form).—sanitatem corporis prae se ferre; plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse (in respect of health).—decōro habitu esse (in respect of dress and manner): he *l.* better, plenior et speciosior et coloratior factus est (*Cels. 2, 2, in.*): to *l. well or ill*, (fig.) = to be in a certain condition, hold out certain prospects, esse; se habēre (res bene or male se habet): to *l. modest*, modestam praeferre or prae se ferre (of mere appearance).—*ox ore cs modestia eminet (of the reality): to *l. cruel*, toto ore cs crudelitas eminet: to *l. terrible*, terribili esse facie: a sad or gloomy *l.*, vultus maestus, turbatus: to *l. sad*, ci vultus tristis est in ore (*O. Her. 17, 13*).—frontem contrahisse (opp. frontem exporrexisse, explicavisse, remisisse): to *l. cheerful*, vultu speciem laetitiae prae se ferre or laetitiam praeferre: to *l. grave or composed*, vultum composuisse; gravitatem asseverasse: to *l. confused*, ore confuso esse; ore confuso magnae perturbationis notas prae se ferre: to *l. like a philosopher*, studium philosophiae habitu corporis praeferre or prae se ferre: to *l. like a girl*, virginis os habitumque gerere (*V. En. 1, 315*).—puerili in ore vultu esse virgineus (of features, *O. Met. 10, 361*): he is not so stupid as he *l.*, praeferre speciem sapit or callidus est (aft. *Plant. Most. 4, 2, 29*): he *l.* like a good man, speciem viri boni prae se fert: you *l.* as if you had suffered some calamity, vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum praefert.

LOOK AT, ox. || PROP. aspicere qm or qd (g. pr.).—oculos in qd conficere or convertere (to cast the eyes upon, &c.).—spectare, aspectare (to *l. at with attention*).—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd; suspicere qd (at athg above one).—despicere qd (at athg below).—prospicere, prospectare (fm a distance). These two verbs belong to the siver age: to *l. steadily at*, oculos non movere or non deicere a re (at any one), or vultu cs; oculi habitant in re: to *l. at intently*, obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; deigere oculos in re or in qd: to *l. angrily at*, iratos oculos defigere in qm (*O. Am. 2, 8, 15*): to *l. impudently at*, impudentissimos oculos deigere in qm or qd (*C. Phil. 11, 5, 10*): to *l. at with long eyes*, ad qd cupiditatis oculos adicere: to *l. at athg oneself*, ipse video qd: not to endure to *l. at*, conjectum oculorum ferre non posse: not to venture to *l. at any one*, oculos ci submittere. || FIG. To consider, regard, rationem cs rei habēre or ducere; respicere qd, or ad qd: not to *l. at*, negligere: to *l. at men's persons*, discrimen personarum or discrimina personarum servare. See **REGARD**.

LOOK AFTER, see **LOOK FOR**.

LOOK AWAY, removere oculos et se totum avertere (of the person).—declinare (of the eyes).—oculos deicere a re de qd re; oculos avertere ab qd re.

LOOK BACK, respicere (prop. and fig.) qd, or ad qd, ad qm; respectare (prop.) qd; oculos referre or retorquere ad qd (prop.): the mind *l.* back to the past, mens spatium praeteritū temporis respicit.

LOOK DOWN (UPON). || PROP. despicere or despectare qd. || FIG. To despise, qm ut multum infra de spectare; despicere or contemnere qm; Jx. despicier et contemnere qm: to *l. down upon all men*, hominem prae se neminem putare; prae se alios prae nihil ducere.

LOOK FOR or AFTER, querere, perquirere (b) asking).—inquirere (by tracing out or investigating).—anquirere (to *l. about diligently* for).—conquirere (to *l. after carefully*): to *l. for a passage in a book*, querere locum in qo libro: to *l. for a word in a dictionary*, *vocabulum in lexico querere.

LOOK IN, INTO, intro aspicere; inspicere: to *l. in the glass*, in speculo se intueri (aft. *C. Pison. 29, 71*); speculum consulere (*O. A. 3, 136*): to *l. into athg*, (prop.) introspicere or inspicere qd or in qd; fig. to inspect, examine, respicere qd, cs rei rationem habēre: to *l. into the future*, futura providere, prospicere.

LOOK OUT. || To turn to a place in a book, locum in qo libro querere. || To *l. to a distance*, prospicere; prospectare.

LOOK OUT FOR. || **To Look FOR, vid.** || *To designate, designate, destinare* qm (or qd) ad qd or ci rei; notare et designare oculis qm ad qd.

LOOK ROUND, circumspicere, circumspicere, qd; respicere, respectare (to l. back): fugere sine respectu (L.; without looking round).

LOOK THROUGH. || **PROP.** perspicere; ex loco in locum prospicere. || **FIG.** inspicere, perspicere; cognoscere (e. g. librum, rationem).—excutere (e. g. bibliothecam, commentarios criticorum).—perconsuere, recensere (for the purpose of forming a judgement).—corrigere (for the purpose of correcting): to l. through again, recognoscere, retractare (in order to remove faults; e. g. a writing, a speech): to l. through an account, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere: to l. through any one, cs animum or ingenium perspicere; qm penitus nosse.

LOOK TO, rei rationem habere or ducere; rei prospicere: to l. to one's own interests, sibi or suo commodum consulere: suo commodum inseruire et quidquid sibi expediat facere; commodi sui rationem ducere; commoda sua respicere; prospicere commodis suis.

LOOK UP, suspicere qd, oculos tollere ad qd.

LOOKER-ON, spectator; fem. spectatrix (O.).

LOOKING-GLASS, speculum: to look in, or consult a l.-glass, inspicere in speculum; se, or os suum, in speculo contemplari: l.-glass frame, forma in qua includitur, or inclusum est, speculum (see *Vitr.* 2, 8, 9).

LOOKING-GLASS MAKER, speculorum opifex; qui officinam promercalium speculorum exercet (see *Suet. Gramm.* 22).

LOOK-OUT, prospectus: to keep a good l.-out, circumspicere omnia (L.); circumspicere sese (*Plant.*).

LOOM, a. jugum textorium.

LOOM, v. sub aspectum venire; in conspectum dari; apparere; se aperire.

LOOP, laqueus.

LOOP-HOLE. || **PROP.** Aperture; see **APERTURE.** || **PROP.** Hole as a passage for missiles, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (*Cæs. B. C.* 2, 9). || **FIG.** evasion; see **HOLE.**

LOOSE, adj. || **A.** **PROP.** a) not dense, &c. (of the soil), solutus (opp. spissus).—rarus (opp. densus).—mollis (opp. crassus).—tener (opp. glebosus).—facilis (easy to work, opp. difficilis): b) not tight or strained, laxus (opp. arctus and strictus): to make l., laxare; remittere: too l., male laxus (calceus, H.); c) at liberty, free, solutus; see **FREE:** the dog is l., canis solutus est catenis (when he has broken his chain): to let l., solvere; liberare. || **B.** **FIG.** a) dissolute, dissipated, dissolutus (of person's conduct): b) lax, slovenly, disinctus: a l. style, orationis genus fluctuans et dissolutum (*Auch. ad Herenn.*). || *Not costive, fusor* (opp. strictior; *Cels.*).—solutus (*Petr.*).—liquidus (e. g. venter, auribus, *Cels.*).

LOOSE, LOOSEN, v. solvere, resolve (to unite).—laxare, relaxare (to make l.).—refigere (to undo what has been fastened or nailed): to loosen the soil, agrum mollire (about trees), ablaquare: to l. one's hold, e manibus emittere; or demittere: to l. (a ship), solvere terrā, or simply solvere (sc. navem); ancoram or ancoras tollere; oram solvere. (See *ancoras solvere* is very rare, ancoras vellere is of doubtful authority.)

LOOSELY, solute (*prop.* and *fig.*).

LOOSENESS. || **State of being loose, use the adj.** remissio (of what has been stretched tight). || **Laxity of morals, licentia; vita dissolutior.** || *Diarrhæa, alvi profluvium* (*Cels.*); solutiones ventris et stomachi (*Plin.* 23, 6, 6); fluor (*Cels.*). || *Thinness, rarity, raritas* (as a present or occasional property).—raritudo (as a constant or uniform nature).

LOR, decidere, abscedere (with a sharp instrument); non abscindere, i. e. to tear off).—præcidere (to l. off from the forefront, or in front).—succidere (from below): to l. off one's hands, manus ci præcidere (*Hirt.*).—manum præcidere gladio (C.): to l. off one's ears, desecare aures (C.); decidere aures (T.): to l. trees, arbores interluere (*Plin.*); amputare (C.).

LOQUACIOUS, garrulus (that talks pleasure in talking).—loquax (that uses many words to express his meaning, that is long in telling his story); verbosus (wordy, copious; usually of things, or of speeches of the loquax)

LOQUACITY, garrulitas; loquacitas.

LORD. || **A master, dominus: a sovereign l., see SOVEREIGN.** **THE LORD** (as a title of Deity), summum rerum Moderator; Dominus. || **A nobleman, dynasta or dynastes** (a petty prince).

LORD'S SUPPER, cœna Domini; cœna or mensa

sacra; eucharistia: to receive the L.'s supper, *ad mensam sacram accedere; *sumere cœnam Domini; *ex sacra cœna sumere cibum.

LORD OVER, v. dominari in qm.

LORDLINESS, arrogantia; fastus; superbia; insolentia. || **SYN.** IN ARROGANCE.]

LORDLY, arrogans; insolens; superbus; fastuosus.

SYN. IN ARROGANCE.]

LORDSHIP. || **Dominion, see DOMINION.** || **A signification, ager; regio; fines; provincia.** (See *not dicitur* or dominatio. || **As a title; his Lordship,** vir egregius, or simply egregius (*Inscr. and Cod. Theod.* 6, 23, 1. conf. *Lact.* 5, 14)).

LORE, see **LEARNING.**

LOSE, amittere (of a thing which goes from our possession, and which is missed, as ἀποβαλλειν; opp. retinere). Amittere is also the proper word for 'to l. any one by death'.—perdere (so that a thing ceases to be, or to be good for althg, as ἀποβαλλειν; opp. servare; to l. in play, with or without an acc. of the thing lost).—deperdere qd de, or ex (to l. a portion of).—cs rei jacturam facere (to suffer the loss of).—privari qā re (to be deprived of).—orbati qo or qā re (easily by death; also to l. althg which contributes to our health or well-being).—capl qā re (of the parts of the body, or the mental faculties, e. g. oculo, auribus, mente): to l. leaves (of trees), folia deperdere; foliis nudari: to l. one's head, vitā privari: to l. one's senses, a mente deseri: to l. one's horse in battle, equum acie sub feminibus amittere: to l. colour, colorem mutare (g. t.).—pallere, expallere (to grow pale): he l's colour, color ei immutatur: to l. one's life, vitam amittere (See *not* animam amittere): to l. hope, spem perdere: spe orbati, exidere, or dejecti: to l. patience, patientiam rumpere or arumpere: to l. one's labour, operam perdere: to l. time, temporis jacturam facere (to employ time to no purpose).—tempus perdere (to waste time, not to employ it): to have no time to l., morandi tempus non habere: to l. one's way, deerrare itinere: to l. one's course (at sea), cursum non tenere: to l. sight of land, e conspectu terræ auferri: to l. sight of any one, qm e conspectu amittere; qs ex oculis meis abiit, or e conspectu meo abeasit (*prop.*): not to l. sight of althg, qd nunquam dimittere (*fig.*): to l. one's good opinion, apud qm de estimatione suā deperdere: a mountain l's itself in the plain, mons in plantis se subducit, or in plantis paulatim recedit; septimum Danubii os paludibus haurit (T.; l's itself in). To be lost, amitti; abire; decedere; perdi; perire; absumi: the art is lost, ars exolevit: to give up for lost, desperare de qā re: I am lost, occidi; perii: to be lost in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse.

LOSS. || **The act of losing, amissio; jactura; or by Crel., e. g.** duo consulares exercitus amissi nunciabantur (the l. of).—moveor tali amico orbatus (the l. of).—salva, or integrā, qā re (without the l. of): without l. of time, sine morā; continuo. || **Damage, damnum** (opp. lucrum).—detrimētum (opp. emolumentum). J. damnum et detrimentum; dispendium (useless expense).—calamitas (misfortune bringing damage).—clades (overthrow or defeat in battle): to occasion l., damnum ci inferre, or contrahere; detrimentum ci afferre, inferre, or importare: to retire without l., sine detrimento discedere: to suffer l., damnum, detrimentum, or jacturam facere; in damnum incurrere; detrimentum capere or accipere; calamitatem accipere (See *damnum*, or jacturam, pati is not class.).—to suffer l. in battle, cladem contrahere: with the l. of many troops, multis amissis: to repair or make up a l., damnum explere, pensare, compensare (sarcire post-class.), restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare; quod amisi, repāre; quæ amissa sunt, reficere: to meet the l. from one's own private resources, jacturæ patrimonio succurrere. || **Failure: I am at a l., incertus or dubius sum qd faciam; quid agam nescio; de qo or de qā re incertus sum, quid mihi facturus: never at a l., qui armatus semper et quasi in præcinctu stat.**

LOT. || **PROP.** sorts (g. l., also = lottery-ticket).—sortitio, sortitus (a drawing of l's): by l., sorte; sortitione; sortito (after the l. has decided): to cause otto to be decided by l., qd ad sortem revocare; qd sortī committere or permittere: qd in sortem conjicere: they caused it to be decided by l., which of them, &c., sortiti sunt, uter (with a subj.): without l., extra sortem (in an election, &c.).—to consult l's, sortibus consulere de qā re or de qo: I obtain althg by lot, qd sorte mihi evenit; qd sortior: to make the l's equal, sortes æquare: to cast the l's into the urn or vessel, sortes in hydriam (or urnam) conjicere, deicere; sortes

in stellam ponere (g. t.).—nomina in urnam conjicere (if the l's contain names, e. g., in decimation, in conscription, &c.): to draw a l., sortem ducere: to draw l's, sortiri (g. t.).—sortitionem facere (to cause to be decided by l.): to draw l's among one another, sortiri inter se: to draw l's respecting alth or person, sortiri qd or qm and (in the sit. age) de re (g. t.); qd ad sortem revocare, qd sorti committere, permittere (instead of deciding it in any other way): to draw l's again about any person or thing, subsortiri qd or qm (e. g. Judicem, in the place of one previously chosen, C.): a l. falls or comes out, sortis exit, excidit: when my l. was the first that was drawn, quum sortis mea prima exisset: the l. falls to me, sortis me contingit. || Fig. Position or circumstances in life, fortune, sortis; fortuna; fortunæ (circumstances, good or bad): a fortunate l., fortuna forens; fortunæ secundæ: an unfortunate l., fortuna misera: the common l., sortis communis: this is the common l., hæc omnibus accidunt: to be contented with one's l., sorte suâ contentum vivere (Suet. 1, 23, 56): to be fond of putting into l's, sortem sortiri indulgere (Suet. Oct. 70): l.-directors, triumviri (&c., according to the number) quibus sortium alæ commendata est (Suet. Calig. 41): *triumviri alæ sortium præpositi: a l.-director, triumvir (&c., see above) alæ sortium præpositus: a l.-list, sortium, quæ exierunt, index.

LOTION, *clara* (opp. obtusus), magnus (opp. exiguus); vox clara, magna (both of the voice: not vox alta, Ruhn. Dict. ad Ter. p. 74). A l. cry, clamor (clarus): to utter a l. voice, clamare, vociferari (C.): to make a l. noise, fremere (esp. of a multitude): to speak out l., vocem mittere.

LOUDLY, clare; clarâ voce (Suet. 1, 23, 56) vivâ voce is not class.); magnâ or summâ voce (very loudly).
LOUDNESS, *Crcel.* with the adjectives.
LOUIS D'OR, Ludovicus aureus (as Plaut. Bacch. 2, 52, &c., Philippus aureus); *Ludovicus (as H. Ep. 2, 1, 234, Philippus).
LOUNGE, segne otium terere; socordia atque desidâ hominum otium contere. To l. upon: see LEAN.
LOUNGE-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46); cathedra (an arm-chair used by Roman ladies).
LOUNGER, homo deses; homo languori et desidâ deditus.

LOUSE, s. pediculus; pedis (Plaut.). To be eaten up with lice, pediculorum multitudine corpori innascentium animam efflare (Suet. Plin. 7, 51, 52).
LOUSE, v. *liberare qm pediculis; *pediculos ei legere.

LOUSE-WORT, herba pedicularis (Col. 6, 30, 8).
LOUSY, pediculosis.
LOUT, homo rusticus; stipes; caudex.

LOUTISH, rusticus.
LOUTISHLY, rustice.

LOVAGE (a plant), ligusticum.

LOVE, v. amare (g. t., out of mere impulse or passion, of persons or things; also absol.).—diligere (with esteem, as the result of reflection or moral approbation; to value or prize highly; of persons or things). JN. amare et diligere; diligere et amare; carum habere, caritate completi (almost = diligere). JN. amare (or diligere) carumque habere; ci studere, cs esse studiosum, qm benevolentia completi (to feel an interest in any one, to show favour or good-will). For amare the Latins use also the following Crcels: amorem erga qm habere, qm amore amplecti, prosequi (rather of tender affection); qm in amore habere, cs amore teneri, captum esse (rather of sexual love). To l. any one very much, qm singulari amore habere; qm mirifice diligere carumque habere; qm eximii caritate diligere; qm in deliciis habere; qs mihi percarus eat; qm in oculis gerere, gestare; qm in sinu gestare; summum me tenet cs

studium: to l. any one above all others, qm unice diligere: to l. passionately, cs amore ardere, flagrare, insanire (in erotic poetry also perire qâ, mori cs amore; see Lachmann, Propert. 2, 4, 2): to l. heartily, ex animo amare: to l. any one as one's own brother, qm amare ut alterum fratrem; qm in germani fratris loco diligere; ne frater quidem mihi carior est: as one's own son, qm haud secus amare ac filium; qm patriâ caritate diligere: to l. one another, amare inter se, diligere inter se.—(Suet. 1, 23, 56) Nos [acc.] inter nos amamus is incorrect for inter nos amamus, Krebs. See also Hand. iii. p. 397: Invicem or mutuo diligere is rare and not Ciceronian; vicissim diligere has been formed by moderns fm a passage misunderstood, C. Lael. 9, 30): to l. learning, literarum studiosum esse: to l. the arts, artes amare: to l. one's country, patriam amare; patriæ amore duci: to l. liberty, libertatis amantem or studiosum esse: to l. money, divitiâs amare; avaram or habendi cupidum esse (to be covetous). || Followed by an infin., = to be accustomed, solere (with an infin., only in Gracian poets and prose writers amare: or, in narrative, by the imperfect: e. g. after luncheon, he loosed to take a nap, post cibum meridianum paullum conquiscesce volebat, or simply paullum conquiscebat).

LOVE, s. || Fond attachment, favour, amor (g. t. and esp. passionate attachment to persons or things; as distinguished fm caritas)—amor venerus, libido, amor libidinosus (unchaste l.)—caritas (l. to a person who appears estimable or deserving of regard; of things, it is only applied to one's country, home, &c., patriæ, reipublicæ (C.); aedium suarum, ipsius soli (L.)) the l. of esteem; then gen. any tender regard, not passionate; not like amor)—pietas (dutiful affection, or religious feeling)—benevolentia (kind feeling)—studium, voluntas (interest felt for one, inclination in his favour). L. to any one, amor in, erga or adversus qm; (where the context allows, also) amor cs; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm: studium in qm; studium cs: to declare one's l. (to a female), ci narrare amorem suum: to be inflamed with l., cs amore incensum esse, ardere, flagrare: to gain the l. of all, ab omnibus (or omnium) amorem sibi conciliare: to return love, ci in amore respondere (Suet. 1, 23, 56) not redamare qm, an expression formed by C., and used only once, Lael. 14, 49, with ut ita dicam)—amori, amore respondere: to have or possess the l. of any one, ab qo amari, diligi: out of, from, pure l., prâ amore, ex amore; propter amorem or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus; amans (e. g. Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 35): out of pure l. to athg, ipsâ qâ re captus (see C. Ecl. p. 125): to do athg out of l. to a person, cs amori qd tribuere, dare, largiri: my l. mea lux! mea vita! meum mell! || Inclination, desire, amor, studium cs rei; e. g. virtutis: to have a l. for athg, cs rei esse amantem, studiosum; cs rei studio teneri: to produce a l. of athg, cs rei amorem excitare.

LOVE-AFFAIR, res amatoria; pl. amores. To have a l.-affair, amori operam dare (Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58).

LOVE-LETTER, epistola amatorie scripta (C. Phil. 2, 31, 77); tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda (Juv. i. O.).

LOVE-POTION, virus amatorium, medicamentum amatorium, poculum amatorium; amatorium.

LOVE-SONG, *carmen amatorium; erotopægnion (Lælius ap. Gell. 2, 24; Auson. Idyll. 13 extr.): l.-s., poesis amatoria (C. Tusc. 4, 33 extr.).

LOVE-STORY, res amatoria; amores. Not narratio amatoria.

LOVELINESS, amabilitas (prop. in Plaut. and later writers)—suavitas (sweetness)—venustas (agreeableness)—amenitas (beauty of country, and other sensible objects).

LOVELY, amabilis, amandus, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur (prop.).—suavis, dulcis (sweet, pleasant)—venustus (agreeable). Very l., amabilissimus; bellissimus; venustissimus (in respect of outward appearance).

LOVER, || One who is fond of athg, amans, amicus, amator cs rei (the amans and amicus simply have an inclination for athg; the amator shows the inclination by deeds: thus, the amans pacis delights in peace, but the amator pacis also endeavours to secure peace)—cultor cs rei (one who esteems or thinks highly of athg)—studiosus cs rei (that shows an interest in athg). A great l. of athg, cs rei amantissimus; cs rei magnus amator; cs rei studiosissimus; consector cs rei (one who zealously pursues an object; e. g. voluptatis): a l. of building, ædificator: a l. of antiquity, amator antiquitatis: a l. of learning, literarum studiosus: a l. of the chase, venandi studiosus: l's of such things, qui sunt harum rerum studiosi: to be a l. of athg, cs rei

amantem, &c., esse; qâ re delectari, gaudere (to take pleasure in *athg*). to be a great l. of *athg*, magnum cs rei esse amatorem; magno cs rei studio teneri. || A person in love, amans; amator (the former has only a lively affection, the latter also gives proofs of his attachment).—cultor (one who pays attention, an admirer; less than amator.—~~Am~~ Amasius, = amator, is not found in classic prose): to have many l's, a multis amari: to have an avowed or declared l., habere palam decretum semper qm (C. Cael. 16, 38): l's, amantes (~~not~~ not par amantium).

LOVING, plenus amoris (of persons and things).—amans (well-disposed; towards any one, cs; of persons, and then always with a gen.; also of things which show a good disposition; e. g. verba).—blandus (kind in manner, friendly, of persons and things). Very l., amantissimus, peramans; towards any one, ca.

LOVINGLY, amanter; blande. Very l., amantissime.

LOW, adj. || Prop. || not high, humilis (opp. altus).—depressus (Post-Aug., opp. editus).—demissus (sunk). A l. country, loca demissa (with palustria): l. shore, ripæ demissiores (Auct. B. Alex.): a house in a very l. situation, domus depressa, caeca, jacens (C. Fr.): to be in a l. situation, in loco demisso (depresso) situm esse: the lower town, plana urbe (T.): l. water; see Eas (C.): Of the tone of the voice, &c., (has) gravis (C.); depressus (Auct. ad H.); inferioris soni (gentle, suppressed)—lenis (opp. gravis). To speak in a l. tone, summissus, summissâ or suppressâ voce loqui, dicere; summittere vocem or verba (see C. Divin. in Caeli. 13, 48; Sen. Ep. 11, 5).—mussare (to mutter).—susurrare (to whisper): to speak in a l. tone to aby, aud aurem familiariter inausurrare (see C. II. Ferr. 5, 41, 107): to ask one another in a l. tone, mussantes inter se rogare (L. 7, 25). b) In price, villis. A l. price, pretium vile or parvum; to buy at a l. price, parvo, or villi (pretio) qd emere; paucæ ære qd emere: what is the lowest you will take? quanti emi potest minimò? tell me the lowest price, indica, fac pretium minimo daturus cui sis: to be l., jacere: prices are l., jacent pretia (e. g. prædiorum, C.). c) In rank or estimation, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus (C.); sordidus (L. a stronger word): to be of l. origin, natum esse obscuro, humili, or ignobili loco (C.), sordido loco (L.); parentibus humilibus natum esse (C.): of the lowest class, (homines) infimil ordinis (C.) or generis (L.); infimæ sortis (C.): to raise one fm the lowest post to the highest rank, ex humili loco perducere qm ad summam dignitatem (Cæs.). d) In mind or sentiment, humilis; abjectus; illiberalis; sordidus (e. g. animus). e) In expression, humilis. A l. word, verbum humile: l. language, sermo plebeius (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1; opp. sermo politus, ornatus, elegans). f) Badly furnished or provided; e. g., to be l. in the purse, imparatum esse a pecuniâ.

LOW, adv. || Prop. || humiliter (or by the adj. neut.). || Fig. a) Of the voice, demissus (e. g. to begin l.), demissus ordiri; demittere principium (Bau.); (in singing) gravior ordiri; demissiore sono incipere cantum.

LOW, v. (as cattle) mugire.

LOWER, v. Tr. || Prop. || To make lower, let down, demittere qd. To l. the sails, navis armamenta demittere. || Fig. || minuire, imminuere cs auctoritatem; elevare qm or cs auctoritatem. To l. oneself, i. e., a) to humble oneself, let oneself down, se demittere, se submittere; to *athg*, probali ad qd; se projicere in qd (e. g. in muliebres fletus); descendere ad qd (e. g. ad gravissimas verborum contumelias). b) to act unworthily of oneself, minuire suam dignitatem; se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere || to throw oneself away: lowering, incedere.

LOWER, v. InTR. || Prop. || To become dark, obscurari. || Fig. || To look sullen, frontem contrahere or obducere.

LOWERING, || Prop. || Of the sky, nubilis. || Fig. || Of the countenance, tristis.

LOWERMOST, infimus; imus.

LOWING, mugitus, ùs.

LOWLANDS, loca demissa (et palustria).

LOWLINESS, see HUMILITY.

LOWLY, see HUMBLE.

LOWNESS, || Prop. || Of situation, &c., humilitas. || Fig. a) Of birth or rank, humilitas (C.); ignobilitas generis (S.); ignobilitas, locus humilis or obscurus (C.). b) Of mind or sentiment, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus. c) Of spirits, animi demissio; animus afflictus, demissus, debilitatus. d)

Of tone, gravitas (bas); vox summissa (in a whisper, &c.) e) Of price, villitas.

LOW-SPRITED, afflictus; (animo) abjectus; demissus; animo demisso; jacens; ægritudine afflictus et debilitatus; mærore afflictus et profligatus; tristis.

LOYAL, fidus; fidelis; officii memor; certus (that can be depended upon).

LOYALLY, fide; cum fide; fideliter.

LOYALTY, fides. To maintain one's l., fidem servare, prestare.

LOZENGE, || A rhomb, rhombus; scutula. || A comfit, "pastillus dulcis.

LUBBER, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

LUBBERLY, rusticus, stolidus (clownish); lævus (awkward, without dexterity).

LUCID, lucidus. A l. interval, "lucidum, quod dictum, intervallum (Kraft).

LUCK, casus; fortuna. Good l., prospera, or secunda, fortuna; bad l., infortunium; adversus casus; good l. to you! bene vertat! quod approbet deus; approbent dii! hanc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter evenire! I do not envy you your l., haud invidio tibi: to congratulate one on his good l., congratulationem facere, congratulatione fungi; gratulari on *athg*, cl qd or de re (e. g. cs adventum or cl de adventu); to wish one good l., optimis omnibus [~~not~~ not votis] qm prosequi (to follow with good wishes); cupere ut res bene eveniat (to wish that a thing may turn out well).

LUCKILY, feliciter; fortunata; fauste; prospere.

LUCKY, felix; fortunatus; faustus; dexter; prosper; bonus. See FORTUNATE.

LUCRATIVE, lucrosus (advantageous); questuosus, quod questat est (that affords profit; e. g. mercatura); fructuosus (that does not leave pains unrewarded; e. g. aratio; see C. Tusc. 5, 31, in.); quod fructum ferit. In fructu est habendum; ex quo fructus capitur. A l. office, "munus luculentum, fructuosum; to be l., fructum edere ex se; fructum ferre.

LUCRE, lucrum; questus, ùs.

LUCUBRATE, lucubrare.

LUCUBRATION, lucubratio (i. e. night study; or, any thing composed by night; C.).

LUDICROUS, ridiculus (of persons and things); ridendus (of things); ~~not~~ not ludicra or ludicrum in this sense.

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule.

LUG, v. trahere (C.).

LUG, a. (a sort of small fish), "lumbricus marinus (Linn.).

LUGGAGE, sarcinæ, pl.—impedimenta, pl. (copy of an army, baggage); so also vasa, pl. (of an army).

LUKEWARM, tepidus, tepens (prop. and fig.): l. in *athg*, lentus et pæne frigidus (C.) in qâ re (faciendâ)—qui quæ cupit, ita frigide agit, ut nolle existimetur (Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3). To become l., tepescere: to be l., tepere (prop. and fig.): to make l., tepescere (prop.): l. in religion, negligens dei or deorum.

LUKEWARMLY, tepide.

LUKEWARMNESS, || Prop. || tepor. || Fig. || tepida mens (O.); frigus; nulla cura; segnitia. L. in religion, rerum divinarum pæne nulla cura; lentus animus et pæne frigidus in rebus divinis; imminutum rerum divinarum studium.

LULL, v. || Tr. Prop. || To sing to sleep (infantem) *cantando sopire. Fig. || To calm, pacify, tranquillare; pacare; tranquillum facere. || InTR. (of the wind), (ventus) cadit (L.), concidit (H.), remittit, intermittit (Cæs.). The wind had lulled, venti vis omnis cecidit: when the wind had lulled a little, ut lenita paulum vis venti est (L.): the wind had suddenly so completely lulled, that, tanta subito malacia exstitit, ut (Cæs.).

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus (see Q. 1, 10, 22); lalli somniferi modi (Auson. Ep. 16, 91). ~~not~~ There is no authority for nœnia in this sense. To sing l., (infantem) *cantando sopire; lallare (Pers.).

LUMBER, scruta, orum, pl. (H.): *supellectilis obsoleta. A l. room, *cella supellectil obsoletæ servanda.

LUMINARY, lumen.

LUMINOUS, || Prop. || luminosus; lucidus; illustris; splendens; fulgens. || Fig. || lucidus (that has or gives sufficient light; also fig., clear; ~~not~~ for uch, however, C. always uses dilucidus)—dilucidus, perspicuus, candidus, apertus, planus (fig., clear, distinct, intelligible). Jn. apertus (planus) atque dilucidus (opp. confusus et perturbatus); dilucidus et perspicuus; planus et per-

spicuous; distinctus (*fig., well-arranged, perspicuous: all of a speech, narrative, &c.: lucidus, candidus, and distinctus also of the speaker himself*).

LUMINOUSLY (*fig.*), lucide, dilucide, clare, perspicue.

LUMP, massa (*a shapeless mass*).—gleba (*a clod of earth, or athg in that shape*). *A little l.*, massula; glebula.

LUMPISH, LUMPY, || *Thick, crassus (in lumps)*.—globoseus. *To be l.*, in globulas or massulas dilabi, solvi, dissolvi. || *Stupid, stolidus; stupidus; hebes.*

LUNACY, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (*t. t.*).

LUNAR, lunaris. *L. year, annus ad cursum lunæ descriptus* (*see L. 1, 19*); annus lunaris (*late*).

LUNATICUS, lunaticus (*Veget.*).

LUNATION, cursus lunaris; cursus lunæ.

LUNCHEON, cibus meridianus; also prandium (*t. e. a meal about 12 o'clock; Suet. Oct. 78*).

LUNGS, pulmo, pulmones (*prop.*)—latera, um, n. (*rather fig., in respect of exertion in speaking*). *To have good l's, bonis lateribus esse*; in clamando esse bene robustum. *Inflammation of the l's, *inflammatio pulmonum: athg is a sign of inflammation in the l., qd pulmonem inflammatum esse significat* (*apt. Cels. 2, 7, p. 70, Bip.*).

LUNT, funiculus incendiarius; fomes tormentarius.

LURCH. *To leave in the l., destituere qm; auxilio qm orbare; see LEAVE: the ship heaves a l., *navis inclinat.*

LURCHER, insidiator; qui insidiatur.

LURE, s. cibus ad fraudem cs positus (*prop., t. e. a bait; L.*)—esca, illecebra (*prop. and fig.; t. e. bait, enticement*).

LURE, v. **PROF.** inescare. **FIG.** allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare (*qm ad qd*); illicere or pellicere *qm in or ad qd*; illecebris trahere (*to l. successfully*).

LURID, obscurus (*opp. illustris, lucidus*); caliginosus, tenebricosus, tenebris circumfusus, ater (*stronger than obscurus*).

LURK, || *To lie concealed, delitescere in qo loco; occultare se in qo loco. || To lie concealed for a purpose, to watch fm a hiding place, insidiari; esse in insidiis; speculari; esse in speculâ or (of several) in specula.*

LURKING-PLACE, latebra (*emply of men*)—latibulum (*emply of animals*)—locus latebrosus (*convenient for lurking in*). *To be in l.-p., latebris se occultare; latibulis se tegere.*

LUSCIOUS, dulcissimus, prædulcis (*very sweet*)—nimis dulcis (*too sweet*).

LUSCIOUSNESS, dulcedo; *nimis dulcedo.

LUST, a libido (*sensual inclination; emply in pl. libidines, lusts*)—cupiditas; cupido (*desire in a good sense; then also in a bad sense; see cupido only in poets and historians; not used by C.*)—aviditas (*greedy desire*)—studium (*eager desire of obtaining*). **JN.** studium cupiditasque—appetitus; appetitio; appetentia (*instinctive longing for athg*)—desiderium (*longing that feels a void till it is satisfied; often the desire of what one has been deprived of*)—(cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis; indomita atque effrenata cupiditas; cupiditas insatiabilis. *The l's of the flesh, cupiditates; libidines (as lawful desires)*—(corporis) voluptates (*sensual indulgences*): to be the slave of l., libidinibus se dare, dederè; voluptationibus servire, se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dederè: to bridle one's l's, cupiditatus imperare; cupiditates coercere; libidines domitas habere: the l. of gain, lucri or quæstus studium; avaritia: l. of honour, studium laudis; studium cupiditasque honorum.

LUST, v. *after athg, appetentem, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse cs rei; concupiscere qd; appetere qd; cs rei studio tenèri; cs rei studio or cupiditate ardere, flagrare.*

LUSTFUL, libidinosus (*of persons, and also of things that indicate ab'y's l. propensity*)—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus veneratis deditus; libidinum plenus (*of persons*)—libidine accensus (*under the influence of passion*)—impudicus (*shameless*)—delicatus (*prop., soft, effeminate; then wanton; e. g. sermo*). *A l. life, vita libidinosâ or libidinibus dedita, or in libidines effusa: to be a l. person, libidinum plenum esse.*

LUSTFULLY, libidinosè; or by the verb or adj.

LUSTILY, impigre; strenue; alacri, prompto, acri animo—alacriter (*Just.*).

LUSTINESS, vigor; alacritas; animus alacer.

LUSTRAL, lustralis.

LUSTRATE, lustrare; exulare (*by sacrifice*).

LUSTRATION, lustrum (*made by the censor on going out of office on behalf of the whole people*)—piaculum (*sacrifice offered for expiation*)—lustratio (*purification by offerings; L. 40, 6*).

LUSTRE, || *Brightness, splendour; Prop.* splendor; nitor; fulgor; ardor; radiatio. *L. of gold or silver, splendor or fulgor auri, argenti: t. of a precious stone, nitor gemmæ. FIG.* splendor; nitor; fulgor; claritas; dignitas. *L. of family, of rank, splendor familie* (*Suet.*), ordinis cs (*C.*): *l. of one's name, exploits, fulgor nominis* (*L.*), rerum (*Plin.*): *to give l. to, lucem afferre ei rei; illustrare, exornare qd. || A scone with lights, lychnuchus pensilis* (*Plin.*) or pendens (*Lucr.*). || *The space of five years, lustrum.*

LUSTY, vegetus; validus; acer; alacer.

LUTANIST, prps lyricen (*Stal.*); lyristes (*Plin. Ep.*); cithariata, fidicen (*C.*); citharedus (*C.*; *that sings to the instrument*).

LUTE, prps testudo, cithara, lyra. *To play upon the l., fidibus canere* (*C.*); pulsare testudinem; cantare lyrà testudinè (*Kraft*).

LUXATE, luxare qd (*Plin.*). *There is not sufficient authority for eluxare. To be luxated, moveri suâ sede, de suo loco* (*Cels.*); artus in pravam elapsi (*T. Hist. 4, 81; luxated*).

LUXATION, luxatura (*Marc. Emp.*); depravatio (*membrorum; C. Fin. 5, 12, 35*).

LUXURIANCE, || *Of vegetation, luxuria, or luxuries. || Of style, &c., luxuries.*

LUXURIANT, || *Of vegetation, luxurians, luxuriosus* (*C.*); lætus (*P., L.*). || *Of style, &c., luxurians, mollis* (*C.*).

LUXURIOUS, luxuriosus (*in a bad sense*)—delicatus (*elegant, that has to do with refinement rather than with necessities; not necessarily in a bad sense*)—mollis (*effeminate*)—sumptuosus (*that causes expense; e. g. domus*). *L. dress, cultus effusior or luxuriosus: in a l. manner, luxuriose; delicate; mollior; JN. delicate ac mollior* (*e. g. vivere*).

LUXURY, luxus, tas (*usually subjective, denoting the habit or condition, but sometimes of the objects*)—luxuria (*always subjective, of the propensity or disposition—laetior victus cultusque; nimia in victu cultusque magnificentia; cultus effusior* (*excessive expense in dress and furniture*); cultus delicatus, deliciae (*in a better sense, of elegance in dress and furniture*). *Articles of l., res ad luxuriam pertinentes* (*in respect of eating and drinking*)—instrumenta luxuria, invitamenta ad luxuriam (*as excitements to luxury*)—merces delicate, deliciae (*in respect of dress, jewels, &c.; see Rubnk. Sen. Benef. 6, 38*); aris of l. artes quæ ad vitæ ornamenta pertinent: to pass on fm necessities to l's, a necessariis artibus ad elegantiora defluere (*C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62*).

LYCEUM, Lyceum (*C.*).

LYE, lix; cinis lixivius or lixivis, or simply lixivis.

—*lixivium late. To wash in l., cinere lixivio eluiri; linteâ lixivâ perfundere: to penetrate with l., lixivâ imbuerè.*

LYING, mendax (*v. pr. in class. prose never of things*)—fallax (*deceitful*)—vanus (*empty, both of persons or things*). **JN.** vanus et mendax, vanus et fallax—vaniloquus (*bragging, of persons*)—falsus, fictus (*false, pretended, of things*). *mendaciloquus is comic.*

LYING, s. *see LIE.*

LYING-IN, puerperium. *A l.-in woman, puerpera: a l.-in hospital, *lechoдохium; *domus publica, ubi parturitibus opera præstatur.*

LYMPH, lympa (*Ser. Samm.*).

LYRE, cithara. *To play on the l., citharizare* (*Np. Epam. 2, 1*); citharâ canere: to accompany the l. with a song, carmen formare citharâ (*see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1*): music of the l., chordarum sonus (*the sound*); are citharedica (*the art*): to sing to the l., citharizare et ad chordarum sonum cantare (*Np. Epam. 2, 1*): a player on the l., citharista; citharedus (*if he accompany the instrument with his voice*); fem., citharistria; cithareda (*Inscr.*).

LYRIC, lyricus; melicus. *A l. poet, poeta lyricus, poeta melicus, melicus* (*g. t.*): the l. poets, lyrici, melici (*all of the sive. age; in C. Or. 55, 183*); also by *Crel. poetæ, qui λυρικοί a Græcis nominantur: a l. poem, carmen lyricum, melicum: l's, poësis melica.*

M

MAC (*a Scotch word*), filius.

MACARONI, *macaroni.

MACARON, *turundæ Italæ, pl.

MACE, || *A kind of spice; some say, macis, idis, f. (Plaut.), or macir (Plin.).*

MACE, || *An ensign of authority, *virga, or fasces (apparitoris or accensi).*

MACE-BEARER, accensus; apparitor.

MACERATE, macerare; attenuare (corpus).

MACHINATE, machinari; moliri; struere.

MACHINATION, machinatio (C.); dolus, machina (C.).

MACHINE, machina (C.); machinatio (Cæs., Vitr.); machinamentum (*with reference to its use*).—compagæ, pegma (*with ref. to its framework or construction*): warlike m., instrumentum belli; machinæ bellicæ, pl.: a mere m., qui nihil unquam arbitrio suo fecit (C.); qui vivit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum (C.); qui tamquam machinatione q̄a movetur; quem qam machinam citius dixerim, quam hominem; or, quem non tam cito hominem dixerim, quam qm machinam: like a mere m., machinæ modo; sine sensu or iudicio; alieno impetu; non suâ sponte: to become a mere m., nihil amplius suo consilio, suâ sponte, agere: he is a mere m., homo iste nihil suo consilio, nihil interno pulsu agit, molitur (Krafft).

MACHINERY, || *Machines collectively, machinæ, pl.; machinatio (Vitr.).* || *Works of a machine, machinatio; machina.* || *Enginery, scientia machinalis (Plin.); disciplina mechanica (Gell.).* || *Fig.* machinatio. See also MEANS, INSTRUMENTALITY.

MACHINIST, machinator.

MACKEREL, scomber (Plin.); scomber scomber (Linn.).

MAD, || *PROPR.* insanus (*not restrained by reason*).

—vesanus (*not guided by reason*).—amens (*out of one's mind*).—demens (*that acts irrationally*).—lymphatus (*seized with boundless and uncontrollable enthusiasm*).

—furiosus (*raving*).—a sanitate alienus. mente captus; qui a mente suâ discessit (C.); not in one's right mind).

A m. dog, canis rabidus, rabiosus: to be m., insanire; furere; (of a dog) rabiosus esse: are you m.? satini sanus es? num sanæ mentis es? to go or to be driven m., in insaniam incidere (C.); ad insaniam adigi (Ter.); rabie, furore incitari, efferrî, efferrî; (of a dog) rabiosum fieri; in rabiem agi: I am almost m., male mihi consto; impotens animi sum; vix mentis compositus sum: a m. attempt, amens conatus, inceptum: to be m. with anger, vehementissime irasci, succensere (ci); irâ in qm flare, or incensum esse. || *Fig.* mirus; monstrosus (*very strange*); stolidæ auidæ; ferox; temerarius (*rash, inconsiderate*).

MADAM, domina.

MADCAP, homo ferocior, vehementior, ingeni: a young m., fervidus florentie juvenis (H. A. P. 115).

MADDEN, || *To drive mad, ad insaniam adigere (Ter.); insaniam facere, gignere (Plin.).* To m. with anger, efferrare (Liv.), irâ incendere qm (Ter.).

MADDER (a plant), rubia (Vitr.).

MADHOUSE, domus publica, quâ continentur homines insani, furiosi; morotrophium (t. t.). He is fit for a m., huic helleborum opus est (Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89); navigat Anticyram (H. Sat. 2, 3, 166).

MADLY, || *PROPR.* furiose; insane. || *Fig.* mire, monstrose (*strangely*); temere, stolidè, inconsulto (*rashly, inconsiderately*).

MADMAN, homo insanus, &c. See MAD.

MADNESS, || *PROPR.* mens alienata (L.); mentis alienatio (Cels.); aberration of intellect.—vesania (*want of intellectual perception*).—insania (*when reason has lost its power, insanity*).—vecordia (*of those whose mind is disturbed by the prevalence of some one idea or set of ideas*).—amentia (*want of sense, intellectual blindness*); affectio animi lumine carens, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 10).—dementia (*irrational conduct*).—deitatio (*want of rational or connected ideas*): of idiots, or of the ensheathed mind in extreme old age).—furor, mentis ad omnia cæcitas (*blind and senseless impulse*);—rabies (*of animals, rarely of men*): to drive to m., ad insaniam adigere (Ter.); in furorem vertere qm (Curt.): to be driven to m., ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi (L.), in insaniam incidere (C.). A piece of

m., insania; facinus insanum, monstrosum, mirum: an intolerable piece of m., insanias non tolerabiles (C.). || *Fig.* rage, furor; rabies.

MADRIGAL, *epigramma quod Madrigal vocant.

MADWOMAN, insana (muller).

MAGAZINE, || *A storehouse, horreum; receptaculum cæ rei (Cæs.)* armarium promptuarium is a closet in which victuals are kept; and cella promptuaria = a larder). To build or erect m.'s, horrea ponere, edificare; horrea (certis locis) constituere. || *A literary journal, commentarii literati; *ephemerides literariæ. Article in a m., pars, caput, cc. II.: contribution to a m., see CONTRIBUTION, end.*

MAGGOT, || *A kind of worm or grub, vermes; vermiculus; terêdo (Plin.).* || *An odd fancy, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptie, pl.*

MAGGOTY, || *Full of maggots, vermosus (Plin.).* || *Full of odd fancies, ineptus.*

MAGIC, ars magica (L.); magice (Plin.). magica (Appul.); veneficium (L.). To practise m., artem magicam, artes magicas, exercere, colere, tractare: to do by m., arte magica perficere qd: a m. lantern, *laterna magica.

MAGICAL, magicus. A kind of m. power, vis quædam divina, plane mirabilis et singularis. A m. formula or incantation, carmen (magicum); cantio.

MAGICALLY, magicè; vi magica.

MAGICIAN, magus (H., Lucan.). || *Incantator late.* A m.'s wand, virgula divina (C.); virga venenata (Ov. Met. 14, 413).

MAGISTERIAL, || *Of or relating to a magistrate, by the subst. A m. office, magistratus.* || *Imperious, haughty, imperious; superbus; insolens; arrogans.*

MAGISTERIALLY, || *As a magistrate, Crel. with the subst. || Imperiously, imperiose.*

MAGISTRACY, magistratus, ūs.

MAGISTRATE, magistratus, ūs (*one bearing a civic office; qui jura reddit*). The higher m.'s, magistratus majores (*in the Roman sense, those who had the imperium*); the inferior m.'s, magistratus minores (*in the Roman sense, those who had not the imperium, namely, ædiles and quaestors under the republic, and municipal m.'s under the empire; see Dict. Antiqq. MAGISTRATUS. || Officiales in late*).

MAGNANIMITY, animi magnitudo, excellentia, excelsitas; animus magnus et excelsus (C.).

MAGNANIMOUS, magnanimus; celsus; excelsus.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, magnò animo; excelsè.

MAGNET, || *PROPR.* magnes, ètis; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus (*the loadstone*). || *Fig.* quod ad se attrahit, allicet.

MAGNETIC, magnesius, magneticus (*the former, Lucr. 6, 1062; the latter, Claudian. de magn. 26*). Magnetic power, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur vis (prop.); *mira quædam vis (Fig.).

MAGNETISM, *magnetismus (t. t.). Animal m., *magnetismus animalis (t. t.).

MAGNETIZE, *vi magneticâ qd imbuiere (prop., by the magnet).—*manuum contractione mulcère, permulcère (Fig. by the hands).

MAGNIFICENCE, splendor, magnificentia (g. t.)—lautitia (*in style of living*).—pompa (*in processions, &c.*).

MAGNIFICENT, splendidus; magnificus; lautus; Juv. splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus; sumptuosus (opp. sordidus).

MAGNIFICENTLY, splendide; magnifice; laute; opipare (e.g. domum instruere; Plaut.).

MAGNIFIER, || *Magnifying glass, *microscopium (t. t.).*

MAGIFY, || *PROPR.* To cause to appear larger, *res objectas augere et amplificare. || *Fig.* To exaggerate, rem exaggerare verbis, oratione; augere verbis; amplificare; multiplicare; in falsum augere qd (falsely); exasperare qd verbis (of alth bad; Q. 4, 2, 75). To m. exceedingly, præter modum, supra veritatem, exornare qd; immodice magnitudinem cæ rei augere. || *Fig.* To praise, extol; see PRAISE, EXTO.

MAGNITUDE, || *PROPR.* magnitudo (*greatness*); amplitudo, ambitus, spatium (*with the idea of space or extent*).—modus (*with the idea of a certain measure*). || *Fig.* magnitudo; amplitudo; gravitas.

MAGPIE, corvus pice (Linn.).

MAHOMETAN, *Mahummedanus; *formulæ Muhammedanæ addictus.

MAID, MAIDEN, s. puella; s. puella; virgo (a virgin). A little m., puellula; virguncula: a grown-up m., puella adulta; virgo: a pretty m., puella lepida:

he looks like a m., puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (O. Met. 10, 631): a m.-servant, puella; famula (a waiting-maid); ancilla (a house-m.); cubicularia (a chambermaid; lacer.).

MAIDEN, adj. puellaris; virginalis (of a virgin). M. modesty, verecundia virginea: he has a m. appearance, puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (O. Met. 10, 631).

MAIDENHAIR (a plant), adiantum (Plin.; Linn.). English or common m., Aspidium Trichomanes (Linn.).

MAIDENHOOD, virginitas (C.).

MAIDENLY, virgineus; virginalis.

MAID-SERVANT, see MAID.

MAIL. † A coat of steel net-work, thorax (made of metal plates)—lorica (of leather, with metal)—cathaphracta (for horse and rider). To put on a coat of m., thoracem induere (Plin.); munimentum corporis sumere (Curt.); pectus munire thorace, lorica.

MAIL, † For conveyance of letters, *cursus publicus epistolis perferendis (formerly, *tabellarii publici, Muret.).—rheda cursualis publica (the carriage, aft. Cod. Theod. 12, 11).—celeris mutatio cursus publici (the quick change of horses, Ammian 21, 9). A m.-bag, *folliculus epistolis servandis.

MAIM, mutilare (L.); demutillare (Col.); truncare (L. T.); detruncare (L.).

MAIMED, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus.

MAIMING, mutilatio (Cels.); detruncatio (Plin.).

MAIN, adj. præcipuus; primus; maximus. The m. point, caput or summa; of athg, ca rei; res omnium gravissima, summa or maxima; res magna or gravis; res magni momenti or magni discriminis: this is the main, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est: to depart or digress fm the m. point, a proposito aberrare or declinare: to return to the m. point, ad propositum reverti or redire: to make athg a m. point, omne studium in qâ re ponere; præ ceteris qd agere or spectare; id agere ut, &c.

MAIN, a. see SEA.

MAINLY, maxime; præcipue; potissimum; in primis; præsertim.

MAINMAST, malus medius.

MAINPRISE, see BAIL.

MAINTAIN. † To support, defend, tenere, obtinere (where the truth is contested)—contendere; defendere (the former, to endeavour to carry out a different opinion, the latter, to defend; both, agere oppositionem).—affirmare (to m. as true, to assert, affirm).—asserere (to m. earnestly). In C., followed by an acc. and inf.; in the site, age, found also with a simple acc. Asserere is not classical in this sense.—efficere (to establish by proof).—disserere, disputare (to assert and discuss).—ponere, proponere, placet or videtur mihi (to lay down as one's own opinion).—dicere (to give as one's opinion: all followed by an acc. and inf.).—alo (I say that a thing is so; opp. nego): to m. the contrary, negare: Democritus m.'s that no one can be a good poet without enthusiasm, Democritus negat, sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. † To supply with the necessities of life, nutrire qm (to nourish with food and drink).—alere (in a wider sense, to furnish every thing that serves for sustenance).—sustinere, sustentare qm, victum ei præbere (to care for one's maintenance): to m. one's self by any means, alere se qâ re (e. g. se suosque latrocinis).—victum querere qâ re (e. g. lanâ ca telâ, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; therefore, by one's needle, acu): to m. one's self by selling chaplets, coronas venditando sustentare pauperitatem: to m. one's self by the labour of one's hands, manum mercede tolerare inopiam.

MAINTAINABLE, i. e. tenabile, qui defendi potest: hæc sunt sententiae quæ stabilitatis qd habeant (C. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: are m.).

MAINTAINER. Use the verbs.

MAINTENANCE. † Defence, support, defensus; tutio; propugnatio; om by the verbs; e. g. quantum esset ad rem obtinendam. † Nourishment, support of life, sustentatio (Ulp.). Use the verbs, e. g. sustinere, sustentare, alere (for nutritio, Ulp. Plin. 22, 24, 53, in another sense): alimenta (Jurist. l. 1, sum allowed for the m. of a wife).

MAJESTIC, augustus, sanctus (that deserves high honour).—imperatorius (commanding, imposing).—splendens, magnificus (splendid, magnificent): a m. form or appearance, forma augusta or imperatoria; habitus augustus.

MAJESTY, majestas (exalted rank or position).—numen (great power and dignity): clothed with m., augustus.

MAJOR PART. See MAJORITY.

MAJOR (in the army), *præfectus (vigilum).

MAJORITY. † Major part, major pars, major numerus (in comparison with another number).—multitudo (a considerable number): often by plures (more) or plurimi (most); e. g. the m. of historians, plures auctores: Servius look care that the m. should not prevail, Servius curavit, ne plurimum plurimi valerent: m. of votes, sententiæ plures (of senators or judges).—suffragia, or puncta, plurima (of citizens in the comitia): to have the m., magnis suffragiis superare; pluribus suffragiis vincere: to be acquitted by a very large, immense m., sententiæ fere omnibus absolvi: the m. (in the senate) decided for the same opinion, pars major in eandem sententiam ibat. † Full age, plena, justa et legitima, ætas. † Rank or office of a major, *munus præfecti (vigilum); præfectura. A great m., multis præbibus plures (e. g. vote with abq, in ca sententiam eunt, C. Fam. 1, 2).

MAKE, v. † To produce, facere, conficere, efficere (to accomplish, effect).—creare (to create): to m. money by, pecuniam conficere de re: to m. great profits by athg, rem habere questuosissimam (C.): to m. a fortune, in multas opes crescere (Plin.): collocupletare se (Ter.): made for athg (i. e. constituted, adapted by nature), ad qd factus; ei rei or ad qd natus factusque (opp. ad qd doctus or institutus).—In arithmetic, efficere (to make up).—esse, fieri (to amount); see Col. 5, 2, 6, has duas summas in se multiplicato, quinquages centeni fiunt quinque millia. Horum pars dimidia duo millia quingeni, quæ pars iugeri unciam et scripulum efficit. C. Ferr. 3, 49, 116, Professio est agri Leontini ad iugerum xxx. millia. Hæc sunt ad tritici medimnûm xç, id est tritici modium ixxl. millia). † To cause a person or thing to become athg, a) To nominate, facere, instituere (to institute).—constituere (to fix, appoint).—creare (to choose, elect; qm, followed by an acc. of that wch any one is made, &c.): e. g. to m. a person one's heir, heredem qm creare, instituere. b) To put any one in a certain state (with adjectives expressing the nature of the state), facere, efficere, reddere qm followed by an acc. of the predicate (for with this difference, that facere and efficere are, to produce a certain state or condition; reddere is, to place in a certain state or condition): e. g. to make one un-serviceable, qm inutilem facere (as, by a wound): to make a person better, qm meliorem reddere: to m. tame or gentle, homines ex feris mites reddere or homines feros mites reddere (Cf. Her. S. Cat. 14, 3): to m. athg of a person, qm pulchre erudire (to instruct well).—qm producere ad dignitatem (to promote): to m. much of any one, qm magni facere (to value highly).—multum ei tribuere (to assign much to any one).—qm colere (to respect, reverence): to m. little or nothing of one, qm parvi facere (to value little).—qm contemnere (to despise): to m. much of athg, qd magni facere, existimare (to value highly).—qd in honore habere (to hold in honour): not to m. much account of athg, qd haud in magno pretio ponere. † To cause, efficere; facere: I did not m. him do it, non fecit impulsu meo (Ter.). † To represent, by description or otherwise facere (by art, or by words).—figere (by art, of statues, &c.: both take the accompanying verb, if active, in the participle; present if passive, in the inf. present; e. g.) Xenophon m.'s So rates say, Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem. hæ m.'s the world to be constructed by the Deity, a Deo construi atque ædificari mundum facit. † MAKE AWAY, see DESTROY. † MAKE HASTE; see HASTEN. † MAKE AN OFFER; see OFFER. † MAKE OVER, transferre; transmittere. † MAKE READY; see PREPARE. † MAKE UP = To constitute, efficere, also esse (in contents, value; to consist of)—explere, implere (to amount to); the former also = efficere): how much does it m. up? quæ summa est? quantum est? to m. up four thousand men, quatuor milia militum explere: to m. up a great sum, longam summam efficere: the gold wch made up an Attic talent, quod summam Attici talenti explebat: to m. up a whole (of quarters), multitudinem integræ assequi et exæquare (see Act. ad Her. 4, 20, 22).—To compose, reconcile; see COMPOSE, RECONCILE. † MAKE USE, uti qâ re (only with the idea of need and enjoyment occurs, of momentary use).—adhibere qd ei rei (to apply a thing in a single case to a definite object, with the notion of purpose and intention): to m. use of any one, uti ex operâ (his assistance) or consilio (his advice): to m. use of a saying of Solon's, uti Solonis dictum usurpare.

MAKE, s. FORM, FIGURE.

MAKE-BATE, pacis turbator or raptor.

MAKER, fabricator; opifex; auctor; or by a Cret. artifex mundi Deus (m. of the world; Plin.).—artifex omnium natura (C.; m. of all things).

MALACHITE, malachites, æ.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION, *mala rerum administratio.

MALADY, morbus; ægrotatio.—[?] ægrotudo in this sense is not classical.

MALAPER, mala moratus; immodestus.

MALCONTENTS, novis rebus studentes (Cæs); rerum mutationis cupidi (C. Att. 8, 3, 4); qui ægre ferunt præsentem rerum publicarum formam, statum. [?] male contenti, non contenti would not be Latin.—See also DISAFFECTED.

MALE, virilis, masculus, masculinus (of men or animals): the m. sex, sexus masculinus (of men or animals); genus masculinum (Phædr.); sexus virilis (Np. T.; only of men).

MALEDICTION, see CURSE.

MALEFACTOR, maleficus (g. i. the doer of a bad action)—sons, nocens, noxius (guilty); sons, condemned, or deserved condemnation; nocens and noxius simply as the originator or cause of harm)—sons reus, nocens reus, noxæ reus (so far as the m. is in the position of an accused person).—[?] malefactor does not occur in the best age.

MALEVOLENCE, malitia.

MALEVOLENT, malitiosus; malevölus; malevolens.—[?] not malignant in this sense.

MALEVOLENTLY, malitiose.

MALICE, malitia (explained C. N. D. 3, 30, 75, by verueta et fallax nocendi ratio).—improbis (unjust, dishonest disposition): to do altho out of m., qd malitiose facere.

MALICIOUS, see MALEVOLENT.

MALICIOUSLY, malitiose.

MALIGNANT, malus (bad, of things and persons).—malitiosus, improbus (morally bad, of persons).—malignus (evil or ill disposed; of persons; opp. benignus).—gravis (oppressive, violent, e. g. climate, cælum): a m. disease, morbus anceps; valetudo gravis et periculosa.

MALIGNITY, malitia; improbitas (moral depravity); malignitas (ill will).—gravitas (oppressive vehemence: e. g. cæli, morbi).

MALEABILITY, tractabilitas (Vir.); flexibilitas (Solin.); lenta or mollis natura.

MALEABLE, tractabilis; ductilis (e. g. ferrum, Plin.).—mollis (e. g. aurum, V.).

MALEET, malleus.

MALLOW (a plant), malva (Plin.); also malache, moloche (Col.): of or belonging to m., malvaceus (Plin.).

MALT, s. *hordeum aquâ perfusum quod sole scitatum aut igni tostum et deinde molle fractum est; *hordeum tostum or frictum: to make m., *hordeum aquâ perfusum or hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigere (aft. Plin. 18, 7, 14).

MALT v. = to make m., see the subst.

MALT-HOUSE, *domus horreo frigendo.

MALTING-FLOOR, *tabulatum horreo made facto et tosto siccando.

MALTREAT, qm nimis aspere tractare (to treat hardly, g. i.).—lædere or iniuste lædere qm (C.; g. i. to injure)—ci or in qm insultare; violare qm (to injure or damage)—vim afferre ci (to offer violence to).

male qm mulcare, or simply mulcare qm (e. g. with slaves and clubs, with blows).—[?] Male habere qm (e. g. hostem) is only = to disturb, harass.

MALTREATMENT, vexatio (as an act).—injuria, contumelia (indicted).

MALVERSATION, *mala rei or rerum administratio (mismanagement).—peculatus (peculation).

MAMMA, mamma (Varr. ap. Non.).

MAMMOCK, see TEAR to pieces.

MAMMON, see RICHES: a slave of m., nimis divitiarum admittor; qui nimis divitiis colligendis servit (Kraft).

MAMMOTH, *elephas primigenius; *elephas mammuticus (L.).

MAN. A human being, homo (g. i.).—mortalis (a mortal, m. with the idea of imperfection; regularly used in prose, eply in S. T. and L., rarely in C., only in connexion with multi, omnes, cuncti, or the like).—quisquam mortalis (any child of m.: cf. Herz. S. Cat. 2, 8): men, homines; genus humanum, hominum universum genus (the whole race): a young m., homo adolescens: quite a young m., (homo) adolescentulus: 28

what m. is this? quid hoc hominis? who is the m.? quis hic (or iste) est homo: to live among men, inter homines esse.—'Man' is often not expressed in Latin, eply with adjectives, and when as an indefinite subject it is implied in the verb; e. g. many men, multi: there are men, who &c., sunt, qui &c.: no m., nemo, nullus (no one. [?] of no m., 'by &c. no m. are nullus, nullo, never neminis, nemine): he is no m. (i. e. without human feeling), homo non est; omnis humanitatis experts est: to esteem one as a man and a statesman, qm tanti facere, quantum ipsius humanitas ac dignitas postulat: to become a new m., novum ingenium sibi induere: to have become quite another m., plane alium factum esse: Son of Man (a title assumed by our blessed Lord), *mortali matre natus.

A person of the male sex, homo (in respect of the weaknesses or excellences peculiar to the male sex, both intellectual and moral).—vir (a grown up person of the male sex, opp. mulier: but eply in respect of good masculine qualities, e. g. strength, courage, perseverance, &c.).—miles (a warrior, soldier): a young m., adolescens; juvenis (older than adolescens).—In this sense also the word is often omitted in Latin; e. g. fortune favours the brave man, fortem fortuna adjuvat: or it is denoted by another term, e. g. to find aby an honorable m. in alth, fidem cs in qd re perspicere: common men, vulgus (the multitude): man by man, viritum (to each man, e. g. tribuere or dare, legere).—universi, ad unum omnes (all together, all to a m., for wch Gell. 3, 7, is the first to say omnes cum uno): to march three men deep, triplici ordine incedere (cf. Curt. 3, 9, 12): they marched thirty men deep, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (ibid.): an army of ten thousand men, exercitus decem millium. || A) With the notion of strength, vir: show yourself a m., virum te præsta: I consider you a m., virum te judico: I entreat you to consider that you are a m., te hortor rogoque, ut te hominem et virum esse memineris. b) In respect of age, opp. to children and youths, vir: juvenis (younger than vir).

MAN OF WAR, navis bellica (g. i., poet.).—navis longa, navis rostrata, quinqueremis (particular kinds of ships of war with the ancients; eply as opp. to navis rotunda, a merchant-ship).

MAN, v. To m. ships, naves armatis ornare (to furnish with soldiers).—naves militibus or sociis navibus complere: to be fully manned, suum numerum habere (of ships).

MAN-STEALER, plagiarius (C.).

MANACLE, manica.

MANAGE, curare, accurare, curæ mihi est qd, curæ habere, procurare (all = to cure for alth; the latter also frequently = to conduct the affairs of another; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 2, 18).—tractare (to have to do with).—administrare (to render one's services in alth, to administer, conduct; see Held. Cæs. B. G. 2, 22).—videre, providere, subministrare; for any one, ci (to take care that a thing be at hand): to give a thing to any one to manage, qd curandum ci tradere: to manage domestic affairs, negotia domestica curare, domus officia exsequi (of the mistress of a house).—res domesticas dispensare (with respect to income and expenditure, of the master of a house): to manage (i. e. carry on) a business, agere; tractare (to be engaged or occupied in).

operam dare ci rei (to bestow pains upon).—colere qd, ci rei studere (to pursue with care, zeal, and diligence).

MANAGEABLE, tractabilis; facilis (opp. difficilis).—mollis (opp. durus).

MANAGEMENT, cura, curatio, procuratio; administratio (administration, direction).—gestio (a carrying on, conducting, e. g. negotii): to entrust the management of alth to aby, ci qd curandum tradere; curam ci rei ci demandare.

MANAGER, curator; procurator (eply of another's business: also with the verb); m. of a theatre, fabularum curator (aft. Plaut. Pam. prol. 3).—designator scenicus (Inscr.); also (in the Roman sense), choragus (Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16); doctor scenicus (Q. 11, 3, 71; considered as giving instruction to the actors).

MANDARIN, *purpuratus: the m.'s, principes; proceres.

MANDATE, mandatum; imperatum; jussus; jussum. See COMMAND.

MANDIBLE, maxilla.

MANDRAKE, mandragoras (Plin.); *atropha mandragoras, (Linn.).

MANDUCATE, mandere; manducare.

MANDUCATION. By the verb.—[?] manducatio, late.

MANE, juba; comæ cervicem (of lions; *Gell.*).
MANFUL, virilis; fortis. See **MANLY**.
MANFULLY, viriliter; fortiter; animo forti; ut
deest virum fortem.

MANFULNESS, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.
MANGE, scabies (*Cels.*); prurigo (*Col.*): to have the
m., scabie laborare.

MANGER, præsepe, præsepis (*Col.*).

MANGLE, s. *tormentum, or prelum, ad lintea
leviganda aptum.

MANGLE, v. || To press linen, *lintea tor-
mento, quod phalangis subjectæ movetur, premere.
|| To lacerate, laniare, dilaniare qd; lacerare, dilace-
rare qd.

MANGY, scaber; scabiosus.

MANHOOD, || *Human nature*, humana natura;
humanum ingenium; conditio humana (*C.*); conditio
mortalis (*Pell.*). || *Virility*, virilitas (in the *siv. age*);
pubertas; ætas pubes; tempus or annus pubertatis. || *Cou-
rage, fortitude*, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.

MANIA, MANIAC. See **MADNESS**, **MAD**.

MANIFEST, ante oculos positus (*evidens*).—man-
ifestus, apertus (*clear, open*).—promptus et apertus;
evidens (*apparent*).—testatus (*proved*).—præsens (*close
at hand*): *m. destruction*, aperta perniciēs; pestis ante
oculos posita: *m. danger*, præsens periculum: *what is
more m.?* quid est enim evidentiū to be quite m.,
luce clariū esse.

MANIFESTLY, manifesto or manifeste; aperte
(*openly*).—dilucide (*clearly*).—palam (*publicly*).—e-
videnter (*apparently*).—oculorum iudicio (*with ocular
demonstration*).

MANIFOLD, multiplex (*v. propr.*).—varius (*va-
rious*).—multiformis (*of many forms; then=* multiplex).
—omnis generis (*of every kind*).—N. multiplex var-
iusque; varius et multiplex; varius et quasi mul-
tiformis.—[*See*] multimodus (*altered by Drakenb.* L.
21, 8) occurs only in later writers, as *Appul. &c.*: mul-
tifarius *became obsolete; not found again before Gell.*
5, 6]: in *m. ways*, varie, in omnes partes (*e. g. fallere
qm*).—omni modo or omnibus modis (*in every manner*).

MANIKIN, homunculus; homuncio (*C.*).

MANIPLE, manipulus.

MANKIND, genus humanum or hominum; gens
humana (*C.*); often homines, pl.: *knowledge of m.*,
cognitio generis humani (*C.*): *scientia ingenii humani,
or morum humanorum: to impart a knowledge of m.,
cognitionem humani generis afferre (*C. Tus. 3, 23, 56*): to
have a knowledge of m., *probe, bene nosse homines;
cognitos habere mores; perspecta habere ingenia ho-
minum

MANLINESS, animus virilis, fortis; ingenium
virile, confirmatum: *m. of speech*, nervi orationis.

MANLY, || *Proper to or concerning men*, a)
as to sex, virilis (*only of men*)—masculus, masculinus
(*of men, but usually of animals*): b) as to age.—virilis
(*g. l.*).—pubes, æris (*in a state of puberty*): *manly age*,
ætas virilis (*g. l. H. A. P. 168*).—ætas adulta, confir-
mata, corroborata (*strong, vigorous*).—ætas pubes, anni
pubertatis (*adult*): when he had attained the manly age,
quomodo is jam se corroboravisset et vir inter viros
esset (*C. Cæl. 11, 6*): to become m. (*of the voice*), se
corroborare. || That suits or becomes a man;
hence, *courageous, bold, strong*, virilis (*g. l.*).—
masculus (*full of vigour*).—fortis (*strong, brave*).—
gravis (*serious*): *m. courage*, animus virilis; animus
fortis: *a m. character*, ingenium virile, confirmatum:
a m. speech, oratio virilis, gravis.

MANNA, manna (*indecl.*). *panis coelestis.

MANNER, || *Way, method*, modus; ratio; via;
his ratio et via; ratio et modus; ratio et consuetudo:
this is my m., sic meus est mos; mea sic est ratio: *as
my (your) m.*, sic after my (your) m., sicut meus est mos;
ut tuus est mos (*H. Sat. 1, 9, 1, & 1, 4, 45*); also meo,
tuo more, ex or pro consuetudine mea, tua; consuetu-
dine mea, tua; in no-trum modum: it is not my m.,
non est meæ consuetudinis: you know his m., nosti
ejus consuetudinem: after the m. of a person or thing,
more cs or cs rei; in morem cs; ritu cs; modo cs; in
modum cs: after the m. of slaves, servilem in modum:
in this m., hoc modo; hac ratione; ita; sic: in like
m., pari modo: in a different m., varie: in many m.'s,
multis modis: in every m., omni modo or ratione;
omnibus modis or rationibus: in a good m., bono
modo; commode; apte (*suitably*): in a new m., novo
modo: *m. in singing*, flexiones in cantu (*C. Or. 3, 25,
98*). || *Custom, mode; air or mien*, mores, pl.:
ingenium; vite institutum: *manners*, mores, pl.:
(emendati, boni, optimi, amabiles, grati, suaves, faciles,
modesti; corrupti; mali; perditi): corruption of m.'s,

(morum) corruptela: good manners, decorum,
decor, decentia (*propriety*).—modestia (*opp. im-
modestia*).—elegantia (*elegance in m.'s, or in mode of
living*): general good m.'s, urbanitas; politior huma-
nitas: to observe good m.'s, decorum sequi, servare,
tenere, custodire: to neglect good m.'s, decetris ob-
livisci.

MANNERLY, elegans; bellus; urbanus; hu-
manus; politus.

MANŒUVRES, || (*military*) conversio militum in
acie; meditatio campestris (*Plin.*: by way of prepara-
tion).—decursus (cohortium). || *Artifice*, see **ARTI-
FICE**.

MANŒUVRE, v. INTRA, decurrere (*L.*). || TA.)
militis in armis decurrere jubere (*L.*).

MANOR, *sedes or prædium unius de principibus:
m. house, *domus or sedes unius de principibus.

MANSE (in Scotland), *sedes, pl.; *domicilium sa-
crorum antistitis.

MANSION, sedes, pl.; domicilium.

MANSLAUGHTER, hominis cædes; or (in con-
nexion, simply) cædes; homicidium (*post-Aug.*: to
commit m., hominis cædem or homicidium facere;
hominem cædere; interficere).

MANSLEYER, homicida (*C.*).

MANTELET, || A small mantle, palliolum.
|| In fortification, testudo: vinea.

MANTE, See **CLOKE** or **CLOAK**.

MANU-MAKER, *sartor mulieribus vestes con-
ficiens.

MANUAL, adj. By manus (manualis, manualis,
late): sign m., chirographum, chirographus: m.
labour, opera (*opp. ars*; see *C. Off. 1, 42, 150*; *L. 1,
56*): I live by m. labour, opera mihi vita est (*Ter.
Phorm. 2, 3, 16*): to support oneself by m. labour,
operas (fabriles, &c.) præbendo vitam tenere.

MANUAL, s. enchiridion (*Ενχειριδιον, Pompon. Dig.
1, 2, 2, title. See* But manuale, *Mart. 14, 84, title,
a note-book*).—epitome, summarius, liber in angustum
coactus (a compendium).

MANUFACTORY, *officina operum, quæ manu
efficiuntur, parantur; fabrica.

MANUFACTURE, s. || *Process of manufac-
turing*, opificium. || A thing made by hand, opus,
quod manus efficit; opus manu, arte, factum; artis
opus.

MANUFACTURE, v. manu facere qd; fabricari;
conficere; texere: a manufacturing town, urbs opificio-
rum studiosa; urbs opificibus, artificibus florens, cele-
bris, frequens; urbs officinis nobilis (*noted for manu-
factories*): a piece of goods has its name from the place
of m., nomen ci rei datum est a confectura loco.

MANUFACTURER, fabricator; opifex; textor (*of
cloth, &c.*): a master-m., præfectus, magister, opif-
cium.

MANUMISSION, manumissio.

MANUMIT, manumittere.

MANURE, s. lætamen (any substance which promotes
the growth of corn).—stercus, fæces (*dung*).

MANURE, v. stercorare (*tr.*).—stercorationem facere
(*intr.*): to m. sufficiently, stercore satiare (*tr.*): to m.
early, tempestivam stercorationem facere (*intr.*).

MANUSCRIPT, s. || A book written with a
view to publication, chirographum (see *Bremi,
Suet. Tib. 6*).—idographus liber (*Gell. 9, 14*).—auto-
graphum (*Symm. Ep. 3, 11*), libellus, || *Any written
(not printed) work*, liber manus scriptus; *codex
(manus) scriptus, *See* manuscriptum is not Latin.

MANUSCRIPT, adj. autographus (αὐτογράφος, *post-
Aug.*), or in pure Latin, mēa (tuā, &c.). manus scri-
ptus, autographus (*written with one's own hand*).

MANY, adj. multi, non pauci; frequentes (*of
persons in great numbers at any place*: very many,
permulti; plurimi (*a great number*, either as a whole,
or as a part of a whole, and then followed by a gen.)—
plerique (*a large number, without respect to totality,
and hence* *See* in the best writers never followed by a
gen.; e. g. *C. would say*, non plerique vestrum mem-
nerunt, but plerique meminerunt): the m., multitudo.
See Observe that multus is never put with another adj.
without a copula; thus we must say, multæ et graves
cogitationes; or multæ cogitationes exque graves.

See Observe again, that when the Latins desire to
express, not the notion of a whole mass or amount, but
that of a large portion of a whole, they often employ
the adj. with a gen.; e. g. permulti hostium.—This
adj. is also often expressed by substantives, as copia, vis,
multitudo, magnus numerus, &c., e. g. many men,
multitudo, or magnus numerus, hominum; vis homi-
num.

MANY-COLOURED, multicolor (*Plin.*); multicolorus (*Gell.*).

MANY TIMES, see **OFTEN**.

MAP, s. tabula (in conexione, as *C. ad Attic.* 6, 2, 3; otherwise, perhaps, *tabula geographica): the m. of a country, regio (e. g. *Germaniae*) in tabulā or in membrānā (parchment), or in chartā (paper) picta, depicta (see *Prop.* 4, 3, 37; *Suet. Dom.* 10, 6): a m. of the world, orbis terrae in tabulā or in membrānā depictus.

MAP, v. i. e. To draw a m. or m.'s, terrarum situs pingere (*Flor.* § 3, *pref.*).

MAPLE, acer: of m., acernus.

MARAUDER, sine commeatu vagus miles (*L.* 8, 34, *extr.*).—vagus et lascivius per agros miles (*T. Ann.* 2, 55, 3). See also **ROBBER**.

MARAUDING, adj. praedabundus: to go in m. parties, sine commeatu vagum in pacato, in hostico, errare (*L.* 8, 34, *extr.*).—vagare et lascivire per agros (*ast. T. Ann.* 2, 55, 3).—palari per agros praedandi causā (of several, *ast. L.* 24, 51).

MARAUDING, s. praedatio.

MARBLE, s. marmor: of m., marmoreus: as hard as m., marmoreus: to break m., marmor cedere: to saw m., marmor secare: to cut m. into slabs, marmor in crustas secare: to overlay with m., marmoris crustis operire (*see* marmorare late): a block of m., gleba marmoris: in conexione also, gleba unius lapidis (*Plin.* 36, 4, 5).

MARBLE, adj. marmoreus; e marmore (factus).

MARBLE, v. *marmor maculoso simile facere qd.

MARCH, s. (the month), Martius mensis (*Plin.*): *M. wind*, mense Martio spirans, flans: *M. violet*, viola odorata (*Linn.*).

MARCH, s. *Military gait or pace*, gradus: quick m., gradus citatus (*prop.*), ingressus pleno gradū (*Ag.*). *Military movement*, journey of soldiers, iter. On the m., iter faciens (marching: e. g. occlusus est).—In itinere (during the m.).—ex itinere (fm the m., so that the m. is interrupted: see *Held. Cæs.* B C 1, 24): to direct a m. to a place, iter qd facere, conferre, convertere, intendere: to change the line of m., iter mutare, commutare (g. t.); iter or viam flectere (to take a side route): to give the order for a m., iter pronuciare (*L.* 30, 10): to give the signal for a m., signum profectionis dare (of a commander).—classicum canere (of a trumpeter, = to sound a m.): march! (as a word of command) procedite! pl. procedite: to continue a m., pergere in itinere; iter conficere pergere; (rarely) iter pergere; to interruptedly, iter continuare, non intermittere: to stop the enemy's m., prohibere itinere hostes: to hasten a m., iter maturare, pergere. *Space to be marched over*, iter; iter unius diei; castra, orum, n. (a day's m.; the latter with ref. to the Roman custom of pitching their camp after each day's m.; see *Herz. Cæs.* B. G. 7, 36): in three days' m., trinis castris: on the fifth days' m., quintis castris (e. g. *Cæsar* Gorgoviam pervenit): after a full day's m., confecto justo itinere ejus diei: a short day's m., iter minus: to make a double m., iter diel duplicare: to make forced m., magnis itineribus contendere (g. t.); dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (to continue marching by day and by night): to steal a m. upon an enemy, hosti iter præcipere; prævenire hostem breviori viā. *Departure by marching*, profectio. To get ready for a m., profectionem parare: to give the signal for a m., signum profectionis dare. *Musical to which soldiers m.*, *modi militares.

MARCH, v. *INTR.* Incedere (to m. on).—progređi, proficisci (to m. forth or away).—Iter facere (to be on the m.).—castra movēre, promovēre, also simply movēre (to break up a camp, to m. forward). To m. three deep, triplici ordine incedere (*cf. Curt.* 3, 9, 12): they were marching thirty men deep, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (ib.): to m. slowly, placide progredi (g. t.); iter reprimere (to slacken the pace): to m. quickly, celeriter progredi (g. t.); raptim agmen agere (on the march): to m. faster, accelerare iter: to m. day and night, dies noctesque iter facere; die noctesque continuare iter; diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere: to a place, eo: to m. last, agmen claudere, cogere: to m. towards a place, proficisci, iter facere, intendere eo: to a place, præter locum transire; with an army, præter locum exercitum transducere: to m. over a mountain, montem transire, superare: to m. very quickly through a country, ingenti celeritate regionem percurrere: to m. out, proficisci (ex) loco: to m. out to battle, in aciem exire, ad

dimicandum procedere (of the soldiers).—exercitum in aciem educere (of the general): to m. out on an expedition, exercitum in expeditionem educere (of the general): to march out of a town with the troops, copias educere ex or ab urbe (opp. sese oppido continere): to m. out of a camp, copias pro castris producere (opp. castris se tendere: exercitum or copias in castris continere): to m. out fm winter-quarters, ad hibernis discedere. *Ta.* deducere exercitum a loco: to m. out the troops, copias ex urbe educere, extrahere: to m. out troops fm their winter-quarters, ex hibernis copias deducere; copias extrahere ex hibernaculis.

MARCHES, see **BOUNDARY**.

MARCHIONESS, *marchionissa.

MARE, equa.

MARGIN, *A brink*, ora; margo; labrum; crepido (*Str.* in *Bondax*). *Edge of a page left blank*, *margo.

MARGINAL, *margini ascriptus. A m. note, *verba margini ascripta.

MARGRAVE, *marchio.

MARGRAVINE, *marchionissa.

MARGOLD, caltha (*Plin.* *Virg.*).

MARINE, MARTIME, adj. marinus (in or of the sea).—maritimus (on or near the sea). A m. town, urbs maritima (C.); oppidum maritimum (*Cæs.*, *Liv.*): a m. district, orae maritimae civitas (*Cæs.*): a m. power, civitas navibus, or classe, valens; civitas multum mari pollens: m. forces, copiae navales (opp. c. terrestres; *L.*): m. affairs, res maritimae or nauticae (C.). See also **NAVAL**.

MARINE, s. miles nauticus (*T. Agr.* 25); miles ad naves (*L.*): classarius (*Np.*); classicus (*L.*, *T.*); epibāta (*Hirt.*). *M.'s*, socii navales (opp. milites legionarii; *L.*).—milites nautici or classici; classarii; classici.

MARINER, nauta; nauticus (C.); navigator (Q.).

MARJORAM, amarūcus, sampsūchum (*Plin.*); origanum Majorana (*Linn.*).

MARK, s. *A sign, token, signum (g. t.)*.—significatio (*abstr.*, intimation); indicium (weh makes us acquainted with a thing otherwise unknown).—nota (whereby one thing is distinguished fm another).—vestigium (a trace; sis with indicium). A brand-m. stigma: a m. of love, favour, signum amoris, voluntatis: *see* In the phrase 'it is the mark of' mark is usually omitted; e. g. imbecilli animi est superstitio, the m. of a weak mind (C.). *That towards weh aith is directed, scopus* (ad weh a missile is aimed).—meta (towards weh one goes or tends). To hit the m., scopum ferire: to miss the m., aberrare a scopo, a metā; metam non ferire; scopum non attingere. *A certain weight*, selibra. *A certain coin*, *numus qui mark dicitur.

MARK, v. *To set a mark on*, notare. denotare. signare. designare (in order to distinguish or make known).—notam imponere ci rei. notam apponere ci rei or ad qd. notā insignire. To m. several passages in a letter with red, literas minitiatulā cerā (*ast. the Roman manner*) or rubricā (*ast. our manner*) pluribus locis notare (see *C. Att.* 15, 14, *extr.*): to m. eth suspicious in a book, obelum apponere ad qd (*Isidor.* 1, 20, 4): to m. out (a field, &c.), terminare agrum ad alio, metare; metari; dimetare (into divisions): to m. out for destruction, notare et designare oculis qm ad cædem. *To note, not to forget*, memoriā comprehendere, compleri (to charge one's memory with).—memoriā mandare, tradere; memoriā infingere (to commit to memory; the latter to impress upon the memory).—(In) memoriā custodire, memoriā cæ rei retinere (to keep in the memory).—demittere in pectus or in pectus animumque, or (of several) in pectora animosque; animo percipere; animo infingere; percipere animo atque memoriā custodire. *I have well marked that speech*, oratio in animo insedit; oratio in memoriā meā penitus insedit. *To heed*, animum attendere, intendere, advertere; animo adesse (g. t.); aures erigere animumque attendere, also simply erigi or se erigere (of hearers). *Mark!* adestote animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite! (*ays C. when about to speak*).

MARKER, designator. Or by the verb.

MARKET, *The time, place, or assembly for selling and buying, mercato* (assembly of buyers and sellers in public places).—nundinatio (a weekly market, market-day).—forum, also with rerum venalium (a place where things are sold: cf. **MARKET-TOWN**). To hold a m., mercatum habere: to appoint a m., mercatum nundinas instituire: to go to m., ad mercatum proficisci: to go, come to any place to m., qd ad mercatum

ire, venire: to attend the m.'s, go about to the m.'s, nundinas obire; circa fora proficiaci ibique merces venditare (of a dealer; after L. 39, 18): to take athy to m., qd ad mercatum deferre (prop.); qd proferre, in medium proferre or promere: m.-people, qui nundinas obeunt or obierunt; qui ad mercatum veniunt or venerunt: clerk of the m., agoranómus (ἀγοράνομος, with the Greeks, answers best to the English notion, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 44, &c.); edilis plebis (the magistrate who at Rome had the superintendence of the affairs of the m.; it therefore very indistinctly expresses our notion).—præfectus annonæ (in respect of the sale of corn). ¶ *Sale, vent, venditio mercium.* A good or quick m., *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good m., *facile vendi: to find no m., *repudiari: that has a good m., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis).

MARKET-DAY, nundinæ, arum, pl.

MARKET-PLACE, forum (rerum venalium).

MARKET-PRICE, *pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet (g. t.); annona (of provisions).

MARKET-TOWN, forum or oppidum nundinarium; forum rerum venalium; forum; conciliabulum (as a place of assembly; L. 40, 19, 3).

MARKSMAN, jaculator (that takes an aim): a good or excellent m., *homo jaculandi peritus, in jaculando probe exercitatus. To be an excellent m., peritissimus esse artis jaculandi.

MARL, marga (*Plin.*). M.-pit, puteus ex quo eruitur marga (*Plin.*).

MARMALADE, *pulmentum ex fructibus saccharo conditis. Quince m., succus cydoniorum (*Pall.* 11, 20, 2).

MARMOSET, simiulus (C.); pitheciun (*Plaut.*, *facet*).

MARMOT, *marmota Alpina (*Blumenb.*); mus marmota (*Linna.*).

MARQUE (letter of), *litteræ or tabellæ quibus datur ci jus naves capiendi or interceptiendi.

MARQUETRY, opus interciun (*Vitr.*).

MAHQUIS, *marchio.

MARQUISATE, *marchionatus.

MARRIAGE, conjugium (union of man and wife, g. t.; also of animals).—matrimonium (relation subsisting between man and wife).—nuptiæ (lawful union of a male and female citizen of equal rank, so called because at this alone the veiling of the bride (nubere) took place).—connubium (prop., the possibility or right of m.; partly absolute, grounded on age, liberty, &c.; partly relative, with ref. to privilege, &c.; hence meton. civil m. itself, i. g. nuptiæ).—conubinatus (union of parties whose m. was not considered valid; as of a senator and a freedwoman. The woman who lived in such m. was called concubina).—contubernium (primarily, union of a male and female slave, who among the ancients could not contract marriage strictly so called; then of a free man with a female slave or freed-woman. The slave who lived in such an estate was called contubernalis). Among the Romans the various forms of m., were—*a*) coemptio, effected by a kind of formal sale and purchase (manipatio); *b*) usus, when a woman lived a year with a man as her husband; *c*) confarreatio, with sacred rites at which bread made fm far was used. A lawful m., conjugium legitimum; matrimonium justum or legitimum; nuptiæ justæ or legitimæ: an unequal m., impares nuptiæ: to enter upon the m. state, in matrimonium ire; matrimonium contrahere: to ask in m., sibi qm or qam in matrimonium petere: also simply, petere qm or qam: to give one's daughter in m. to any one, ci filiam in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare; ci filiam collocare or nuptum locare: to ask one for his daughter, &c., in m., filiam, &c., conditionem ci deferre (*Suet. Cas.* 27): to promise m. to any one, ci polliceri matrimonium suum; ci conjugium suum promittere (poet.): a second m., matrimonium novum (cf. L. 1, 46, extr.), conjugium novum (poet.): to enter upon a second m., ad secundas nuptias transire, venire, pervenire; secundo nubere (of a woman): to refrain fm a second m., abstinere a secundis nuptiis. children by the first m., liberi ex priore matrimonio suscepti or procreati: by the second m., liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti: of or belonging to m., conjugalis (poet.) or conjugalis; matrimonialis (late): a clandestine m., nuptiæ clandestinæ (*Plaut.* Cas. 5, 3, 16); nuptiæ sine testibus et patre non consentiente factæ (*Apul. Met.* 6): to contract a clandestine m., clam nuptias facere cum qo (see *Plaut.* Cas. 2, 8, 53): promise of m., conjugium promissum (*Afr. O. Her.* 21, 159): to give a promise of m., ci matrimonium suum polliceri; ci conjugium suum promittere (poet.); formally, dextrâ datâ fidem futuri matrimonii sancire

(*afst. L.* 1, 1, extr.): law concerning m., lex de maritalibus ordinibus (*Suet. Oct.* 34); lex marita (*H. Carm. Sac.* 20.—with the Romans it was lex Julia et Pappia Poppæa): a certificate of m., litteræ conjugii legitimi testes.

MARRIAGE-CONTRACT, pactio nuptialis: to make a m.-contract, pactationem nuptialem facere (L. 4, 4).

MARRIAGE-LICENCE, *litteræ veniam conjugii inuendi testantes.

MARRIAGE-SETTLEMENT, tabulæ nuptiales; dotis tabellæ: to make a m.-settlement, dotem dare or promittere (g. t.); dotem dicere (of the woman only): to sign a m.-settlement, dotis tabellas consignare: to violate a m.-settlement, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

MARRIAGEABLE, jam maturus (matura) nuptiis (old enough to marry).—adultus or adulta (grown up).—jam matura viro (of age for a husband).—nubilus (whom one can marry; only of a woman).

MARROW, medulla (in animals, in plants, &c.; also, but rarely, fig. e. g., medulla verborum, *Gell.* 18, 4).—cerebrum (the pith in trees).—flos (fig., best of athy).

MARRY, TA. ¶ To take for a husband or wife, matrimonio se jungere or conjugere cum qo, qâ; in matrimonium accipere or recipere qm (g. t.); qam ducere in matrimonium, or simply qam ducere (of a man).—ci nubere (of a woman): to m. a woman for money, dotem motus in matrimonium ducere virginem (*See Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 66): to be married, matrimonio jungi or conjugi; nuptiis inter se jungi. ¶ To give in marriage, collocare in matrimonium; nuptum dare, locare, or collocare; also simply collocare (a woman). Nuptul dare or collocare is not Latin.

To m. to any one, matrimonio jungere or conjugere cum qo or qâ (g. t.), ci nuptum collocare, or simply, ci collocare; ci (qam, virginem, filiam) nuptum dare, in matrimonium dare, or tradere (of a woman). ¶ To unite in wedlock, *ritu sacro uxorem ci jungere. INTRA. ¶ To enter into the conjugal state, uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere (of the husband).—nubere viro (of the wife): to m. suitably to one's rank and condition, pari jungi (g. t., after L. 6, 34, extr.).—connubio cum virgine coire (of the husband): to m. out of or under one's rank and condition, impari jungi (L. 1. c.): to m. out of one's rank, enubere ex ordine suo (i. e. to come by marriage into another rank, of a woman): to m. into a family, filium or virginem ex domo qâ in matrimonium ducere (of the husband, L. 4, 4, p. med.).—nubere or innubere in qam familiam or domum (of the woman): to wish to m., conditionem querere or circumspicere: not to wish to m., abhorrere ab uxore ducendâ or a re uxoriâ (of a man).—numquam de nuptiis cogitare (of both sexes). To m. again, novum matrimonium inire: to m. a second time, in secundas nuptias transire, venire, or pervenire (in general).—secundo nubere (of a woman): not to m. a second time, abstinere a secundis nuptiis: to m. well, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man).—in luculentam familiam collocari (of a woman). To be married, uxorem duxisse (of a man).—nuptiam esse viro (of a woman): to have been never married, nunquam uxorem duxisse (of a man), or viro nupsisse (of a woman): to have been often married, multarum nuptiarum esse. Married people, mariti (the married, *Papin. Dig.* 24, 1, 52, extr.).—conjuges (husband and wife, *Catull.* 61, 234): young married people (late married), novi mariti (*Appul. Met.* 3, p. 201, 36).

MARSH, a. palus, ūdis, f. (late) signum: is any piece of standing water; lacus a lake, whether natural or artificial; lacuna a pool: a lake overflowing its borders forms m.'s, lacus se stagnans facit paludes.

MARSHAL, s. l. (in the army), *marescallus. A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insignis. ¶ A master of ceremonies in a procession, m. &c., *ductor pompæ; *designator pompæ deducendæ.

MARSHAL, v. ordinare, disponere, digerere, in ordinem digerere qd; constituit, collocare, componere, instruere qd: to m. troops, milites ordinare (L.); copias ordinare, milites disponere (Np.); aciem instruere (Cæs.); aciem ordinare (Juv.).

MARSHY, paluster (Cæs.); paludosus (O.); uliginosus (Col.).

MART, forum rerum venalium; commercium (a place where trade, esp.ly barter or exchange, is carried on)—emporium (a place of trade at a harbour).—opidum (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (a town in which trade is carried on, see S. Jug. 71, in.).—forum, opidum nundinarium (a place in which weekly markets are held): a flourishing m., urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented m. of the whole kingdom,

forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

MARTAGON, *lilium martagon* (Linn.).

MARTEN, **A kind of weasel, meles. || A sort of swallow, hirundo apus* (gen. apodis, Linn.).

MARTIAL, bellicosus; pugnax; fortis; ferox: a m. people, gens bellicosa (*103*); **not populus bellator, uch is poet.: a court m., *questio militaris; *iudicium militare: to hold a court-m., *militari modo or more querere or cognoscere de qo* (Bau.). See also COURT-MARTIAL.

MARTINET, **qui disciplinam in parvis rebus diligenter adeo severae regit, or praefractus et rigidus astringit* (Val. Max.); **exactor asper or molestissimus* (cs rei).

MARTINGAL, **lorum quo caput equi retinetur.*

MARTYR, martyr (Prud.); **qui pro bonâ causâ mortem subit (subiit), oppetit (oppetit): Socrates died as a m. to the cause of truth, Socrates pro veritate mortem occubuit.*

MARTYRDOM, martyrium (Tert.); mors martyris.

MARTYROLOGY, **album martyrium.*

MARVEL, &c. See MIRACLE, WONDER, &c.

MASCULINE, [PROP.] male, virilis; masculus; masculinus: *the m. gender (in grammar), genus masculinum* (Q. *103*); *also genus virile, Varr. and Gell.; but the former is the common term.* [PROP.] Of or proper to the male sex, virilis. [FIG.] bold, brave (opp. effeminate), virilis (also masculus, H.); fortis; constans; gravis: m. courage, animus virilis, fortis; constans; virtus virilis (C.); audacia virilis (S.); m. spirit, character, ingenium virile (S.); ingenium corroboratum, confirmatum (C.): a m. style, oratio virilis (or fortis et virilis), gravis; nervi orationis (C.); sermo virilis (Q.); oratio mascula (Muret.): m. oratory, vera et mascula eloquentia (Ruhnk.).

*MASH, a. mixtura; farrago (mixed contents): (for horses), polenta mixta; to make a m., polentam miscere.

MASH, v. contundere.

MASK, persona (the whole m., adapted for strengthening the voice; drawn over the head).—larva (an ugly m., such as the ancients used at funerals; and in pantomimes, see H. Sat. 1, 5, 64).—homo personatus (a masked person; *103*); *never persona in classical writers: fig. simulatio, species (pretence, false appearance): to put a m. on any one, personam ei aptare or cs capiti imponere or cs capiti addicere (prop.): to assume a m., personam sibi accommodare or sibi aptare, personam induere, *larvam sibi accommodare or aptare (prop.), alienam personam sibi accommodare (fig.), to play a strange part, ast. L. 3, 36): to wear a m., alienam personam ferre (not to appear in one's true character, L. 1. c.): to assume the m. of alth (fig.), speciem or simulationem cs or cs rei induere; simulare qd (to feign, pretend): to drop or lay aside a m., personam deponere (prop. and fig.).—simulationem deponere (fig.): Appius non laud aside the m., ille fuis Appio alienae personae ferendae (L. 3, 36): to pull the m. off any one, ei personam demere, cs capiti personam detrudere (prop. and fig.); ei rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (fig.), to show a person or thing in its true colours; see Sen. Ep. 24, 12).—evolvere qm integumentis dissimulationis nudareque (fig.), to make manifest one's dissimulation, C. de Or. 2, 86, in.).—cs animum nudare (fig.), to discover the disposition of any one; ast. L. 34, 24, extr.): to betray under the m. of friendship, qm per simulationem amicitiae prodere: to deceive under the m. of honour, qm per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire.*

MASK, v. [PROP.] To cover with a m., personam capiti cs adficere (Plin.); personâ tegere, occultare qm: masked, personatus (C.). [FIG.] To conceal, tegere, occultare, abscondere qd (C.).

MASON, faber murarius; tractor murorum; cæmentarius (late).

MASONRY, opus saxum, cæmenticium.

MASQUERADE, *turba personata (Dan.); *grex hominum personatorum (Dan.): a m. dance or ball, saltatio personata.

MASS, [Matter, massa (g. t.).] *|| Great quantity, sum, summa (contents).—vis, copia (quantity).—multitudo (number).—pondus (weight).—moles (great quantity or size, usually with the notion of excess or unshapeliness).—corpus (the total, body of things connected or found together).—turba (a confused crowd): the m. of the booty, summa præda: a great m. of money, magnum pondus argenti: the m. of the troops, moles exercitus: to heap together a m. of words, turbam*

congregare (Q. 10, 1, 7): a m. of materials, serva rerum (C. de Or. 3, 26, 103). *|| A Roman slave, *missa: a m. book, *missale.*

MASSACRE, cædes (*103*); **not lanienus: to make a m., cædem facere, edere: among the citizens, cædem civium facere; cædem inferre civibus: to make a horrible m., infinitam cædem facere; crudelissimam cædem facere; of the enemy, ingenti cæde hostes prosternere: m. of St. Bartholomew (at Paris, 1572), *nuptiæ illæ cruentæ; cruentus dies S. Bartholomæi; *cædes (*103*); **not lanienus* Parisiensis.*

MASSIVE, solidus (e. g. columna aurea solida: of m. gold, opp. col. inaurata).—totus (e. g. totus aureus, of m. gold): and perhaps, non pervius (e. g. annulus, Fab. Pict. op. Gell. 10, 15, 7): the m. masonry of a temple, solida e saxo templi structura (Turnebus).

MAST (of a ship), malus (*103*); *arbor mali or simply arbor is poetic: to set up a m., malum erigere (opp. demittere): to climb the m., in malum scandere.*

MAST (fruit), glans (quænea, of the oak; fæga, or fagi, of the beech).

MASTER, s. *|| As to power, a lord, potens (with a gen.); m. of oneself, sui potens or compos: to be m. of athg, prop., qd in sua potestate habere: to remain m. of athg, qd obtinere: to be m. of (fig.), imperare ei rei; moderari ei rei (e. g. lingue or orationi): to be m. of oneself, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum summi comprimere, coercere: to be m. of one's anger, iram reprimere: to allow oneself to be mastered by anger, irâ teneri: not to be m. of one's anger, impotentem esse irâ: to be m. of one's passions, cupiditatibus imperare (opp. servire); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere: m. of a house, patrum familias or familiæ heres (the former in respect of the whole family; the latter in respect of the servants; hence, in comic writers, the usual address of slaves to their m.).—possessor (the possessor of athg; frequently, however, opp. to dominus, the owner): the young m. of the house, filius herilis, filius familiæ (with the same difference as between herus and pater familias): m. of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aule; magister admissionum (under the emperors). *|| As to skill, a g. t., artifex: a m. in athg, artifex (with a gen., esp. of a gerund), antistes, princeps cs rei; cs rei peritissimus (very skillful).—perfectus et absolutus in qâ re (perfect in art or science).—præcipuus ad qd faciendum (clever in doing athg; cf. Herz. Q. 10, 1, 94, p. 119 sq.): a m. in his art, orator perfectus, dicendi artifex (of a speaker).—pictor perfectus, pingendi artifex (of a painter).—medicus arte insignis, medicûs or medicûs arte clarus, medicûs vates (of a physician; the former of one in practice, the latter of one eminent for professional learning, Plin. 11, 37, 88); to be a m. in athg, familiam ducere in qâ re (e. g. in iure civili); (in) qâ re excellere or maxime excellere (g. t.).—eruditus esse artificio cs rei (to have learnt the practice of an art): to be a m. in the art of flattery, ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse: Horace is a m. in delineating human character, Horatius ad notandos hominum mores præcipuus: in this line there have been many m.'s, in eo genere multi perfecti existierunt: practice makes m., exercitatio artem parat (T. Germ. 24, 1). b) *esp. the manager of a workshop, tabernæ magister* (Jul. Paul. Sentent. rec.; see Gess. Theas. s. v. Magister, extr.). Hence g. t. = *superintendent teacher, magister* (with ref. to his proficiency or superiority of knowledge).—doctor (one who imparts theory).—præceptor (one who gives practical rules or instructions). c) *The author of a work of art, artifex; auctor* (e. g. a statue by an unknown m., statua auctoris incerti): d) *as a title of respect, magister; see Gell. 18, 7, in.***

MASTER, v. *|| To overcome, conquer, superare; vincere; domare, frangere* (Syn. in CONQUER). *|| To comprehend, comprehendere, complecti (with and without animo or mente); assæqui. See more in COMPREHEND.*

MASTER-KEY, *clavis generalis (Kraft).

MASTER-PIECE, opus præcipue artis; opus summo artificio factum; opus politissimâ arte or singulari opere artificiose perfectum; artificium: *this is his m.-piece, hoc est præstantissimum opus ejus: many hold this to be the greatest m.-piece, quo opere nullum absolutius pieceque iudicant.*

MASTERLY, artificiosus, artifex (with or by the hand of a master, of things and persons).—præcipue artis (poet.), summâ or singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio fabricatus, singulari opere artificiose or politissimâ arte perfectus (made with great art, of things): a m. speech, oratio facta: a m. delivery, oratio artis plena.

MASTERY, *See* POWER.

MASTICATION, mandare (C.); manducare (Varr.).

MASTICATE. *By the verb.* *See* manducatio *is not class.*

MASTICH, mastiche or mastic (Plin.): *m. tree*, lentiscus (Plin.); Pistachia lentiscus (Linn.).

MASTIFF, *canis mastivus (Blumenb.).

MAT, teges (Varr.); stragulum (Plin.): storea (of straw, L.); matra (O.): *a m-maker, mattarum, storearum, textor.*

MAT TOGETHER, *v.* inter se implectere; conjugere inter se atque implicare:—dracones inter se cratium modo implexe (mailed together).

MATCH, *s.* *¶ One equal to another, or that suits another, par (equal).—similis (like): to be a m. for, ci parem esse (e. g. bello), non inferiori esse qd: not to be a m. for any one, ci imparem esse; inferiori esse qd; qm sustinere non posse: to be a m. for athy, ci rel parem esse (e. g. negotiis).—rem sustinere (e. g. molem). ¶ Marriage, see MARRIAGE: to make a good m., see TO MARRY well. ¶ A contest in a game, certamen; contentio; e. g., decertare cum qd contentione currendo (ast. C.; in a running-m.). ¶ Any thing used for ignition, sulfuratum (a brimstone match, Mart.).—fissula igniaria (any small m. in common use).—*virga incendiaria; *funiculus incendiarius, or *fomes tormentarius (used in discharging cannon).*

MATCH *v.* jungere; conjugere; copulare. *See* MARRY.—componere; comparare; miscere. *See* SUIT.

MATCHLESS, incomparabilis (Plin.: eximius, divinus, singularis, unicus (C.)). *¶ In the sto. age, coelestis was often used in this sense.*

MATE, *s.* *¶ A companion, socius: comes; sodalis; contubernalis; comilito, &c. See COMPANION. ¶ Husband or wife, conjux.*

MATE *v.* copulare. *See* MATCH.

MATERIAL, *adj.* *¶ Consisting of matter, corporeus, concretus (C.): the mind is not m., mens ab omni mortali concrectione segregata est (C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66); mens simplex nulla re adjuncta quā sentire possit (C. N. D. 1, 11, 27). ¶ Essential, important, see these words.*

MATERIAL, *materials, s.* *¶ Prop.* (for building), materia (g. t.).—copiae (for building).—saxa et materia et cetera ædificanti utilia (for building): to furnish m.'s for building, materiari (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73): old m.'s worked up again, redidit, pl. *a house built of bad m.'s, edes male materiatae. ¶ Fig.* materia (of single points, to be worked up in a treatise, &c.).—res (g. t., things, opp. verba)—silva rerum (fig., a mass of notes, C. de Or. 3, 26, 103).—commentarii (memoirs, historical m.'s): to collect m.'s, silvam rerum comparare: to leave behind m.'s for a treatise, &c., in commentariis qd relinqueret (C.).

MATERIALIST, *materialista, or Crcl., *qui nihil nisi corpora in rerum naturā esse statuit or dicit.

MATERIALY, genere; toto genere; naturā; re; universā re; multum.

MATERNAL, maternus: *m. love*, amor maternus; animus maternus: amor parentis erga natos.

MATHEMATICAL, mathematicus (g. t.).—geometricus (geometrical).—accuratus, certus (fig., accurate, certain): to infer with m. certainty, necessariā mathematicorum ratione concludere qd (C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9): to prove with m. certainty, *geometricā subtilitate demonstrare qd.

MATHEMATICIAN, mathematicarum artium peritus: mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS, mathematica, orum, *s.* artes mathematicæ (rare, not class.); mathematica, æ, f. (g. t.).—geometria, orum, *n.*, geometria, æ, f. (geometrical): to know nothing of m.'s, numquam pulverem illum crudum attigisse (for the ancients made their mathemati a figures in the sand, C. N. D. 2, 18, 46); in mathematicis rudem esse (g. t.).

MATIN, matutinus.

MATINS, *preces matutine.

MATRICIDE, matricidium; parricidium matris; in connexion also simply, parricidium (as a crime agt a sacred and inviolable person).

MATRICULATE, *¶ Tr.* *nomen cs referre in numerum civium academicorum (at an university). *¶ INTR.* nomen dare ad rectorem academici; in numerum civium academicorum referri (Herm.).

MATRICULATION, *By the verb, or, nominis* in album relatio (Linem.).

MATRIMONIAL, *By the gen. conjugii, &c. conjugialis (poet.), or conjugalis, connubialis (poet.).—matrimonialis (of marriage).—maritus, maritalis (of married*

people): *m. union, conjugium marital: m. rights, jura conjugalia or connubialia (poet.): m. fidelity, conjugii fides; fides marita.*

MATRIMONY, *see* MARRIAGE.

MATRIX, *¶ Prop.* matrix. *¶ Fig.* *i. e.* mould or form, *forma or norma fundendi

MATRON, matrona (C.).

MATRONLY, matronalis (L., Plin. Ep.).

MATTER, *s.* *¶ Body, substance extended, corpus. ¶ Materials, materia; see MATERIALS. ¶ Subject, thing treated, argumentum; qu. stilo; locus, e. g. magnus locus philosophiæ proprius (C. Dic. 2, 1, 3). ¶ Affair, business, res, negotium (business).—causa (a suit at law, then business, g. t.).—cura (care of any business or office): an important or weighty m., res major: a small or trifling m., res minuta or parva: public m., publicæ res; res publica: to look aft. his domestic m.'s, res domesticas dispensare: a hard m. is a difficult or athy m., qd difficile est: to read them is a m. of incredible trouble, in eis legis incredibilibz quædam molestia exhaurienda est: what is the m.? quid (quidam) est? quid accidit? ¶ Cause, occasion, causa; occasio; materia; ansa. ¶ Substance generated in a swelling, pus (white and viscidus m., properly so called).—sanies (m. mixed with blood, urispe m.): full of m., purulentus: to turn to m., to form m., in pus verti: to ripen m., pus maturare: to excite or generate m., pus movere.*

MATTER, *v. i. e.* to import, cs momenti esse: if m.'s much, little, hoc multum, non multum (*See* not parum), magni, parvi refert or interest: that m.'s nothing, id nihil refert: that m.'s every thing, in eo omnia vertuntur: hoc caput rei est; inde omnia pendet: if m.'s, interest, refert (interest with a gen., denotes the interest wch one has in athy; refert the importance wch one attributes to a thing). Here observe the following rules; a) the person to whom a thing m.'s, is put in the gen.; but of the personal pronoun we find the ablative, meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, vestrâ; e. g. if m.'s to me, meâ interest or refert. [*See* Translator's note on Zumpt, § 449].—But refert, in the golden age, takes only the abl., never the gen. of a substantive; frequently, however, interest and refert are used absolutely: b) that wch m.'s is expressed by an inf., or by Crcl. with an acc. and inf., or by au, quibz, quid, ubi, quando, ut, ne, &c.: e. g. multum interest, te venire (C.); quid illius interest, ubi sis? (C.); illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam (C.); c) how much? is expressed sometimes by the adv.'s, magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.: sometimes by a gen. of value, as, magni, permagni, parvi, pluri, tanti, quanti, &c.

MATTOCK, ligo.

MATTESS, stratum.

MATURE, *adj.* maturus, tempestivus (prop. and fig.): adultus (having reached the years of maturity, prop. and fig. e. g. Athenæ adultæ: opp. nascentes): a m. judgement, iudicium maturum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (C.). *¶ See* not subactum iudicium. In C. Cæs. maturum iudicium is a prompt decision; judgement passed without any delay: m. age, ætas adulta (when the person is grown up); ætas firmata (C.), matura (Ulp.): of m. understanding, maturus animo: to have m. experience, magnæ præditi esse usu; usu et experientiâ præstantem esse (C.): m. consideration, bonum consilium. To become m., maturescere (C.).

MATURE *v.* maturare; ad maturitatem reducere qd (Plin.); coquere (C.); percoquere (espely of fruit; Plin. Ep.). *Tr.* *m. plans, &c.* cs rei rationem explicatam atque exploratam habere; consilia explicare (but implying previous state of confusion, &c. Cæs. B. C. 2, 78): all my plans are matured, instructa mihi sunt corde consilia omnia (Ter.): to m. one's judgement, ad iudicandū maturitatem pervenire.

MATURITY, maturitas; tempestivitas (prop. and fig.): adulta ætas (the age of m.).—maturitas ætatis ad prudentiam (C.): to bring to m., maturare; ad maturitatem reducere (Plin.): to come to m., maturitatem assequi (e. g. nimis celeriter, C.): ad maturitatem venire, pervenire (Plin.): maturitatem adipisci (Plin.): to have arrived at m., adolevisse (prop. and fig.; e. g. ingenium; res Persarum, &c.); maturitatem suam habere (C.; of years, of understanding); ætate, ingenio, corroborari, confirmari; ingenium cs adolevit (S.).

MAUDLIN. *See* INTOXICATED.

MAUGRE. *See* NOTWITHSTANDING.

MAUL, *s.* malleus.

MAUL *v.* *see* BEAT.

MAUSOLEUM, monumentum sepulcri; or simply, monumentum or sepulcrum; mausoleum (Suet.).

MAW, stomachus; ventriculus.

MAWKISH, || **PROPR.** fastidiosus. || **FIG.** putidus (C.); tadium affers (L.); fastidiosus, fastidium creans (Plin.).

MAWKISHLY, fastidiosus.

MAWKISHNESS, fastidium.

MAXILLARY, maxillaris (Cels.).

MAXIM, || **Principle**, axiom, ratio; institutum; lex; regula: to make it a m. with oneself, legem qm sibi imponere. || **Opinion**, positio, opinio; consilium: good m's, consilia recta, vera, honesta.

MAY (the month of), Maius (mensis).

MAY (perf. **MIGR**); a) of permission: licet (it is permitted, or lawful by human law, positive, customary or traditional)—fas est (with sup. in u or infin., it is permitted by divine law, including the law of conscience: opp. nefas est).—concessum est (g. i. including both the former).—jus or potestatem habere qd faciendi. integra mihi est potestas qd faciendi (a thing is still open to me: see C. Acad. 2, 3, 8).—integram or liberum est mihi (with inf., it is free or open for me to do sth.: in the two last permission and possibility are, or may be, combined).—**1** When licet is followed by 'to be' with an adj. as predicate, the adj. is usually in the dat. by attraction: but sometimes in the acc., even when dat. is expressed, e. g. licuit esse otioso Theomisto; civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum. Zumpt, 601. Pr. Intr. 152. 2) After 'might' the Engl. perfect infin. is translated by the Latin present infin., unless the action marked by the infin. must have preceded that marked by licuit, &c. (3) Remember that 'he might' is, in a principal sentence, the indicative: 'he might have been,' licuit esse.—**4** 'May,' 'might,' of permission are also frequently translated by posse (the speaker implying that permission would be granted if it could). May I know? possum scire (= will you not tell me? e. g. quo profectus veneris, Plaut.). She may say this, hoc fas est dicere: if I m. say so, si fas est dictu (C.): if I may, si per vos licet (if you will permit me). May I lie? licetne? If one might, si integrum ac liberum esset. You m. for aly care, per me licet: m. I ask? licet rogare? (C.): that they m. themselves sin the more easily, quo facilius ipsos peccare licet. **5** of possibility: posse.—licet or licet mihi (of the possibility or impossibility that proceeds fm the state of things, the absence or presence of opponents or opposing causes; the preventive person or cause with per and acc.). Jn. possum et mihi licet. [See CAN.] That was the first year in which he might (= could he) elected Consul, is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret: if she might have lived in freedom, si ei libere vixisse licitum fuisset: live happily whilst you may (can), dum licet, vive beatus (H.): to do sth. as one best m., qd ut potest, facere (e. g. nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, C.): as you best m., ut poteris (e. g. rem expedita, C.). The notion of 'might' is sometimes given by the subj. of a verb: he explained it so clearly, that all might understand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent.—**6** The remark on the tense of the infin. holds good for potuit, &c., as well as for licuit; **7** of contingent possibility (or possibility granted by the speaker): 'may possibly,' 'may for aly I know', fieri potest ut (with subj. e. g. I m. be mistaken, fieri potest, ut fallar): st potest (impers. = 'it may be that') only (e. g., he may perhaps not have incurred that penalty, or fine, potest, ut illum multam non commiserit, C.).—**8** A credible est, veri haud dissimile est. factum esse potest, &c. Perhaps some one m. say, forsitan quiescam dixerit or dixerit qs. When 'you' is used indefinitely for 'any one,' a man, the second pers. imperf. is employed, e. g., you might have believed, thought, said, crederes, putares, diceres.

MAY-BUG, scarabaeus melolontha (Linn.).

MAY-DEWE, proles tempore verno apparens.

MAY-GAME, see SPOAR.

MAY-POLE, arbor festa.

MAYOR, urbis praefectus; magistratus municipalis (Dig. passim); or (with ref. to the Roman institutions) praetor, decurio (in country towns), or consul (in capital cities).

MAYORALTY, urbis praefectura (Pand.); officium urbis praefecti; decurionatus.

MAZE, s. || **PROPR.** A labyrinth, labyrinthus; ag. hortus labyrinthinus (Catull., Silius); via inexplicabilis (L. 40, 33); iterum ambages occursumque ac recursus inexplicabiles (Plin. 36, 13, 19). || **FIG.**

perplexity, (mentis) error (C.); mens commota (Plin.). || **FIG.** Confusio; res inextricabiles (C.); turbas (Plin.).

MAZE, v. perturbare, confundere, qm.

MAZY, inexplicabiles; inextricabiles.

MEAD (a drink), aqua mulsa or mulsea (Col.).

MEAD, MEADOW, pratium: a grassy m., pratium herbosum (Varr.): a flowery m., pratium floridum (Plin.): a parched m., pratium siccum (Col.).

MEAGRE, macer (v. pr. opp. pinguis; not fleshy or fat; also of the soil)—strigosus, strigosi corporis (not corpulent, opp. obesus)—gracilis (slim, slender, lank; opp. obesus, of men or animals; also of parts of men or animals)—exilis (thin, not plump, of parts of men or animals; opp. plenus; also of the soil, and fig. of a writing or of a speech); Jn. exilis et macer; aridus (of food, without nourishment, and of the soil; also, fig., empty, poor, opp. copiosus)—sterilis (opp. fertilis): somewhat m., macilentus: a m. treatise, libellus exilis: a m. subject (for treating of), res jejuna (opp. copiosa): to make m., facere (ut) macrescat qs (a living being)—emaciare (also the soil; **1** m. clare occurs first in Solin.): to grow or become m., macescere, emacescere (of living beings, parts of the body, and of the soil)—macrescere, emacrescere (only of living beings): m. fare, victus aridus (not nutritivus)—victus tenuis (scanty).—**2** not famelicus, uch Muretus uses in this sense.

MEAGRENESS, macies (as a state or condition).—macritas (as a property)—macritudo (as an abiding property, Plaut. Cupt. 1, 2, 32).—gracilitas (leanness, as a property).

MEAL, || **A** repast, jentaculum (breakfast).—prandium (luncheon)—gustatio (a light m., shortly before the principal m.)—cena (the principal m. of the Romans, taken about 3, 4, or 5 o'clock in the afternoon).—convivium (a social m., entertainment).—epulum (a public m. on festivals, &c.).—epulae (a large, private banquet, distinguished by the number and excellence of the dishes).—daps (a sumptuous entertainment for a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast; **1** only poet. and post-Aug., for a sumptuous private entertainment): a small, light meal, cenula: a regular m., cena recta (opp. sportula): to prepare a m., cenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a m., cenam or epulam ei dare: to take a m. with any one, cenare apud qm; acubare apud qm: to rise fm a m., surgere e cena: during a m., inter cenam or epulas; super cenam; super mensam: aft. a m., post cibum, post cenam; a cena (fm table).—cenusatus (aft. having dined).

MEAL, || **Flour**, or edible part of corn, farina (prop. of corn; and of other things): fine m., farina; farina minuta (g. t.): polli n. (sifted): m. fm barley, wheat, farina hordeacea, triticea: of m., farinaceus: full of m., farinosus: like m., farinulentus m.-tub, arca farinaria: m.-sieve, cribrum farinarium (Cels.).

MEALINESS. By the adj., or with farina.

MEALY, farinosus (Veget.).

MEAN, adj. || **Middle**, intermediate, medius. In the m. time, interim (at some time during the interval).—interim of a point of time; interea of a space, Dôd.: but see Pr. Intr. ii. note 7, p. 195).—interea (during the same time, while a thing was going on; usually in connexion with a conjunction, e. g. interea dum, or quod). || **Moderate**, mediocris; modicus; medius (in the slio. age). || **Of inferior quality**, vilis; tenuis; exiguus (See BAS). || **Of small value**, exiguus; parvus; levis; levidensis (C.). || **Of small importance**, exiguus; tenuis; levis. || **Without dignity**, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus; sordidus (very m.): to be of m. descent, ortum esse obscuro, humili, ignobili loco (C.); sordido loco ortum esse (L.). || **Low-minded**, humilis; abjectus; illiberalis; sordidus.

MEAN, s. || **The middle**, mediocritas, mediocritas (**2** medium, as a subst. is not Latin).—temperamentum (the right measure, mediocritas, quae est inter nimium et parum; **3** C. but not common in the best prose).—modus (e. g., extra modum prudire): the golden m., aurea mediocritas (H. Od. 2, 10, 5): the m. is the best, modum tutissimus ibis (O. Met. 2, 137): mediocritas optima est: to keep or observe the m., medium quiddam tenere; tenere mediocritatem, quae est inter nimium et parum; in aly, mediocritate moderari qd; temperamentum servare in qâ re (Pisn. Paneg. 3, 4n.).

MEAN, MEANS, s. (a sth. that serves for the attainment of an object), via, ratio, consilium, ratio quam qs inquit, consilium quod qs capit (of the measures

weh one adopts; auxilium, adjuvamentum, subsidium, praesidium, telum, instrumentum; *to algh*, ad qd (*of helps, which conduce to the attainment of an object*); *to choose or adopt m.'s*, rationem *et* viam inire *et* capere *et* sequi; *to have recourse to a m.'s*, ad rationem quam confugere; *to use outward m.'s*, externis adiutamentis uti; *to try all m.'s*, omnia experiri; nihil inexpertum omittere: volo id quam molissimā viā consequi (*by the gentlest m.'s*, L.); *to try extreme m.'s*, extremum auxilium experiri; supremum auxilium effundere; extrema experiri *et* audire; ad extrema *et* ad ultimum auxilium descendere: *by all m.'s*, omnino, plane, prorsus, admodum, utique (*entirely, intensive*).—sane, ita sane, sane quidem, utique, scilicet, nimirum, quidem, vero (*affirmative*); *in assertions and concessions*; see C. Eccl. p. 37, 38, 151): *by no m.'s*, neutiquam; haudquaquam: *by some m.'s* *et* other, *go modo*.

MEANS, s. (*Fortune*) see FORTUNE: a man of good *et* tolerable m.'s (*i. e.* resources), qui habet unde utatur; modice locuples.

MEAN, v. *||* To indicate, denote, indicare; significare; ostendere; potendere. *||* To have a certain signification (*of words*), significare; valere; sonare: *what does this word mean?* quid sonat hæc vox? quæ vis est hujus vocis? sub hæc voce quæ subicienda est vis? *||* To understand, *or* design to signify, dicere; significare; velle: *whom do we mean when we speak of a rich man?* *or*, *what do we mean by rich?* quem intelligimus divitem? (C.) *||* To purpose, intend, propositum habere qd; cogitare qd, *or* de qd re; querere qd; habere qd in animo; est mihi qd in animo; velle. *||* To signify, to be of a certain importance, vim quandam habere; momenti, discriminis, esse; qd esse: *to m.* nothing, nullius esse momenti; nullam habere vim. *||* To be of a certain kind *or* tendency, sibi velle, *e. g.* hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet (L.; *what it meant*): quid ergo illæ sibi volunt statum inaurate? (*what mean?* C. Ferr. 2, 61, 150.)

MEANDER, s. mæander (C.; *of a very circuitous route by by-ways*: F. &c.); flexus (Plin., T.); nexus (H.).

MEANDER, v. mæandros persequi (C. &c.); mæandros facere *et* gyros (Ammian.; &c.); inæqualiter sinuari (T.); *flexuosus cursu serpere*.

MEANDRING, flexuosus.

MEANING, *||* Of a word, significatio (*the meaning of a word*, opp. vox; Varr.).—significatus (post-Aug. *e. g.* V. particula duplicem significatum...habet, Gell.).—vis. potestas (*the force of a word*: pot. Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 54, in Gell. 1, 3, *et* 10, 29).—sententia (*the m. which a speaker attaches to a word*: *notio* (*the m. one attaches to a word*). Obs. Acceptionem nominis pro significatione dubito, an idoneus scriptor dixerit, Ruhnck. ad Murel. iii. 26, ed. Ruhnck.—The real *et* proper m. (*of a word*), veræ atque propria significatione: *the natural *et* primary m. of a word*, naturalis atque principalis verbi significatione (Q.): a false m., falsa atque aliena verbi significatione: *the present m. (of a word)*, potestas præsens: *the word has this m.*, hæc vis subjecta est voci: *that is the m. of the word*, hæc vis est istius verbi: *the proper m. of the word is this*, huic verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc: *this word has various *et* several m.'s*, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (*g. t. Auct. ad Her. 4, 54, in.*); huic verbo sunt migrationes in alienum domicilium multæ (*has many improper m.'s*; C. ad Div. 16, 17, 11): *it is necessary to fix carefully the m. of the word* carere, illum excutiendum est, quid sit carere: C. uses the word in nearly the same m., consimiliter Cicero isto verbo utitur: *the preposition has a different m.'s with one *et* the same word*, de præpositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit: *to be used in rather an unusual (affected, &c.) m.*, doctissime posuit esse: *to have a narrow m.*, angustus valere: *to have a more extensive m.*, latius patere (*e. g.* insanā = *the word insanā* latius patet, C.): *to attach a m. to a word*, sub voce sententiam subicere; verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subicere: *to know the m. of words*, nosse vim verborum (*aff. C.*); scire significationem verborum (Q.): *to examine carefully the m. of words*, diligenter examinare verborum pondus: *when a word has two *et* more m.'s*, quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi: *not to comprehend the m. of a word*, verbum quid valeat, non videre: *to take the m. that suits one best*, *co* trahere significationem (scripti, vocis, &c.) quo expediat, aut quo qd velit: *an opposite m. of the same word*, ejusdem verbi contraria significatione: *the same words are used in a different m.*,

eadem voces in diversâ significatione ponuntur: *many words, as for instance hostis, have lost their original m.*, multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis (Varr. L. 5, 1, 4). *The m. of carere is to be without what you would wish to have*, carere...hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis (C.): *what m. is to be attached to this word?* sub hæc voce quænam est subicienda sententia? *the word 'happy' as applied to a person, has no other m. than this, that, &c.*, neque ulla alia huic verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta onest, nisi, &c. (*if it had been 'the word virtute'*, verbo virtutis *would have been the proper term*; see under 'WORD'). *to have the same m.*, ejusdem esse significationis (*aff. C.*).—ad eundem intellectum ferri (Q. 10, 1, 11): *or vis...eadem est* (*e. g.* videtur vis ordinis *et* collocationis eadem esse, C.). *|| The drift, purport, of a speech, oracle, &c.* (*including the object of the speaker*), *my* by valere *et* spectare with adv. of motion to a point: *the m. of this was*, id eo valebat, ut &c. (Np.): *when no one knew, what the m. of this oracle was*, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret Philo (Np.): *the m. of this was, that she was bribed by Nephthys*, hoc eo spectabat, ut eam [Pythiam] a Philippo corruptam diceret. *|| Object with which a thing is said *or* done*, consilium.—animus. mens.—voluntas, *or* by Crel. with sibi velle; spectare qd *or* ad qd; sequi qd; in animo habere qd, (animo) intendere qd, &c. *What is your m. in doing this?* quid tibi vis? quæ tua mens? *my m. is &c.*, mens mea hæc est; eo pertinent *et* valent mea consilia (*of plans*): *what is the m. of those statues?* quid istæ sibi statuae volunt? *I did not clearly understand the m. of the law, or of those words*, nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid ista verba vellet (C.): *what is the m. of all this?* quid hoc rel est? (L.) *that was not my m.*, hoc noli; hæc non erat mea mens: *with a good m.*, bono consilio *et* animo: *my m. in doing this was to, &c.*, hoc feci eo consilio, ut, &c.: *full of m.*, significans (*of words and gestures*; *post-Aug.*).—argutus (*expressive*); *of the eyes, gestures, &c.*—efficiens (*of words*, see Q. 10, 1, 6).

MEANLY, *||* Moderately, &c. tenuiter; exigue. *||* Illiberally, humiliter; abjecte; illiberaliter; sordide.

MEANNESS, *||* Of birth, &c., humilitas (C.); ignobilitas generis (S.); ignobilitas, locus humilis *et* obscurus (C.). *||* Of mind *et* sentiment, humilitas; animus humilis *et* abjectus.

MEASLES (*of men*), morbilli (Med. t. t.).—(swine), scrophula, hydatidis finna (t. t.).

MEASLY (*of men*), *** morbillis obditus; (*of swine*), scrophulosus (Bau.).

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet (*not mensurabilis, late*).

MEASURE, s. *||* Criterion of quantity, mensura (*that by which a thing is measured, prop. and fig., abstract and concrete*).—modus (*relation to be observed, limit*).—moderatio (*observing due m.*): *m.'s and weights*, mensuræ *et* pondera: *a m. heaped up*, mensura cumulat: *m. of a syllable, a mora* (Gramm.): *to take a m. of althg*, mensuram cs rei inire: *to take a person's m. for clothes*, vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri (*aff. Suet. Ner. 49*): *to buy *et* sell althg by m.*, qd mensurâ emere, vendere: *with full m.*, pleno modio; cumulare: *in full m.*, abunde, affatim (*enough, or more than enough*): *according to m.*, pro modo; pro ratione; *but usually by pro with an abl.*, *e. g.* pro viribus agere: *without m.*, sine modo; præter, extra, supra modum; immodice; immoderate: *to observe m.*, modum tenere, retinere, servare; modum *et* moderationem adhibere *et* habere (in qd re): *not to observe m.*, to exceed is modum non servare; modum excedere, transire extra modum prodire: *to set m. to a thing*, modum facere, ponere, statuire, constituere ci rei (*to determine how far to go*).—finem facere cs rei *et* ci rei (*to put an end to a thing*). *||* Plan; means, ratio (*mode of procedure*).—consilium (plan): *a prudent m.*, consilium prudens: *mild m.'s*, mollia consilia (*aff. T. Ann. 1, 40, 1, where we find the more rare mollis consulta*): *to take a m.*, rationem inire; consilium capere: *to adapt m.'s to time and circumstance*, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere: *to adapt good m.'s*, bonis consiliis uti; *consilia ci rei accommodata capere*: *to adapt more vigorous m.'s*, fortioribus remediis uti: *to take the necessary m.'s*, providere quæ tempus monet: *to take one's m.'s according to althg*, se fingere ex qd re (C. Att. 6, 3, 4): *to take m.'s agi althg*, ci rei occurrere: *to take m.'s for the future*, de consiliis in posterum providere.

MEASURE, v. metiri (*to take a m.*).—dimetiri (*to take all the dimensions*; *metari and demetiri*

devote 'to m. out'.—*mensuram* cs rei inire (to under-
take the measuring): to m. money with a bushel, numos
metiri modio: to m. metrical feet, pedes syllabarum
metiri: to m. oneself with any one, i. e., a) to compare
oneself with, se comparare cum qo; se conferre ci: b)
to try one's strength with, experiri qm (see *Bremi*, Np.
Ham. 4, 3).—*contendere* cum qo (to enter the lists with).
—To *MEASURE* BX, qd dirigere ad qd or qd re dirigere
qd; modulari qd qd re (to regulate the m. of althg by
another): to m. althg by the rules of art, ad artem diri-
gere qd: to m. duty by advantage, utilitate dirigere
officium: to m. the voice by the beat of the feet, sonum
vocis modulari pulsu pedum: to m. by, i. e. to regulate
according or with ref. to, metiri qd qd re.—To *MEAS-
URE* OUT (for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity
of a thing), metiri; emetiri; dimetiri (to distribute by
m.).—*permetiri* (to m. through).—*admetiri* (to m. to any
one).—*dimetare* (to mark out, according to its single parts):
to m. out a camp, castra metare; locum castris dime-
tare.

MEASURED, part.; see the verb.—part. adj., i. e.
well arranged, compositus.

MEASURELESS, immensus (prop. and fig.).—infin-
itus (without limits, endless).—immanis (immense, of
monstrous size).

MEASUREMENT, mensio (the art of m.).—*mensura*
(measure).—moderatio numerorum et pedum (C. Or. 1,
60, 254).

MEASURER, mensor (of land), metator.

MEASURING, || *The act of taking measures*,
mensio; mensura. More frequently by the verbs.
|| *The art of measurement*, ars metiendi or dime-
tendi: m.-chain, catēna mensoria.

MEAT, || *Food in general*, see *FOOD*. || *Flesh*
used as food, caro: a m.-safe, place where m. is kept,
armarium promptuarium, carniarium (Plin.): to cut
up m., secare, scindere (a whole animal).—in frusta
excute (of dividing into smaller portions).—carpere
(of dividing into portions with the fingers; Petr.).

MECHANIC, adj. mechanicus.

MECHANIC, s. operarius (C. Or. 1, 18, 83 sq.).

MECHANICAL, || *Prop.* mechanicus (Gell.); or-
ganicus (Vitr.): m. arts, artes; artificia, pl. || *Fig.*
qui externo or alieno pulsu movetur; non suo iudicio
et sensu agens qd: a m. motion, corporis motus, qui fit
sine consilio, sine sensu.

MECHANICALLY, || *Prop.* mechanice; mecha-
nicā ratione. || *Fig.* sine iudicio.

MECHANICS, ars mechanica (Jul. Firm.); ratio
et disciplina mechanica (Gell. 10, 12; simply mecha-
nica, Appul.). || *machinatio* (applied to machinery; Vitr.
10, pref. 1): knowledge of m., scientia machinalis
(Plin. 7, 37, 38).

MECHANISM, machina; machinatio; e. g., bestia
data est quædam machinatio (C. N. D. 2, 48, 123);
machinatione quædam moveri qd videmus (ib. 2, 38,
97): a piece of m., machinamentum.

MECHANIST, mechanicus.

MEDAL, *numus in memoriam cs rei cusus; *numus
in honorem cs cusus (Georges); *numus in memoriam
cs rei signatus; *numus memorialis (Krafft).

MEDALLION, *imago ad clipei similitudinem
efformata (Gesn.), or simply clipeus (aft. Suet. Cal. 16).

MEDDLE, se immiscere ci rei; se interponere in qd.

MEDDLER, ardelio; homo occupatus in otio, gratis
anhelans (Phædr.). See also *MEDDLING*.

MEDDLING, (homo) importunus, molestus; qui
aliena negotia curat.

MEDIATE, adj. By Crcl. e. g., there are m. and
immediate causes, causarum alie sunt adjuvantes, alie
proxime (C. de Pat. 13, 41): ~~non~~ mediatius is not
Latin.

MEDIATE, v. || *INTR.*) intercedere, se interponere.
|| *TR.*) conciliare, componere: to m. a pice, pacem
conciliare (C.); componere (L.); pacis componendæ
auctorem, conciliatorem esse.

MEDIATION, intercessio (C.); interventus (Suet.);
compositio (C.).

MEDIATOR, intercessor, qui intercedit (g. i., one
who comes between, either to hinder or to promote althg;
hence, esp.ly an agent, &c.).—qui se or auctoritatem
suam interponit (one who interposes by virtue of his
character or office).—arbitr, qui arbitri partes agit or
sustinet (umpire or arbitrator).—interpres (interpreter
and agent, one who negotiates on behalf of another;
~~non~~ orator is the spokesman of an embassy).—concilia-
tor cs rei (one who effects or accomplishes; e. g. con-
ciliator nuptiarum).—~~non~~ quasi media quædam manus
(Q. 11, 2, 3) can be used only where a thing is trans-
mitted through a third hand (prop. and fig.).

MEDIATORIAL. By the substantive.

MEDICAL, medicus: medicinalis (Cels.).—*medi-
cinus* (Varr. e. g. ars, the medical art): m. man, see
DOCTOR: a m. student, artis medicæ, or medicinæ,
studiosus.

MEDICAMENT. See *MEDICINE*.

MEDICATE, miscere rem; temperare qd re.

MEDICINAL, medicinus idoneus; medicus; salu-
tarius; vim medendi habens: the m. quality or virtue
of a spring, medica salubritas fontis (Plin.): possessed
of m. qualities, medicatus (Plin.); medicamentosus
(Cat.).

MEDICINE, || *A medical remedy*, medicina
(as ordered by the physician).—*medicamentum* (as pre-
pared by the apothecary, φάρμακον).—*medicamen*
belongs principally to poetry; also, poisonous or magic
draught.—*remedium* (remedy for or agst any of the
evils we are subject to; cs rei, ad or contra qd).—*anti-
dōton* (agst poison; ~~non~~ not medium). *A powerful*
m., medicamentum or remedium efficax: a m. that
works quickly, medicina or remedium presens. *medi-
cina strenua* (opp. rem. pigrum): a weak or powerless
m., medicina imbecilla: a m. too weak for the disorder,
medicina imbecillior quam morbus: a strong m., re-
medium acre; medicamentum vehemens: a useful or
good m., medicamentum or remed. salutare: the m.
works well, medicamentum comode facit (Cels.): to
take m., medicinam accipere; medicamentum bibere,
sumere: to take m. for althg, ci rei medicinam or re-
medium (sibi) adhibere; in re remedium uti: to give
aby m., dare ci medicamentum (ad or contra qd):
medicamentum potui dare ci (if it is a draught); for a
disorder, medicinam opponere morbo: to prescribe m.s.,
ægotanti remedia præcipere or præscribere; morbo
remedia proponere: the physician goes on with the same
m., medicus perseverat remedium adhibere: to mix up
or compound m.s., medicamentum parare (C.); com-
ponere (Col.); temperare (Scrib. Larg.). in poculo di-
luere (Curt.): the last only if it is a draught): the m.
begins to work, medicamentum concipitur venis, dif-
fundit per venas: not to require m., medicinā non
egere: the preparation or compounding of m.s., medi-
camentorum compositio: a compounder of m.s., medi-
camentarius. || *The medical art*, medicina, ars
medicina (C.). ars medicinæ (Q.). ars medicamen-
taria (Plin.). ars medicinalis (Cels.). disciplina medi-
cinæ (Vitr.).—ars medendi,—ea pars medicinæ, quæ
medicamentis medetur (opp. surgery and dietetics,
Cels.). To study m., medicinæ studere: to practise
m., medicinam exercere (C.): facere, facitäre (Q.): to
understand or possess a knowledge of m., artem medi-
cinam tenere (Sulp. ap. C.).—*medicinæ scientiam tenere*
(Serv. ap. C.).—medendi peritum esse (Plin.).

MEDICINE CHEST, narthecium (C.); pyxis medi-
camentaria. To take medicines fm a m.-chest, medi-
camenta de nartheco promere.

MEDIOCRE, mediocris; modicus.—medius (in the
mild age).

MEDIOCRITY, || *The mean*, mediocritas quæ est
inter nimium et parum (C.); medium quoddam (C.);
temperamentum (Plin. Paneg. 3). || *Moderate* qual-
ity, mediocritas; tenuitas (C.).

MEDITATE, || *To reflect upon*, cogitare, com-
mentari, qd, or de qd re (to think over althg), meditari;
upon althg, qd, or de qd re (to consider how althg ought
to be; hence, to study). Jn. de qd re commentari atque
meditari. || *To design, intend*, see *DESIGN*.

MEDITATION, cogitatio (thought).—*meditatio* (specu-
lative reflection).—commentatio; Jn. commentatio et
meditatio (deep reflection).

MEDITATIVE, cogitans, prudens (C.); medita-
bundus (Just.).

MEDITERRANEAN, mediterraneus (opp. mariti-
mus, Cæs., Plin.): the M. sea, mare medium, in-
ternum, or (as the Romans would say) mare nostrum
(But ~~non~~ not mare mediterraneum in this sense;
Isidor. applies this to the ocean between Asia, Africa,
and Europe).

MEDIUM, medium quoddam (C.). See *MEAN*.

MEDLAR, v. mespilum (Plin.): m. tree, mespilus
(ib.).

MEDLEY, s. farrago (of things, Juv. 1, 86).—sartago
(of words; Pers. 1, 80): a literary m., libri varii, diversi
generis, argumenti.

MEDLEY, adj. mistus or mixtus; commistus;
permistus (C.), promiscuus (L.); miscellus (Gell.);
miscellaneus (Appul.): a m. group, circulus promisc-
uus (oft. T. Ann. 12, 7).

MEDULLARY, *in medullā. *ad medullam per-
ticens; or by the gen. of medulla.—medullaris (Appul.).

MEEK, demissus (C.); submissus (Ces.; humble).—modestus, verecundus (in outward behaviour; opp. immodestus, superbus, ferox).

MEEKLY, submisie; animo demisso or submisso; humiliter: multis verbis et supplex orat qs (entreats m.).

MEEKNESS, modestia; verecundia; animus submissus or demissus.

MEET, adj. see FIT.

MEET, v. || By accident, offendere qm (to hit aby or atq accidentally; of persons or things; hence, to m.).—incurrere in qm or qd (of persons or things; to run agst.; hence, to m.).—incidere in qm (to fall in with a person).—Jn. incurrere atque incidere in qm.—occurrere ci (to run agst him; to m.).—se obviam ferre or efferre (of the person, who m.'s us).—|| To encounter, obviam ire. occurrere. occurere. se obviam ferre or efferre. [SYN. in ENCOUNTER.] concurrere or congre-di cum qo (fight with).—To m. death fearlessly, acriter se morti offerre. prompte necem subire (of a violent death): to m. danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, obijcere: wherever we go, some historical recollection m.'s us, quâcumque ingredimur in qm historiam vestigium ponimus (C.).—s's conve-nire (to have an interview with: Naucrates, quem conve-nire colui, in navi non erat, Plaut.). || **MEET WITH**, Tr. a) OBTAIN, RECEIVE. See these words. b) to have atq happen to one, contingere qm (of good things).—accidere ci (of evils): to m. with opposition, impugnari (of an opinion): to m. with a repulse, recu-sari: I m. with a misfortune, malum mihi accidit (See HAPPEN). INTR. || In a friendly manner, convenire or congrui inter se (purposefully).—concurrere inter se (accidentally). || In a hostile manner, (inter se) concurrere (of corporeal substances, or of combatants).—(inter se) congre-di (of two combatants or two armies).—signa inter se conferre. cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).—collidi inter se (of ships running agst each other). IMPROPR. || Meet to-gether, a) PROP. coire. convenire. cogi. se congre-gare. confuere. frequentes convenire. [SYN. in ASSEMBLY.] b) FIG. i. e. to concur; vid. CONCUR: many causes seem to have met together, multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur (C.).

MEETING, || A coming together, conventus; concursus: an accidental m., concursus fortuitus. || An assembly, conventus; cœtus; concio [SYN. in ASSEMBLY:] place of m., locus ad conveniendum dictus (L.); locus conveniendi (C.).

MEETLY, MEETNESS. See FITLY, FITNESS.

MELGRIMS, || A disease, hemicanium. || An odd fancy, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptiæ, pl. MELANCHOLIC, melancholicus (C.).

MELANCHOLY, adj. tristis; mœstus.

MELANCHOLY, s. || As a disease, melancholia (Med.); atra bilis (C.). || Sadness, tristitia; mœstitia.

MELILOT, meliolotus, or meliolotum (Plin.); ser-tula Campana (Plin.); trifolium meliolotus (Linn.).

MELIORATE, see AMEND.

MELIORATION, Crcl. by melius facere. See also AMENDMENT.

MELLIFEROUS (mellifer, O.); mellificus (Col.).

MELLIFLOUOUS, mellifluus (African.). mellifluus (Avien.); Crcl. with mel; or mellitus (sweet as honey, C.; Plin.); melleum saporem habens.

MELLOW, maturus, tempestivus, coctus (ripe, vid.). Jn. maturus et coctus (e. g. poma, C.); mollis (molle vinum, V.); lenis (soft, g. l.).—succidus, succosus (soft with juice).—lenis, mollis, placidus (soft in sound).—ebrius; ebriolus, ebriolatus (Plaut.; saturated with liquor, almost intoxicated).

MELLOWNESS, maturitas (ripeness).—mollities (softness). Use the adj.

MELODIOUS, bene sonans (C.).—canorus (C.).—sonorus (Tib.).—numerous (of style or verses).

MELODIOUSLY, modulate (e. g. canere).—nume-rose (e. g. sonare): Jn. modulate et numerose.

MELODIOUSNESS, sonus gratus, suavis, jucun-dus.

MELODRAME, *drama musicum; or (?) melicium.

MELODY, sonus dulcis, suavis, elegans (of style, &c.); numerus, sonus.

MELON, cucumis melo (Linn.).

MELT, Tr. PROP. || To make liquid, liquare; liquefacere; conflare; excoquere: solvere (Lucr.: nivem, O.): to m. together (of metals, &c.), conflare. FIG. || To soften, move to pity, frangere ea animum; (lacrimis) cs misericordiam commovere. INTR. || PROP. || To

become liquid, liqueescere; liqueferi; solvi; dilabi: ice, &c. m.'s (or thaw), glaci's dilabatur (C.); discuti-tur (Curt.); labescit (Lucr.): (nix) liquecit (L.; cera, chalybs in fornace, liquecit (V.): to m. with heat, calore tabescere (C.). || FIG. To be moved to pity, moveri; frangi; tabescere (e. g. desiderio, amore): to m. into tears, se dare lacrimis; effusus flere (C.); indulgere lacrimis (O.); effundi in lacrimas (T.).

MELTING, liquatio (Popic.). coctura (g. t. for pre-paring by heat, Col. Plin.).—confitura (m. together of metals, Plin.). Use the verbs: (of brass, &c.) fusura (Plin.); flatura (Vitr.): m. of colours one into another, harmôgē (Plin.); commissuræ et transitus colorum (id. 35, 5, 12).

MELTING-HOUSE, officina æraria (brazier's shop); or simply, æraria (Plin.); *fornax liquratoris (the furnace), or *officina liquratoria, officina venis metallicis excoquendis.

MEMBER, || A component part of an animal body, articulus (a joint which connects single m.).—artus (pl.): the limbs, as connected with the body by joints and sinews: the singular does not occur until the later poets of the silo. age).—membrum. pars cor-poris (any part of the human body in respect of the head and trunk; cf. V. Æn. 9, 490; quæ nunc artus avulsæ-que membra, Et funus lacerum tellus habet). || A part of a whole, a) of a science, articulus, incisio, incisum (a shorter m., κόμμα).—membrum (a longer one, κῶλον, see CLAUSE): b) one of a society of per-sons; to be rendered in Latin by various terms; mem-brum can be used only when the whole is (fig.) ex-pressed by corpus, and pars only in expressions such as that in T. Germ. 13, 2, ante hoc pars domus videntur, mox republicæ (therefore of several): a m. of a council, vir or homo senatorius; senator: a m. of a community, civis: a m. of a family, gentilis (belonging to a gens); homo de cs stirpe: the m.'s of a family, domus: a m. of a party or faction, vir factionis: a m. of a society, socius (esp'y of a society for business).—sodalis (esp'y of a society for feasting).—homo ejusdem corporis (a m. of the same corporation, &c.; see L. 4, 57: so also, nostri or sui corporis homines, see L. 6, 34; or simply nostri, sui, see L. 4, 57): to be a m. of an academy, *academici socium ascribi: to become a m. of a league, ci consilio contribui (of a people, &c.).

MEMBERSHIP, communio; communitas; societas; conjunctio; consociatio atque communitas.

MEMBRANE, || Of animals, membrana (C.); cuticula (Juv.); membranula (Cels.); natura ocu-lorum tenuissimis membranis vestit (C., m.'s). || Of plants, foliculus (Varr.).

MEMBRANEOUS, membranaceus (Plin.).—~~not~~ membraneous, i. e., of parchment, Pand.

MEMOIR, *libellus in memoriam cs compositus; *libri de vitâ cs actâ scripti (or liber—scriptus); laudatio (a panegyric; ~~not~~ elogium, an epitaph): to write a m., vitam cs narrare, enarrare; de vitâ cs exponere: to publish a m. of aby, librum de vitâ cs edere, vitæ memoriam componere (Suet. Claud. 1).

MEMORABLE, notabilis (remarkable; of things; ~~not~~ of persons, first in the silo. age).—memorabilis, com-memorabilis, commemorandus, memoratu dignus (worth mentioning)—memoria dignus, memorabilis, memoriæ prædendus (worthy of record), historiâ dignus (worth relating; therefore also, worth knowing; see C. Att. 2, 8, 1; all these of things).—Insignis (re-markable, distinguished, of persons or things): nothing m. occurred, nihil memoriâ dignum actum: this year will be m. for, hic annus insignis erit hæc re.

MEMORANDUM, nota: m. book, liber memo-riæ (Suet.); commentarius (C.); commentarius: to enter in a m. book, in commentarium referre; qd memo-riæ causâ referre in libellum.

MEMORIAL, adj. memorialis, or with the subst.

MEMORIAL, s. || A monument, monumentum.

|| An address of solicitation, libellus supplicis (Mart.); or simply libellus (C.); literæ supplicæ.

MEMORY, || The faculty, memoria: natural m., naturalis memoria (opp. artificiosa memoria; see Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 29): a system of artificial m., artificium memoriæ (Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 28): an excellent m., memoria singularis: a retentive m., memoria tenax: to have a good m., memoriâ valere, vigere: a liar ought to have a good m., mendacem memorem esse oportet (Q. 4, 2, 91; Appul. Apol. p. 318, 32): not to have a good m., *parum valere memoriâ: my m. fails me, memoria mihi non constat; memoria labat; memoriâ labor; memoria me deficit: qd mihi non suppetit: to have in m., in memoriâ ha-bere, tenere, memoriâ collecti: to retain in m.,

in memoriā custodire; memoriā ea rei retinere: *to impress upon the m., memoriā tradere, mandare, committere, (strong'y) memoriā infingere: to commit to m., memoriā mandare, tradere, committere, infingere: to repeat or recite from m., memoriā pronunciare, recitare; ex memoriā exponere: to recite a thing to the m. of another, qd revocare, reducere in memoriā; recognoscere qd cum qd: to recite a thing to one's own m., reminiscendo recognoscere: to banish from one's m., qd ex memoriā deponere; memoriā ea rei deponere or abjicere; evellere qd ex memoriā.* ¶ *Remembrance, memoriā: to leave a m. of his name, memoriā sui relinquere: to cherish the m. of; see* *CHERISH.* ¶ *A memorial, monument, monumentum.*

MENACE, v. minari, minitari (C.); minis uti: *to m. with a thg, comminari ci qd, intentare ci qd.*

MENACE, s. minatio (act of menacing).—minæ, pl. (threatening words, &c.); verbum minax (O.).

MENACING, minax, minans, minitans (C.); mini-tabundus (L.): *a m. letter, littere minaces.*

MENAGERY, vivarium (Plin.).

MEND, Tr.) ¶ *To repair, sarcire, resarcire (to m. what is torn).—reconcinnare (to put properly together again, to repair): to m. a garment, vestem resarcire, reconcinnare. ¶ To amend, correct, melius facere or conficere; corrigere; emendare; Jn. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. [SYN. in AMEND.]*

INTX. ¶ *To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommoda valetudine emergere; I am beginning to m., meliuscule autem mihi. ¶ To improve (of fortune, &c.), esse in meliore loco. ¶ To improve in morals or conduct, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.*

MENDACIOUS, mendax; mendacis assuetus; vanus; totus ex mendacio factus (of persons).—mendax, falsus, vanus, commentarius (of things).

MENDACITY, vaniloquentia (L.); vanitas (opp. veritas, C.).

MENDICANT, adj. mendicus (that has a claim on the benevolence of others, πτωχός).—egēnus, in prose usually egens (without common necessities, ἔδην): *to be m. in summā egestate or mendicitate esse; in summā mendicitate vivere, vitam in egestate degere: to be reduced to a m. state, ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudendam pauperiatem delabi: to make any one sa., omnibus bonis evterere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: a m. monk, monachus stipem cogens (aft. C. de Legg. 2, 9, 22).—monachus mendicus (aft. H. Sat. 1, 2, 2); —monachus mendicans.*

MENDICANT, s. mendicus. See also BEGGAR.

MENDICITY, mendicitas (πτωχεία)—egestas (g. t., want of necessities). Jn. egestas ac mendicitas. See also BEGGARY.

MENIAL, servilis: *a m. office, munus servile: a m. servant, servus (-a), famulus (-a).*

MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, menstruus (C.); menstrualis (Plaut.).

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet.

MENSURATION, ¶ *The art of measuring, ars metiendi, dimetiendi (practical).—mensurarum ratio (theoretical): to understand m., mensuram rationem nosse. ¶ The practice of measuring, dimensio, metatio (measurement); of verses, modificatio versuum. Or by the verbs.*

MENTAL, mly by gen. mentis, animi or ingenii: *m. delights, animi voluptates, or delectationes: sta tacitus (silent): to be condemned by a m. censure, tacitū existimatione reprehendi: mental power, ingenium (talenta, genius)—sollertia (m. dexterity, practical genius)—docilitas (power of learning, of improving)—ingenii facultas (talent for a particular pursuit). ¶ not talents, collectively, which is ingenium)—facultas with gen. (power to do a thg, e. g. to speak, dicendi).—mental powers, ingenium, facultates (C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.), animi vi, virtus, hominis sollertia: to cultivate one's mental power, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable mental power, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.*

MENTALLY, mente; animo; cogitatione.

MENTION, s. commemoratio (of something previously existing).—mentio (g. t.): *cursorum m., interfectio verborum (Auct. ad Il. 1, 6, 9): to make m. of a thing, mentionem facere cs rei or de re; see* *TO MENTION: to make m. of any one, in commemoratione cs versari (see C. Brut. 49, 181): to make grateful m. of aby, qm gratā commemoratione celebrare.*

MENTION, v. ¶ *To notice, or signify in words, memorare, commemorare, rem or de re (to utter a previous thought).—meminisse (to show that one has not forgotten a thing).—Jn. meminisse et commemorare; mentionem cs rei habere (to entertain a thought, and to utter it).—mentionem facere cs rei or de re, mentionem cs rei movere, inferre, injicere (to cause the hearer to have or to renew an idea): to m. casually, (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere: to m. in passing, mentionem cs rei inchoare (L. 29, 23): to m. frequently, mentionem cs rei agitare; crebro or crebria sermonibus qd usurpare: without mentioning, &c., ut omittam, quod &c.; ne dicam, quod &c.: not to m. all these circumstances, &c., omisiss (or remotis) his rebus omnibus: not to m. this, that, &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infin.: ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infin.: præterquam or præter id, quod, &c. ¶ To acquaint, inform; see* *INFORM.*

MERPHITIC, fœtidus; male olens.

MERCANTILE, mercatorius (Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2): *usually by the gen., mercatoris (of a merchant), or mercatorum (of merchants).*

MERCENARY, adj. mercēdis avidus; præter modum appetens: *liberalis et sordidus (with ref. to things or persons): a m. spirit, nimum mercēdis studium; mercēdis aviditas.*

MERCENARY, s. mercenarius; conducticius: *a m. (i. e. paid soldier), miles mercenarius; mercēde conductus: the m.'s, catarvus conducticius (Np. Chabr. 1, 2); exercitus conducticius (non conductus): to serve as a m., mercitū militari (Curt. 6, 5, 7): to have or employ m.'s, milite mercenario uti (L. 5, 4): mercenarius, i. e., hired workmen, operæ mercenarie, or mercēde conductici (C.).*

MERCER. Silk-m., sericarius negotiator (Inscr. Orell.), or simply sericarius (Inscr. Fabr.): *a m.'s shop, taberna sericaria: officina vestium promericalium (if dresses are made there).*

MERCERY. Silk-m., negotiatio sericaria.

MERCHANTISE, mercatura (esp. wholesale dealings; trade of a merchant who goes to sea)—mercatio (a buying and selling, Gell. 8, 3)—negotium, or pl. negotia (business which one follows, esp. of a money-lender or con-merchant)—commercium (commerce, traffic): *article of m., merx (goods)—res venales (things for sale): to be an article of m., in merce esse.*

MERCHANT, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit (g. t., one who follows a business for gain)—mercator (esp. a wholesale dealer, who sails in his own ship)—negotiator (an agent for the supply of corn, business of exchange, &c.): *to be a considerable m., non ignobilem mercaturam facere.*

MERCHANTMAN (ship), navis mercatoria (Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2).—navis rotunda (opp. navis longa, i. e. a ship of war).—navis oneraria (g. t., a ship of burden).

MERCIFUL, misericors (g. pr.).—benignus, beneficus (kind, benevolent): *to be m., misericordiā commotum or captum esse: to be m. towards aby, misericordem se præbere ci; misericors esse in qm.*

MERCIFULLY, cum misericordiā (g. pr.)—misericorditer, unclass.: *to deal m. with aby, misericordiā uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm.*

MERCILESS, immisericors; durus; ferreus (without feeling).

MERCILESSLY, immisericorditer; duriter.

MERCURY, ¶ *The planet so called. Mercurius. ¶ Quicksilver, argentum vivum (Plin., Virg., in its natural state).—hydrargyrus (Plin.).—mercurius (i. t. prepared). ¶ A plant, mercurialis (Linn.).*

MERCY, ¶ *Compassion, misericordia; animus misericors: to show m. to, misericordiam ci impertire, tribuere: that cannot hope for m., cui omnes aditus misericordie præclusi sunt (C. Ferr. 5, 8, 21): the brethren (sisters) of m., monachi (monachæ) egrotorum et egentium curatores, curatrices. See also COMPASSION. ¶ Clemency, clementia; mansuetudo; lenitas; indulgentia. [SYN. in CLEMENCY].—To show m. to aby, clementer agere cum qo; clementer tractare qm; gratiam facere delicti.*

MERE, solus (not more, and not fewer).—merus (pure, without foreign addition; e. g. nuge).—sincerus (pure, genuine, nothing else than, e. g., equestre prælium). 'Mere' is also expressed in Latin by ipse (before its noun); e. g., by a m. look, ipso aspectu (Np. Iph. 3, 1).

MERELY (only), solum; tantum; tantum modo. Or by the adj.

MERETRICIOUS. PROP. meretrix; impu-

dicus; libidinosus. **FIG.** *quo q̄ facile decipi possit; illecebrosus.

MERETRIOUSLY. **PROP.** libidinosus (*C.*); meretricium more o modo. **FIG.** illecebrosus; or rather by the subst., illecebros.

MERGE, see **DIP. SINK.**

MERIDIAN. || *Mid-day*, merides; tempus meridianum. || *Supposed circle wch the sun passes at noon*, circulus meridianus (*Sen. N. Q. 5, 17, 3*); and simply meridianus (*Vell., H.*): the line of m. lineæ æquinoctialis or meridianæ; or simply meridianæ (*Vitr. 9, 5*). **FIG.** Height, summū, summum; fastigium; summum culmen (*L.*).

MERIDIONAL, meridianus (*C.*).

MERIT, s. meritum (*that whereby one has deserved well*).—dignitas, virtus (*weight of character*).—laus (*that wch is attributed to us as an excellence*).—merces, edis; operæ pretium (*reward deserved*): according to m. merito; pro merito; pro dignitate: a man of great m. vir præstans virtute (*C. Off. 2, 12*): to commend alth acc. to its m. ex vero celebrare qd (*S.*): the m.'s of a case, ratio: to lay up a stock of m.'s, de q̄ optime, præclare, merifice merere (*to* merita sibi colligere, parare comparare are not Latin).

MERIT, v. merere (*to earn*)—mereri (*to deserve*).—promerere (*rare*).—dignum esse q̄ re; demerere; commerere (*usually in a bad sense; but demerere in a good sense*).

MERITED, debitus; meritus (*due, deserved*): m. punishment debita or merita poena.

MERITORIOUS, mercede, præmio dignus; præclare or mirifice meritus (*C.*).

MERITORIOUSLY, bene; optime; or rather with the verb, e. g. hæc re optime meruisti, meritus es.

MERLE, merula (*Linn.*).

MERLIN, falco æsalon (*Linn.*).

MERRILY, hilare; hilariter; læte.

MERRY, hilaris; hilarus; lætus; gaudio or lætitiā affectus; lætitiā plenus; gaudio perfusus; lætitiā gestiens: to be m., hilarari, lætitiā affici (*C.*); exhilarari (*Col.*).

MERRY-ANDREW, **MERRY-MAKER**, homo jocosus, ridiculus (*g. t. a jester*).—coprea (*a kind of court fool*).—sannio (*a buffoon who made sport by gesticulations; he had his head shorn, and wore a dress of patchwork; and g. t.*)—accura (*a wi.*)—maceus (*the harlequin in Atellane plays of the Romans; aft. Diom. 489, Putsch.*).

MERRY-MAKING, voluptas; gaudium.

ME-ENTERIC, *mesentericus, or by the gen. mesenterii, e. g. vena or arteria mesenterii (*s. t.*).

MESH, s. || *Interstice of a net*, macula (*C.*). || *A net*, vid.

MESH, v. (*To catch as in a net*), illaqueare; irritare; capere q̄ re.

MESHY, *maculis plenus; reticulatus (*made like a net, Farr.*).

MESMERIZE, *manuum contrectatione mulcere or permulcere.

MESS, s. || *Portion of food*, demensum annonæ (militaris. *Juv.*). || *Number of persons who eat together*, convivæ, pl.; convictus, sodalitiū: a m. mate, convivor; convivor; compransor: to have aby for one's m. mate, habere qm in convictu (*Np.*). || *A hotch-polch*, farrago; perturbatio et confusio rerum. || *State of dirt*, see **DIRT**. || *A position of difficulty (in low colloquial language)*, res misere: to be in a desperate m., pessimo loco sunt res cs; miseræ, afflictæ, sunt cs res; pessime agitur cum qo.

MESS (*with*), v. habere qm in convictu; convivere uti qo.

MESSAGE, nuntius.—mandatum: to bear or bring a m., nuntium ferre (*L.*), afferre, perferre (*C.*); mandatum ferre (*O.*); referre (*Cæs.*): to receive a very welcome m., optatissimum nuntium accipere (*opp. malum nuntium audire*).

MESSANGER, nuntius (*one who brings an oral message*).—tabellarius (*one who carries letters*): an evil m., nuntius malus, tristis: a swift m., nuntius volucer: m. after m. came and told &c., crebri nuntii afferebant &c.: to inform one by letter or by a m., per literas aut per nuntium certiorum facere qm.

MESSIAH, Messias, æ.

MESSMATE, contubernalis cs: an old m.-m., veteris contubernii amicus (*Lactant.*). See also **MESS**.

METAL, metallum (*Plin.*); æs, brass: abounding in m., metallis ferax; metallifer (*Sil.*).

METALLIC, metallicus (*g. t. Plin.*).—æreus, æneus (*of brass*).—aureus, argenteus (*of gold, silver*).

METALLURGY, *metallurgia (*s. t.*); *scientia metallorum.

METAMORPHOSE, v. transformare; transfigurare qd (*Plin.; Suet.*); formare or fingere qd in aliam formam, figuram, speciem (*af. C.*): to m. into althg, rem mutare, vertere, convertere, transformare (*O.*); or transfigurare (*Plin.*), in qd: in nova corpora mutare formas (rerum; *O.*): to be m'd, mutari, verti, converti (to be transformed; *C.*); transformari (*O.*); transfigurari (*Plin.*).

METAMORPHOSIS, s. mutatio; transfiguratio (*Plin.*). *Rare*.—transitus in aliam figuram (*Plin. 4, 36, 43*); pl. transformationes (*transl. of metamorphoses*): formæ in nova corpora mutata (*O.*).

METAPHOR, translatio (*æragopd*).—verba translata, pl.—figura (*C. de Opt. Gen. Orat. 5, p. in.*; sententiæ et eorum formæ, tamquam figure; but fm C. this technical use of the word soon became common). Bold m.'s, translationes audaciore: clashing m.'s (*Addison*), inconsequentia translationum (*af. Q. 8, 6, 50*).

METAPHORICAL, translativus.

METAPHORICALLY, metaphorice; per translationem; translatis verbis (e. g. to speak, &c.). To use a word m., verbum transferre.

METAPHRASE, see **TRANSLATION**.

METAPHYSICAL, *metaphysicus (*s. t.*).

METAPHYSICALLY, *metaphysice (*s. t.*).

METAPHYSICS, *metaphysica, orum (*Philos.*).

METE, see **MEASURE**.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, metempsychosis (*Ter.*).—*Better*, migratio animarum in alia corpora; or animarum post mortem ab aliis ad alios transitio; *af. Cæs. B. G. 6, 14*, Druides volunt persuadere, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios.

METEOR, ostentum in celo animadversum (*af. C. Die. 1, 43, 97*); meteoron (*s. t.*); pl. phænomena (*Tertull.*). Strange m.'s, inusitata quæ oriuntur e celo (*af. C. Die. 1, 42, 93*).

METEOROLOGY, *meteorologia (*s. t.*).

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur. (ut opinor. *M. I see you, te videre videor (C.)*; *m. I see this city in a blaze*, videor mihi hanc urbem videre incendio cidentem (*C. Cat. 4, 6, 11*).

METHOD, ratio, viâ, Jn. ratio et viâ (*very rarely; only once in C.*)—viâ et ratio (*way and manner in which one does a thing*)—modus (*way and manner in which althg takes place*).—(*Rare*) methodus is quite unclassical. The mathematical m., mathematicorum ratio (*in respect of strict proof; also with necessaria; C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9*): the Socratic m., disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta (*C. de N. D. 1, 5, 11*): I invented this m., primus inventi hanc viam: there is m. in his madness, cum ratione insanit (*Ter.*).—Ernesti says novâ et pulcherrimâ ratione literas tradere (*by a new and excellent m.*)—Wyttenb. has recta progrediendi ratio duabus continetur partibus (*the right m. of proceeding consists in two particulars*).

METHODICAL. By crcl. with ratio, ratio et viâ, &c.; e. g. a m. delivery, disserendi ratio: a m. book of instruction, liber quo res artificio et viâ traduntur (*af. C. de Fin. 4, 4, 10*): a m. person, qui omnia ratione et viâ agit.

METHODICALLY, ratione et viâ, viâ et ratione (*according to a way of one's own*).—artificio et viâ, viâ et arte (*conformably to art*). To deliver althg m., qd artificio et viâ tradere: to speak m., viâ et ratione, viâ et arte dicere.

METHODIST, *methodista (*s. t.*).

METHODISTICALLY, by Crcl. with the subst.

METONYMICAL, metonymicus (*Gramm.*).

METONYMICALLY, verbis mutatis or immutatis (*af. C.*). To use a word m., verbum mutare, immutare; verbum pro verbo quasi commutare (*C. Or. 27, 93*).—The Gramm. say also metonymice; per metonymiam.

METONYMY, metonymia (*Fest.*); immutatio, verba mutata (*transl. of the Gr.; C. Or. 27, 93, where it is distinguished fm translatio, metaphor*).

METRE, m.-trum (*the measure of syllables*).—versus (*kind of versification*). For the sake of the m., metri cau-â; metri necessitate coactus: to write in the m. of Tibullus, componere qd Tibulli metro (*Mart.*).

METRICAL, metricus. The m. laws, lex versuum; leges metricæ.

METRICALY, legibus metricis (*according to the laws of metre*)—lege versuum (*according to the laws of verse*).

METROPOLIS, caput (*T.; L.*); urbs nobilissima (*Just.*). *Rare* not urbs capitalis.—(as the seat of

government), sedes ac domicilium imperii; also (acc. to the Roman manner) urbs.—(Met.) urbs præcipua or princeps, a chief town, esp. when speaking of several.)

METROPOLITAN, *adj. Crcl. by the subst.*

METROPOLITAN, *s. (Archbishop) episcoporum princeps.*

METTEL, animus; animus ferox; virtus; spiritus feroces (*pl.*).

METTESOME, animosus; ferox; acer.

MEW, *s. || An enclosure, cavea; claustrum. || Cry of a cat, vox felis. || A kind of sea-fowl, larus (Linn.).*

MEW, *v. || To shed (feathers), plumas ponere or exuere. || To cry as a cat, queri, gemere (felis); Auct. Carm. Philom. 50; of the panther. To m. like a cat, vocem felis imitari. || Mew up, includere, concludere in qm locum or in loco (C.).*

MICA, phengites lapis; phengites (see *Plin.* 36, 22, 46, where phengites candidus is distinguished from phengites flaves).—*Met.* mica in this sense is modern.

MICHAELMAS, festum Michaelis; or, more exactly, festum omnium angelorum (Sept. 29), to distinguish it from apparitionis s. Michaelis archangel (May 8).

MICROCOSM Use the Greek word.

MICROSCOPE, "microscopium (*t. t.*). To look through a m., armatis oculis spectare qd (*Kraft. aft. Ruhnck.*); qd aspicere per vitrum (*Mühlmann, aft. Sen. Q. N.*); qd aspicere per microscopium, "microscopium adhibere rei.

MID-DAY, meridies (*prop. and fig.*)—tempus meridianum (*prop.*)—horæ meridianæ (*prop. and fig.*; see *Ruhnck., Sen. N. Qu. 3, præf. 3.*) Towards m., ad meridiem: at m., meridie; tempore meridiano: to set out at m., per meridiem proficisci.

MIDDLE, *adj.* medius; see **MEAN**. *M. age*, media ætas (C.): the m. order, a) in rank, opp. to the nobles or the people, order plebeius, plebs, homines plebei generis (*gen. the order of citizens; the former, of the order itself: the two latter, of individuals.*)—plebs ingenua (of the higher order of citizens, *T. Ann. 4, 27, extr.; usually termed by L. principes, primores, or capita plebis, opp. to the infimi; see 6, 34; 4, 60: 2, 1; 10, 6.*)—of the m. order, plebei generis; plebeius. b) in respect of property, homines modice locupletēs. (Met.) Neither homines mediocres in C. de Orat. 1, 21, 94, nor vir mediocris in Justin. 1, 2, 4, refers to rank or order, but to mental endowments.)

MIDDLE, s. medius cs rei locus (e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi locus)—media cs rei pars (*obs. in oblique cases, loc. pars oft. omitted; e. g. in medio or in mediâ urbis.*)—*My by medius in agreement: the m. of the line, media acies: the m. of the island, media insula: to break through the m. of the enemy's line, p-r mediam aciem hostium percurrere: to be situated in the m. of any place, in medio qo loco situm esse.—(Met.) 1. Avoid centrum except for the centre of a circle. Plin. has centrum cœli, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'disks.' C. uses, for the centre of the earth, medius terræ locus. 2. Avoid umbilicus, which C. uses only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek ἐμφαλος.*

MIDDLING, mediocris; modicus—medius.

MIDNIGHT, media nox (Met.) medium noctis is not Latin. At or about m., media nocte; conubiâ nocte: immediately after m., de mediâ nocte.

MIDRIFF, see **DIAPHRAGM**.

MIDST, see **MIDDLE**, s.

MIDSUMMER, æstas media (Met.); æstas summa (*aft. m.*).

MIDWIFE, obstetrix, icis. The wife of a m., opera, quam obstetrix præstat; opera obstetricia.

MIDWIFERY, ars obstetrica (Met.); "doctrina de præ-tandâ parturientibus opera.

MIEN, vultus; os; aspectus; vñus; forma; facies; species. SYN. &c. in AIR = MILE, MANNER, LOOK.

MIGHT, see **POWER**.

MIGHTILY, valde (very much); vehementer (powerfully, strongly).

MIGHTY, potens (that has power and exercises it)—pollens (*gen. that has great power, &c. means.*)—*Jn.* pollens potensque—opibus valens, opulentus (that has great wealth and influence)—opibus firmus, firmus (strong)—amplus (of great extent)—magnus (g. t. great). Very m., præpotens; præpollens; potentissimus; opulentissimus; magnæ imperii præditus: m. and flourishing, potens et florens, gravis et opulentus (of persons or states)—amplus et florens (of states): m. by land, pollens terrâ; qui copiis pedestribus valet: m. by sea, pollens mari; qui classe valet: a m. king, rex potens or opulentus; rex firmus opibus; a m.

kingdom, regnum opulentum: to be m., potentem esse; largiter posse; opibus valere, pollere; opibus, armis et potentiâ valere: to be very m., magnas opes habere; copiis et opibus affluere.

MIGNONETTE, reseda (*Plin.* 27, 12).

MIGRATE, migrare, transmigra (in locum).

MIGRATION, migratio (C. and L.); transmigration (*Prudent.*).

MIGRATORY, *qui migrat or migrare solet.

MILCH-COW, *vacca que lac habet.—(Met.) Bos lactarius, *Varr. R. 2, 1, 17=a bullock that is still sucking.*

MILD, || Soft, smooth, gentle, mollis (not hard or harsh, opp. durus, acer)—mitis (not sharp or severe, opp. asper)—lenis (not violent, opp. asper, vehemens)—temperatus (moderate, not too warm or too cold, of climate and the seasons, opp. frigidus or calidus)—levis (light, not oppressive, opp. gravis). To call athg by a m. term, molli nomine appellare qd: to give a milder name to a thing, lenius nomen ei rei imponere: to grow or become m. (of winter, &c.) mitescere: to make or render m., mollem, &c., facere, reddere rem. || Gentle, clement, indulgent, mollis (not hard-hearted, opp. acer)—mitis (not harsh, not severe, gentle, opp. asper)—lenis (gentle, opp. vehemens, asper, acer)—mansuetus (opp. ferus, inhumanis)—clemens (merciful and lenient, opp. severus, crudelis)—misericors (compassionate, opp. durus)—facilis (easy)—indulgens (indulgent, opp. acerbis et severus)—placidus (calm, opp. fervidus, iracundus)—benignus (kind)—beneficus (beneficent)—*Jn.* mitis et mansuetus (opp. ferus et inhumanis)—lenis et mansuetus (opp. vehemens et atrox)—clemens et misericors (opp. crudelis et durus)—clemens et mansuetus (opp. crudelis et inhumanus)—placidus et lenis. *M. manners*, mores placidi; mores temperati et moderati: a m. revêue, castigatio clemens; to pass a m. judgement on any one, se clementem in qm præbere (g. t., also as a judge)—clementer scribere de qo (in a letter): in a m. manner, leniter; clementer; benigne: to make or render m., mollem, &c., facere, reddere. || Not harsh in flavour, mollis (not pungent, opp. acer)—mitis (not sour; v. pr. of fruit that is ripe or mellow; opp. acerbis; cf. *Geom. Varr. R. 2, 1, 68*)—lenis (opp. asper and acer, of wine and food)—dulcis (sweet, opp. austerus, of drink). To make or render m., mollire; mitigare; lenire: to become m. (of fruit), mitescere.

MILDEW, robigo (*Col.; blight on corn.*)—mucor, situs (*mouth*). To gather m., mucorem contrahere; situm ducere.

MILDLY, molliter (softly)—leniter (gently)—clementer: indulgent (with clemency).

MILDNESS, lenitas (*gentleness, of a thing or of a person, opp. asperitas*).—animus lenis, ingenium lene (*gentleness, of character*).—clementia (opp. rudelitas)—mansuetudo (opp. feritas, inhumanitas)—misericordia (compassion: opp. animus durus)—facilitas (a yielding disposition)—indulgentia (indulgence; opp. severitas)—benignitas, beneficentia (*kind disposition, good-nature*). *M. of government*, clementia et mansuetudo imperii.

MILE, || Roman, mille passuum, passus mille (consisting of a thousand paces of five feet each, therefore = 5000 feet, i. e. about 1618 English yards, being 142 yards less than the English m; || pl. millia passuum, or simply millia (with mention of the number of m.'s)—milliarium spatium (the length of a thousand paces; also in pl. of several such spaces)—milliarium (sc. marm.) lapis (a mile-stone; hence to denote distances). A useful plan by which we can know how many m.'s we have gone, ratio non-ignilis, quâ scire possumus, quot millia numero itineris fecerimus (*Vitr. 10, 9 [14, 1]; ita (calculus) et sonitu et numero indicabit millaria spatia navigationis (how many m.'s we have sailed; id. § 7).*) *A. m. fm Alexandria*, a primo milliarium Alexandriæ (*Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4, § 1*) the *Veientes* and *Fidenates*, who live respectively six and eighteen m.'s fm Rome, *Veientes* et *Fidenates*, quorum alii sexto milliaro absunt ab urbe Româ, alii octavo decimo (*Europs. 1, 4*); he is buried in the *Applan road*, five m.'s fm the city, sepultus est iuxta viam Applan, ad quintum lapidem (*Vp. Att. 22, extr.*): both the town and the estates are more than a hundred and fifty m.'s fm Rome), et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quinquagesimum lapidem (*Plin. Ep. 10, 24, extr.*): a m. long, milliaris (*Suet. Ner. 31*): he was making a canal fm Lake Avernus to Ostia, a hundred and sixty m.'s long, inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudo per centum sexaginta millia (sc. passuum: *Suet. Ner. 31*). (It is obvious that the same phraseology

may be employed with reference to English m.'s, when the context sufficiently determines the sense.)

MILFOIL, Achillea millefolium (Linn.).

MILITANT; qui pugnat, &c.; *Crcl. by the verb or subst.*

MILITARY, militaris: in a m. manner, militarily (g t.).—more militari (aft. the manner of a soldier).—more militiæ (as in warfare, according to m. rules).—instituto militari, exemplo militari (as is usual with soldiers). M. abilities, virtus imperatoria (of the general): m. renown, belli (or bellica) gloria or laus; gloria militaris; rei militaris laus: great m. renown, excellens in re militari gloria: to possess m. renown, belli gloria or bellica laude florere: m. affairs, res bellicæ (relating to war).—res militaris, militia (relating to soldiers and their duties): to have great skill in m. affairs, summam scientiam or magnam prudentiam rei militaris habere: m. school, ludus militaris (prop. a school of cadets, &c.).—militiæ disciplina (fig., field-service itself, as training soldiers; see C. Manil. 10, 28): m. discipline; see DISCIPLINE the m., milites (g t. soldiers, also as opp. to citizens, &c.; Plin. Ep. 10, 27, 2).—copiæ, exercitus (troops, forces, an army).—homines militares (experienced soldiers; see Herz. S. Cat. 45, 2): to discharge any one fm m. service, ci militiæ vacationem dare (if not yet a soldier).—qm militiâ solvere (if a soldier): to bury with m. honours, qm militari honesto fuere humare: ~~Res~~ Militia for soldiers, the military, is foreign to classical prose; even if it can be proved to be so used earlier than Justin.

MILITATE (against), repugnare; pugnare (with a dat. in poets).

MILITIA, *militæ or copiæ provinciales; and prps populares armati (Curt. 8, 2, 20).

MILK, s. lac. *Of. m. = made of m., like m., lacteus: cows' m., lac vaccinum, bubulcum: goats' m., lac caprinum: new m., lac recens: curdled m., lac concretum: sour m., oxygala: the m. curdles, lac coit (g t.).—lac coagulatur (by means of rennet): the m. becomes thick, lac spissatur: to turn to or become m., lactescere: bread and m., opus lactarium (Lamprid.).—cibus e lacte confectus (Jan.).*

MILK, v. mulgère (e. g. capras, oves); also absol., mulgère: ubera siccare (H.); ubera pressare palmis (V.).

MILKER, *qui, quæ, mulget.

MILKING, s. mulsus, ùs.

MILKMAN, *qui lac vendit.

MILK-PAIL, mulctra (Col.); muletrarium (V. Georg. 3, 177, where some edd. have mulctralia, pl.).—muletrum (H.).

MILKY, lacteus. M. white, lacteus; lacteo colore: the m. way, orbis lacteus (C. Somn. Scip. 3).—lacteus circulus (Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91, &c.).—via lactea (O. Met. 1, 189).

MILL, mola (moletrina, Cat. ap. Non. In ancient times they were turned either by the hand, mola manaria, versatilis, or trusatilis; or by an ass, mola asinaria; by some other beast of draught, jumentaria; or by water, m. aquaria or aque).—pistrinum (the place or building where the grain was originally pounded in mortars, but afterwards ground: it was also the bake-house, and place for foddering cattle. The m. being turned by slaves, it was also used as a place of punishment). To turn a m., molas circumagere: belonging or relating to a m., molaris; pistrinalis: the wheel of a m. turns, *mole rota agitur: an ass that works in a m., asinus molaris: a windmill, mola venti (after mola aque: Cod Just. 2, 42, 10).

MILL CLAPPER, *mole crepitaculum.

MILL-HOPPER, infundibulum.

MILL-HORSE (with the Romans, an ass), asinus molaris (Cato. R. 11, 1; Var. R. 1, 19, 3), or molendarius (Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2).

MILL-STONE, lapis molaris (the kind of stone used for m.-s., pyrites, silice, pumex); *a volcanic trachyte or porous lava: Dict. of Antiqu. —mola (each mill had two such). Prov., to see through a m.-s., lyncæum esse: oculos acres atque acutos habere.

MILL-STREAM, *rivus or aqua molam agens or versans.

MILLER, molitor; molendarius (both late; one who grinds in a mill; the baker, pistor, usually, of course, ground his own corn).—*moderator mole venti (of a windmill). To hire oneself to a m., pistori operam lcare.

MILLET, millum (Col.); panicum miliaceum (Linn.).

MILLNER, *qui (quæ) quæstum facit mercibus

ad cultum et nitidioris vitæ instrumenta pertinentibus, or *qui (quæ) mundi mulieribus officinam exercet.

MILLION, decies centena millia. Two, three m.'s, vicies, tricies centena millia: a m. times, decies centies millies (prop.); sexcenties, millies (= times out of number).

MILT, ¶ The spleen, splen (Plin.); lien (Cels.). ¶ Of fish, lacies (Suet. Vit. 14); semen (Col.).

MIME, mimus (C.).

MIMIC, adj. mimicus. A m. dancer, mimus (C.); saltationis artifex (Suet. Tit. 7).

MIMIC, s. artis mimicæ peritus (g t.); imitator ineptus, ridiculus; simia (H.; one who practises mimicry).

MIMIC, v. perverse qd imitari (C.).

MIMICRY, perversa, inepta, ridicula imitatio.

MINCE, PROP. concidere; minute or minutatim concidere; minutatim or particulatim consecrare: minced meat, minutal (see Juu. 14, 129). FIG. to m. matters, dicendo extenuare et abijcere qd (C.).

MIND, animus (g t. the whole soul, or spiritual nature; also, more particularly, reason, sentiment, or will, or any special state of mind, as courage, anger, pleasure, pride, propensity or favorable inclination).—mens (reason or intellect, or thought considered as guiding the will; ea quæ latet in animis hominum, quæque pars animi mens vocatur, C. Rep. 2, 40; mens, cui regnum totius animi a naturâ tributum est, C. Tusc. 3, 5).—natura, ingenium (the character, inclinations, and sentiments). The feelings or sensations of our m.'s, animi qui nostræ mentis sunt: a m. at variance with itself, animus a seipso dissidens: secumque discordans: a calm or tranquil m., animus tranquillatus or tranquillus: to bring altho to one's m., ci qd ad animum revocare; qm de re monere: a man of firm m., homo constans: it is the mark of a little and empty mind, that he, &c., illud pusilli animi, jejuni atque inanitis, quod, &c.: I know his v. very well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo (comic): a person's m. and habits, cs ingenium et mores: strength of m., animi vis (mental power); *magnus, quo qs valet ingenium; ingeni præstantia: weakness of m., imbecillitas animi (but animi infirmitas is indecision of character); ingenium imbecillum (want of abilities): peace of m., animi tranquillitas; animus quietus: to be in one's right m., mentis compotem esse; suæ mentis esse; in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly in one's right m., dubiè sanitas esse: not to be in one's right m., mente captum esse; de ore ex mente exisse; mente alienatâ esse: to go out of one's m., de ore e potestate mentis exire; mente capti or alienari: to return to one's right m., ad sanitatem reverti: are you in your right m.? satins sanus es? I am in my right m., mens mihi integra or sana est: culture of the m., eruditio (instruction); or the discipline and habits produced by training; true culture of the m., rectus ingenii cultus.

MIND, v. ¶ To attend to or upon; see ATTEND. To m. one's own business, nihil præter suum negotium agere, nihil de alio anquirere (C. Off. 1, 34, 125); suarum rerum esse (L. 3, 38). To m. other people's business, curare aliena; curare quæ ad me nihil pertinent (C.) or attinent (Ter.). ¶ To care for, see CARE. ¶ To remember; vid.

MINDFUL, ¶ Attentive, attentus; diligens. M. of athg, diligens cs rei, attentus ad qd; attentus in qd re (S.). ¶ Bearing in mind, not forgetful, memor; non immemor. To be m. of memorem esse cs rei; meminisse, recordari, reminisci cs rei or qd; qd memoriâ tenere, in memoriâ habere, memoriâ retinere.

MINE, pron. meus. What is thine is m., quod tuum est, meum es (Ter.): the inheritance is m., hereditas mea est, mihi obigit: it is not m. to utter a falsehood, (poet.) non est mentiri meum (Ter.).

MINE, s. ¶ PROP. In excavation for obtaining metals, metallum, or pl. metalla, orum, m.; fodina (a pit). To make m.'s, metalla instituere: to work m.'s, metalla exercere; to work m.'s afresh, metalla intermissa recolare: to condemn aby to the m.'s, in metallum damnare (Plin.); ad metalla condemnare (Suet.): the right of opening a m. on one's estate, jus metallorum: iron m., metallum ferrarium or ferri; gold, siler m., met. aurarium, argentarium. ¶ (Fig.) A rich repository, *fons uberrimus, e quo haurire possumus; or by thesaurus (a treasure), &c. (¶ PROP.) An excavation for military purposes, cuniculus (Cas.); specus suffossus (Curt.). To form a m., cuniculum agere: to spring a m., *vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere; *ignem admovere pulveri nitrato in cuniculo defosso; *pulvere pyrio incenso moles super-

structas discutere: to throw down the walls by m's, cuniculis muros subruere (L.).

MINE, v. (in military language), cuniculum agere (L.); qm locum suffodire (Plin.).

MINER, || One who makes a metal mine, metallicus (Plin.); fossor (Vir.). || One who works in a military mine, cunicularius (Veget.); cuniculator (Lutat. ap. Stat.).

MINERAL, s. metallum (not only of metals, but also of other substances dug out of the earth; e. g., creta, sulphur).—fossile; pl. fossilia.

MINERAL, adj. metallicus (Plin. 27, 415); æs or æris particulas continens. A. m. flavour, sapor medicatus (Plin. Ep.): the m. kingdom, fossilia, pl.: a m. spring. *fons æris particulas continens.

MINERALOGICAL, *mineralogicus (t. t.); ad scientiam or cognitionem metallorum, *fossilium, pertinens.

MINERALOGIST, fossilium peritus, sciens, spectator.

MINERALOGY, fossilium scientia or cognitio; *mineralogia (t. t.).

MINGLE, miscere or permiscere (thoroughly); with athg, qd cum qâ re, qd qâ re, or qd ci rei.—commiscere (to mix together); with athg, qd cum qâ re, or qd ci rei.—confundere; with athg, cum qâ re (prop. to pour together); hence, fig., to confound; e. g. vera cum falsis).—turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to throw into confusion).

MINIATURE, tabella minor (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 5, § 72); pictura minor (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 37, in.). A m. painter, qui pingit minoribus tabellis (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 5, § 72); celebrated m. painters, minoris picturæ celebres in penicillo pictores (Plin. ib. § 37).

MINIKIN, see DIMINUTIVE.

MINING, s. By the verbs.

MINION, (Favourite at court) qui est in magnâ apud principem gratiâ; pl., court m's, regis amici magni et potentes; quos principes præcipue suscipit: familiares principis (Suet.); aulici gratiâ principum florentes (Burmman). See also FAVOURITE.

MINISTER, s. amicus principis, regis (as a friend and assistant of the prince).—principis socius et administrator omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et participes consiliorum (as a counsellor of the prince; aft. Sall. Jug. 29, 1; Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 22). A cabinet m., comes consistorianus (Suet. in the later period of the empire); m. for foreign affairs, *qui principi adeat rerum externarum arbitri atque administrator: m. of the interior, *principis minister et adiutor consiliorum domesticorum: m. of public worship, *cui cura sacrorum tradita est: m. of finance, cui cura ærarii tradita est (aft. Suet. Opt. 36); m. of war, amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adeat et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur participes (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 5 & 6): to make any one a m., qm socium et administrator omnium consiliorum assumere (aft. S. Jug. 29, 1); the m's, *primates aulici (Erm.); *qui principi adsunt consiliorum arbitri atque administratori (Eichst.); see also MINISTRY.

MINISTER, v. Ta.) ministrare; dare; præbere. Intra, to conduce, prodese; conducere; usul esse; utilem esse; utilitatem habere or præbere; juvare (C.); servire (Col.). In rem esse (S.); esse (C.), ministrare ci; ministerium facere ci (Just.). To m. in sacred things, res sacras administrare or dispensare, or rebus sacris præesse (aft. C.).

MINISTERIAL, || Belonging to an office, quod ad munus or ad officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. A m. office, ministerium. || Relating to the sacred office, ad res sacras or divinas spectans.

MINISTRY, By the verbs.

MINISTRY, || Agency; vid. || Office; vid. || Persons who administer government, principes (regis, &c.) amici, rectores, &c. (pl. of the expressions given under MINISTER). As a college or body, collegium eorum, quos principes socios et administratores omnium consiliorum assumpsit (aft. S. Jug. 29, 1); collegium eorum, qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur participes (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 6); (as the ruling power in a state) consilium reipublicæ, pene quod est summum imperium et potestas (aft. Flor. 1, 1, 15); the m. of the interior, *collegium eorum, quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est; *collegium eorum, qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis.

MINOR, || One under age, a) *qui in suam tutelam nondum venit (aft. C. Nisi postumus—antequam in suam tutelam venisset, mortuus esset, C.:

should die whilst he was still a m., de Or. 39, 180).—infans (a little child), or by nondum adultâ ætate (g. t., not yet of full age), or peradolescentulus, peradolescens (still very young). M's, filii familiarum (see Interp. ad S. Cat. 43, 2; Suet. Vit. 11). b) In respect of tutelage, pupillus; pupilla: money belonging to m's, pecunie pupillares. c) In respect of ability to govern, nondum maturus imperio (L. 1, 3). || In logic, assumption (C. Juv. 37, 87).

MINORITE (Franciscan monk), frater minor S. Francisci.

MINORITY, || Age of a minor, ætas nondum adultâ (g. t.).—ætas pupillaris (of a ward).—ætas nondum matura imperio (of the successor to a throne; aft. L. 1, 3). To die in his m., mori antequam in suam tutelam venisset (aft. C.). || The smaller number, numerus minor (C.), or inferior (Cæs.).

MINOTAUR, minotaurus.

MINSTER, *ædes cathedralis.

MINT, || A plant, mentha (Plin.). || A place where money is coined, monëta (C.). Masters of the m., triumviri monetales.

MINT, v. || PROP. signare (C.), cudere (Plaut.), ferire (Plin.), aurum, argentum (C.); numos (Plaut.). Fig.) To invent, fingere; confingere; comminisci.

MINUTE, s. || The sixtieth part of an hour, *horæ sexagesima. Forty-five m's, dodrans horæ: two m's and a half, semuncia horæ: a m. hand, *index sexagesimarius. || In astronomy, scrupulum (Plin.). Fig.) A short space of time, momentum; punctum temporis. I will come back in a m., momento, illico revertar: to be punctual to the m., ad tempus dictum adesse, venire: in a few m's, minimis momentis: every m., omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67): for a m., paulisper. || A brief note or memorandum, commentarii, or commentaria (pl.), commentariolus, capita (pl.): for the m's of a meeting of resolution, &c. See also MEMORANDUM.

MINUTE, adj. minutus; parvulus; pusillus (in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense). See SMALL.

MINUTE, v. commentari, scribere, de qâ re.

MINUTELY (every minute), omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67).

MINUTELY, diligenter; accurate; subtiliter; Jn. accurate et diligenter; accurate et exquisite.—Not exacte.

MINUTENESS, || Smallness, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas. M. of stature, brevitatis (opp. magnitudo corporis; Cæs. B. G. 2, 30). || Accuracy, diligentia; cura; subtilitas.

MINUTUÆ, res minutæ or parvæ; nugæ (not minutæ). To attend to m., *rerum minutarum esse studiosum.

MIRACLE, miraculum, res mira, mirum (athg marvellous).—ostentum, monstrum, prodigium, portentum (of fearful or threatening appearances in nature: ostentum, any strange natural phenomenon, without the notion of a prophetic meaning; monstrum, especially of unnatural births; prodigium, that which portends athg extraordinary, or is a display of Divine power, espily with ref. to the manner in which, or the place or time at which a thing appears; portentum, athg strange or wonderful in nature or human life, so far as it portends good or evil).—In the biblical sense the proper word is miraculum. To work m's, miracula edere, patrare.

MIRACULOUS, mirus; mirandus; mirabilis (wonderful).—monstrous, monstrosus, prodigious (portentous).

MIRACULOUSLY, mirum or mirandum in modum (never in mirum modum); mirabiliter; monströse.—prodigialiter (H. A. P.).

MIRAGE, *fata morgana.

MIRE, see DIRT, Mud.

MIRROR, speculum. See LOOKING-GLASS.

MIRROR-ROOM, conclave, ejus parietes speculis or (according to the custom of the ancients) phengite lapide distincti sunt (see Suet. Dom. 14).—conclave, in quo specula ab omni parte posita sunt (see Sen. N. Qu. 16, 3). Not cubiculum, speculatorum, which is found only in corrupt passage of Vita Horatii; Suet. 1, 3, p. 51, ed. Wolf.—vitræ camere were rooms lined with thick plates of coloured glass in panels (vitræ quadraturæ; Diet. Antiqq. Vitruv.).

MIRTH, hilaritas (opp. severitas); gaudium; lætitia (opp. mæstitia).

MIRTHFUL, hilarus; lætus; lætabundus; lætitiâ gestiens; gaudio exultans, triumphans, cumulatius.

MIRTHFULLY, hilare; hilariter; læte.
MIRTHFULNESS, animus hilarus, alacer, lætus; alacritas.

MIRY, lutosus; lutulentus; cœnosus.
MISANTHROPE, *hominibus or generi humano inimicus atque hostis; qui genus humanum, or hominum universum genus, odit; qui hominum congressus fugit atque odit.

MISANTHROPIC, hominum congressus et societatem fugiens, metuens (*ast. C.*); homines reformidans (*Q.*).

MISANTHROPY, odium hominum or in homines (*C.*), or in hominum universum genus (*C. Tus. 4, 11, 25*), or generis humani (*ib. § 27*).

MISAPPLICATION, abusus, *usus perversus.
MISAPPLY, abuti or *perverse uti qd re.
MISAPPREHEND, non recte interpretari or intelligere qd (*ast. C.*); aliter ac dictum erat accipere qd.
MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio falsa or perversa; error (*a mistake*).

MISBECOME, non decet, dedecet; deformare est (*if it is unbecoming*).—dedecere or indecēre qm; indecorum, dedecor, turpe esse cui; indignum esse qd (*to be unsuitable to, unworthy of*).

MISBEGOTTEN, nothus (*by a concubine, when the father is known*).—spurius (*by an unmarried woman, when the father is unknown*).—adulterino sanguine natus (*begotten in adultery*).—non legitimo conjugio natus. ortus (*q. i.*).—furto conceptus (*poet.*).

MISBEHAVE, male se gerere.
MISBEHAVIOUR, vitium, pravitas (*misconduct, through moral obliquity*).—inhumanitas, rusticitas, mores rustici (*through want of good manners*).

MISBELIEF, error; (*in eccl. sense*) *hæresis; *falsa doctrina.

MISCALCULATE, in computando, in rationibus, errare, falli.

MISCALCULATION, error in rationibus subducendis; error calculorum.

MISCARRIAGE, || *PROP.* abortio, abortus (*act of bringing forth prematurely*).—abortus (*produce of a premature birth*). || *FIG.* irritum inceptum; irritus labor. See also **FAILURE**.

MISCARRY, || *PROP.* abortum pati. || *FIG.* non succedere, non or parum or secus procedere (*not to have a desired result*).—præter spem evenire, secus cadere, præter opinionem cadere (*to turn out badly, contrary to expectation*).—ad irritum cadere, redigi (*to be quite frustrated*). *His attempt miscarried*, male cessit rem.

MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; commixtus; permixtus; promiscuus; miscellaneus (*Appul.*); miscellus (*Suet.*).

MISCELLANY, farrago (*Juv.*).

MISCHANCE, casus adversus, or simply casus; infortunium. *I have met with a m., adversi qd mihi evenit (C.); malum mihi obijcitur (Ter.). If any m. should occur, si quid gravius or durius acciderit (Cæs.); si quid acciderit (C.).*

MISCHIEF, malum; res mala or adversa; calamitas (*evil, misfortune*).—pestis, perniciēs (*ruin*). *To do m. to, calamitatem ci struere (C.); inferre ci calamitatem: m.-maker, auctor mali (malorum); calamitatis (-um) causa, parens (C.).*

MISCHIEVOUS, calamitosus; perniciosus; funestus.

MISCONCEIVE, male interpretari; male intelligere.

MISCONCEPTION, interpretatio falsa or perversa; error.

MISCONDUCT, s. delictum, peccatum; error (*if unintentional*).

MISCONDUCT oneself, v. delinquere, peccare (*C.*), delictum committere (*Cæs.*), or admittere (*Ter.*).

MISCONSTRUCTION, mala, prava, or iniqua interpretatio; sinistra interpretatio (*T. Agr. 5*).

MISCONSTRUE, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere, graviter accipere qd (*ast. C.*). *To m. purposely*, calumniari qd.

MISCREANT, homo malus, improbus; homo nequam (*a worthless fellow*). *Juv.* homo nequam et improbus; homo sceleratus, sceleratus, consceleratus (*stained with crimes*).—homo perditus or profligatus (*very corrupt*).—homo nefarius et impius (*wicked*).—homo sine religione ullā ac fide (*faithless, of no credit*): *a thorough m.*, profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus; homo omnium sceleratissimus: *m.*, scelus.

MISDATE, *diem in literis falso ascribere.
MISDEED, maleficium (*athg morally bad*).—male-

factum (*a bad deed*).—noxa (*a trespass, minor offence*)—facinus (*g. i.*).—scelus (*a crime*): *to commit a m., maleficium or noxam admittere, committere; facinus committere, in se suscipere.* ~~noxa~~ facinus patrare *was obsolete*.

MISDEEM, per errorem labi; falli.

MISDEMEAN oneself, male se gerere.

MISDEMEANOUR, delictum; peccatum; vitium.

MISDOER, maleficus; homo maleficus; sons.

MISEMPLY, perperam or perverse uti.

MISER, homo avarus or sordidus; aliquantum ad rem avidior; tenax.

MISERABLE, miserandus; commiserandus; miseratione dignus (*of persons or things*).—~~noxa~~ miserabilis *in this sense does not occur in the best prose writers*.

MISERY, miseria (*wretchedness*).—ægritudo, ægritudo (*opp. alacritas; sickness of mind fm a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense*).—dolor (*opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief*).—tristitia, mæstitia (*the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*).—angor (*passionate, tormenting apprehension of coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it*).—mæror (*is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation*).—afflictio (= 'ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, C.').—ærumna: vexationes (*great trouble*).—egestas (*extreme poverty*).—calamitas (*m. occasioned by great damage or loss: also in war*).—res misere or afflictæ (*lamentable condition*).—*The m. of the times*, angustie temporum. tempora luctuosa: *to pine away in m.*, miseriā or in calamitate tabescere. *To be in m.*, in miseriā esse or versari, miserum esse; in summā infelicitate versari; in malis esse, jacere; in malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimā fortunā uti. angri; angore confici; anguribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angri intus sensibus: angore cruciari: *about athg.* dolere or mære rem or re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (*to feel oppressed and dispirited by it*): *to be in great m. about athg.* magnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: *to come into m.*, in miseriā incidere; in mala præcipitare: *to relieve aby fm m.*, miseriā qm levare: *to deliver fm m.*, a miseriā vindicare; ex miseriā eripere: *to endure m.*, miseriā ferre, ærumnas perpeti (*i. e. patiently to the end*).

MISFORTUNE, ~~noxa~~ *noxa*, res adversæ; fortuita; casus diversus or tristis; calamitas; infortunium. *Syrx in CALAMITY*.

MISGIVE. *My misg. m's*, animus præsegit mihi qd mali (*Ter.*); præsegit animus, with acc. and inf. (*Plaut.*); animus divinit, presentit, augurat (*C.*).

MISGIVING, suspicō, conjectura: *m's*, præcæta animi (*Plin.*).—*præsegit mentis (O.)*: *to have m's about athg.* præsegit qd.

MISGOVERN, *male regere; male rem administrare.

MISGOVERNMENT, *Crcl. with the verbs*.

MISGUIDE, in errorem abducere or inducere; a rectā viā abducere qm.

MISHAP, vid. **MISCHANCE**.

MISINFORM, *falsa docere: *to be misinformed*, male, non recte, qd audivisse; cognovisse; in errore versari, esse.

MISINTERPRET, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere; graviter accipere qd.

MISINTERPRETATION, prava or falsa interpretatio.

MISJUDGE, versari in errore; in errorem labi; falli. *male* or perperam judicare (*C.*). *To m. a person*, cogitationem ei non assequi (*C.*); voluntatem ei male interpretari: *do I m. you or not?* rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? (*C.*).

MISLAY, alieno, ignoto, incerto loco collocare, ponere, reponere qd: *I have mislaid the book*, ubi librum deposuerim or reposerim nescio or incertus sum.

MISLE, see **MIZZLE**.

MISLEAD, see **MISGUIDE**.

MISMANAGE, male rem gerere or administrare.

MISMANAGEMENT, mala rei administratio; or *by the verbs*.

MISNAME, *falso nomine appellare qd; *falso nominare.

MISNOMER, *prava appellatio.

MISPLACE, loco suo movēre qd; perverse collocare: *to be misplaced*, cedere or movēri loco suo.

MISPLACED, *male or perverse collocatus.

MISPRINT, v. *typis mendose exscribere or describere qd.

MISPRINT, s. *mendum or erratum typographicum; *error typographicus; *operatum mendum or error: a *bad m.*, *vitium typographicum: a *list of m.'s*, *index eorum quae typothetæ or operæ neglexerunt, omiserunt, or peccarunt: *to correct m.'s*, *librum ab operatum erroribus purgare.

MISPRISION, || *Contempt, despectus*. || *Neglect, negligentia*; incuria.

MISQUOTATION, || *By the verbs*.

MISQUOTE (*auctorem, as an authority: scriptorem, simply as a writer), falso laudare, memorare; *perperam verbis auctoris uti; dictum scriptoris non recte commemorare, usurpare, referre. See *TO QUOTE*.

MISREPORT, falso referre.

MISREPRESENT, detorquere, depravare qd; also calumniari qd (*with evil intention*).—perverse interpretari (*Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 41*); e. g. recte facta detorquere (*Plin. Ep.*); verbum in pejus detorquere (*Sen. Ep. 13, med.*): *there is nothing such may not be misrepresented, nihil est, quin narrando possit depravari* (*Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 16*): *entirely to m. a matter, verum convertere in falsum (C.)*.

MISREPRESENTATION, depravatio. Or *by the verbs*.

MISRULE, || *Bad government*, *mala rei administratio. || *Disorder, confusion, perturbatio ordinis*; ordo perturbatus: perturbatio; confusio.

MISS, s. *As a title of respect, of an unmarried lady, domina; also (if very young) dominula, domicella (of the site, age, and late; see Boettiger's Sabina, 1, p. 37)*.

MISS, s. i. e. Loss, WANT; see *these words*.

MISS, v. || *Not to hit, non ferire* (*Ast. H. A. P. 350*).—ictus ci deerrat (*the blow missed him: see Plin. 28, 8, 16*): *without missing, sine frustratione* (*Q. 2, 20, 3*): *to cause a thrust or blow to m.*, frustrari ictum (*Curt. 6, 5, 16*). || *To feel the loss or absence of a thing, desiderare*; quærere; requirere: *to m. very much, desiderio ca rei angli*; magna molestia desiderare qd. || *To omit, omittere, prætermittere*: *to m. an opportunity, occasionem omittere or amittere (C.)*; prætermittre (*Cæsar*); dimittere (*Nep.*): *not to m. an opportunity, occasionem captare (C.)*; arripere (*L.*).

MISSAL, *missalis; *liber missalis or liturgicus (*Eccles.*).

MISSHAPEN, deformis, deformatus (C.); depravatus (*Ter.*).

MISSILE, telum missile (*Virg.*, or simply *missile, L.*): *to discharge a m.*, missile or telum mittere, (pilam) conicere, (hastam) torquere.

MISSING, absens: *to be m.*, abesse.

MISSION, || *The act of sending, missio*. || *Office of one sent, munus; partes, pl.; mandatum*. || *Embassy for the propagation of religion*, *legatio Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratiâ missa; *legatio, quæ Christianæ doctrinæ apud barbaras gentes propagandæ gratiâ missa est.

MISSIONARY, *legatus Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratiâ missus: a *m. institution*, *seminarium eorum qui doctrinæ Christianæ propagandæ causâ instituuntur.

MISSIVE, adj. missilis.

MISSIVE, s. see *LETTER, MESSAGE*.

MISSPELL, *perverse collocare syllabas or literas.

MISSPEND, effundere, profundere, dissipare, disperdere: *to m. time, tempus perdere, tempore abuti (C.)*; *to m. labour, operam perdere (C.)*; or frustra conterere (*Ter.*): *to m. one's strength, vim suam perdere*.

MIST, nebula; caligo (*so far as it occasions darkness*): a *thick m.*, nebula densa (*opp. nebula subtilis*): *m. rises fm a lake, nebula oritur e lacu*: a *m. rests upon the plain, the hills, nebula sedet campo, montibus*: *the rivers are covered with m.*, caligant flumina nebulis: a *thick m. covered the whole forest and the surrounding fields, densa nebula saltum omnem campos circa intexit*: *the m. is so thick that one cannot see for it, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat*: a *m. rises, nebulae de terrâ surgunt*; nebula in nubes levatur: a *m. clears off, or settles, nebulae delabuntur or desidunt*.

MISTAKE, s. error. mendum. peccatum. vitium. delictum. [*SYN. IN BLUNDER, vch see*]. *To commit a m. in althg, errare qd re, or in qd; with acc. of neut. pron. hoc, id, illud, quid*. *To make a m. on purpose, consilio labi*. *To make a m. (= fault in writing, &c.), peccare, delinquere (Q.)*. *To correct a m., errorem, peccatum corrigere*: *to remove m.'s, menda tollere*. *To make or commit the same m., idem peccare; one m. aft.*

another, aliud ex alio peccare. || *Misunderstanding of an author's or speaker's meaning*, *interpretatio perversa or perperam iacta.

MISTAKE, v. || *To misunderstand, non recte intelligere*.—perverse or perperam interpretari (*to put a perverse or wrong interpretation on*).—illiter accipere, ac dictum est (*to m. a person's meaning: not to take it in the sense intended, sinistre accipere, Tac.*).—*To m. althg on purpose, qd fallaciter interpretari, qd calumniari: to m. althg in a ridiculous way, ridicule interpretari qd (C., followed by quasi with subj.)*. || *INTR.* *To be mistaken*, errare, in althg, qd re or in qd re: *but with acc. of neut. pron. id, illud, hoc, quid*.—per errorem laui. labi (*to slip*).—in errore versari. errorem captum esse.—falli (*to be deceived*).—peccare (*to commit a fault fm m.*).—*To be quite mistaken, egregiously mistaken, valde or vehementer (not egregie) errare*. totâ re errare or falli. totâ vi errare (*Ter. 2, 2, 10*). *toto cælo errare is late, Krebs advises that it should never be used without a quod aiunt*)—longe or procul errare (*in Com.*; also probe or diligenter errare).—*Unless I am greatly mistaken, nisi me fallo, nisi me fallit (sc. animus)*.—*nisi fallor, nisi (me) omnia fallunt (all C.)*.—*For nisi erro is not found: ni fallor, poet.*. *To be mistaken in this single point, in hoc uno errare. I think I shall not be mistaken, haud, ut opinor, erravero*.

MISTLETOE, viscum (*also in L.*): a *mistle thrush, turdus viscivorus (L.)*.

MISTRANSATE, male convertere, vertere, transferre, &c. see *TRANSLATE*.

MISTRANSLATION, mala conversio or translatio.

MISTRESS, || *The female head of a family, materfamilias (opp. concubina)*.—hera (*opp. to the servants; also hera major, opp. to hera minor, i. e. a daughter of the master of the house; see Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 22*).—domina (*lady of the house, so called by the master, or by the servants, by way of respect*). || *A concubine, concubina*; pellex (= quæ uxorem habenti nubit).—amica: *to keep a m., feminam habere in concubinato (Ulp.)*: *to be a m., in concubinato esse (Ulp.)*.

MISTRUST, s. diffidentia (*opp. fidentia*).—suspectio (*suspicion*).—fides parva (*slight confidence*).

MISTRUST, v. diffidere ci rei, ci, cs fidei; fidem ci non habere; de fide cs dubitare; parum fidere ci: *to m. a little, subdiffidere*: *to m. greatly, summe diffidere ci rei (C.)*: *I m. myself, mihi ipse diffido (C.)*.

MISTRUSTFUL, diffidens.

MISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, diffidentia.

MISTY, nebulosus (e. g. aër, Plin.).

MISUNDERSTAND, parum intelligere qd, or qm; ignorare qm (*to mistake his character*): you m. me, ignoras me. See also *MISREX*.

MISUNDERSTANDING, || *Misapprehension*, *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta (*incorrect interpretation*).—interpretatio sinistra (*bad, unfavorable interpretation, T. Agr 5, extr.*): wilful m., malevola interpretatio; calumnia. || *Dissension, disagreement, dissensus (difference of opinions)*.—dissidium (*dissension, dispute, when parties disagree and separate*).—Jn. dissensus ac dissidium; dissidium ac dissensus: *there is a m. between us, est inter nos qd dissensio*; dissidens inter nos: a *m. arose between the friends, qd amicorum dissensio facta est*.

MISUSE, vid. *ABUSE*.

MITE, || *A small insect, blatta (Plin.)*; *ackrus (*Lin.*). || *A small coin, teruncius*.

MITIGATE, mollire (e. g. iram, impetum).—mitigare (*to deprive of what is disagreeable*).—lenire (*to assuage*).—levare (*to relieve, lighten*): *to m. a punishment, qd ex meritis pœnâ remittere*: *to m. the misery of any one, qm miserâ levare*. See also *ALLEVIATE*.

MITIGATION, levatio; allevatio; mitigatio: levamen, levamentum, allevamentum. See *ALLEVIATION*.

MITRE, *apex or mitra episcopalis.

MITTENS, digitalla brevia.

MIX, miscere; (*more strongly*) permiscere (*μικρύναι, to join together two or more dissimilar things, empty dry and solid; or things wch can again be separated, like corn*).—temperare (*κερύνναι, to mingle liquids together, so that they cannot be separated again*).—diluerere (*διαλύειν, to dissolve a solid body by a liquid*): *to m. althg among or with althg, miscere, permiscere qd qd re*; temperare qd qd re: *to m. in althg, admiscere qd ci rei or in qd: to m. a thing for any one, miscere ci qd: to m. poison, venenum diluere; venenum parare, coquere (q. s., to prepare, of medicines): to m. one thing*

with another, excipere rem re (*med. t. i.; d. g. crocum albo ovi, Cels.*). excipit (*to be mixed with, to be added to, althg. e. g., aqua pluviatili, vino, Cels.*): *to m. oneself in or with althg.*, se immiscere, se inserere or admiscere ci rei, se interponere ci rei or in qd; auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere ci rei (*to interpose as mediator*): *not to m. in althg.*, abesse or se abstinere ab qâ re: *do not m. yourself up in the matter, ne te admisce: do what you please; I do not m. myself up with it*, quod voluit facies, me nihil interpono.

MIXED, mixtus; permixtus; proniciscus (*in wech several have part; R. not miscellus or miscellaneus in good prose*): *a m. company, circulus promiscuus (without distinction of rank, aft. T. Ann. 7, 1, in.)*.—circulus viris et feminis promiscuus (*of men and women, aft. T. Ann. 3, 53, 4*).—omnium ordium homines (*people of all ranks*).

MIXTURE, mixtio, permixtio (*the act or state*).—mixtura (*way and manner of mixing; or the state*).—temperatio (*act or state*). *Mora frequenter by miscere: e. g., a m. of good and bad, bona mixta malis: a m. of feelings, varius, quod pectus miscetur, motus (V. Æn. 12, 217); or, variis animi motus: a m. of hope and fear disturbed their minds, anceps spes et metus miscabant animos.*

MIZZEN-MAST, *malus posticus.

MIZZLE, rorare: a mizzling rain, pluvia tenuis or tenuissima.

MNEMONICS, ars memoriae (Q.); disciplina memoriae (C.); artificium memoriae (A. ad H.).

MOAN, s. gemitus; ejulatio.

MOAN, v. gemere; ejulare.

MOAT, s. fossa aquaria; or fossa only.

MOAT, v. (arcem, oppidum) fossâ (aquariâ) circumdare.

MOB, s. || *An assemblage of people, turba; homines promiscui*.—globus (*a dense body often with contemptuous sense; e. g. ex illo globo nobilitatis, S. Jug. 85, 10*); Jx. turba et colluvio (C. Sen. 23, 85). || *The common people, turba; colluvies; colluvio hominum; fœx populi*.—multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis (*with ref. to birth*).

MOB, v. *minaciter circumfundi ci. globus circumstantium increpat qm &c. (= *as they are mobbed, Cf. L. 8, 32, 13*).—*prp.*, increpare vobiscum (*of the abuse only, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30*). *To m. aby*, circumfundi ci (*prop. to crowd round him, L.*).—circumfundi ci et (ad aures quoque ejus) ferocia verba volvere (*cf. L. 22, 14, extr.*). See also SCOL.

MOCK, v. || *To deceive, ludere. ludibrio habere: to m. one's expectation, vid. DISAPPOINT.* || *To deride, ludificari (to make athg or aby one's butt, the subject of one's jests, &c.)*.—illudere ci or ci rei; qm, or in qm; qd (*to make sport of*). || *To imitate deridingly, mimic, perverse qd imitari (C.)*.

MOCK, adj. See FICTITIOUS, FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.

MOCK-FIGHT, simulacrum pugnae (L.); certamen lusorium (*opp. c. decretorium; aft. Sen.*).

MOCK-MOON, imago lunæ; luna geminata (*see C. N. D. 2, 5, 14*).

MOCKERY, s. || *Derision, ludibrium; ludificatio; irrisio (C.)*; derisus (T.); derisio (*Suet.*). || *Deriding imitation, perversa, inepta, or ridicula imitatio*.

MODE, See MANNER, FASHION.

MODEL, s. proplasma, ktis, n.; protypum (*a pattern on a small scale, aft. wech a work of art is to be made: typus is an image made*).—exemplar, exemplum (g. i., a pattern aft. wech a work of art is to be made; e. g., exemplum animale, a living m. fm wech an artist paints, C. Invent. 2, 1, 2): *to furnish a m. of althg.*, ea rei modum formamque demonstrare: *to take a m. of althg.*, exemplum sumere ab qâ re: *to serve as a m.*, exemplum existere.

MODEL, v. *ca rei proplasma fingere: *to m. althg in plaster of Paris*, ea rei protypum e gypso exprimere: *the art of modelling, plasticæ (πλαστική)—ars fingendi—fingere (to form out of the raw material)*.—formare (*to bring into a shape, to shape*); Jx. fingere et formare.

MODELER, *protyporum sculptor.

MODERATE, || *That observes measure, moderatus (rarely)*.—modicus (*that does not exceed measure or bounds, opp. effrenatus*).—medius (*in the mean, not in the extreme*).—modestus (*opp. cupidus, petulans*).—temperans, temperatus (*the former of persons, the latter of persons and things; opp. libidinosus*).—continens (*m. in enjoyment, opp. libidinosus*); Jx. moderatus ac temperans; temperans moderatusque;

continens ac temperans: *very m. in drinking, parcissimus vini: m. in joy, temperans gaudii (both of the silv. age)*: *m. exercise, exercitationes modice: m. in one's wishes, paucis contentus: in a m. manner, moderate; modeste; temperanter: to live in a m. manner, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. || Middling, modicus (of quantity)*.—mediocris (*of quality*): *m. talents, ingenium modice*.—*Medius in this sense is foreign to the prose of the golden period; thus ingenium medium, T. Hist. 1, 49, 2, is what C. (de Orat. 2, 27, 119) expresses by ingenium modice; for (Pompeius) eloquentiâ medius in Vell. 2, 29, 3, C. would have said (Pompeius) eloquentiâ mediocri (cf. de Or. 1, 29, extr.)*: *very m., permediocris: in a m. degree, mediocriter; modice*.

MODERATE, v. || *To restrain, repress, make temperate, moderari (with the dat., to set a measure and limit, to observe due measure; with the acc., to keep in due bounds, to observe the mean)*.—temperare (*with a dat., to give a person or thing suitable activity or efficacy; with the acc., to set althg in the right state or condition*).—modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qâ re (*to keep althg within proper bounds*).—contînere, coercere (*to restrain, check*): *to m. one's anger, iræ moderari or temperare; iram tenere, continere (opp. iræ indulgere): to m. one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere; cupiditatibus modum facere: to m. one's speech, orationi or lingue moderari: linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to be able to m. oneself, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non competent esse; animo suo imperare non posse: the heat is moderated by the breeze, venturum flatu nimil temperantur calores. || To act as mediator, arbitrate, between persons, arbitri partes suscipere: esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere*.

Moderately, || *Temperately, moderate; modeste; temperanter. || Middlingly, mediocriter, modice*.

MODERATION, moderatio (*the act of setting measure or limit*).—temperantia (*an observing of m. in one's course of action, continentia (self control)*).—modestia (*moral unwillingness to exceed due measure*).—sedatio *res rei (act of calming or appeasing)*.—Jx. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia; moderatio continentiae et temperantiae (C. Off. 3, 26, extr.): *m. in desires, moderatio cupiditatum: m. in our discourses and actions, moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum: to show m., moderatum se præbere (in althg), moderationem adhibere in qâ re; moderate temperare qd: to show equal m., eadẽ temperantia uti: they thought that I had almost gone further than the m. of a wise and sober man allowed, me longius prope progressum arbitrabantur, quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postulare (C. Harusp. 2, 3)*: *with m., moderate; modeste; temperanter; clementer (with indulgence): without m., immoderate; intertemperanter; effrenate (unrestrainedly): to write with m., temperantius scribere: to use a victory with m., victoriâ clementer uti*.

MODERATOR, || *One who moderates, &c. Use the verb. || A president, See PRÆSIDENT.*

MODERN, novus (new)—qui nunc est, ut nunc fit, hujus ætatis (*of this age*). *Modernus is barbarous*.

MODERNIZE, ad nova exempla componere (Sen.); ad hujus ætatis morem componere (Sen.).

MODEST, || *Bashful, modestus (opp. immodestus)*.—pudens (*full of a sense of shame or honour; opp. impudens*).—verecundus (*full of a sense of propriety, well behaved: opp. superbus, insolens*).—probus (*unassuming, opp. improbus*).—demissus (*meek, opp. acerbus*); Jx. probus et modestus; probus et demissus: *to make a m. of althg.*, verecundus in postulando: *to make a m. of althg.*, modeste ac moderate qâ re uti. || *Moderate, moderatus; modestus; temperatus; temperans. SYN. in MODERATE.*

MODESTLY, || *Bashfully, pudenter; verecunde. || Moderately, moderate; modeste; temperanter.*

MODESTY, || *Bashfulness, pudor (g. i. as a sense of honour, both as a preventive feeling and as a shame for having done althg disgraceful)*.—pudicitia (*natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and hence, chaste sentiment, bashfulness*).—verecundia (*dread of doing althg that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect*). Jx. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. || *Moderation, modestia (= moderation, unassuming character, opp. licentia)*. Jx. pudor et modestia.

MODIFICATION. *Use the verbs.*

MODIFY, immutare qd de qâ re (to make a change in athg).—temperare qd (to moderate athg): to m. an account, detrachere qd de summâ.

MODISH, mori, delicias, sæculi conveniens, respondens (with the additional idea of elegance or good taste). elegans, venustus. novus (new).

MODISHLY, mori recepto convenienter: eleganter, venuste: to be modishly dressed, more vestitum esse (Plaut.).

MODULATE, flectere (vocem).

MODULATION, flexio: m.'s of the voice, flexiones vocis.

MOIETY, dimidium, dimidia pars; dimidius numerus (of a large number).

MOIST, humidus (of that wch is soaked or penetrated by moisture, and also of that wch brings or occasions moisture; e. g. wind, opp. aridus).—udus, uvidus (of that wch consists of water, &c.; opp. terrenus or solidus).—~~¶~~ Although udus and uvidus are almost foreign to the pros. of the golden period, wch contented itself with humidus, as C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, terrena et humida for terrena et uvida; yet both are frquent in post-Aug. prose, and for the sake of distinction may sometimes be employed).—madens, madidus (dripping, opp. siccus).—pluvius (inclined to rain, of the seasons and the weather, opp. serenus).—~~¶~~ Only Plin. 18, 25, 60, pluviosus: m. weather, humidus or uvidus or pluvius cœli status; cœlum pluvium: with m. eyes, = weeping, lacrimans; cum lacrimis: to be m., humidum &c. esse; madere: to become m., humidum qd fieri; madefieri; madescere: to make or tender m., humidum &c. facere or reddere; madefacere.

MOISTEN, conspergere (to sprinkle, opp. rigare, irrigare, to water, see Col. 5, 6, 8; ~~¶~~ humectare is poetical; insucare, only in Col.: to m. with dew, Irrorare (~~¶~~ rore rigare, C. Div. 1, 12, 20, is poetical).

MOISTURE, humor (~~¶~~ humiditas is not Latin).—humores, pl. (of a great degree of m.)

MOLAR, molaris.

MOLASSES, *feces sacchari.

MOLE, ¶ *The animal, talpa: a m. hill, grumus talpe: a m. trap, decipula talpis capiendis. ¶ A natural spot on the body, naevus; nota genitiva (Suet.). ¶ A fleshy substance, molea. ¶ A dike, moles lapideum, agger lapideus (C.).*

MOLEST, ei qâ re molestum or gravem esse; molestiam ei afferre; molestiâ qm afficere; vexare; sollicitare.

MOLESTATION, molestia: to cause m. = to molest, vid.

MOLLIFICATION. *Use the verbs.*

MOLLIFY, ¶ *To soften, mollire, emollire (rarely mitigare), qd; macerare qd (by steeping in water, &c.). ¶ To appease, qm, es animum, lenire, deline, mitigare (C.); mollire, emollire (C., by entreaties); precibus expugnare qm. ¶ To assuage, lenire, mitigare, mollire, levare: allevare; sublevare; temperare. See in ALEVIATE.*

MOMENT, ¶ *Protr. Weight, influence, turn, momentum. ¶ Fig. Weight, importance, momentum: it is a thing of m., res habet momentum (C.): to consider of little m., levi momento aestimare. ¶ The most minute space of time, punctum temporis; momentum temporis or horæ (= in C. the decisive or important minute, punctum; but also = moment, L. is tumultus momento temporis sedatur, L. 21, 33, &c. Plin. makes momentum = minute, longer than punctum temporis). tempus (g. i. a point of time): in a m., puncto or momento temporis; in vestigio temporis: for a m., pallisus (e. g. mane pallisus): it is over in a m., fit ad punctum temporis: often in a single m. the circumstances of the times are greatly changed, minimis momentis maxime inclinationes temporum sunt: not even a m., ne minimam partem temporis: every m., in omni punctum temporis; nullo temporis puncto. Internisio: omnibus minimis temporum punctis: at the m. of departure, sub ipsâ protectione (see Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 49): there is not a m. to lose. res non habet moram: to the m., ad tempus (venire, adesse): for the present m., in presens (tempus).—In præsentia (opp. in posterum), a favorable m., tempus opportunitum, temporis opportunitas or occasio: to seize the favorable m., temporis or temporis occasio non desse: in the last m.'s (of life), extremo spiritu: in ipsâ morte: timid in the m. of danger, in re præsentia pavidus.*

MOMENTARY, brevissimus (of very short duration).—fugax (fleeting).—subitus (sudden in its origin, e. g.

conasilia).—præsens (present, now existing, e. g. facultas): m. impulse or passion, affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur.

MOMENTOUS, magni or maximi momenti—gravis (gravior, gravissimus).—permagis (e. g. negotium. C.).

MONARCH, rex (a king).—princeps (a prince; ~~¶~~ post-Aug.).—imperator, Cæsar, Augustus (of the times of the emperors).—dominus (g. i., a sovereign, ruler).—tyrannus (one who has gained absolute power in a state previously free).—Or by Cret. in order to express mo e clearly the idea of 'absolute monarch,' qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curâ gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium (= rex).—q. i. solus imperio potius est (= tyrannus): to be a m., regnare: solum regnare.

MONARCHICAL, regius (~~¶~~ not monarchicus): a m. constitution, is reipublicæ status, quem penes unum est omnium summa rerum (off. C. de Rep. 1, 26, 42) — regale civitatî genus: to have a m. constitution, to be m. (of subjects). regi (regibus) parere, sub rege (regibus) esse (~~¶~~ Unius consilio et curâ gubernari would here be quite wrong: this can be said only of the state, not of the subjects).—sub tyranni regno esse (to be under a monarch: Just.): to introduce a m. constitution, regnum ac diadema uni deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22): a m. state, civitas quæ unius dominatu tenetur.

MONARCHY, ¶ *The rule of a single governor, imperium singulare; imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat (see Curt. 10, 9, 2).—Imperium, quod penes regem or reges est (Julian. 1, 1, init.).—potentia singularis (Np. Diom. 5, Bremi).—dominatus unius (C. de Rep. 1, 23, 44), or simply, dominatio, dominatus (all g. i.).—imperium regum or regium (under a king).—tyrannis (under a tyrannus). ¶ A state under a monarchial form of government, civitas, quæ unius dominatu tenetur: civitas quæ ab uno regitur.—res publica, quæ unius nutu or unius potestate regitur.—civitas, quæ ab unius consilio et curâ gubernatur.—respublica, in quâ penes unum est summa omnium rerum.—civitas, in quâ unus qs in perpetuâ est potestate.—regnum.—civitas regia.—civitas, quæ singulari imperio et regiâ potestate gubernatur et regitur.—regale civitatî genus. respublica regalis (the two last however not of states actually governed by a king, but only approaching this). The last C. de Rep. 3, 35).*

MONASTERY, cœnobium (Eccl.); monasterium (later, and g. i.): to enter a m., *in cœtum monachorum recipi.

MONASTIC, monasterialis (late). *It may be expressed by the gen., as cœnobitarum or monachorum (of monks) or cœnobii or monasterii (of a monastery).*

MONDAY, *dies lune.

MONEY, pecunia (opp. to other property; then any sum of m., never = a single coin; ~~¶~~ hence it can be connected only with such adjectives as relate to magnitude, as magna, parva, grandis, ingens, &c., never with such as relate to unity, as, multa, pauca, &c.).—argenteum, æs (siv. or copper coin; and hence g. i. for m.: see, for argenteum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 15, &c. L. 30, 39, extr. for æs, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26. C. Att. 2, 1, 10. L. 4, 60, 6; 5, 12, 1. ~~¶~~ But argenteum signatum and æs signatum, only in opp. to argenteum or æs infectum or factum; see C. Varr. 5, 25, 63. L. 34, 6, 14, & 34, 52, 4).—numus (a single piece of m., a coin; ~~¶~~ for this only unclassical writers and poets say moneta)—pretium (a price in m.): Illyrian m., pecunia Illyriorum signo signata: great and small m., numi omnis notæ: good m., numi probi: bad m., numi adulterini (~~¶~~ pecunia not moneta adulterina): of or belonging to m., pecuniarius; numarius; argentarius: that may be had for m., venalis; pretio venalis: for m., pretio; pretio motus, adductus (induced by a price or reward): for little, much m., parvo, magno pretio: for m. and good words, pretio et precibus: my little bit of m., numuli mei: a considerable sum of m., aliquantum numorum: ready m., pecunia præsens, numerata; numi præsentes, numerati (C.); also simply numeratum (C.); aurum, argentum, præsentarium (Plaut.): to buy athg for ready m., præsentiibus numâ emere qd (Sen.): to sell for ready m., solum qd dare (Ulp.); or vendere (See CASH): to have plenty of m., in multis suis pecuniis esse, bene numatum esse, pecuniâ abundare, opibus or divitiis florere: to make m. by athg, pecuniam facere ex re (Np. Cim. 1, 3): a making of m., pecuniæ questus; pecunie via (way and method of making m.): the value of m., potestas pecuniarum (Gai. Dig. 13, 3, 4): to turn a thing into m., vendere qd (to sell): to take m. (as a bribe), pecuniam accipere (opp. pecunie resistere): to turn every thing into m., omnia in

pecuniam redigere (Q. Decl. 269): to furnish m. for athg, pecunias expedire (v. pr. see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 4): to furnish any one with m., pecuniam ei curare: to furnish one with m. *In the public treasury*, sumptum ei dare de publico (C. de Incent. 2, 29, init.): to marry for m., dotē movēri (Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 66): he did not marry for m., indotatum duxit (ast. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 47): m. makes the man, in pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet (O. Fast. 1, 217, sq.).—pecunia omnium dignitatem exaequat (C. Att. 4, 15, 7): want of m., inopia pecuniae or rei pecuniariae, inopia argenti or argentaria, inopia numaria; caritas numorum (scarcity of m.).—difficultas numaria or rei numariae.—angustiae pecuniae (distressing position in respect of m.): public want (or scarcity) of m., angustiae pecuniae publice; angustiae aerarii (of the treasury): to be in want of m., de pecunia laborare; in summā difficultate numaria esse: times in wch there is a general want of m., tempora difficillima solutionis (C. Cæcin. 4, 11): when there was a great want of m., quum creditæ pecuniae non solverentur (Cæs. B. C. 3, 1, init.).

MONEY-BROKER, argentarius; mensarius; intercessor (post Aug.).—numularius (Suet.).—fenerator (in a bad sense, C.).

MONEYED, pecuniosus, bene natus (C.); prædices (L.); pecuniae opulentus (T. Hist. 2, 6).

MONGREL, adv. duplicis generis; non unius generis.

MONGREL, s. musmo or musmo (Cat.; Plin.); nothus (Colum.); hybrida (Plin.): eply the progeny of a wild boar and a lina sow; also impropr. of persons born of parents of different countries, ranks, &c. H.).

MONIED, see MONEYED.

MONITION, see ADMONITION.

MONITOR, monitor (warning adviser).—admonitor. s. impulsor. susor. hortator; auctor et impulsor. consiliarius: a troublemaker m., admonitor non nimis verecundus (C.). SYN. in ADVISER.

MONITORY, monitorius (Sen.). Or by the verbs, qui monet, &c.

MONK, monachus (Sidon. Ep.); cenobita (Hieron.): a m.'s hood, cucullus monachi. || Names of plants; m.'s head, leontodon (Linn.): m.'s hood, aconitum (Linn.): m.'s rhubarb, rumex (Linn.).

MONKEY, vita monachica (life of a m.).—res monachica (affairs of m.'s).

MONKEY, || PROP. simia (C. and Plin.): simius (in poets of the golden age): a female m., simia femina: a little m., simiolus (pithecius, Plaut., sportively): m.'s bread (a plant), Adansonia (Linn.). || FIG. as a term of reproach, simia (Cæc. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10, 1); simius (H. S. 1, 10, 18): homo stolidus, stultus.

MONKISH, monachicus. See MONASTIC.

MONKISHLY, monachorum more, modo, ritu.

MONOCEROS, monodon, *monoceros (Linn.).

MONOCHORD, *monochordum (t. t.).

MONODY, *monodia. Or use the Greek word.

MONOGAMY, matrimonium singulare (monogamia, Tert.).

MONOGRAM, *monogramma (t. t.).

MONOGRAPHY, descriptio singularis (description of a single object).—libellus, liber quem qd separatim de qd re conscribit, conficit (a book treating on a single subject).

MONOLOGUE, *sermo intimus, canticum (musical m. in the ancient plays, C.); soliloquium, only in Aug.).

MONOPOLIST, monopolista (ast. Greek μονοπώλης. In Marc. Cap. 3, Kopp. has μονοπωλία).

MONOPOLIZE, monopolium exercere. IMPROPR. to have the sole possession of &c., est qd solius tuum. rem totam sibi or ad se vindicare; a person, totum qm tenere, habere, possidere (Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 1).

MONOPOLY, monopolium (post Aug.): to give one the m. of althg, *ci monopolium dare: to exercise or enjoy a m., monopolium exercere or habere.

MONOSYLLABIC, || PROP. monosyllabus. || FIG. brief, abrupt in speech, (homo) verbis parcens; brevitas magister.

MONOSYLLABLE, monosyllabum (sc. verbum).

MONOTONOUS, *unum sonum habens (prop.); *nulla varietate delectans, *omni varietate carens (fig., without variety): a thing has a m. sound, lentius æquabilisque accedit qd auribus.

MONSOON, ventus qui magnam (or qm) partem omnis temporis in qo loco flare consuevit (Cæs.).—venti qui certo tempore ex aliâ atque aliâ parte celi spirant (Gell.).—or if necessary, Monsoon t. t., or ventus æquabilis qui Monsion dicitur (to distinguish it fm the ordinary trade-winds).

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum (so far as the appearance is one of evil omen).—homo portentosus or monstrosus (of men).—fetus portentosus or monstrosus (of animals): m.'s, prodigiosa corpora et monstri insignia; præter naturam hominum pecudumque. portenta ex homine or ex pecude nata.

MONSTROSITY, monstrum, prodigium, portentum, forma monstrosa.

MONSTROUS, PROP. monstrosus; prodigiosus; portentosus. || FIG. rationi repugnans (contrary to reason).

MONSTROUSLY, monstrose; prodigiose.—prodigialiter (H.).

MONTH, mensis: half a m., semestrium: a lunar m., mensis lunaris: of a m., that lasts a m., unius mensis; menstruus: two, three, four, five, six m.'s long, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquimestris, semestris: to serve for a m., mensem vertentem servire: every third m., tertio quoque mense: every m., singulis mensibus: that returns or happens every m., menstruus: the first of the m., Kalendæ: the fifth of the m., Nonæ (except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nonæ fell on the seventh day): the thirtieth of the m., Idus (except in the four m.'s already mentioned, in wch the Idus fell on the fifteenth; see Zumpt, § 867: Pract. Introd. i. 523, sqq.).

MONTHLY, menstruus (that returns every month; and that lasts a month).—unius mensis, mensis vertentis (a month long).

MONUMENT, monumentum (g. t.): written m.'s, literarum monumenta; literæ: to erect a m. to any one, ci monumentum statuere, ponere, collocare: to cause a m. to be erected, m. faciendum locare: to leave a m. behind one, relinquere qd, quo nos vivisse testemur (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14): a sepulchral m., monumentum, sepulcrum (the former any memorial erected in honour of the dead, whether over their graves or in another place, whether consisting of a house, arch, a stone, &c.: sepulcrum, the place of burial fenced round and adorned with a monumentum, a cippus, &c.: see C. Sext. 67, init., L. Opimius, ejus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepulcrum desertissimum in litore Dyrrachino relictum est).—Mausoleum (a splendid sepulchral m., built by Octavian, wch served as the burial place for himself and succeeding emperors to the time of Hadrian; see Suet. Oct. 100, extr.; also iron. of a simple grave-stone; Suet. Vit. 10, extr.).—cenotaphium (a sepulchral m. erected to any one, even during his lifetime): to erect a (sepulchral) m. to any one, facere ci monumentum.

MOOD, || Temper, animi affectio, affectus, temperatio. animus ita affectus, habitus animi (C.).—its only animus, voluntas, fm the context: in different m.'s, in variis voluntatibus (L.): a gay m., animus hilaris, hilarus, lætus, hilaritas: a melancholy m., animus tristis, tristitia. || In grammar, modus.

MOODY, tristis (opp. hilaris, lætus).—difficilis (opp. facilis).—morosus (opp. affabilis).

MOON, luna (also fig., of that wch is shaped like a m., eply like a half m., a crescent).—mensis (a month): m.'s (or satellites) of other planets, satellites: the new m., luna nova or prima; luna intermenstrua or intermenstris: the time of the new m., interlunium; (tempus) intermenstruum: at the new m., quum inchoatur luna: always at the new m., sub interlunio: m. in her first or second quarter, luna crescens: the full m., luna plena; orbis lunæ plenus: the time of the full m., plenilunium: m. on the wane, luna decrescens or senescens: in the last quarter of the m., lunâ decrescente or senescente: m. that shines all night, luna pernox: m. that rises late, luna sera: night without a m., nox illunis: like a half m., lunatus: the m. is on the wane, luna minuitur, deminuitur, decrescit, or senescit: the m. is on the increase, luna crescit; luna impletur (is nearly full).

MOONLIGHT, lunæ lumen: by m., lunâ lucente; lunâ imminente: it is m., luna lucet: it is not m., luna silet: it was m. the whole night, luna pernox erat.

MOONSTRUCK, lunaticus (Vegcl.): m. madness, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (t. t.).

MOOR, s. solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa; loca uliginosa (pl., Plin.); loca palustria (Vitr.), or simply palustria (Plin.).

MOOR, v. (navem) ad terram religare (Cæs.); religare (classen) litori (O.): (navem) deligare ad ancoras.

MOOR-HEN, fulica, fulix, ycia, f.

MOORISH, uliginosus; paluster (Plin.).

MOOT, see DEBATE, DISPUTE.

MOP, s. *penicillus ad abstergendum factus, or fm context, penicillus only.

MOP, v. *penicillo abstergere or detergere.

MOPE, *v.* in mærore jacere.—*demisso animo esse* (S.).—*æcto animo et demisso esse* (C.).—*afflictum vitam in tenebris luctuque trahere* († V.). *qs totus jacet* or *jacet cs animus*.—*dormitare*.

MOPISH, *mœrens*, *demissus afflictusque* (C.); *demissus et oppressus* (C.; *disheartened, dispirited*); *veterosus*; *sonnuculosus* (*sluggish*, &c.).

MORAL, *moralis*, quod ad mores pertinet (*relating to manners*; ~~the~~ *moralis*, *never = morally good*, is a philosophical term, proposed by C. de Fat. 1, init., and afterwards generally used in the *shiv. age*).—*bene* or *recte* *moratus*, *compar. melius moratus*, *superl. optime moratus* (*well-disposed, morally good*).—*probus* (*good*).—*honestus* (*virtuous; of persons and actions*).—*quod ad mores formando pertinet* (*that relates to the formation of manners; of writings, &c.*): *m. goodness*, *honestum*; *decus*, *oris*, *m. m. precepta*, **de moribus præcepta*: *m. behaviour*, *recti mores*, *vitæ honesta*: *to be led purely by m. motives*, nullâ aliâ re, nisi honestate duci: *m. freedom*, *motus animorum voluntarius*: *we are not under any m. necessity*, nihil impedit, quominus id, quod maxime placet, facere possumus: *to consider a thing in a m. point of view*, qd. referre ad mores: *m. philosophy*, *philosophia pars moralis* (proposed by C. de Fat. 1, 1, for the Greek *ἠθική*, and *aj. him generally adopted*; see *Sen. Ep. 89, 9*, *sq. T. Dial. 3, Q. 6, 2, 8*); *philosophia*, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (C. Brut. 8, 31): hæc omnia, quæ est de vitâ et de moribus philosophia (as C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8); *philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet* (C. Pis. 29, 71); *ea pars philosophiæ, quâ mores conformari putantur* (aft. C. Fin. 4, 2, 4). || *Probable*, *opp. absolutely certain*. *M. certainly*, *veri similitudo*.—*probabilitas magna* (C. Acad. 2, 24) or *maxima*. *In m. questions we ought to act upon m. certainty*, *in rebus, quæ ad mores pertinent, ipsam veri similitudinem sequi debemus (cf. C. Acad. 2, 33, 107) or *rem assensu nostro comprobant actio sequi debet* (ib.).

MORALIST, officii magister. *magister virtutis et recte vivendi*. *M.'s*, qui de moribus præcipiunt.

MORALITY, *mores*, *morum conditio* (*moral quality*)—*honestas*, *honestum* (*moral goodness*).—*virtus* (*moral worth*).—*honestatis* or *virtutis studium* (*the pursuit of m.*): *true*, *genuine m.*, *honestum* quod proprie verèque dicitur: *men of tried m.*, *vir*, quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est: *the demands of friendship are not opposed to m.*, in amicitia, quæ honesta non sunt, non postulatur.

MORALIZE, **de moribus præcipere*. *To m. (about) a thing*, **rem de suo genere ad vitam moresque meditando transferre*.

MORALLY, || *Virtuously*, *honeste*. || *With reference to morals; by the subst.*, *e. g. to be m. good*, *emendatis*, *bonis*, *rectis*, *esse moribus*: *to be m. bad*, *pravus*, *corruptus*, *esse moribus*. || *According to probability*, *probabiliter* (C.); *ut videtur*; ~~qs~~ *not verisimiliter*, *late*. *M. certain*, *prps* **probabilis et pæne necessario conclusus*.

MORALS, || *The doctrine of manners*, *doctrina de moribus*; *bene vivendi disciplina*; quæ de hominum moribus dicuntur; quæ de vitâ et moribus hominum præcipiuntur. || *Moral character*, *see MORALITY*.

MORASS, *palus*; *loca palustria*, *pl.*, or *simply*, *palustria*; *solum uliginosum*; *terra uliginosa*.

MORIBID, *morbosus*, *imbecillus*, *infirmus*: *a m. state of mind*, *ægotatio animi* (C.).

MORE, *plures*, *numt. plura*; *complures*, *neut. complura* (*subst. and adj.*: *plures is always comparative in respect of a smaller number*; *complures presents rather one collective idea, so that the comparison is overlooked*).—*plus* (*subst. either alone or with a gen.* [e. g., *plus pecuniæ*], or *adverbially*; *with a comparative force, and always in respect of quantity*; *it therefore denotes a greater number, mass, &c., and fig., something of greater extent, value, &c. rarely, and only in certain connections, plus is = magis, e. g. plus amare, diligere*).—*amplus* (*as a neut. adj. denotes greater extent, value, &c., e. g. ego sum ædilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus: it also denotes addition, without comparison, e. g., what do you want m.? quid vultis amplius? As an adv. amplius denotes excess in duration of time (= longer), or excess of number; e. g. m. than six hours, amplius sex horis*; *m. than a hundred men, amplius centum*).—*magis* (*adv.*, *refers to the quality of objects compared, and denotes that a property, a relation, &c., exists in a higher degree; e. g., to take a thing more as a reproach (than another does), qd in contumeliam accipere magis*).—*potius* (*adv., rather, sooner*; *a sub-*

jective word, denoting choice between two objects, actions, &c. *With potius one of the objects compared is always actually preferred; magis only attributes a higher degree to one, while both exist; e. g. would he have liked being at Utica m. than being at Rome? an ille Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset?*)—*ultra*, *prep. with acc.* (*denotes excess of measure, relation, &c.*, e. g., *m. than half a pint, ultra hemina*: *m. than a woman, ultra feminam*).—*Than'* after *m.* is expressed in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the *abl.*; but with words of number *quam* is usually omitted; *quam* is always used aft. *magis* and *potius*.—*m. than once*, *sæpius* (~~qs~~ *Krebs* says that *plus* *quam* *semel*, *plus semel* *do not occur*; but they are *sts* found, although *prps* only in negative sentences, e. g., *utæque*—*non plus quam semel eloquatur*, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; *Lucretius puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur*, *Varr.*). *The English 'more'* in connexion with a *subst.* or *adj.* is frequently expressed by a comparative; when a second member of comparison follows, this likewise must be in the comparative; e. g., *with m. attention* or *care*, *attentius*, *diligentius*: *with m. boldness* *than fortune*, *fortius quam felicius*: *with m. heat* *than caution*, *calidior quam cautior* (cf. *Grotf.* § 165, *Zumpt* § 690).—*After negatives, a* = *further, over and above*, *amplius*, *ultra*, e. g., *I desire nothing m.*, *nihil amplius* or *ultra flagito*; = *longer, further*, *jam*: *no m.* = *longer*, *non jam* (C. and L. *do not use amplius in this sense with a negative*): = *I hope no m.*, *non jam*, *nihil jam spero*: *no one will any m. say this*, *hoc jam nemo dicit*. *Præ.*—*To give m.*, *plus dare* (*m. than another*).—*amplius dare* (*to give after one has already given*).—*supra addere*, or *simply addere* (*to give over and above*). *To bid m.*, *pluris liceri* (*m. than another*).—*supra adicere* (*to add to a former bidding*): *to be m.*, *plus esse* (*in number, in value, of things*).—*amplius esse* (*as to extent, value, dignity, of things*).—*potentior* *esse*, *plus posse* (*as to power*).—*altior* *em dignitatis gradum tenere* (*as to rank, these of persons*). *And what is m. (intensive)*, *et*, *quod plus est*; *et quod majus est* (~~qs~~ *not et quod magis est*).—*atque adeo* (*and even*).—*quin etiam* (*moreover*).—*quid? yet what is still m.*, *immo*, *immo enim vero*: *sill m.*, *plus etiam* (*as to quantity*).—*amplius* (*further*): *this is no m. than right* (*in assent*), *recte et merito*: *by so much m.*, *tanto plus* (*in quantity, &c.*).—*eo magis* (*in degree*): *half as much m.*, *dimidio plus*; *dimidiâ parte plus*: *a little m.*, *paullo plus* or *amplius*: *considerably m.*, *aliquanto plus* or *amplius*: *much m.*, *multo plus* (*as to quantity, &c.*).—*multo magis* (*in degree*): *nothing m.*, *nihillo plus*; *nihillo magis*: *m. or less*, *plus minusve*; *plus minus* (~~qs~~ *magis* *aut minus is not class.*): *m. and m.*, *magis magisque*; *magis et magis*; *plus plusque*.

MOREL, || *A plant*, *solanum* (Plin.). || *A kind of cherry*, **physalis Alkekengi* (Linn.).

MOREOVER, *præterea*, *ad hoc*, *ad hæc* (~~qs~~ *not super hæc*, *super ista*, *ad hoc*, *in class. prose, cf. Benecke Just. 2, 9, 4*).—*secundum ea* (*next to those things; as Cæs. B. G. 1, 33*).—*insuper* (*over and above*).—*ultra* (*further, beyond*).—~~qs~~ *Alioquin* and *alias* are *not class.*, *acc. to Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 235, sq. and p. 225, sq.*: *primum hostium impetum sustinuerunt*, *multis ultra vulneribus illatis*, and *m. (Cæs. B. G. 5, 28)*.

MORN, *poetical* for *MORNING*, *vid.*

MORNING, *mane* (*indecl.*).—*tempus matutinum* (*pl.*, *the mornings*, *tempora matutina*; e. g., *lectiunculis consumere*): *in the m.*, *mane*; *matutino tempore*: *that is or takes place in the m.*, *matutinus*: *the early m.*, *primum mane*; *prima lux*, or *simply*, *early in the m.*, *primo mane*; *multo mane*; *bene mane*; *primâ luce*; *ubi primum illuxit*; *ad lucem*; *primo diluulo*: *fm m. to evening*, *a mane ad vesperum*: *till m.*, *ad lucem* (e. g., *vigilare*).—*ad ipsum mane* (e. g., *vigilare noctes, poet.*): *towards m.*, *sub lucem*: *the whole m.*, *totum mane*: *this m.*, *hodie mane*: *hodierno mane*: *yesterday m.*, *hesterno mane*; *hesterno die mane*: *on the following m.*, *postero mane*: *the m. dawns*, *lucescit*; *dilucescit*; *lux appetit*; *sol exoritur*: *good m.!* *salve!* or (*several*) *salvete!* *to wish any one good m.*, *salutare qm.*

MORNING CALL, *salutatio matutina*, or *simply* *salutatio* (*a saluting, &c.*).—*officium antelucanum* (*early attendance*): *to make a m. call*, *mane salutare*, *also simply salutare qm: to come to pay a m. call*, *venire qm salutatum*.

MORNING-GOWN, **vestis quam mane induo* (~~qs~~ *avoid vests matutina, uch prps is not Latin*).—*vestis domestica* (*a gown worn in the house*).

MORNING-STAR, stella diurna (*Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 26).—Lucifer, Venus (*planet*).

MORNING-WATCH, tertia vigilia (*about three o'clock*).—quarta vigilia (*about six o'clock*).

MOROCO (*leather*), aluta, æ.

MOROSE, austerus, severus, tetricus, difficilis, morosus, tristis. [SYN. in AUSTERE.]

MOROSELY, austere, acerbe.

MORSENESS, austeritas, acerbitas, severitas, difficultas, morositas, tristitia. [SYN. in AUSTERE.]

MORRIS-DANCE, ludus Mauritanicus; chorea (*poet.*) Mauritanica.

MORROW, crastinus dies, posterus dies (*in narration, with ref. to past time*): to-m., cras; crastino die (*in letters*).—postridie ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, quum hæc scribebam (*see C. Q. Fr.* 3, 2, 1): early to-m., cras mane: till to-m., in crastinum (*diem*): on the m. (i. e. on the following day, in narratives of past transactions), postero die.

MORSEL, ¶ *A mouthful, offula* (*Col.*); offella, bucella (*Marl.*: frustulum, *Appul.*): a m. of bread, mica panis (*Petr.*): delicate m.'s, lautitie (*Suet.*): bonæ res (*Np.* Ages. 8, 5); eupedia, orum (*Plaut.*): *A small quantity, frustum; paululum* (*C.*); exiguum (*Pin.*); also by diminutives; e. g., my m. of money, numuli mei; vindemiolæ nostræ (*C.*): he has not a m. of brains, ne tantillum quidem sapit.

MORTAL, ¶ *Subject to death, mortalis*; mortis obnoxius: m.'s, homines, mortales (*see*) in the best prose only in connexion with omnes, cuncti, multi; not for homines g. t.). ¶ *Deadly, destructive, mortifer* (*see*) letalis or letifer, *poet.*. ¶ *Extreme* (a vulgar acceptance of the word); by superlatives: a m. enemy, hostis capitalis, infensissimus, implacabilis. ¶ *Human, humanus*.

MORTALITY, ¶ *State of being subject to death, mortalitas*; mortalis conditio or natura. ¶ *Death, mors, interitus, obitus*. See DEATH. ¶ *Frequency of death, numerus mortuorum*: there was a great m. that year, permulti homines eo anno mortui sunt or morte assumpti sunt. ¶ *Human nature, mortales homines* (*pl.*).

MORTALLY, ¶ *To death, mortifere, letaliter* (*Pin.*): to be m. wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. ¶ *Extremely, misere; perditè; valde; vehementer*.

MORTAR, ¶ *A vessel in wch athg is pounded, mortarium*; pila (*less than mortarium*): a small m., mortariolum (*late*).—pila paullula (*Cato, R. R.* 14, 2): to pound athg in a m., in mortario or in pila tundere; in pila pinsere. ¶ *A kind of large gun, "mortarium" (hellicum)*. ¶ *Prepared lime, mortarium, calx præparata* (*Vitr.*); arenatum (*one third lime, and two thirds sand*): to cover with m., arenatum inducere ci rei.

MORTGAGE, s. hypotheca. ¶ *pignus means a pledge, and is said of moveable articles; hypotheca only of immoveables; but pignus may be used in the sense of mortgage, when the context fixes the sense*: e. g., domum agrosque pignori accipere (*T.*), to take upon m.

MORTGAGED, hypothecam obligare (*Pand.*): dare qd hypothecæ (*Jct.*); pignere, oppignere (*domus, agrum*): to be mortgaged, hypothecæ nomine obligatum esse (*Pand.*).

MORTGAGEE, creditor hypothecarius (*Ulp.*).

MORTIFICATION, ¶ *Act of mortifying; by the verbs. ¶ Subduing of passions, libidinum coercitio, refrenatio* (*Sen.*). ¶ *Disappointment, vexatio, ægritudo; molestia; meror*.

MORTIFY, INTRANS. mori; emori; præmori. TRANS. ¶ *To subdue (passions or appetites), corporis libidines coercere, refrenare*. "se ipsum or corpus suum castigare." ¶ *To vex, ægritudinem or merorem afferre ci; molestiam ci afferre or exhibere*: to be mortified at, ægritudine or molestia affici ex qâ re.

MORTISE, s. cardo femina (*cardo mascula, the tenon, Vitr.*).

MORTISE, v. tignum immittere; tignum injungere in assertem.

MORTMAIN, quod alienari non potest (*ast. C.*).

MORTUARY, adj. funebri.

MOSAIC, opus museum (*Inscr.* or simply museum, *Plin.*, or musivum, *Spart.*).—opus tessellatum (*with small dice and stones, eply of coloured marble, as a pavement, also litho-trotum*).—*Opus scilicet denotes work in larger pieces of coloured marble*: a m. pavement, pavimentum tessellatum; pavimentum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis or crustulis stratum or exornatum; asarotum (*Stat.*).

MOSQUE, *sedes Turcica.

MOSQUITO, culex pipiens (*Linn.*).

MOSS, muscus.—vilis arborum (*growing on trees*).—To clear trees of m., arbores emuscare (*g. t.*); arboribus muscum abradere. arbores interraderè (*by scraping it off*).—A m. rose, *rosa muscosa.

MOSSY, muscosus (*full of, or covered with, moss*).—musco similis (*like moss*): a m. seat, sedes musco strata.

MOST, adv. plurimus: the m., pl. plurimi; plerique (*see*) plurimi as superl. of multi in opp. to pauci, the greatest quantity, *my* adj., with a gen.; but plerique (οἱ πολλοί) the greater part, the majority, *my* subst. and of persons, not with a gen. In T. and even in S. we find plurimi usually for the most, and plerique for many, with a subst. in the same case; see Zumpt, § 109, Ramsh. § 42, Bremi ad Np. Pref. 1, Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 4, 5; Fabri, Herz, Kritz, ad S. Jug. 6, 1, Grysar, p. 121): for the m. part, maximam partem, maximâ ex parte: at m., summum; quum plurimum (L. 33, 5, 9, trium aut, quum plurimum, quatuor ramorum vallos cedit; *see*) ad summum is not Latin; see Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 132, sq.).

MOST, adv. plurimum, maxime.

MOSTLY, ¶ *For the most part, maximam partem; maximâ ex parte*. ¶ *Most frequently, generally, plerumque* (*opp. semper*).—plurimum; vulteo (*with ref. to a number of subjects, by wch a thing is done or in wch it has place*); fere (*commonly*).

MOTE, atomus, i, f.; corpus individuum, or individuum et solidum (*C.*); corpus insecabile (*Vitr. Q.*): PROV.) to see a m. in another's eye, and not to see a beam in one's own, vid. BEAM.

MOTH, tinea: m.-eaten, tinea perforatus.

MOTHER, ¶ *Procr.* mater.—matrix (*only of animals*; *see*) Procratrix for mater does not occur in the proper sense, nor is genitrix so used in classic prose; hence both must be avoided): to become a m., partum edere; by any one, gravidum fieri ex de quo; matrem fieri de quo (*O. Met.* 3, 270): to be a m., peperisse: to be the m. of three children, trium liberorum matrem esse; tres liberos peperisse: children of one m., liberi eadem matre nati; liberi uterini (*Cod. Jus.* 5, 61, 2): that has a m. still alive, matrumus: on the m.'s side, maternus: that has lost his m., matre orbis. ¶ *Fig.* a producer, a wisher, mater (*g. t.*); parens, procratrix, genitrix (*parens to be used when the subst. is masc. in Latin*): the earth is the common m. of all mortals, terra est communis mater omnium mortalium: philosophy is the m. of all sciences, philosophia quedam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia: frugality is the m. of virtues, genitrix virtutum frugalitas: honour is the m. (*promoter*) of the arts, honos alit artes.

MOTHER-TONGUE, sermo patrius; sermo, qui natus est nobis, sermo natus (*g. t.*); sermo noster, lingua nostra (*see*) lingua materna and sermo maternus are not Latin; and lingua patria; lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus do not occur): to use or speak one's m.-tongue, sermone patrio uti; sermone eo uti qui natus est nobis; sermonem patrium dicere: to write in one's m.-tongue, librum sermone eo, qui natus est nobis, conficere (*ast. Np. Hann.*).

MOTHERLESS, matre orbis: to become m., matre orbari.

MOTHERLY, maternus; or by the gen. matris.

MOTION, s. ¶ *Movement, motus* (*in almost all the senses of the English word*): motio (*a putting in m.*); agitatio (*a moving to and fro*).—jactatus, jactatio (*a fluctuating m., e. g. of the sea*).—concussus, concussio (*a violent shaking m.*).—machinatio (*artificial m.*): m. of the body, corporis motus; agitatio motusque corporis (*of the body and of the hands*), corporis motio et gestus: to be in m., moveri; agitari (*to be driven backwards and forwards*): to be in constant, perpetual esse (*e. g. of the heavenly bodies*): to set in m., see To MOVE, prop.: to put in quick or rapid m., incitare; concitare (*to urge on*).—jactare (*to throw about*): to receive m. from without, pulsus externo agitari; fm within, motu cieri Interiore; cieri et agi motu suo; per se ipsum et sua sponte moveri: to have a certain and uniform m., motu quodam certo et æquabili uti. ¶ *Impulse, motus; impulsus: of one's own m., mea* (tua, &c.) sponte. ¶ *Proposal made, consilium; conditio*: actio: to make a m., conditionem ferre, proponere; ferre qd (ad populum).—refferre qd (ad senatum).—postulare de re (before a court of justice): to make a m. for a law, ferre legem, rogationem: to make a m. for peace, de pace agere; pacis auctorem or suasorem

existere: *to oppose a m., actioni summā vi resistere; adversus actionem summā ope anniti: to support a m., suffragari ei.*

MOTIONLESS, (*prop. and fig.*) immobilis; immotus: stabilis; fixus (*prop.*); motu carens.

MOTIVE, *adj.* qui movet, &c.

MOTIVE, s. causa, ratio (C.); consilii motus (*Plin. Ep.*): *an external m., impulsus externus, or simply impulsus, stimulus (C.); si requirit, quæ causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam sero literis mandaremus (if any one ask what m. induced, C. N. D. 1, 4, 7).*—quasi moventia proponere (*as m.s., C. Tusc. 5, 24, 68*).

MOTLEY, || *Dappled, coloris maculosi (Col.); coloris disparis; maculis albis (Virg.).* || *Diversified, mixtus, varius.*

MOTTO, sententia; dictum (C.): *his m. was, hoc dictum usurpare, or in ore habere, solebat: I take it as my m., meum illud verbum facio (T.).*

MOULD, s. || *Soil, terra, humus: rich m., terra gravis, humus pinguis: light m., terra facilis, humus levis: loose m., terra resoluta; humus soluta: fine m., humus minuta, tenera.* || *a damp concretio, situs; mucor (mustiness).*—*putrædo (rotteness, &c.)* lale: *to smell of m. situm, redolere: to contract m., situm ducere.* || *Form, forma (Plin.); formas in quibus æra funduntur;* formula (*Arrianus*): *to be cast in the same m., unā formā percussos esse (Sen. Ep. 34).*

MOULD, v. || *Pror.* *To fashion, form, fingere, effingere, confingere, formare, figurare, qd (ex argellâ, e cerâ, ex qâ materiâ).* || *Fic.* fingere; effingere; formare.

MOULDER, in pulverem abire, dissipari, dispergi.

MOULDY, situ corruptus; mucidus (*musty*).—*putridus (rotten): to grow m., situ corrumpi; mucorem contrahere; mucescere; putrescere: to be m., situ corruptum esse; mucere.*

MOULT, plumas ponere or exuere.

MOULTING, defluvium plumarum (*oft. Plin., defluvium capillorum*).

MOUND, tumulus, grumus (tumulus, like *ὄθος*, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus only an artificial elevation, like *χῆμα*)—*agger (prop., earth heaped up).*—*tumulus terrenus (Cæs. B. G. 1, 43).*

MOUNT, v. || *Intr.* *ascendere (to ascend a steep place).*—*sublime ferri; sublimem abire (in the air; the latter only of living creatures).*—*pennis se levare; pennis sublimē ferri (of birds).*—*TRANS.* *ascendere qd, or in qd (e. g. muros, in aggerem).*—*conscendere (with an acc. e. g. equum, navem).*—*ascendere qd, or in qd (e. g. murum, navem, or in navem).*—*escendere in qd (e. g. in rostra, in concionem, in malum).*—*inscendere in qd (e. g. in arborem, in currum [Svæ. in Ciriæ]: to m. a horse, conscendere equum; ascendere in equum: to cause the cavalry to m., equiti advovere equos: not to suffer one to m. (of a horse), non patientem esse assessoris (Suet. Cæs. 61): assessorum repudiare (Sen. Const. 12, 3); insurgere in omnes, et conscendere conatus ferocia exterrere (Curt. 1, 4, 13): to m. the rostra, escendere in rostra or in concionem; ascendere in rostra: to m. the throne, *in regiam sedem escendere (*prop.*); regnum adipisci; regnum occupare (Ag., the latter esp. contrary to right).*

MOUNT, MOUNTAIN, mons.—*Jugum (m. height).*—*collis, clivus (collis in respect of its height, clivus in respect of elevation): of or on a m., montanus: full of m.s., montuosus or montosus: on this side of a m., cis montanus: on the other side, transmontanus: at the foot of a m., in or sub radicibus montis: to be enclosed by high m.s., undique altissimis montibus contineri: the top or summit of a m., montis vertex, culmen, or cacumen; montis jugum (the top of a chain of m.s.): a chain of m.s., montes continui (*poet.*); continua or perpetua montium juga; juga velut serie cohererentia; perpetuo iugo juncti colles; saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (see *Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 44*): valley in the m.s., montium intervallum: a m. stream, or torrent, torrens monte præcipiti devolutus (L. 28, 6); flumine montano rapidus torrens (a rushing torrent, *V. Æn. 2, 305*): *Prov.* *to remove m.s., montes suâ sede moliri (L.): the sermon on the M., *oratio a Christo de monte habita.**

MOUNTAIN-ASH, *sorbus; aucuparia (*Linna.*).

MOUNTAINEER, homo montanus (*&c.*) monticola (*poet.*): *pl. montani with or without homines.*

MOUNTAINOUS, montosus, montuosus: a m. country, regio montosa; loca montuosa (*pl.*); montana (*pl.*).

MOUNTBANK, circulator (*g. t., Sen. Cels.*); pharmacopola, circumforaneus (*a quæst doctor*).

MOURN, lugere; in luctu esse squalere; in luctu et squalore esse (*with ref. to Roman customs*).—*(&c.) the degrees of mourning are thus stated by C., luget sensus; mæret equester ordo; tota civitas confecta senio est; aequalent municipia, Mil. 8, 20); mæreere qâ re or qd, is to feel inward grief, uch displays itself on the countenance and by gestures; lugere, so to m. as to adopt the conventional signs or emblems of mourning.*

MOURNFUL, || *Sorrowful, tristis; mæstus.* || *Causing sorrow, tristis, miserandus, commiserandus, miseratione dignus (of persons and things).* || *Miserabilis in this sense is not found in the best prose.*—*dolendus, lugendus (of things); = deserving of pity.* || *Expressive of sorrow, lamentabilis; lugubris.*

MOURNFULLY, || *Sorrowfully, mæste; mæsto, tristis animo.* || *In a mournful manner, misera-liter; febiliter; lamentabili voce (with mournful tones); lugubriter (Appul.).*

MOURNING, || *Sorrow, grief, luctus; mæstitia; mæror.* *A house of m., domus lugubris (g. t.); domus funesta (in such a corpse lies).* || *The outward signs, garb, &c. of sorrow, vestis or cultus lugubris; squalor; sordes.* *To be in m., pullatus or sordidatus; equalere: many noble families were in m., multæ et claræ lugubres erant domus; in m. sordidatus; pullatus; atratus; veste lugubri vestitus: to put on m., vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem sumere or induere: to leave off m., ad vestitum (suum) redire (*opp. vestem mutare*); luctum deponere or finire; vestem lugubrem deponere or exuere.*

MOUSE, mus. *A little m., musculus: a field m., arew-m., sorex, Ycis, m. (the first syll. is long in Særen. Samn., short in Auct. Carm. de Philom.).* *of a m., murinus: m. colour, color murinus (Plin.); m.-skin, pellis murina (Julia): all is as quiet as a m., altum est silentium; nulla exaudiri vox.*

MOUSE-EAR, *pr. auricula muris; (a plant), *myosotis (Linn.).*

MOUSE-HOLE, cavum muris (H.).

MOUSE-TRAP, muscipula; muscipulum (*Varr. Phædr.*): *a m. trap that is set, muscipula contenta.*

MOUTH, || *Of men or animals, os (prop.).*—*rostrum (an instrument for gnawing; hence snout, beak; also in contempt or faceté for the human m.).*—*riectus oris, or simply rictus (an opening of the m., an open m.).*—*hiatus oris, or simply hiatus (a wide opening of the m. as in yawning).* *With open m., hians: to open the m. (in order to speak), os aperire (*poet.*): to open the mouth wide, rictum deducere (in astonishment, laughter, or speaking; *poet.*).*—*hiare (g. t.).*—*oscitare (in yawning): to open any one's m. (in order to put a thing into it), ci os deducere: do not open your m. too wide (in laughing, speaking), sint modici rictus (O. A. A. 3, 283); observandum est ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat (Q. 1, 11, 9): to distort the m., labra distortuere (ib.): to make a m. at a thing (contemptuously), rictu oris ductuque laborum contemni a se qd ostendere (Gell. 18, 4): to look at a horse's m., equi dentes inspicere: *Prov.* *don't look a gift horse in the m., equi donati dentes non inspicuntur (Hieron.): to stop a person's m., linguam ei occludere; os ei obturare (comic): to snatch a thing out of one's m., qd ei ab ore rapere; præripere ei qd; ex ore or ex faucibus eripere ei qd (e. g. bolum, orationem; comic): eripere ei qd (e. g. responsum, comic): you take the word out of my m., istuc ibam (comic): to put a thing into one's m. (fig., i. e. to introduce him as saying), qm qd loquentem facere: a thing makes one's m. water, qd salivam mihi movet (also fig. in epistolary style, as *Sen. Ep. 79, 6*, Ætna tibi salivam movet): to have a thing in one's m., qd in ore habere (*prop. of food, and fig. of speech*).—*qd loqui (fig. of speech, &civ. v. i. e. omnia magna loqui; nihil nisi clausæ loqui et exercitio): to be in everybody's m., in omnium ore or in omnium ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ora ferri (of persons or things, in good or bad sense).*—*omnium sermone vapulare (of persons, in a bad sense).*—*totâ urbe or totâ regione percelebrari (of things), to be spread abroad): to have a thing from a person's own m., coram ex ipso audivisse qd; qd auctore cognovisse qd: to speak through the m. of any one, cs ore loqui: not to shut one's m. (i. e. to speak boldly), libere loqui: to speak whatever comes into one's mouth, garrire or loqui quidquid in buccam venerit (see *C. Att. 1, 12, extr.*): out of the abundance of the heart the m. speaketh, omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat (H. A. P. 337):***

to keep the *m. shut* (fig.), tacere; linguam compescere: to proceed out of the *m.* (of words, speech), ex ore cs exire, excidere, or mitti. || *An opening, place of egress, &c.*, os, ostium (e. g. of a river, &c.); caput (one of several *m.'s* of a river): the *m.* of a gutter, drain, nares canalis: the *m.* of a cannon, os tormenti bellici: *m.* of a hive, foramen quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 5).

MOUTHFUL, offa, frustum, bōlus (Plaut. Ter.), bucca (Suet.).

MOVE, v. || PROP., TR.) *movēre*, commovēre, clēre (to put in motion)—*agitare* (to move to and fro)—*versare* (to turn round)—*quaterē* (to shake)—*moliri* (with exertion)—*rotare*, circumagere (to move in a circle; rotate is rather poet.). To *m.* the bowels; vid. PURG. PROV., to *m.* heaven and earth, *cōelum et terram *movēre*, ut aiunt Angli (aft. Acheronta movebo; V.). INTRA.) *movēre*; se commovēre; movēri; commovēri (to put oneself in motion, or to be in motion)—*incitari* (to be put in quick motion; opp. retardari)—*ferri* (to be moved involuntarily, with violence; opp. labi; eply of the heavenly bodies)—*micare*, vibrare (to *m.* tremulously, e. g. of light). To *m.* in a circle, in orbem circumagi: to *m.* about a thing, ambire qd.; versari circum qd. (e. g. about an axis)—*ferri* circum qd.; volvi circum qd. (to turn itself about, &c.): to *m.* as one pleases, ut quisque vult ita uti motu sui corporis: to *m.* spontaneously, cieri et agi motu suo; suū vi movēri; per se ipsum et suū vi movēri; per se ipsum et suū sponte movēri: not to *m.* fm the spot, ex loco se non commovēre. || FIG.) *movēre*, commovēre (g. t.)—*afficere* qm or cs animum (to put into a certain state of mind)—*fletere* cs animum (to cause one to alter his mind)—*vincere*, expugnare (to induce compliance at last; with precibus, precibus lacrimisq., &c.). To *move* one to *athq.*, qm ad qd adducere, impellere (g. t.); qm ad qd inducere (eplly to lead astray, seduce)—*persuadēre* ci, ut, &c. (to *move* never with the acc.)—*to endeavour* to *m.*, sollicitare, ad qd or with ut, &c.: to *m.* one to pity, qm ad misericordiam adducere or allicere: to *m.* to laughter, risum ci movēre: to *m.* to tears, movēre or elicere ci lacrimas: not to be moved by any one's tears, cs lacrimas repudiare. || To *make* a motion, vid. MOTION.

MOVE, s. see MOTION. To *make* a *m.*, movēre: to *make* the first *m.* (at play), prior calculum moveo (Q. 11, 2, 38).

MOVEABLE, mobilis (prop. and fig.)—*agilis* (prop. and fig.)—*mollis* (flexible). A *m. feast*, dies sacrificii non status; sacrificium non statum (cf. Flor. 1, 13; C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113): *m.'s*, res moventes; res, quæ movēri possunt (by advice)—*qo* impulsore (by urgency). JN. *qo* auctore et suatore; *qo* suatore et impulsore.

MOVEMENT, motus; motio; agitatio (see MOTION). The *m. party*, qui rebus novis student. || IN music. *locus, *pars, *membrum (Bas.).

MOVING, adj. = *Affecting*, animum movens, commovens (g. t.): miserationem or misericordiam movens (exciting compassion)—*gravis* (impressive). *vehemens* (powerful). A *m. speech*, oratio gravis, vehemens, ardens: a *m. spectacle*, species flebilis; spectaculum luctuosum.

MOW, s. meta; cervus (e. g. fœni; ~~qo~~) not fœnile, *vech* is a *hay-loft*, Col.: to *make* (hay) *m.'s*, fœnum in metas extruere (Col. 2, 18, 2).

MOW, v. (fœnum) secare, demetere, succidere, cædere; (prata) desecare; absol., metere.

MOWER, falcator, messor (one who mows corn)—*fœnisæca*, fœnisector (Col.), fœniseix (Varr.; one who cuts grass).

MOWING, fœniscitium (Varr.; hay-harvest).

MUCH, adj. multus; largus (copious, abundant). (~~qo~~) This word must often be rendered in Latin by the neuter multum and a genitive: multus is used as an adj. when it is convertible into many; as a subst., with a genitive, when it may be represented by the English great or large. I want *m. money*, mihi multum pecunie opus est: to bestow *m. pains* upon *athq.*, multum et industrie in qd re ponere, collocare (C.): the thing costs *m. pains*, res est multi, magni, laboris: to have *m. leisure*, otio abundare: *so m.*, tantus: I have not *so m. leisure*, tantum otii mihi non datum est: thus *m.* I had to say, write, hæc hactenus; hæc sunt quæ dicenda putavi; hæc habebam, quæ dicerem, scriberem: to eat too *m.*, modum excedere in edendo;

nimum esse in edendo: not to be of *m. consequence*, parvi esse momenti.

MUCH, adv. multum; magnopere; with comparatives also, multo, longe. Too *m.*, nimium; nimis; plus æquo; satis superque: by how *m.*, quanto: by so *m.*, tanto.

MUCH LESS, multo minus.—*nedum* (als with ut; e. g. at the best times they could not endure the tribunician power, much less in these, with these customs, &c., optimis temporibus non poterunt vim tribuniciam sustinere, nedum his temporibus, his moribus, &c.): a *Satrap* could never bear his expense, much less could you, Satrapa nunquam ejus sumptus efficere queat, nedum (ut) tu possis; *sts* ne is used for *nedum*, with a conjunct. following; see C. ad Div. 9, 26, 2; S. Cat. 11, 8, Fabri; L. 3, 52, 9, Gronov.: to give nothing to a friend, much less to an enemy, nihil amico, multo minus ci inimico qd donare. For 'not... much less,' we may use *ercl.* with non modo non, or (if both propositions have a common verb) simply non modo... sed ne quidem; e. g. such a man will not dare to think, much less to do a wrong thing, talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidam audebit, quod non honestum sit (cf. Zumpt, § 724). Or we may say tantum abest ut in either of the following forms:—*Demosthenes himself does not please me*, much less can I admire my own writings, tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciatur Demosthenes; or, scarcely could we resist sleep, much less could you excite us, tantum abest ut inflammare nostros animos, somnum vix tenebamus.

MUCH MORE, multo magis (with ref. to degree, = in greater measure)—*potius* (with ref. to choice, = rather)—*quin*, quin etiam, potius (denoting climax).—*imo*, imo vero (introducing a correction or exceptional clause or remark).

MUCID, mucidus. To become *m.*, mucescere (Plin.); mucorem contrahere (Col.).

MUCIDNESS, mucor, ōris.

MUCILAGE, mucus; pituita (phlegm).

MUCILAGINOUS, muculentus (Prudent.); mucosus (Cels.; Col.).

MUCK, fœmus; stercus, ōris. *M.-heap*, sterquilinum.

MUCK-WORM, || PROP.) *scarabæus stercorarius (Linn.). || FIG.) homo sordidus or tenax.

MUCKY, stercoreus (Plaut.).

MUCOSY, mucosus; mucidus.

MUD, lutum (mud consisting of loosened earth and water)—*cœnum* (dirt, filth; with the idea of impurity and disagreeableness)—*limus* (of a river, &c.). To roil in the *m.*, volvi in cœno: covered with *m.*, oblitus cœno.

MUD-WALL, lutamentum (Cat.).

MUDDLE, || To render turbid, (aquam) turbare (Ov.), obturbare (Plin.), turbulentam facere Phædr.). || To make half-drunk, inebriare; vino qm deponere (Plaut.). To be muddled, vino madere.

MUDDY, lutosus, lutulentus, cœnosus, limosus. SYN. in MUP.

MUFF, *tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum; *tegumentum manuum pellicum (Kroft). (~~qo~~) *Manica* is a long sleeve, and *pellis manicata* a garment of fur with such sleeves.

MUFFIN, *libum quodd *muffin* dicitur.

MUFFLE, involvere (opp. aperire). To *m.* the head, caput involvere, velare, tegere, obtegere.

MUFFLER, tegumentum, involucreum, velamentum.

MUG, see CUR.

MUGGY (Of weather), humidus.

MUGWORT, *Artemisia (Linn.).

MULATTO, hybrida.

MULBERRY, morum. *M.-tree*, morus (Plin.).

MULCT, see FINE.

MULE, mulus (C.); fem. mula.

MULETEER, mullo (Cæs.).

MULL, (vinum) *coquere. Mulled wine, vinum candens.

MULLEN, *verbascum (Linn.).

MULLET, mulus (C.); *mulus barbatus (Linn.).

MULLIGRUBS, tormina, um, pl. (Plin.).

MULLION, by *ercl.* *ea pars fenestree quæ nullion dicitur. (We do not read of *athq.* corresponding to *th's* in ancient writers.)

MULTANGULAR, multangulus (Lucr.); polygonus (once; Vitr.).

MULTIFARIOUS, varius, multiplex. (~~qo~~) *Multifarius* absol., revived by the Grammarians; but *multifarius*, adv., is found in the best class, yet not often.)

MULTIFARIOUSLY, varie; vario modo; multifariam (*class.*, but rare).

MULTIFORM, multiformis (*class.*, but rare); *multas formas habens; multis formis.

MULTILATERAL, multa, complura, latera habens; in *geometry* also polygonus (*Vitr.*).

MULTIPLE, *numerus alium numerum multoties continens (*Lünem.*).

MULTIPLICATION, multiplicatio (*Col.*), or by a verb.

MULTIPLY, || **TRANS.**.) multiplicare. *To m. three by four*, tria quater multiplicare; tria quater ducere (*Kö.* not ter quater sumere) *to m. a number by itself*, numerum in se (*Kö.* not inter se) multiplicare: *to m. these sums by each other*, has summas in se or inter se multiplicare: *the breadth multiplied by the length gives 1500 feet*, latitudinem cum longitudine multiplicando efficiemus pedes mille et quingentos. || **INTRANS.**.) crescere; augeri; augescere; auctibus crescere or augeri.

MULTITUDE, multitudo (*g. t.*).—magnus numerus (*great number*).—acervus (*a heap of things lying together*).—turba (*a confused m. or heap; of persons or things*).—nubes (*a great or dense m. of things or living-creatures like a cloud; but Kö. since regard must always be had to the shape of a cloud, it is not Latin to say nubes exemplorum for multa exempla or magna copia exemplorum*).—silva (*a mass of materials fm which one can make a choice; but only of mental operations; e. g. silva rerum et sententiarum; silva observationum; silva virtutum et vitiorum*).—vis (*a number of persons or things, considered as containing power or energy*).—caterva, agmen (*a band, troop of persons*).—copia (*sufficiency of things needful or useful; hence of persons only when they are considered as means or instruments; e. g. armorum, virorum fortium copia*).—frequentia (*a number of persons present; also of things*).—vulgus (*the common people*).—sexcenti is often employed in Latin to denote an indefinitely large number; e. g. *I received a m. of letters at once*, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi: *an innumerable m.*, multitudo, copia incredibilis; vis magna: *one of the m. (of people)*, unus e or de multis: *to have a m. of*, abundare, redundare, affluere qâ re; plenum esse cs rei.

MULTITUDINOUS, numerosus, creber, magno numero.

MUM, s. *cerevisiæ genus pinguis.
MUM, interj. tace! pi. tacete! favete linguis! silentium tene! pi. teneate!

MUMBLE, mussare, mussitare, murmurare.

MUMMERY, || **PROF.**.) incessus personatus (*Bau.*). || **FIG.**.) nugæ; ineptiæ; ludi; somnia; trice; geræ.

MUMMY, || *A dead body preserved by embalming*, mortuus arte medicatus (*Mela*, 1, 2, 75); corpus defuncti odoribus illitum (*Lact.* 2, 4, 9); sceleratus (*prop.*, *a shrivelled corpse; Appul.*). || *Gum, gummi, indecl. (Plin.)*; gummis (*Col.*). *To beat one to m.*, qm probe percutere, plagis irrigare (*Plaut.*).

MUMP, v. see **MUMBLE**. **MUMBLE**, CHEAT.

MUMPISH, morosus; diffidilis.

MUMPS, || *A disease, angina (Cels.)*. || *Sullenness*, animus tristis, morosus; tristitia; stomachus.

MUNCH, manducare; or, more fully, *porcorum manducantium sonos imitari.

MUNDANE, mundanus; see **WORLDLY**.

MUNICIPAL, municipalis.

MUNICIPALITY, municipium (*a free town, having its own laws and magistrates, and also the right of Roman citizenship*).

MUNIFICENCE, munificentia; beneficentia; benignitas; liberalitas; largitas.

MUNIFICENT, largus (*opp. parvus, tenax, restrictus*).—liberalis (*opp. sordidus*).—beneficus (*benevolent*).—munificus (*generous*)—benignus (*kind*).

MUNIFICENTLY, munifice; benigne; liberaliter; large (*C.*); benefice (*Gell.*); Jn. large liberaliterque; munifice et large.

MUNIMENT, see **FORTIFICATION**, **DOCUMENT**.

MUNITION, instrumenta et apparatus belli (*C.*); apparatus bellicus (*L.*); copia earum rerum quæ pertinent ad usum belli (*aff. Cæs.*).

MURAL, muralis.

MURDER, s. cædes (*g. t.*)—homicidium (*of any person*).—parricidium (*of persons sacred and inviolable, as of parents, brothers or sisters, princes &c.*). *The m. of any one*, cædes, occisio, cædes et occisio cs, cædes quâ qd occisus est (*Kö.* infectio cs is not *class.*).—nec cs (*violent death*).—scelus cs interfecti, mors per scelus cs illata (*crime committed on any one*): *to commit m.*, cædem, homicidium facere; parricidium com-

mittere; parricidium se obstringere: *to commit a m. on any one*, cædem cs facere, efficere, or perpetrare; mortem per scelus cs inferre; necem ci inferre, offerre; ci vim afferre (*to offer violence to*).—qm interficere or occidere (*to kill*): *to commit m. aff. m.*, cædem cæde accumulare (*Lucr.* 3, 71): *to accuse of m.*, qm cædis arguere: *to acquit of m.*, qm cædis absolvere.

MURDER, v. interficere, occidere (*to kill*).—necare qm, necem inferre ci, vim ci afferre (*with violence*).—trucidare qm (*to slaughter, like cattle*).—jugulare qm (*to cut the throat, and so to kill*).—qm tollere de or e medio (*g. t. to remove*). *To seek to m. any one*, cs vitæ insidiari; vitam cs ferro atque insidiis appetere; ci interitum appetere.

MURDERER, homicida (*g. t.*).—parricida (*of a person naturally sacred and inviolable, as of a father, mother, brother or sister, magistrate, prince, &c.*; where perspicuity requires it, also with a word denoting the individual on whom the murder is committed; as parricida liberum, L. 3, 50; parricida regis, patriæ, exercitus, Curt. 9, 50; parricida parentis sui, Curt. 8, 7, 2)—siccarius, assassin).—perpussor (*one who smites; sts m. a milder expression for siccarius; see C. Rosc. Am. 33, 93*).—auctor necis (*the originator of a murder; opp. coactus necis, i. e. one privy to it*). *The m. of any one*, cs intersector (*never, except where the context determines the sense, used without a word denoting the individual murdered*).—M. we find occisor cs only in *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 64; interemptor and preceptor are of later origin, and therefore to be avoided: the m. of a brother, fratriscida; of a mother, matricida.

MURDEROUS, sanguinarius (*bloodthirsty*).—cruentus (*bloody*).—capitalis (*even to death; e. g. hostis, inimicus, odium*).—internecinus (*that ends in the destruction of one party or of both; v. pr. of a war; in later writers also fig. of a disease, &c.*).

MURIATIC, muriaticus (*Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 32, *adj. fm muria*). *M. acid*, *acidum muriaticum (*t. t.*).

MURKY, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus. *A m. night*, nox obducta (*Np.*): *a m. sky*, cælum caliginosum.

MURMUR, **MURMURING**, || *A low sound, and frequently repeated*, murmur (*L.*); parvæ vocis murmurina (*O. Met.* 12, 52); murmuratio (*the act of murmuring; Plin.*). *M. of water*, placidæ aquæ sonitus (*Tib.*); of leaves, &c., susurrus. || *Complaint, fremitus; querela*.

MURMUR, v. || *To make a low and frequent sound, murmurare; susurrare (to whisper, purr; of persons or of water)*—fremere (*as a token of satisfaction, or the contrary*).—mussare, mussitare (*to speak in a low tone; these three only of persons*).—cum murmure labi (*of water*). *To m. among one another, inter se commurmurare: to m. to oneself*, secum commurmurari. || *To complain*, queri de qâ re; non sedate, non æquo animo, ferre qd; fremere.

MURMURER, qui murmurat, &c.

MURRAIN, lues pecuaria.

MUSCADEL, uva apiana (*Plin.*).

MUSCLE, || (*In the body*), musculus (*Cels.*); torus, *a projecting fleshy part of the body, brawn; in the sense of muscle it is poet.*. *The m.'s of the upper arm*, lacerti. || *A shell-fish, conchylium*.

MUSCULAR, musculosus (*Col.; Cels.*); torosus (*Col.*); robustus (*strong*). *M. strength*, vires corporis; lacerti.

MUSE, s. Musa. *Fond of the M.'s*, Musis amicus (*H.*): *not fond of the M.'s*, aversus a Musis (*C.*).

MUSE, v. meditari secum. *To m. upon* aliquid, meditari qd; cogitare qd or de qâ re; commentari qd or de qâ re; agitare qd mente; volutare qd animo, secum animo.

MUSEUM, *museum (*Ern.*; *a repository for curiosities*).—supellex, copia, thesaurus (*contents of the repository*).

MUSHROOM, bolētus; fungus (*toadstool, fungus*). || *As a term of reproach*, fungus.

MUSIC, || *As an art*, ars musica (*seldom simply musica, æ, f.*).—musica, cœm, n.; studium musicum; studium artis musicæ. *To study m.*, ad studium musicum se applicare; musicis or studio artis musicæ se dedere: *to learn m.*, *artem musicam discere; fidibus (*canere*) discere (*on a stringed instrument*): *to understand m.*, fidibus scire (*Ter.*); musicis eruditum esse (*opp. imperitum esse artis musicæ; musica non callere*): *a tea-her of m.*, qui artem musicam docet (*theoretically*); qui fidibus canere docet (*practically; a m. master*). || *Any thing produced by the art*, a) a musical composition, modi music; in connexion also modi only. *To compose m.*, modos facere;

modos musicos componere (aft. Q. 1, 12, 14). *b*) the sound of musical instruments, cantus; concertus (of several).

MUSICAL, || Relating to music, musicus; aptus ad usus canendi (e. g. an instrument, organ). || Skilled in music, musicus; musicis eruditus; artis musicæ peritus (aft. Plin.). To be m., fidibus scire (Ter.); callere, cognitari habere, artem musicam; intelligere artem canendi (opp. alienum esse, abhorrere, a musicis, ab arte musicâ; imperitum, rudem, esse musicorum, artis musicæ): a m. ear, sensus artis musicæ; iudicium rei musicæ; elegantia musica (Bau.): to have a m. ear, elegant, recto, vero artis musicæ sensu, iudicio valere; or in connexion, aures eruditae or teretes habere (opp. torpère ad sensum sonorum, modorum mellicorum; nil videre in re melicâ; Bau.).

MUSICALLY, musicæ (C.): e lege concentus; e formâ canendi; melice (Bau.): *arti musicæ or melice convenienter.

MUSICIAN, symphoniacus (g. t. one of the orchestra). —fidicen (on stringed instruments). —tibicen (on the flute or clarinet). —cornicen (on the horn).

MUSK, *moschus.

MUSKET, *sclopetum (tubus ignivomus, *Waffen*).: *barrè* of a m., tubus, canna, sclopeti. *M.-shot*, *ictus sclopeti; (as a measure of distance), *quantum fect sclopetum: m.-ball, *gians (cf. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 43*): to discharge a m., *glandem sclopeto expellere: *but-end* of a m., *sclopeti manubrium: the *firelock* of a m., *sclopeti igniarium: the *stock* of a m., *sclopeti lignum.

MUSKETEER, *miles sclopèto armatus.

MUSLIN, sindon (Freund) or byssus (Böttiger, *Sabina*, il. p. 105. See *Dict. of Antiqu.*, Brüssus).

MUST, s. (New wine), mustum.

MUST, v. is variously expressed, 1) by the participle *future passive*, to denote obvious necessity; e. g. we m. die, moriendum est: we m. confess that every animal is mortal, omne animal confitendum est esse mortale: the person by whom athg m. happen is expressed by the *dativ*; rarely by a or ab, and that only when a second *dativ* would occasion obscurity: e. g. every one m. use his own judgement, suo cuique iudicio utendum est: you m. consult respecting the property of many citizens, agnunt bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est (here a vobis on account of quibus, in *C. Manil. 2, 6*: on the contrary, it. 22, 64, two *datives*). If the verb be trans., the object is added in the acc., chiefly by unclass. authors, esp. by Varro; but by class. writers it is changed into the nom., the partic. being in the same gender: e. g. we m. strike into this path, hæc via (nobis) ingredienda est (not hanc viam ingrediendum est): the orator m. regard three points, tria videnda sunt oratori. 2) By opteret (impers. 3rd), to denote necessity wch proceeds from grounds of reason or from the laws of justice, equity, or prudence. *Sis* an acc. with an inf. follows: *sis* a simple subjunct. (express if ambiguity is to be avoided); see *Zumpt*, § 625; *Grotef.* § 151, obs. 2; e. g. this man m. be bad, hunc hominem oportet esse improbum (I have my reason for believing it to be so): this m. (from internal reasons) and ought (on account of external advantage, &c.) to take place, hoc fieri et oportet et opus est: we m. despise nothing in war, nihil in bello oportet contemni: there are things wch one m. not do (ought not to do), even if they are permitted, est qd quod non oportet, etiam si licet: he who does not know the way to the sea m. take a river as his guide, viam qui nescit, quâ deveniat ad mare, eum oportet amnem sibi querere: you m. love myself, not my property, if we are to be good friends, me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus. 3) By debère (debeilev), to specify the necessity wch marks a moral obligation, 'ought', in a subjective sense; e. g. you m. honour him as your own father, eum patris loco colere debes: we were moved by the misery of our allies; what m. we do now under our own sufferings? sociorum miserâ commovebamur; quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Since debère does not differ much from officium, the Latins frequently say for 'a person m.', officium est, and without officium simply est (but with this difference, that cs officium est is = it belongs to a person's obligations, whereas est cs is = it is suitable to any one); e. g. a foreigner m. mind only his own business, peregrini officium est (i. e. peregrinus debet) nihil præter suum negotium agere: a good orator m. have heard and seen much, est boni oratoris (i. e. bonus orator debet) multa auribus acceperis, multa vidisse. This omission of officium is quite common in the expressions, I, thou, you m., meum, tuum, vestrum est. 4) By putare and existimare in rhetorical style, when the speaker court-

eously declines to anticipate the judgement of the hearers but leaves it to them to draw their own conclusions; e. g. see to what a pass it m. come with the state, videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis (*C. Rosc. Am. 53, 153*; cf. *Manil. 9, 26*): how many islands m. be abandoned? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? (*C. Manil. 11, 32*) 5) By opus est (impers. xpi), to denote subjective need, or that from the doing of wch one expects advantage. It is followed either by the acc. and inf., or, if the person who m. do athg be named, by ut with a subj., or by the abl. of the perf. ptclp. pass.: e. g. if athy take place wch you m. know (i. e. wch it is your advantage to know) I will write, si quid erit, quod te scire opus sit, scribam: I m. wash myself, mihi opus est, ut lavem: I found that I m. look after Hirtius, opus fuit Hirtio convento (cf. *Grotef.* § 175, b; *Zumpt*, § 464, Obs. 1). Also, 'm. have or use athg' may be translated by mihi opus est, either impers. with the abl., or pers. with the nom. of that wch one m. have; e. g. we m. have a leader and guide, dux et auctor nobis opus est: we m. use your influence, auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est (cf. *Grotef.* § 175, a; *Zumpt*, § 464. 6) By necesse est (impers. ἀνάγκη ἐστίν), to denote strict or extreme necessity. It is followed either by an acc. and inf., or by a simple subj.; e. g. the mortal body m. perish some time or other, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire necesse est: virtus m. abominate and hate vice, virtus necesse est vitium aspernetur et oderit: man m. die, homini necesse est mori. Also by necesse est we can express our 'm. necessarily have'; e. g. buy not what you want, but what you m. necessarily have, enas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. 7) By cogi, to denote necessity arising from the will of voluntary agents; e. g. he found that he m. take away his own life (they forced him to do it), coactus est ut vitâ ipse se privaret: the Campanians found that they m. rush out at the gates, coacti sunt Campani portis egredi. Also the active cogere may be used in expressions such as not as he would, but as he found that he m. by the will of the soldier's; non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas. 8) By facere non possum, or simply non possum followed by quin, &c., or by fieri non potest followed by ut non, &c., or by non possum non followed by an inf., in the sense of 'not to forbear or abstain from,' of internal necessity; e. g. I m. cry out, non possum, quin exclamem: I m. thank you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: you m. have known him, fieri non potest, ut eum non cognoscis: I m. confess that my joy is crowned, &c., non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, &c. 9) *Sis* there is no occasion for the adoption of any word or phrase distinctly corresponding to our 'must,' e. g. Calpurnius found that he m. yield to his obstinacy, ejus pertinaciam cessit Catulus (Np. *Han. 1*, extr.). 10) Observe, moreover, the following forms of expression in wch the Latin idiom differs from the English: a) You m. (as an emphatic demand), either by the simple imperative or by fac ut, &c.; e. g. if you are not satisfied with this, you m. accuse your own injustice, hæc si vobis non probantur, vestram iniquitatem accusatore: you m. keep up good spirits and good hope, magnum fac animum habes et bonam spem: you m. not (as an emphatic warning), fac, ne, &c. (cause that not, &c.)—cave, ne, &c. (take care, that not, beware of, &c.)—noli, with an infn. (be unwilling); e. g. you m. not wish, cave ne cupias: you m. not forget that you are Cicero, noli te oblivisci Ciceronem esse: you m. not wish for an impossibility, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. b) If it m. be so (in the future), si res ita feret.

MUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO, s. (mystax, Gr.); Lat., barba labri superioris (see *Plin. 6, 28, 32*). To wear a m., barbam aradere præterquam in labro superiore (conf. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 14*).

MUSTARD, sinapi (gem. and dat. sinapis; acc. and abl. sinapi; the nom. sinape is rare): pulse e sinapi facta (m. prepared for use at table): a m. plaster, sinapis-mus.

MUSTER, s. || Review, lustratio; recensio; recens-us; recognitio. || Assembly, vid.

MUSTER, v. See ASSEMBLE.

MUSTINESS, mucor.

MUSTY, mucidus. To be m., mucere (Cat.).

MUTABILITY, MUTABLE, MUTATION. See CHANGEABLENESS, CHANGEABLE, CHANGE.

MUTE, adj. mutus. See DUMB.

MUTE, s. excrementum, fimus, fimus (avium).

MUTE, v. fimum reddere or edere.

MUTILATE, mutilare; demutillare; truncare; de-

truncare. *Mutilated*, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus: *mutilated images*, truncata simulacra deorum (L.): *a mutilated speech*, oratio trunca: *to be mutilated (of books or writings)*, multis partibus manum et mutilum esse (Murel.).

MUTILATION, || *Act of mutilating*, mutilatio, detruncatio. || *State of being mutilated*, immutatio corporis (C. Fin. 5, 17, 47); debilitas (C. Cels.).

MUTINEER, conjuratus; homo seditiosus.

MUTINOUS, seditiosus; turbulentus.

MUTINOUSLY, seditiose; turbulenter; turbulenter.

MUTINY, s. factio; seditio; motus; consensionis globus (Np. Att. 8, 4). *To raise a m.*, seditiosa consilia agitare; seditioem concitare, or simply concitare. See Seditio.

MUTINY, v. Imperium auspiculque abnuere (of soldiers refusing to obey); the troops mutinied, seditio in castris orta est (Cæs.); seditio facta est: *to endeavour to make the troops m.*, seditioem ac discordiam concitare (C.).

MUTTER, muttire (whence mussare and mussitare, i. e. to speak softly and gently, in broken words, not to mutter; see Ruhnck. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25).—hisere (to open the mouth in order to speak). See also MURMUR.

MUTTON, (caro) vervecina: roast m., assum vervecinum.

MUTUAL, mutui; e. g. amor mutui; or, with verbs, by mutuo (mutually), or by inter se (one another).

MUTUALLY, mutuo. *Not* vicissim, in vicem, &c. See ALTERNATELY.

MUZZLE, s. || *Mouth*, os. || *Fastening for the mouth*, fessella, capistrum (a halter or headstall; used by V. for a m.).

MUZZLE, v. fessellâ capistrare (Plin.).

MY, meus. *Where the reference of the object to the person is natural and self-evident, and where there is no opposition to things which belong to others, the possessive is untranslated in Latin; e. g. I have seen my brother, fratrem vidi. I am my own master, meus sum; mei juris sum: it is my duty, meum est: lying is not my habit, mentiri non est meum: dissimulation is not in my way, simulatio non est mea: she became mine, puxisti mihi; eam in matrimonium duxi: for my part, quod ad me attinet (as far as I am concerned); mea causa, meam ob causam, propter me (on my account, for my good).—meo nomine (with regard to my person, on account of my person; see Zumpt, § 679).—meis verbis (in my name; e. g. salute him; where *meis* meo nomine would not be Latin).—per me licet, per me, non impedit, non repugnabo (I have no objection): for my part you may do it, id meâ voluntate facere potes.*

MYRIAD, decem millia.

MYRIMIDON, satelles; satelles et administer; minister et adiutor.

MYRRH, myrrha. *M. tree*, myrrha: seasoned or mixed with m., myrrhatum: perfumed with m., myrrheus: made of or with m., myrrhinus.

MYRTLE, myrtus, i or ñs, f. (also, a m. tree): a m. grove, myrtetum: of m., myrteus (myrtinus, late); myrtaceus (Cels.): like m., myrtuosus (Plin.): a m. leaf, folium myrtaceum (Cels.): of the colour of a blossom, myrteolus (Col.): a wreath of m., corona myrtea.

MYSELF, ego ipse.—egomet.

MYSTERIOUS, arcanus (*not* mysticus in this sense occurs only in poets and later writers). *A m. thing*, res arcana: a m. person, homo occultus; homo tectus et occultus.

MYSTERY, mysterium; arcanum; occultum; res occulta, recondita; secretum: (pl.) mysteria, mysteria, orum, n. (μυστήρια, the celebrated Grecian m.'s; *never fig. for secrets, q. t.*).—silenda, orum, n. (of a secret society, as the Freemasons; see L. 39, 10, 5). *To initiate into m.*, mysteriis initiare: to celebrate m.'s, mysteria facere: that is a m. to me (I do not understand it), hæc non intelligo.

MYSTIC, MYSTICAL, adj. mysticus (poet.).

MYSTIC, s. *homo mysticus; *homo studio mystico deditus; *homo mystico sensu et studio imbutus.

MYSTICALLY, mystice (Solim.).

MYSTICISM, *sensus mysticus; *studium mysticum (Eichst.).

MYSTIFICATION, fraus importuna or jocosa; ludificatio callida; astute et dolose fractum.

MYSTIFY, qm fallere (q. t.).—ci imponere (to impose on him).—jocosâ or ludicrâ fraude decipere qm.—callide or jocosè ludere or deludere qm.—joculariter imponere ci.

MYTHIC, mythicus or, in pure Latin, fabularis (that belongs to fable or myth; mythicus in Plin. 7, 53,

54; fabularis in Suet. Tib. 70).—fabulosus (belonging to myth or fable; e. g. gods). *A m. dress*, *fabularum integumenta: the obscurity of the m. period, *fabulosi temporis caligo: the history of the m. period, historia fabularis (Suet. Tib. 70).

MYTH, fabula.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mythicus: ad fabulas de diis deabusque pertinentes, spectans; fabulosus.

MYTHOLOGY, *mythologia (Gramm.); fabulæ de diis deabusque; also simply fabulæ; fabulæ fictæ; (as a science) historia fabularis (Suet. Tib. 70).

N

NAB, see CATCH.

NACKER, concha margaritarum (Plin.); *mytilus margaritifera (Linn.).

NADIR, *nadir (t. t.).

NAG, equulus; equuleus (C.); manulus (Plin. Ep.).

NAIL, s. || *On the finger or toes*, unguis. *Long n.'s*, ungues eminentes (O. A. A. 1, 519; et nihil emineant ungues, i. e. one ought not to have long n.'s): *dirty n.'s*, ungues sordidi (loc. cit., et sint sine sordibus ungues): *to pare the n.'s*, ungues recidere or rescare or subsecare: *to bite the n.'s*, ungues rodere (H. Sat. 1, 10, 71): *to move not a n.'s breadth*, qd loco non unguem latum excedere: *to sueve not a n.'s breadth from aith*, transversum unguem ab qâ re non recedere. || *A small spike or stud*, clavus. *A large n. for fastening beams*, clavus trabalis: *shoe n.'s*, clavi caligares: *to drive a n.*, clavum figere or deligere in qâ re; *clavum adigere in qd*: *you have hit the right n. on the head*, rem acu tetigisti (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19): *to be a n. in one's coffin*, causam mortis esse. || *A measure of length*, *digitus duo cum quadrante.

NAIL, v. clavis affigere qd: clavis firmare or munire qd; *to aith*, ci rei or ad qd; clavis configere qd qâ re (to fasten aith with nails).

NAILER, *clavorum faber.

NAIVE, simplex; lepidus (with natural grace, or drollery).

NAIVELY, sine arte; aperte.

NAIVETE, simplicitas.—lepos (natural grace).

NAKED, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected).—apertus (without covering: opp. to tectus: post-Aug. inopertus).—non tectus (post-Aug. intectus). *Half-n.*, seminudus: a n. sword, ensis nudus.

NAKEDNESS, crcl. by adq. under NAKED; for nuditas is found but once (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is a doubtful reading.

NAME, s. || *Any appellation*, nomen (prop. an audible mark of distinction; hence a n. of a person or thing to distinguish from others of the same kind, a proper n., eply the n. of a family or race).—vocabulum (so far as it serves to denote an object or relation of it; hence, in grammar, nomen appellativum).—cognomen (a family n.; also = the later agnomen). *N.'s of towns*, oppidorum vocabula: a proper n., proprium vocabulum: *if the thing have not its own n. and term*, si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet (C. de Or. 3, 40, in.).—non idem oppidum et Roma, quum oppidum sit vocabulum (i. e. nomen appellativum), Roma nomen (i. e. nomen proprium) (Parr. L. L. 10, 2, § 20): *to call aith by its n.*, qd nomen signare, notare, or vocare: *to give a n.*, to a thing, ci rei nomen or vocabulum imponere; ci rei nomen invenire: *to give a n. to any one*, ci nomen ponere or imponere, dare or indere: *to give to a thing or person a name from a thing or place*, denominare qm or qd a or ab, &c.: *to give to a thing the n. of a deity*, qd dei nomen nuncupare: *to call a thing after aby's n.*, qd ab nomine cs appellare (followed by the n. in the acc.: e. g. L. 1, 1, extr., Æneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat): *to take, adopt, or assume the n. of any one*, nomen cs sumere: *to call aith by a mild n.*, qd molli nomine appellare: *to call aby by a name*, qm nominare; qm nomen or nominativum appellare (*not* but not appellare qm alone): *to call to or upon aby by n.*, qm nomine vocare, or (loudly) clamare: *to call a thing by its right n.*, rem suu nomine appellare: *to call up by n.*, qm iominativum evocare; qos per nomina quotidie citare: *to receive a n.*, nomen accipere (with a gen. of the n. received): *to derive a n. from a person or thing*, nomen trahere ab qo or ab qâ re; cognomen or appellationem ex re trahere; ex re nomen capere or invenire (juve-

nire accidentally); inditur ci nomen ab qā re (a person takes a n. from althg; to get a n. on account of althg, propter qd nomen reperire (accidentally): to have a n. from, &c., denominatum esse or nomen habere a re; nomen tenere ab qo (poet.); nomen or cognomen adeptum esse ab qā re or ab qo (poet.); nomen traxisse ab qā re: to bear the n. of aby, cs nomen ferre: to have a false n., falsum nomen possidere: to have no n., nomen vacare: I bear the n. of, est mihi nomen (usually followed by the n. in the dat. or nom., more rarely in the gen.); e.g. I bear the n. of Caius, est mihi nomen Caio, Caius, or Cail: they gave him the n. of, ei inditum nomen (with a dat. of the n.).—ei dixere nomen (with an acc. of the n.): by n., nomen (with a nom. or abl., rarely a gen., of the n.).—ci est (erat) nomen (with a dat., &c., of the n., see above); e.g. a guest, by n. Camelus, quidam hospes, nomen Camelo or Cameli, or cul erat nomen Camelo (or Camelus, more rarely Cameli): a certain man, Cassius by n., quidam Cassius quoque nomen: under a strange n., sub alieno nomine (e.g. libellum edere, Suet. Oct. 55): to borrow money in the n. (i. e. on the credit) of any one, cs bibe pecuniam mutuum sumere: in the n. of (i. e. by commission from) any one, cs verbis, cs nomen (in cs verbis the words are put in the mouth of him who is to convey them: in cs nomen the person commissioned to act for another chooses his own words).—Jis, cs verbis et cs nomine: he sent a slave to the king to tell him this in his n., servum misit ad regem, qui ei nunciaret suis verbis: to accuse any one in his own n. (on his own authority), qm suo nomine accusare: to entreat a person in the n. of another, qm cs nomen rogare: in the n. of the state, publice (opp. privatim): in the n. of God, cum Deo (with God), quod bene veritat (may it turn out well): in n. (i. e. in appearance), verbo tenus; verbo (not nomen): in n., not in reality, verbo, non re or reverā: under the n. of a thing, nomine cs rei (also = under the pretext of).—sub titulo cs rei, specie cs rei (under the pretext; praetextu is not class.); bearing many n.s., multa or complura nomina habens (multi nominis is not class.). || Reputation, fama, fama (g. i.).—nomen (in respect of celebrity).—existimatio (opinion which others have of us, eply good opinion): to have a great n., magnum nomen or magnam famam habere: to acquire a n., nomen consequi; famam colligere: to seek a n., famā servare: to make a n. for oneself by althg, per qd nomen assequi: a good n., bona fama; bona existimatio; laus: to hurt one's good n., cs existimationem offendere (or more strongly) violare; de cs famā detrahare: to have a good n., bene audire (opp. male audire). || Nation, people, nomen (see Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22, and Cæs. B. G. 2, 28; Bremi, n. Hann. 7, 3).—gens ac nomen: to be an enemy of the Roman n. (i. e. of every thing which is called Roman), nomini Romano inimicum or infestum esse.

NAME, v. || To give a name to, nominare qd; nomen ci dare, indere, ponere, imponere (to impose, assign).—nomen invenire of rei (to invent)—nomen or appellatione notare qd (to make known or designate): to n. things aright, res suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominare (to call them by the n.s. which they already have).—res notare propriis appellationibus (to give them suitable n.s.): to n. a thing anew, res nominibus notare novis: every mishap which we are accustomed to n. a calamitas, omnis casus, in quo nomen ponit calamitas: to n. after a thing or a place, denominare a re or a loco; after any one, ab cs nomine appellare: to be named after althg, a re (or ab qo) nomen, ex re cognomen or appellationem trahere; ex re nomen capere, reperire, invenire; a re denominatum esse or nomen habere: to be named after any one, ab qo nomen tenere (poet.): to be named, nominor (with n. in nom.).—nomen habeo (with n. in gen.).—nomen mihi est (with n. in nom. or dat., rarely in the genit.).—voco, appellor (I am named, with n. in nom.): to be named from althg, nomen a re habere, or dixisse, traxisse, or invenisse. || To call or mention by name, nominare (to call a thing by its own n.; also, to give it a name).—appellare (to address, to entitle; also, to mention a thing with the addition of a n.).—vocare, dicere (to call, vocare; prop., to call to any one by n.; then, like dicere, to n. an object according to what it is; vocare usually with a subst.; dicere with an adj.).—nomen ci dare or indere or imponere (to give a n. to): to n. each thing by its own n., suo quaque rem nomen appellare: I need not n. any one, neminem necesse est nominare: without naming an authority, sublato or dempto auctore: without naming, sine nomine: to n. a person or thing so and so, qm or

qd vocare, appellare (with an acc. of the predicate).—qd dicere (with an acc. of the predicate): to n. one thing or person after another, ex qā re or ex qo nominare qd or qm: they n. me (i. e. I have the n.), mihi est nomen (with a nom. or dat., or, more rarely, a gen. of the n.; see NAME). Named, nomen (with an abl., gen., or nom. of the n.) or ci est nomen (of persons, = by n., if the real n. of any one follow).—qui (quæ, quod) dicuntur or vocatur (with a nom. of the predicate).—quem vocant (with an acc. of the predicate; of persons or things, if a single predicat. follow it, = so called; for wch ita dictus would be bad Latin). || To nominate, fix, appoint, constituere. To n. a period or day, diem constituere, præstituere (to agree upon in common).—diem dicere, condicere, also simply condicere (to n. a term for deciding a suit at law): to n. a place (e.g. for an interview), locum dicere, locum colloqui statuere.

NAMELESS, PROP. || Without a name, nomine vacans (that has no name).—sine nomine or sine auctore (without a voucher, without mentioning an author; both usually with a participle from the context: not anonymous). To be n., vacare nomine (to have no name). Fig. || Unknown, ignobilis (ignoble).—obscurus (of obscure origin); e.g. Lacedæmonius quidam, cuius ne nomen quidem proditum est. || Unspeakable, ingens, immensus (great, immense).—infinitus (infinite, endless).—incredibilis (incredible).

NAMELY, || As a particle of explanation, for the filling up of a foregoing general idea. In this case it is usually not translated, but the word following stands in apposition; e.g. if you would root out avarice, its parent must be rooted out, n., luxury, avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). Sts it is expressed by est or qui est; as, that most moving eloquence, n., the natural, "maxime illa movens eloquentia, quæ est naturalis, or naturalis ea est. For greater emphasis we may use dico or inquam (where the context allows the first person of the verb); e.g. the earlier orators, n., Crassus and Antonius, superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium: for the rest, n., ourselves, eat birds, nam cetera turba, nos, inquam, comanūs aves (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). In subjoining a special idea as an explanation to a general one, we find et or que (affixed); e.g. at certain times, n., when duties or urgent circumstances require it, it will often happen that, &c., temporibus quibusdam, et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus, sæpe eveniet, ut, &c. (C. de Fin. 1, 10, 33). The disease, n., the plague, morbus pestilentialis (L. 41, 21, 11; see Ramsh. § 188, 2; Drakenb. L. 6, 16, 8).—[In this sense we rarely find scilicet and videlicet; never nempe or nimirum.] || For subjoining a whole proposition, which serves as an explanation or confirmation of the preceding, nam, enim, etenim (see For), quidem (in order to bring out more prominently a word going before, eply the pronouns).—nimirum (stronger than the foregoing = evidently, as is well known, &c.). but we can never so use nempe, scilicet, and videlicet.—nempe = 'surely, forsooth' is sarcastic or ironical; see Zumpt § 278.

NAMESAKE, eodem nomine (g. i., but epy of the same sur- or family name; C. Verr. 4, 46, 103).—eodem cognomine, or (poet. and post-Aug.) cognominis, adj. (of the same family name or title).—cognominatus (synonymous; e.g. cognominata verba; C.).

NAP, s. somnus brevis. To take a short n., brevissimo uti somno (Sen. Ep. 83, 6); exiguum dormire (Plin.); leviter dormire (Sen. Ep.); to take a n. after dinner, meridiari (with later writers also, meridiare).—meridiæ conquiescere (to be accustomed to take a n. after dinner): to take a short n. after dinner, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiescere (Suet. Oct. 78, in.).

NAP, v. facilius capere somnum. See the subst.

NAPE, cervix.

NAPKIN, mantile or mantle (a linen cloth, wch served sts as towel or table-cloth, as well as napkin; for as the ancients had no forks, it was necessary to wipe the fingers during the meal, and afterwards to wash the hands: the mantele was furnished by the host).—mappa (the proper n., shorter than the mantele; this was brought by the guest: Attulerat mappam nemo, dum furta timentur; Mantile e mensâ surripit Hermogenes; Mart.). a twisted n., obtorta mappa.

NARCISSUS, narcissus (Plin.).

NARCOTIC, somnifer (Plin.; O.); somnificus (Plin.).

NARD, nardus, i. f. (Plin.) or nardum, i. n. The ancients applied this name to several odo-

riferous plants of different kinds; as, the Gallic or Celtic (Valeriana Celtica; Linn.); the Cretan (Valeriana Italica; Lam.); the Arabian (prob. Andropogon Schoenanthus; Linn.); the Italian, our Lavender (Lavendula Spica; Linn.); and esply the Indian nard, nardus Indica, or spica nardi, from wch the precious nard-oil was prepared: this last is Valeriana Jatamansi, according to Jones, Asiatic Researches, vols. ii. and iv. See esply Plin. 12, 12, 26; of n., nardinus (Plin.). n. oli, nardinum (Plin.). n. unguent, unguentum nardinum (Plin.); nardus (H.).

NARRATE, narrare, referre, qd. *To n. in ord-r or at length, enarrare, denarrare, qd. to n. minutely or circumstantiality, pluribus verbis qd. exponere; (pluribus) persequi qd; plura persequi de qâ re. See RELATE.*

NARRATION, **NARRATIVE**, narratio; relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. post-Aug.); rei gestæ expositio. *To give a n., narrare ei qd. or de qâ re; exponere, explicare (to give a full n.).—enarrare (to give a full and orderly n.).—also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt aucta, exponere; enarrare ei rem, quo pacto se habeat.*

NARRATOR, narrator; auctor; explicator rerum gestarum.

NARROW, *adj* angustus (not wide; opp. latus).—*artus (more correct than artus, confined, limited; opp. laxus).—contractus (contracted, more cognate with angust than with art; hence Jn. contractus et angustus; e. g. Nilus).—perangustus (very n.). N. meaning of a word, *angustior vocis notio: to make n., angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become n., in artius coire: the limits of the world are too n. for him, orbis terrarum eum non capit (aft. Curt. 7, 8, 12): a n. road, angustum iter: a n. entrance, artior introitus: a n. escape, mly expressed by vix, ægre: I had a very n. escape of being, nihil ægrius factum est, multo labore meo, quam ut &c. (C.): or by propius nihil est factum, quam ut &c. (e. g. occideretur, C.): or non multum or paulum (not parum) abfuit, quin: a n. mind, angustus animus (C.): n.-minded, tenuis animi; angusti animi et parvi; pusilli animi et contracti: he is n.-minded, ejus animus invidiæ angustis continetur.*

NARROW, v. coartare; in angustum adducere; contrahere or concludere (C.).

NARROWLY, *Contractedly, arte; anguste. Closely, carefully, studioso; summo studio. To examine a thing n., intentis oculis qd. intueri; intueri qd. acriter et attentò animo; qd. studiosè intueri (C.).*

NARROWNESS, angustum; angustia; pl.

NARWHAL, *monodon, *monoceros (Linn.).

NASAL, quod ad nasum or nares pertinet; or by the gen. of nasus or nares.

NASCENT, nascent (at its birth, opp. jam adultus, C. Bruk. 7, 27).—qui (quæ, quod) crescit, augetur, or incrementa capit.

NASTINESS, **NASTY**, see **DIRT**, **DIRTY**.

NATAL, natalis; natalicus.

NATION, gens (φῶλον, the most comprehensive term).—natio (ἔθνος, a people of the gens).—populus (δῆμος, the inhabitants of a place, considered with regard to their social and political relations).—*A civilized natio sts forms part of a natural gens; sts gens politically forms part of a populus. Gens and natio are often used promiscuously by Roman writers: we find also Jn. gentes nationesque; populi nationesque; populi et gentes. In the historical style we often find nomen for gens or populus; i. e. nomen Romanum, Latium. Gens is rarely combined with nomen. A foreign n., populus externus; gens, natio, externa (C.): an ancient n., gens antiqua; a great, powerful n., populus magnus, opulentus, potens: a warlike n., gens bellicosa, fera, fortis; populus fortis: a free n., populus invictus, liber.*

NATIONAL, gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation; T. Germ. 10, 3).—domesticus (opp. externus, adventicius; e. g. mos).—*popularis (of the mass; e. g. C. de Orat. 1, 23, 106, sensus popularis, of the great mass; not = n. talent: carmen populare, common among the people).—It is n., est gentis proprium (peculiar to this people).—gentis est insigne (a characteristic of this people; T. Germ. 38, 2: both with an infn.): n. character, *ingenium cs nationis proprium; civitatis, populi cs, mores: n. guard, ejus vocati, qui excubias in urbe militum vice agunt (aft. Suet. Galb. 10): n. hatred, odium gentile: n. debt, æs alienum publicæ apud ejus contractum: n. talent, *ingenium cs gentis or cs populi proprium (not sensus popularis; see above): n. custom, mos cs gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation; aft. T. Germ. 10, 3); mos domesticus (a na-*

*tive, domestic custom): it is a n. custom, est gentis proprium (with an infn.): n. pride, *nimia domesticorum admiratio: to possess n. pride, *præ suâ gente alias contemnere: a n. temple, templum, quo omnes cs gentes nationes conveniunt: n. dress, mos vestis proprius gentis (mos vestis, Justin. 1, 2, 3): n. assembly, *convetus, quo omnes civitates legatos mittunt (not comitia = an assembly for an election): it is a n. trait to, &c., est gentis proprium (with an infn.; T. Germ. 10, 3).*

NATIONALITY, mores populi or civitatis (of the people).—mores domestici (native).—*not sensus popularis. The n. of the Greeks, mores Græcorum: to retain n., *mores suos et instituta servare: the greater number lose their n. with other people, multitudo in populi unius corporis coalescit (L. 1, 8).*

NATIONALIZE, civitate donare qd (e. g. orationem, Q.). qd ad civium cognitionem transferre (e. g. ideas, C.).

NATIVE, indigena; vernaculus (e. g. legio vernacula, Cæs.; vocabula vernacula, Varr.).—nativus. *The n.'s, indigenæ; in eâ terrâ nati (C.): one's n. land, patria (C.); terra patria (P.); solum patrium, natale. Also by ercl., solum in quo quis ortus et procreatus est (C. Legg. 2, 2, 4). See also NATURAL, INNATE.*

NATIVITY, *Birth, ortus: the place of one's n., locus quo (urbs in quâ) qs genitus est; urbs patria. —See BIRTH. Position of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, thema, âtis, n. (ἡμέρα, τό), or pure Latin, positus siderum et spatia (Suet. Oct. 94, extr.; Ruhnck. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3).—sidus natalicium (the constellation under wch any one is born; C. de Divin. 2, 43, 91).—genitura, nascentia (the hour of birth, Suet. Oct. 94, extr.; Cal. 57. Ammian. 29, 1. nasc. *Vitr. 9, 6, 2 [9, 6]): to cast a n., animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia; fata per genitura interpretari (as the business of astrologers, according to Ammian. 1. c.): fm the context, also positus siderum et spatia dimitti: to cast a n. for any one, prædicere et notare vitam cs ex natali die (aft. C. de Div. 2, 42, init.): to ask aby to cast one's n., qm consulere de geniturâ, or, fm the context, consulere qm only (see Suet. Cal. 57; Oct. 94, extr.): one who casts nativities, genethliacus (γενεθλιακος, Gell. 14, 1); or, pure Latin, natalium peritus (Sen. N. 2, 32, 7).—fatorum per genitura interpres (Ammian. 29, 1).—Chaldaeus or mathematicus: a casting of nativities, prædictio et notatio vitæ cujusque ex natali die (as an act).—natalicia prædicta, orum, n. (as a thing; both C. de Divin. 2, 42, 88, sq.).—genethliologia (γενεθλιαλογία, as a science, Vitr. 9, 6, 2, or v, 7, 6). *The festival of the Nativity, Christi natalicia.**

NATURAL, naturalis (in almost all the senses of the English word; opp. artificiosus, and also opp. accessitus or quæsitus; opp. fucatus; and opp. adoptatus).—ab ipsâ naturâ factus, effectus, or profectus (proceeding fm nature itself; opp. artificiosus).—nativus (so constituted by nature; opp. artificiosus; opp. quæsitus).—naturaliter innatus or insitus, innatus atque insitus (innate, of properties; opp. accessitus, quæsitus).—proprius et naturalis (peculiar to nature); to any one, cs.—vivus (living, as if alive, e. g. calor; then = not made, &c. by art, e. g. water, opp. to spring water; a hedge, opp. to mæceries, a wall).—simplex, sincerus (simple, without addition; also = inartificial, upright, of persons; opp. fucatus).—verus (true; opp. simulatus, of speech, &c.).—Jn. sincerus atque verus (opp. fucatus et simulatus): a n. right, naturæ jus qd (C. Legg. 1, 14, 40; different fm jus naturale, = n. right; i. e. the whole compass of all n. rights; opp. jus civile; see C. Sext. 42, 91): a n. impulse, naturalis cupiditas or appetitus: n. understanding, naturæ habitus bonus (opp. doctrina, aft. C. Arch. 7, 15, but not natura sine doctrinâ).—natūra mentis (n. quality of the understanding, Q. 10, 2, 5).—prudencia communis (common prudence, C. Fin. 4, 27, extr.): n. aptitude, facultas a naturâ profecta: to have a n. inclination to alhg. a naturâ proclivem esse ad qd: a thing is n. to any one, qd ci naturaliter innatum or naturâ iustum est; qd proprium et naturale cs est: it is n. to us, that &c., naturâ nobis hoc datum est, ut, &c.: a n. reason, cause, causa, ratio, naturalis, or ab ipsâ rerum naturâ profecta: whatever takes place must have some n. cause, quidquid ortitur causam habet a naturâ necesse est: a n. son, filius naturalis (opp. filius adoptatus).—filius non legitimus, filius pellice ortus, filius nothus (not born in lawful wedlock. *not* Filius naturalis occurs in this sense first in the Pandects): a n. father, pater naturalis (opp. to pater adoptator).—pater non justus or non legitimus (of a child not born in lawful wedlock; opp. pater justus, legitimus): a n. death, mors natu-

ralis (opp. arcessita or violenta): *n. religion, insita del vel potius innata cognitio* (see *C. N. D.* 1, 17, 44): *to be a n. consequence of althg, ex ipsâ rei naturâ sequi: this is a n. consequence, hoc aliter fieri non potest: it is n., necesse est (necessary).*—*par est (fitting, agreeable to order): this is quite n., hoc non mirandum est; hoc ex naturâ legibus fit: to speak in a n. manner, loqui ut natura fert: to represent althg in a n. manner, ad verum exprimere qd; cs rei imaginem exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur* (aft. *Q.* 4, 2, 123): *quite n.!* minime mirum id quidem! *a collector of n. specimens, *qui rerum naturalium exempla undique conquirunt: n. parts or talents, natura, naturæ habitus (the n. constitution of a mind).*—*ingenium (mental abilities, n. endowments).*—*Jn. natura atque ingenium; indoles (n. parts or talents, in a moral point of view, and so far as they are capable of improvement).*—*naturæ dotes or munera (gifts or endowments of nature).*—*naturæ instrumenta, orum, n. (means furnished by nature; all the expressions opp. literæ, disciplina): good n. parts or talents, naturæ bonitas; naturale quoddam bonum; ingenii bonitas. (more strongly) excellens ingenii bonitas; natura admirabilis; natura eximia et illustris: to have or possess (good) n. parts or talents, ingenio valere; bonâ indole præditum esse; naturæ muneri bus ornatum esse. (more strongly) præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse; excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse: to have a n. talent for althg, cs rei gerendæ a naturâ adju menta habere: a n. appearance, quod in rerum naturâ fit; ostentum; prodigium; portentum: a n. fault or defect, vitium naturæ or a naturâ profectum; damnum naturæ (as *L.* 7, 4, damnum naturæ alere et fovere, to cherish a n. defect): *n. history, historia naturalis or naturæ (with the ancients of wider signification than with us): a n. philosopher, physicus (φυσικός, as an explorer of nature): Empedocles was a celebrated n. philosopher, Empedocles in naturalis philosophiæ studio floruit* (Gell. 17, 21): *n. philosophy, physica, orum, n. (φυσικά); or pure Latin, philosophia naturalis (the latter, Gell. 17, 21): a n. production, quod terra gignit or parit; quod gignitur in or e terrâ: the n. beauty of a country, amenitas: a n. state, status naturæ: n. impulse, natura.**

NATURAL, *a. See* IDIOR.

NATURALISM, || (Philosophical), *ratio eorum, qui naturam deum faciunt or qui mundum deum censent; *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in naturâ sitam esse censent. || (Theological) rationalism, *præcepta eorum, qui solum rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicunt; *naturalismus (i. t.).

NATURALIST, || (Philosophical), *qui mundum deum censent; *qui naturam deum faciunt; qui omne, quod infinitum est, deum esse vult; *qui vim quantum earumque animalium, quâ omnia regantur, statuit; *qui omnem rem divinam in naturâ sitam esse censent. || (Theological), *qui solum rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicunt; *naturalista (i. t.).

NATURALIZE, || PROP., *ascribere qm numero indigenarum; *jura indigenæ ci deferre or concedere; or, in the ancient sense, donare ci civitatem (C. Cæs.); civitatem ci dare, impertire (C.); civem qm facere (Np.). || FIG., civitatem donare (Q.): to n. a word, verbo civitatem dare (Sæst. Gramm. 22); hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est (C. Div. 2, 4, 11, is naturalized).

NATURALLY, || Founded in nature, according to nature, naturaliter; naturâ; secundum naturam; naturæ: convenienter (C.). || Without art, simpliciter; sine arte; sine studio; facile; naturaliter or nativâ ratione (aft. C.). || According to one's natural character, with natural ease, e. g. he does every thing n. a naturâ ad omnia factus videtur; omnia facile, promptè, expeditè agit; nullâ in re laborat. || According to the truth of nature, like nature, ad veritatem, vere (e. g. qd effingere, exprimere, imitari). || Necessarij, necessario; or with necesse est, res aliter fieri non potest; qui aliter fieri potuit? || According to the course of nature, by Crel., e. g. this happens n. sic natura fert; hoc plane respondit ordini, legibus, naturæ (aft. C.); opp. hoc fit præter naturam, contra leges naturæ, contra consuetum ordinem naturæ; hoc monstrî simile est (aft. C.). || In concessions (with irony), mihi me mirum id quidem.

NATURE, || System according to which things exist, natura (answering to the English word in all its senses).—indoles (natural preclarity).—natura rerum, mundus (the universe, world).—agri, campi,

rus (the fields, &c., opp. to town, arti; ~~in~~ in this sense not natura); by n., naturâ; naturaliter: propriè or peculiar to n., naturalis; proprius et naturalis: according to the n. of aby, ci innatus or insitus: fortified by n., naturâ or naturaliter munitus: according to n., secundum naturam (opp. contra naturam).—naturæ convenienter (e. g. vivere): the n. of a thing, natura or ratio rei: such is the n. of the thing, ita fert natura rei: the n. of men, hominis natura: to become a second n., ex consuetudine in naturam vertere; jam naturæ vim obtinere: to put off one's n., versare suam naturam: n. assisted itself (in a disease), morbus suâ sponte decessit: to live in a state of n. (without laws), libere or sine legibus vivere: to remain true to n., nihil a statu naturæ recedere: it is all n. with him, nihil arti debet: to paint or draw fm n., ex rebus veris exempla sumere (of painters or writers).—ad exemplum animale plingere qd (to paint althg after a living model): animale and inanimata n., animalia inanimaliaque (n. pl.): a thing required by n., res quam natura desiderat; res necessaria: an investigator of n., physicus (φυσικός); or pure Latin, speculator venatorque nature (C. N. D. 1, 30, 83).—inquisitor rerum naturæ (Sen. N. Q. 6, 13, 2).—investigator earum rerum, quæ a naturâ involutæ videntur (C. Univ. 1, init.).—an investigation of n., investigatio rerum naturæ (aft. C. Fin. 5, 4, 10): a gift of n., donum or munus naturæ (g. t.): conformable to n., naturæ convenienter or congruens, naturæ or ad naturam accommodatus (opp. naturæ or a naturâ alienus): to be conformable to n., naturæ convenire; secundum naturam esse: conformably to n., secundum naturam (opp. contra naturam; e. g. vivere): a law of n., lex naturæ or naturalis (g. t.), ratio perfecta a rerum naturâ: it is a law of n., hoc natura præscribit; est (autem) a naturâ comparatum ut (subj.): to act contrary to n., contra legem naturæ facere: right of n., naturæ jus (a single right).—jus naturale (compass of all the rights of n., opp. jus civile): the kingdom of n., i. e. the whole visible world, rerum natura; mundus: a state of n., status naturæ: an impulse of n., natura: contrary to n., naturæ or a naturâ alienus: in a manner contrary to n., contra naturam: a call of n., desiderium naturæ corporis; naturæ necessitas: to comply with a call of n., necessitatî parère. || Natural quality, natura, indoles, ingenium (essential, proper quality).—constitutio (imparted by forming, training or education).—affectio (the state or condition of a thing, empty in relation to another; e. g. of the soul to external objects).—habitus (the internal or external state or condition of a thing): peculiar n., proprietates: good n., bonitas: ill n., asperitas (roughness): n. of the soil, soli natura, or ingenium: n. of the body, corporis affectio, constitutio: n. of the weather, mind, affectio cœli, animi: according to the n. of the place, ex loci naturâ; uti loci natura fert: according to the n. of the thing, pro re; pro re natâ: according to the n. of circumstances, ut res dant sese (see Ruhnck. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43): according to the n. of the times, pro tempore; pro temporis ratione: according to the n. of time and circumstances, prout res ac tempus se daret: of like n., similes: of a different n., diversus (abh.). || Natural character, natura, indoles, ingenium, animus (the three frat., the original cast of the individual's mind; animus, his whole moral and intellectual n.).—mores (his moral n.).—vita (his kind of life).—persona (the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life). C. Lat. 1, 4, Q. 10, 1, 55).—~~in~~ All these expressions denote only a part of the whole n.: to denote the whole, join indoles animi ingenique (L. 10, 17): natura: mores; mores naturæque; ingenium ac mores: vita moresque; mos et natura (e. g. of a people, gentis)—goodness of n., bonitas: a gentle, kind, affable n., comitas; humanitas; ingenium lene, liberale: a harsh, inexorable n., ingenium durum atque inexorabile: an affable, gentle n., mores faciles: a noble n., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: a fickle n., ingenium mobile: of a mild n., mitis ingenio.

NATURED, Good natured, bonâ naturâ or indole præditus; benignus; comis: ill-n., malignus; morosus.

NAUGHT, NAUGHTY, See BAD.

NAULAGE, naulum (Jun.).

NAUSEA, nausea (C.): to suffer fm n., nauseâ premi (Cels.); nauseâ tentari (aft. C.); nauseæ molestiam suscipere (id.): nausea qm torquet (Sen.).

NAUSEATE, || PROP., nauseare (C.). || FIG., fastidire, Suet.; nauseare (Phædr.); ci fastidium cs rei creatur; qs sentit cs rei fastidium (aft. Plin.); me capit cs rei tædium (L.); venit mihi qd in tædium (Plin.).

NAUSEOUS, ¶ *PROPR.* qui nauseam facit. ¶ *FIG.* fastidiosus; fastidium creans; qui fastidio est; qui fastidium affert or movet.

NAUTICAL, nauticus.

NAVAL, navalis: a. engagement, navalis pugna (C.); navale prœlium (Q.); prœlium maritimum (Gell.).

NAVE, ¶ *OF A WHEEL*, modiolus (Plin.). ¶ *OF A CHURCH*, spatium medium (Vitr.): in the Latin of the middle ages, also nava.

NAVEL, umbilicus (Cels.).

NAVEW (a sort of turnip), napus (Col.); *brasica napus (Linn.).

NAVIGABLE, navigabilis, navis patiens (L.; navigationis patiens, Just.): the river is not n., fluvius non perfect navem (L. 10, 2): the Tiber is n., and conveys all kinds of produce to the city, Tiberis navium patiens omnesque fruges devehit in urbem (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12): n. for barges, &c., onerariarum navium capax: the river is not n. for ships of great burden, graves naves fluvius non perfect: to endeavour to make a river n., *id agere, in eo laborare, ut fluvius navium fiat patiens, or ut fluvius navigabilis fiat.

NAVIGATE, navigare in loco or per locum, also simply locum (to sail, sail through). ¶ *THE SIMPLE ACC.* with navigare, usual only with poets, and in post-Aug. prose, occurs in C. Fin. 2, 34, 112, quum Xerxes maris ambulasset, terram navigasset.

NAVIGATION, navigatio; navigiorum cursus, or simply cursus (sailing, course): the art or science of n., ars navalis (Plin.); disciplina navalis; rerum nauticarum scientia (C.); rerum nauticarum scientia atque usus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 8): to obstruct n., præcludere navigationem.

NAVIGATOR, nauta (C.); navigator (Q.).

NAVY, classis (Just.), res navalis, or nautica; res nauticae (pl.); disciplina maritima (Vell.); men, and all things belonging to a fleet).

NAY, adv. ¶ *NO*, vid. ¶ *NOT* only so, but more, præterea, see MOREOVER.

NEAL, (*ferum, &c.), igne excandefacere, molire.

NEAP, humilis; demissus; depressus (post-Aug.).

NEAP-TIDE, *æstus minor.

NEAR, adj. ¶ *CLOSE*, nigh, propinquus, compar. propinquior and (usually) propior, superl. proximus (in all the senses of the English word).—vicinus (of place and resemblance; also, but rarely, of time).—finitimus with a dat., similis with a dat. or gen., non alienus with a and an abl. (of resemblance): a n. relative, propinquâ cognatione conjunctus; to any one, cum qo; genere cl propinquus; propinquâ cognatione cl junctus or qm contingens: a very n. relative, proximus cognatione or propinquitate; artâ propinquitate conjunctus: a n. friend, familiaris; intimus: quo familiariter or intime uti: a n. connexion, societas propior; necessitudo (between relatives, colleagues, &c.): to be n., prope esse (g. t.).—propinquum or vicinum esse (as to place, time, resemblance).—non longe abesse, in propinquo adesse, subesse (as to time and place, to be nearer; propius abesse).—appetere (to draw n., of time): to be very n., supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse (of place or time, persons or events; see Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22).—imminere, instare (of time): to be n. to death, morti vicinum esse; in vitæ discrimine versari: the moment is n. in uch &c., prope adest, quum &c. to lie n., prope or in propinquo jacere or situm esse, prope esse, non longe abesse, subesse (prop.); facile inveniri posse (fig., to be easy to be found, of arguments, &c.).—facile intelligi posse (fig., to be easily understood): to come n., prope accedere, appropinquare (¶ *THE FORMER PROP.* and fig.; the latter only prop.).—non multum abesse a &c., simile esse cs (fig., of resemblance); e. g. prope accedere ad veritatem: a veritate non multum abesse; veri simile esse: to be n. to any one, non longe abesse ab qo (prop.).—cl propinquum esse genere, propinquâ cognatione qm contingere (as to relationship).—familiariter or intime uti qo (as a friend).—usu cum qo conjunctissimum esse, magna mihi cum qo necessitudo est, summâ necessitudine me qs contingit (g. t., of connexion, as a college friend): I was n. = upon the point of &c., in eo erat (¶ *IN* in eo eram is not good), ut &c. (I intended).—prope erat or fuit, ut &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.; non multum or non longe or paulum (¶ *NOT* parum) abfuit, quin (¶ *NOT* not ut &c. (all = little was wanting, it nearly came to pass, that &c.); e. g. in eo erat ut urbs caperetur; prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur; propius nihil est factum, quam ut o-cideretur; hau-

multum abfuit, quin interficeretur: to draw n. (of place), prope accedere; appropinquare, (propius) accedere ad with an acc.: to draw near a town (of a general at the head of an army), exercitum ad urbem (propius) advovere; (of time, &c.), prope adesse, subesse; appropinquare, appetere: the moment draws n., when &c., prope adest, quum &c.: to draw n. to the twentieth year (of one's age), prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: to come n. (i. e. resemble), prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad similitudinem cs rei: NEAREST, proximus (in all the senses of the English word); to, a (ab) with an abl.; or by the dat. (¶ *NEAR* never post).—secundus ab qo (next in order or rank).—cl or cs similissimus (nearest in resemblance): the nearest way, proxima via; brevissima via: the nearest towns, proxima oppida: let us go to my house; it is the nearest place where you can change your clothes, eamus ad me; ibi proximum est ubi vestem mutes: the nearest relative, proximus cognatione, propinquitate, or genere; artâ propinquitate conjunctus; proximâ cognatione qm contingens or cum qo conjunctus: n. connexion (i. e. friends and relatives).—proximi (see Inst. ad C. ad Div. 12, 27, in., and on S. Cat. 14, 2). ¶ *PARSIMONIOUS*, parcus. tenax. Jn. parcus et tenax.—restrictus. Jn. restrictus et tenax. malignus. Very n., preparatus: to be n., parce vivere. parcum et tenacem esse. parce ac tenuiter vivere.

NEAR, adv., and prep. by the ellipsis of 'to.' ¶ *OF PLACE*, prope followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. (¶ *NEAR* only in Np.; also by a dat. Hann. 8, 3): propter (in the neighbourhood of).—ad (by, at; all these denote nearness, g. t.).—juxta (close to).—secundum (along by, denoting direction to a place): to sit n. to ab's house, prope ab cs sedibus sedere: n. to a bank, prope ripam (not far fm it).—secundum ripam (along, by it; e. g. to sail): nearer to &c., propius ad qm or qd, or simply propius qm or qd; or propius ab qâ re (¶ *NEAR* only in Np. with dat., Hann. 8, 3): very n. to, proxime followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. ¶ *OF TIME*, prope ad, or simply prope with an acc.; e. g. prope ad annum octogesimum pervenerat. ¶ *OF NUMBER*, ad followed by an acc., or (with the historians) adverbially, with the case with the accompanying verb requires (about, denoting the highest number; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 33; Dremat, Suet. Cæs. 20; e. g. n. two hundred men, ad ducentos homines: after n. four thousand men had been killed, occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor).—circiter (about, denoting a proximate number; ¶ *NEAR* not admodum, which is used to denote the whole sum).

NEARLY, prope, pæne (almost, but not quite)—fere, ferme (with omnes, &c.: prope, pæne make a positive assertion; fere, ferme decline along this; it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true).—tantum non (ὅσον οὐ, ὅσον οὐκ; an elliptical form used by Livy and later writers, = 'only this is wanting, that not,' &c.).—propemodum (what is not far removed fm the right measure; 'almost what it should be').—When nearly = 'within a little,' it may be translated by haud multum or non longe auit, quin, &c. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.: the left wing was n. defeated, prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

NEARNESS, ¶ *VICINITY*, propinquitas—vicinia (neighbourhood). ¶ *PARSIMONY*, parsimonia. tenacitas. malignitas [Syn. in PARSIMONY].

NEARSIGHTED, ¶ *PROPR.* (myops, Ulp.). by Crell., e. g. to be n., non longe prospicere posse; oculi non longe conspectum ferunt (aft. C. and L.). ¶ *FIG.* parum intelligens; non longe prospiciens; parum perspicax.

NEAT, adj. nitidus (n. pr. Herz. Q. 10, p. 105).—comptus (both words, either of appearance, or of style, &c.).—Jn. nitidus et comptus; lepidus (pretty, full of humour; e. g. dictum, puella).—elegans (elegant in appearance and in manner): a neat little gentleman, ad unguem factus homo (H. Sat. 1, 5, 32).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, totus de capsulâ (Sen. Ep. 115, 2): n. behaviour, morum elegantia.

NEAT, s. ¶ *A single head of cattle*, bos; taurus: but ¶ *NEAR* rarely used in this way except in phrases, such as n.'s tongue, n.'s foot, lingua bovis; pes bovis, tauri. ¶ *Horned cattle*, pecus bubulum; boves (pl.); armenta boum.

NEATHERD, bubulcus.

NEATLY, nitide; compte; lepidè; elegantèr.

NEATNESS, concinnitas; elegantia: or use the adjj.

NEBULA, nebula; nubecula (a small cloud).

NEBULOUS, nebulosus.

NECESSARILY, necessitate; very seldom necessary (e. g. demonstrari irresistibiliter)—ex necessitate (of necessity). 'Necessarity' is often but translated by necesse est with a verb in the subj. ut being omitted: *luxury n. beget avarice*, ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est.—*This was n. to*, aliter hoc fieri non poterat.

NECESSARY, ¶ (With a substantive), necessarius: a n. thing, necessitas, res necessaria. ¶ (Without a sub.). it is n., opus est (there is need of: *the person who has need of a thing is in the dat.; the thing needed in the nom. or abl.; also with an inf. which is then the casus subjecti; the gen. occurs twice in Livy, 22, 51; 23, 21, and sometimes, but very rarely, in the poets; see Ramsh. § 142; Zumpt § 464; Kr. § 392; Wb. § 255, 314, 324*).—necesse est; necessarius est, oportet (see MUST)—usus est *(rarely in the poets; once in L., rarely in Cæs.; see Ramsh. § 142, 2, n. 3; Zumpt, § 464, 2; Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 4, 2)—also by attinet; e. g. it is not n. to say, nihil attinet dicere: it is not n. that you should wait, nihil opus est, expectare te (C.): it is not n., nihil est, non opus est quod (rarely not opus est quod): to consider n., necesse habere: I thought it n. to do &c., hoc faciendum putavi: not to find athg n., supersedere posse qd re; or with an inf., e. g. loqui apud vos supersederem (L.).* ¶ Avoid the Grecism, opus habere: *uch occurs only once, Col. 9, 1, 5.*

NECESSARY, s. res necessaria. necessitates: necessaries, res quibus homines utuntur; res quibus carere non possumus; ea quæ natura desiderat: necessaries of life, res ad vitam necessaria; usus vitæ necessarii: quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria; quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent.

NECESSITATE, see COMPEL.

NECESSITOUS, see POOR.

NECESSITY, ¶ (State of being necessary, necessitas (C.); necessitudo (of moral or abstract n.; S. often uses this word to denote 'force of circumstances'; see Herz. ad S. Cat. 17, 2, and ad Cæs. B. C. 1, 8): hypothetical n., necessitudo cum adjectione (opp. nec. simplex, C. Inv. 2, 57, 172): unavoidable n., necessitas fatalis; fati necessitas (C.): to impose the n., place aby under the n., in necessitatem imponere, afferre (C.); injungere (Hirt.); cogere, adigere, compellere qm (C.); qm in eam necessitatem adducere ut (L.): you have placed me under the sad n., vos me invitum, nolentem, cogistis, or eo compulstis: to make a virtue of n., facere de necessitate virtutem (Hieron. in Ruf. 3, n. 2; Ep. 54, n. 6): I see no n., non video, non invenio, qd cogat, eo compellat: to see, show, the n. of, videre, ostendere, aliter fieri, evenire, non potuisse: Peripatetici perturbari animos necesse esse dicunt (maintain the n. of the passions, C.): fm n., necessitate coactus (C.); necessario, necessari re coactus only in Cæs.; see Held. ad Cæs. B. C. 1, 40); also coactus only (C.)—ex necessitate (T.): to yield to n., necessitati parere, servire: without any n., nulla necessitate premente (C.); nulla re cogente; sine necessitate; sine justâ or idoneâ causâ: in case of n., si opus fuerit; si usus fuerit; si quando usus sit; si res postulari; necessitate cogente (aft. C.): only in an extreme case of n., non nisi summâ necessitate cogente, nisi summâ necessitas urgeat: n. is the mother of invention, ingeniosa rerum egestas (Cloud). ¶ Poverty, see POVERTY.

NECK, ¶ Of men and animals, collum; cervix (*rarely in prose, before the time of Augustus, almost always cervicis (pl.)—gula, faux or usually pl. fauces (the throat; the latter prop., the upper, narrower part of the gula)—caput (the head and n.): to break aby's n., cervicis cs frangere (rarely) but gulam frangere, S. Cat. 55, 4, is unusual; and collum ci torquere is = to take a firm hold of the n. and turn it a little (as a means of compulsion), L. 4, 53): to pay with one's n., capite luere: to risk one's n. for the avarice of another, avaritiæ cs penam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere (C. Verr. 5, 42, in.): his n. is in danger, caput ejus agitur. ¶ Of things without life, collum, cervix (of a bottle, &c.).—os (the opening of a bottle, &c.): n. of land, lingua (L. Or.); lingua (Cæs.).*

NECKCLOTH, focale (Heindorf, H. Sat. 2, 3, 255, says only for sick or weak persons). ¶ Not strophium or mamillare.

NECKLACE, monile (neck-ornament, mly with gold and precious stones, for women and children)—torques, catella (golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers): pearl n., see PEARL.

NECKWEED, cannabis (Plin.); cannabis (Varr.).

NECROLOGY, ¶ An account of the dead, *vitæ mortuorum or defunctorum (of several), 'narratio de vitâ et factis mortuorum hominum: to write a n., vitam defuncti hominis narrare (T. Agr. 1). ¶ A register of deaths, 'index mortuorum.

NECROMANCER, qui inferorum animas elicit, qui animas or mortuorum imagines excitat (g. t., aft. C. Vatin. 6, 14; Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37).—qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (aft. O. Met. 7, 266).—qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (with T. Ann. 2, 28, 2, one who uses incantations; by later writers called theurgus, Θεουργός)—eliciendi animulas noxias et præsagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (Ammian. 28, 1, p. 394, ed. Gronov.).—exorcista (one who drives out evil spirits).

NECROMANCY, ars eliciendi, &c.; see NECROMANCER. (necromantia, Lactant.—Pliny says necromantia Homeri to denote that part of the Odyssey in which Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades.)

NECTAR, nectar (C.): of n., nectareus (O.).

NECTAREAN, nectareus (O.).

NECTARINE, persicum duracinum (Plin.).

NEED, s. necessitas. necessitudo. opus, usus (Syn. and Phr. in NECESSITY).—desiderium (with desire): to feel the n. of a thing, qd re or cs rei indigere (to have n. of).—qd desiderare (to be unwilling to be without).

NEED, v. ¶ TRANS. To be in want of, egere qd re, more rarely cs rei (to have n. of athg, be in want of it).—indigere qd re or cs rei (to feel the n. or want of athg).—opus or usus est qd re (there is n. of a thing, circumstances make a thing necessary. ¶ For this only Col. 9, 2, 1, has opus habeo qd re).—desiderare qd (to desire athg absent, to be unwilling to be without it).—requirere qd (to find a thing requisite or necessary): not to n. athg, to be able to do without it, qd re carere, facile supersedere posse. ¶ INTR. to have occasion to, is usually rendered in Latin by est, quod; opp. non est, cur; nihil est, nihil habeo, quod, followed by a subj.: e. g. you n. not fear, nihil est, quod extimescas; nihil habes, quod timeas: they n. not diminish their hope, non est, cur spes eorum infringatur.

NEEDFUL, see NECESSARY.

NEEDLE, acus, ðs: a very fine n., *acus pusilla, minuta: to thread a n., *filum in acus inserere or conjicere: the prick of a n., vulnus acu punctum (C.): to seem like the prick of a n., acu punctum vidèri: to live by one's n., acu victum queritare (aft. Ter.): a n.-case, theca acus servandis: n.-maker, acuaricus (Inscr.).

NEEDLE-FULL, acia (Cels.).

NEEDLEWOMAN, puella or mulier quæ acu victum queritat (see Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48); *femina acu opus faciens.

NEEDLEWORK, ¶ The art, ars acu pingendi. ¶ Work executed with the needle, opus acu pictum or factum. A piece of n. (as a picture), pictura acu facta (aft. C. Verr. 4, 1, 1): to do a piece of n., acu pingere. See also EMBROIDERY.

NEEDLESS, quod non opus est; supervacaneus (superfluous). It is n., non opus est; nihil necesse est; nihil attinet: to take n. trouble, acia agere: it will not be n., non alienum, or abs re, fuerit.

NEEDLESSLY, sine causâ; præter rem or necessitatem (aft. C.).

NEEDLESSNESS, nulla necessitas.

NEEDS, adv. necessario very seldom; mly necessario; ex necessitate (mly necessity). Mly by necesse est. See NECESSARILY.

NEEDY, egens, indigens (C.); egēns (L.); inops (opp. copiosus, opulentus); tenuis (opp. copiosus, dives, locuples); calamitosus (opp. felix, beatus). To succor the n., opus ferre indigentibus (C.): to give to the n., indigentibus impertiri de re familiari (C.).

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, improbus, scelestus. See WICKED.

NEGATION, negatio (also = negative word).—infinitio: recusatio (refusal).

NEGATIVE, adj. negans.—privans (depriving, privative; of parts of speech. ¶ negativus, privativus only in the later grammarians). A n., vocabulum negans: a n. pericula, particula negans: a n. answer (to a question), infinitio; (to a request) recusatio: to give a n. answer (to a question), infitari; negare ita esse; (to a request) recusare: to have received a n. answer (to a request), repulsam ferre (C.); also with negare; e. g. he gave me a n. answer, negavit se hoc facturum (aft. C.): to meet a charge with a n., causam infinitatione defendere (C.): a n. proposition, enunciatio (sententia or enunciatio) negans.

NEGATIVELY, infitidando, negando (C.).

NEGLECT, v. negligere qd (not to trouble oneself about a thing, out of thoughtlessness or carelessness).—desse ci rei (not to show proper attention to a person or thing, to fail in one's duty).—deserere qd (to desert or abandon fm want of favour or good-will).—derelinquere qm or qd (to give up or abandon entirely).—intermittere qd = to leave off (for a time). To n. the fire, ignem negligentius habere (Paul. Dig.): to n. one's person, se negligere (opp. se colere): to neglect it utterly, corpore esse inculato atque horrido (C.): to n. one's duty, &c., desesse officio, dignitati, muneri: to n. one's affairs, rem familiarem negligere.

NEGLECT, s. neglectio (the act of neglecting).—indiligentia (habit of neglecting).—neglectus (state of a thing neglected).—[R] Bui it must frequently be rendered by the verbs, e. g. to the n. of all other things, rebus omnibus posthabitis, or postpositis, or relictis: to the n. of all other business, omnibus negotiis omisais: to the n. of friendship, neglecta amicitia.]

NEGLECTFUL, see **NEGLECT**.

NEGLECTANCE, negligentia (want of attention and observation).—indiligentia (want of accuracy).—incuria (want of proper care), &c. rei. [R] More frequently by the verbs.] See also **CARELESSNESS**.

NEGLIGENT, negligens (remiss; opp. diligens; of persons: [R] post-Class. of things); in athg, &c. rei, qd re in qd re ([R] post-Class. de qd re or circa qd).—dissolutus (loose, dissolute; of persons). J. n. negligens ac dissolutus; dissolutus et negligens in qd re.—indiligens (not sufficiently exact, inattentive, heedless; of persons).—neglectus, negligent factus (or with any other pplcl wch the context furnishes; negligently done, of things).—parum accuratus (on wch sufficient care or accuracy has not been bestowed; of things).—[R] N. incursus (or the adv. incuriose) in Class. prose.] N. in one's calling, qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus (of a slave; Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 2); n. in one's domestic affairs, negligens, dissolutus, or dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari (from the context also simply negligens et dissolutus): a n. exterior (in dress, &c.), cultus corporis parum accuratus (aft. Gell. 1, 5): hair negligently dressed, capillus negligent circum caput reiectus.

NEGLIGENTLY, negligenter; indiligenter; dissolute; incuriosius (T.).

NEGOTIATE, agere de qd re (to treat with aby on any subject, e. g. de conditionibus pacis).—postulare conditiones &c. rei (to demand the terms on wch it will be granted).—pacisci qd (to conclude a compact about athg; e. g. pacem, to n. a peace).—conciliare qd (to bring athg about, by smoothing down difficulties, &c.; e. g. nuptias): to n. athg with aby, agere cum qd de qd re (g. t.).—colloqui cum qd de qd re (by verbal conference).—colloqui per internuncios cum qd et de qd re mentionem facere (by envoys, &c., s. Np. Alc. 5, 3).—They set about negotiating the terms of a peace, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus. See also **NEGOTIATION**.

NEGOTIATION, actio, de qd re; colloquium (conference). Often by Crel. with the verb. To enter into a n. respecting athg, postulare conditiones de qd re: to carry on a n., conditiones ferre et audire: conditiones agitare, tractare, agere cum qd: to break off a n. for peace, infecta pax dimittere legatos: dimittere pacis internuncios; conditiones de pace ineunda propositas dirimere, abruptum: during these n.'s, dum hæc aguntur (L.): to settle by n., conditionibus disceptare qd; per colloquium qd componere.

NEGOTIATOR, qui de qd re agit (g. t.).—Internuncius (one who carries messages between two parties).—Interpres (a mediator, who transacts with another person in the name and by the authority of a third party, with a view to settle differences, &c.; post-Aug.).—Intercessor (one who interposes in order to hinder or accomplish athg).—conciliator &c. rei (one who brings about an union; e. g. nuptiarum).—pactor &c. rei (one who concludes a bargain).

NEGRO, Æthiops, Afer; f. femina Æthiops, Afra; Æthiops servus, or serva, f. (as a slave).

NEIGH, v. hincirre: hincirre edere (Just.). To n. after or at, adhincirre ci rei (Plin.), ad qd (C.).

NEIGHING, NEIGH, s. hincitus, as.

NEIGHBOUR, || One who lives or is near us, vicinus (g. t., but esp. in respect of house or premises).—qui accollit propinquo ædibus nostris (near one's house).—accolla, finitimus, confinis (separated merely by a boundary: [R] avoid congruus as unclassical, and affinis as extremely rare).—propinquo, proximus (one who stands, sits, &c., next).—conessor (at table, &c.).

A good n., bonus vicinus (poet.): the next n., proximus vicinus: the n.'s, vicini; vicinitas; finitimi, &c. J. n. vicini et finitimi (vicini in respect of place, finitimi in respect of boundary): to be a n., vicinus esse; in propinquo habitare. || Another person, any one besides ourselves, alter ([R] not alius in the sing.); pl. alii; homines; also homo, collective (not proximus in this sense). That does nothing for the sake of his n., qui nihil alterius causâ facit: all prefer their own welfare to that of their n.'s, omnes sibi melius esse malunt quam alteri: the love of one's n., humanitas.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, || Vicinity, vicinia; vicinitas (relation of the neighbours to each other): in the n., in viciniâ; prope; in propinquo: in this n., hic viciniâ: in this immediate n., hic proximâ viciniâ: into this n., huc viciniâ. [R] all three in the comic writers; but not to be rejected.]—from the n., ex propinquo; ex ore de proximo. || The neighbours together, vicinitas; vicini.

NEIGHBOURING, || Of persons, vicinus (with ref. to house and premises): finitimus (on the confines).—confinis (reciprocally of those who are on the confines of each other). || Of places, propinquo; adjacens (L.); conterminus (rather poet.; T.); contiguus (O.).

NEIGHBOURLY, adj. *vicinis conveniens or dignus. **NEIGHBOURLY**, adv. more vicinorum; *ut decet vicinos; ut convenit vicinis.

NEITHER, conj. nec; neque: neither—nor, nec—nec; neque—neque.

NEITHER, pron., neuter. N. party, or 'neither' with ref. to two parties, neutri, pl.: to n. side, n. way, in neutram partem (e. g. moveri).—neutro (aft. of motion, e. g. inclinari).—[R] The other, aft. 'neither,' is alter (though neuter might sit be expected; Krebs says that he knows no instance of it); e. g. debemus neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare (Cæs. B. C. 1, 35: ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, Q. 1, 1, 14; so L. 21, 46, 4): to n. side, neutro: to be on n. side, medium se gerere (L.); in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi (Suet.); non alterius utrius partis esse (C. Att. 10, 1, 12); se medium partibus præstare (Vell.); neutri parti se adjungere (L. 35, 48). See 'to be NEUTRAL'.

NEOLOGIST, *nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequens, amplectens; *qui majorum dogmata deserit; or as t. t. *neologus.

NEOLOGY, *neologia (t. t.); or *nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequendi studium, cupiditas. **NEOPHYTE**, neophytus (Terull.).

NEPENTHE, lenimentum (Plin.): nepenthes (Plin.; a plant with exhilarating properties).

NEPHEW, || Brother's son, frater filius (C.); nepos ex fratre (T.). || Sister's son, sororis filius (C.); nepos ex sorore (T.). [R] Nepos by itself denotes prop. 'a grandson.'

NEPHRITE, *lapis nephriticus.

NEPHRITIC, adj. renalis; or by the gen. renum, pl. N. pain, renum dolor (Scrib. Larg.; e. g. renum dolore vexari). n. colic, passio renalis (Cæl. Aur.): n. stone, calculus renum.

NE PLUS ULTRA, summum; perfectissimum; quo magis, melius, perfectius esse, fieri, fingi, nihil potest (aft. C.); or by Crel., e. g. nihil illo est excellentius in virtute (Np.); mulier est omnibus simulacra emendatorum (Petron. 126, 13).

NEPOTISM, *nepotismus (t. t.); *studium cognatos fovendi et augendi or ad honores extollendi.

NERITE, *nerita (Linn.).

NERVE, nervus (prop. and fig.). Full of n., nervosus.

NERVOUS, || Of or belonging to the nerves, nervosus. N. system, nervi (the nerves, as Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip., validi nervi an infirmi: i. e. a strong or weak n. system): a n. disease, nervorum morbus (non morbus nervus): n. fever, febris nervosa. || Strong in nerve, nervosus (prop.; then fig. = strong, powerful; of style, of an orator, &c. [R] Only in very late Latin for powerful or vigorous in body).—acertus, robustus, validus (muscular, robust, strong in body; of men and animals).—quibusdam nervis intentus (fig., strong, vigorous; of style, &c.).—vibrans (fig., of style, of ideas). In a n. manner, nervose (e. g. dicere). || Weak in the nerves, æger nervus (T. Ann. 15, 45, 3).—nervus infirmus (aft. Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip.).—*nervus infirmus or resolutus laborans. A n. state of body, nervorum valetudo (Suet. Vesp. 7); nervi infirmi (Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip.; opp. nervi validi): a n. frame, corpus propter nervorum valetudinem collapsum (aft. Suet. Vesp. 7, and V. Georg. 3, 485).

NERVOUSNESS, nervorum resolutio (*Cels.*); nervorum remissio (*Scrib. Larg.* 101); nervorum valetudo (*Suet. Vesp.* 7, propter nervorum valetudinem; *i. e.* from nervousness).

NEST, nidus (*prop.*; also facetiously for a human habitation; poetically for the young birds in a n., but no where for the eggs).—gurgustium (contemptuously for a poor, mean dwelling). To build a n., nidum facere, fingere, or confingere, fingere et construere; nidum texere; nidificare.—nidulari (*post-Aug.*); upon the ground, nidum ponere in terrâ; nidum ponere (*H. Od.* 4, 12, 5); under a roof, nidum suspendere (*Act. V. Georg.* 4, 307); to rob a n., implumes aves detrahare nido (*V. Georg.* 4, 513); ova incubanti avi subducere: to keep the n., nidum servare (*H. Ep.* 1, 10, 6; also facetiously = to keep the house).

NESTLE, nidum ponere (to build a nest any where, *e. g.* in terrâ).—nidulari (*Gell.*). To n. in aby's bosom, lap, &c., recubare in sinu cs (*L.*); in gremio cs sedere (*C.*): an infant nestling in his mother's bosom, puer lactens matris in gremio sedens (*ast. C. who has Fortunæ and adds mammam appetens*).

NET, s. rete or (of a less size) reticulum (*g. t.*). To make a n., rete or reticulum texere. Empty a) for the hair, reticulum; b) for catching fishes, rete (*g. t.*); funda, jaculum (a cast-n.)—verriculum, everriculum (a drag-n.). To throw or cast a n., rete iacere: to draw out a n., rete educere (foras). c) For catching birds and other animals, rete (*g. t.*); plaga (for larger animals, as boars, deer, such as were used in hunting; for this purpose several n.'s were necessary; hence usually the pl. *Retes* cassis is poet.). To set or place n.'s, retia or plagas pandere or tendere: to surround with n.'s, plagas sepire qd; plagas or retia prætereundere ci rei (*Retes* plagis ambire qd is poet.): to lay a n. for any one (*fig.*), plagas ci texere or intendere: they lay n.'s for me, fiunt mihi insidiæ: to drive into n.'s (or into a n.), in plagas compellere (*prop.*); in plagas conficere (*also fig.*): to fall into a n., in plagas cadere or incidere (*prop. and fig.*); in insidiis incidere (*fig.*): to entangle oneself in a n., se impedire in plagas (*prop. and fig.*). d) A netlike membrane in or on the animal body, septum, quod membranam quâdam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus diducit; also prps membrana præcordiorum (the diaphragm, διαφραγμα; see *Cels.* 1, præf. p. 21, *Bip.*, and *Plin.* 11, 37, 77, who calls it præcordia, prps by mistake)—peritonæum (περιτόναιον, explained, *Veget.* 2, 15, 3, by membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet).—omentum (the omentum, ἐντερόν).—*retina (of the eye; *t. t.*).

NETWORK, reticulum.

NET, v. || To make net-work, texere; nectere.

NET, v. || To make clear gain. See CLEAR, v.

NETHER, inferior.

NETHKMOST, infimus; imus.

NETTLE, s. urtica; *urtica urens (*Linn.*); stinging-n.). Blind or dead n., urtica foliis non mordentibus (*Plin.*); urtica morsu carens (vocatur lamium; *Plin.*); *lamium (*Linn.*): n.-rash, *febris urticata; *purpura urticata; *urticatio (*med.*).

NETTLE, v. see CHAGUIN.

NEUTER, NEUTRAL, medius, neutrius partis; JN. medius et neutrius partis; qui est in neutris partibus; non in alterius ullius partem inclinat (*g. t.*)—otiosus (that remains quiet). To be n., medium esse; in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi; non alterius ullius partis esse: to be perfectly n., nullius partis esse: to remain n., mediis consiliis stare, medium se gerere, neutri parti se adungere (*g. t.*); toto bello abesse et neutris auxilia mittere (with ref. to belligerents): to desire to be or remain n., medium esse velle: to suffer no one to be or remain n., media tollere: it is impossible to remain n. any longer, medios esse jam non licebit.

NEUTRALITY, neutrius partis, or neutrarum partium studium; fm the context also quies or otium. By his n. he neither escaped the hatred of the people nor acquired the favour of the senate, medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium, nec apud patres gratiam inivit: to observe n., see To be or remain NEUTRAL: to observe an armed n., *cum armis quiescere: to allow no n., media tollere; to any one, medium qm esse non sinere.—to force a country to observe n., facere, ut regio sit media or sit neutrius partis.

NEUTRALIZE, tollere or funditus tollere (quite to remove it): one motion n.'s the other, alter motus alteri renititur: propositions that n. each other, pugnantia (in philosophy).

NEVER, numquam; non umquam; nullo tempore. N. before, numquam antea; numquam ante hoc tem-

pus: and n., nec umquam (*Retes* et numquam is not Latin): n. more, numquam post.

NEVERTHELESS, nihilo minus (*C.*); nihilo secius (*Cæs.*, Np. *Retes* not in *C.*); nihilo segnius (with equal zeal or activity).

NEW, novus (that did not exist before; opp. vetus. In a wider sense also = unusual, unheard of; hence JN. novus et inauditus; and also = inexperienced. *Retes* C. rarely used the superl. of novus; as in *C. pro Rosc. Com.* 11, 30).—recens (lately come into existence, lately risen, fresh, young; opp. antiquus; also JN. recens ac novus or novus ac recens). Still n. to any one, insolitus (*e. g.* domicilium): a n. law, lex nova (the like of wch does not exist); lex recens (lately made). JN. lex recens ac novus (*C. Flacc.* 6): a n. garment, vestis recens (not yet worn out).—vestis nova (aft. a n. fashion): n. soldiers, milites novi (lately become such); tirones (still untrained): the n. moon, luna nova: n. words, vocabula nova (newly-formed); vocabula recentia (that have lately come into use): to coin n. words, verba novare: a n. nobility, nova nobilitas: the n. philosophers, philosophi recentiores: is there athg n.? num quidnam novi?—what is there n., pray? quid tandem novi?—nothing n. has arisen, nihil novi accessit: I have nothing n. to tell you, novi, quod ad te scriberem, nihil erat: to make athg n., qd novare (to make for the first time; *e. g.* verba).—qd renovare, or renovare et instaurare (to renew what formerly existed): to have n. clothes on, nove vestitum esse (aft. a n. fashion).—veste recenti indutum esse (to have on a garment wch is still n., not worn out): a n. year, annus incipiens or iniens (the beginning): annus proximus (the next year): a n. year's gift, strena: n. year's day, primus incipientis anni dies: the n. Academy, adolescentior Academia (the philos. school so called).

NEWLY, nove (in a new manner).—nuper (in late times).—recens (*Retes* recens as an adv. is not Class; but *Crcl.* by the adj., either alone or followed by a with an abl. of the subst.; *e. g.* a defeat n. sustained, recens calamitas [not recens accepta calamitas], as *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 47, recens victoria). N. born, recens a natu (not recens natus).

NEWS, nuncius (tidings).—fama (report). Bad n., nuncius tristis, acerbus: to receive bad n., malum nuncium audire; tristis nuncius venit: good n., optatus nuncius: to bring good n., exoptatum nuncium afferre (*C.*); exoptabilem nuncium nunciare (*Plaut.*): to bring n., nuncium ferre (*L.*), afferre, perferre (*C.*), apportare (*Ter.*); (of athg) nunciare ci qd; perferre qd ad qm (*Cæs.*): to receive n., qd cognoscere, comperire, discere: is there any n.? num quid novi? I have no n. to tell you. See in New.

NEWSMONGER, *nova quæque captans, venans. **NEWSPAPER**, acta publica (pl.), or simply acta (pl.; whether daily or otherwise); acta diurna (pl.; daily): daily n.'s, *diurna, quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant. To be in the n., in actis vulgatum esse (*Q.*): to insert in the n., (diurnis) actis mandare (*T.*): a n.-office, *ædes ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna: a writer in a n., *diurnorum scriptor: an article in a n., *locus actorum diurnorum.

NEWT, lacerta, æ; f. or lacertus, l. m. **NEXT**, adj. || In place, proxime (foll. by an acc., a dat., or an abl. with a); secundum (with an acc.); *e. g.* proxime Carthaginem; proxime hostium castris; proxime a vallo; accipere proxime in capite secundum aurem. || In order or time, proxime, secundum, or proxime et secundum (with an acc.). This may also be expressed by the adj.; *e. g.* duobus summis oratoribus proximus accedebat L. Philippus; secundus a rege. || In resemblance, proxime (with an acc.).

NEXT, prep. and adv. || In situation, juxta (near to, hard by).—proxime (followed by an acc., a dat., or by a (ab) with an abl.; quite near to)—secundum (towards, up to, with verbs of motion, or of making, placing, &c.; not very rare, and found in the best authors) || In order, secundum, and post only in *Cels.*, in this sense)—si discesseris a or ab (apart from); *e. g.* præter autoritatem vires quæque habet ad, &c.: believe me, that, n. to you, there is no one whose &c., te existimare velim, quæ a vobis discesserim, neminem esse, cujus &c. || Of time, in expressions such as 'next coming,' proximus; qui proxime futurus est.

NIB, s. || The bill of a bird, rostrum. || The point of a pen, acumen (stylis, C.).

NIB, v. acure.

NIBBLE, rodere. To n. at, derodere (*C.*); arrodere

(*Plaut., Plin., once in C.*): to *n. round*, circumrodere (*Plin.*): to *n. at the bait*, hamum mordere.

NICE, *¶ Delicate*, fastidiosus; fastidii plenus. *¶ Exact*, accuratus; exquisitus; subtilis. *¶ Dangerous*, periculosus. *¶ Sweet*, dulcis.

NICELY, exquisite; accurate.

NICENESS, see NICETY.

NICETY, *¶ Accuracy*, cura, accuratio (the latter *C. Brut.* 67, 238, mira acc. in componendis rebus).—*Jn.* cura et diligentia.—subtilitas (*acuteness, subtily*; e. g. *with mathematical n.*, geometrica subtilitate docere qd.).—*ests* diligentia (*close application and attention*). *With the greatest n.*, accuratissima, exactissima, or *sts* diligentissime: *n. of style*, loquendi elegantia; urbanitas (*opp.* rustica asperitas); *n.'s of words*, argutiae; spinæ; dumeta (*hair-splitting distinctions, espy in philosophy*). *PROV.* I shall not stand upon *n.'s*, per me sint omnia protinus alba (*Pers.*). *¶ Niceties*, = delicacies, &c., cuppida (*pl.*) or cuppediæ; cibi delicatiores; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (*Np. Ages.* 8, 5); gule irritamenta.

NICK, *v.* *¶ Notch*, incisura (crena, *Plin.*, is doubtful). *¶ Exact point (of time)*, tempus; vestigium temporis; or simply vestigium when the context fixes the sense. *In the very n. of time*, in tempore; commode; commodum; opportune; peropportune; in ipso temporis articulo (at the most critical and decisive moment).

NICK, *v.* *¶ To hit*, rem acu tangere (*Plaut.*), attingere; conjecturâ consequi. *¶ To notch*, incidere. *¶ To deceive*, cheat, ci imponere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci nectere or confingere; qm circumducere (*Com.*).

NICKEL, *prps.* orichalcum fm the context; or Nickel (*t. t.*).

NICKNAME, *s.* nomen joculare (*Auson.*); *nomen per ludibrium ci datum. *To give aby a n.-n.*, nomen joculare ci dare: to call aby by the *n.-n.* of, qm joculariter nominare (*with acc. of the n.-n.*).

NICKNAME, *v.* *nomen per ludibrium ci dare.

NIECE, fratrî, or sororî, filia.

NIGGARD, NIGGARDLY, parcus; tenax; mallig-nus.

NIGGARDLINESS, parsimonia (*in athg.*, cs rei).—tenacitas (*close-fistedness*, **L.* 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (*that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them*).

NIGH, see NEAR.

NIGHT, nox (*v. pr.*); tenebræ (*darkness; also fig. of the mind*). A dark *n.*, nox obscura, nox caliginosa, nox obducta or cæca: a long, short *n.*, nox longa, contractior: the shortest *n.*, nox solstitialis (*opp.* nox brumalis): a space of two, three *n.'s*, binoctium, trinoctium: by *n.*, in the *n.*, nocte; noctu; nocturno tempore: towards the approach of *n.*, sub noctem; primâ nocte; primo vespere; nocte appetente; primis se intendentibus tenebris: in the middle of the *n.*, mediâ nocte: late at *n.*, concubiâ nocte: still in the *n.*, de nocte: still in the middle of the *n.*, de mediâ nocte: while it is yet still *n.*, de multâ nocte (*all three with verbs of motion; e. g.* proficisci): until late at *n.*, ad multam noctem (*in serm noctis is post-Class.*): *n. is coming on*, nox appetit; tenebræ oboriuntur: *n. is close at hand*, nox ingruit or imminet: *n. overtakes one*, nox opprimit qm; nox ci supervenit: to stay up the whole *n.*, noctem pervigilare; (*for the purpose of labour or study*) lucubrare: to have a good *n.*, bene quiescere: to have a bad *n.*, noctem insomnem agere: good *n.!* *prps* mollior cubet! (*afk. O. Her.* 7, 62) or salve! salvère te jubeo! vale! valère te jubeo! (*the usual salutation at meeting and parting*): to wish good *n.* to any one, qm salvère or valère jubeo.

NIGHTCAP, *galerus cubicularis; or *quem dormientes gerere consuevimus.

NIGHTGOWN, *vestis nocturna or cubicularis.

NIGHTINGALE, lusciniâ (*rarely luscinius*); Philomela (*poet.*).

NIGHTMAN, latrinarius purgator (*J. Firm.*).

NIGHTMARE, incubo (*Petr.*).—ephalas (*Macrob.*). suppressio nocturna (*Plin.*). To have the *n.-m.*, nocturnâ suppressione vexari (*Plin.*); ad incubone deludi (*Scrib. Larg.*).

NIGHTSHADE, solanum (*Plin. Cels. Linn.*).

NIGHTSTOOL, lasânium; sella pertusa or familiaris, or simply sella.

NIMBLE, agilis; pernix.

NIMBLENESS, pernicitas (*bodily strength and agility*).—agilitas (*quickness and dexterity*).

NIMBLY, aglitter, perniciter (*both post-Aug.*). Or by the adjectives.

NINE, novem; novēni (*distrib.*). *N. times*, novies: *n. o'clock*, hora nona: it has struck *n.*, *nona hora audita est, præterit: *n. hundred*, nongenti; nongēni (*distrib.*): *n. hundred times*, noningentes; the *n. hundredth*, noningentesimus: *n. million*, nonagies centum millia.

NINEFOLD, novies sumptus; novemplex (*not Class.*).

NINETEEN, decem et novem (*not novem et decem*).—undeviginti (*more rare*; *Novemdecim is without authority, see Zumpt, § 115.*)—(*distrib.*) undeviceni. *N. hundred*, mille et nongenti: *n. thousand*, undeviginti millia: *n. hundred thousand*, undevicies centum millia: *n. hundred times*, mille et nongenties: *n. thousand times*, undevicies millies.

NINETEENTH, decimus nonus; undevicesimus.

NINETIETH, nonagesimus.

NINETY, nonaginta; nongeni (*distrib.*). *N. times*, nonagies.

NINNY (NINNYHAMMER, NINCOMPOOP), colloquial, for 'a simpleton,' bardus; ineptus; stolidus; non compos (mentis), whence by contr. NINCOMPOOP.

NINTH, nonus.

NINTHLY, nono.

NIP, vellicare (*Q.*); comprimere digitis qd. To *n. with cold*, urere: to *n. athg in the bud*, fig., primo tempore opprimere et extinguere qd (*C.*).

NIPPERS, pl. forceps.

NIPPLE, papilla (*Plin.*). *N.-wort*, *lapsana (*Linn.*).

NIT, lens. gen. lendis, f. (*Plin.*).

NITRE, nitrum (*sal petreæ, t. t.). Spiritus of *n.*, *spiritus nitri.

NITROUS, nitrosus; nitro similis (*like nitre*).

NO, adv. non; minime vero, minime . . . quidem (*no, not at all*).—imo, imo vero, imo enim vero, imo potius (*when one answers by the contrary; no! on the contrary*).—*¶ The verb from the preceding question is usually repeated with non; as, is your brother within? estne frater intus? no! non! or better, non est: are you not angry? non irata es? no! non sum irata: do you not believe these things? an tu hæc non credis? no, no! not at all, minime vero! or, are you of opinion that it is not necessary for a good state to give suitable laws? an censens non necesse esse optimæ reipublicæ leges dare consentaneas? no! I am quite of that opinion, imo prorsus ita censeo: are you then deceiving him? sicine hunc decipis? no! on the contrary, he is cheating me, imo enim vero hic me decipit.* *¶ For the English 'no, it is not so,' we must not repeat non, and say non, non ita est, we must say only non ita est.* To answer yes or no, aut etiam aut non respondere: the one says yes, the other no, hic ait, ille negat: to say no to athg, negare qd (*to deny or negative*); abnuere; denegare; negare se qd facturum esse (*to refuse*).

NO, NONE, NO ONE, adf. and *a.* nullus, nemo (*¶ nullus, subst. and adf. of persons or things; nemo usually subst., rarely as an adf., only of persons.* *¶ When a gen. is required, use nullus for neminis, which does not occur in the best prose, and the abl. nemine occurs only in early and post-Class. Latin: e. g. T. Ann. 16, 27; Hist. 2, 47: for this we find nullo, see Zumpt, § 676; Wb. § 226, A. 1; Stürenb. ad C. Arch. 6, p. 96; ad Off. Comment. ii.; Kühner ad Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63).—nemo homo (*only in C.*).—non ullus, non quisquam (*none whatever, the former subst., the latter adf.*).—no Roman, nemo Romanus (*C.*); no writer, nemo scriptor or nullus scriptor (*non*—*¶ Stürenburg, ad C. Off., refers nemo to quality, and nullus to quantity; so that nemo scriptor = nemo scriptor qualescunque est; nullus scriptor = nullus scriptor, quotquot sunt*). When nullus and nemo are used as participatives, i. e. when 'no' is opposed to the other parts or to the whole, they frequently take a gen.; e. g. *no mortal*, nemo mortalium: *no animal is wiser*, nulla belluarum prudentior est; but for the gen. we may stis use a Crcl. with de, ex: e. g. *none of ours fell*, nemo de nostris cecidit. Nihil is often apparently used for nullus and nemo (*with a gen. when for nullus*); but there is this difference, that nihil gives emphasis to the negative sense; e. g. *none is more unfortunate than I*, none more fortunate than Catulus, nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo: to demand no reward (*at all*), nihil præmii expetere: to have no doubt (*at all*), nihil dubitationis habere. We frequently use 'no' when a particular, not a general, idea is to be negated. In this case, weh occurs esply when 'no' belongs to a word signifying property, or to the determination of the predicate of a subst., instead of nullus the Latin uses the simple negative non; e. g. I know that I bring no very pleasant intelligence, scio non jucundissimum nuntium me*

vobis allaturum: *no snow falls on the open sea, nives in alto non cadunt: they had no honey, mel non habebant. In like manner 'no' is expressed in Latin by non when the English object with its verb is denoted in Latin by one verbal expression; e. g. to have no fear, non timere: to have no hesitation, non dubitare: to entertain no hatred towards any one, non odisse qm, &c. And no, also no, et nullus, nec ullus (adj.); nec quisquam (subst.). no single one, nemo quisquam; nemo unus: no single person, homo nemo; nemo unus: in no place, nusquam nullo loco (Nob) nullibi is not Ciceroian, but is used only by Plut.; nusquam is not Latin): at no time, nunquam; nullo tempore: and at no time, nec umquam: in no respect, nihil (see Zumpt, § 677): by no means, nullo modo, nulla ratione (in no manner); neutiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam, haud (with adjectives); minime (not at all); minime, minime gentium, minime vere, minime quidem (not at all, on no account; in contradiction and answer). — nihil minus (nothing less, as a negative reply). (Nob) Nullatenus is very late.]*

NOBILITY. *Nobility, rank, &c.* generosa stirps (n. of birth); nobilitas, genus nobile (descent from ancestors who bore office of state, whether patrician or plebeian by birth). — nobilitas equestris, natalium splendor equestris (of the order of knights; see Georg. Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 5): old n., generis antiquitas, vetus nobilitas, avita nobilitas: new n., nobilitas nova, novitas: one of the new n., homo novus or a se ortus: a man of high n., antiquo genere natus, veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum (Sall. Jug. 85, 10): sanguine avito nobilis (Prop. 2, 22, 23): to be of the n., nobili loco natus esse: to be of old n., generis antiquitate florere, multarum imaginum esse: to be of new n., a se ortum esse, unâ imagine esse nobilem: to be of high n., summo loco natus esse. *Nobleness of mind, animi splendor (innate).* — generositas; ingenuitas (by education). *Virtue is true n., ex virtute fit nobilitas (cf. L. 1, 34).* *The nobles, nobilitas; (hominibus) nobiles. The higher n., nobiles majorum gentium. the lower n., nobiles, or patricii, minorum gentium.*

NOBLE. *Of high birth or descent, nobilis (genere): generosus. N. birth, nobilitas: a n. family, generosa stirps: to be sprung from a n. family, generosa ab stirpe profectum esse: nobili genere natus esse.* *Generous, ingenuous, generosus (of persons and their properties).* — ingenuus, liberalis (worthy of a gentleman, of sentiments, &c.; also = n.-minded). — honestus (honorable, respectable). — bonus (good, excellent; both of persons or things). *A n. mind, animus ingenuus: n. sentiment, mens liberalis; ingenium liberale; animus ingenuus; liberalitas, ingenuitas: a n. spirit, animus bene a natura informatus, or bene constitutus (æquiv. to: a n. deed or exploit, *facinus liberale (Farr. Ad. 3, 4, 3, facinus illiberale); facinus pulcherrimum, or præclarum, or magnum et memorabile; res egregia. (Nob) Facinus nobile would be = a well-known deed.)*

NOBLE, NOBLEMAN. *homo nobilis or generosus; homo nobili genere natus (g. t., of noble descent). A n. of ancient dignity, homo antiquo genere natus; homo veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum; homo ex familiâ vetere et illustri natus: a new n., homo novus, or a se ortus; homo unâ imagine nobilis: the n.'s, homines nobiles; also simply nobiles. — (Nob) In the fifth century, homines convivæ regis.]*

NOBLY, *generose (H. Od. 1, 37, 21); liberaliter; ingenuè; honeste.*

NOBODY, *nemo, nullus. See No, NONE.*

NOCTURNAL, *nocturnus (C.). The n. heavens, nocturna cæli forma (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68).*

NOD, *s. nutus, ùs. nutatio capitis (the act of nodding the head; s. e. g. of beasts). A n. of yours can &c., nutus tuus potest (e. g. hominem in civitate retinere, C.): 'a look or nod' (Locke) of Scipio's would have terminated the dispute, Scipio finire nutu disceptionem potuisset (L.).*

NOD, v. nutare. nutare capite. To n. to aby, nutu capitis significare qd ci (to direct him to do something by a n.). — nutu qm ad se vocare (to call him to one by a n.): to make a sign by nodding the head, signa dare nutu. To n. assent, annuere ci.

NODDY, *bardus; stolidus; ineptus.*

NODE, *nodus (C.; Arab.). Ascending, descending n., nodus ascendens, descendens (t. t.).*

NOISE, *streptitus (a loud n. produced by things without life; also of an alarm given). — fromitus (hollow sounds, caused espily by living creatures). — crepitus (a flapping, clapping n., e. g. of the wings of*

a bird flying, of a door when opened, &c.). — sonitus (a clear loud sound). — stridor (a shrill tremulous sound, as of a saw). — fragor (a crash). — murmur (the murmuring, gurgling sound of water): without n., sine strepitu; sine sonitu: cf. NOISELESS: to make a n., strepere; strepitum edere; fremere; concrepere.

NOISE ABROAD, *v. evulgare (L.); divulgare sermonibus, in vulgus efferre qd (C.): differre qm, famam (Plaut.); differre qd rumoribus (Ter.): to n. abroad rumours, rumores spargere, disseminare (C.); dispergere (T.): dissipare (C.); differre (Ter.).*

NOISELESS, *quietus (quiet; not tranquil). — tactus (silent, in silence): a n. life, vita quieta et otiosa.*

NOISELESSLY, *tranquille, quiete, sine strepitu.*

NOISOME, *see OFFENSIVE.*

NOISY, *tumultuosus; strepens; fremens: a n. assembly, concio tumultuosa.*

NOMADÉ, *nomas, adis (Plin.); pastor per pascua vagans: n.'s, homines qui pastu pecudum maxime utuntur; homines pascua peragrantes (Aft. C. Div. 1, 42, 94): homines qui vagi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statum sedem agunt (Mel. 2, 1).*

NOMADIC, *by the gen. nomadum: a n. life, *vita nomadum; *vita eorum qui cum gregibus per pascua vagantur; *vita hominum pascua cum gregibus peragrantium: to lead a n. life, vagari et pascua peragere cum gregibus (Aft. C.); sequi vagum pecora (Mel. 1, 8, 4): vagum pecorum pabula sequi, atque, ut illa durant, statum sedem agere (Mel. 2, 1, 11): a n. tribe or race, gens pastu pecudum utens et pascua peragrans.*

NOMENCLATOR, *nomenclator (C.).*

NOMENCLATURE, *nomenclatura (Plin.).*

NOMINAL, *qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur (Nob) In class. Latin not dicitur, editur: the n. author of this book, qui auctor hujus libri fertur or dicitur.*

NOMINALLY, *ut dicitur, fertur, indicatur; ut aiunt or perhibent; verbo or vocabulo (opp. re, revera, i. e. really, truly; see Oehm. C. Ecl. p. 63).*

NOMINATE, *dicere, nominare (to give a title; the former v. pr. of the nomination of consuls, dictators, nominare, of the augurs). — declarare (to declare publicly, proclaim). — nuncupare (to designate a person to atq, by mentioning his name, e. g. qm heredem; also, with voce, post-Aug.). — salutare, consulatue (to greet or salute publicly). — designare (to appoint previously in the Comitia; e. g. to be consul). — facere (to cause to be atq). — prodere (to name an interrex or flamen); all with a double acc.*

NOMINATION, *nominatio; designatio (previous appointment to an office, T. Ann. 2, 36, extr.): the n. of an heir by delivering his name before witnesses, (heredis) nuncupatio (Suet. Cal. 38).*

NOMINATIVE CASE, *casus nominativus (Varr. L. L.; Q.); casus nominandi. rectus casus. In the nom. sing., recto casu numero singulari. nominativus (Gramm.).*

NONAGE, *ætas minor; ætas pupillaris (Suet.).*

NON-APPEARANCE, *(In law) desertum vadium (when bail is forfeited). — contumacia (wilful contempt of any lawful summons or judicial order); or Crcl. with (se) sistere: to make an affidavit of aby's n.-a., testificari qm se non stitisse (C.): if the n.-a. of the defendant is caused by a trick on the part of the accuser, si reus dolo actoris non stiterit (Ulp.).*

NONCONFORMIST, **dissidens.*

NONE, *nullus; nemo. See No, NONE. 'N. but' (of persons) is usually rendered by a superl. and quisque; e. g. optimus quisque legendus est, n. but the best writers: trecenti quinquaginta octo electi, nobilissimus quisque, n. but those of the best families.*

NONES, *nonæ (pl.).*

NONENTITY, *nihil; nihilum.*

NONEXISTENCE, *non esse (C. Tusc. 1, 6, 2).*

NONPAYMENT, *Crcl. with the verb; e. g. in case of n., si non solverit.*

NONPERFORMANCE, *Crcl. with the verbs, non exsequi, persequi, or exigere qd.*

NONPLUS, *v. ad incitas redigere.*

NONPLUS, s. in the phrase 'to be at a n.,' ad incitas redigi.

NONRESIDENCE, *absentia.*

NONRESIDENT, *absens.*

NONRESISTANCE, *tolerantia.*

NONSENSE, *ineptie, nugæ (pl.).*

NONSENSICAL, *absurdus, ineptus, insulsus (of persons or things).*

NONSUIT, **contumaciæ nomine qm condemnare. *pronunciare, qm causâ or formulâ cecidisse or excidisse.*

NONSUITED, To *be*, causâ or lite cadere; causam or item perdere; formula cadere or excidere.
NOODLE, bardus; stolidus; ineptus. See also **FOOL**.
NOOK, angulus (corner)—secessus (place of retreat).

NOON, meridies; vid. **MIDDAY**.

NOOSE, laqueus; *nodus laxior.

NOR, nec, neque: neither ... n., nec ... nec; neque ... neque.

NORTH, s. septentriones (pl.); regio aquilonaria.

NORTH, NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, *adj.* septentrionalis (regio, populus, &c.)—aquilonaria regio (C., *prop. relating to the n.-east*)—in septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens (*lying to the n., northerly*).
NOSE, borealis, uncias, and poet.: n. pole, polus septentrionalis, aquilonaris: the n. star, stella polaris: the n. sea, mare Germanicum (Col.): the n. wind, boreas (Plin.): aquilo (C.); ventus a septentrionibus oriens (Np. Milt. 1, 5): the n. lights, *lumen nocturnum a septentrionibus oriens.

NORTH-EAST, inter septentriones et orientem solem spectans (aft. Cæs. B. G. 1, 1): (of the wind), ex septentrionibus et oriente oriens: the n.-east wind, ventus aquilo (C.), or simply aquilo (Np.); Africus (Vir.).

NORTH-WEST, *adv.* inter occasum solis et septentriones spectans or situs (aft. Cæs.: e. g. regio: n.-west wind, caurus (Cæs.): circias (Petr.): aparcias (Plin.): septentrio (C.; etesie, the n.-winds in the Greek seas; see Herz. ad Cæs. B. C. 3, 107).

NORTHWARDS, ad septentriones versus: to go n., inficere cursum ad septentriones.

NOSE, nasus (*prop.* also of things wch have the appearance of a n.).—nares, pl. (*prop.* the nostrils; hence always to be used, where the aperture or the lower part of the n. is expressly denoted). Also the singular naris may be used, if one nostril is understood: a finely-formed, handsome n., nasus deductus ad omnem decorem: an aquiline n., nasus aduncus: a flat, snub n., nares simæ or resimæ; nasus simus or collisus: that has a flat, snub n., simus: a sharp, pointed n., nasus acutus: a large n., nasus magnus: that has a large n., nasutus; naso (as an epithet of any one): a fine n., nasus sagax, nares sagaces (of quick scent; said of men or animals)—acutæ nares (fig.): to have a fine n., acutum habere nasum (*prop.*)—festive omnia odorari (fig.): to blow or wipe the n., se emungere (Np. nares emungere, poet.): to pick the n., digito nares inquirere: to snuff with the n., pulso subito spiritu nares excutere: to spread out the n., nares diducere: to hold athy to the n., qd naribus or ad nares admovere: to stick athy in the n., demittere qd in narem or nares: the n. is wet, nares hument: the n. bleeds, sanguis ex naribus or per nares fluit or prorumpit; sanguis per nares erumpit: a bleeding at the n., discharge of blood fm the n., fluens sanguis per nares: narium sanguis; profluvium sanguinis e naribus: to turn up the n., naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere (to show contempt or disgust, aft. Q. 11, 3, 80): to turn up the n. at any one (in contempt), qm suspendere naso (H. Sat. 1, 6, 5): to twist aby's n., ci verba dare: ci ludum suggerere: to lead any one by the n., qm eludere et extrahere (to mock)—qm lactaro et falsa spe producere (to deceive with false hopes; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24)—qm circumducere (Com.): to be under one's n., ante oculos (before the eyes) or ante pedes (before the feet).

NOSEGAY, fasciculus (florum). To make a n., flores necere (t): to smell a n., fasciculum florum ad nares admovere: to give a n. to aby to smell, or put it to aby's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares ci admovere (C. Tusc. 3, 18, 43)—Plin. has olfactorium and servia both apparently in the sense of n.

NOT, non, haud (the former the most common word, applicable in every direct negation; haud, like our 'not at all,' 'not exactly,' occurs only in certain connexions, espily before adverbs and adjectives, in order to diminish their signification; as, n. much, haud multum: n. far, haud longe. See Zumpt, § 277).
NO, Avoid, what is so common with modern writers, the use of nullus for non in expressions such as nullus dubito, I do n. doubt, for non or minime dubito; is nullus venit, he did n. come. For is non venit, &c.: it is a Grecism adopted fm the comic writers, and is confined by Cicero almost entirely to the epistolary style)—minus (our 'less,' as a modest negative for non; see Hand, Tusc. 3, 3, 621, sqq.)—nihil (like the Greek οὐδέν, is a strong negation; our 'not at all')—neutiquam, haudquaquam, nequaquam, minime (still stronger, 'not at all,' 'by no means,' 'not in the least')—ne (differs fm the former negatives, wch deny

athg as a fact, by referring only to a mere hypothesis; hence it is used in propositions wch express a command, order, prayer; e. g. do n. make any opposition if &c., ne repugnatis, si &c.: may I n. live if &c., ne vivam, si &c.); fac, ne, followed by a subj. (cause that n. &c.) or cave (ne) followed by a subj. (take care that n. &c.), or noli followed by an infin. (do n. desire, be unwilling; all these when a command, prayer, &c., is to be uttered in a modest tone, for the simple *ne*, do n. concern yourself about athg else than, fac ne quid aliud curas, nisi ut &c.: do n. suffer yourself to desire, cave ne cupias: do n. desire what cannot happen, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. But **NO** parce or fuge, followed by an infin., are pure Grecisms, not found in class. Latin prose).—In questions 'not' is expressed, a) by annon, when a person asks whether something has n. taken place, although he is convinced that such is the case; e. g. did I n. say that it would be so? annon dixi, hoc futurum? b) by nonne, when one asks in a convincing manner, with conviction of the correctness of his position; e. g. what! is n. the dog like the wolf? quid? canis nonne lupo similis? or, when one would guide the person to understand that he observes something, but does n. regard it, e. g. tu, qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis &c.? c) by ne: e. g. with verbs of observation; when one is n. certain that the other observes a thing, or if one believes that he does n. observe it sufficiently; e. g. videsne, ut apud Homerum sepiissime Nestor de virtutibus suis prædicat? d) by non, when one believes that the other does n. notice a thing at all; e. g. non vides quanto periculo, &c.? (But the person asked, really does n. see the danger at all).—But non is also frequently used in a lively style for nonne; e. g. is it n. a piece of madness? non est mentia? (cf. Heusing. C. Off. 3, 19, 10; Curt. S. Jug. 31, 17.—Also observe that annon and anne look for an answer in the affirmative, ne and non expect one in the negative. Resp. cting 'not' in interrogations, see Ramsh. § 174, 1, 2, and Not. 1 and 2): n. at all, nullo pacto, nullo modo (in no manner)—nihil (in no respect): n. so very (before an adv. or adj.), haud or non ita (n. particularly; for wch **NO** some moderna use parum wrongly), e. g. n. so very far, haud (non) ita longe: n. rightly, non satis (n. sufficiently)—parum (too little; opp. nimis): n. even, ne... quidem (between wch the word on wch the emphasis lies must be placed; e. g. I do n. consider this as even useful, ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror): n. once, non semel (several times)—ne semel quidem (n. a single time): n. so = n. in this manner, non ita; non sic = less, minus; to wander n. so far, minus late vagari: but n., n. however, non vero, neque vero, non autem (the second espily in transitions. If a simple opposition is formed by 'not,' non is used alone; as, I mean the father, n. the son, dico patrem, non filium; see Grof. § 263. Zumpt § 781): but ... n., nec or neque (see C. Or. 33, 117): and n., nec or neque (this espily in transition, = and also n.; fortune does n. give virtue, and therefore does n. take it away, virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit): also ... n., nec... quidem; e. g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea (cf. Benecke, Justin 7, 5, 8, p. 119, sq. **NO** Etiam non is n. Latin): that n.; see THAT: only n., n. only; see ONLY: or n.; see OR: and n., et non; neque (the former is used if the negative refer to one word, or if the emphasis lie on the negative; neque serves for connecting two propositions, = and also n.; e. g. via certa et non longa = a sure and n. a long way: but via certa neque longa = a sure and n. long way. And n., ac non; **NO** Avoid atque non, wch is only used by Pliny the elder; see Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 473, 19): and n. rather, ac non potius; ac non (see Hand, L. c.): and n. less, atque etiam, itemque (in like manner also; **NO** not atque adeo = and rather, and even; also avoid nec non, wch in this sense is not found in the best prose: why n., see WHY? because n., quod non: if n., sed: I v. n., ..., but, non ..., sed: n. ..., but rather, non ..., sed potius: n. ..., but however, non ..., at; non ..., sed tamen: n. ..., but at least, non ..., sed certe: n. ..., but n. even, non ..., sed ne quidem: n. ..., nor even, non ..., nec quidem: n. ..., unless; n. ..., except, non ..., nisi: n. that (in order that) ..., but that (in order that, or in order that) ..., non ut ..., sed ut (or sed ne); non ut ..., verum ut: n. in order that ..., but in order that, non ut ..., sed quo (for sed ut eo): n. that n., but in order that, non quin ..., sed ut: n. that n., but however, non quin ..., sed or sed tamen: n. that ..., but yet, or however, non quo ..., sed tamen: n. that ..., but on the other hand, non quo ..., sed contra: n. because ..., but in order that, in order that n., non quia ..., sed ut or sed ne: n. because ..., but

because, non quia ..., sed quia; non quod ..., sed quod; non quon ..., sed quo: *n. on account of* ..., *but because or but in order that, or but in order that n.*, non ca rei causā, sed quod; non ca rei causā, sed ut or sed ne: *n. as if n.* ..., *but because*, non quin ..., sed quia or sed quod: *n. in order that, n. because* ..., *but in order that*, non quo or non quod ..., sed ut (or in order that *n.*, sed ne) *n. on this account, because* ..., *but because*, non ideo quod ..., verum quod *n. on this account, because* ..., *but in order that*, non ideo quod ..., sed ut: *n. on this account, in order that* ..., *but in order that n.*, non ideo ut ..., sed ne: *n. as if* ..., *but in order that*, non quasi ..., sed ut.—*Observe a* 'I say that *n.* &c., 'I maintain that it is *n.* &c., is expressed in Latin by nego, followed by an acc. and infn.; e. g. meus amicus negabat, se hoc facturum esse; b) in connexion with an adj. 'not' is frequently expressed in Latin by one word: e. g. *n. wise, amens, demens; n. pleasant, injuvencus, ingratus* (but *not* in the use of such adjectives compounded with in there is need of great caution, since they are not very common in the golden age of the language; e. g. *n. weary, non defatigatus; but indefessus is not class.*)

NOT BUT THAT, see BUT THAT.

NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO. NOT ONLY NOT. See BUT.

NOT THAT—BUT. NOT THAT NOT—BUT. See BUT.

NOTABLE, notabilis; insignis.

NOTABLY, notabiliter; insigniter.

NOTARY, "publicus fidelis scriba; "scriba publicus; or, if necessary, notarius (as t. t.), when the context determines the sense; but *not* notarius with the ancients was a short-hand writer.

NOTE, v. notare (to put down in writing; also to observe as remarkable; but in the latter sense not till aft. Augustus: there is no authority for its use in the sense of 'to make an explanatory observation'?).—annotare (to mark down in writing; then esp. to make a corrective or explanatory remark, although it occurs thus for the first time aft. Augustus; see Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 3, vultus es mihi in scriptis melius annotare quædam ut tumida, quæ ego sublimia arbitrabar: 2. l. 14, 7, de quibus in orthographia pauca annotabo. Admonere and animadvertere in this sense would be quite wrong).

NOTE, *M. Mark.* not. signum; insignis; indicium [Syn. in *MARK.* vid.] *N.* of admiration, signum exclamationis (*Gramm.*). *Annotation*, annotatio (t. t. of post-Aug. *Gram.*).—scholion (an explanatory note: *σχολιον*, Græc. in C. Att. 16, 7, 3)—explicatio; Interpretatio.—*Nota*, properly, the censor's mark, i. e. censure, is defended by Hand and Weber as having been long used as term. techn.] To write a few *n.*'s, pauca annotare (de qâ re) on a book, commentarii librum (*Suet. Gram.* 2); commentaria in librum componere (*Gell.* 2, 6, 16); *N.-Latin*, "vocabula Latina quibus grammatici in annotationibus scribendis utuntur. *In musicis*, "soni or vocis signum; "nota musica (*Kraft.*): *n.*'s, modi musici (*musical pieces*): to sing *fm n.*'s, "ex libello canere (*not fm the memory*); "ab oculo canere (at sight, aft. Petron. 75, 4). *Billet*, epistolium (but only Catull. 66 or 68, 2)—epistola pusilla. *litteræ* || NOTE or HAND, chirographum (to be distinguished fm syngrapha, = a deed drawn up as a formal contract and signed by both parties): to lend money on a *n.* of hand, "chirographo exhibitio pecuniam ci credere: to borrow money on a *n.* of hand, "per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere: to give a *n.* of hand, chirographum exhibere (see *Gell.* 14, 2, chirographi exhibitio): to give a *n.* of hand for a thing, chirographo cavere de re (*Suet. Cal.* 12).

NOTE-BOOK, adversaria. libellus. commentarium, commentarii (see *Schütz.*, *Lex. C.* sub vv. *Obs.* adversaria is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

NOTED, vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTHING, nihil (*not* the usual form in the best prose writers; C. seems to have altogether avoided the abbr. nil, which occurs in his works only in passages cited fm poets; see *Müller* ad C. Or. pro Sest. 28, p. 73; *Goerenz* ad C. Fin. 2, p. 153); nihilum.—*nihil* subst. or adj.: nihilum only subst.; but if the subst. is to be declined, then always nulla res (with the exception of nihili and nihilo); nulla res, either abstr. or concr., of things, or of events, nihil always in a subjective sense, and always abstr. (see *Herz.* ad *Cæs.* B. C. 2, 6); e. g. nihil agere, nihil loqui; quod mihi nulla res eripiet; nulla res Cæsari ad pristinum fortunam defuit; prorsus nihil. Since nihil is properly a subst., it takes an adj. or a gen. after it; e. g. *n.* of the sort, nihil tale: he has

done *n.* new, nihil novi fecit: *n.* can come of *n.*, de nihilo nihil fit; de nihilo nihil creari potest: for *n.*, sine causâ (e. g. laborare): *fm n.*, ex or de nihilo: a thing comes to *n.*, res non succedit, non habet opatum or speratum eventum (*does not take place*).—res non exitum habet, non ad effectum adducitur (*does not succeed*): to come to *n.* = perire, ad nihilum venire, redigi, or recidere; in nihilum interire or occidere: to think *n.* of, pro nihilo putare or ducere (*not to value it*).—negligere, omittere (*to disregard it*): *n.* less, nihil minus; nihil vero minus: there is *n.* in a thing, in qâ re nihil est: there is *n.* in it = it is not so, hæc res non ita se habet: to be good for *n.*, nihil esse; nihil posse; non multum valere (*to be of no power or influence*).—nihil esse, inutile esse (*to be useless or unprofitable*): *n.* but, merus (*not* in good prose only of things): e. g. to speak of *n.* but war, merum bellum loqui: to narrate *n.* but prodigies, mera monstra narrare: *n.* but trifles, mera nugæ; or by summus, magnus, singularis; e. g. he showed *n.* but friendliness in receiving me, summâ comitate me excipiebat. *N.* but, nihil nisi (but not nihil quam. See *Zumpt* § 735); nihil aliud nisi (*n.* else than = nihil præter, and is exclusive; whereas nihil aliud quam is comparative = is this and *n.* different fm or more than this. See *Kruger* 585, 2).—*Obs.* After nihil aliud nisi a partic. or adj. agrees with the following subst. (ut nihil aliud nisi pax videtur quesita, C.) *not* They do *n.* but &c. In expressions of this kind the Latin is elliptical, and omits the facere or agere (e. g. nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, Np.).

NOTICE, || Observation, remark, animadvertio; observatio; notatio; often by the verbs: worthy of *n.*, notabilia, notandus, notatu dignus; memorabilis (remarkable, memorable).—memoratu dignus (worthy of mention). || Information given beforehand, indicium: to give *n.* of a thing, indicare ci qd; deferre qd ad qm or ci; certiorum facere qm de qâ re: a threatening *n.*, denuntiatio: to send a threatening *n.*, denuntiare ci qd: a public written *n.*, positus proclama libellus, edictum (a placard)—tabula auctionaria (*n.* of a sale)—titulus (e. g. on a house to be let or sold): to give a *n.*, libellum or edictum proponere: to give *n.* of an auction, auctionem proponere or proscrivere.

NOTIFICATION, significatio; indicium (act of giving *n.*, g. t.).—promulgatio, proscriptio (of a sale).

NOTIFY, indicium de qâ re ei dare, ostendere (C.), or facere (Ter.); ad qm afferre (C.); indicium ca rei ad qm deferre, or ca rei significacionem ci dare, facere, or simply indicare, significare qd (T.).

NOTION, notio (which one connects with athg; hence also the 'meaning' attached to a word).—informatio (the image one forms of athg in the mind).—intelligentia (the knowledge of athg).—species (Cicero's translation of idéa, 'an idea').—An innate *n.*, notio in animis informata; notio animis impressa; insita et quasi consignata in animis notio; quasi naturalis et insita in animis nostris notio; animo insita informatio quedam; sine doctrinâ anticipatio; antecepta animo rei quedam informatio, sine quâ nec intelligi quidquam, nec quæri, nec disputari potest; innata cognitio; prænotio; insita (or insita præceptaque) cognitio; quod natura inculcavit in mentibus (all C. for the Greek ἐννοια, πρόληψις, which he says notat notionem quamlibet, quæ antequam iudicii vis adolevit, ita se animo impressit, ut ei se constanter eandem præsentet).—An obscure *n.*, notio tecta atque involuta (C.): obscure *n.*, intelligentiæ obscuræ, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagandi indigens.—General *n.*'s, notitiæ rerum: confused *n.*'s, complicate notiones: to form a *n.* of athg, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; ca rei notionem mente fingere: informare in animo ca rei notionem; notionem ca rei animo concipere: to attach a *n.* to athg, notionem cum re conjungere or ci rei subijcere: to have a clear, or definite, *n.* of athg, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque tenere; probe or plane intelligere or perspicuum habere qd: to form a *n.* of athg beforehand, notione animi præsentire qd: to have no *n.* of athg, notione ca rei nullam habere; qd ignorare: to have a false *n.* of athg, prava de qâ re sentire: to have truer *n.*'s of the nature of the Gods, veriores de naturâ Deorum notiones in animo informatas habere (C.): to have some *n.* of religion, haud intacta religiōe animi esse: much depends on what *n.* you entertain of the tribunal, plurimum refert, quid tu esse tribinatum putes: all men do not entertain the same *n.*'s of what is honorable and dishonorable, non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia: not to be able to form any *n.* of athg, fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ

vim et notionem: *to confound the n.'s of right and wrong, species veri scelerisque permiscere* (H. Sat. 2, 3, 208): *to explain a n., notionem es rei explicare, evolvere; vim et notionem es rei explicare* (C.): *to explain a confused or obscure n., animi notionem complicatam evolvere* (C. Off. 3, 19, 76); *obscuram intelligentiam evolvere*. || *Meaning of a word, notio, vis, -sententia. To include two things in the n. of this word, hunc verbo duas notiones subijcere: to attach a n. to a word, vocabulo, verbo &c. notionem or sententiam subijcere: the only n. of the word is, neque ulla alia hunc verbo subjecta notio est, nisi &c. What n. is involved in these words? quae vis inest in his verbis? quae notio his verbis subjecta est?*

NOTIONAL, mente, animo, cogitatione formatus, informat, or fictus. See also IDEAL.

NOTORIETY, (nominis) fama; gloria; claritudo: *to gain m., i. e. to become celebrated, see CELEBRATED.*

NOTORIOUS, || *Well known, (omnibus) notus; per vulgatum: a n. facti, illustre notumque omnibus factum. || Infamous, vid.*

NOTORIOUSLY, ut omnes norunt.
NOTWITHSTANDING, || *(With substantives), adversus (e. g. adversus inducias, n. the truce; adversus id, aenatusconsultum; stultus est adversus statum et capitis cantem, n. his age); in with an abl., i. e. during, in the midst of (e. g. in summa copia oratorum: but usually with tamen, sed, &c., e. g. nescitabantur tamen in tanta deformitate; sed in hacestate utrique animi juveniles erant); also by abl. absol. with the verbis continere, negligere; e. g. contemptis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit (n. my entreaties). || (With verbs), tametsi; quanquam; etsi; licet; quamvis, or quamquam (although), followed by tamen (yet)—attamen (but yet, but still)—nihilominus, nihilominus (nevertheless).*

NOVEL, adj. See NEW.
NOVEL, a. fabella, fabula.

NOVELIST, fabulator.

NOVELTY, || *Newness, novitas; insolentia; or by the adj.: to lose the charm of n., novitatis gratiam exuere. || A new thing, res nova; novi qd: novities, res novae.*

NOVEMBER, mensis November (Cal.): November (Mart.). Calends of N., Calends Novembrea.

NOUGHT, nihil: nihilum. See NOTHING.

NOUN, nomen (Gramm.).

NOURISH, nutrire (v. pr. to give nourishment, care, and attention: fig. to favour, promote)—alere (to support without denoting the means; fig. to maintain, continue)—sustentare (prop. and fig., to maintain, support, not suffer to fall)—Jn. sustentare et alere: alere et sustentare—victum praebere ci (only prop., to give what is requisite for the support of life: also of land, &c., *weh maintains any one*), augere (only fig., to increase, enlarge)—Jn. alere et augere (opp. extinguere): to n. a person with athq, qm nutrire or alere or sustentare qâ re (the former only of food; alere et sustentare also of the means by which one obtains a livelihood): to be nourished by athq, ali qâ re (both of food and of the means of livelihood)—vesci qâ re (of food, e. g. carne, lacte)—victum querere qâ re, se sustentare qâ re (to gain a livelihood, support oneself).

NOURISHER, altor (one who supplies the necessities of life)—nutritor (one who furnishes food, &c., post-Aug.).

NOURISHING, nutriens; alens; in quo est multum alimenti (Cels.). ad alendum aptus, factus (almus, poet.; *alibis only twice, in Varr.*): to be more n., plus alimenti habere; firmiorem, valentiorum esse (Cels.).

NOURISHMENT, || *The act of nourishing, nutritio (act of sucking, Gell.)—sustentatio (maintenance, Ulp Dig. *nutritus occurs only in Piss. 22, 24, 53*).—Crcl. with the verb.—|| Contents of nutritious parts, alimentum: full of n., see NUTRITIOUS: that has no n., in quo nihil alimenti est (aff. Cels. 2, 18, in.).—imbecillus, infirmus (opp. valens, firmus): there is more n. in meat than in any other food, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio. || Means of support, food, nutrimentum (prop. and fig.; but in the best writers only fig.; e. g. nutrimentum eloquentiae)—alimentum, cibum (of physical n.; alimentum also fig.)—pabulum, pastus (fodder, then fig., pabulum animi ingenique; pastus animi)—victus (everything which we need or use as food): want of n., penuria alimentorum: to take n., cibum sumere or assumere: to look for n., pastum inqui-*

tere (of animals)—victum querere (of persons): to give n. to a person or thing, qm or qd alere (prop. and fig., of persons and things)—ci victum praebere (prop., of persons and things; cf. TO NOURISH): the veins convey n. to the bones, venae ossibus alimenta subministrant: the human mind finds its n. in learning and thinking, mens hominis alitur discendo et cogitando.

NOVICE, in re rudis et tiro (g. f.): in a monastery or nunnery, *novitius monachus, *novitia monacha (Jem. f. f.).

NOVITIATE, tirocinium (g. f.); *tirocinii tempus; *tirocinium monasticum (s. l. of monastic life).

NOW, adv. nunc (at the present time, opp. tunc)—jam (opp. tum; *emph. as a particle of transition*)—in praesenti (C. Cass. Np. L.; for the present)—in hoc tempore, in praesenti (C. Fam. 2, 10; under present circumstances; at this critical time, &c.)—in praesens (*post-Aug. also praesens, n. and the time immediately following. *Obs.* Imprecationum, deprecationum are unclass.*)—Even n. = a) precisely at this moment, nunc quum maxime or quum maxime only; ß) just before the present moment, modo. N. directly, see IMMEDIATELY. N. = n. (= at one time—at another), modo—modo (or nunc or interdum, or tum); nunc—nunc (or modo. *Obs.* nunc—nunc not in prose before L.); alias—alias (or interdum or plerumque or aliquando)—hodie (to-day)—nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore (at this very time, emphatic): n. at length, nunc demum: n. and then, interdum (*only implying that it is not very often*)—aliquando (at times; *Obs.* nonnunquam = not uncommonly, pretty frequently): and subinde denotes the succession of one action to another, often the repeated succession = repeatedly: unheard of until n., ante hoc tempus inauditum. || (As a particle of transition), autem.—vero (in truth)—nunc, nunc vero (denoting concession): but n., nunc autem. || (Denoting consequence), igitur (therefore)—quae cum ita sint (since things are so): but n., atqui.

NOWHERE, nusquam (in no place, under no circumstance)—nullo loco (in no place)—*Obs.* nusquam and nullibi are not Latin: n. else, nusquam alibi: n. in the world, n. at all, nusquam gentium: n. else than, nusquam alibi, nisi, or quam (but quam only when tam precedes, expressed or understood).

NOWISE, nullo modo; nequaquam; neutquam; haud quamquam; nulla ratione; minime. See also 'By no means' in No.

NOXIOUS, nocens; noxius; nocturnus; extremely n., perniciosus, exitiosus.

NUDITY, must be expressed by the adj.: e. g. nudatum corpus. *Obs.* nuditas occurs only in some old ed. of Q. 10, 2, 23, where more recent ed., from the best MSS., read jucunditas.

NUGATORY, nugatorius; Jn. infirmus nugatoriusque; levis ac nugatorius.

NUISANCE, molestia; onus; incommodum: to be a n. to abq, molestiam ci exhibere, afferre (Ter.); ci oneri esse (L.): to find athq a n., molestiam capere, suscipere, trahere ex qâ re.

NULL, irritus, nullus. See INVALID.

NULLIFY, qd irritum facere; qd ad nihilum redigere; irritum qd esse jubere or velle; rescindere, dissolvere qd. See also ABROGATE, ANNILILATE.

NULLITY, nihil (nothing)—vanitas, inanitas (emptiness); or by the adj. irritus, vanus, nullus.

NUMB, v. torporem afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare qd; obstupefacere.

NUMB, adj. rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus. To be n., rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; to become n., rigescere, obrigesce, torpescere, obtorpescere. The hand is n., manus obtorpet.

NUMBER, v. numerare; numerum cs rei inire, exsequi, efficere; computare; enumerando percensere.—[Syn. in TO COUNT, vid.]

NUMBER, a. || A great many, multitudo, numerus: a great n., magnus or grandis numerus.—multitudo (multitudo)—copia (heap, abundance, of things)—frequentia (many persons present): in great n.'s, multi; frequentes: a small n., paucitas; exiguus numerus (of persons or things)—infrequentia (few persons present, opp. frequentia): a very small n., magna paucitas: in small n.'s, pauci; infrequentes: a n. of people, complures (several): a full n., numerus plenus: to make up a n., numerum efficere or conficere. || Numerical sign, litera; *nota numeri. || Proportion of times or syllables, numerus.

NUMBERLESS, innumerabilis (C.; *Obs.* innu-

merus in poets, and in prose writers of the silo. age; see Orelli, C. de Or. 2, 22, 94. There is no authority for innumerosus).

NUMBNESS, torpor.

NUMERAL, *nota, signum numeri (a figure).—nomen numerale (Prisc.; a word): Roman n's, &c., numerorum signa a Romanis, ab Arabibus, recepta.

NUMEROUS, See MANY.

NUMSKULL, bardus; ineptus; stolidus; fatuus. NUN, monacha, nonna (Hieron.); monastria (Just. Novell.): to become a n., ritu Christiano sacrali cultu divino (aff. Ammian. 18, 10).

NUNCIO, *summi or Romani pontificis legatus.

NUNNERY, *cenobium monacharum.

NUPTIAL, nuptialis. See MARRIAGE.

NUPTIALS, nuptiæ (g. t.).—nuptiarum sollemnia, f. m. (the celebration of a marriage, in a religious sense): to make preparations for n's, nuptias adornare; parare ea, quæ ad nuptias opus sunt: to solemnize n's, nuptias facere or efficere (g. t.).—sacrum nuptiale conficere (in a religious sense). Cf. MARRIAGE, MARRY.

NURSE, s. ¶ One who tends children, nutritrix, nutritrix (dim.): to be n. to any one, nutritricem esse ci, qm nutritrici: to have a n. for a child, puero nutritricem adhibere: the office or duty of a n., nutritricionis munus (Gell. 12, 1): a n's wages, nutritria, orum, n. (Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, extr.); nutritric merces (aff. C. ad Div. 16, 14, 1, medicis merces). ¶ One who tends the sick, ejus curæ custodiæque (ægrorum) q's mandatus est (Plin. Ep. 7, 19, inlt.).—assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11): to be n. to any one, ci or c's valetudini assidere (see SICK-BED).

NURSE, v. PROP. nutritre (g. t.).—mammi nutritre.—nutritare (Plaut.): to n. her own child, qm lacte suo nutritre (Gell. 12, 1, i. e. not to employ a wet-n.).—qm uberibus alere (with milk, not with farinaceous or any other food; of women and animals). Every mother nurses her own child, sua quemque mater uberibus alit (T. Germ. 20).—alere (to support existence by any means). ETC. nutritre (e. g. amore, O.).—sustentare et alere. alere et sustentare (cherish and support).—fovere (cherish; e. g. spem; parvulos;—augere (increase). ¶ To tend a sick person, nutritre (ægrum, Cels.).—ægrorum curare.—ægroto assidere.

NURSERY, ¶ Room where young children are brought up, parvulorum digesta (Jct.); *parvulorum cubiculum: a n. tale, nutritricularum fabula (Q. 1, 9, 2). ¶ Plantation of young trees, seminarium, plantarium; seminarium pomarium or pomorum (of fruit-trees).—vitularium (of vines).—seminarium oleagineum (of olive-trees): to make or lay out a n., facere, instituire seminarium, &c.

NURSING, nutritio (act of sucking an infant, Gall.).—sustentatio (act of supporting and bringing up, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 8). Nutritus only Plin. 22, 24, 53; but in sense of nourishment.

NURSING, alumnus; fem. alumna.

NURTURE, s. See NOURISHMENT.

NURTURE, v. See NOURISH.

NUT, nux: walnut, (nux) juglans: hazel-n., (nux) Avellana: n.-tree, nux: a hard n., fig. (i. e. a difficult thing), res difficilis, ardua; questio difficilis; nodus; e. g. rem. impeditam, difficilem, ci expediendam, explicandam proponere, dare: not to give a n. for a thing, ne vitiosâ quidem nuce emere qd (Plaut.). ne flocci quidem facere qd; pro nihilo putare qd (C.).

NUT-BROWN (colour), nigricans (Plin.). NUT-CRACKERS, nucifragibulum (Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16; but only as a facetious term for a tooth).

NUT-SHELL, putamen nucis.—putamen Avellanae (of a hazel-nut).—putamen juglandis (of a walnut).

NUTRIMENT, See NOURISHMENT.

NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, PROP. of food, in quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi (that contains much nourishment; opp. parvi cibi).—valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materiæ (strong; opp. imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillæ or infirmæ materiæ; opp. alibis occurs only Farr. R. R. 2, 11, 2 and 3; nutritibilis, in very late writers; almus, only in poetry): very n., maximi cibi (opp. minimi cibi): to be more n. than &c., plus alere quam &c., plus alimenti habere, quam &c.: meat is the most n. food, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio: every sucking animal (i. e. the flesh of every such animal) is less n., omne animal, si lactens est, minus alimenti præstat.

NUZZLE, ¶ To ensnare, laqueo irretire. ¶ To put a ring on the nose, *annulum inserere nari-bus, or (of an animal, e. g. suis) rostro.

NYMPH, nympha.

O, interj. See Oh!

OAK, quercus (the common or forest o.).—cerrus (the Turkey or Burgundy o.).—ilex (the holm-o.).—quercus esculus (or simply esculus; the mast-tree): o.-timber, lignum quernum; ligna roborea, materies roborea (of the holly): o.-apple, galla (Plin.; not used in the pl.).

OAKEN, quernus or quernus, quercus (of the common or forest oak). Quercinus, Suet. Cal. 19, is doubtful).—robustus, robustus, roboreus (of the holly).—iligneus, ilignus (of the holm-oak).—cerreus, cerrinus (of the Turkey or Burgundy oak).—esculus, esculus (of the mast-tree).

OAKUM, stupa or stupa, æ, f. (Cæs. L.).

OAR, remus (Suet. tonsa is poet.): to condemn to the o's (i. e. galley), affligere qm remo trirēmis publicæ (Val. Max. 9, 13, 3): to break off the o's, dergere remos, or, less frequently, abtergere remos (Curt. 9, 9): blade (of the o.), palma, palmula.

OAT, OATS, pl. avena: o.-field, ager avenæ consitus: o.-cake, panis avenaceus: oatmeal, farina avenacea: o.-straw, stramentum avenaceum: wild o's, avena fatua (L.): to have sown one's wild o's, vitiutates temperantiæ suis frenasse ac domuisse (L. 30, 14).

OATEN, avenaceus.

OATH, jusjurandum, gen. jurisjurandi, in. (g. t.; also esp. of the o. of allegiance, and of the military o.). Juramentum is late).—sacramentum (as a voluntarily taken, a vow, usually the o. of allegiance, the military o.).—religio (prop., sense of duty; hence metonym, o. grounded on a sense of duty; see Np. Dion. 8, 5; Ages. 2, 5).—jusjurandi verba, jusjurandum (form of the o.): a false o., perjurium: to impose an o. upon any, jusjurandum ab eo exigere: administer an o., jusjurandum ci deferre: to offer to take one's o., jusjurandum offerre: to take an o., jusjurandum dare or jurare; sacramentum or sacramentum dicere: to take a false o., pejorare or perjurare (opp. jurare verissimum jusjurandum); ex animi sententiâ jurare: to take a formal o., verbis concepta jurare.—(falsely) verbis conceptis pejorare (see C. Ciceron. 48, 134): that has taken an o., juratus; jurejurando strictus: to take the o. of allegiance, in verba jurare (as; of private citizens, magistratus, or soldiers).—sacramentum dicere apud qm, sacramento or sacramentum dicere ci (of soldiers): to administer the o. of allegiance, qm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere: to put one upon o., jurejurando or jusjurandum or ad jusjurandum qm adigere; qm sacramento rogare or adigere (of soldiers): to bind by an o., jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare: to release any fm an o., ci jurisjurandi gratiam facere; jusjurandum remittere (i. t., of the post-Aug. lawyers): to keep or perform an o., jusjurandum servare, conservare; religionem conservare (Np. Ages. 2, 5): to break an o., jusjurandum negligere, rumpere: sacramentum mutare by going over to another party; see Suet. Galb. 10): to oblige or bind oneself by an o., jurejurando se obstringere: to confirm, establish, or ratify any by an o., jurejurando affirmare qd (e. g. societatem): to affirm, protest upon o., adjurare: to frame or draw up an o., i. e. the form of an o., jusjurandum concipere (T. Hist. 4, 44, 1): on o., juratorius (Cod. Just. 12, 19, 12): to give a promise upon o., fidem et jusjurandum dare (see Cæs. B. G. 1, 3).—Adv. jurejurando; jurejurando interposito: to bind by o., jurejurando qm obstringere: to bind themselves mutually on o., jurejurando ac fide inter se sancire (Cæs. B. G. 1, 30; followed by ne).

OBEDURACY, obstinatio.—animus obstinatus or offirmatus.

OBEDURATE, obstinatus; perversus; præfactus.

OBEDURATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; præfacte. OBEDIENCE, obtemperatio; to alth, ci rei (as action; an accommodating or adapting oneself to alth).—obedientia (as of slaves and children).—obsequium, obsequentia (yielding, compliance; Cæs. B. G. 7, 29). officium (obedience considered as due; see Interp. ad Np. Milt. 7, 1): to render obedience; see TO OBEY: to retain in obedience, in officio retinere or continere: to bring back to obedience, ad officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere: to renounce obedience, in officio non manere; obedientiam relinquere et abjicere.

OBEDIENT, obediens, dicto audiens; Jn. dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans (all with a dat. of that which one obeys): to be o.; see HEarken,

OBEY: to make *aby* more o., qm obedientiorem facere (of things): your most o. servant (in modern letter-writing). *tibi ad quæque præstantia paratissimus.

OBEIENTLY, obedienter (L.). obtemperanter (Prud.). Or by the adj.

OBEISANCE, corporis inclinatio: to make o. to *aby*, salutare qm; (acclination saluto qm, Arnob.)

OBELISK, obeliscus (g. i.).—meta (as the end of the Roman circus).—cippus (as a sepulchral monument).—obeliscus, obeliscus (as a mark in books).

OBEISITY, obesitas with or without ventris (Suet.).

OBEY, parere (v. pr. opp. imperare; always with the idea of strict necessity; see C. Legg. 3, 2, 5. Cæs. B. C. 3, 81).—obedire, dicto audientem esse (as of children and slaves; to perform the wish of another; with this difference, that dicto audientem esse denotes prompt and willing obedience).—obtemperare (to accommodate or adapt oneself to the will of another, esp. a higher person).—obsequi (to follow the advice of another; opp. repugnare; see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 60. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6).—audire qm, auscultare ci (to listen to the representation of *aby*).—morem gerere, morigerari (to yield to the demands or caprice of another).—N. parere et obedire; obedire et parere; obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obedientem esse: to obey *aby's* precepts, as præceptis parere et obedire: to o. *aby's* commands, ci parere et imperata facere; as jussus or as imperio audientem esse: not to o. the commands of *aby*, obedientiam relinquere et abjicere, nec ci parere (see C. Off. 1, 29, 102): to refuse to o. the commands of *aby*, as imperium detrectare; as imperium auspicumque abnuere (of soldiers): to o. by compulsion, vi parere cogi: to o. readily and willingly, æquo animo libenterque parere ci; obedienter imperata facere.

OBITUARY, adj. By gen. mortuorum, defunctorum.

OBITUARY, s. *vitæ defunctorum. (See ratio Libitinae, Suet., is a burial register.)

OBJECT, ¶ That *wech* lies before one, res (g. i.).—res objecta sensibus, or quod sensibus percipitur (in philosophical sense).—quod sub sensum cadit.—objectus, f. (Np.). also by various turns, 1) by the verb esse; a) with a gen. (like *elvas*) to be reckoned or included under, e. g. deorum tutelæ ea loca sunt; legati petierunt a Romanis, ut filium regis publicæ curæ ac velut tutelæ vellent esse (cf. Aug. Grotf. § 418; Ramsh. § 102, 2, d): esse with a dat., when it signifies, to serve for *athg*, &c.; e. g. to be an o. of care, hatred, contempt; ci esse curæ, odio, contemptu (cf. Grotf. § 121, 1; Aug. Grotf. § 38; Zumpt, § 422): to be an o. of hatred to *aby*, in odio esse apud qm: to become an o. of hatred, in odium venire, pervenire. 2) by a demonstrative pronoun; *wech*, when a relative follows, is often omitted; e. g. the o.'s of politics, (ea) quæ in republicâ versantur the o.'s *wech* relate to our happiness, (ea) quæ ad felicitatem nostram pertinent. 3) by substantives in *wech* the idea is already included, e. g. an o. of love, amor; deliciae: an o. of desire, desiderium: an o. of jest, ludibrium. 4) by some other Crcl. with verbs fm the context; e. g. to be an o. of love to *aby*, ab aliquo amari, diligere: all these sciences have for their o. the investigation of truth, quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. ¶ *Id n e ad, a tm*, finis; propositum: without having attained their o., re infecta; infectis his, quæ agere destinaverant: to make it one's first o., id unum agere (ut): to make pleasure one's first o., ad voluptatem omnia referre or revocare; voluptate omnia metiri. ¶ (In grammar), res; res objecta. ¶ Any thing deformed or hideous, monstrum.

OBJECT, v. contra dicere, in contrarium partem asserere (to say, bring forward, on the other side).—oppo- nere (to set agst).—occurrere, to *athg*, ci rei (to meet, by objecting): it is objected to us, nobis occurrit (see C. Off. 2, 7): to this you are accustomed to o. thus, huic loco sic occurrere soletis: to have *athg* to o. to a thing (i. e. not to approve of it), rem improbare: I have nothing to o. to it, nihil impedit, non repugno (see Zumpt, § 543): some one however may o., sed fortasse quispiam dixerit: dicat qd forte: nobody can now o., non jam potest dici.

OBJECT-GLASS, *orbiculus vitri convexus.

OBJECTION, altercatio (o. made by one party, and answered by the other; Cf. Q. 10, 1, 35, altercationes et interrogationes): but mly by Crcl.; e. g. quid contra quemque philosophum dicatur, ex eo libro intelligi potest (the o.'s agit, C. Div. 2, 1, 2): to make an o. to, opponere, contra dicere qd; obloqui; occurrere (C.): to answer o.'s, quæ qd contra dicat, refellere. If = hesita-

tion, *dewar*, dubitatio: without making any o., sine morâ; haud cunctanter: to make o., dubitare; dubitationem asserere, habere. I have no o., licet; per me licet; per me; nihil impedit, or moror; non repugno: I shall not listen to any o., nihil audio (Com.): if you have no o., nisi quid dicis.

OBJECTIONABLE, *contra quod qd dicere possit; quod offendit, displicet.

OBJECTIVE, quod sensibus percipitur; quod sub sensus cadit (aff. C.): the o. world, res externæ; quæ sub sensus cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (C.).

OBJECTOR, qui contra dicit.

OBJURATION, &c. See BLAME, REPROOF.

OBULATION, donum; munus sacrum or plium.

OBLIGATION, ¶ Duty, officium; quod meum,

tuum est; quod debeo, debes: I consider that I am under an o. to, meum esse puto, duco. See also DUTY. ¶ *Act by wech one binds oneself*, satis datio: = BOND; see BOND. ¶ *Favour by wech one is bound in gratitude*, beneficium: to be under an o. to *aby*, as beneficiis obligatum esse; vinculis beneficii obstrictum esse (C.): under o., obligatus (Plin. Ep.). To lay *aby* under a great o., magnam a qd (C.) or apud qm (L.) gratiam inire.

OBLIGATORY, quod obligat, obstringit, devincit qm.

OBLIGE, ¶ To compel, qm vi cogere; see COMPEL. ¶ To bind (by a stipulation, duty, favour, &c.), alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. The law o.'s any one, lex tenet qm. To be obliged to the observance of a treaty, fœdere alligatum or illigatum esse. To o. a man by an oath, qm sacramento adigere. To o. oneself to do a thing, se obligare ci rei (or with ut); se obstringere in qd (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus). I am obliged to do this, hoc meum est. ¶ To confer a favour upon, beneficium in qm conferre: to o. one greatly, gratissimum, pergratum, percommode ci facere: you cannot o. me more than by &c. hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes; nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis: you will o. me greatly by (or if you &c.), gratum (gratissimum) mihi feceris, si &c.; magnum beneficium mihi dederis, si &c.: I am very much obliged to you, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti; magnum in me contulisti beneficium: to be greatly obliged to one, multum debere ci; multa beneficia ab illo in me profecta, collata sunt (aff. C.): readiness to o., officium; officiosa voluntas; gratificandi liberalis voluntas; comitas (courteous and kind behaviour towards inferiors): to show all readiness to o. *aby*, omni officiorum genere qm prosequi; summa ci studia impertire.

OBLIGING, comis (courteous).—obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes: the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58).—facilis. officiosus (complaisant, ready to render a service): o. in *athg*, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for *athg*).—inclinatus or propensus ad qd (easily to be induced, inclined to *athg*).—indulgens (indulgent, opp. durus): to be o. in *athg*, or as voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: know, that thou art a great deal too o. (indulgent), te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem scito (C.). The liberality and o. temper of the magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratum.

OBLIGINGLY, officiose; benigne; comiter.

OBLIGINGNESS, propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—comitas (courtesy).—obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render a service to *aby*).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17); indulgentia.

OBLIQUE, obliquus.

OBLIQUELY, oblique (C.; also impropr. = 'indirectly,' of censuring, &c.); in obliquum (Plin.); per obliquum (H.); ex obliquo (Plin.); ab obliquo (O.): to move o., oblique ferri; in latum digredi (Plin.); obliquo motu corporis uti.

OBLIQUENESS, OBLIQUITY, ¶ Prop. obliquitas; obliquum (Plin.). ¶ Fig. pravitās (See not obliquitas in this sense).

OBLITERATE, obliterare (e. g. offensionem: famam rei male gestæ: memoriam cs rei).—delere (blot out utterly; prop. also memoriam cs rei).—extinguere — Jn. extinguere atque delere (improp.).—inducere, radere. eradere. interlinere [SYN. IN ERASE].—funditus tollere.—To o. the very name of the Roman people, nomen populi Romani extinguere. To o. his infamy, infamiam extinguere.

OBLITERATION, Crcl. by the verb.

OBLIVION, s. obliuio: *to bury in or cover with o.*, qd in obliuionem adducere; qd obliuione obruere, or contere; memoriam rei obliterare or expellere: *to be buried in o.*, in obliuione jacere: *to sink into o.*, in obliuionem adduci, obliuione obrui; obliterari: *to rescue fm o.*, ab obliuione vindicare: *this will never fall into o.*, memoriam cs rei nunquam delēbit obliuio or qd obscurata nulla unquam est obliuio. *An act of o.*, See **AMNESTY**.

OBLIVIOUS, obliuiosus (C.).

OBLONG, oblongus (L.).

OBLIQUE, reprehensio; vituperatio; culpato; oburgatio (obloquium, Sidon.): *exposed to o.*, reprehendendus; vituperandus; reprehensione or vituperatione dignus.

OBNOXIUS, || *Subject, exposed, subjectus*; obnoxius (|| *avoid subditus*): videtur mihi cadere in sapientem agritudo (*that a wise man is o. to, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 7*). || *Hurtful, troublesome, noxious*; malus; detrimentosus (Cæs.); nocens.

OBSCENE, obscēnus (*exciting disgust*).—immundus (*unclean, impure*).—spurius (*filthy, nasty*): *an o. song, canticle obscenum: to use o. language, verbis obscenis uti*; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

OBSCENTY, obscenitas; or *by the adj.*

OBSCURE, ade. || *Dark, dusky, obscurus, tenebrosus* (*with this difference, that tenebrosus itself denotes primarily only the obscuration of the atmosphere, or the want of light, whereas obscurus denotes either the effect of this want on the objects, or the want itself; to the former in luce positus is opposed, to the latter illustris*).—caliginosus (*dark, without light*).—cæcus (*in such one cannot see; as, night, a house*): *somewhat o.*, subobscurus (*an o. night, nox obscura* (overcast).—nox caliginosa (*dark*).—nox cæca or obducta (*in such one cannot see any space before him*): *to make athg o.*, obscurum facere, obscurare (e. g. cubiculum, conclave).—ci rei lucem eripere (*to deprive of light*). See also **DARK**. || *Not plain, obscurus (unintelligible, uncertain, unknown)*.—cæcus (*of such one sees no reason; e. g. morbus, carmen*).—involutus (*veiled*).—non apertus ad intelligendum (*not distinct*).—abstrusus (*hidden, secret, e. g. insidie, or, hard to explain and understand, e. g. disputatio*).—perplexus (*confused, intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen*).—impeditus (*complicated*).—incertus (*indefinite, vague*).—ignobilis (*unknown*): *somewhat o.*, subobscurus (*of a speaker, &c.*): *to make athg o.*, ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre, tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offundere (C. N. D. 1, 3, 6): *to make a speech o.*, orationem occurrere: *to be o.*, in tenebris latere; obscuritate involutum latere (*to be hidden, not known*).—lucem desiderare (*to be indistinct, of ideas*): *to be very o.*, crassiss occultatum et circumfusus tenebris latere (*to be wrapped in impenetrable obscurity*). || *Not illustrious*, obscurus: *an o. name, nomen obscurum: of o. birth or descent, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus (of an unknown family)*.—nullo patre natus, terre filius (*not born in lawful wedlock*).

OBSCURE, v. obscurare (*prop. or fig.*).—tenebras offundere or obducere ci rei or ci (*to overcast, so that athg is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fig.*); rei caliginem offundere (L.), or inducere (Vel.; *more strongly*).—noctem offundere ci rei: *the light of a lamp is obscured by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: oblivion shall never o. the remembrance of thee, tuam memoriam nulla obliuio obscurabit: to o. the reputation, nomini or decori officere*.

OBSCURELY, obscure (C.); and see the adj.

OBSCURITY, || *Darkness, obscuritas, tenebræ* (opp. lux).—caligo (*see the distinction of the adj. in OBSCURE*).—Jm. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ; nox (night). || *Want of clearness, plainness, obscuritas, incertum (uncertainty)*. || *Want of fame or celebrity, tenebræ; ignobilitas, humilitas (the former in respect of rank, the latter in respect of descent): to raise fm o.*, qm e tenebris et silentio proferre; qm in lucem famamque provehere; e tenebris in lucem evocare (familiam): *to live in o.*, per obscurum vitam transmittere (Sen. Ep. 19, 2); in ignorance hominum versari; in tenebris jacere; in umbrâ degere. || *An obscure thing, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta; res nondum ad liquidum perducta or explorata: to clear up obscurities, res obscuras explanare; res involutas explicare; occulta et quasi involuta aperire*.

OBSEQUIES, justa (pl.); justa funebria (Liv.); or simply, funebria (Plin.); exsequia (C.). See **FUNERAL**.

OBSEQUIOUS, obsequiosus; obsequens: *to do o. to aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere, or obsequi*.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, obsequenter. officiose.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, obsequium, obsequentia (*habits of yielding to the wishes and desires of others; the latter, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 29*): *excessive o.*, nimia obsequentia: *to manifest o. towards aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere; ci morigerari; ci obsequi*.

OBSERVANCE, || *Act of observing, regard, attention, observantia (outward respect or attention)*. observatio (*reverence, regard*).—obediencia; obtemperatio (e. g. iustitia est obtemperatio legibus, o. of the laws, C.). || *Rule of practice, custom, usus; mos receptus; consuetudo recepta: it is an o., usu, more, consuetudine receptum est*.

OBSERVANT, observans (e. g. æqui, Claud. officiorum, Plin.); also in the sense of showing respect, observantissimus mel (C.).—obediens; obtemperans (obediens). See **ATTENTIVE**.

OBSERVATION, observatio; animadversio (*a giving heed, attention*); e. g. naturæ: *a man of quick o.*; see **OBSERVE**: *to make an o.*, observare; animadvertere (*to observe*).—experiri (*to try, make experiment*): *to be exposed to the o. of all*, in clarissimâ luce versari: *what my own o. supplies, quod animadverti: an army of o.*, *copiæ ad hostium itinera servanda dispositæ: *to make astronomical o's*, cœlum sideraque spectare (cœli siderumque spectator, one who makes such, L. 24, 34); motus stellarum observare (C. Div. 1, 1, 2, Orelli [al. observare]), considerare sidera (Gell. 2, 21); positus siderum æa spatia dimetiri (T. Ann. 6, 21, 8).

OBSERVATORY, *specula astronomica (Eichst.); or mathematicæ pergula (Specul. Oct. 94).

OBSERVE, || *To watch, servare, observare (g. t.)*.—asservare (*to watch carefully*).—animadvertere (*to give heed, attention to*).—speculare contemplari (*to look about quietly for the purpose of observation*).—considerare (*to view or contemplate*; e. g. sidera, Gell. 2, 21).—custodire (*to watch, guard, a person*).—speculari (*to look out for*).—speculari et custodire qm: *to o. the course of the stars, observare [Mozer, Orelli] observare*. C. Div. 1, 1, 2 motus stellarum: *to o. lightning, servare de cœlo (of an augur): to o. the rising of a constellation, servare ortum sideris: to o. aby's behaviour, observare quemadmodum qs se gerat: to o. the enemy, hostium consilia speculari (to endeavour to find out his plans)*.—quæ ab hostibus agantur, cognoscere (*to watch*).—hostium itinera servare (*to note the march of an enemy*). || *To follow, attend to, observare (e. g. leges, C., præceptum, Cæs.)*.—parere (*to obey*). || *To say, remarc, dicere (to say)*.—docere (*to teach*): *to o. this, ut hoc addam: to o. only one thing, ut alia omittam (to pass by all other things)*. || *Avoid the expression so commonly used by annotators, ut monet, for, ut ait, ut docet, ut annotavit, ut est apud; ut monet is not Latin*.

OBSERVER, observator (g. t.; || *post-Aug.*).—spectator (*a beholder*).—speculator (*a spy*); or Crcel. with the verbs: *an o. of nature, speculator venatorque naturæ: an o. of the constellations, spectator cœli siderumque: an acute o.*, homo acutus, sagax, emunctus naris homo (*facete, H. Sat. 1, 4, 8*): *a careful o. of his duties, omnium officiorum observantissimus (Plin. Ep. 10, 11)*: *to be a diligent o. of athg, acriter animum intendere ad qd; acrem et diligentem esse animadvertoem cs rei*.

OBsolete, obsoletus (*of dress, words*).—exolētus (*of words*).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jani diu intermissus (*of words long gone out of common use*).—ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus (*of words*): *to become o.*, obsolescere; exolescere (|| *in deauetudinem venire, only in the Digest*).

OBSTACLE, impedimentum (*a hindrance*).—mora (*a cause of delay*).—difficultas (*difficulty*); || *Avoid the unclass. obstaculum, and obstantia; although the latter occurs in Pitr.*: *to put an o. in the way, to be an o.*, impedimentum esse ci rei; impedimentum inferre (C.); impedimentum afferre (T.); moram afferre, offerre (C.); in morâ esse (Ter.); obstare, officere, obesse ci (C.): *to remove o's, amoliri (of obstacles; also with addition of e medio, with labour and difficulty; to conquer o's, impedimenta superare ea, quæ obstant, transcendere (to overcome them)*.—amoliri, quæ impedimenta sunt (*remove them by great exertions; cf. Ter. And. 4, 2, 24*).

OBSTINACY, animus obstinatus, obstinatio, in athg, es rei (*obstinate perseverance*).—pervicacia, animus pervicax (*perseverance in endeavouring to*

carry out a thing, or to gain a victory.)—*pertinacia* (o. in an opinion or purpose).—*animus præfractus*; contumacia.

OBSTINATE, *pertinax* (that keeps to his opinion; also of things, that do not yield or abate; e. g. diseases).—*pervicax* (constant in endeavours to carry a thing through, or gain a point).—*obstinatus*, *affirmatus* (the former, firm and constant, in a good sense; the latter, stiff and o., in a bad sense: *obstinatus*, *defying*, *resisting*, does not belong to this; *refractorius* is not Class.): an o. complaint or disease, morbus perseverans; morbus longinquus (long, tedious); longa et *pertinax valetudo* (of a long continuance of poor health); an o. engagement, *prelium continuance of poor health*; *prelium firmissimum* *Cacl.* in *C. Ep.* 8, 17, *extr.* = a battle with able-bodied troops); an o. silence, *obstinatum silentium* (e. g. obtinere).

OBSTINATELY, *obstinatè*; *pertinaciter*; *pervicaciter*; *præfracte* (e. g. nimis *præfracte* *serarium* defendere, *C. Off.* 3, 22, 88); *obstinato animo*; *offirmatè* *voluntate*: to act o. in a thing, *obstinato animo agere* qd.

OBSTREPEROUS. See *NOISY*.

OBSTRUCT, || *To block up, claudere* (shut in); obstruere, obsepere, intercludere. *To o. the way*, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (*harricade*); iter obsepere; iter intercludere, interrumpere. || *To be an obstacle in the way of*, impedire qm a qd re, or merely qd re (*neer* in qd re); impedimento esse ci (ci rei); ad qd (*neer* in qd re) impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendæ; obstruere obficere ci and ci rei cs.

OBSTRUCTION, || *Act of obstructing*; use the verbs. || *Obstacle*, *vid.*

OBTAIN, obtinere (to o. after resistance, and keep possession).—*parare*, comparare (provide, procure by one's own means).—*querere* (o. by seeking: e. g. livelihood, victum; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam).—*acquirere* (to o. what one has striven for).—*colligere* (collect; e. g. good-will, favour, &c.).—*nancisci* (o. with or without trouble; even against one's wish).—*adiipisci* (to achieve by exertion).—*consequi* (to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance).—*assequi* (to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavour).—*impetrare* (effect or o. what has been required): by violence, exprimere, extorquere: to o. the highest political power, rerum potiri: to o. credit, parere sibi laudem: money, pecuniam sibi facere: a man's friendship, cs amicitiam sibi comparare: great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen facere: a victory, victoriam ab, de, or ex hoste consequi or reportare (C.); referre (L.); adipisci (Cæs.). *To endeavour to o.*, captare qd (e. g. popularity, &c.).

OBTENTATION, obtentatio (C.); or *Crcl.* with the verbs.

OBTRICATION, obtrectatio (C., Liv.).

OBTRUDE, v. obtrudere (of persons or things): to a. oneself, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare cs auribus (in order that one may hear us; all these of persons).—se inculcare (e. g. oculis).—se offerre, objici (e. g. animo; of forms, appearances, thoughts wch present themselves to our view or mind).

OBTRUSION, By the verbs.

OBTRUSIVE, importunus (behaving in a troublesome, unseemly, &c., manner).—*molestus* (troublesome).—*impudens* (shameless).—*molestus*. Or by the verbs.

OBTUSE, obtusus, hebes (*prop.* and *fig.*); tardus (*fig.*): an o. mind, ingenium hebes, or retusum (C.).

OBTUSENESS (hebetatio oculatorum, *Plin.*, dulness of sight: hebetudo sensuum, *Macrob.*, stupidity). Use the adjectives.

OBVIARE, occurrere, obviam ire (to go agst, not to shun).—*prævertere* (to prevent).—*resistere* (to offer resistance, check): to o. an evil, malo occurrere, prævertere.

OBVIOUS, manifestus, perspicuus, evidens, planus, illustris: to be o., patere, apparere (to be manifest).—*liquet* (it is clear, self-evident).—*liquare*: planum, clarum, perspicuum esse (to be clear or plain; *SYN.* in *PLAIN*): this is not o. to me, hoc mihi non constat: to me the matter is quite o., res solis luce mihi videtur clarior (*ast.* *C. de Dio.* 1, 3, 6). See also *CLERAR*.

OBVIOUSLY, manifestò; clare; evidentè. See also *CLERALLY*.

OCCASION, s. causa (cause, reason).—*materia* (material for a thing).—*locus*, occasio (opportunity).—*ansa* (*prop.*, a handle; then *fig.*, an opportunity): to give o., occasionem dare; ansam dare or præbere (e. g. for blame, reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum): to give

o. to suspicion or doubt, locum dare suspicioni or dubitationi: to be an o. of war, belli materiam præbere: to give o. for a letter, argumentum epistolæ dare: to be an o. of laughter, risum movere or concitare: to take o., occasionem capere, sumere, or amplecti (the last, willingly or gladly): to seek o., occasionem captare: to cut off all o., præcidere ci omnes causas: upon o., si occasio fuerit, tulerit; oblata facultate; ut primum occasio data fuerit (C.).

OCCASION, v. occasionem dare, ansam dare or præbere, rei (dat.); locum dare rei (dat.) or rei (gen.); materiam præbere (Cæs.) *Plautus* and *Phædrus* often use concinnare in this sense. See also *CAUSA*, v.

OCCASIONAL, *Crcl.* by occasione (Cæs.) not opportunitate data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit; per occasionem. An o. poem or copy of verses, carmen sollemne (on any public festive occasion, *Cf. Stat. Silo.* 4, 6, 92).

OCCASIONALLY, per occasionem (L.); ex occasione; oblata occasione (*Suet.*).

OCCIDENT, occidens.

OCCIDENTAL, occidentalis (*Plin.*); solem occidentem spectans (L.); ad occidentem situs (*ast.* L.); ad occidentem vergens (*Curt.*); in occidentem vergens (L.).

OCCIPUT, occipitium (*Varr. Plaut.*); occiput (*Pers.*).

OCCULT, arcanus; occultus; additus; latens: o. causes, causæ causæ: o. diseases, cæci morbi.

OCCUPATION, || *The act of occupying, possessio* (possession); usually by the verbs. || *Employment, business, negotium*: without o., negotiis vacuus.

OCCUPIER, possessor; or by the verbs.

OCCUPY, || *To engage, occupare, occupatum tenere* (to engage one's whole thoughts or attention).—*detinere* (to keep close to a thing, to fix).—*curræ* est mihi qd, consulo ci rei (engages my care or attention): to o. one in various ways, distingere; distinguere (to distract): to o. oneself in a thing, occupari in qd re or qd re; versari in re or circa qd (to give oneself up completely to a thing).—se ponere in re (to lay oneself out upon a thing).—qd tractare (to handle).—*agere* (to be chiefly concerned in).—*dare* se rei (to devote oneself to; to be busily occupied in a thing).—*urgere* qd (e. g. studia): to o. oneself wholly, or exclusively in a thing, se totum collocare in re: my mind is entirely occupied with this one contemplation, totus animus in hac unâ contemplatione definitus est: to be occupied in a thing, occupatum esse in re; intentum esse ci rei; in manibus est mihi qd; vigere in re (e. g. in rerum cognitione, see *C. Ecl.* p. 56). || *To take or have possession, habere; tenere; possidere*: to o. with troops, locum obsidere, insidere, occupare (the latter including the idea that one anticipates another in taking the place).—*locum* præsidio firmare, munire; præsidium ponere, collocare, constituere in loco (to garrison a place wch one already possesses): to o. a place firmly with troops, valido occupare præsidio: a place properly occupied (with troops), locus tutus (opp. intutus): to keep a place occupied (with troops), locum præsidio tenere (to hold with a garrison).—*locum* asserare (to keep).

OCCUR, || *To happen, accidere; incidere; evenire; contingere; intervenire* (C.); intercidere (Cæs.); geri (to be going on).—*existere* (of events wch break out suddenly, as seditions, wars, &c.). || *To come under observation, be met with* (as a passage in a book, &c.), esse; extarsi; inveniri; reperiri: a passage o's, phrases o's, &c., locus occurrit: locutiones, sententiæ occurrunt apud scriptorem (but it is better to use inveniri, reperiri, legi; for occurrere contains the idea of something accidental or fortuitous: *Non Avid*, in this sense, obvium esse, and obvire. See *Frotscher* ad *Q. 10*, 1, 19). || *To present itself to one's mind, in mentem mihi qd venit*: mihi in opinionem qd venit (as an opinion, or supposition).—*subit* animum cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit qd (presents itself to my mind).—*mihi* or animo or in mentem occurrit qd, mihi succurrit qd (enters my mind)—*subit* recordatio, recordor or reminiscor cs rei, recurat qd animo (I remember a thing): all kinds of things o. to my mind, variae cogitationes animum meum commovet: to write, to speak, just what o's to one, quod or quidquid in buccam venit, scribere, (C. *Att.* 1, 12), garrere (C. *Att.* 12, 1), loqui (*Mart.* 12, 24, 5).

OCCURRENCE, || *Act of occurring, use the verbs*. || *Event, casus* (espely accidental).—*res* (e. g. an occurrence, &c.). *Unfortunate* o's, res adversæ, miserræ; casus calamitosi, miseri: sad o's, casus horribilis, tristis: an unexpected o., casus improvisus, inopinatus.

OCEAN, oceanus (C.). ~~Mare~~ *Mare oceanum is found in Cæs. in the acc., and in 1. in the nom., so that, in the latter at least, it is an adjective.*

OCHRE, ochra (Plin.; Virg.)—sill, sillis (Plin.). *Of the colour of yellow o., siliceus (Plin.).*

OCTAGON, octogonon (Virg.); (octangula figura, Appul.).

OCTAGONAL, octogonus (Virg.; octangulus, Appul.).

OCTAVE. || *In music*, diapason: intervallum septem vocum (an interval between the notes of the same name)—octo voces or soni (a series of eight notes).
|| *Of paper* *forma octonaria (Wytlenb.). *An o. page* *pagina octonaria: *an o. volume* *liber formæ octavæ (Wytlenb.) or octonariæ (ib.); *liber octonarius: *an o. sheet* *scida octonaria, or formæ octavæ: *in o.* *formæ octavæ or octonariæ: *a volume in royal (imperial) o.* *liber formæ octavæ majoris (maximæ) (Wytlenb.).

OCTOBER, (mensis) October.

OCULAR, by the gen. oculorum; or otherwise by Cocl. with oculus, oculi. *To give o. demonstration of athg*, oculis, ante oculos cs qd proponere, exponere (C.); oculis subjicere (L.); sub aspectum subjicere (A. d. H.): *o. illusions*, ludibria oculorum, credita pro veris (L.).

OCULIST, medicus oculusarius (Cels. 6, 6, 8); chirurgus oculusarius (Inacr.), or simply oculusarius (Scrib. Larg. 37).

ODD, || *Not even or like, inequalis (unlike in nature)*—impar (opp. par: uneven in quantity)—dispar (opp. compar; unlike in quality). *An o. number*, numerus impar. || *Strange, insolens; insolitus; mirabilis; mirus; monstrosum: to say o. things*, monstra dicere, nunciare: *is not this o.?* nonne hoc monstri similis est? (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43): *it were o., if, mirum (est) ei, nisi (Plaut.; Ter.)*. || *Over and above a certain number*, justum numerum excedens or superans.

ODDITY, || *Oddness; vld.* || *An odd or strange person or thing*, homo monstrosum (C.); caput ridiculum (Ter.): *of persons*, monstrum; res monstruosa, mira, nova (of things).

ODDLY, || *Unevenly, inæqualiter*. || *Strangely, monstrously; miro, novo, insolito modo; mirum in modum*.

ODDNESS, || *Unevenness, inæqualitas*. || *Strangeness; by the adj.*

ODDS, || *Inequality, inæqualitas*. || *A advantage, superiority, prior locus; excellentia, præstantia (excellence)*. *To have the o. of aby*, quod potiorē, priorem esse; qm antecedere: *in athg*, qd re præstare ei or superare, vincere qm. || *Odds (in betting)*. *To bet o.*, either quovis pignore certare (weh, however, is only 'to bet any wager') or *majori pignore cum quo certare.

ODDS. *To express 'o. of so much to so much'*, cf. Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 34. *Ni ergo matris filia est, in meum numum, in tuum talentum pignus da.* || *Variance, rixa; jurgium; lites, pl.; altercatio; contentio*. *They are at o.*, lites inter eos factæ sunt (Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8): *to set at o.*, rixam ciere, excitare; altercationem (L.) or controversiam (C.) facere.

ODIOUS, odiosus; invidus; invidiosus. *To render aby o.*, ci invidiam facere or confiare.

ODIOUSLY, infeste (also the superl. in C.); infeste (also the compar. in C.).

ODIOUSNESS, invidia. *To conceal the o. of a thing by a gentle name*, tristitiam cs rei mitigare lenitate verbi (C. Off. 1, 12, 37).

ODIUM, invidia. *To have incurred o.*, habere invidiam; *in invidia esse: to bring o. upon aby*, qm in invidiam adducere or trahere; ci odium conciliare or invidiam confiare; qm in odium (invidiam) vocare: *to be an object of general o.*, onerari invidia.

ODORIFEROUS, bene olens (C.); odoratus (perfumed; Ov; Plin.); odorus (Ov). *To be o.*, bene olere (C.); suave olere (Catull.); suaves odores spargere (off. H.).

ODOUR, || *Prop.* odor. *A sweet o.*, odor suavis, jucundus: *sweet o.'s*, suavitates odorum, or simply odores (C.). || *Fig.* Esteem, reputatio, existimatio. *In bad o.*, nonnulla infamia asperus: *to be in bad o.*, minus commodè audire; minus commodè esse existimatum: (with aby) magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.).

OF, || *As a sign of the genitive, or denoting possession is usually expressed by the gen. case in Latin*. *Ab with an abl. instead of the gen.* is poet., e. g. dulces a fontibus undæ (V.). || *Denoting origin, beginning or cause; we sometimes find o. or ex; de; but the prep. is used only for the sake of emphasis or perspicuity: for the most part, 'of' is expressed by the simple genitive; e. g. rex Macedonum*

*Macedonum, king of Macedon. 'Sts 'of' is expressed by the use of an adj.; e. g. a citizen of Athens, civis Atheniensis. In the titles of nobility a is better than de; but it is generally best to employ an adj.; e. g. dux Guisus, the Duke of Guise.—To die of a disease, perire a morbo (see Bremi, Np. de Regg. 3, 3): to die of wounds, ex vulneribus perire.—When 'of' refers to the material of which a thing is made, it is usual not to employ the prep. alone, but to make it dependent on a pcp., as factus, expressus, or the like; e. g. poculum ex auro, better poculum ex auro factum; or by the use of an adj., poculum aureum. ~~The prep. must not be used when speaking of things as consisting of a certain material: in this case the material must be denoted by an adj. or by a subst. in the gen. case; e. g. mountains of gold, montes auri, or montes auri.~~ || *Denoting the quality or property of a thing. When a property is considered as manifest or apparent, and so as existing according to the mind or judgement of a spectator, the abl. must be employed; e. g. puella pulchra formâ, of a beautiful figure: but when the property is characteristic, and considered as inherent in the subject, then we find the gen. Hence all descriptions of a thing with ref. to its size, weight, age, &c., have the gen.; e. g. pedum quindecim fossa; homo fervidi ingenii; vir magni judicii et summæ facultatis. || *In denoting the part of a whole, usually ex, more rarely ab; e. g. nonnulli ab novissimis, some of (Cæs.).* || *Concerning, respecting, de. What must be thought of those who...? quid de iis existimandum, qui &c?* || *Out of, de; ex; inter (among).* || *Before the name of a town as the native place of a person, 'of' is usually expressed by an adj. of the name of the place instead of a prep.; e. g. Lycurgus of Sparta, Lycurgus Spartanus; Pericles of Athens, Pericles Atheniensis. The prep. with the place is stt, but rarely, used; as L. 1, 50, Turnus ab Ariciâ for Turnus Aricinus.***

This mode of writing is almost peculiar to L. || *'Sts 'of' is expressed in Latin by the form of construction; e. g. o. smell of a thing, sapere rem: of high birth, natus summo loco: of one's own accord, sponte meâ, tuâ, &c.* || *The city of Rome, urbs Roma (in appos., not Romæ).* || *The following instances show how to translate 'of' before the participial substantive.* (1) *By infn.*: let no one repent of having preferred, ne quem peniteat sequi maluisse &c.: I don't despair of there being some one, non despero fore qm. (2) *quod with subj.*: I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de sua sententiâ decederet, penitendum censeo: they accused Socrates of corrupting, Socratem accusarunt, quod corrumperet. (3) *Instead of reading, he does so and so, quum possit or quum debeat legere (according as the thing not done was a possibility or a duty): why do you cry instead of laughing? cur rides ac non potius lacrimaris?* || **MISCELLANEOUS.** *To ask or enquire of aby*, querere qd ex [a, de] quo: *to consist of athg*, ex qd re consisti, consistere; also, of numbers, esse with gen. *To be made of athg*, ex qd re factum, constitutum esse: one of, unus ex, less cmly de.

OFF, || *Denoting separation or distance*, ab eo (eâ, &c.); de eo (eâ, &c.). *But we usually find a (ab), or de in composition with a verb; as, to drive off, avehi; devehit: to bear off, ferre, auferre (prop. and fig.); deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci (fig. to get, acquire, obtain, as victory, fame, &c.): to carry off, ferre, auferre (to acquire, obtain).—utinere (to obtain something wished for).—ex eâ re servare (to save, deliver): to come off, elabi, evadere (e. g. to come off with his life, vivum or salvum evadere; vivum exire): to come off with a light punishment, levi penâ defungi: to come off unpunished, impune abire; sine penâ demitti: to come off fortunately, pulchre discedere (comic): to drive off, abigere, depellere: to go off, abire, discedere; auferre, profugere (to flee away; the latter only in a secret manner): to lead off, abducere: to make off, se proripere; se eripere; in pedes se conicere (to take to one's heels; comic): to make off secretly, profugere; clam auferre; clam se subducere (to sneak off); clandestinâ fugâ se subtrahere.* || *As an interj., Away! away with! tolle, tollit, aufer, auferre (take away! see V. En. 8, 439, tolle, cuncta, inquit, cæptos auferre labores)—abi! apage! te! (go away!) off with you! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem (= go and be hanged! comic): pl., off with you! procul este!*

OFFAL, vilia (um); quisquiliæ (C.); intestina, pl. (intestines).

OFFENCE, || *Displeasure given, injury done, injuria (injury done; when perspicuity allows it, the*

person who does the injury, and the person to whom the injury is done, may be placed in the genitive; else say, injuria ei illata, injuria ab eo illata).—offensio, offenssa (offence; the former, *with one feels or receives; the latter, of which one is guilty*);—ignominia (g. t. reproach expressed, whether deserved or not).—contumelia (reproach unjustly expressed, insult)—molestia (unpleasant, of a thing as burdensome or annoying).—dolor (the painful feeling of o.). A grievous o., injuria acerba; offensio gravis; dolor gravis or acerbus: without o., sine ullâ contumeliâ. || *Displeasure received, injury sustained, offensio. To give o. to any one, offendere qm or apud qm; in offensioem cs incurere or cadere: I have given great o. to some one, in magnâ offensâ sum apud qm: to give great o. by one's mode of life, esse pessimi exempli: to take o., offensioem accipere (opp. offensa, deponere): to take o. at a person or thing, in qd or in qâ re offendere (to have something to object to in a person or thing).—fastidire qm or qd, or in qâ re (to feel disgust, to disdain; see L. 4, 3, § 24, 5 extr.: C. Mil. 16, 42): to avoid o., offensioem effugere. If I may say so without o., bonâ hoc veniâ tuâ dixerim; pace tuâ dixerim. || Cause of offending, stumbling-block. res mali (pessimi) exempli.*

OFFEND, || *To. To displease, offendere qm (also improper, cs aures &c.): to be offended, offendi: to have grievously offended aby, magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.); facere qm iratum; irritare qm or cs iram; exacerbare qm. I am offended at alth, qd mihi stomacho est; qd egre fero (Com., qd mihi or meo animo egre est); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd me male habet. || To be offensive to, offensioem esse; offensioem or offensam habere; offensioem afferre (C.). || *Intra. To transgress, peccare. || To offend agst (= violate) rules, laws, &c. See VIOLATE, TRANSGRESS.**

OFFENSIVE, || *Causing anger, pain, or disgust, quod offensioem est, offensioem habet or affert, quod offendit, quod non vacat offensioem (that is faulty),—quod displicet (that displeases).—odiosus (that causes scandal)—exemplo haud salubere (that sets a bad example).—mali or pessimi exempli (that sets a very bad example). Very o. manners, mores pessimi, perdit: o. language, voces laevae (licentious), protervæ (wanton), obscenæ (obscene), contumeliosæ (injurious to the credit of any one): to use o. language to any one, conscelerare aures cs: to be o., offensioem esse; offensioem or offensam habere; offensioem afferre: to any one, ci; non vacare offensioem: to be o. to the eyes and ears, ab oculorum auriumque probatione abhorrere. || *Assailant, opp. to defensive, by Crcl. An o. war, *bellum quod ultro inferitur; *bellum ultro inferendum (while yet future), ultro illatum (when already begun): to begin an o. war, bellum inferre, or ultro inferre (Cæs.; L.); armis, bello, lacessere or petere qm; in festo exercitu pergere in agrum hostium; ultro petere hostem: an o. alliance or treaty, *foedus ad bellum ci inferendum initum; to act on the o. (against any state or people), sociare arma contra qm: the Romans under Fabius acted on the defensive rather than on the o., Romani apud Fabium arcebant magis quam inferbant pugnam (L. 40, 28): to act both on the o. and on the defensive, inferre vii atque arce: to be strong enough to act on the o., inferendo bello satis polleere (T. Hist. 3, 55, 1).**

OFFER, s. quod qs offert; conditio. To make an o., conditionem ferre (L.), proponere (C.): to accept an o., conditionem accipere (Ter.): to refuse an o., conditionem aspernari (Np.): o. of marriage; see MARRIAGE.

OFFER, v. offerre (to set out against, to present to).—proffiteri (to profess oneself ready to).—polliceri (to promise), ci qd. To o. one's services to aby, ci operam suam offerre; at or in alth, ad rem or in re operam suam profiteri: to o. one's interest or power for alth, ci auctoritatem, copias, esse deferre ad qd negotium: to o. a thing of one's own accord to aby, qd ci ultro offerre or polliceri: to o. battle to the enemy, hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnae or pugnandi: to o. oneself, se offerre (g. t.), or se venditare ci (of one who endeavours to gain the favour of aby): to o. oneself as bail or surety, se sponsorem profiteri: to o. oneself for alth, profiteri operam suam ad qd: to o. oneself as a guide, polliceri se ducem itineris: to o. itself, offerri, dari (of things and events).—objel (to present itself accidentally)—suppetere (to be at hand in abundance; see Herz. S. Cui. 16, 3): a good opportunity o. itself, opportunitas datur.

OFFERING, donum; munus (sacrum). A burnt o., holocaustum (Ter.).

OFFERTORY, *ea pars cultûs divini, quâ pecuniam

in usum pauperum conferimus; *ea pars cultûs divini, quâ oblationes populi offeruntur; or it may be necessary to retain *offertorium as t. t. *Offertorium in eccles. Lat. was the place where the oblationes were offered: fertum enim dicitur oblatio, quæ altari offertur (Isid. Orig. 6, 19).—Freund assigns this meaning to the word in his first edition; but in his latest edition he makes offertorium = oblation, also elevation of the host (with Roman Catholics).*

OFFICE, || *Business, function; particular employment, eply public, munus (g. t.); munia, um, n. (acts of duty, obligations).—officium (like the preceding, that each one has to do)—partes (the share or part of a duty or obligation imposed on any one, one's own sphere of action).—provincia (that which is conferred on any one, eply a public o.).—sors (that which has fallen to any one by lot).—locus (a definite position).—magistratus (the o. of a magistrate; opp. imperium, command in war).—honor (an o. of honour). An honorable o., munus magnificum, dignitas; honor: a public o., officium publicum: a civic o., officium civile: an important o., munus amplum or grave (opp. munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum): to seek an o., petere honores, ambire magistratum; (earnestly) inservire or operam dare honoribus: to obtain an o., munus ci deferri, mandatur, muneri præfior: to enter upon an o., munus or magistratum inire, munus suscipere, proviciam capere or accipere: to bear, hold, or administer an o., munus obire, sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere or potestati præesse (of a consul or prætor): to perform one's o. well, implere officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, laute administrare munus suum: to have filled all o.'s in the state, omnibus honoribus et republicæ muneribus perfunctum esse: to undertake or discharge the o. of any one, suscipere officia et partes cs: to discharge one's o. badly, male administrare munus suum: to confer an o. on any one, munus ci deferre, mandare, assignare: to hold o., munus habere, sustinere: to hold no o., vacare munere, vacare a publico munere et officio, or ab omni republicæ administratione: to refuse or decline an o., munus deprecari or recusare; munus defugere (to shun); to succeed to aby's o., partes cs sibi sumere, munus cs occupare: this is my o., hoc meum est: this is not your o., hæ non sunt tue partes, hoc a te non exigitur: in virtue of my o., pro auctoritate: robe of o., vestis forensis: seal of o., præfecturæ signum: when he was in o., dum functus est munere: air of o., potestatis persona (of a governor; T. Agr. 9, 3); gravitas censoria, supercilium censorium (severity, sternness; C. Cæl. 15, 35; Val. Max. 2, 9, præf.): to put on an air of o., vultum componere (Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3): out of o., a) gen., that holds no o., privatus, qui ab omni republicæ administratione vacat; b) retired or removed from o., a munere remotus; cui munus abrogatum est. || Place of business, sedes præfecturæ (where business is transacted); domus, quæ ad habitandum semper datur ei qui quæstorius obtinet munus (official residence).*

OFFICER, || *Civil, munere quo fungens, muneri ci præfectus, præpositus; qui curam sustinet cs muneria (aft. C.). If = magistrate, magistratus; or Crcl., qui potestatem gerit in republicâ; qui versatur cum potestate in rep. (Np.) Under the later emperors we find officiales; Ammian. || Military, dux (L.), præfectus militum (Cæs.); ductor ordinum (L.). The o.'s, præfecti militum (Cæs.); præfecti et tribuni militares (C.): the superior o.'s, primorum ordinum centuriones: superior and inferior o.'s, omnium ordinum centuriones (Cæs. B. G. 1, 40). || Naval, præfectus classis (admiral) or navis (captain); centurio classiaris (T.): naval o.'s, classarii duces.*

OFFICIAL, adj. quod ad munus or officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. To make an o. report, publice scribere de qâ re; referre qd ad qm (C.): to make an o. return, publice nunciare qd; publice prescribere qm rem (C.): an o. account or document, litteræ publicæ; litteræ publicæ missæ: an o. residence, sedes præfecti or præfecturæ.

OFFICIAL, s. See OFFICER.

OFFICIALLY, publice; publicâ auctoritate.

OFFICIATE, || *In public worship* sacra facere, obire, curare, colere; rem divinam facere (C.); rebus divinis operam dare; res divinas rite perpetrare (L.).

OFFICIOUS, molestus. *Officious has a good sense = courteous, obliging.*

OFFICIOUSLY, molestè. (officious only in a good sense.)

OFFICIOUSNESS, (nimis) officiosa sedulitas (H.).

OFFING, mare. In the o., ad mare versus (Hirt.).

OFFSCOURING, Fig. Of persona, purga-

mentum; sentina; quisquillae.—Tace tu, quem ego esse puto infra infimos homines (*among the o. of the people; Ter.*).

OFFSET, germen; surculus.

OFFSPRING, prosapia; posteritas (*the former an antiquated and solemn expression, only used of ancient families; offspring collectively*).—progenies (*a somewhat select expression, prop. used collectively, but also of one or more*).—stirps (*somewhat poet. in this sense, but also used by L. and T.*). JN. stirps et progenies (T.).—proles; suboles (*poet. speaking of children as fruits; proles as a new race, to exist with their parents; suboles as an aftergrowth, to supply their places. Död.*). Male o., stirps virilis (L.); virilis sexus stirps: to leave any o., stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere: to leave no male o., virilem sexum non relinquere.

OFF, OFTEN, OFFTIMES, sæpe, sæpe numero (often, opp. semel, nonnunquam, semper, like πολλάκις).—crebro, frequenter (opp. raro: crebro often, and in quick succession, and rather too often: frequenter of a subject or agent).—compluries (several times: not pluries, which is only a conjecture, Cæs. B. C. 1, 79).—multum (much, many times).—non raro (not seldom). [635] Multoties is very late.] Also by the adj. frequens when a person is the agent, but not when a thing is spoken of (hence ille frequens est nobiscum; illi frequentes Antonii domum ventitant; frequens aderat in senatu; [636] but not hæc sententia veteribus frequens commemoratur). Also by solere and frequentative verbs; e. g. T. o. do this, soleo qd facere: to read o., lectitare: to visit o., frequentare: more o., sæpius, crebrius: very o., per sæpe, sæpiissime: too o., nimium sæpe: sæpius justo: how often, quam sæpe; quoties: too o., tam sæpe: toties: as o. as, quoties: quotiescumque.

OGLE, v. by oculi fatentes ignem (O.) or "amorem. OGLE, v. oculis fatentibus ignem (better among in prose) spectare qm (aff. O. A. 1, 573). To o. one another with stolen glances, prps (fm context) furtim inter se aspicere.

OH, oh! (of internal emotion).—pro! or prohi! (of astonishment and lamentation).—hem! (usually denoting astonishment). The interjections are my followed by an acc. (rarely by a dat.). oh! good heavens! prohi dii immortales! deos immortales! pro Deum fidem! me miserum! oh that! o. si! o. utinam! or simply utinam! Followed by a subjunctive present, imperf. or pluperf. perfect; but with this difference, that the present is used to denote the earnest desire of the party wishing, while the imperf. and pluperf. perf. imply a condition or doubt; e. g. utinam veniat, I (earnestly) wish he may come; utinam veniret, I wish (it were possible that) he might come.

OIL, a. oleum (g. l.; but properly, olive o.).—olivum, oleum olivarum (olive o.): pure, sweet, clear o., oleum purum (Cat.); mundum (Pall.); liquidum, optimum, non insuavis odoris, egregii saporis (Col.): old, bad, rancid o., ol. vetus (Col.); corruptum (Cæs.); sordidum (Pall.): to press o., oleum facere: to add o. to the flame, oleum addere camino (H. Sat. 2, 3, 321): to supply a lamp with o., oleum lumini instillare: of or belonging to o., olearius: dregs of o., fæces (pl.); amura (impurities in pressing): an o. painting, imago oleatis pigmentis picta; pictura pigmentis oleatis facta: an o. cask, dolum olearium: the smell of o., odor olei; odor oleaceus (like o.): the taste of o., sapor olei; sapor oleaceus (like o.).

OIL, v. oleo ungere (H. Sat.); oleo perfundere qd (P.).

OILMAN, olearius: a wholesale o., mercator olearius (Pand.).

OILY, oleosus (full of or covered with oil).—oleaceus (of the nature of oil).

OINTMENT, unguentum: a sweet-smelling o., unguentum summæ et acerrimæ suavitatis conditum (C.): o. for the eyes, collyrium: to anoint with o., unguentis qd oblinere, ungere: to smell of o., unguenta olere (Plaut.); unguentis fragrare (to smell strongly, Suet. Vesp. 8).

OLD, || That has existed or lasted a long time, not new, &c., vetus (refers simply to the length of time, and denotes oldness its as a commendation, its as blame; opp. novus, new, that has lately sprung up).—vetustus (become o., refers to the advantage of age, and is said of that wch has gained a good quality by age, that has grown stronger, more noble or excellent. The comparative vetustior is used also as comparative to vetus).—vetulus (of persons, somewhat advanced in years, in the decline of life; implying disparagement).—veteratus, more clemly inveteratus (sweetenated, fast-rooted, e. g. veteratus ulcus; inveteratum malum; jam inve-

terata amicitia).—antiquus: very o. perantiquus (that was or existed in bygone times, also ancient; opp. recens).—JN. vetus et antiquus; priscus (very ancient, frequently with the notion of sacredness or venerable character. [637] Cascus has the same signification, but is not found in Class. prose).—JN. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus; pristinus (former).—antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (of an o. work of art).—obsoletus (not new, worn out, gone out of fashion).—JN. antiquus et obsoletus; ruinosus (ready to fall, ruinous).—Comparative OLDER, ELDER, prior; superior; e. g. Dionysius the elder, Dionysius superior (see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 63): the oldest letter, antiquissima epistola: an o. soldier, veteranus miles, or simply veteranus, miles exercitatus et vetus (opp. tiro miles or miles rudis et inexercitatus).—miles militiæ confectus or fractus (an invalid): an o. poet, friend, poetâ, amicus vetus: an o. general, imperator vetus: an o. family, genus antiquum: o. custom or usage, mos majorum or superiorum: this is an o. custom, mos hic a patribus acceptus: o. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: an o. constitution (of state), prisca republicæ forma: a man of the old stamp, prisce probitatis et fidel exemplar; homo antiquâ virtute et fide; homo antiquis moribus: an o. story, historia vetus et antiqua: the good o. times, vetus or prior ætas: the o. world, olden times, antiquitas, veteres, antiqui or prisce homines: o. writers, veteres and (opp. to later writers) vestustiores scriptores: to put athy on its old footing, in pristinum restituerè: to leave all things in their o. state or condition, omnia integra servare: to grow o., vetustescere (of things wch improve by age).—Inveterascere, senescere (of things wch impair by age).—Inveterascere, (to fall under the right of prescription, to become superannuated).—Inveterari (to become rooted, or established). See also ANCIENET.

ANCIENT. || Of a good age, eply of persons, grandis; grandior in years, with or without natu).—senex (an o. man fm sixty; with accessory notion of respect; never as a feminine).—ætate gravis; pergrandis natu, exacta; jam ætatis (very o.).—decrepiti, ætate or senio confectus (o. and weak, decrepit): an o. man, senex, homo ætate grandior: o. fellow! mi vetule! (in pity or sorrow): o. fool! stultè! silicernium (Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 34; a term of reproach; of an o. man that bends over his staff, and as it were looks at the stones or pebbles in the road): like an o. man, seniliter: an o. woman, an o. maid, vetula (rather implying contempt). anus, ancula (implying either respect or contempt): like an o. woman, anilliter: the o., senes (opp. pueri and adolescentes).—parentes (opp. liberi; also of birds).—OLDER, comparative, major natu (opp. minor natu); also simply major.—THE OLDEST, superl. maximus natu: the oldest of the children, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ann. 2, 2, 1): the oldest of the stock, stirpis maximus: the oldest of our contemporaries, vetustissimus ex his qui vivunt: to grow o., senescere. || That has a certain age, that has lived so many years, with the verb 'to be' may be expressed by natum esse followed by an acc. of the years, or simply by esse followed by a gen. of the years, and 'to be old' may be expressed by vixisse, confecisse, complexisse followed by the number of years in the acc.; e. g. he is nineteen years o., decem et novem annos natus est; or, decem et novem annorum ætate: he is sixty years o., nonaginta annos vixit, confectus, complexit: to be more than forty years o., quadragesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: to be not yet twenty years o., minorem esse viginti annis (or annos): to be as o. as aby, æqualem esse ci: to be older than aby, ci ætate anteire, antecedere, præcurrere qm ætate: he was so many years older than myself, totidem annis mihi ætate præstabat: how o. do you consider me to be? quid ætatis tibi videor?

OLD AGE, senectâ (poet. o.-a., indifferently; merely as a period of life).—senectus (o.-a., as deserving respect).—senium (o.-a., as a time of infirmity, decay, &c.).—senilis ætas (whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age: poet. senectâ).—ætas extrema or exacta; summa senectus (extreme o.-a.).—ætas decrepita (decrepitude).—vetustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept; e. g. of wine, fruits, &c.).—A green o.-a., cruda ac viridis senectus (P.).—the approach of o.-a., senectus adventans et urgens: to live to or attain o.-a., senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire; to extreme o.-a., ad summam senectutem vivere or venire (C.). O.-a. gives experience, seris venit usus ab annis (O.): to die in a good o.-a., senectute diem obire supremum; exactâ ætate mori: to die of o.-a., qm senectus dissolvit: to be worn t with o.-a., ætate or senio confectum

esse: to make provisions agst o.-a., senectuti subsidium parare.

OLD-FASHIONED, obsoletus; exsolutus; Jv. antiquus et obsoletus: in an o.-f. manner, veterum or priscorum more (modo): to dress in an o.-f. style, patrum amictum imitari.

OLDEN, priscus; vetustus; antiquus: in o.-times, olim (in times gone by; opp. nunc).—quondam (in former times, formerly).

OLFACTORY, narium (gen. pl.); ad nares pertinens (not olfactorius; but Plin. has olfactorium, a nosegay).

OLIGARCHICAL, by Crel. with subst.; e. g. postquam respublica in paucorum jus atque ditionem concessit (had assumed an o. form, S. Cat. 20, 4): to be under o. government, to have an o. constitution, a singulis teneri, paucorum potestate regi; paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari: a person of o. views, paucorum potentie amicus (Np. Aic. 5, 3).

OLIGARCHY, || As a form of government, paucorum potentia (S. Cat. 79, 1); or paucorum potestas; paucorum dominatio (Freinsh. Suppl. Curi.); tyrannica factiosa, paucorum administratio civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 28). || A friend of the oligarchy, paucorum potentie amicus; *paucorum dominationi favens, studens: the constitution of the state is an o., paucorum arbitrio belli domique respublica agitur. || A state under this form, respublica quæ a singulis tenetur (C. Div. 2, 2, 6); respublica, quæ paucorum potestate regitur; respublica quæ in paucorum jus ac ditionem concessit: the rulers or leaders of an o., pauci potentes (S.); *pauci potentes viri civitatem, rempublicam, administrantes.

OLIVE, olea, oliva (tree or fruit): o.-gathering, olivitas (Col.): an o.-branch, ramus olive; virgula oleaginis (very small, Np.): o.-yard, olivum.

OLYMPIAD, olympias, Ædis: reckoning by o.'s, *olympiadum ratio: to reckon by o.'s, *annos ex olympiadi ratione numerare.

OMELET, *placenta ex ovis cocta.—lagnum (was some cake of meat and oil, H. Cels.).

OMEN, signum, indicium (a mark).—ostentum, prodigium, portentum (a remarkable appearance; ostentum, g. t. an unusual appearance having ref. to the future; prodigium and portentum, of prodigies having ref. to the distant future, espy to coming calamities; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, alth foretelling).—omen (alth seen or heard accidentally, by wch good or evil is foreboded).—augurium (a sign of things future fm the flight of birds): a good o., omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum: a bad or evil o., omen triste, fœdum, funestum: to accept, or be satisfied with an o., omen accipere; placet omen.

OMINOUS, ominosus (Plin.). To be o., omen habere.

OMISSION, Usually by the verbs; omissio; prætermisio (præteritio not til C. Just.): o. for a time, intermissio (e. g. officii): the o. of connective particles, dissolutio (in Rhet. = διάλυσις): sin of o., delictum (opp. peccatum, sin of commission).

OMIT, omittere (not to continue what is begun).—prætermittere (to neglect).—intermittere (to leave off for a time) qd; intermissionem ea rei facere (C.): to o. to da athg, omittere qd facere (C.); supersedere qd agere (L.); prætermittere qd facere (Np.): to o. to say, prætermittere qd dicere (C.): I must not o. to thank, to congratulate you, facere non possum, a me impetrare non possum, quin tibi gratias agam, gratulari; non prætermittendum putavi, quin tibi &c.: to o. a duty, officium prætermittere; intermissionem officii facere; deesse, non satisfacere officio: to o. (= make no mention of) athg, præterire; silentio præterire.

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia (Macrob.). *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima: the o. of God, præpotens Dei natura.

OMNIPOTENT, cuius numini parent omnia; rerum omnium præpotens: God is o., nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit (not omnipotens, poet.).

OMNIPRESENCE (omnipræsentia, Eccl.). By Crel. e. g. to be sensible of the o. of the Deity, *præsentis numinis vim et impulsum sentire.

OMNIPRESENT, *omnibus locis præsens.

OMNISCIENCE, (omniscientia, Eccl.).—omnium rerum scientia cognoscitque.

OMNISCIENT, omnia providens atque animadvertens (C. N. D. 1, 20, 54); cuius notitiam nulla res effugit (ast. C. ib.): qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplantur.

OMOPATE, scapula; usually pl. scapulae.

ON, prep. || (Of place or situation), to the question 'where?' in, with abl., e. g. to place on the table, ponere in mensâ (not mensam, because the idea of rest is already included in ponere, according to the Roman conception of the word).—super with abl. (of a surface on wch athg is).—ad (near; e. g. ad Tiberim habere hortos, on the Tiber).—In many cases where we think of a thing as at rest, the Romans fix on the previous direction and motion, and hence our 'on' is to be rendered by ex, de, also by s (ab); e. g. on a march or journey; ex itinere (also in itinere; yet with this difference, that in itinere = during the march, ex itinere = from the march, so that it was uninterrupted for some time; see Held, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24): on the right, on the left, a dextrâ, ab lævâ: on the side, a latere: to fight on the walls, de moenibus pugnare: 'On' is expressed by the abl. alone, a) with substantives of place; e. g. to post armed men on the walls, muris armatos disponere (see Held, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21); b) in expressing a means and instrument which in Latin is already within the relation of the abl. case; as to ride on a horse, equo vehi: to blow on a pipe, tibiis canere: c) when the Latin preposition is already expressed in a compound verb; as, to sit on horseback, equo insidere. Observe also the following turns of expression: on the platform, pro rostris; pro suggestu (see Zumpt, § 311): on the spot, e vestigio; statim; confestim (immediately); on the ground, humi (in humum only in poetry): on all sides, quouquersu; to hang on a tree, pendere ex arbore: on your authority, tuâ auctoritate; to auctore: on this condition, hæc lege or conditione: to be on any one's side, stare, facere, sentire, esse ab eo. || (Of time), to the question 'when?' by the simple abl.: on the fourth day, quarto die: on the day, die: on the morning, mane: sometimes employ quum; as, on the day that I thanked you, eo die, quum tibi gratias agerem. With a definite term or point of time at wch athg is to take place, ad is used; e. g. to appear on a (fixed) day, ad diem convenire.

ONCE, || An adverb of time, one time, semel: o. one is one, unitas semel posita unitatem facit: o. for all, semel (e. g. ut semel dicam, see Spald. Q. 5, 13, 3): o. more, iterum (of an action repeated).—denno, de novo (anew, afresh): o. already, semel jam: o., or at least not often, semel aut non sæpe certe: more than o., sæpius; plus semel, plus quam semel (Krebs says that plus quam semel, plus semel, do not occur; but they do occur, yet perhaps only in negative sentences; e. g. uterque—non plus quam semel eloquatur, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit, in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, Varr. op. Plin. 1, 14; id ille non plus quam semel usurpare sustinuit, Vell. 2, 40; plus vice simplicis est poet.): o. and again, semel atque iterum (Cæs.); semel iterumque; semel et sæpius (C.); non semel (i. e. not once only): o. a year, semel in anno: not o., non semel; ne semel quidem: at o., repente, subito (suddenly).—simul (at the same time; see L. 6, 4).—una (together): to do two things at o., de eadem fideliâ duos parietes dealbare (Curio ap. C. Ep. 7, 29, extr.): all at o., omnes simul (all together).—omnes universi (all taken together): one at o., singuli, unus post alterum (each one singly, one after the other, with several in succession). At once may also be expressed by the use of distributive numerals; e. g. not more than three at o., non amplius quam terna: o. for all, semel: but o., never but o., semel adhuc; semel unquam: o. and again, o.—then, semel—iterum; semel—deinde. || As an adverb of time, aliquando and (after the particle ne or si) simply quando (at one time, at some time or other, of time past or future wch one does not specify more closely; opp. nunquam).—quondam (o., o. in time past, the nearer definition of wch is of no concern; opp. nunc; as, that virtus o. existed in this state, fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac republicâ virtus).—olim (o., in time past, or in time to come; opp. nunc, nuper; hence the proper word in fables and narratives): if o., si quando, and simply quando quandoque (in case that o., &c.).—quum (then, when; see C. Cat. Maj. 10, 34): For o., may sita (in entreaties, &c.) be translated by obsecro, queso (pray); pui myself for o. in my place, fac, queso, qui ego sum, esse te: o. upon a time, olim (Semel as an adverb of time belongs for the most part, according to Bremi Np. Att. 15, 2, to the later period).

ONE, adj. || Opp. to two or more, unus (used also for unicus and idem; necessarily in the plural with substantives wch have no singular).—unicus (single one, one and more).—idem (when several actions or

circumstances are to be referred to the same subject).—alter (Ereop, of things which exist only in pairs; e. g. altero pede claudus): to become one of several, unum fieri ex pluribus: I will still observe one thing, unum illud addam: that is not a matter for one man, illud in unius hominis prudentiam cadere non potest (Col. 5, 1, 1): this one thing disturbs me, that &c., me una haec res torquet, quod &c.: the gods have not given every thing to one man, non omnia eidem dii dederunt: in one word, uno verbo (if only one word follows; see C. Phil. 2, 22, 54).—ut paucis dicam (if only a few words follow): in one tenour, continenter (without interruption): ~~non~~ continuo is wrong)—usque (continually).—uno tatore (in one course): not one, ne unus quidem, non ullus, nemo unus (not even a single one).—non unus, unus et alter item, nonnemo (not one, but several): no one of us, nemo de nobis unus: not one of them, ii nulli: never a one, nunquam ullus: one and another, unus et alter; unus atque (two together).—nonnemo, unus et item alter (several): one after the other, alius post alium, alius ex alio, alii super alios, alius atque alius, alius subinde (q. t.).—alter post alterum (of two).—deinceps (in uninterrupted succession, of space, time, and order: it is usually placed between the substantive and predicate or pronoun; e. g. horum deinceps annorum).—continenter (only before and after the class period).—continue (continually, without intermission; not to be confounded with continuo = immediately thereupon without interruption).—The Latin also expresses it by continuus = following one another; e. g. triduum continuum: dies continuos tres; singuli deinceps (each one successively).—alternis (of two, alternately; e. g. alternis [sc. versibus] dicere; alternis versibus contendere): one as well as the other, uterque pariter, ambo pariter (both equally): the one ... the other, alter (rarely unus) ... alter; hic ... ille (this ... that).—prior ... posterior (the former ... the latter): the one (party) ... the others, alii ... alii; alii ... pars (or partim); pars ... alii; quidam ... alii: the one (party) ... the other ... others again, alii ... alii (or partim) ... alii (and thus alii alternately with partim, eight times in C. N. D. 2, 47, 122): one ... to the other, or the other (acc.), alter ... alteri (or alterum (of two)).—alius ... alii or alium (of several; e. g. one helps the other, alter alterum or alius alium adjuvat).—If however 'other' be connected with a substantive, the substantive is repeated in Latin; e. g. to remove from one house to another, ex domo in domum migrare: one citizen obeys the other, civis civi paret: one hand washes the other, manus manum lavat or fricat: one fears the other, timet inter se: happy at one time, unhappy at another, alias beatus, alias miser: the one this ... the other that, alius alius; alii alia: the one so, the other differently, alius alter: one here, another there, alius alibi: one hither, another thither, alius alio: one time so, another time differently, alius alias: both the one party and the other are threatened with dangers, but from different quarters, alii aliunde est periculum. —If 'one' refer to a substantive previously mentioned, it is rendered by unus (opp. to two or more) or qs (if indefinite): as, there were several elephants there; have you seen one? plures aderant elephantii; num unum vidisti? here are your books; have you read one of them? hic sunt tui libri; num qm ex his legis? —If by 'one' an individual is emphatically denoted and singled out from a multitude, unus is used, usually with the preposition ex or de, or the meaning is expressed by a simple ex or inter; as, there was among them one of the Nervians, named Verticos, erat intus unus Nervius, nomine Vertico. —Pufius, one of my intimate friends, Pufius unus ex amicis intimis: to command one of the chief leaders of sedition to be taken away, abripi unum insignem ducom seditionum jubere: the leader himself, one of the most rash and daring, dux ipse inter stolidissimos ferocissimosque. ¶ To denote agreement, concourse, &c., one and the same, unus, idem; Jv, unus atque idem; unus idemque; e. g. at one time (to do several things, &c.): uno or eodem tempore; uno eodemque tempore: it is all one, idem est, par est (see C. Muren. 19, 41): if followed by 'whether ... or,' nihil interest utrum ... an (see C. Rosc. Am. 41, 120): it is not one and the same thing, to rob and to fight, aliud est rapere, aliud pugnare (L. 1, 12, cf. C. Cael. 3, 6). ¶ In denoting time, and (more rarely) measure, unus is usually omitted, unless an opposition of a greater number be implied; e. g. the matrons mourned for Brutus one whole year, as for a father, matrones annum, ut parentem, Brutum luerunt: not more than one bushel, non plus modio: it seemed to be all one blaze, omnia velut continenti flammâ ardere visa (Curt. 3, 8, 18; of. Hist. B. G. 8, 15, extr.). ¶ One and a half,

unus dimidiatusque; sesquialter. The Latin forms many compounds with sesqui; e. g. a foot and a half in length, sesquipedalis: an inch and a half, sesquidigitus: of an inch and a half in length, sesquidigitalis: a pound and a half, sesquilibra: a bushel and a half, sesquimodius: an acre and a half, sesquijugum: an hour and a half, sesquihora: a month and a half, sesquimensis: to be a month and a half old, sesquimensis esse natus: a day and a half's work, sesquidopera: one year and a half, sex mensium et anni spatium (Georges); unus annus cum dimidio, or et sex menses (Krafft).

ONE, pron. indef. ¶ Denoting an indefinite individual out of a definite number, a y one e, aliquis; unus aliquis (emphatically implying that the individual is only one); e. g. one of you, qs ex vobis: one of the early kings, qs priorum regum: one of yours, unus qs ex tuis: one of the party, vir factionis.—If = a certain one, a definite individual, whom one may not, or will not name, quidam; as, one of the colleagues, quidam de collegis.—But if 'one' is = any one, i. e. denotes an indefinite individual out of an indefinite number, we find quispiam, also aliquis; e. g. one may perhaps say, forsitan quispiam dixerit; dixerit hic qs (poet.): one will prps call me unjust, iniquum me esse quispiam dicit: one will say prps, dicit qs forte.—~~non~~ a) after si, nisi, ne, num, quando, ubi, and generally, in conditional propositions, also without the conjunction, quis must be used instead of qs or quispiam; as, if any one has once sworn falsely, non credit should afterwards be given to him, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet: b) In negative propositions, and in such as contain a negative sense, (any) 'one' is expressed by quisquam (substantively) and ullus (adjectively); e. g. is there among men any one of whom you think better? estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? is there one thing of so much worth, or one thing so desirable, that &c., an est ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expeditum, ut &c.: just as good ... as (any) one, tam ... quam qui maxime; e. g. I am as good a patriot as any one, tam sum amicus reipublice, quam qui maxime: or by juxta ac (atque) &c.; e. g. instructed in Greek and Roman literature as well as any one, literis Graecis atque Latinis juxta ac doctissimè eruditus (i. e. as the most learned). Since however the pronouns do not express our 'one' in its full extent; we must frequently express the sense by other words or phraseology: a) by the passive; 1) personally; if one is guilty of a fault, si qua culpa committitur: one cannot live happily, except by living virtuously, non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur: it is foolish for one to fear what cannot be avoided, stultum est timere id quod vitari non potest; 2) impersonally; one lies, vivitur: evening is coming on, uno must go home, jam advesperascit, domum revertendum est; 3) by ablatives absolute; if one assumes this case, hoc posito. a) by the active; 1) the third person singular; a) of impersonal active verbs; e. g. one ought, oportet; one may, licet; b) one says, inquit (parenthetically); e. g. it is impossible, says one, that all anger can be eradicated from the mind, non potest, inquit, omnis ira ex animo tolli. 2) the first person plural, when the speaker includes himself under the unknown subject; e. g. what one wishes one gladly believes, quæ vult unus, credimus libenter: 3) the second person singular indicative, subjunctive or imperative, in impassioned exhortations, demands, and statements; e. g. one does not see God, yet he may be recognized as God by his works, Deum non vides, tamen ut Deum agnoscas ex operibus ejus. Epily, the second person singular in the subjunctive, where we say, one can, might, would have &c., one might have seen, videres, one would have believed, putares; 4) the participle present masc. in general propositions; e. g. if one aims at the first place, it is commendable to attain to the second or third only, prima sequentem, honestum est in secundis et tertiis consistere. c) If the English 'one' is in Latin the subject of the infin., it is not expressed separately, e. g. humanity requires that one pardon his friend, ignoscere amico humanum est.—But with the infin. esse, and with those verbs which in the passive have two nominatives (of the subject and predicate), as, videri, fieri, existimari, we find, at least, the acc. of the predicate; e. g. the greatest riches, is for one to be contented with his lot, maximæ sunt divitiæ, contentum suis rebus esse.

ONE ANOTHER, alius alii or alium; of two, alter, alteri or alterum (= one ... the other); inter se, among or between themselves, is used when the predicate is referred only to the personality of a subject of the third person plural, named in the same clause, in the nom. or acc.

case, rarely in any other. (165) *se* inter *se* is not Latin; see *Germh. C. Læl.* 22, 82; *Hand, Tursell.* 3, p. 387, sq.).—inter ipsos (among themselves, when the predicate of a proposition is to be referred to such a subject exclusively, and in opposition to all others; the subject is then mentioned in the same clause, either in the gen., dat., or abl., or in the clause immediately preceding).—mutuo (mutually): (166) *Invicem* here would be unclear, *vicissim* has a different meaning).—ultra et citro, ultra citroque, ultra citro (hither and thither, on both sides). (167) *Ultra citro* is probably post-Aug.; see *Hand, Tursell.* 2, p. 86, sq.).—they help one a., alter alterum adjuvat; alius alii subsidium ferunt: they keep nothing from one a., nihil quidquam secretum alter ab altero habet: they (two armies) did not observe one a., neutri alteros cernebant: they blamed one a., alius alium increpabant: to love one a., amare inter se; inter se diligere (168) *Invicem* or *mutuo* diligere not class.: *vicissim* diligere, formed by the moderns from the misunderstood passage, *C. Læl.* 9, 30, is wrong): we love one a., amamus inter nos (169) *not* amamus inter nos (nos): to look at one a., to fear one a., &c., inter se aspicere, timere, &c.: to strike one a., alter alterum verberibus cedere (prop., with cudgels).—inter se configere (fig. of battle): to be at variance with one a., inter se discordare, dissidere, dissentire: to kiss one a., mutua dare oscula: to kiss and embrace one a., osculari et amplexari inter se (*Plaut. Mil. Glor.* 5, 40): to render services to one a., officia mutuo respondere; to eat one a., mutua carne inter se vesci: to meet one a., sibi occurrere or obviam fieri: to show kindness to one a., ultra citroque beneficia dare et accipere: to send messengers to one a., nuncios ultra citroque mittere.

ONE-EYED, luseus, cocles (born with one eye).—altero oculo captus or orbis (that has lost one eye).—altero lumine orbis (*Plin.* 35, 10, 36).—unoculus (*g. l. one-c.*; mostly in *Com. writers*). (170) *Avoid* the later compound monoculus.—unum oculum in mediâ fronte habens; uno oculo in mediâ fronte insignis (having one eye in the middle of the forehead; of the Cyclopes).

ONE-HANDED, unimânus.—alterâ manu orbis (*af. Plin.* 35, 10, 36, altero lumine orbis).

ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE, *currus uni equo jungetus or junctus; *currus ab uno equo vehendus or vectus.

ONE-SIDED, PROPRI. unum latus habens. Fig.) non justus: to decide from one's evidence, parte inaudita alterâ statuere: to form a one-s. judgement on a matter, rem non ab omni parte ponderare: to treat a subject in a one-s. manner, leviter attingere.

ONEROUS. See BURDENSOME.

ONLY, (171) *Denoting limitation or restriction, modo* (subjective, denoting that one who speaks or thinks on a matter restricts it in his own mind to a certain case, or within certain limits).—tantum (prop., so much and no more, implies that the term which it qualifies bears the relation of the less to a greater, or of a part to a whole, to which it stands opposed).—solum (o., merely: restricts to a certain case or object, in contradistinction to all others).—tantummodo (o. in so far as; restricts more strongly than tantum or modo, approximating to the meaning of the former, and of the latter: (172) *Avoid* solummodo, which is very rare, and not found at all in the best prose).—non ... nisi (= 'not accept under the condition specified'; hence not used of numbers. (173) *In* the best prose nisi is prefixed to the condition, and the non [for such some other negative, neque, nihil, numquam, may stand to the verb; e. g. it is o. by an artist that art can be understood, art intelligi nisi ab artifice non potest: he dreads a witness and a judge, nihil timet nisi testem et judicem].—dumtaxat (= dum taxat q. strictly speaking; restricting a sentiment by some special reference; often preceded by sed).—nihil aliud quam, quid aliud quam, nihil aliud præterquam (= 'he only &c.,' 'he did nothing but &c.,' a sense of facere being omitted; e. g. he o. sleeps, nihil aliud quam dormitat: see Zumpt, § 771; but (174) *this* is peculiar to the style of the later historians).—The foregoing words and phrases are used when the restriction relates only to an action or a state; but when 'only' refers to a subject or object which it separates from all others, we find solus or unus, e. g. it is o. man who is endued with reason, solus homo ratione præditus est: I have seen o. you, te unum vidi: it is o. wisdom that &c., sapientia est una quæ &c.: I o. have seen, ego solum o. vidi (but, I have o. heard, not seen, i. hinc audivi tantum, non vidi): not o. ... but also, non modo ... sed etiam or verum etiam (proceeding usually from the less to the greater, or from the weaker to the stronger).—non

tantum or non tantum modo ... sed etiam (from the greater to the less = 'not only, but even')—non solum ... sed etiam (leaving it undetermined which is the greater).—et ... et (as well ... as).—*We* its find non modo ... sed or verum; non tantum (or tantummodo) ... sed or verum; non solum ... sed (without an et or etiam: the second clause is then the stronger, the other being, as it were, put aside; see *Pr. Intrud.* II. 504: the second clause may be strengthened by transposition; e. g. *Dii* quoque, non solum homines): not o., not ... but not even, non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem (175) *where* observe, if both clauses are affected by the same verb, expressed in the second clause, the non after modo is omitted, its place being supplied by the ne in the second clause, since ne ... quidem is = etiam non; e. g. talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non honestum sit. *Evi* if the negative is contained in a negative word, such as 'none, never, &c., then the word nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, &c., must be retained; e. g. quod non modo Siculus nemo, sed ne Sicilia quidem tota potuisset; cf. Zumpt § 724, b.—o. in so far, that, duntaxat hactenus, ut: o. so much, or so far, as, tantum ... quantum (see *C. Ecl.* p. 121. *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8). (176) *Expressing a condition, modo; e. g. I will speak, o. do you hear, loquar, modo audi: o. that, modo ut &c., or modo with the subjunctive; if o., dummodo; or dum with the subjunctive: if o., not, dumne; dummodo nō with the subjunctive.* (177) *Expressing a wish, will, or permission, modo.*—quæso (as a parenthesis, I pray): o. let me, sine modo: o. wait, mane modo: o. begone, abi modo: o., not, modo ne; e. g. modo ne redeat: in addressing persons, with the language of vehement deprecation, or earnest warning, this may be rendered by noli with an infinitive, or by fac me, or (in warnings) cave, with the subjunctive.

ONSET, ONSLAUGHT, petitio (act of aiming at).—impetus. incursio. incursum: to make an o. on aby, 1) prop. adori, aggregi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere or incursum in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (qm.) 2) fig., with words, dicto or convicio incescere, lacerare, insectari, consecrari, adori qm (g. 4.).—(acriter) invehi in qm (inveigh agst); petere qm.

ONWARD, protinus; prorsus: o. perge; (pl.) pergit! move te oculus! noli morari: to move o., prorsus cedere, abire (prop.), procedere (fig.).

ONYX, onyx (*Plin.*).

OOZE, v. exire.—emanare (to flow or well forth; sub platano umbriferâ, fons unde emanat aqua, *C. fm Hom. Divin.* 2, 30: also fig., to be circulated abroad, in vulgus exire atque emanare).—stillare (ex or de re) or lente stillare (e. g. unde lente stillat aqua, *Varr. R.* 1, 41, 2).—destillare (ab or de re, e. g. lentum virus ab inguine, *V.*; humor de capite: water o. out of the rocks, saxa sudant humore et guttis manantibus stillant (*Lucr.* 6, 944)).

OOZY, uliginosus.

OPACITY, by the adjectives (178) *opacitas, shadiness, Col.*

OPAL, opâlus (*Plin.*).

OPAKE, non pellucidus, non translucidus. (179) *On* no account opacus, such = umbrous, &c.). To be o., non translucidus; lucem non transmittere.

OPEN, adj. (180) *PROPR.* apertus, adaptus (opp. clausus, involutus).—patens (lying or standing o.).—patefactus (thrown o.).—propatulus (accessible on all sides).—*IN.* patens et apertus; apertus et propatulus.—purns (not covered with trees or other things).—expeditus (unobstructed)—facilis (easy): an o. plain, campus apertus (*Cæs.*); patens (*L.*); the o. sea, mare apertum (not shut in by the land, opp. mare conclusum, *Cæs.*); also alut (the high sea, *C.*).—mare glacie solutum (free from ice): of the body) laxus, solutus (opp. strictus; suppressus): to keep the body o., alvum molliere, elicere: an o. door, fores apertæ (*Ter.*): adaptæ (*L.*); patentes (wide o., *C.*): an o. letter, epistola non obsignata (unsealed).—aperta or resignata (that has been opened or unsealed)—epistola soluta or vinculis laxatis (with ref. to the Roman custom of tying a thread round it): o. eyes, oculi patentes: to stand with the mouth o., ore hianti adstare: to receive one with o. arms, libens ac supinis manibus qm. excipere (*Suet. Vitell.* 7): libenti letoque animo excipere qm (aff. *C.*); suo complexu sinuque recipere (fig. *C.*); to keep o. table, ei quotidie sic cœna coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (*af. Np. Cim.* 4, 3). To be o., apertum esse, patere (also impropr., as, 'his ears are o. to all complaints,' patent aures quæris omnium. (181) *Fig.*) candid, ingenuus, apertus.—ingenuus.—

simplex. || *Not yet decided*, nondum difjudicatus: to be an o. question, adhuc sub iudice lis est (H.); adhuc de hac re apud iudicem lis est (the former *improp.*, the latter *prop.*, of a judicial question, *Ascon. C. Ferr. 1, 45*): to be left o., integrum relinquere o. esse.

OPEN, v. TRANS. || PROPRI. aperire, adaperire (to remove whatever covers or conceals; opp. operire, adoperire). — patefacere (to throw o., cause to stand o.); ~~non~~ recludere et reserare are almost entirely confined to the poets: to o. the eyes, oculos aperire, tollere, allevare: not to venture even to o. one's mouth, ne hiscere quidem audere: to o. one's purse, thecam numariam retegere: to o. a cask, doliū relinere: to o. a book, librū evolvere; volumē revolvere or explicare (~~non~~ not adire librum for evolvere; adire libros sibyllinos means to go to consult the s. books): to o. a door, ostium or fores aperire, adaperire, recludere or reserare (to unbolt, unbar): to o. a window, fenestram patefacere: to o. a letter, epistolam solvere; epistolae vincula laxare (*Np. Paus. 4, 1*). || FIG. || To make a beginning, initium cs rei facere; qd exordiri (to make an introduction). — auspicari qd (to begin with a good omen; post-Aug.): to o. a ball, *primam choream ducere: to o. a sitting, *solemni more concioni praefari: to o. a play with a prologue, *fabulam prologo auspicari (cf. *Suet. Cal. 54*). || To make known, reveal, discover, aperire; demonstrare; significare (to point out, call attention to althg). — expromere, in medium proferre (to publish). — proponere (to propose, e. g. bills, conditions). — enunciare (to reveal a secret): to o. a thing to any one, communicare qd cum qo (g. t., to communicate, impart). — qm certiorum facere de re (to inform of althg) he opened his plan to me, denudavit mihi consilium suum (*L. 44, 38, inii.*): to o. one's heart, secreta pectoris aperire (*T. Germ. 22, 7*); detegere ci intimos suos affectus (*Sen. Ep. 96, 1*).

OPEN, v. INTRANS. || patecere, subito se aperire (of a door, the latter *esp.* when it suddenly o.'s of its own accord). — se aperire, se pandere, forem expandere (of flowers). — hiscere, dehiscere (to form chinks, of the ground). — discedere (of the heavens, &c.). — florem aperire, dehiscere (of flowers). — dissui (of a seam). — laxari (to become loose, as a knot). — solvi, exsolvī (to come apart, as a bandage, a cord). — rumpi (of a swelling). — recrudescere (of a wound).

OPEN-HEARTED. || *Candid, ingenuous, apertus; ingenuus; simplex. || Liberal, bountiful, liberalis; beneficus; benignus.*

OPENING, s. || *Act of opening, apertio (patefactio, only fig., act of divulging); or by the verbs. || A p'erture, foramen (g. t. for any o. made by boring). — cavum (burrow, pit, &c.). — hiatus (any yawning fissure). — rima (fissure, a cut made lengthwise). — fissura (a rent). — lacina (a space not filled up; e. g. in a ceiling). — lumen (the o. of a window or door; any o. through wch light can penetrate). — fenestra (aperture of a window). — os (mouth-like aperture; e. g. of a cave). — apertura (*Vitr.*). [*If it is = AIR-HOLE, vid.*] To make an o. in althg, qd aperire (g. t.). — perforare (to bore through it): to have o.'s, aperturas habere (*Vitr.*). || Commencement, initium. exordium: to make an o., viam sibi munire (ad qd): the o. of a speech, prima orationis verba; exordium, proecium (~~non~~ neer initium): an o.-speech, oratio sollempnis quā initium cs rei auspicatur qs (*ast. Suet. Cal. 54*). See BEGINNING. || *An initial festival (e. g. the o. of a road, theatre, &c.).* *dies festus, quo initium cs rei auspicatur qs (*ast. Suet. Cal. 54*).*

OPENING, part. adj. (i. e. purgative), catharticus. — alvum solvens or movens: o. medicine, medicamentum catharticum. — medicina alvum solvens or movens (*Cels.*): to give o. medicine, deiectionem alvi ductione moliri, purgatione alvum sollicitare (to administer a purgative): to give o. medicine, cathartica dare (g. t.): one must take some o. medicine, dejectio a medicamento petenda est: to take o. medicine, alvum dejicere (of the effect); *pprs* alvum medicamento cathartico solvere or movere.

OPENLY, || PROPRI. palam (opp. clam); aperte (opp. occulte). — manifeste (palpably). — propalam (courting observation). || FIG. || *Candidly, ingenuously, aperte (opp. occulte, tecte); candidē; libere; simplicitē.*

OPENNESS, || PROPRI. By the adj. || FIG. || Candor, animus apertus, verus, simplex; pectus apertum (C.).

OPERA, *drama musicum, melicum: o. house, *theatrum ubi dramata melica aguntur, eluntur:

o. singer, *actor, cantor dramatis musici, melici; *scm*, *cantrix dramatica.

OPERATE, || To a ct, facere, efficere qd. — valere. vim habere: to o. beneficially, boni qd efficere. || *In surgery*, secare. — scalpellum advovere or adhibere (*with dat. of person or part operated upon*): to o. for the eyes, *secando mediri suffusioni oculorum. || *Of medicine*; to work, efficacem esse, effectū esse, erga qm: the medicine o.'s, concipitur venis medicamentum (*Curt.*): the medicine will not o., medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: to o. in the same manner (of medicine), eodem effectus praestare: to powerfully did the medicine o., tanta vis medicaminis fuit (*Curt.*).

OPERATION, effectus (both the power of working possessed by althg, and the effect). — vis (power). — Jm. vis et effectus. — efficiētia (working). — *Sis* Impulsus (impulsion). — appulsus (approximation of an effectual means or cause; *esp.* of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another). — res agenda, res gerenda or gesta (thing to be done, undertaking): plan of o.'s, rei agendae ordo (g. t.). — omnis belli ratio, totius belli ratio, belli administrandi ratio (in war): to form his plan of o.'s, rei agendae ordinem componere. — totius belli rationem describere. — belli futuri consilia ordinare (*L.*): surgical o., *curatio, quae scalpellum desiderat: o.'s, sectiones punctionesque (*Plin.*). To perform an o., secare qm; scalpellum advovere or adhibere ci rei (*dat. of the limb, &c., operated upon*). — manum advovere or injicere: to make an o. necessary, curationem ex manu postulare (*Cels.*): an o. is necessary, morbus curationem ex manu postulat (*ast. Cels.*): to begin an o., manum injicere (*Cels.*): to perform an o. for the eyes, secando mediri suffusioni oculorum: when he was undergoing an o., quum secaretur (C.): caesarean o.; see CAESAREAN.

OPERATIVE, adj. efficax; potens; valens. A law is o., lex valet, or exercetur (is acted upon).

OPERATIVE, s. opifex (g. t., a handicraftsman). — qui operas fabriles praebet (who works for a master, *ast. Appul. Met. 9, p. 219, 6, sq.*).

OPERATOR, || *Doer of althg, actor cs rei.* — auctor atque agens. — confector cs rei. || *In surgery*, *qui scalpello medetur. *chirurgus scalpello medens.

OPEROSO, operosus; see also LABORIOSUS.

OPHTHALMIC, oculorum (gen. pl.). ad oculos pertinens (ophthalmicus, an oculist, *Mart.*): o. medicine, medicamentum oculorum (pl.); quae oculis medentur.

OPHTHALMY, oculorum inflammatio. — lippitudo (chronic disease of the eyes, such as is common in the East; *Klotz ad C. Tusc. 4, 37, 81, An.*) — oculorum sicca perturbatio (of the dry o., *Scrib. Larg. 32*); lippitudo sicca or arida (*Cels.*): ophthalmia does not occur in ancient writers; but it may st be necessary as i. t.): to be suffering fm o., oculos inflammati habere; lippire: to cure the o., lippitudinem depellere.

OPIATE, adj. somnum faciens, pariens, concilians (*Plin.*).

OPIATE, s. medicamentum somnificum (*Plin.*); *medicamentum soporiferum (*we find* vis soporifera in *Plin.*), or somnum faciens, aqua, in qua papaver decoctum est (*Cels.*): to administer an o., somnum moliri potui dando aquam, in qua papaver aut hyoscyamus decocta est (*Cels. 3, 18*).

OPINIATED, OPINATIVE, OPINIONATIVE, pertinax; perverax; contumax; obstinatus; (homo) pertinacis, obfirmati, animi.

OPINION, opinio (any uncertain view or conjecture). — sententia (*esp.* an o. well founded, and also expressed). — existimatio (an o., view entertained with ref. to the value of a person or thing). — persuasio (a view founded on persuasion, belief, imagination). — iudicium (founded on judgement). — auctoritas (judgement, of a magistrate, &c.; hence v. pr. of the senate). — vox (the expression of an o.; see *C. Ecl. p. 226*). — praeceptum, decretum, dogma, *itis*, n. placitum (a doctrine of a teacher, *esp.* of a philosopher; see PRINCIPLE). A false o., opinio falsa; pravum iudicium; error (an error): perverse, wrong o.'s, opiniones false; opinionum commenta (*whims, fancies*): settled or deeply-rooted o., opinio confirmata: the common o., opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia popularis. the general o., communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata: public o., existimatio vulgi; existimatio communis (rumor, *Class.*, but rare; not used in this sense by *Cars.*): to lose in public o., apud populum de existimatione sua deperdere: a person stands badly in public o., male de qo ab hominibus existimatur: according to the common o., ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: according to my o., mea quidem opinio; (ex or de) mea sententia; ut mihi quidem videtur; ut

opinor; ut puto; quantum equidem judicare possum (as far as I can judge): to entertain a false o., falsa opinio me tenet; persuasione labi: to have a wrong o. of athg, falsam opinionem de re habere; falsam sibi rei persuasionem induisse; male or perperam judicare de re (to judge wrongly): to have a right or correct o. of athg, vere or recte judicare de re: to have a wrong o. of any one, male existimare de eo: to have a tolerably good o. of any's character, opinionem nonnullam de es moribus habere: to have a good o. of any one, bene de eo existimare: to have a high o. of any one, magnam de eo habere opinionem; magna est de qd re opinio: men have a high o. of you, magna est hominum de te opinio: to have too high an o. of any's talent, nimiam opinionem de es ingenio et virtute habere (aft. Np. Alcib. 7, 3): the cavalry of the Treviri, of whose excellence the Gauls have a very high o., equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis est opinio singularis: to have a high o. of oneself, multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnitudine de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (to be puffed up): to have an o. to be of the o., opinionem habere; opinione duci; opinari, &c.; see TO BELIEVE, MAINTAIN: I am of that o., eam habeo opinionem; sum hujus opinionis: some (in the council) were of o. that &c., nonnulli hujusmodi sententia dicebantur, ut &c.: the o. of many was, that &c., multorum eo inclinabant sententia, ut &c.: I am rather of the o. of those who &c., eorum magis sententia sum, qui &c.: to be of one's o., es sententiam assensum comprobare (to approve of by assent); es sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad es sententiam accedere (to come over to, accede to); ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in es sententiam (of a senator, when he went over to the side of one whose o. had been delivered; transire, to go over from one to another): I am of the same o., in eadem sum sententia; idem or unum idemque sentio; consentio: I am of the same o. with any, non dissentio ab eo: I am quite of the same o. with any, prorsus ut qs dicit, sentio: I am of another o., aliter sentio: I am quite of another o., longe mihi alia mens est: a person hesitates in o., qm duae sententiae distinet (vacillates inter duos o.s.; T. Hist. 1, 32, 1): they are divided in o., in diversis, in contrariis, sententias discedunt; inter se discrepant: to be of a very different o., magnopere dissentire; fm any one, a qo: to be quite of an opposite o., in alia omnia ire or discedere: to have a different o. of athg, non idem sentire de re: people's o.s. are different, varia sunt hominum judicia; (widely different), magna dissensio est de re; de re variae hominum sunt discrepantesque sententiae: yes, that is my o., mihi vero sic placet; sic hoc mihi videtur: to give one's o., sententiam dicere, ferre, dare (to declare one's judgement; for wch modern writers incorrectly say, iudicium ferre); dico quod sentiam, sententiam meam aperio; quae mens suppetit eloqui (to express one's views or thoughts): I will candidly give my o., dicam ex animo quod sentio; respondere de jure (of a lawyer consulted): to ask a person for his o., querere, quid qs sentiat: to desire to know any's o., participem esse velle sententiae es: to take the o. of any, consulere qm; on any matter, de qd re: to take the o. of the senate on a matter, rem referre (not deferre) ad senatum: to cause one to change his o., qm de sententia movere, deducere (q. t.); qm in sententiam meam adduco, qm ad sententiam meam traduco (so that he abandons his o. and adopts mine): to change one's o., sententiam mutare; de sententia decedere, desistere: my o. inclines to, inclinatur sententia ad &c.; to remove an o. from any, qm opinione levare; (more strongly), ci or ex es animo opinionem evellere: to imbiere an o., opinionem concipere, mente comprehendere, animo imbibere: I become confirmed in my o., opinio mihi confirmatur: wedded to an o., sententiae ci quasi addictus et consecratus: to give up, renounce, abandon an o., decedere a sententia; discedere a sententia (of a senator who changes sides): to differ fm any one in o., dissentire, dissidere ab eo.

OPIUM, opium (Plin.), or (according to his definition) papaveris succus densatus (20, 18, 76).

OPOBALSUM, amyris opobalsamum (Linn.).

OPOSSUM, *didelphis, idis (Linn.).

OPPONENT, adversarius (any o. in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.).—qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (o. in a learned argument).—qui ci adversatur (of any o.). In the speeches of an advocate, the o. is mly designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning. To be any's o., ci resistere, obistere, repugnare (to resist by actions); ci adversari (to be opposed to any's opinions, wishes, views). If = enemy, vid. || To be an o. (in an academical act), adversario respondere

(with Q. 10, 7, 8).—*adversarii partes agere, or *contrarias partes sumere.

OPPORTUNE, Of place and time; then also of relations and persons, opportunus (v. pr.); commodus (quite right, convenient).—idoneus (fit; of time and place).—appositus ad qd (suited, adapted to athg; of place). Very o., peropportunus; commodus; peridoneus; perappositus: an o. time, tempus opportunum, commodum; idonea opportunitas; opportunitas (temporis, evkasipia); tempus.

OPPORTUNE, opportune; commode; bene. Very o., peropportune; percommode; optime: you come to me very o., peropportune venis; optime te mihi offers (this of one who meets me when I am looking for him).

OPPORTUNITY, opportunitas (v. pr., accidental circumstances of place and time favorable for the completion of an undertaking).—ocasio (point of time wch unexpectedly and suddenly occurs or presents itself in our favour). Opportunitas is always at hand before we begin to act, for wch reason we never read in the ancients of giving or presenting an opportunitas; occasio often first presents itself to us when we have begun to act and then helps the action).—casus (wch accidentally offers itself; see C. Att. 6, 1, 3; S. Jug. 25, 9, Fabri).—potestas, facultas. copia (all three = opportunity in a subjective sense; i. e. the ability wch one has to undertake or conduct athg; but with this difference, that potestas is the permission, power, &c., to do athg; facultas, the power of acting wch one possesses; copia, means or materials at hand for accomplishing athg).—aditus (prop. an approach to a person or thing; then o. of conveying oneself to or of reaching him; see Interp. ad Cas. B. G. 1, 43).—ansa (prop., a handle; fig. an o. afforded by any one; in the phrase ansam dare or praebere ca rei or ad qd. It is wrong to say that C. always adds tamquam ansa in order to qualify the expression; he never does this; for in Lael. 16, 59, tamquam belongs to ad reprehendendum; see Beier in loc.).—causa (the reason wch one has or finds for athg).

All the foregoing substantives take the complement of a gen., either of a substantive or of a gerund; but occasio, opportunitas, aditus, and ansa take also ad with a gerund or the fut. pass. ptclp. A good, favorable o., locus opportunus, loci opportunitas (in respect of place); opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda et idonea, occasio bona, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum, occasio, opportunus, tempus (in respect of time; tempus is usually, but not always, followed by an infin.): on an o., per occasionem; occasione data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulit: at every o., omni occasione; quotiescumque potestas or occasio data est: on the first good o., ut primum occasio or potestas data est (erit); primo quoque tempore dato; ubi primum opportunum (S. Jug. 62 init.): to wait for an o., tempora sua opperiri: to seek an o., occasionem querere, or circumspicere, or captare: to watch an o., tempus or occasionem observare; tempori insidiari (L. 23, 35): to seek an o. for athg, qd querere (e. g. bellum): to find an o., for athg, ca rei or qd faciendi causam reperire (e. g. bellandi): to seize an o., occasionem arripere; (very eagerly), occasionem avidissime amplecti; arripere facultatem qd faciendi, quaecumque detur: to make use or avail oneself of an o., opportunitate or occasione uti; opp. occasione deesse; occasionem amittere, praetermittere, dimittere: to give an o. to any, ci occasionem dare, praebere; (for athg), ca rei or ad qd faciendum; casum es rei, or es rei faciendae praebere; ci potestatem or facultatem, copiam dare ca rei; ci ansam dare, or praebere es rei, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. reprehensionis, or ad reprehendendum): to have an o., occasionem or opportunitatem habere: I have an o. of, potestas or facultas or copia es rei mihi data or facta est; aditus habeo es rei or faciendi qd (e. g. si qui mihi erit aditus cum eo agendi).

OPPOSE, adversari qm (not ci); repugnare; adversum esse ci (q. t.); resistere (of a party attacked).—obstistere (of a party attacking); obniti, rarely reniti; se opponere, obviam ire. To o. an enemy, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare; hostem propulsare: defendere: to o. the opinions of others, aliorum opinionum obstistere: to be opposed; to oppose (in argument, &c.), contra qm dicere, disserere, disputare (C.); adversario respondere (Q. 70, 7, 3); obesse; obstare (to hinder); repugnare ci rei or contra qd (to be repugnant, not in unison; then also = to hinder).—obniti, oblucri (to strive against): to be opposed to any in a matter, repugnare ci in re: I am not opposed, per me licet; nihil impedit, non repugnabo (see Zumpt, § 543 sq.): to be opposed to each other, repugnare inter se (of two things).—obtrahere inter se (of two rivals).

OPPOSITE, contrarius (prop., *that is or lies over against*; fig., *exactly opposed, contradictory*).—adversus (prop., *turned to the spectator, lying over against him*; fig., *in rhetoric, that is opposed in the same kind, that denotes the contrary*; as sapientia et stultitia, according to C. Top. 11, 47; but also g. l. for contrarius; see C. Or. 19, 56; 39, 135. Gell. 16, 8).—oppositus (vel or placed over against; of the action, not of the thing).—disjunctus (logically opposed, disjunctive, C. Acad. 2, 30, 37).—disparatus (contradictory; see C. Invent. 1, 28, 42). O. to each other, contrarii inter se: to be of an o. opinion, dissentire, dissidere ab eo and inter se.

OPPOSITE, s. contrarius (the contrary). 'The o. of athg.' must be expressed by contrarius as or ci rei; e. g. the o. of this virtue is moral depravity, hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas (C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34). The vices as o. to the virtues, vitia, que sunt virtutum contraria (C. Fin. 2, 24, 67): the manners of the town as o. to the manners of the country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas (Q. 6, 3, 17): s. contraria, adversa; or, more fully, contraria contrariis opposita (C.). **OPPOSITA** is very late; see Ruhnk. ad Murel. t. 3, p. 489. Avoid also antithesis in this sense; in the old gramm. it denoted the substitution of one letter for another; see Freund's Lex. s. v.

OPPOSITE, TO, e regione (with gen.).—contra.—ex-adversus or exadversum (with acc. rare; Np.).

OPPOSITION, *¶ Act of opposing, repugnancia (not contradiction)*.—pugna; or Crcl. by the verbs. *¶ State of contrariety, discrepantia*. *¶ An adverse party, para adversa (Q.), diversa (Suet.)*, altera (L.); factio adversaria; factio adversariorum (Np.) or adversa (L.); qui sunt adversæ factionis (L.). The leader of the o., alterius factionis princeps (L. 23, 3): to support the o., contrarias partes sumere (of an orator; Wolf): he had so suddenly gone over to the o., adeo in alteram causam præcepserat (L. 2, 27).

OPPRESS, premere; opprimere; vexare; affligere qm; injuriam ci inferre, injungere (to injure).

OPPRESSION, vexatio; injuria (injustice; e. g. magistratuum).—dûrum imperium (harsh or tyrannical government). Acts of o., vexationes.

OPPRESSIVE, gravis (burdensome).—molestus (troublesome).—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—acerbus (bitter).—iniquus (not equitable, unjust). O. heat, calorum molestiæ: o. taxes, tributa acerba: o. government, imperium acerbum, grave, iniquum; imperii acerbitas: to labour under an o. debt, vere alieno premi: to become o., gravescere; ingravescere: so o. were the wrongs, that &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.: this is an o. feeling, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

OPPRESSOR, qui premit, &c.; qui dura imperia exercet. **OPPRESSOR**, Brut. ap. C., one who crushes or overpowers.

OPPROBRIOUS, ignominiosus (discreditable).—pro-brosus (disgraceful).—contumeliosus (reproachful).—turpis (base, immoral). To be o., turpe esse; turpitudinem habere; probro, dedecori, esse; habet qd ignominiam.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, contumeliose; turpiter; per ignominiam; cum dedecore (C.). **OPPROBRIUM**, Eutrop.

OPPROBRIUM, opprobrium (Np., T.); ignominia (undeserved).—infamia (deserved).—dedecus; contumelia.

OPPUEN. See OPPOSE, RESIST.

OPTATIVE (mood), modus optativus (Prisc.).

OPTICAL, opticus, ad visum or ad oculos pertinens. An o. illusion, mendacium oculorum (C. Acad. 2, 25, 80).

OPTICS, optice, es (Fitr.).

OPTICIAN, opticus gnarus (aft. Fitr. 1, 1, 3).—*optices peritus.

OPTION, optio, eligendi optio; Jn. optio et potestas; potestas optique. To give one his o., cs or cs rei optionem mittere; cs eligendi optionem ci dare; ci per-mittere arbitrium cs rei; facere ci potestatem optionemque, ut eligat: it is at your o., optio tua est: I have no o., nihil est medium. See also CHOICE.

OPTIONAL, cujus optio ci datur; or otherwise by Crcl. with optio, arbitrium, &c. It is not o., nihil est medium: if it were o., si optio esset. See ORTION.

OPULENCE, divitiæ maximæ, summæ; opulentia (S.); abundantia; abundantia opum (Just.).

OPULENT, dives; locuples; opulentus; copiosus; prædives; perdives; magnis opibus præditus; Jn. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. To be o., divitiis diffuere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; opi-

bus maxime florere; magnas opes habere; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere.

OR, aut; vel; ve (enclitic).—sive (or seu; rare in C.; common in poets and later prose writers). **OR** stands in disjunctive sentences when one clause is entirely opposed to the other; vel when the opposition is only partial; ve is usually connected with single words, not with clauses, denoting reciprocal exclusion; sive, seu, or, si, with vel, implies a condition, and its denotes a difference merely in name or in the form of expression; e. g. audendum est qd universa, aut omnia singulis patiunda (L. 6, 18); de nostris rebus satis, vel etiam nimium multa (C. Fam. 4, 14, 3); non sentiunt viri fortes in acie vulnera; vel, si sentiunt, se mori malunt (C. Tusc. 2, 24, 58); esse dico ea quæ cerni tangere possunt (C.); Minerva sive Tritonia. We may say that aut distinguishes vel co-ordinates, sive denotes synonyms, ve is a milder vel. Aut distinguishes things and expressions which are diametrically opposed to each other, or at least are considered as widely different: vel implies that it is indifferent which of several things takes place, or which of several propositions is affirmed; it matters not whether they be different or alike; vel for the most part distinguishes only single words, more rarely whole clauses; and when it does so it implies only a slight or nominal distinction: sive is used, 1) when, with ref. to one and the same subject, a choice is given between several names and predicates; or 2) when a speaker or writer, himself in doubt or suspense, leaves the choice with the hearer or reader. *¶ In interrogative sentences (whether)...*: utrum... an (or anne or nē).—num... an.—nē (enclitic).—an (zeld. ne... ne, as Cæs. B. G. 7, 14); e. g. utrum ignorant dil, quæ res maxime sint, an vim non habent quæ tantas res sustineant et gerant? (C. N. D. 2, 30, 77).—queritur unum mundus sit, an plures? (C. Div. 2, 4, 11).—Or not? necne; an non; e. g. dil utrum sint, necne sint, queritur? (C. N. D. 3, 7, 17).—flat necne flat id queritur? (C. Div. 1, 39, 86).—roga velint uxorem an non? (Ter. He. 4, 1, 43). **Necne** is used only in indirect questions, and generally without a verb; annon for the most part in direct questions, with or without a verb. Either —or, aut—aut; vel—vel; sive—sive; or seu—seu: **sive**—sive usually with the indic., unless the sense requires a subjunctive. More under WRETHEN.

ORACLE, oraculum (the place, or the answer).—sors (oraculi; C.).—responsum oraculi or sortium (or simply, where the context fixes the sense, responsum). An o. of the Delphian Apollo, quod Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit; oraculum Pythium or Pythicum; vox Pythica or Pythia: to pronounce or utter an o., oraculum dare, edere, fundere; qd oraculo edere (of the thing uttered): at the command or by the advice of the o., oraculo edito; oraculo jubente, præcipiente, respondente: to consult an o., oraculum petere (with a qd if the deity is named): to send to Delphi to consult the o., mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum. **ORACULUM** is also used improperly, domus jurisconsulti est oraculum totius civitatis.

ORACULAR, by Crcl. with oraculum; e. g. to receive any's words as o., quæ qd laxerat, oraculi vice accipere (T. Ann. 6, 21, 4); hæc ex oraculo Apollinis Pythi edita tibi putas (as oraculum; C.). Muretus says 'sententiam cs propemodum in oraculi loco et numero habere.

ORAL, by Crcl. with præsens; e. g. cetera presentii sermoni reservare (for oral communication; C.); præsens, presentis cum præsentio (C.); præsens cum præsentio colloquor; coram habere sermonem cum qd (aft. C.). O. instruction, viva, ut dicitur, vox (Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9).

ORALLY, voce; verbis; per colloquium or colloquia.

ORANG-OUTANG, *simia Satyrus (Linn.).

ORANGE, malum Medicum; *malum Aurantium (techn.). O.-tree, arbor Medica; *citrus Aurantium (Linn.): o.-colour, color luteus.

ORANGERY, *¶ A plantation of orange-trees*, *copia arborum Medicarum. *¶ A house for orange-trees*, *arborum Medicarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or (with us) objectæ sunt vitæ (see Mart. 8, 14).

ORATION, oratio (usually as distinguished from sermo, which is less formal; but its sermo is found in this sense; Plin. Ep.).—conciō (delivered to an assembly convened; e. g. of the people, of soldiers).—actio (an o. delivered by an advocate before a court or in the senate; see Ern. Clav. Cic. in voc.). A short o., oratiuncula: a premeditated or prepared o., commentatio (opp. subita

et fortuita oratio): to prepare an o., orationem meditari or commentari: to learn one's intended o. by heart, orationem edicere: to compose an o., orationem facere or conficere: to deliver an o., orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere (less than orat. hab., &c.), or simply dicere: to deliver an o. before the people, concionari; concionem habere: to deliver an o. before aby, verba facere apud qm; before or to the people, orationem dicere ad populum (de qâ re); verba facere apud populum (q. t.); ad or apud populum agere (as advocate): he delivered the following o., verba ita fecit: to read an o., orationem recitare: to read a written o., orationem de scripto dicere: to conclude his o., perorare or dicendi finem facere.

ORATOR, orator.—dicendi artifex (of a distinguished o.; rarely rhetor in this sense, wch denotes rather a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician). A great, celebrated o., orator magnus, clarus; J. magnus, orator eloquens et ardens, disertus: a vehement o., orator acer et incensus, vehemens: an agreeable o., orator jucundus, suavis, dulcis: a poor or second-rate o., orator mediocriter, minus, vulgaris, infancundus, parum pressus: to be a good o., aptum esse ad dicendum (C.): to be a perfect o., plenum et perfectum esse oratorem; perfectum esse in dicendo: to be born an o., a naturâ ad dicendum instructum esse (C. de Or. 3, 8, fin.): to be the first among the o.'s, primum or principem inter oratores locum obtinere; principatum eloquentiæ obtinere: to be a great o., dicendo multum valere: to be no o., dicendo nihil valere; non aptum esse ad dicendum.

ORATORICAL, oratorius, rhetoricus (C.); oratori similis (Q.). O. ornament, ornatus oratorius: that is deficient in o. ornament, exilis; jejunos; tenuis; strigosus: o. ornaments, lumina: o. qualities, oratorię virtutes: to speak with abundance of o. ornaments, dicere argutus (C. Brut. 11, 42): without any o. ornaments, attenuate dicere (ib. 55, 201).

ORATORICALLY, rhetorice; e. g. ornare qd rhetorice (C.); oratorie (occurs only once, C. Or. 68).

ORATORIO, *drama melicum sacrum.

ORATORY, *Art of speaking, ars dicendi, ars oratoria or rhetorica, or simply rhetorica (q. t.): dicendi ratio (as theory). O. of the bar, genus dicendi iudiciis aptum; eloquentia forensis: a teacher of o., dicendi magister; rhetor: to teach o., dicendi præcepta tradere. || A private chapel, *æcellum; *ædicula.

ORB, orb (orbiculus) = a small circular disk or roller.

ORBED, in orbem circumactus or circumscriptus (aft. Plin.); ut circino circumductus (circular; Cæs.); circularis (Marc. Cap.).

ORBIT, circulus et orbis (e. g. of a planet, stellæ errantis; aft. C. Somn. Scip. 3).—linea quâ (terra) cursum agit circa solem (aft. Serv. F. Æn. 10, 216).—ambitus (Plin., ambitu breviore luna currit, quam sol). *Sts cursus villi suit.*

ORCHARD, pomarium (Col.). To plant an o., pomarium ponere or serere.

ORCHARDIST, *cultor or custos pomarii; arborator (Col.).

ORCHESTRA, || Place where musicians play, *suggestus musicorum, symphoniacorum, canentium. || Company of musicians, *symphoniaci, canentes.

ORDAIN, || To appoint, arrange; vid. || In eccl. sense, *ritu sollempni recipere qm in ordinem clericorum. || Predestinate: it was ordained that, factum fuit, &c. (with acc and infn.). See To FARE.

ORDER, || Disposition, arrangement, ordo; ratio. It may st be expressed by instructio, dispositio, descriptio, or more frequently by the corresponding verbs. O. of words, structura, collocatio, verborum: to put aly in o., qd in ordinem redigere (Auct. ad Her.); qd ordinare, disponere (C.), digerere (Suet.); see ARRANGE: in o., ordine: ex ordine; per ordinem: without o., sine ordine; nullo ordine; promiscue. || Regularity, proper state, ordo; modus quidam et ordo (in itself); bona disciplina (as the effect of system or moral training; not ordo in this sense). Love of o., *boos di-ciplinæ studium: to preserve good o., (militēs) sevērā discipinā inā coercere, continere: to maintain o., ordinem tenere, adhibere, servare, consequi, sequi: to throw out of o., ordinem perturbare, immutare (C.); tenorem rerum interrumpere (L.): in o., compositus; dispositus; expeditus: o. of nature, constantia naturæ. || Command, præcept, instruction, jussus, jussum (given by one who has or thinks he has a right to command).—auctoritas (opinion or judgement of a superior).—imperium (the command of a superior, a general, prince,

&c.).—Imperatum (that which is ordered or commanded).

—præceptum (an ordinance, arrangement).—mandatum (a commission, charge).—edictum (a public proclamation, ordinance).—decretum (a decree of the senate, of a consul, &c.).—plebiscitum (an ordinance of the Roman plebes, opp. populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people; see Bremi Np. Arist. 1, 4).—rescriptum (the letter of a prince, as a command; post-Aug.): a written o., literæ (e. g. Tiberius literas ad exercitum misit): a secret o., præceptum arcanum: in obedience to aby's o., jussu or auctoritate cs; jubente qo; jussus ab qo; a quo (e. g. Atheniensibus, a quibus profectus erat; Np. Milit. 2, 3, Daehne): without aby's o., injussu cs; ab qo non jussu; ultro (of one's own free will, opp. cs jussu or jussus).—suâ sponte (freely, from one's own impulse): to act without o.'s, privato, non publico, consilio qd facere: to give o.'s, mandare ci qd (or followed by ut).—deferre, demandare ci qd (e. g. curam cs rei).—inungere ci qd (to lay aly upon one).—delegare ci qd (in the best age, to transfer to another what was ought to do one's self; in the stiver age also gen.; see Her. Hirt. B. G. 8, 82).—to negotium ci dare (to lay an obligation on one, followed by ut): to give o.'s respecting aly to aby, rem demandare ci, or transferre ad alterum: to fulfil or execute an o., jussum or imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: to obey an o., cs præceptum observare, curare; cs dicto parere; audientem esse dicto or jussu cs; imperio cs obtemperare; (promptly), quod qs imperavit impigre facere; (zealously), imperata enixe facere; (punctually), imperata obedienter facere, præceptum diligenter curare: to neglect or disobey an o., imperium aspernari, contemnere; imperium, mandatum negligere: decreto non stare: to act contrary to o.'s, contra edictum facere: to exceed an o., mandatum excedere, egredi. || Means to an end; see MEANS: in order to, ad. || Rank, class, ordo; genus: of the lowest o., infimi ordinis or generis: men of all o.'s, omnium ordinum homines. || Body of men, society, collegium, corpus (in modern Latin usually ordo or societas): the equestrian o., ordo equestris; || in his third edition Georges prefers classis turmalis for an o. of knighthood in our sense, ordo or regula never referring to a 'society.'—to found an o., collegium or turmale classem (of knights) constituere: to enter an o., collegio accedere; *classi turmalis ascribi: the brothers of a (religious) o., ejusdem corporis monachi (aft. L. 6, 34): the rule of an o., *lex collegii or *classis turmalis: the dress of an o., vestis, quam monachi gerunt, or (of knights) quam equites gerunt (Np. Dat. 3, 1): the cross or riband of an o., *insigne or lemniscus classis turmalis: knights of the same o., *ejusdem classis equites: to receive an o., *turmali classis insigni decorari (aft. L. 2, 6, 7): to wear an o., turmalis classis insignia gerere (aft. L. 45, 44, 19): *turmali classis insignibus decoratum esse (aft. L. 2, 6, 7): men of the same o., ejusdem corporis homines (L. 5, 50): o. of the golden fleece, *classis turmalis velleris aureæ: a religious o., *corpus or collegium monachorum. || In architecture, ratio. mos. genus (Vitruv.); e. g. the Doric o., Doricum columnarum genus; ratio Dorica; mos Doricus (Vitruv.). || Orders, pl. in Eccl. sense, by Crel. e. g. to take o.'s, de admitted to o.'s, *in ordinem clericorum recipi; *consecrari; *inaugurari: in o.'s, (*ritu sollempni) in ordinem clericorum receptus.

ORDER, v. || To arrange, adjust, constituere (to fix or settle).—ordinare, componere (to arrange, esply fm a state of disorder).—dispendere (to arrange carefully, regulate; see Benecke, Justin 7, 6, 4).—describere (to divide, distribute duly; e. g. jura, rationem belli).—disponere (to put each individual into its proper place). || To command, jubere; imperare; præcipere; prescribere; mandare, &c. || SRN. and CONSTA. in COMMA.

ORDERLY, adj. || Regular, well-arranged, compositus; dispositus; descriptus. || Fond of order, diligens. || Well conducted, moderatus; modestus; temperans.

ORDERLY, a. (In military language) *miles qui duct est a mandatis; *miles ad præfecti mandata exsequenda paratus.

ORDINAL NUMBER, numerus ordinarius (Grumm.).

ORDINARILY, fere (almost always).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim (in many different places). || Not common. As it o. happens, ut tit: it o. happens so, sic fere fiet solet.

ORDINARY, || Common, communis; or by Crel. with solère, consuevisse, or assuevisse; e. g. the a.

signs and traces of poison, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: ea is o., ut solet; ut assolet (as one is accustomed to do);—ut consuetudinem fert (acc. to custom): o. hie, quotidiana vitæ consuetudo: an o. man, unus e (de) multis; unus e vulgo. || Mean, low, popularis; vulgaris; perversarius; vulgaris, perversus, pervagatus; Jn. communis et pervagatus; plebeius. [SYN. and PHRASES in COMMON.]

ORDINATION. || **Appointment;** vid. || *In eccl. sense, "sollemnis consecratio, inauguratio, initiatio. To receive o., *consecrari, *inaugurari; *in ordinem clericorum recipi.*

ORDNANCE. See **ARTILLERY.**

ORDURE, sterces; cœnum; olētum (*human excrement*)—merda (*of animals*).

ORE, metallum; lapis aerius (*Plin.*).

ORGAN, || *An instrument, instrumentum (C.).*
|| *A musical instrument so called, *organum pneumaticum. The o. plays, *sonat o. p.: to play well upon an o., o. p. scilicet tractare: the bellows of an o., *foliis o. p.: o.-builder, *organorum pneumaticorum artifex, architectus: o.-building, *organorum pneumaticorum construendum ratio; *organopœia: pipe of an o., *fiatula organi pneumatici; aliæ organon (*Plur.*): the works of an o., *machina o. p.*

ORGANIC, *By Crcl., e. g. organic substances, gignentia, nascentia, pl. (see Krütz. S. Jug. 79, 6).—animantia. An o. defect or fault, vitium naturæ; *vitium quod q̄s a naturâ habet.*

ORGANISM, natura et figura cœli.

ORGANIST, *organedus. *To be a good o., *perite organo pneumatico canere.*

ORGANIZATION, temperatio (see Kühner, C. Tusc. 1, 10, 21); *of the body, corporis temperatio, or natura et figura corporis: corporealis et mental o., quum corporis, tum animi temperata. By Crcl., the new o. of a school, gymnasii cœ rationes de integro ordinatæ (Eichst.): o. of a state, disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, or simply temperatio reipublicæ (C.).*

ORGANIZE, ordinare (to arrange).—constituere; componere (to constitute). *To o. a state, civitatis statum ordinare; rempublicam constituere or componere, or legibus temperare: well-organized, bene constitutus, ordinatus, compositus: a well-organized state, civitas bene temperata, constituta (C.); commodè administrata (off. C.); civitas bonis legibus et institutis temperata (C. Tusc. 1, 1, 2); civitas, quæ commodius rem suam publicam administrat (Cæs. B. G. 6, 20).*

ORGIES, orgia, pl.

ORIENT, oriens.

ORIENTAL, ad orientem (solem) spectans, ad orientem vergens (situate towards the east).—Asianus (belonging to Asia or the East).—Asiaticus (proper to or that has happened in Asia or the East).—or by the gen. Asiæ (of Asia; e. g. oriental customs, Asiæ mores).
|| *Orientalis is not Class.*

ORIFICE. See **OPENING.**

ORIGAN, *origanum (*Linn.*).

ORIGIN, origo, ortus (*of the place fm which a thing comes*).—primordia, pl. (*primitive state or condition*).—principium (*beginning*).—Fig., fons; stirps; caput; radices, pl.; incunabula, pl. *The second and third books treat of the o. of the Italian states, secundus et tertius liber continet unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica (Np. Cat. 3, 3): to have its o. in alioq. originem a quo habere (Plin.), trahere (L.), ducere (H.); emanare ex q̄s fonte (C.); ortum, natum esse, proficisci ab q̄s re; gigni ex q̄s re.*

ORIGINAL, adj. || *Primitive, principalis; primus; antiquissimus (C.); primitivus (Priscian). The natural and o. meaning of a word, naturalis et principalis significatio vocabuli (Q. 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in quâ natum est (Cœl. 13, 29, 1); an o. piece, opus non aliunde expressum; archetypum (Plin. Ep.): an o. letter, chirographum (C. Fam. 12, 1, 2); literæ autographæ (Suet. Oct. 87); epistolæ autographa (ib. 71); *literæ auctoris manu scriptæ: o. documents, literæ, tabulæ, autographæ (Suet.); tabulæ authenticæ (authentic; Ulp. Dig.): to have made an o. discovery, per se invenisse qd. || Peculiar, proprius; singularis; sui similis. An o. genius, ingenium plane singulare; ingenium illustre: he is a man of o. genius, plane singulari ingenio excellit homo ille: o. sin, *vitiositas innata; *pravitas insita.*

ORIGINAL, s. || *Propr.* 1. *Of a writing, archetypum (Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1; in C. Att. 16, 31, it is in Gr.); of a letter, exemplar (C.); in opp. exemplum, a copy; of a book, &c. = autograph, liber idiographus (Pand.); autographum (Symm.).* *verba scriptoris ipsa (the original text): the Latin translation vies with the Greek

o., Latina interpretatio certat cum exemplari Græco (Wolf). 2. *Of paintings, archetypum (Plin. Ep.); pictura, tabula picta, ab ipso auctore picta, facta.* || *Pattern, exemplum, exemplar (C.).* A living o., exemplum vivum, animale (opp. simulacrum mutuum; aff. C. Inv. 2, 1, mutuum in simulacrum ex animal exemplo veritatem transferre): not to equal, to come short of an o., ab archetypo labi et decidere (Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1); aby is always o. (in his speeches), potest semper esse in disputando (or dicendo) suus (C.). || *Fig.* A person of peculiar or eccentric manners, qui suus est (C. Leg. 2, 7, 17); *qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem, nec ad aliorum exemplum institutum, se componit: since in every thing he chose to be an o., quum in omnibus novus esse mallet et sui exempli scriptor (Eichst.): he is quite an o., homo ille novus est ac sui exempli (Eichst.); nihil æquale est illi homini (H.).

ORIGINALITY, indoles nativa (Bau.); forma quædam ingenii (C. Brut. 85, 294); inventiois vis or felicitas quædam (Eichst.); proprietates (peculiarity). His speeches exhibit a kind of rough, unpolished o., orationes ejus significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem (C. Brut. 85, 294).

ORIGINALLY, || *At first, at the beginning, principio; primo; primum; primitus. || In a singular way, *novâ or singulari ratione; mirum in modum.*

ORIGINATE. See **BEGIN.**

ORISONS, preces, um, pl.

ORNAMENT, s. *PROPR.* ornamentum.—decus. Jn. decus et ornamentum: the o.'s of temples, decora et ornamenta sanorum. || *Fig.* decus; lumen. Jn. decus et lumen. Pompey the o. of the empire, Pompeius decus imperii: Hortensius the ornament of the state, Hortensius lumen et ornamentum reipublicæ. Rhetorical o., dicendi, orationis, cultus or ornatus; dicendi, orationis, or verborum lumina; quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia. || *Fig.* Fucus, pigmenta orationis, when excessive or out of taste.

ORNAMENT, v. ornare; decorare; exornare; distinguere; Jn. distinguere et ornare. [SYN. in ADORN.]

ORNAMENTAL, venustus; elegans; pulcher; comptus.

ORNAMENTALLY, ornate; venuste; eleganter.

ORPHAN, orbis; fem. orba. Half o., orbis, orba, patre, matre: to be made an o., orbari parentibus.

ORPHAN-ASYLUM, brephotrophium (*for foundlings and orphans; see Faccioliati under 'curotrophium'*).—orphanotrophium (*late*): ædificium orbis alendis et honeste habendis (Eichst.).

ORPHANAGE, orbitas (*Plaut.*).

ORPIMENTUM, auripigmentum (*Plin.*).

ORRERY, cœlum gestabile (Cassiod. Ep. 1, 45).—sphæra, in quâ solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (aff. C. de Rep. 1, 14, 22).—sphæra, in quam lunæ, solis, reliquarum stellarum motus illigati sunt (aff. C. Tusc. 1, 25, 63).

ORTHODOX, || *Of persons, veræ legis Christianus studiosus (aff. Ammian. 25, 10, 5). But *orthodoxus is almost indispensable as t. t. (Krebs). || Of things, *orthodoxus; *veræ, antiquæ, publicæ receptæ doctrinæ or religioni conveniens.*

ORTHODOXY, *orthodoxia (eccl.); *vera, recepta, antiqua doctrina or formula; veræ, receptæ, antiquæ religionis or doctrinæ studium. A champion of o., acer religionis receptæ or antiquæ propugnator (Bau.).

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, *By Crcl. with recte scribere, e. g. recte scribendi præcepta (o. rules). || not orthographic.*

ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi scientia (Q.); formula ratiocine scribendi (Suet.). Muretus usæ scribendi ratio, quam orthographiæ vocant; but orthographia was used by Suet. &c. Sic scriptura; e. g. hæc est vera hujus verbi scriptura.

ORTOLAN, avis miliaria.

OSCILLATE, prps (*alterno motu) inclinari retroque recellere (aff. Lucr. 6, 573). || *oscillare (Fest.) prps necessary as t. t.*

OSCILLATION, lacticatio; vibratio (Fest.); motus (when the context fixes the sense); oscillatio (Petron.).

OSIER, vimen. An o.-bed, locus viminibus consitus; viminētum (Varr.). Of o.'s, viminalis.

OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, ossifragus (*Plin.*); ossifraga (Lucr.); *fulco ossifragus (*Linn.*).

OSISIFY, || *TRANS.* in os mutare, mutari, verti.

OSTENSIBLE, OSTENSIVE, simulatus; fictus.

OSTENSIBLY, simulate; per simulationem; per speciem; e. g. venandi (o. for the purpose of hunting).

OSTENTATION, ostentatio sui; jactantia sui; jactatio circulatoria (*puffing oneself off*).—*vana de se prædicatio (if exhibited in words); in alio, ostentatio, venditatio* or *venditatio quædam ad ostentatio, jactatio* (*all with ca rel*).

OSTENTATIOUS, gloriosus (*of persons and of things; e. g. a letter*).—*vanus (empty, of persons; then of empty things which have a fair appearance)*.—*vaniloquus*. *An o. display of learning, doctrinæ sua venditatio quædam atque ostentatio; (of one's art and skill)*, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (*of quackery; Plin.* 29, 1, 8, 25).

OSTENTATIONOUSLY, gloriose. *To use alio o., qâ re ad ostentationem uti*.

OSTLER, stabularius (g. t.); agâso (*groom*).

OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia (*Np. Them.* 8, 1); or simply testula (*Np. Arist.* 1, 2); or testarum suffragia quod illi (Græci) δειπνασμοὶ vocant (*Ed. Cim.* 3, 1).

OSTRICH, struthiocamēlus (*Plin.*); struthio (*Capitol.*, *Vopisc.*, *Lamprid.*).

OTHER, alius. *O's. o. men, alii (ἀλλοι): the o's, ceteri, reliqui (cet. the o. part with ref. to the first part, the two being reciprocally opposed: reliq. as the rest, the remainder): no o., alius nemo. See ANOTHEER.*

OTHERWISE, alter; alio modo or pacto, aliâ ratione (*in another manner, under other conditions or circumstances*).—*secus (not so)*.—*contra (on the contrary)*.—*Alia means 'at another time.'* *Not o., alio: not o. than, non secus ac, perinde (proinde) ac or atque: it cannot happen o., fieri non potest aliter or fieri aliter non potest (qâ) never fieri non aliter potest: it could not happen o. than that &c., fieri non potuit, quin &c. (qâ) aliter fieri non potuit, quam ut &c., is un-Class.: it happened o., contra accidit: if it fall out o. (i. e. badly), si secus acciderit (see *Hera. Cæs. B. G.* 5, 57): the matter is quile o., totum contra est: to think o., in aliâ voluntate esse (to have another opinion).—*dissentire (to think differently; fm another, cum or ab) qo: to think o. than one speaks, aliud sentire et loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere (S. Cat. 10, 5): he speaks o. than he acts, orationi vita dissentit (Sen. Ep.* 20, 2). *Sts 'otherwise,' when referring to a subst., must be rendered by alius; e. g. the boundary must be fixed o., alius finis constituendus est.**

OTTER, lutra or lytra, æ. f. (*Plin.*, *Vitr.*)

OUGHT, v. debeo. oportet (*op. denoting the moral duty; deb. the individual's obligation to perform it*).—*part. in dus.—Sts decet (it is becoming), æquum est (it is fair).* *Sts 'I o. to do it' is facere debeo or me facere oportet: I o. to have done it, facere debebam or debui; or me facere oportebat or oportuit: and Sts that the indicative is used, even when a conditional sentence is added with verb in imperf. or pluperf. subjunctive; e. g. omnibus cum contumeliis onerasti, quem patris loco, si ulla in te pietas esset, colere debebas (S. Jug. 85): so if part. in dus is used; e. g. quodai Cn. Pompeius privatus esset, hoc tempore tamen erat mittendus (Z. 519).*

OUGHT, = *Any thing, aliquid; res quæpiam; quidpiam.*

OUNCE, uncia. *Weighing an o., uncialis (Plin.): half an o., semuncia: an o. and a half, sesuncia (= sequicuncia): two o's, sextans: three o's, triens: four o's, quadrans: five o's, quincunx: six o's, semis, issis, m.: seven o's, septunx: eight o's, bes, besalis, m.: nine o's, dodrans: ten o's, sextans: eleven o's, deunx: twelve o's, as, assis, m.*

OUR, noster, tra, trum (*Sts oft. omitted in Latin*). *O. people, nostri: o. countrymen, nostrates: o. times, hæc tempora; nostra memoria, ætas: for o. sake, propter nos; nostrâ causâ; nostri causâ.*

OURSELVES, nos ipsi. *nosmet ipsi. As reflexive, nos, when no particular emphasis is required.*

OUSEL, merula (C.).

OUT, *adv. foras (with motion)*.—*foris (without motion)*. *To be out = not at home, foris esse; domi non esse: he is not yet gone o., domo nondum excessit: this is the first time that I have been o. since my illness, ex quo convulsi, primum domo efferro pedem: to break o., prorumpere: to come o., i. e. to become known, exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. But for 'out,' with verbs, see the verbs.*

OUT OF, *Beyond, away from, extra (with acc.): out of the house, foris (without motion)—foras (with motion): out of the country, peregre (e. g. habitare, abire, proficisci): to be out of bow-shot, extra tell*

jactum esse: to be out of one's mind or senses, sui or mentis non competere esse; non competere esse animo; non apud se esse (Covm.). *Beyond, i. e. exceeding: it is out of my power, nequeo, non possum, non data est ca rei potestas or copia; non valeo (I have not power): out of season, alieno or laud opportuno tempore; non in tempore; intempestive (at an unreasonable time).* *From, e or ex; de; rarely a or ab. The preposition remains untranslated after a Latin verb compounded with it; e. g. to get out of a ship, nave egredi.* *By reason of, on account of, e or ex; a or ab; per (on account of, by reason of)—propter (because of).* *Sts the simple abl. is used; frequently, however, with the pteps duci or adductus (led); motus or permotus (moved); Inductus (induced); impulsus or incitatus (urged); incensus, inflammatus (kindled, inflamed); coactus (obliged, compelled); captus (taken); impositus (hindered); e. g. out of a taste for philosophy, philosophis studio ductus: out of shame, pudore adductus: out of fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus.*

OUTBID, supra or plus adicere: qo liceat contra liceri; vincere qm.

OUTBREAK, eruptio (*act of bursting forth, e. g. Ætne*).—*initium, principium (beginning, e. g. of a war)*. *At the o. of the war, bello erumpente; bello exorto; tumultus, tumultuatio (noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual; then, like trepidatio, the alarm, &c., caused by it).* *Jm. strepitus et tumultus.*

OUTCAST, in exsilium actus or ejectus (C.); extorris ab solo patrio (L.). *An o., extorris patriâ, dome (S.), or simply extorris (g. t.).*

OUTCRY, *ll Loud cry, clamor. To raise an o., clamorem edere, tollere. || Opposition, vid.*

OUTDO, re or in re excellere, præstare ci; qm antecellere.

OUTER, OUTWARD, *adj. extraneus (on the outside, opp. to the thing itself within)—externus (that is outside, opp. intestinus or post-Class. internus); or the comparative exterior (if two things be spoken of; e. g. the o. part, pars exterior, opp. pars interior). The o. circle, orbis exterior; linea circumferens: o. goods, bona externa; bona corporis (opp. bona or virtutes animi): o. means, remedia, que extrinsecus adhibentur (remedies)—adjumenta externa et adventicia (helps fm without): o. pomp, ambitio: o. circumstances, fortuna.*

OUTER LINE, linea circum currens (*forming the outline of a thing*).—*extremities (g. t., the extremity of athg.)—ambitus, us (circumference).*

OUTHOUSE, ædificium astructum; *pars ædium adjecta, astructa; postica pars ædium (L.), domus postica (*Varr. ap. Non.: of back buildings*).

OUTLANDISH, externus; extraneus.

OUTLAW, s. proscriptus. *cujus vita est addicta et proposita præmiis (that has a price set on his head; after C.).*

OUTLAW, v. proscribere qm; cs vitam præmiis proponere et addicere; (*with others*), in præscriptorum numerum referre qm.

OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.

OUTLAY, sumptus. impensa. impendium. [*SYN. in EXPENSE.*]

OUTLET, area (*open court*).—*effluvium; emissarium (of a pond or lake)—os, ostium, caput (mouth of a river).*

OUTLINE, s. forma rudis et impolita (*prop.*); extrema lineamenta, orum; extrema linea, pl. (*prop. and fig.*); forma (*prop. and fig.*). *To draw an o. of athg, primas lineas cs rei ducere; primis lineis designare qd; adumbrare qd (prop. and fig.).*

OUTLIVE, alteri superstitem esse; superesse ci; qm vitâ superare: to o. one's faculties, vivere tamquam superstitem sui (*Sen.*). *See SURVIVE.*

OUTRAGE. *See OFFEND, HURT.*

OUTRAGEOUS, immodicus; immoderatus; immodestus.

OUTRIGHT. *See IMMEDIATELY, ENTIRELY.*

OUTSIDE, frons (*the front*).—*pars exterior (outer part)*.—*forma externa (outward shape)*.—*species (outward appearance)*. *The glittering o. of a thing, splendor et species cs rei: to judge athg by the o., formâ externâ metri qd; omnia referre or revocare ad speciem or ad formam externam.*

OUTSTANDING, *by in nominibus. To be o., in nominibus esse: to have many o. debts, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere: o. money or debts, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina, um, n.: to collect or call in o. debts, nomina sua exigere.*

OUTSTRIP, cursu superare or vincere qm.

OUTWARD. See OUTER.

OUTWARDLY, extra, extrinsecus (opp. intus, intra, intrinsecus). *Inwardly* and *o.*, intus et extra: *o.* and *inwardly*, extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus.

OUTWEIGH, præponderare (*to exceed in value; prop. and fig.*).—superiorem esse qd; vincere, superare qm (*to exceed in value; all these fig.*). *Cato alone o.'s hundreds of thousands*, unus Cato est pro centum millibus.

OUTWIT, fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; imponere ci; fucum facere ci; frustrari; circumducere (Com.). [SYN. IN DECEIVE.]

OUTWORKS, propugnacula (pi.).

OVAL, ovatus (Plin.).—ex longo rotundus; *ovo simile. An *o.*, figura ex longo rotunda (aft. Col. 6, 29, 3); *to be o.*, species est ci rei ovata: *to make o.*, qd in ovi formam redigere (aft. Col. 12, 15, 16, 17).

OVEN, furnus (for baking).—fornax (for melting).—*artopta* (for making a kind of fine bread, Plaut. *Am.* 2, 9, 4; hence, bread baked in such an *o.*, panis artopticus, Plin. 16, 11, 27).—*clibinus* (a vessel narrow at the top, broad below, with several openings to admit the heat, for baking bread and cakes)—testum (an earthen dish, called by Pliny, loc. cit., fictilis patina, ucha was put over the bread, and then covered with hot coals): mouth of an *o.*, ex furni or fornacis.

OVER, prep. || *Above*, super; supra. || *Beyond*, trans; ultra. || *Across*, trans. || *More than*, super quam. —*Over*, in compounds; is expressed in Latin by trans (singly or in composition); *over* a verb compounded with trans takes either a simple acc., or an acc. with trans repeated, citra with an acc., ex (from) with an abl., ad (to) with an acc.; or by adv. superne; hic, illuc, acc. to the sense.—*This prep.* is often implied in the Latin verbs or phrases; e. g. *to have a great advantage o. one*, qm longe superare; plurimum præstare ci.

OVER, adj. || *More*, supra; plus, amplius (*over* et quod excurrit is late, as in Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26 § 2, decem et quod excurrit; Veget. Mil. 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax); *a little o. or under*, haud multo (*over* not aliquanto, i. e. considerably) plus minuisse: *to have o.* and *above*, superare mihi qd (*I have a surplus; but relinquatur mihi qd or reliquum habeo qd, I keep something as a remainder*). || *To denote a disastrous or fatal termination, with the verb to be; e. g. to be all o.*, finem habere; desinere: *it is all o. with me*, actum est de me! perit! occidit!

OVER, [in composition (too much)] when the particular compound is not found, may usually be translated (1) by nimium, nimis, præter or ultra modum (excessively) or (2) by the comparative or superlative of some adj. or adv. Thus: *o. frequently*, nimis or nimium sepe: *o. much*, plus justo, nimium plus; præter modum: *to be o.-timid*, timidiorem esse: *to overdo athg*, modum excedere in qd re: *o.-proud*, superbissimus: *o.-bashful*, ultra modum verecundus: *o.-easy* (of temper), iusto, facilius.

OVER AGAINST, contra. adversus. exadversus. exadversum, all with an acc.; ex adverso or exadverso part. adv. (of two sides or points opp. to each other); e regione, with a gen. of the place and dat. of the person (of two lines parallel to each other). *over* The prep. e must not be omitted, for regione alone = 'in the region of'; see Bremi, *Suet. Cæs.* 39. *over* Avoid trans, contra as un-Clas.: *that lies o.-a. a place*, ex adv., quod contra locum est or positum esse; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet: *to stand o.-a.*, *exadversus qm stare, contra qd esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (g. i., the former of persons, the latter of things).

OVERAWAY, timorem or pavorem ci injicere or incutere (*to strike terror into*)—efflicere ut qd qd or qm vereatur or reveratur (*to inspire with reverence*).

OVERBEARING, arrogans; insolens; superbus.

OVERBOARD, in undas (without motion).—in undas (with motion; e. g. *to throw o.* in undas projicere) *to fall o.*, in mare excuti (if *fm* the stern, e. puppi; Curt. 4, 4, med.); puppi excidere (F.); in flumen excidere (L.); *if into the sea*, in mare). *To throw himself o.*, in undas se projicere or desilire: *to throw athg o.*, cs rei jacturam facere.

OVERBURDEN, *nimium onus imponere ci rei; *nimio pondere onerare qd. *To be overburdened with business*, negotiis obrutum et oppressum esse. See OVERLOAD.

OVERCAST, || *To cloud over*: the sky is *o.*, cælum nubibus obducitur or obtegitur; nubilatur; or nubilare coepit. *Aby's brow is o.* (fig.), cs oculi tristitie

quoddam nubilum ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). || *To coat with athg*, See COAT.

OVERCAST, adj. || *Of the sky, &c.*, nubilus. obnubilus. || *Of the countenance*: an *o. brow*, frons contracta (wrinkled with care, vexation, &c.).—frons nubila (Mart. 2, 11); vultus tristitia.

OVERCAUTIOUS, nimium cautus.

OVERCOME, superare; vincere; devincere. See CONQUER.

OVERDO, modum excedere in re (*to exceed the proper limit*);—vires nimis intendere. nimio labore frangi (work too hard).

OVERDRIVE, vehementer agitare et extendere (a beast, &c., receive, aft. Col.).

OVERFLOW, s. abundantia; affluentia.

OVERFLOW, || INTRANS. || PROP. || redundare (*o. athg that contains water, that streams over*)—abundare (of things, when they are already full, and their contents exceed the usual quantity);—exundare (to flow over, of boiling water; Plin.).—restagnare (of standing waters; also pass. = *to be overflowed*, late is locus restagnat, Cæc.). || IMPROPR. || *To o. with athg*, se effundere (or *mid*) effundi in qd. *To o. with wealth*, in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere; circumfluere omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere: *to o. with joy*, exultare lætitia triumphare gaudio. incredibili gaudio esse elatum, &c.: *overflowing*, effusus (e. g. lætitiâ).—*In overflowing measure*, see ABUNDANCE. || TRANS. || of streams, super ripas redundare or effundi; extra ripas diffundere; alveum excedere: *to be overflowed*, superfundi and post-Aug. effundi (e. g. effusa loca restagnare). inundare (e. g. Tiberis agros inundavit). || IMPROPR. || of nations 'overflowing' a country (Shens.), inundare (Just.); se superfundere in terras.

OVERFLOWING, abundans; affluens.

OVERGROW, supercrescere ci rei; tegere, or contegere, qd: *to be overgrown with foliage*, frondibus contextum esse: *the road is overgrown with bushes*, via virgultis interclusa est: *overgrown with moss*, muscosus: *to be overgrown with athg* (fig.), vestiri, convestiri qd re.

OVERHANG, superimminere: overhanging, superimpendens.

OVER-HASTILY, nimium festinanter; præpropere (e. g. agere qd).

OVERHEAD, supra; super.

OVERHEAR, auribus accipere (C.) or excipere (Plin.): *we are overheard*, *sunt qui sermonem nostrum, or verba nostra, auribus excipiunt.

OVERJOY, perfundere qm suavissimâ, incredibili, quâdam voluptate; mirifice oblectare qm. *To be overjoyed*, gaudio triumphare; incredibili gaudio esse elatum; exultare lætitiâ.

OVERLAND (journey), iter terrestre or pedestre (*over* iter terrenum is not Latin): *to make an o. journey*, terrâ iter facere.

OVERLAY, || *To lay over*, inducere qd ci rei, or super qd; inducere qd qd re (e. g. ceram parieti, or parietem cerâ; aurum tecto; coria super lateres; scuta pellibus).—illinare qd ci rei, or qd qd re (e. g. aurum marmor; qd gypso).—circumlinere qd qd re (e. g. mortuos cerâ). || *To oppress by too much weight or power*, opprimere; obruere.

OVERLEAP, transilire (prop. and impropr. = *to pass over in silence, and to exceed*, H.).—|| IMPROPR. || See OVERPASS.

OVERLOAD, || PROP. || nimio pondere onerare (navem, plaustrum).—nimium onus imponere (plaustrum). || FIO. || obruere: *to o. the stomach*, obruere se (vino, cibis); se ingurgitare cibis (aft. C.); epulis obrui (Np.); onerari (S.); onerare ventrem (aft. S.): *to be overloaded with ornament*, nimis, putide, ornatum esse.

OVERLOOK, || *So that a thing may be seen or annoyed*: a) in a military sense, superare locum. imminere ci loco: *the tower overlooked the high ground where the spring was*, turris superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 8, 41): *the hill overlooks the town*, collis imminet urbi. b) *To give a view of*, qm locum prospicere. || SUPERINTEND. || curare et attendere qd; ad qd advigilare. || *To neglect, omit*, omittere; prætermittere; negligere; qd non animadvertere (not to notice); *over* prætervidere is barbarous. || *To pass by indulgently*, ignoscere ci qd.—convivere in qd re (to wink at it, C.).

OVERMUCH, adj. nimis.

OVERMUCH, adv. nimis; nimium; plus æquo; satia superque; ultra quam satis est; plus satis.

OVERPASS, transire, or egredi, qd or extra qd

(prop. and fig.); excedere (fig.); migrare (fig.); ~~transgredi~~ means 'to pass over, cross'; it is not at all used in a figurative sense.

OVERPLUS, reliquum; residuum; quod restat, superat.

OVERPOWER, opprimere; obruere; vincere; superare (to overcome).

OVERRATE. See OVERVALUE.

OVERREACH. See DECEIVE, CHEAT.

OVERRIDE, nimio cursu fatigare.

OVERSEER, custos, curator (one that looks over, and takes care of althg); —præses, præfectus (one set over a thing); —exactor (one that sees that althg is carefully made or done); —magister, rector (a teacher, tutor); —præfectus moribus, censor (inspector of public morals); —superjumentarius (of the drivers of beasts of burden); —ædilitus (of a temple); the o. of the roads, curator viarum: the o. of public buildings and the police, ædilis (at Rome): o. of the works, in building, exactor operis: to set an o. over althg, custodem imponere ei rei, rarely in rei (over any one); —custodem apponere or imponere ei rei ~~never~~ in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1): to make one o. over althg, constituere, præferre qm curatorem ei rei; also simply præferre, præponere qm ei rei.

OVERSHADOW, rel umbras inducere (V.); opacare (C.); inumbrare (Plin., V., Lucr.).

OVERSHOOT, transgredi.

OVERSIGHT, || Care, charge, cura (care of althg); —custodia (guard, watchful o.). Jn. cura custodique; —tutela (protecting o.); —præsidium (by a president); —præfectura morum (of the public morals): to have the o. of a thing, præsesse, præfectum esse ei rei; ei rei præsidere (as president); —curare, regere, moderari qd (to manage, administer, &c.): to entrust to any one the o. of althg, credere ei ei rei custodiam; qd in custodiam ca concedere or committere: to commit to any one the o. of a person, qm ca curæ custodique mandare. || Want of care, negligence, imprudence; incuria; negligentia.

OVERSPREAD, inducere, obducere, qd qâ re (to overlay); —tegere, obducere qd qâ re (to cover).

OVERSTRAIN, nimis intendere or extendere.

OVERSTRAINED, nimius.

OVERTAKE, || To come up to, assequi; consequi: to o. aby in his flight, qm fugientem expicere (C.), or in fugâ comprehendere. || To surprise, vid.

OVERTASK. See OVERWORK.

OVERTHROW, v. destruire (to take asunder; opp. construere); —demoliri (to break down, and destroy); —diruere, proruiere (to separate by throwing down, to destroy); —evertere (by digging and tearing up what is fixed in the ground; opp. fundare; e. g. urbem, rempublicam. reipublicæ fundamenta); —pervertere (by pushing down what stands fast); —subvertere (by secretly undermining; e. g. imperium, leges, libertatem, &c.). delere (blot out; hence, deprive of its existence); —extinguere (to put out, and so cause to cease; hope, spem, &c.); —tollere (to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.); —to o. utterly, funditus tollere, evertere, &c. || To overthrow plans, &c., ad vanum, or ad irritum, and ad vanum et irritum redigere ~~never~~ avoid ad nihîl redigere in this sense); —perimere, —disturbare (e. g. nuptias, legem): to o. all a person's plans, disturbare qd omnes rationes: to o. one's opinion, opiulione qm dejicere.

OVERTHROW, s. || Act of overthrowing, destruction; demolition; or by the verbs. || Destruction, ruin. obitus (the mildest term; often used for natural death); —occasus (of a person or thing); —Jn. obitus occasusque; obitus et occasus; ruinâ; occasus et ruina; interitus (a ceasing to be, of a person or thing; stronger than occasus); —Jn. occasus interitusque; interitus atque obitus; exitium (tragic end of a person or thing); —perniciës (destruction or violent end; occasioned by a living agent).

OVERTLY, aperte (opp. occulte); palam (opp. clam).

OVERTOP, superare; emînere.

OVERTURE, || A proposal, offer, propositum; conditio. || (In music). *dramatic music exordium.

OVERTURN. See OVERTHROW, UPSUR.

OVERVALUE, nimis tribuere ei rei; nimium pretium statuere ei rei: to o. one's own powers, superbam virum fiduciam ostentare; majora quam pro viribus agitare: to o. any one, immodicum ca esse æstimatorem (to o. oneself, immodicum sui esse æstimatorem (aft. Curt. 8, 1, 22)).

OVERWEENING, præfidens; confidens; superbus (haughty); —temerarius (rash).

OVERWHELM, opprimere; obruere: overwhelmed with grief, merore profligatus (C.).

OVERWORK (oneself), vires nimis intendere; nimio labore frangi.

OVERWROUGHT, nimius; arcessitus (far-fetched).

OVIFORM, ovatus. Althg is o., est ovata cs rei species: to make althg o., qd in ovi formam redigere (aft. Col. 12, 15, 3n.).

OVIPAROUS, ova gignens or pariens; oviparus (Appul., as transl. of ὀβίπαρος; and to Aulon. Idyll. 10, 132).

OWE, rem ei debere. To o. money, i. e. bc in debt, in ere alieno esse: to o. much to aby (fig.), ei maximum debere gratiam: to o. one's life to aby, alterius beneficio vivere. || OWING, = Due: a debt or sum of money o. to me, nomen (q. i.), or pecunia credita: deus o. to me, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina: to call in debts o. to me, nomina exigere: to be o., in nominibus esse: to have large sums of money o. to him, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere. || To be owing to, oriri or exoriri ab qâ re; emanare or fluere de or ex qâ re; proficisci ab qâ re (to have althg for its source or origin); —fieri, effici, sequi, or consequi ex qâ re (to be the consequence of). It is o. to them that the populace was excited, eorum opore plebs concitata est: their introduction into the senate was o. to him, ejus beneficio in senatum venerunt: all this is o. to you, vestra culpâ hoc accidit: it is not o. to me (= my fault) that &c., non fit meo vitio ut &c.: it was not o. to me that &c., non stetit per me, ut &c.; non impedi, quia &c.: it was all owing to him that &c., stetit per eum, quoniam &c.

OWL, ulula, noctua (both *strix passerina; Linn.). Of or like an o., nocturnus (e. g. oculi): o.'s eyes, nocturni oculi.

OWN, adj. || Belonging to or proceeding from oneself, proprius. But it is usually expressed by the possessive pronouns meus, tuus, suus, &c., or by ipsius, or more strongly by meus (tuus, &c.) ipsius, or simply by ipse; e. g. he had written it with his o. hand, ipse (or suâ ipsius) manu scriptum erat; ipse scriperat: I have seen it with my o. eyes, ipse vidi; præsens vidi: I quote the prince's o. words, ipsa principis verba referam: through my o. fault, mea culpâ; by one's o. exertions, meo (suo, &c.) Marte (also with ut dicitur; see C. Off. 3, 7, 34; Ferr. 3, 4, 9). ~~never~~ Avoid proprio Marte: with one's own hand, mea (tuâ, &c.) factus (made) or scriptus (written): a letter written with one's o. hand, epistola, quam meâ manu scripsi; literæ autographæ (Suet. Oct. 87); literæ ipsius manu scriptæ; chirographum (one's handwriting, autograph); with one's o. hand, by one's o. means, propriis viribus (by one's o. strength or power); sumptu privato (at one's o. cost or expense; e. g. bellum gerere; see L. 2, 53 & 47). || That one can use or apply to his own advantage, proprius (opp. communis or alienus); ~~never~~ in C. always with a gen., to wch the passage, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 21, tria prædia Capiti propriâ traduntur, is no objection, since Capiti depends on traduntur: in other writers also with a dat.). —peculiaris (that wch one has for his own person and advantage); —privatus (that belongs to one as his private property, opp. publicus). —domesticus (that concerns one's o. family). Jn. domesticus et privatus (e. g. domesticæ et privatæ res, opp. publicæ); —privus (proper to oneself, one's very own). Here also the poss. pronouns are frequently sufficient, to which also proprius may be added for emphasis; e. g. suo annulo signare; calamitatem propriam suam queri: one's o. house, ædes peculiare (Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22): he has taken away every thing that was our o., addit nobis omnia, quæ nostra erant propria: to make althg one's o., proprium sibi facere qd (so as to be able to dispose of it; see H. Sat. 2, 6, 5). —sibi acquirere in qd (to acquire as one's property); —diacere, percipere qd (by learning; ~~never~~ in succum et sanguinem vertere is without any warrant): a rich man who sails in his o. yacht, dives, quem ducit priva trimis (poet.): each vessel has its o. lid, opercula sunt dollis priva.

OWN, v. || To possess, rem possidere, habere; re frui. || To recognize, acknowledge, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognize althg as being what it is); —appellare qm (with an acc. of the title; to declare any one to be such or such a person); —probare, comprobare (to approve of). To o. one as his son, agnoscere qm filium (opp. abdicare filium): to o. any one as king, regem appellare qm (to declare any one king); —ci parere (to obey any one; opp. detrectare cs imperium). || To confess, fateor (mly implying a previous question).—

confiteor, profiteor (conf. *reluctantly, fm being unable to conceal*; prof. *freely, openly; often joined with prae se ferre*): to o. a debt, confiteri se alienum (XII Tabb. ap. Gell., &c.); confiteri nomen; fateri se debere (opp. in-fateri debitum): to o. a fault or crime, confiteri peccatum (&c.); or se peccasse.

OWNER, possessor; qui possidet, &c.

OX, bos (gen. bovis, pl. bovum; bobus or bubus). A young ox, juvenicus: of or belonging to oxen, boarius; ox-driver, bubulcus: on tail, cauda taurina; ox-tongue, (prop.) lingua bovis; (a plant,) *anchusa (Linn.).

OXALIC, OXYDE, OXYGEN, &c., must be retained as *l. t.*; e. g. *oxygenium.

OXYMEL, oxymel (Plin.).

OYSTER, ostrea: ostreum (poet.). Of or belonging to o. s., ostrearius: full of o. s., ostreosus (poet.): an o-bed or pit, ostrearium; ostrearium vivarium (artificially prepared; see Plin. 9, 54, 79; Macrob. Sat. 2, 11): the beard of an o., fibræ: bread eaten with o. s., panis ostrearius: the taking of o. s., ostrearium lectio (see not capture): a dealer in o. s., ostrearius: an o.-shell, testa: to open an o., testam discunere.

P

PABULAR, ad cibum pertinens; or by gen. cibi, ciborum.

PABULOUS, alibilis (Farr.).

PACE, s. || *Step, gait, passus, ūs*; gressus, ūs; incessus, ūs; ingressus, ūs. A quick, slow p., incessus citus, tardus; see also GAIT. || *Degree of celerity, by gradus*—equus cui mollis est altero crurum explicatu glomerato (Plin. 8, 42, 67; that goes with a regular and even p.): to mend one's p., gradum addere (L.), celerare (H.), corripere (V.): to go at a brisk p., pleno gradum ingredi (Treb. in C. Ep.): a sluggish p., passus iners or lentus (O.): a quick or rapid p., passus citus or rapidus (O.). || A measure of five Roman feet, passus, ūs.

PACE, v. compositis gradibus ire (V.); lento gradu incedere or ingredi.—spatiari (p. about for pleasure, &c.).

PACHA, satrapæ; præfectus; purpuratus (or it may be necessary to retain the word as *l. t.*).

PACIFIC, pacis amator (C.) or cupidus (H. Sat.); otii studiosus; placabilis (easily appeased).—placidus (opp. ferox, immitis)—concora (concordant).—quietus (not warlike).—pacificus (making peace; C. Luc. Mart.). A p. disposition, pacis, concordie, amor or studium (C.); animus non abhorrens a quietis consiliis (L. 30, 30): p. overtures, pacis conditiones, pl.

PACIFICATION, pacificatio (C.); mly by the verbs.

PACIFICATOR, pacificator (C.); mly by the verbs.

PACIFY, || To calm, tranquillize, qm or cs animum placare (to set at rest)—mitigare (to mitigate).—lenire or delinire (to assuage)—permulcere (to appease by endearment, by gentle words). Jn. cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To p. the anger of any one, cs iram lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sedare: to p. the multitude, multitudinem, plebem reprimere: to p. a disturbance, seditionem lenire or sedare: to p. pain, dolorem mitigare. || To appease, vid.

PACK, s. || Bundle, sarcina, sarcinula (as a burden)—fascis (g. t.).—manipulus (such as may be carried in the hand). || Of hounds, *canum venaticorum turba. || Of men (contemptuously), turba; grex.

PACK, PACK UP, v. || To collect in parcels or bundles, colligere; componere; in fasciculis colligare; sarcinulas alligare. || To squeeze together, coartare. Close packing, hominum in angusto sedentium coartato (infl. L. 27, 46; of the close sitting in the theatre).

PACK OFF, amoliri se (Plaut.); facessere; se facessere. P.-off! apage te! apage eis! facesse hinc! abis hinc!

PACKCLOTH, segestre or segestrium; *lineum emporiticum.

PACKET, || A small bundle, fasciculus (C.); sarcinula (Petr.). || A ship or boat, navis tabellaria (infl. Sen. Ep. 77, 1); or Crcl. *navicula publica lictoria, sarcinis, et hominibus transportandis or perferendis.

PACKHORSE, equus citellarius (infl. Col.); jumentum sarcinarium; or simply jumentum (Cæs.).

PACKSADDLE, citellæ, pl.

PACKTHREAD, funiculus (Plin.); resticula (Farr.).

PACT, PACTION, pactio, pactum (an agreement drawn in proper form, and which has become legal; the former as action)—conventus; conventum; constitutum (the thing agreed upon; also, before it is irrevocably binding). See CONTRACT.

PAD, s. pulvinus; pulvillus (H.).

PAD, v. pulvino (-is) sternere qd (to provide with p.'s)—facire qd qd re (to stuff). Padded, pulvillis fartus or stratus.

PADDLE, s. *remus curtus or brevior, or prpe batillus. || Palmula or palma remi is the blade of an oar; pala, a shovel, spade.

PADDLE, v. || To propel by a paddle, *navigium remo breviori incitare, propellere. || To beat or play with the water, *aquam, undas, leniter agitare.

PADDOCK, || A load, bufo, onis, m. || A small enclosure or field, septum.

PADLOCK, *serra penilis; or, in connezion, simply serra, claustrum.

PAGAN, idololatra (Ter.); paganus (Augustin; in class. Latin, of a village, villager)—gentilis, ethnicus (eccl); non Christianus (Ter.); *doctrinæ Christianæ, or sacrorum Christianorum, expers; *falsorum or adumbratorum deorum cultor.

PAGANISM, *falsorum, &c., deorum cultus.

PAGE, || One side of the leaf of a book, pagina (C.). To fill a p., paginam complere. || A boy in attendance: a royal or court p., puer ex aula (†)—minister ex pueris regis. puer regius. puer nobilis ex regia cohorte. puer nobilis custodia corporis regis assuetus (Curt. 10, 5, 17).—puer pædagogus (Ammian. 26, 6). pl. pædagogia (Plin., S. Suet.); the royal p.'s, pueri regii (L.); puerorum regiorum cohort, or only cohorts regia: to be the king's p., *pueri regii ministerio fungi.—ad epulas regis assistere (at a banquet; C.).

PAGE, v. (a book), paginæ notâ, or pl. paginarum notis, signare.

PAGEANT, spectaculum.

PAGEENTRY, pompa; fastus, ūs.

PAGODA, sacellum (the temple).—persona (the image of clay, &c.).

PAIL, situlus, situla (a pitcher-like vessel for wells, &c.).—modiolus (a pail in hydraulic machines).—hama (a pail for drawing and carrying water, espy a bucket of a fire-engine; see Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42), 2. Acc. to Salmastius, it was in the shape of a boat).

PAIN, s. || Bodily anguish, dolor; cruciatus (severe). To be free from p., dolore vacare, carere dolore; non or nihil dolere: to be in p., suffer p., dolere: to inflict p., dolorem ci facere, efficere, dare, afferre, immovere: to lose p., dolorem abicere, depone. || Mental distress, grief, ægritudo, sollicitudo, (stronger) angor (C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, angor est ægritudo premeas; also the pl. angores when the p. is frequent or lasting). Excruciating p., dolor (C. l. c., dolor est ægritudo crucians). A person gives me p., oritur mihi ab qd ægritudo; qs mihi sollicitudinem affert; qs me ægritudo or sollicitudo afficit: a thing causes p. to me, qd mihi sollicitudini est; qd me sollicitum habet: to suffer p. in ægritudine or sollicitudine esse; ægritudine or sollicitudine affectum esse: to suffer great p. on account of athg, sollicitudine cs rei vel maxime urgê: free from p., ægritudine or sollicitudine vacuus; vacuus ab angoribus: freedom fm p., vacuitas a sollicitudine, or ab angoribus (cf. C. de Off. 1, 21, 73). || Penalty, pœna: under p. of death, propositâ, or interpositâ, pœnâ capitis (Cæs.; L.); sub mortis or capitis pœnâ (Suet.).

PAIN, v. || Bodily, dolorem ei facere, efficere, dare, afferre, commovere. || Mentally, ci mœrorem dare; qm curâ et sollicitudine afficere; ci tristitiam afferre: it p.'s me, doleo qd; hoc mihi dolet (with an acc. and infl., or with quod).

PAINFUL, || Causing or attended with pain, acerbus; gravis; dolorem affers. || Causing or attended with labour, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.

PAINFULLY, || So as to cause pain of mind, acerbè; dolenter. || With labour or pains, laboriose; operose; multo labore et sudore. See the adj.

PAINS, opera; labor (labour).—contentio (exertion).—industria (unwearied exertion)—conatus, ūs (effort).—studium (zeal). Jn. conatus studiumque; opera et studium. To take p., operam dare or navare; niti, eniti (to strive, exert oneself).—laborare, elaborare (to labour upon athg). Jn. eniti et efficere, eniti et cou-

tendere, contendere et laborare (*all usually followed by ut*); intendere (*to attempt with exertion; followed by an inf.*); *to take very great p.'s*, omnibus viribus contendere; omnibus nervis conitari; omni ope atque operâ entis (*all followed by ut, &c.*); *to take p.'s to no purpose*, operam, operam et oleum, perdere; frustra niti; *to take p.'s on aby's behalf*, niti pro qo; *ci operam praeare* or *dicare*; *to take p.'s about athq.*, anguere qd (*to look carefully for*); sequi, persequi (*to strive or endeavour after*); studere, operam dare or navare ci rei (*to make an effort for the attainment of althq.*).

PAINT, v. || TRANS. || PROP. a) *To represent by colours, with delineation*, pingere; depingere; coloribus reddere. *To p. figures*, coloribus figuras depingere; *to p. a face*, effingere oris lineamenta; *to p. a thing after an original*, similitudinem ex vero effingere. b) *To lay on colours*, colorare qd; *colores inducere* ci rei; *fucare*; *infucare*; *pigmentis illinere*; *to p. white*, albos colores ci rei inducere; *cerussâ illinere* or *oblire* (*Vitr.*): *painted boards*, tabulae colore fucatae (*T.*); *to p. oneself (one's face)*, colorem fucâ mentiri; *fucare colorem*. || 2) FIG. pingere; depingere; ante oculos ponere ci qd: *painted, fucatus, infucatus*; *to p. in vivid or lively colours*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (*aff. Gell.* 14, 4, 1); *to p. aby in his true c.'s*, naturam certis describere signis; *pprs* *cs vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere; *cs vitia* or *vitia et virtutes, as the case may be* deformare (*Rutil. Lup.*); imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ cs exprimere. || INTRANS. pingere.

PAINT, || PROP. pigmentum (*v. pr.*); *also color, fucus (prop. and fig.)*. *To mix or prepare p.*, pigmenta temperare, subigere, miscere; *prepared p.'s*, qui arte sunt, qui mixtionem, temperaturâ, perficiuntur (*Vitr.*): *to put on four coats of p.*, quater inducere colorem picture: *the blood of the crocodile is used as a p.*, crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur. || FIG. color; pigmenta, pl.; *fucus*: *truth without p.*, veritas nuda et simplex.

PAINTER, pictor (q. 4); *pingendi artifex (a good p.)*, qui colores rei inducit. *P.'s materials*, pictorum instrumenta; supellex pictoria.

PAINTING, || *The art of painting, ars pingendi, ars picturae (C.)*, or simply pictura. || *The act of painting, pictura*. || *A picture, pictura (the painting itself without respect of the materials; also fig. of dramatic representation, or of description; see Plaut. Mili. 4, 4, 52)*, tabula (or *dim.*) tabella, with or without picta (the painting and the materials), imago, imago picta (a likeness, portrait; also fig.)—*to make a p. of althq.*, depingere qd, imaginem cs rei exprimere (*prop. & fig.*); *qd describere (fig.)*; *to hang a p. in a good light*, tabulam in bono lumine collocare.

PAIR, s. par; *also jugum*. *In p.'s, bini*: *a p. of cups*, bini scyphi (*C.*): *a p. of married people*, conjuges; *par conjugum*; or simply conjugium (*Plin.*).

PAIR, v. || TRANS. jungere; conjugere; copulare; componere. || INTRANS. *Of birds or animals*, coire.

PAIRING (*Of birds or animals*), coitus. *P. time*, tempus quo aves coeunt.

PALACE, regia (L.); domicilium regis; ædes regiae (C.); *in later prose*, palatium (*Suet.*; also *in poets of the gold. age, e. g. H., V.*). *Sts in a wider sense*, turris.

PALANQUIN, lectica (the person being recumbent); *sella Indica gestatoria.

PALATABLE, || PROP. a) boni, jucundi, suavis saporis (*Plin.*), sapidus (*Apic.*). || FIG. suavis, dulcis (pleasant); jucundus, gratus, acceptus (welcome). *To be p.*, jucundum esse, placere (of persons or things).

PALATE, || PROP. a) palatum (the organ); sensus gustatus (taste). *A nice or dainty p.*, palatum subtile (*H.*). || FIG. sensus, ūs; iudicium.

PALAUER, s. || *Superfluous talk, cantilena (Brut. ap. C.)*; declamatio (*Auct. Dial. de Orat.*); gerræ; nugæ. || *A dulatory language, blanditiæ; blandimenta, pl. (C.)*; lenocinium (*T.*). *Jn. blanditiæ et assentationes*.

PALAUER, v. || *To talk superfluously, inanità fundere verba; multum esse in loquendo*. || *To use dulatory language, blanditiâs dicere* ci (O.); blandiri ci; blandis verbis or blandimentis permulcere qm (*aff. C.*); *animum cs blandis verbis delinire (Plin.)*; auribus cs servire (*Cæs.*).

PALE, s. palus (g. t. for any pole, e. g. a hedge-stake, esp. for fastening athq. to, e. g. a vine); sudes (shaped and pointed at the top). *Stipes and vallus were larger stakes wch required to be driven in.

PALE, v. (*To fence with pales*) stipitibus seipre (e. g. ut locus . . . stipitibus robustis sepiatur; *Inscr. Orell.* 642); or *audibus stipitibusque (*Cæs.*) seipre.—*Not palare, wch is only found in the sense of 'slaking' vines, &c., and 'driving in piles' for a foundation*.

PALE, adj. pallidus.—*luridus (of a yellow paleness; in a bad sense)*—exsanguis (*without any blood in the face, fm fear, rage, &c.*)—cadaverous (*cadaverous*). *As p. as a corpse*, cadaverosâ facie; *somewhat p.*, subpallidus; *palens*: *very p.*, perpallidus, exsanguis; *to grow p.*, pallescere, expallescere, exalbescere; *he became red at one moment, and p. at another*, modo erubuit, modo expalluit; *to be p.*, pallere.

PALENESS, pallidus colorum; pallor: *a deadly p.*, exsanguis funereusque color.

PALETTE, *discus colorum.

PALFREY, equus phaleratus; *equus magnifice ornatus.

PALINODE, palinodia (*Macrob.*); or Crcl. with quod oeci (*dixi, &c.*), ut inditum sit, revocare (*L. 5, 15, 20*). See RECENT.

PALISADE, vallum; pall (*pl.*); sudes: *to erect a p.*, sudes stipitesque defigere; *a large p.*, magnum numerum palorum instituire (*Cæs.*).

PALISH, subpallidus; palens.

PALL, s. || *Manie of state, pallium*. See also CLOKE. || *Covering of a bier, pallium (Appul.)*; *Ovid uses this word for a covering of a bed, coverlet*; *tegumentum, velamentum, capuli or feretri.

PALL, v. TRANS. facere satietatem cs rei. || INTRANS. (*upon the taste*); nulla est voluptas cs rei (*Juv.*); qd nil sapit (*Juv.*); *vapidi, infirmi esse saporis (fig.)*; *jejunum, insulsum esse*; *satietas cs rei capit qm*; *qs cs rei suavitatem non (jam) sentit*.

PALLET, || *A low or mean bed, grabatus (C.)*. || Palette, *discus colorum.

PALLIATE, rem colorare nomine qo (*by a pretext, Val. Max.* 8, 2, 2); *rem involucri tegere et quasi velis obtendere*; *also velare rem only*: *to p. althq by any excuse*, prætendere qd ci rei; *rem tegere* or occultare qâ re; *rem excusatione cs rei tegere (by excuses; see C. Læt.* 12, 43); *rem in cs rei simulationem conficere (under a pretext; see Cæs. B. C. 1, 40)*; *to endeavour to p. althq by some pretext*, velamentum ci rei querere (*Sen. de vit. beat.* 12); *rei deformi dare colorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; Q. 3, 8, 44)*; *to endeavour to p. one's guilt by fine words*, splendida verba prætendere culpæ suæ (*O. Rem.* 240); *honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere, vitia sua fucare, colorare*.

PALLIATION, excusatio; qd excusationis.—nomen; velamentum; color. See the verb.

PALLIATIVE, || *Remedy that lessens the severity of a disorder*, *remedium morbum mitigans (morb. mitigare, *Plin.*)—*remedium spiritum prorogandi. || Palliation, vid.

PALLID. See PALE.

PALM, || *A kind of tree, palma (also, a branch of p., Plin.)*. || *Fruit of this tree, palma (Plin.)*; palmula (*Varr.*); dactylus (*Pall.*). || *The inner part of the hand, palma; palmus; vola (hand spread out)*. || FIG. *Triumph, palma; victoria; deserving of the p.*, palmaris (C.); palmarius (*Ter.*). || *Measure of length, palmus (fig.)* the palmus minor was the breadth of four fingers joined together, *Vitr.*; the major was a span, or twelve Roman inches, *Varr.*).

PALMER. See PILGRIM.

PALMER-WORM, eruca (*Col.*).

PALMISTER, chiromantis, idos (*but use the Greek χειρομαντις; the word was not adopted into the Latin language*).

PALMISTRY, chiromantia (*use the Greek χειρομαντεia*); or Crcl., *ars e manuum lineamentis futura prædicendi.

PALMY, florens.

PALPABLE, || PROP. by Crcl. with sentire, or manu tractare (palpabilis *late, Oros.*). || FIG. manifestus; evidens; certus et exploratus: *to receive a p. hit*, luculentam plagam accipere (C.).

PALPITATE, palpitare.

PALPITATION, palpitatio (e. g. cordis, oculorum, *Plin.*).

PALSICAL, PALSIED, paralyticus; membris iners or captus.

PALSY, paralysis; nervorum remissio or resolutio. See APOPLEXY.

PALTRY, contemnendus; despicendus; vilis.

PAMPER, saginare; pinguem facere. *To p. oneself, saginari (qâ re)*; (largius) invitare se (cibo, vino, &c.).

PAMPHLET, libellus in vulgus emissus; or simply

libellus: *to distribute p.'s*, libellos dispergere (*T. Dial.* 9, 8).

PAMPHLETEER, *qui libellos conscribit or dispergit.

PAN, *|| A kind of vessel*, *lacus (*g. t.*); sartago (*for roasting or baking in*, *Plin.*): a fire-p., warming-p., batillus (*Plin.*). *|| Part of a gun*, *scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur. *|| Cavity in the joints of bones*, acetabulum. *|| In architecture*, cardo femina (*the cavity in wch the looth [cardo masculus] turns*).

PANACEA, panacea, panaces (*Plin.*); *medicamentum universale.

PANCAKE, *prps lagnum (Apic.)*; or it may be necessary to retain the word.

PANDECT, pandectes or pandecta, æ, m. (*a treatise comprehending the whole of any science*): the Pandects, Pandectæ, pl. (*a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the Emperor Justinian*).

PANDER, s. leno. libidinis minister (*L.*).—cupiditatem cs minister (*C.*).—perductor (*C. Terr.* 2, 1, 12). *Obs. per. applies to a single instance.*

PANDER, v. lenocinium facere (*Plaut.*); libidinis administrum, adjutorem esse (*C.*).

PANE, tabula (*if square*).—orbis, discus (*if round*): *p. of glass*, *tabula vitrea fenestras, or orbis vitreus fenestras.

PANEGYRIC, laudatio; upon aby, cs (*the speech itself, and the praise it contains*).—laus, laudes; upon aby, cs (*the praise*). *|| Elogium in this sense is not Latin, nor encomium (wch has no ancient authority).*—*P. pronounced in honour of one who is dead*, laudatio mortui (*g. t.*).—laudatio funebris, laudes funebres (*pronounced at his funeral*). *|| C. uses panegyricus, sc. sermo, of the panegyric orations of Isocrates; and Q. uses panegyricus absolutely of such orations.*—*To pronounce a p. on aby*, laudare qm (*g. t.*).—dicere de cs laudibus (*in a set oration*): *to pronounce a p. on aby in a discourse*, sermonem cum admiratione laudum cs instituere: *to write a p. on aby, or athg*, laudationem cs or cs rei scribere.

PANEGYRIST, laudator. prædicator. præco. buccinator (*e. g. cs eximiationis*). SYN. IN PRAISEM. *To be the p. of athg*, laudare qd; prædicare qd or de re: *to be one's own p.*, se ipsum laudare; prædicare de se ipso: *to be aby's p.*, laudare qm, or (*in a set discourse*), dicere de cs laudibus.

PANEGYZE, laudare qd; prædicare qd or de re.

PANEL, abicus (*Vitr.*).—tympanum (*square p. of a door*, *Vitr.*).—laquear. lacunar (*the p.'s of a flat ceiling*: laq. with ref. to the rope-like elevated edges, lac. to the sunk space).

PANEL, v. lacunare. laqueare (*both of panelling a ceiling*).

PANG, doloris morsus or stimulus.

PANIC, *terror panicus (*Wyttenb.*); terror, qui πανικός appellatur (*Hym. Astr.* 2, 28); pavor quasi lymphaticus (*L.*): *to strike a p. into*, terrorem ci incutere (*L.*), injicere, facere, efficere, inferre (*C.*): *p. struck*, exterritus; in terrorem coniectus.

PANNIER, corbis: *p.'s*, clittellæ.

PANNOPL, arma (*pl.*), armatura.

PANORAMA. *The word must be retained for sake of perspicuity.*

PANSY, *viola tricolor (*Linn.*).

PANT, palpitare (*C.*); salire (*Pers.*); trepidare (*O.*). *Fig.* to *p. after*, sitire; gravius, ardentius sitire, or concupiscere qd (*C.*); *inhiare qd* (*Plaut.*), ci rei (*e. g. gazis*, *Sen.*; præde, *V. Flacc.*).

PANTALOO, mimus; pantomimus; sannio (*as a jester*).

PANTALOONS, *braccæ (braccæ) strictæ. *|| Not femina, wch were bound round the thighs, &c., in cold weather*: *to put on p.'s*, braccas (braccas) sibi induere, or braccia (braccia) se induere. *See also BRACCES.*

PANTHEISM, *pantheismus (*t. t.*); or Crel., *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in universâ naturâ sitam esse censent (*aff. C.*).

PANTHEIST, *pantheista (*t. t.*); or Crel. *as above*.

PANTHEON, pantheon or pantheon (*Plin.*).

PANTHER, panthéra (*C.*); pardus (*espely the male*, *Curt.*); pardalis (*Plin.*).

PANTILE, imbrex (*Plin. Plaut.*).

PANTIMIE, pantomimus.

PANTRY, armarium promptuarium (*Cat.* 11, 8).

PAP, *|| Nipple, isat*, papilla (*Plin.*; mamma, uber, = *rather, the whole breast or udder*). *|| A kind of soft food*, *puls densior.

PAPACY, *papatus; *dignitas, auctoritas, pontificia.

PAPAL, *papalis; *pontificius; *pontificialis: *the p. system*, *ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia or Romano-Catholica (*Bau.*).

PAPAW, *carica papaya (*Linn.*).

PAPER, s. *|| Substance on wch we write and print*, charta (*with the ancients, made fm the papyrus*; *charta lineata was an invention of the 14th century).

|| Papyrus, in this sense, is poet.—charta tenuis (*thin*).—densa (*thick*).—candida (*white*): glazed p., charta levis, levigata; *with the ancients*, charta dentata (*C. Q. Fr.* 2, 15): blotting p., charta bibula: letter-p., *charta epistolaris (*as inscr. to Mark*, 14, 11: *the ancients used ch. Augusta*); *charta epistolæ scribendis facta: packing-p., charta emporitica: large p., charta major; charta majore modulo; macrocollum (*in the ancient sense*): small p., charta brevier; charta brevior forma: a quire of p., scapus chartæ: a sheet of p., plagula chartæ: a piece of p., chartula; scida, scidula (*better than scheda, schedula*): *of p.*, chartaceus; chartæus: a p. mill, officina chartaria: a p. maker, chartarius: p. money, *pecunia chartacea; or, in the sense of the ancients, tesserae numariae (*Suet. Oct.* 41): *to put p. coover on a book, to bind in p.*, *librum chartâ glutinatâ or massâ chartaceâ vincire, includere. *The different kinds of paper with the ancients were charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia; the charta Claudia was the best.* *|| A written document*, charta; scriptum: p.'s, i. e. writings, scripta (*pl.*); literæ; libelli; chartæ: a p. war, *bellum doctorum hominum: contemptuously, rixæ doctorum hominum *|| Pugna doctorum hominum = contradictions of learned men*; *see C. de Div.* 2, 31, in.). *|| Newspaper*, vid.

PAPER, v. *chartâ or chartis vestire, exornare, qd. PAPIER-MACHE', *massa chartacea. *Athg made of p.-m.*, *opus e chartâ densatâ factum. *A worker in p.-m.*, qui opera e chartâ densatâ facit.

PAPILLOT, *seida chartacea crinibus implicandis.

PAPIST, *pontificie religioni addictus. *sacra a Pontifice Romano instituta sequens. *legis Pontificis Romani studiosus.

PAPISTICAL, *papalis; *pontificius.

PAPPY, mollis (*soft*); succi plenus (*Ter.*); succidus, succosus (*Col.*, full of moisture).

PAPYRUS, papyrus (*Plin.*).

PAR. *See EQUAL, EQUALITY.*

PARABLE, parabole or pure Lat. collatio (*C.*) is a simile kept up through a narrative (*cf. Q.* 5, 11, 23); similitudo; simile (*a comparison*): *to deliver p.'s*, similitudines comparare (*C.*, O. 40, 138): *to employ a p.*, similitudine or simillt quodam uti: *to speak without a p.*, ut omittam similitudines (*C.*).

PARABOLICALLY, per similitudinem. *To speak p.*, ut similitudine utar.

PARADE, *|| Pomp, show*, pompa. ostentatio: *to make a p.*, magnifice se inferre (*Plaut.*), or incedere (*L.*); se ostentare. *|| Military order*, *pompa militaris: *to be on p.*, *interesse, adesse, pompe militari. *|| Place where troops are marshalled*, &c., campus in quo milites exercentur (*aff. Suet.* Oct. 16, in.). *campus militibus instruendis, lustrandis.

PARADIGM, paradigma, atis (*Gramm. t. t. Charis. Diom.*).

PARADISAICAL, *paradisiacus; amenissimus.

PARADISE, *paradisus (*Ecccl.*); *horti amenissimi; locus amenissimus; sedes or domicilium beatorum (*as the region of future happiness*): or locus divinæ amenitatis recipiendis sanctorum animis destinatus (*Ter.*): bird of p., Paradisæa (*Linn.*).

PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium (*C. Par. Proem.* 4): p.'s, mirabilia, quæ paradoxa nominantur (*e. g. Stoicorum*).

PARAGRAPH, caput (*C.*); paragraphus (*Isid.*); sectio (*Gramm.*); articulus.

PARALLEL, *adj.* parallelus (*Plin.*): a p. line, linea parallela (*Vitr.*), or as t. l., linea parallela: *to be or run p.*, paribus intervallis inter se distare (*aff. Cæs. B. G.* 7, 23). A p. passage, locus congruens verbis et sententiis (*aff. C. Legg.* 1, 10, 30).

PARALLEL, *adv.* ordine parallelo; paribus intervallis.

PARALLEL, s. (*A comparison*) contentio; comparatio: *to draw a p.*, conferre qd; contentionem facere.

PARALLOGRAM, *parallelogrammon.

PARALOGISM. See **SOPHISM.**

PARALYSIS, *paralysis* (παράλυσις).—nervorum remissio et resolutio. *He died of p. the day after his first seizure*, decessit paralyti, altero die quam correptus est. See **APoplexy**.

PARALYTIC, *paralyticus* (παρλυτικός).—See **APoplectic**.

PARALYZE, || **PROF.** debilitare: to be paralyzed, morbo, cum apoplexin vocant, corripit; apoplexi arripit.—torpore (to be quite benumbed; e. g. nervi, membra): to be completely paralyzed, omnibus membris captum esse. || **FIG.** debilitare; frangere; Jw. debilitare et frangere: to be paralyzed, torpore (e. g. metu, L.): *this misfortune had paralyzed their minds*, hoc malum cum stupore et miraculo torpidos defixerat (L. 22, 53, 6).

PARAMOUNT, summus; præcipuus.—antiquissimus (e. g. cura). *He considered it an object of p. importance*, nihil ei potius fuit, quam ut &c.; nihil antiquius habuit, quam ut &c.

PARAMOUR, amans; amator; amasius.

PARAPET, pluteus; lorica.

PARAPHERNALIA, i. e. *trappings*, phaleræ (pl.).

PARAPHRASE, s. circutito; circutitus eloquendi; circutitus plurium verborum; circumlocutio; ¶ not circumscription, or amfractus verborum; periphrasis is a Grecism: si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est (see *Suet. Tib. 71*; we must give a p.).

PARAPHRASE, v. pluribus verbis qd exponere, or explicare (C. Fin. 3, 4, 15; Q. 8, 6, 61); pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum qd enunciare (*Suet. Tib. 71*); circutitus plurium verborum ostendere qd (Q. 10, 1, 12); circumire qd (see Q. 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 34); ¶ circumscribere, with or without verbs, means 'to explain, define'.

PARASITE, parasitus: of or belonging to a p., parasiticus: to play the p., parasitari (*Plaut.*): like a p., more or modo parasiti.

PARASITIC, parasiticus: a p. plant, *planta parasitica (L.).

PARASOL, umbella (Juv.).

PARBOILED, semicottus (*Plin.*).

PARCEL, s. ¶ A small pack, fasciculus: a p. of fellows, hominum turba, grex: a p. of rogues, sceleratorum convulvies. ¶ Lot, division, pars.

PARCEL, v. partiri; dividere; distribuere, dispertere (to p. out).

PARCHEMENT, membrana (Q., *Plin.*); charta pergamena (*Isid.*): of p., membraneus (*Pand.*): p.-maker, qui membranas facit, conficit.

PARDON, s. venia; remissio pœnæ: to beg p., veniam ab qd petere; petere ut mihi ignoscatur; deprecari qd ab qd (of or fm any one).—postulare ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere (for a fault).—postulare ut delicto ignoscatur qd (for any one) a begging of p., deprecatio (in defence of alth wrong).—ignoscendi postulatio (prayer for forgiveness): to grant p.; See **PARDON**, v.

PARDON, v. ignoscere (to overlook a fault; between equals).—concedere (not to be severe or strict).—condonare (as it were, to make a present of althg), ci qd; veniam dare ci (of superiors, not to inflict punishment).—veniam et impunitatem dare ci; gratiam ac rei facere. P. me, ignoscas queso. ¶ To pardon aby his precipitate conduct, &c. should be, not ignoscere ci festinationem (vch is O. L.); but ignoscere ac festinationi: but 'to pardon this, that,' &c., is ignoscere hoc, illud, id, &c.—'Pardon my boldness in doing so and so' is ignoscere quod hoc mihi sumo (*Vid. C. Fam. 7, 5*; 13, 51, *Krebs*).

PARDONABLE, venia dignus.—quod qd excusationis habet (e. g. vitiū).—cui ignoscatur (¶ ignoscibilis, old Latin and rare).

PARE, recidere; circumcidere: to p. the nails, ungues subsecare (O.); recidere (C.); ponere, or cultello purgare (H.); rescare (*Plin.*): to p. fruit, *pomis cutem, or corium, detrahare, demere, eximere; poma cute exuere.

PARENT, || **PROF.** parens (g. t.).—pater (father).—mater (mother): the common p., communis omnium parens; operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector; summus, or maximus, mundi parens. || **FIG.** mater (e. g. similitudo satietatis mater, C.).—parens (of persons [e. g. Socr. parens philosophia]; of things, it must be used of those that are masc., and it is used of those that are fem. [terra parens omnium]).—procreatrix, genitrix, fem. (e. g. procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia; genitrix virtutum

frugalitas).—To be the p. of, alere qd (e. g. honos alit artes). This opinion is the p. of many errors, hanc opinionem multi errores consecuti sunt. Sis causa, fons, origo (source) may serve.

PARENTAL, parentum (gen., pl.); e. g. p. affection, parentum amor: in a p. manner, parentum more or modo (after the manner of parents).—ut parentes solent (as parents are accustomed).—ut parentes deoet (as becomes parents).

PARENTHESIS, parenthesis (*Gramm.*); interpositio; interclusio (as translation of the Greek παρενθεσις, Q. 1, 3, 23): to put althg in a p., *continuationi sermonis medium interponere qd.

PARGET, s. opus tectorium (¶ nos trullissatio, trowelling).

PARGET, v. tectorio linere, incrustare, inducere (Bou.).

PARHELION, parëllion, imago solis (the former the Greek word, the latter the Latin translation, Sen. N. Q. 1, 11, 1; Seneca i. c. says that parella are called also simply soles; hence, two parhelia, bina parella or bini soles: three parhelia, terna parella or tres soles): the sun with a p., sol geminatus (C. N. D. 1, 5, 14): two parhelia appear, soles bini apparent cœlo.

PARIELAT, By the gen. of paries.

PARIETARY, herba parietaria (*Plin. Pan. 51*);

parietaria (*Appul.*); *asplenium recta muraria (*Linna.*).

PARING, resegmen (*Plin.*); præsegmen (*Plaut.*).

PARISH, parœcia (*Augustin.*); ¶ not parochia: p.-priest, *sacrorum antistes; *ecclesiastes; *presbyter (not parochus): p. church, *ædes sacra parœciæ; p. clerk, *famulus sacrorum.

PARISHONER, parochialis (*Eccl.*); *sacro ci cœtus ascriptus.

PARK, ¶ A large pleasure-ground, viridarium (C., pleasure-garden, planted with trees).—vivarium (as a preserve): a p. of about so many acres, septa jugera circiter — (*Varr.*). || (Of artillery), *res tormentaria; *agger tormentarius.

PARLANCE (common), quotidiana locutio; vulgaris sermo: quotidiana dicendi consuetudo; quotidianum dicendi genus.

PARLEY, s. colloquium; collocutio: to hold a p., in colloquium or colloctionem venire.

PARLIAMENT, *senatus Britannicus.—consilium publicum (*Doer.*); comitia regni (*Sch.*); parliamentum (in Latin of the middle ages): the upper (lower) house of p., suprema (inferior) regni curia (*Sch.*): both houses of p., uterque regni senatus (id.): to convene p., consilium regni advocare, convocare: act of p., senatus consultum; lex (*Bau.*): house of p., *regni curia; *senatus populique conveniendi locus: member of p., *supremæ curiæ regni senator, *senator Britannicus (*Sch.*, of the upper house).—*unus ex evocatis regni; *qui lectus est in populum regni; *qui ascriptus est ordinem conventui (of the lower house).

PARLIAMENTARY, *secundum consuetudinem et instituta consilii publici or curiæ regni.

PARLOUR, cubiculum quotidianum; habitatio; diœta.

PARMESAN (cheese), *caseus Parmensis.

PAROCHIAL, parochialis (*Eccl.*); or by the gen. of parœcia.

PARODY, s. parodia (*Gr.* in C., *Ascon.*); or *Crcel.*, ficti notia versibus similes (Q. 6, 3, 97); poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorti (*Eichst.*).

PARODY, v. carminis argumentum ad ludum jocumque convertere; poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (*Eichst.*).

PAROLE, promissum, fides data (word of honour).

PARONOMASIA, agnominatio (*Auct. ad Her.*).

PAROXYSM, accessio (febris); *Cela.*—(doloris) morsus or stimulus (C.).

PARRICIDE, || *Murder of a parent*, parricidium; cædes (g. t. for murder): to commit p., parricidium; or cædem facere; parricidio se obstringere; parricidio se inquare or se maculare, sanguine nefando se respargere. || *The murderer of a parent*, parricida, patris (matris, &c.) interfector (Q.).—parricida parentis sui; or *Crcel.* qui patrem (matrem, &c.) occidit or necavit.—parricidio obstrictus or inquinatus.

PARROT, parrictus (*Plin.*).

PARRY, || *To put by a thrust*, ictum or petitionem vitare, cavere, cavere et propulare; also (without mention of the thrust or weapon) cavere, vitare (with the sword).—¶ ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere, or simply ictum effugere (= to avoid by a motion of the body).—To p.

clearly or successfully, recte cavere: to p. and thrust, cavere et repetere. || *Fig.* To avoid, declinare, evitare, efugere.

PARSE, notare singula verba (*Bau.*).

PARSIMONIOUS, parvus. *tenax.* Jx. parvus et tenax. restrictus. Jx. restrictus et tenax.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, parce, maligne, tenuiter. Jx. parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to live p.).

PARSIMONY, parsimonia (*in athg.*, *cs* rel.)—tenacitas (*close-fistedness*, **L.* 34, 7, 4)—malignitas (*the niggardiness that withholds fm others the full measure of what is due to them*).

PARSLEY, apium; oreoselinum; petroselinum.

PARSNAP, pastināca (*Plin.*).

PARSON, *persona ecclesiae; *sacrorum antistes; presbyter (*presbyter*); clericus (*clergyman*); *rerum sacrarum minister.

PARSONAGE, *domus in quā habitat clericus parochialis; *aedes, domicilium sacrarum antistitis.

PART, || *Portio*, pars; portio (*part to which one has a right, portion; in the best prose portio occurs only in the phrase pro portione*).—membrum (*member of the body, of a sentence*).—locus (*passage, section of a book, &c.*).—*The middle, extreme, upper, lower part, is expressed in Latin by the adjf. medius, extremus, infimus, summus: by or in p.s., per partes; particulatim (opp. summatim, or totus); ex parte (opp. totus); carptim (opp. universi); nonnullā parte: I for my p., ego quidem, equidem (according to my views, &c.: not quod me attinet)—pro mea parte (according to my power): each for his p., pro sua quisque parte (each according to his power): to divide into p.s., in partes dividere or distribuere: to get or receive a p. of athg., partem cs rei accipere: to have p. in athg., cs rei participem, or in parte, in societate, cs rei esse; partem or societatem in qā re habere (in athg. good).—cs rei socium esse (in athg. good or bad)—affinē esse cs rei or ci rei (in athg. bad; e. g. facinori): to take p. in athg., partem cs rei capere e. g. administrandae resp. publicae; *Suet.* Oct. 37).—in partem cs rei venire; interesse ci rei (to be present at, to be personally concerned with; e. g. pugnae).—attingere qd (to be engaged in).—commoveri qā re (to sympathize with): to have no p. in athg., cs rei expertem esse; partem cs rei non habere; non contulisse ad qd (not to have contributed to). || *Party*, partes (*pl.*: implying difference of principles or interests).—factio (*clique of partizans*): to take p. with, cs partes suscipere, amplecti; ad causam cs se adungere: the one p. ... the other p., pars ... pars; partim ... partim (*also with a gen. or the prep. ex*); pars or partim ... alii, æ, a; alii, æ, a ... alii, æ, a (*all of persons or of things*). || *Character in a play*, partes (*pl.*): persona: a second p., partes secundae, or simply secundae (*prop. and fig.*): to play a second p., partes secundas agere or sustinere, in athg., in qā re: one who plays a second p., secundarum partium actor. || *Duty, officium*; munus. *It is my, your, &c. p., meum, tuum, &c. est: it is the p. of a wise man, sapientis, &c. (the subst. officium, &c. being omitted).* || *Region, regio*; terra. || *Pl. qualities*, ingenium; ingenii vires, virtutes, or facultates (*but facultates alone usually denotes wealth, riches*).*

PART, v. || *TRANS.* partiri; dividere; dispartire, or more rarely, dispartiri. [*SYN. and PHR. in DIVIDE, DISTRIBUT.*] || *INTRANS.* discedere (*g. t.*).—digredi (*to go to different sides; of persons*).—diliabi (*to separate, imperceptibly; usually of things*).—fatiscere (*to form chinks or clefts; of things*).—denicere (*to gape open*): to p. fm any one, discedere ab eo, digredi ab eo (*never degraded, wch is 'to go or march down', &c.; see Lat. Dict.*).

PARTAKE, habere partem in qā re; esse in parte, venire in partem cs rei; capessere partem cs rei (*L.*); participem, socium esse cs rei (*C.*: to have a share or portion in).—affinē esse cs rei or ci rei (*C.*: to be near or like).—implicari qā re (*Np.*); venire, accedere in societatem cs rei; habere societatem in qā re (*C.*); esse in societate cs rei (*L.*: to be partner in, be mixed up with).—interesse, adesse ci rei (to be present at).

PARTAKER, a. participes cs rei (*that takes part in, or has a share of athg.; e. g. ejusdem laudis, conjunctionis, voluptatis*).—socius cs rei (*that combines with others in athg.; e. g. sceleris*).—affinis cs rei, or ci rei (*that takes part in athg., esp. ally bad; e. g. facinori*).—compos cs rei (*that has possession of athg., esp. ally agreeable; e. g. consultius, laudis, voti*).—cs rei potens (*master of; e. g. regni*).—to become p. of athg., participem or compotem fieri ci rei.—potiri qā re.—consequi qd: to make one p. of athg., qm participem or compo-

tem facere cs rei.—participare qd cum eo; impertiri ci qd.

PARTERRE, || *In a garden*, *area floribus ornata. || *In a (foreign) theatre*, cavea media (*Suet.* Oct. 44).

PARTIAL, || *In part*, per partes (*by parts, not the whole at once*).—ex parte (*only in part, opp. totus*).—nonnullā parte (*when the parts of a whole must be considered singly*). || *Disposed to favour one party to the prejudice of another*, alterius partis studiosus.—in alterius favorem inclinat (opp. neutral; impartial); cupidus (*acting with passion and private feeling; opp. impartial*).—alteri parti or causae studens, favens, addictus (*ast. C. Cæs.*).—non integer (*not unprejudiced; of persons*).—ad gratiam factus (*of things done with the view of favouring a person or party; e. g. lectio*): p. judges, iudices cupidus (*C.*). A p. judgement, *iudicium cupidus dictum. *sententia ad gratiam dicta.

PARTIALITY, || *Opp. to impartiality*, partium studium or stis studium only (*zeal or liking for a party as showing itself in actions*).—gratia (*favour, as shown to any or any cause*).—cupiditas (*warm, eager, private feeling, as warping the judgement*): without p., sine amore et cupiditate. The reproach of p., crimen gratiae; to act with p., cupidius agere; to approve of athg. fm p., studio quodam comprobare qd. || *Preference, liking*, studium et amor; amor et cupiditas (*especial liking*).—indulgentia (*too great indulgence*): to have a great p. for any, qm præter ceteros amare (*nos præ cæteris*): to have a p. for a particular study or pursuit, ci rei præter cætera studere.

PARTIALLY, || *In part*, See **PARTIAL**. || *With partiality*, cupide or cupidius.—studio quodam (*e. g. comprobare qd*).

PARTICIPATE. See **PARTAKE**.

PARTICIPATION, societas cs rei (*e. g. belli; consilii, sceleris*).—contagio cs rei (*e. g. criminis, sceleris*). See also **PART**, s. and **PARTAKE**.

PARTICIPLE, participium (*C.*).

PARTICLE, || *Small part*, particula (*C.*). || (*In grammar*), particula (*Gell.*).

PARTICULAR, adj. || *Belonging only to one, proprius*. || *Peculiar, singular, singularis*; abhorrens a communi hominum usu. || *Important*, præcipuus, singularis. || *Circumstantial*, accuratus; copiosus (*diffuse, full*).

PARTICULAR, s. res (*circumstance*).—causa (*state or posture of athg.*): p.s., singula, m. pl.; singule res: to go into p.s., singula sequi; agere de singulis; scribere de singulis rebus (*to give full p.s. by letter*).—rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare (*to give a p. account of an occurrence*).—exsequi, persequi, with or without verbi; explicare (*to go into details*; opp. summam attingere; see *Bremi, Np. Pelop.* 1, 1).—exponere (*to give a clear account or description of a thing*).—explanare, illustrare (*to represent clearly*): to enter into full p.s. about athg., qd accuratus exsequi.—pluribus verbis disserere.—multis verbis disputare.—uberius, fusius dicere, scribere de re.

PARTICULARITY, By the adj.

PARTICULARIZE. See 'go into particulars' in **PARTICULAR**.

PARTICULARLY, || *Singly*, singulatim. || *Especially, pre-eminently*, imprimis.—maxime.—præsertim.—potissimum [*SYN. in ESPECIALLY, vid.*]; præcipue (*C.*); peculiari (q. q.); cum quâdam excellentia.—eminenti quâdam ratione (*pre-eminently*): to mention one p., præter cæteros qm nominare (*ast. C.*).

PARTISAN, || *Belonging to any's party*, fautor, studiosus cs. qui facit, sentit, cum quo: p.s., factio; qui sunt ab eo; qui stant cum eo ab eo; qui cs partibus favet; qui student ci; qui sentiunt cum eo. || *A kind of halberd*, bipennis (*sc. securis*).

PARTITION, || *Act of parting*, partitio; divisio, or by the verb. || *That wch divides*, intergerium (*Plin.*): a p. wall, paries communis; (paries) intergerium (*Plin.*). || *Compartment*, locus; loculamentum.

PARTITIVE, qui dividit, &c.

PARTLY, || *In part*, by parts, ex parte (*in parte, L., C.*); partim (*C.*); ullâ ex parte (*L.*). || *In some degree*, qā ex parte; quodam modo (*C.*). || *Partly ... partly*, partim ... partim (*but only when an actual division of the thing in question is spoken of*).—quâ ... quâ on the one side ... on the other side)—et ... et; quum ... tum; tum ... tum (*on both ... and, as well ... as*; *SYN. in 'AS WELL ... AS'*).

PARTNER, socius; societate conjunctus: *p. in trade*, socius consorsque laboris; or simply socius: at cards, *ales socius et participes: in crime, crimini affinis, ejus noxae socius, consocius (having a guilty knowledge of it): in fortune, conjusculumque fortunae socius, socius (see *T. Ann.* 5, 5, 1); laborum periculorumque socius, socius (see *C. ad Div.* 13, 71, 2; *T. Germ.* 18, 7); also for the contest, simply socius (socius) comesque (see *H. Od.* 1, 7, 26).

PARTNERSHIP, societas; communio; communitas; consociatio; conjunctio.

PARTIDGE, perdix, leis, m. and f. (*Plin.*)

PARTY, ¶ *A number of persons number, aliquot (some; of a quite indefinite number)*.—compleures (some; and several of them at least): a large p., copia, multitudo. ¶ *Faction*, pars, partes, pl. (with ref. to distinct interests or principles).—factio (clique of partisans; political, or in a bad sense).—globus, globus consensionis (as a number of persons united).—secta (a philosophical party; said of a political one): a prevailing p., partes praevalentes, victrices (T.): a defeated or fallen p., partes deservitae, lapsae: to be of abys's p., esse ea partis, ea partium (C.); sequi ea, sectam (L., C., T.); sequi ea causam; in eadem esse cum eo causam; facere, stare, sentire cum eo (C.); rebus ea favere, studere (Cae.); sequi ea partes (*Pal. Mn.*): the different p.'s in a state, aliorum alias partes fovendum factiones: to belong to another p., aliarum esse partium; aliunde stare; alterius (or alius) rebus favere or studere: to go over, or attach oneself to abys's p., se ad causam ea applicare (*Afr. Np.* Ar. 2, 3); partibus ea accedere (T.); transire, transgredi in ea partes (T.): of the popular p., populares (opp. optimi cuiusque studiosi): to make a p. agere agere, stare cum adversus qm (Np.): to be of no p., nullius partis esse: to be of neither p., neutrius partis esse: to support an opposite p., alias partes fovere, juvare: to divide into two p.'s, in duas partes discedere (*S. Jug.* 13, 1); in duas factiones scindi (*T. Hist.* 1, 13): the opposite p., pars adversa (q. t.).—factio adversa or adversaria (in political disturbances).—diversa factio (also in political disturbances, but as a p. that pursues a different object; whereas pars and fact. adv. refer to the other p. as opponents): the strife of p.'s, partium contentio (C.); the leader of a p., dux partium (T.); princeps partis ea (C.); factionis princeps (Cae. Np.); caput (Suet.); or for content, dux, caput uno: p. spiritus, partium studium (C.); factionum parandarum studium; or simply, factio (L., 30); studia (pl. ibid.); cupiditas (C.); devoted or attached to a p., alterius partis studiosus or cupidus, alteri parti, causae, studens, favens, addictus (*Afr. Cae.*); or simply cupidus: a p. man, homo partium studiosus; partes ea fovens ea juvans. ¶ One of two litigants, adversarius; f. adversaria (H., Q.); adversa pars. ¶ *An orator usually designates the opposite party by late, isti.* ¶ *A select assembly, societas (C.).* ¶ *Party of pleasure; a p. into the country, excursio: a water p., navigatio: to be one of a p., una esse cum aliis: one of the same p., socius, comes (Syn. in COMPANION): to join abys's p., ei comitem se addere or adungere: to make a p. into the c., rus excurrere: to make a water p., navigare.* ¶ *A detachment of soldiers, militum expedita manus, ūs; factio (Suet.): a p. of horsemen, equestris turma.*

PARTY-COLOURED, multicolor (*Plin.*); non unius coloris; multos colores habens.

PARTY-WALL, (paries) intergerinus (*Plin.*); paries communis (*O. Met.* 4, 66).

PARVENU, terrae filius. To this p., nobody knows who, huic terrae filio nescio cui (*C. Att.* 1, 13, 4).—homo novus.

PASCHAL, paschalis (*Ecl.*).

PASHA, praefectus; astrapes (*Np.*).

PASHALIC, astraplia (*Curi.*).

PASQUINADE, s. libellus famosus; scriptum famosum (*Suet.*); carmen famosum (*H. Ep.*); carmen probrosum (T.); carmen ad alterius injuriam factum (C.); libellus contumeliosus (*Sen.*).

PASQUINADE, v. procal scripto qm diffamare (*T. Ann.* 1, 72); probrosum carmen adversus qm facitare (ib. 14, 48); libellum, carmen ad infamiam ea edere (*Suet. Oct.* 55); carmen ad alterius injuriam facere (*C. Tusc.* 4, 2, 5); also poet. versibus atris oblinere qm (*H. Ep.* 1, 19, 30).

PASS, s. ¶ *Passage*, transitus; See **PASSAGE**: a narrow p., angustiae (narrow places in mountainous regions).—fauces (a narrow enlèvement or egress, leading to a wider space).—saltus (a narrow woody valley). ¶ *Passport*, vid. ¶ (*In fencing*), a thrust, petitio.

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PASS, v. ¶ **INTRANS.** 1) To go through a place, qd or per locum iter facere; praeterire.—In passing = by the way, in transitu; transiens; praeteriens (see of these expressions the first and second are post-Aug. in this sense; but we find quasi praeteriens in C.).—strictim (superficially, slightly; for we find obiter in the time of Sen.). 2) To be esteemed or accounted in a certain way, haberi (in opinion).—esse, putari (fm probable grounds).—existimari (as a result of consideration): he passes for a good man, probus vir habetur: he passes for one well versed in civil laws, prudens esse in jure civili putatur. 3) To go fm the body, descendere (*Cels.* Plin.). ¶ **TRANS.** 1) To cross (vid.), trajicere; transire; transveh. 2) To pass by, praeterire (also of passing by or over in silence [silentio] praeterire; and of passing by or over persons in the distribution of honours, &c.: Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, Cae.).

PASS AWAY or **OFF**, praeterire (q. t.): praeterlabi in this sense is not Latin).—exire (to come to an end; of time; e. g. eorum nullus sine ebrietate exit dies).—effluere (of time, to flow away without being usefully employed).—extrahi (to be let slip without being well employed; of points of time): to pass away imperceptibly, labi: to pass away quickly, avolare, fugere, aufugere (all of time): to suffer time to pass away, tempus extrahere qd re (e. g. triduum disputationis excusationibus extrahitur: not to let a day pass away without &c., nullum pati esse diem, quin &c.: to let one day pass away after another, diem ex die ducere; diem de die differre).

PASS BY, praeterire, praeterehere (prop.); praetere, negligere (Ag.).

PASS OVER, ¶ **INTRANS.** 1) To cross, trajicere; transire; transveh. 2) To change one's position or state, transire: to pass over to the enemy, ad adversarios, or hostes, transire. 3) To be changed into sth, transire; abire; verti. ¶ **TRANS.** 1) To overlook, not to take notice of, praeterire silentio, or taciturn; or simply, praeterire, relinquere; Jx. praeterire ea relinquere; mittere; omittere; praetermittere (see only in later writers, of the sit. age, transmittere or transire silentio, or simply transire). 2) To neglect in the distribution of honours, &c., praeterire (q. t.).—repulsam dare ei (if an application has been made on behalf of the party): to be passed over, praeteriri (q. t.).—repulsam ferre or accipere (to receive a repulse).

PASSABLE, ¶ *Through which one may pass*, (via) qd commode, facile, procedere, incedere possimus; (via) facilis et aperta (Q.). To render p., vias transitu difficiles munire (L.). ¶ *Tolerable*, such as may pass, tolerabilis; tolerandus, ferendus (23, abis; patibilis in this sense only in C. Tusc. 4, 23, init.; wch, however, is authority enough).—mediocriter, modicus (moderately good).—non contemnendus (not despicable).—Jx. non contemnendus planeque tolerabilis.

PASSABLY, tolerabiliter.—mediocriter. To be p. well, satis bene se habere.

PASSAGE, ¶ *Act of passing over*, transitio; transgressio; transmissio; trajectio: the p. of a river, trajectus, or transvectio, fluminis. ¶ *Act or right of passing through*, transitus; transvectio (carrying of goods through one country into another, transit); to give or grant p. to any one, dare ei transitum or iter per agros urbesque; qm per fines suos ire pati (e. g. of an army, through a country).—dare ei viam (to a single person; e. g. through an estate, per fundum): to forbid a p., qm ad transitu prohibere or arcere: to obstruct a p., ei transitum claudere. ¶ *Condition of not being stationary*, bird of p., advena avis (opp. vernacula avis): birds of p., advena volucres (opp. vernaculae volucres).—adventicium genus volucrum; volucres quae peregrinatione instantur (see *C. Fin.* 2, 33, 109); coturnices ex nostra regionibus trans mare remeant (Varr.); are birds of p.; grues calidiora loca petentes maria transmittunt (*C. N. D.* 1, 49, 125; are birds of p.); de illo genere sunt turdi adventicii ac quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant circiter equinoctium autumale et eodem revolant ad equinoctium vernum (Varr.). ¶ *Place through which one may pass*, way, via; iter; transitus; transitio pervia (through houses, courts).—janua (arched, vaulted): a forum with p.'s, forum transitorium (Eulor. 7, 23): a house with p.'s, domus transitoria (Suet. Ner. 31). ¶ *Place in a book or writing*, locus: p.'s, loci (rarely loca; loci sunt librorum, loca sunt terrarum, Zumpt, § 99): difficult or

obscure p.'s, loci obscuri, difficiles, impediti (Wyttenb.); parallel p.'s. See PARALLEL. || (In music), color, modulatio insistens (Bau.).

PASSENGER, viator (traveller).—vector (on board ship).—hospes (stranger in a place).

PASSING, adj. or adv. See SURPASSINGLY.

PASSING-BELL, *campana funebris or feralis.

PASSION, || Emotio, animi concitatio, animi impetus; (more strongly) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (g. t. violent emotion of the mind: animi affectio denotes the disposition, and animi motus, commotio or permotio, an emotion of the mind: g. t.).—cupiditas, libido (esp. sensual inclination and desire).—studium flagrans (burning zeal).—temeritas (rashness).—intemperantia (want of moderation or restraint; opp. æquitas: violent p., acerimus animi motus; vehemens animi impetus: irregular p.'s, libidines (effrenatæ): fm p., (animi) perturbations incitatus; cupiditate incensus: with p., animi quodam impetu; studio flagrante: without p., æquo animo: to raise or excite p. in any one, cs libidinem excitare (of sensual desires).—cs animum impellere (g. t.): to raise or excite the p.'s, animi motus inflammare (opp. extinguere).—animatorum impetus impellere (opp. animatorum impetus reflectere): to alay the p.'s, cs animum vehementer motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare (aft. C. de Or. 1, 12, 53): to restrain one's p.'s, perturbatos animi motus cohibere; cupiditates coercere; cupiditatibus imperare; continenter esse (esp. of sensuality): to be free fm p.'s, ab omni animi concitatione vacare; omni animi perturbatione liberum or liberatum esse: to act under the influence of p., cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd: it is quite a p. with me, æd re maxime decore (I take particular pleasure in anything)—magnæ ejus rei studio teneor (I have an eager desire for). || Anger, vid. || Suffering, dolor; cruciatus, ßs: usually applied to the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ, *extremi cruciatus Christi: history of the p., *narratio suppliciorum Christi; *memoria laborum, quos Christus exanclavit: a meditation on the p., *cogitatio, meditatio de morte Christi: sermon on the p., *oratio sacra de suppliciis et morte Christi: p. week, *tempus celebrandæ mortis et dolorum Christi (Bau.): the p.-flower, *passiflora (Linn.).

PASSIONATE, impotens (not master of his p.'s; also with the p. of wch one is not master in the gen.; e. g. ire, lætitiæ: also, that in wch one is not his own master; e. g. lætitiæ, postulatum).—vehemens, ardens (vehement, burning). || Given to bursts of anger, cs ire impotens.—iracundus.—ad iram proclivis; in iram præceps.

PASSIONATELY, cupide, cupidissime (with desire, eagerly).—vehementer, ardentem, studio flagranti (with violent, burning zeal).—calidius (with too much warmth).—effuse (more strongly).—effusissime (without measure or limit; more strongly).—animose, animosissime, of purchasers = cupide et quoquo pretio, i. e. eagerly and at any price, belongs in this sense only to the sivo. age; e. g. animosissime. || Class. cupide et quoquo pretio).—tabulas antiqui operis comparare (Suet. Cæs. 47): to maintain athq p., cupidius qd contendere: to love athq p., ci rei effuse indulgere (to indulge in without measure; e. g. conviviis).—cs rei esse studiosissimum; magno cs rei studio teneri (to be a great lover of).—qâ re maxime delectari (to take one's pleasure chiefly in athq): to love any one p., effusissime qm diligere (as a friend, &c.).—cs amore insanire (as a lover).

PASSIONLESS, animi perturbatione liber or vacuus (without vehement emotions).—cupiditatis or cupiditatum expers. omni cupiditate carens. cupiditate privatus. cupiditate intactus (free fm desire).

PASSIVE, patibilis (in a philosophical sense, = capable of suffering: C. N. D. 3, 12, 29; opp. activus, Lact. 2, 9, 21. || Passivus, is a bad word except in Gramm. sense: verbum passivum, Prisc. Charis. Diom.): verbum patienti (Gell. 18, 12).

PASSOVER, pascha, æ, f. and ktis, n. (Eccl.).

PASSPORT, syngraphus (Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 6): to grant or give a p., dare ci syngraphum: to get a p., syngraphum sumere (ib.): to apply for a p., syngraphum rogare (e. g. a prætor. || not commestus [= furlough] or diploma).

PAST, adv. præteritus; exactus; finitus; also, prior, superior: the p. year, summer, annus superior, ætas prior: the p. cannot be altered, præterita mutari non possunt, or mutare non possumus (aft. C.): p. time, tempus præteritum (C.); tempus actum (H. A. P.).

|| Avoid the use of elapsus and præterlapsus of p. time absolutely; see Wolf. Anal. 1, p. 488.

PAST, prep. and adv. = more than, above. See BEYOND.

PASTE, *farina ex aquâ subacta; farina quâ chartæ glutinantur (Plin. 22, 25, 60).—farina chartaria (Plin. 1, in Ind. of book 22, 25, 60; each time, of the p. with wch the single leaves of the popyrus were joined together to form a sheet).

PASTEBBOARD, *charta densata.

PASTIL, *conulus odoratus.

PASTIME, oblectamentum. delectamenta, pl. (e. g. inania puerorum delectamenta; puerorum oblectamenta: difference between oblectare and delectare in ENJOY).—oblectatio.—ludus (g. t. for play): to provide aby with some p., dare ci ludum. What p. have you? quâ re tempus fallist or tædium temporis minuis? For p., animi causâ; per ludum.—per ludum et jocum.

PASTOR, || PROR. pastor; pecuarius; gregis or pecoris custos (V.); pecoris magister (Col.). || FIG. pastor.

PASTORAL, ade. pastoricius (g. t.); pastoris or pastorum, pastoralis: a p. poet, poeta bucolicus (Gramm.): a p. staff, pedum: a p. people, *populus vitam pastoriciam agens; *populus pastorius: æg., a p. epistle, *epistola episcopalis; *epistola ab episcopo per diocesan mittenda, missa: p. theology, *sacra recte instituti præcepta, orum, pl.

PASTORAL, s. carmen pastoricium; poema bucolicum (Col.); bucolica, orum (Gell.).

PASTRY, artocreas (Pers. 6, 50).—crustula, bellaria, (both pl.: confectionery).

PASTRY-COOK, *qui artocreas coquit; some say, pistor dulciarius, or simply dulciarius. || Pistor artocreatum is not Latin.

PASTURAGE, PASTURE, s. || Food for cattle, pastus, pabulum, pascua (pl., esp. of grass). || Place of feeding, locus pascuus; ager pascuus (Plaut. C.); pascua (pl., C.); rarely sing. pascuum (Col.): common p., ager compascuus (C. Top. 3, 11): rich p., pascuum pingue (Pall.); viride (Varr.); riguum (Col.); læta pascua (pl., L.): p. land, ager pascuus (Plaut.); pascuum (Col.).

PASTURE, v. || INTRANS. pascere (Col.); pasci (C.); pabulari (Col.). || TRANS. pascere (e. g. sues, greges; also absol.).

PAT, adj. idoneus; opportunus: the occasion was so pat, that &c., tanta fuit opportunitas, ut &c. (C.).

PAT, v. palpare (to stroke or touch lightly: also palpari; e. g. a horse, and improper. for the purpose of coaxing).—leviter pulsare: to p. a horse, equum per mulcere or palpari (both Ulp.): to pat on the back, i. e. to applaud, plaudere, applaudere, ci.

PATCH, a pannus; dim. panniculus.—lacinia (prop., the lappet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance).—splenium (a little p. or plaster; Mart.).

PATCH, v. (male) sarcire, resarcire.—pannum assuere (to stitch on a p.): patched, pannis obsitus (covered with p.'s).

PATE, caput. See HEAD.

PATENT, adj. apertus; notus.

PATENT, s. *litteræ principis quibus ci munus deferunt; under the emperors, codicilli, diploma (Suet. p. of office).—*libellus quo beneficium qd datur (confering any privilege).—*litteræ quibus soli ci arbitrium or potestas cs rei vendendæ datur; or simply arbitrium (p. for the sole right of sale): to issue a p. (for sale), dare ci rei vendendæ arbitrium (aft. L. 2, 9).

PATERNAL, paternus (generic; so far as things relating or belonging to a father are distinguished fm each other; e. g. paterni agri, libri, equi, paternæ ædes; or so far as a father is regarded in an individual capacity, distinct fm other persons; e. g. mater, frater).

patrius (modal; so far as the idea of a father is distinguished fm others more general; e. g. res patris, bona patria, as distinguished fm aliens, alio quovis modo acquisita).

PATERNALLY, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patris caritate.

PATERNOSTER, *oratio Dominica (Eccl.).

PATH, via (g. t.; prop. and fig.).—iter (way, course).—trames (a narrow way, road, in a town, or on an open plain).—semita (usually a foot-p., by the side of a high road).—callis (a p. across a mountain or through a wood).—cursus (track of a ship; or, esp., course of the stars): a by-p., deverticulum: to turn aby aside fm the p. of virtue, qm transversum agere.

PATHETIC, movens; animum movens, pellens, tangens; vim movendi habens; ad movendum compositus, factus.

PATHETICALLY, *By the adj. or verb; e. g. to speak p., orationem animis admovēre (C.); to write p., orationem ad movendum componere (aft. C.); to utter alth very p., magnā cum misericordiā pronuciare qd (i. e. so as actually to call forth compassion and sympathy, Cae. B. C. 2, 12, fin.).*

PATILESS, *inivius (L. Plin.); viā carens; sine viā, ubi nulla apparet via.*

PATHOLOGIST, **medicus, qui valetudinis genera novit (val. gen. Cels. 1, 12, 1, fin.).*

PATHOLOGY, **pathologia (i. t.); *doctrina de morborum naturā et curatione.*

PATHOS, *grande dicendi genus.*

PATHWAY. See **PATH**.

PATIENCE, *patientia (will and inclination to endure alth without resistance; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 163)—tolerantia (power and endurance in the bearing of sufferings, &c., with a sense of oppressiveness and contempt of it; usually with a gen. of that in which one shows p.; e. g. tolerantia doloris)—perseverantia (perseverance, when one does not suffer himself to be deterred from the pursuit of an object; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 164)—aequus animus, aequitas animi (when one does not suffer himself to be agitated, disturbed, angered, &c.): to have p., patientiā itē: to have p., with alth, pati ac ferre qd; perperit, perferre qd (i. e. to bear patiently to the end; see L. 28, 34; H. Ep. 1, 15, 17): to have p. with alth, qm or cs mores, or naturam, patienter ferre; or qm ferre only: with p., see PATIENTLY: to try one's p., patientiam cs tentare: to show p. in alth, patientiam adhibere ci rei: I lose all p., my p. is exhausted, patientiam rumpo or abruptum (i. e. not patientia mihi rumpitur; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 34, p. 270; T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): p. i. e. wait! expecta (expectate)! mane (manete)!*

PATIENT, *adj. patiens, tolerans, in alth, cs rei [Syn. in PATIENCE].—placidus (mild, calm): to be p., see 'To have PATIENCE.'*

PATIENT, *s. aeger; egrotus: to visit p.'s, egrotos perambulare (of a physician).*

PATIENTLY, *patienter, toleranter, moderate, aequo animo. See PATIENCE. To bear alth p., toleranter or aequo animo pati qd; patienter or toleranter ferre qd; patienter atque aequo animo ferre qd; and fm context, pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perferre ac pati; perferre patique qd.*

PATRIARCH, *patriarcha or -es, æ, m. (Eccl.)*

PATRIARCHAL, *patriarchalis (prop. Eccl.); *more patriarcharum institutus (in a p. manner).*

PATRICIAN, *patricius: the p.'s, patrici; principes.*

PATRIMONY, *hereditas; patrimonium: to leave one's son an ample p., filio suo amplum patrimonium relinquere (C. Dom. 58, 147).*

PATRIOT, *patris or reipublice amans. reipublice amicus.—civis bonus.—qui de reipublica bene sentit: a zealous p., acerrimus civis (C.): to be a p., amare patriam; bene de reipublica sentire.*

PATRIOTIC. See **PATRIOT**: *a p. society or association, *societas patrie rebus consulendi gratia inita.*

PATRIOTICALLY, *amanter in patriam; patriæ amore, studio, caritate: to act p., *saluti patriæ reip. consulere, prospicere (aft. C.); *patriæ rebus consulere.*

PATRIOTISM, *amor patriæ or in patriam (C.); caritas patriæ (Np.); pietas erga patriam; fm context, mihi pietas only (see Cae. B. G. 5, 27; C. Phil. 14, 3, init. Cf. C. Inv. 2, 22, 66); reipublice studium; studium conservandæ reipublice communis (C.); studium in reipublicam (S.); *patriæ rebus consulendi voluntas (Richt.); reipublice defendendæ studium (with a desire and effort to defend one's country); also Crcl. e. g. si aculeum est amare patriam, pertuli poenarum satis (C. Sect. 99, 145; if p. be a crime): fm p., patriæ caritate ductus.*

PATRISTIC, *By the gen. patrum.*

PATROL, *s. prps circitores (Vegēt.); *excubitores circumiteus.*

PATROL, *v. stationes circumire (to visit the posts).—circumire urbem (in a town).*

PATRON, *patronus (v. pr.).—fautor; qui rebus rationibus cs consultit, prospicit (supporter, friend).—cultor, amator (one who is fond of alth).—penes quem est jus ac potestas muneris cs deferendi; or, as t. t., *patronus (p. of an ecclesiastical benefice): a p. of learned men, doctorum cultor: a p. saint, *patronus divus: deus (hujus urbis) præsens (aft. T. Hist. 4, 53, 3).*

PATRONAGE, *patronatus, ūs; patrocinium; præsidiū; *arbitrium muneris deferendi, demandandi*

(right of appointing to an office).—jus patronorum. jus patronatus (right of p.). To exercise p., jus patronatus exercere: to reserve the right of p., mihi in qd servatur jus patronorum.

PATRONIZE, *patrōna (C.); fautor.*

PATRONIZE, *ci favere, studere; fovere qm; amplecti qm; rebus cs favere; gratiā et auctoritate suā qm sustentare.*

PATTEN, **tegumenta calceorum, pl.; prps the nearest word is sculponea (a wooden shoe, Plaut.).*

PATTER, *strepere, sonare (of rain beating agst alth).*

PATTERN, *[Prop.] exemplum, exemplar (a sample; or, a model, example, and for imitation; see Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9).*

PATTERN, *[Prop.] Specimen, in this sense, would not be Latin)—quod imitatur qs (that which is imitated; see Q. 10, 2, 11): a p. for embroidery, exemplum ad imitationem acu pingendi propositum (aft. Q. 1, 1, 35): to show a p. (sample) of goods, merces exemplum ostendere (Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9). [Fig.] An example which deserves imitation, ad imitandum propositum exemplar; also simply exemplum, exemplar (which one is to follow)—specimen (showing how a thing ought to be; see Never in the plural)—auctor (one who goes before as an example): a p. of perfection, exemplum virtutis: a p. of all perfection, auctor omnium virtutum: a p. of innocence, innocentiae specimen: a p. of ancient religion, exemplar antiquae religionis: a p. of temperance and prudence, temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen: to take alth as a p., qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exemplum assumere: to regard any one as a p., qm sibi imitandum proponere; exemplum proponere sibi qm ad imitandum; qm exemplum sibi deligere; imitari qm: to take a p. fm any one, exemplum ab eo sumere, repetere.*

PAUCITY, *paucitas (fewness); exiguitas (smallness); aliquantum; paululum (a little).*

PAUNCH. See **BELLY**.

PAUPER, *inops. egenus. egēnus: to be a p., egēre; egenum or inopem esse; in egestate esse, versari: to become a p., ad inopiam redigi (Ter.); egenum fieri (C.).*

PAUPERISM, *inopia; egestas; or by the adj.*

PAUSE, *s. intermissio (a cessation for a time; intermissio)—intervallum (space between beginning and end)—distinctio (in music)—reticentia (when one is about to speak but refrains)—intercapēdo (interval between breaking off or suspending an action and resuming it, e. g. intercapēdinem scribendi facere; intercapēdo canendi)—respiatio, mora (delay). ~~See~~ pausa is an obsolete word, not found in the best prose; cessatio is inactively: after a p., morā quādam interpositā: there is often a p. even in the most active life, ab actione saepe fit intermissio (not remissio): to make a p.; see PAUSE, v.*

PAUSE, *v. moram facere, interponere (g. t.).—~~See~~ not pausam facere or pausare. [In speaking, paulum respirare; intervallo or intervallis dicere: not to make a p., sine intervallis loqui (aft. C. de Or. 3, 48, 185, where we find sine intervallis loquacitatis); also, uno tenore dicere (to speak without intermission). [In reading], distinguere (to observe the proper stops). [In singing], intermittere. [In drinking], intermittere; e. g. bibunt aves quædam intermittentes.*

PAVE, *lapide or silice sternere or consternere or persternere (g. t.).—munire (to make a permanent paved road): to p. with squared stones, saxo quadrato sternere. To p. a way, viam facere, aperire, patefacere (prop. and impror.): for aby, viam munire ci; additum ci dare or parare (impror.): to alth, ad qd): to p. oneself a way, aditum expedire (v. Herz. Cae. B. G. 7, 26)—viam sibi munire ad qd (e. g. ad consulatum): a paved road, via strata. Paving stone, lapis vie sternendæ utilis (proper for the purpose).—lapis viæ strætæ (stone fm the pavement). ~~See~~ pavire is to beat, 'to ram down': e. g. area pavita, made hard and level.*

PAVEMENT, *via strata; *viæ strætæ lapides (the stones composing the p.); strata viarum (poet.); pavementum (composed of large slabs)—rudus, eris, m. (prop., a mass of broken stones for a p., or mortar mixed with lime, then the p. composed of such materials): to make such a p., ruderare: to make a p. by beating, pavementum facere, struere: having a p., pavementatus: to make a mosaic p., pavementum tesseri struere (Vitr.), or ex tessera struere (Plin.): to break or tear up the p., *viam stratam (dolabris) disjicere.*

PAVILION, *prps porticus (a hall with pillars, &c.)*; *or papilio (lamprid.)*, *or by tabernaculum, tentorium.*

PAVIER, *silicarius (jade)*. *qui lapide or silice vias sternit.

PAW, s. pes.

PAW, v. *pedibus solum, terram, radere, *pedibus streptum clere (of a horse).—pedibus, unguibus, radere, petere (of other animals).

PAWN, s. || *Pledge, pignus: to be in or at p.* pignarum, oppigneratum, or pignori oppositum esse: *to give athg in p.*; *see to PAWN to receive or accept a p.* pignus capere, auferre; *athg in p.* qd pignori accipere: *not to redeem what one has left in p.* pignus deserere: *an unredeemed p.* pignus desertum: *to redeem a p.* pignus liberare a creditori; reddere pecuniam et pignus recipere (JCh.). *as are several of the preceding expressions, wch however are undoubtedly Class.*; *see PLEDGE*. || (*At chess*), latro (O.); latrunculus (Sen.); miles gregarius; pedes, litro.

PAWN, v. pignare (Suet.); oppignerare (C.); pignori opponere qd (Ter.); pignori dare, obligare qd (Pand.); obligare qd pignoris nomine (Aft. C. Att. 6, 1, 23): *to p. one's books for wine*, libellos pro vino oppignerare (C. Sest. 51, 110): *to p. for so much*, by ob or an abl.; *e. g.* agrum pignori opponere ob decem minas (Ter.); annulum octo minis oppignerare (Mart.): *to p. athg to aby*, apud qm pignori apponere: *to p. athg for a sum of money*, accipere sub pignore mutuam pecuniam.

PAWNBROKER, pignerator, pigneratitius creditor (Ulp.).

PAY, s. merces (g. t.).—pretium (*price given or received for work, &c.*).—*fr.* merces pretiumque.—præmium, honos (a reward).—quæstus, fructus (*profit, advantage, gain*).—Auctoramentum is *not = p.* but *earnest money received by a gladiator, soldier, &c.*: *small inconsiderable p.* mercedula; merces parva or pauca; pretium parvum: *large p.* merces magna amplā: *for p.* mercede, pretio; *e. g.* docere: *to take any one into p.* *to hire for p.* mercede or pretio conducere qm: *to serve for p.* ci operas suas locare: *to fix, settle the p. for any one*, mercedem cs constituere: *to give any one the p. for his work*, dare ci mercedem operæ; solvere ci pretium operæ: *soldier's p.* stipendium militare; *fm the context simply stipendium or æs*; *e. g.* *to give triple p.* triplex stipendium ci dare: *to furnish p. to the soldiers*, militibus stipendium numerare (*to give out money for this purpose*).—militibus stipendium or æra dare (*to give it into the hands of the soldiers*).—See also GAIN, PROFIT.

PAY, v. TRANS. 1) *in respect of money paid for goods, service, &c.* solvere; numerare (*to count out*); SYN. in TO PAY DOWN; dinumerare *only in the Comedians*: *to p. ready money*, præsentem pecuniam numerare; pecuniam representare: *to p. by three instalments*, tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam: *to p. one's debts*, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere: *to p. a debt*, nomen solvere, dissolvere, expungere; æs alienum solvere, dissolvere; æs liberare ære alieno; æs solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (*the whole debt*): *to p. wages*, mercedem dare ci (g. t.).—(*ci* salarium præstare, *to p. a salary for public services*, Scævola Dig. 34, 1, 16, § 1).—stipendium ci dare or præbere, æs ci dare (*to p. soldiers*): *to p. an army* (i. e. *to have in p.*), exercitum alere: *to be paid*, mercedem accipere (g. t.).—stipendium accipere (*of soldiers*). Hence a) *without an acc. of the object = to discharge oneself of debt*, solvere, reddere debitum: *to p. all*, solidum solvere: *to p. to the utmost farthing*, ad assem solvere (Sest. not ad denarium solvere, wch = *to p. with Roman money*; see C. Quint. 4, extr., and Aft. Att. 2, 6, extr.): *to p. to the day*, ad diem solvere, dissolvere; ad tempus respondere: *to p. by means of a loan*, versuram facere; *I will not go till I am paid*, nisi explicatâ solutione non sum discessurus: *to be able to p.*, esse solvendo: *not to be able to p.*, non esse solvendo or ad solvendum: *to swear that one is not able to p.*, bonam copiam ejurare: *one who is not able to p.*, qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum; non idoneus (e. g. debitor): *ability to p.*, facultas solvendi. b) *fig.*: *to p. the debt of nature*, to die, debitum naturæ reddere; naturæ satisfacere: *to p. one's vows*, vota solvere, for athg, pro re. 2) *in respect of the thing purchased*, solvere pro re (e. g. pro frumento empto; pro vecturâ): *to p. ready money for a thing*, emere præsentî pecuniâ (Aft. Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 87): *to p. a high price for athg*, magno emere: (*too high a price*), male emere: *to p. the price of one's life for athg*, capite luere. 3) *in respect of the person whom one p's or is bound to pay*, satisfacere ci (e. g. creditoribus): *he has*

duly paid me, recte, quod debuit, solvit. || (Frg.) *to p. one for athg*, i. e. *to make to suffer, to punish*, gratiam ci referre: *I am paid for my folly*, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (Com.): *to p. one in his own coin*, par pari referre (Sest. not pro pari; see Bentl. Ter. Eux. 3, 1, 55); *parere gratiam referre ci* (ib. 4, 4, 51). || *To pay one's addresses to*, qm petere—cs amore teneri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (*to be in love with: cause for effect*). || INTRANS. = *to be profitable*, fructum ferre; quæstui, quæstuosum, fructuosum esse (C.); in reditu esse (Plin.); qd omnem impensam pretio suo liberat (Col. 3, 3; *pays its expenses*; see also TO COVER, end): *the book p's well*, uberrimus est libri reditus.

PAY DOWN, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; pendere (lit., *to weigh*).—expendere (lit., *to pay by weighing out*).—numerare (*to count*).—dinumerare (*only in the Com.*).—dissolvere (*to pay a debt by counting out the money*; Sest. dinumerare *only in the Com. writers*).—dependere (*to pay down without abatement*; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 44). See also PAY.

PAYABLE, solvendus; dissolvendus. The bill is p., pecunia ex syngraphâ dissolvenda est.

PAY-DAY, dies pecuniæ (see L. 34, 6). To pray that the p.-d. may be postponed, rogare de die; beyond the year, plus annuâ die postulare.

PAYMASTER, || One who pays (g. t.), qui solvit. A good, dilatory, bad p., bonum, lentum, malum nomen: *a dilatory p.* who makes all sorts of excuses, lentus initiator (see Interrp. ad C. Cat. 2, 10, 21). || Of the forces, tribunus ærarius (at Rome).—dispensator belli or qui negotium pecuniæ dispensandæ datum est (in war).—quæstor (the military p. at Rome). To choose aby he pleased for p., quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam (Np.). In this sense the office implies virtually the whole management of the war.

PAYMASTERSHIP, munus tribuni ærarii.—munus quæstorium (in an army).

PAYMENT, solutio; numeratio (*a reckoning or counting out*). Immediate p., representatio: p. of a debt or loan, solutio nominis, rerum creditarum. Often by the verbs.

PEA, pisum; cicer (chick-pea) of peas, plisum: of the size of a pea, magnitudine pisi (Aft. Plin. 37, 10, 54); ad pisi magnitudinem (Aft. Veget. 3, 12, 3): *as like as two peas*, tam similis, quam lac lacti est (Plaut. Mil. Glor. 2, 2, 85: see LIKE).

PEACE, pax (in all the senses of the English word).—pax tempus (a time of peace).—otium (outward rest or tranquillity, whether of individuals or of states).—concordia (unity, internal tranquillity; of individuals and of states).—tranquillitas, animi tranquillitas, animus quietus (peace of mind). In p., (in) pace: in war and in peace, see WAR: *to treat of p.*, agere de pacis conditionibus; colloqui de pacis legibus (per inter-nuncium; Aft. Flor. 2, 6); pacificare (*to make p. by negotiation*; as L. 5, 23, extr., legati venerunt pacificatum): they negotiated about a p., colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus: *to offer p. to any one*, ci ultro pacis conditiones ferre: *to enter into p.*, pacem inire: *to conclude or make a p.*, pacem facere or pacificare (with any one, cum qo); pacem conficere, componere, constituere, conjungere, coagmentare, conciliare: *to keep or preserve p.*, pacem or pacis fidem servare: *to disturb the p.*, pacem (concordiam) turbare: *to break the p.*, pacem frangere (Sest. poet. rumpere); fidem pacis non servare: *to live in p.*, in pace esse, vivere (*not to be at war*).—concordiâ vivere (*to live in concord or unity*); with aby, concorditer vivere cum qo; pacem servare cum qo: *to live in p. with the neighbours*, pacem cum finitimis colere (Aft. L. 8, 17, extr.): *disturber of p.*, pacis turbator (prop.); reipublicæ turbo, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (fig., one that undermines tranquillity within a state).—homo turbulentus; turbaturum auctor (g. t., a cause of disturbance): *to have no p. for: = by reason of, any one*, ab qo sollicitari, vexari, turbari: *for athg*, male habet me qd: *to leave a person in p.*, qm non turbare, non vexare: *leave me in p.*! noli me turbare! omittite me! quid mihi tecum? *to let aby go in p.*, qm cum pace dimittere: *he has no p. of conscience*, agitur angore conscientie: *an article of p.*, pacis lex: *conditions of p.*, pacis conditiones, leges: *to propose conditions of p.*, pacis conditiones ferre: *to prescribe conditions of p.*, pacis conditiones dicere: *to offer conditions of p. to any one*, ci ultro pacis conditiones ferre: *to accept conditions of p.*, pacis conditiones accipere: *to refuse conditions of p.*, pacis conditiones dimittere; pacis conditiones uti nolle: *to p. the ashes!* tua ossa bene quiescant (Petron.); tua ossa mollior cubent (O.); bene

placidus quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis; *TM.*).

PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL, pacis amans or amator (*fond of peace*).—**placidus** (*quiet*; *e. g. mores, rarely used of persons*).—**placabilis** (*easily pacified or appeased*).—**concor** (*living in harmony*; *both pacificus and pacatus in this sense are bad Latin*).—**quiescens**, **tranquillus** (*not in a state of agitation or of war; tending to peace*).—**pacatus** (*pacified, tranquilized*). *A p. disposition, pacis amor: to be p., pacem colere cum qo* (*aff. L. 8, 17, extr.*).

PEACEABLY, PEACEFULLY, quiesce; tranquille (*quies* pacifice is not Latin). *All things went on p., sine turba, sine tumultu, transacta sunt omnia.*

PEACEMAKER, pacificator (*C.; rare*).—**pacis auctor** (*L. 39, 53, 2*).—**pacis reconciliator** (*L. 35, 45, 3; these esp. of particular instances in which a person has made a peace*).—**pacis arbiter** (*who decides on the terms of a reconciliation*). *To act the part of a p.-m., personam pacificam tuari* (*aff. C. Att. 8, 12, 4*). *to have recourse to aby as a p.-m., reconciliatore pacis* (*et disceptator de iis, quæ in controversiâ cum qo sunt*) *ut qo* (*L.*). *a p.-m. in a state, interpres arbitrage concordie civium, arbiter civilis discordiæ* (*L. 2, 33, 11; Just. 16, 4, 9*).

PEACH, malum Persicum, or simply Persicum (*Plin.*).—*P.-tree, Persica, Persica arbor* (*Plin.*).—***Amygdalus Persica** (*Lin.*): *p.-blossom, flos Persicæ.*

PEACOCK, pavo (masculus); *not pavis, uchi is un-Class.*; *so also, p.-hen, pavo* (*femina*), *not pava*; *a p.'s tail, cauda pavonis: the eye of a p.'s tail, oculus caudæ pavonis: a p.'s feather, penna pavonina: of or belonging to a p., pavoninus: like a p., pavonaceus.*

PEAK, montis cacumen (*Plin.*); vertex (*C.*); fastigium, culmen (*Cæs.*).

PEAL, s. sonitus; crepitus. *A loud p., sonitus vehemens, gravis* (*heaviness*). *C.: p. of thunder, fragores* (*e. g. inter horrendos fragores micabant ignes*; *L. 21, 28*).

PEAL, v. sonare; sonum reddere.

PEAR, pirum. *P.-tree, pirus, i. f.*

PEARL, margarita (*μαργαρίτης, g. t.*).—*unle* (*single large p.*).—*elenchus* (*ἐλέγχος, large pear-shaped p.'s, worn three together, as pendants to ear-rings; Böttiger's Sabina*).—*tympantum* or *tympanium* (*τύμπανον or τύμπανον, fm being in the shape of a kettle-drum; quibus una tantum est facies et ab eâ rotunditas, aversis planities, ob id tympantia vocantur*; *Plin.*). *To deal in p.'s, negotium margaritarum exercere* (*aff. Aur. Vict. de Vir. Illustr. 72*). *a dealer in p.'s, margaritarius* (*fem.-a*): *the p.-fishery, margaritarum conquisitor* (*to be engaged in the p.-fishery, margaritas conquire* (*but fm margaritas urinarum is absurd; it arose probably fm a misunderstanding of Plin. 9, 35, 55, extr., margaritas urinantium curâ peti*): *a wreath of p.'s, *corolla margaritis distincta: a string of p.'s, or p.-necklace, linea margaritarum: a necklace of one string of p.'s, monilum; of two, dilulum; of three, trillulum: to wear a p.-necklace, margaritis in lineâ uti* (*Ulp.*): *p. ornaments, ornamenta, in quibus margaritæ insunt* (*Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 7*): *mother-of-p., unionum concha* (*or conchæ*): *inlata, gch. with mother-of-p., unionum conchis distinctus* (*Suet. Ner. 31*): *a diver for p.'s, urinator or urinas* (*diver*).

PEARLY, gemmeus; gemmans: *p. meadows, grass, prata gemmæ* (*Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 11; p. with dew*).—*herbæ gemmantæ rore recenti* (*Lucr. 2, 319; with p. drops of dew*).

PEASANT, agricola, agri cultor (*in respect of occupation*; *rusticus* (*agricola post.*).—*rusticus* (*in respect of occupation or of manners; a boor*).—*agrestis* (*one that lives in the country; also in respect of manners, a rough unmannerly boor*).—*The rusticus violates the conventional laws of behaviour; the agrestis also offends agst natural propriety; opp. urbanus*).—*rusticanus* (*grown up or educated in the country*).—*paganus, vicinus* (*a villager; opp. oppidanus*).

PEASANTRY, pl. of PEASANT.

PEASE, pisa, pl. of p., pisinus.

PEAT, *humus turfa (*Lin.*).

PEBBLE, calculus; lapillus.

PEBBLY, calculeus.

PECCABLE, *culpæ, delictis, obnoxius; *pravis cupiditatibus obnoxius. *Rather by Crcl. with the verb peccare, &c.*

PECCADILLO, levior noxa; leve delictum; vitium minus.

PECCANT, vitiosus; nocens; peccans, qui peccat.

PECK, s. the English peck is somewhat more than the Roman modius. *Prps sts to denote the fourth of a*

bucket, we may say quadrans, or quadrans medimni (*the medimnus was a measure of corn among the Greeks containing six modii*).

PECK, v. rostro appetere; pinsere (*Pers.*).

PECKER, (*A bird*) picus.

PECTORAL, pectoralis; or by gen. of pectus.

PECULATE, peculatum facere, depedulari (*C.*); **peculari** (*H.*): *avertere pecuniam* (*of embezzling public money*). *See To be guilty of PECULATION.*

PECULATION, peculatus (*the publicus* (*robbery of the public purse*);—*argenti circumductio* (*g. f. for fraud in money matters*; *Paul. Capt. 5, 4, 34*);—*suppressio judicialis* (*embezzlement of money paid into court, or for carrying on a cause; p. pro Client. 25*). *Also by Crcl. with pecuniam avetere* (*de avetendâ pecuniâ quæro abs te, &c. C.*); *so also avetere merces. To be accused of p., peculatû accussari: to be guilty of p., pecuniam retinere et suppressere. pecuniam avetere* (*g. t.*). *peculatum facere* (*rob the public treasury*).

PECULATOR, depedulator erari. **peculator** (*of the treasury*).—*qui pecuniam avetit, suppressit, &c.*

PECULIAR, proprius (*in C. only with the gen.; opp. communis*).—*meus* (*tuus, suus, &c., i. e. my, thy, his, &c., own*). *Jn. proprius et meus; præcipuus et proprius* (*special and peculiar*).—*peculiaris* (*that any one alone possesses as a property*). *Jn. peculiaris et proprius; privatus* (*that belongs to any one as private property; opp. publicus*).—*singularis* (*characteristic of a person or thing*).—*a custom common to all or quite p.*, *to you, consuetudo communis vel tua solius et propria: the p. property of liberty is to live as one pleases, libertatis proprium est vivere ut velis: a thing has its p. nature, rei est natura propria et sua: this is p. to myself, hic meus et mos; sum naturâ ita generatus: it is p. to mankind, est naturâ sic generata hominis vis, &c.* (*see C. Fin. 5, 15, 43*): *by p. right, jure quodam suo*.

PECULIARITY, proprietas (*peculiar nature*).—*natura* (*natural or characteristic quality*). *One great p. of his style is, quod orationi ejus eximium inest* (*Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17*). *Often to be rendered by the adj.*

PECULIARLY, proprie (*C.*); peculiariter (*Q.; Plin.*).

PECUNIARY, by pecunie or nummorum. *Sts pecuniarius* (*e. g. inopia rei pecunie, p. distress, C.; præmia rei pecuniarie, a p. reward, C.; pecuniariam litem agere, Q.*).

PEDAGOGIC, *ad artem liberos educandi institutendique spectans, pertinens.

PEDAGOGUE, pedagogus; magister.

PEDAL, *pedale (*organ or instrument musical*).

PEDANT, homo ineptus (*according to the def. given by C. de Or. 2, 4, 17, comes nearly up to this notion; comp. Ruhnk. Sen. Ep. 76, 13, p. 4*).—*homo putidus* (*wearisome, tedious fm the length of his explanations*).—*homo tetricus* (*stiff, unbending; checking every outbreak of mirth*). *Oss. doctor umbraticus in Petron. (= a private tutor, attending at the pupil's own house)*.

PEDANTIC, ineptus. **putidus**, **tetricus**. **SXX. in** **PEDANT**. *I fear it would be p. to, &c., verere, ne putidum sit, &c.*

PEDANTRY, ineptiæ (*g. t.*).—*putida jactatio*. *But these words do not express the notion with any tolerable accuracy. Ruhnk. uses pedantismus with a qualifying expression; e. g. pedantismi vitium* (*utamur enim Gallico verbo, quum in Latinâ linguâ non satis aptum huic rei nomen inveniamus*). *Xrebs suggests vanitas, quam hodie novo vocabulo pedantismus vocant* (*the fault meant being partly expressed by the vanitas Græcula of Latin writers*).

PEDDLE, § *To trifile, ineptire; nugari; ineptias facere. || To act as a pedlar, *merces ostiatim venditare.*

PEDESTAL, stylobates (*Gr.; Vitr.*).

PEDESTRIAN, pedester. *A p., pedes, itis.*

PEDICLE, pediculus (*Col.; Plin.*).

PEDICULAR, pedicularis; pediculosus.

PEDIGREE, s. stemma gentile, or simply stemma (*post-Aug.*). *To recite one's whole p. fm memory, memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque atavo proferre* (*Ter.*): *to draw up the p. of a family, familiæ originem subtexere* (*Np.*).

PEDIMENT, fastigium (*C.; Vitr.*).—*tympantum* (*the surface or space within the pediment; Vitr.*).

PEDLAR, *qui ostiatim merces vendit; h. stitor (*esp. of fancy articles; institor delicatarum mercium, Sen. Ben. 4, 38, 3*).—*circitor* (*esp. a seller of old clothes*). *To be a p., *merces ostiatim venditare.*

PEEL, s. cutis (*thin skin of fruits*).—*tunica* (*of corn and farinaceous plants*).—*cortex* (*bark of trees*).

PEEL, v. § **TRANS.** tunicam, cutem, detrahere.

desquamare. To *p. a tree*, corticem arbori in orbem detrahare; decorticare arborem; delibrare arborem (to take off the inner bark). || **INTRANA.** cutem, crustam, deponere or exuere; desquamari (Plin.); cortex ab arbore recedit (*peels off*).

PEEP, s. || *A look*, aspectus, conspectus. To take a *p. at*, oculis percurrere qd (*hastily*);—aspectum convertere qd; oculos conicere in qd; intueri; contueri; aspicere qd; a *p.-show*, *cista ubi rerum imagines in-trospectientibus representantur (Döer.). || *First ap-pearance*; at *p. of day*, (cum) primâ luce; sub lucis ortum; diluculo (primo).

PEEP, v. (To cry as chickens) pipire (Col.); pipare (Varr. ap. Non.). || **PEEP AT** or **INTO**, oculis percurrere qd; oculos conicere in qd; intueri; aspicere qd; introspicere (into). || **PEEP**, or **PEEP FORTH**, ostendere se; apparere. The day *p.'s forth*, dilucescit.

PEER, s. par (as equal).—*magnas, unus procerum Britannia, Gallia (of Great Britain or France).

PEER, v. latius se ostendere; se offerre; offerri.

PEERAGE, *dignitas, locus, optinatum, procerum, magnatum.

PEERLESS, incomparabilis; extimius; singularis; unicus.

PEEVISH, morosus; difficilis: old age makes me *p.*, amariorem me senectus facit (C. Att. 14, 21, 3): to become *p.*, incidere in morositatem (C.).

PEEVISHLY, morose.

PEEVISHNESS, morositas (C.); morositas naturæ (Ruhnk.).

PEG, paxillus (C.); cultellus (Vitr.); epigrus (a peg for fastening, instead of a nail; prps only in pl.; Sen.). To come down a *p.*, lenius, mollius agere; qd remitte-re.

PELICAN, pelecânus or pelicanus (Hieron.); pele-cânus onocrotâus (Linn.).

PELISSE, vestis pellicea, or simply pellis (an outer garment lined with skin or fur). In the ordinary ac-ception of the word, the same terms may be used with quam vocant, &c.

PELLET, pilula (Plin.).

PELLICLE, pellicula (C.).

PELLITORY, herba parietaria (Plin. Pan. 51); parietaria (Apput.; Linn.); *asplenium ruta muraria (Linn.; p. of the wall).

PELL MELL, promiscue (without distinction).—confuse, permixte (without distinction or order). That is or lies *p. m.*, promiscuus; confusus; permixtus. The Latin also expresses this idea by compounds with per, &c.; e. g. permiscere; commiscere; miscere omnia ac turbare; confundere; turbare.

PELLUCID, pellucidus, translucidus. To be *p.*, pellucere; pelluciditatem habere; lucem transmittere (Sen.).

PELLUCIDITY, pelluciditas (Plin.).

PELT, s. pellis; corium; pelles ferinæ (of wild beasts; Just.). Covered with *p.*, pellitus.

PELT, v. re qd petere; e. g. to *p. with mud*, luto petere (sodare, polluere) qm. There is a *pelting shower*, magna vis aquæ deicitur (L.); imber effundit (Curt.); a *pelting shower*, imber effusus.

PEN, s. penna scriptoria, or fm context, penna only used first in the eighth century; Isid. Orig. 6, 14).—calamus scriptorius, or fm context, calamus only (of a reed);—stilus (of metal). To split a *p.*, pennam or calamum findere: to make a *p.*, calamum or pennam temperare (aff. C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 14): to nib a *p.*, calamum or pennam excutere (aff. Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 100): to dip one's *p.* in (the ink, &c.), calamum or pennam intingere (aff. Q. 10, § 31): to take up one's *p.*, calamum (pennam) sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (to set about writing); to be able to write with any *p.*, quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo uti tamquam bono (C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 16, no. b. § 1): to guide the *p.* (the hand) for any, scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): the *p.* does not mark, crassum atramentum pendet calamo (aff. Pers. 3, 11): not to touch a *p.*, nullam litteram scribere: nothing but what is excellent could come fm the *p.* of such a man, *nil nisi egregium ab ejus viri scriptoris prodire poterat.

PEN, v. See WRITE.

PEN UP, || **Fig.** constipare. || **PROV.** pecus textis cratribus claudere (1).

PENAL, || **Relating to punishment**, Crcl. A *p. law*, *lex penam sanciens. || **Having a punish-ment attached**, penâ or (stronger) supplicio dignus (of persons or things).—animadvertendus (of things; e. g. facinus).

PENALTY, poena (g. t.).—multa (easily a fine). To condemn to a *p.*, penam statuere in qm (Suet.); penam constituere ci (Cæs.); penam irrogare ci (Q. 1, 2, 2, 2).—penam irrogare not before time of Emp.; multam irrogare ci (C.) was the act of the accuser, or tribune of the people, proposing that the *p.* should be so much). To condemn to a *p.* of so much, multam (with gen. of the amount) imponere or ci dicere (both L.). I am willing to suffer the *p.* of the law, non recuso, quo minus legis penam subeam (Np. Epam. 8, 2): to sub-ject oneself to a *p.*, penam or multam committere. See also PUNISHMENT.

PENANCE, || **Penitence, repentance**, vid. To do *p.* for athg, qd luer, expiare; penas cs rei dare, pendere, de-, ex-pendere, exsolvere. || (**Ecclesiastical**) *penalty or satisfaction*, piaculum. To impose *p.*, piaculum ab eo exigere.

PENCIL, s. || *A small brush*, peniculus (Plin.); penicillus (C.). || *A lead p.*, *stilus cerussatus; *graphium cerussatum.

PENCIL, v. **PROV.** penicillo pingere. || **Fig.** pin-gere.

PENDANT, || **As an ornament**, *ornamentum pendulum.—inaures (ear-rings).

PENDING. See DURING. A suit *p.*, lis nondum judicata.

PENDULOUS, penalis; pendulus.

PENDULUM, prps *perpendicularum.

PENETRATE, penetrare, intrare (to enter; prop. and fig.).—invadere (to rush in; prop. and fig.: all three with a simple acc., or with in and an acc.).—influer, infundi (to flow in; of a great number).—se insinuare (to penetrate imperceptibly).—descendere (to descend, go down; e. g. ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit; ferrum in ilia descendit [poet.]; then fig., of impres-sions on the mind, &c.; e. g. hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit).

PENETRATING, penetrans. acer. acutus (sharp)—gravis (that falls heavily; fig., weighty). A *p. voice*, vox peracuta: a *p. mind*, acumen ingenii; perspicacitas.

PENETRATION, acumen or acies ingenii; acutum, acre, ingenium (C.); ingenii sagacitas (Ern.); ingenii felicitas (Ruhnk.); animus acrior (C.); or simply in genium; acumen; sagacitas; sollertia; subtilitas; calliditas: to be a man of great *p.*, ingenio esse acerrimo, acutissimo; ingenii acumine florere.

PENINSULA, pennisula (L., Plin.); also by Crcl. e. g. the Peloponnesus is a *p.*, Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est (C. de Rep. 2, 4).

PENITENCE, penitentia (peccatorum); *dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus or susceptus. vis penitenti (e. g., so deep or sincere was his *p.*, tanta vis erat penitendi 1)

PENITENT, poenitens (C.); *poenitentiâ tactus, commotus; *poenitentiam agens cs rei. To feel *p.*, poenitet me; agor ad poenitentium; subit me peni-tentia; about or for athg, poenitet me re rei or (less easily) ago poenitentiam cs rei: so *p. was he!* tanta vis erat poenitendi!

PENITENTIAL, *poenitentiam testans, declarans. P. tears, *lacrimæ quas poenitentia peccatorum elicit: a *p. psalm*, *psalmus, carmen, ad poenitentiam pec-catorum vocans: *p. feelings*, *animus ad mentem vitam-que emendandam paratus.

PENITENTIARY, adj. by poenitentiz; or ad poeni-tentiam (pertinens).

PENITENTLY, *animo poenitente or poenitentiâ commoto, tacto.

PENKNIFE, scalprum librarium (Suet. Vitr. 2).—scalprum (T. Ann. 5, 8; 5, 2).—*cutiler plicatilis (a clasp knife).

PENMAN, qui scribit (g. t.); scriptor (author). An elegant or accomplished *p.*, qui eleganti or nitidâ manu litteras facit (aff. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28).

PENMANSHIP, *ars scriptoria, *calligraphia; *ars commodè scribendi.

PENNANT, *vexillum nauticum.

PENNILESS, pro pauper. egentissimus. omnibus rebus egenus. omnium egenus, cui minus nihilo est. To be *p.*, ci minus nihilo est. See also POOR.

PENNY, *numus, teruncius. (Suet. These words do not, however, express exactly the value of our *p.*, so that it may be necessary stc to retain the term). Not a *p.*, ne numum quidem (e. g. will I give). To agree to a *p.*, ad numum convenire (C.): to pay to a *p.*, ad assem reddere qd (Plin. Ep.): not to be able to get a single *p.*, ne numum quidem auferre posse (C.).

PENNYROYAL, *pulegium; *mentha pulegium (Linn.).

PENNYWEIGHT, *quadrans drachmae.

PENNYWORT, *Lysimachia nummularia (Linn.).

PENSILE, pensilis; pendulus.

PENSION, s. stipendium; beneficium annuum; annua ad honorem praebita, orum, s. (ast. Suet. Tib. 50, & Vitr. 10, 16, 3). To grant a p. to aby, annua ad honorem praebere (g. t.); de publico quotannis certam mercedem ei tribuere ad honorem (Vitr. 10, 16, 3; of a public life); annuo stipendio qm juvare, sustentare (for support).

PENSION, v. See 'to grant a PENSION to:' to p. off, *pacto annuo stipendio qm dimittere, in vacationem muneris dare: to p. an officer, praefectum militum commodis emeritae militiae dimittere (ast. Suet. Cal. 44); qm cum annuis praebeendis dimittere (a civil officer).

PENSIONER, miles missicius (a soldier pensioned off; see Suet. Ner. 48).—*qui victu apud qm utitur pacta mercede; *cui gratitum victum, or quotidianum victum gratis, praebetur; sst alumnus.

PENSIVE, cogitabundus (very late, Appul.); in cogitationibus defixus (in a p. attitude) or animus in cogitationibus defixum habens (ast. C.).

PENT UP, clausus; inclusus.

PENTACHORD, pentachordus (Marc. Cap.).

PENTAGON, pentagon (Math.).

PENTAGONAL, pentagonus or pentagonius (Auct. de Limit.). pentagonium (cinquefoil; Appul.); quinquantularis (Math.).

PENTAMETER, pentameter (Q.).

PENTATEUCH, Pentateuchus or Pentateuchum (Tertull.).

PENTECOST, Pentecoste, es, f. (Tertull.). The feast of p., *dies Pentecostales or *dies festi Pentecostes. ~~Not~~ festum Pentecostale.

PENTHOUSE, *tugurium parieti affixum.

PENULT, PENULTIMATE, penultimus. The p., penultima (sc. syllaba).

PENURIOUS, parcus; tenax; parcus et tenax; restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (p. towards others). Very p., preparcus: to be p., parce vivere (live closely).—parcere (with dat.); parcum, tenacem esse (with gen.); parce ac tenuiter vivere.

PENURIOUSLY, parce; maligne; tenuiter. Jn. parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to live).

PENURY, penuria; egestas; summa paupertas.

PEONY, pæonia (Plin.).

PEOPLE, s. || Persons (g. t.), homines, pl.; frequently, however, in Latin homines is omitted: a) with adjectives; e. g. many p., multi; all p., omnes; good p., boni b) when followed by qui; e. g. there are p. who say, sunt, qui dicant: there are p. who believe, sunt, qui existiment: c) in the phr. people (= persons generally, most men) say, dicunt; narrat. || Persons belonging to any one, cs familia (the slaves, &c., collectively; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 4)—cs famuli, ministri (servants).—cs comites, qui qm comitantur (attendants).—cs milites (soldiers): my, thy, &c., p., mei, tui (see Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46; of the servants): to belong to the people of any one, esse ab eo. || Persons derived fm a common origin, gens (as descended fm one ancestor).—natio (as belonging to the same country, and possessing the same national characteristics; so that one gens may include many nations).—gens (a race distinguished by certain peculiar excellences or good qualities).—populus (a society of free citizens, or of men united under one common government; the Latins also used nomen in this sense to designate some particular people defined by the context: e. g. Hannibal, inimicissimus nomini Romano, to the Roman p.); foreign p., nationes, or gentes, exteræ; populi externi. || The inhabitants of a town, &c., populus (the p. of all classes; distinguished st fm the principes or senatus, st fm the plebs).—plebs (the lower orders; distinguished st fm the patricii, nobiles; st fm the populus).—vulgus (the common people; i. e. not so much those of the lower ranks as those who are personally and individually inferior to others, being culpably ignorant, low-minded, or immoral).—cives, civitas (the body of citizens) in the name of the p., publice: out of the pockets of the p., publice; publico sumptu; de publico (so that the p. bear the expense).—impensio publica (so that the p. suffer loss): a man of the p., homo plebeius (in speaking of his descent).—homo de plebe (in speaking of his actual position).

PEOPLE, v. frequentare (incollis): to p. a place with colonists, coloniam or colonos deducere, mittere quo (the former when a person himself leads the colonists to a place): neopled, frequens, celebr (populous, opp. desertus).

PEPPER, s. piper, ãris, n.: white p., p. album (H.

Sat.); candidum (Plin.): black p., p. nigrum: p. corn, granum piperis (Plin.); bacca piperis (Vitr.).

PEPPER, v. pipere condire qd: peppered, piperratus (Plin.).

PEPPER-BOX, *pyxis piperis.

PEPPER-MILL, *mola piperi molendo.

PEPPERMINT, *mentha piperata (Linn.).

PEPPER-TREE, arbor piperis (Plin.).

PEPPERWORT, piperitis (Plin.); *Lepidium latifolium (Linn.).

PERADVENTURE. See PERHAPS.

PERAMBULATE, perambulare (my poet., but perambulare multas terras, Varr.); peragere; lustrare; perlustrare (L., Vell.); obire; percurrere.

PERAMBULATION, peragratio. lustratio (both C.); or by the verbs.

PERCEIVABLE, PERCEPTIBLE, quod sub aspectum or oculos cadit; quod in conspectum cadit; quod oculis cerni, percipi potest; spectabilis.

PERCEIVABLE, palam; aperte ac palam; evidenter; manifeste. See PLAINLY.

PERCEIVE, || To see, vid. || To observe, mark, videre; videre animo; cernere; cernere mente; perspicere; sentire. Jn. sentire ac videre; intelligere; animadvertere: one may easily p., facile intelligi, or conjici, potest: as far as I p., quantum equidem video, or intelligo.

PERCEPTIBLY. See PERCEIVABLE.

PERCEPTION, animadversio; or by Cocl. with the verbs.

PERCEPTIVE, quo cernimus, percipimus, &c.

PERCH, s. || A pole, pertica; decempeda, æ (as a measuring rod): a little p., pertica pusilla. || A certain measure, pertica (Frontin.); because the land was measured with a pole, pertica). || A certain fish, perca (Plin.).

PERCH, v. (arbori) insidère, considère (of several); (in arbore) sedère.

PERCHANCE, fortasse; forsitan (the latter always with the subjunctive). ~~Not~~ Fortassis is rare; forsam (poet.). ~~Not~~ Observe also that forte is not to be used for fortasse in all cases; but the rule is that the Latin has always forte, and not fortasse, after si, nisi, ne (not so after num)—haud scio an, nescio an (nullus, nemo, numquam), as a modest or diffident form of expression. See also PERHAPS.

PERCUSSION, percussio; pulsus.

PERDITION, exitium; interitus. See also DESTRUCTION, RUIN.

PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio (C.).

PEREMPTORILY. See ABSOLUTELY, POSITIVELY.

PEREMPTORY, || (In law) peremptorius (Ulp.). A p. citation, peremptorius (sc. editum, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53); disceptationi peremptoræ dictus, constitutus (ast. Cæs. B. G. 5, 21, 5). || Positive, absolute, vid.

PERENNIAL, || Lasting a year, perennis; annuus. || Lasting many years (Bot.), perennis. To be a p., perennare (e. g. quo melius ficus perennet, Col. 12, 5, 2; but this is only of keeping a long time; still perennis, perennare must be retained as it is).

PERFECT, plenus (g. t. having its full number, size, &c.).—integer (whole, unmutated, &c.).—absolutus. perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus. perfectus atque absolutus. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumulatuse. perfectus completusque (that has the highest perfection).—verus. germanus (real, genuine): thoroughly p., absolutus omnibus numeris; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus.—totus (whole, opp. the single parts).—totus integer (in the fullest manner or sense; Gell. 12, 1, in.): a p. duty, perfectum absolutumque officium: p. virtute, perfecta cumulatave virtus: a p. orator, orator plenus atque perfectus; perfectus homo in dicendo et perpolitus: more p., perfectior (e. g. perpolitus qd perfectusque, C.): most p., summus et perfectissimus (C.).—Atq is p. madness, qd summæ est demetia (e. g. expectare, dum &c.): a p. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a p. orator, orator perfectus; homo perfectus in dicendo: a p. Stoic, perfectus Stoicus (that cannot be found fault with).—germanissimus Stoicus (deviating in nothing fm the Stoic school): to make atq p., absolvere (to accomplish atq, so that nothing is wanting in it; e. g. a benefaction, beneficium).—cumulare qd (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it; e. g. joy, gaudium).

PERFECT, v. perficere; conficere; absolvere. Jn. absolvere et perficere. See To COMPLETE.

PERFECTION, integritas (completeness).—absolutio.

perfectio. Jn. absolutio perfectioque (*highest degree of finish*): *p. of virtue, virtus perfecta cumulatque: moral p., perfectum honestum: to attain p., ad perfectionem pervenire: ad summam venire: to bring a thing to p., qd. absolvere or perficere or absolvere et perficere.*

PERFECTLY, perfecte; absolute (*without defect or fault*).—plane, prorsus, omnino (*entirely*).—plane, integre (*fully*).

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus (*as to single actions*).—perfidiosus (*as to the whole character*).—perfidia prae-ditus (C. Place. 3); infidus; infideliis.

PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiose (*perfidy not before the site, age*); infideliter; sine fide. To act *p.*, perfido or fraudulentem agere.

PERFIDY, perfidia (*faithlessness*).—infidelitas (*the conduct or properties of a faithless person*).—perjura fides († H.).

PERFORATE, terebrare (*with a gimlet or other borer*).—perterebrare (*thoroughly*).—perforare (*to make a hole through*).

PERFORM, ¶ To achieve, accomplish, conficere (*to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work, itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non periciuntur nec absolvuntur. D.*).—efficere, ad effectum adducere (*to bring to actual existence*).—perficere (*to carry through to the end; to make athg perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin*).—absolvere (*to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituire*). Jn. absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (*to carry a business through*).—exsequi, persequi (*to follow up till it is done; esp. of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata*).—adipisci, assequi (*the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved*).—ad finem adducere (*to bring athg to its intended end; to complete*).—patrare (*of important actions publicly performed; an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first; strengthened perpetrare*).—sis facere alone (*opp. cogitare*).—To be able to *p.* athg, *parem esse ci rei exsequenda. To *p.* one's promises. See PROMISES. ¶ To do, act, facere, agere. SYN. in ACT. ¶ To act a part on the stage, or in life, agere qm or es partes; es personam tueri (not es pers. agere).—simulare qm, or with acc. and infn. (*to pretend to be athg*).—*ludere* qm is *un-Class.*; exhibere qm, *unlat.*—*p.* a play, fabulam agere (not fab. docere, *uch is said of the author only*). To forbid the players to *p.*, histrionibus scenam interdiciere (Sw.). *the players will not p. to-night*, *histriones hodie in scenam non prohibent.

PERFORMANCE, ¶ A performing, executio; or by the verbs. ¶ Act, deed, factum. ¶ Work, opus. ¶ A play acted, fabula acta.

PERFORMER, ¶ A doer, &c. qui facit, agit, perficit, &c. ¶ A player, artifex scenicus (q. t.).—actor (scenicus); histrio; ludio, ludius (Syn. in ACTOR).

PERFUME, s. odor (q. t.).—unguentum (unguenti).—tus (frankincense) *p.*, odores: *p.* (*as article of commerce*), merces odorum.

PERFUME, v. odoribus, unguentis, imbuere qd; odoribus perfundere qd.—unguento perficere (*by unguents rubbed on or in*).—bonis odoribus suffire qd (Col.); *by burning p.*—locum variis odoribus inficere (Sen. *Vid. Beat.* 1, 11): to *p.* oneself, se unguere (Ter.); se odoribus imbuere; caput et os suum unguento perficere; to be perfumed, unguenta olere (Ter.); unguentis delibatum, oblitum, esse (C.); unguentis affluere.

PERFUMER, myröpola, s. (Plaut.).—unguentarius (C., H.): a *p.*'s shop, myröpolium (Plaut.).

PERFUMERY, unguenta (pl.); odores (pl.).

PERFUNCTORILY, indiligenter; negligenter; sine curâ; incuriose.

PERFUNCTORY, parum accuratus (*of things*).—negligens, incuriosus (*of persons*).

PERHAPS, fortasse. forsitan (*the latter with the subjunctive, except when it is inserted, as it were, parenthetically, in the sentence, the verb not being dependent on it; e. g. longiore orationem causa forsitan postulat. C. p. Lig. 12, 38; see Hand. Tur. li. p. 715.*—*For* Forsitan stands only in principal, not in dependent sentences: hence it would be wrong to say, quum forsitan hæc tibi nota sint, fortasse. Neither of these two must be used in questions, or after si, nisi, ne).—forte (*only after si, sin, nisi, ni, ne. Krüger adds to these num. Görenz num and equid: Krebs in his second edition rejects both of these, and says that in questions 'perhaps,' 'perchance' should be left untranslated*).—*For* fors, fors it, fors it all poet.—fortasse

an (Varr. and Gell.: forsán is poet., fortassis once stood in several places in C., where fortasse is now read, Krebs).—haud scio an, nescio an (*after, wch nullus, nemo, numquam are to be used for 'any,' anybody, 'ever,' e. g. huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, wch prps never occurred to any one else, Np.*). In questions: 'whether perhaps any,' (*after querere, percurant, &c.*) is to be translated by equis (or equi), equae (or equa), equid (*not by si quis*). Thus queris equa spes sit? fac sciam, equid venturi sitis.—*P.* somebody, forsitan quispiam; qs forte. Unless *p.*, nisi forte: if *p.*, si forte: *lest p.* or forte.

PERIGE (in astronomy), *perigeum (t. t.).

PERIHELION (in astronomy), *perihelium (t. t.).

PERIL, periculum; discrimen; Jn. periculum ac discrimen. See DANGER.

PERILOUS, periculosus; periculi plenus; anceps; dubius. See DANGEROUS.

PERIOD, ¶ Space of time, spatium temporis; tempus, (pl.) tempora; ætas (age);—tempestas (a space of time with its characteristic distinctions, a *p.* marked by its history).—*era* in this sense is very low Latin; periodus is without authority: no *p.* of my life, nullum ætatis mee tempus. ¶ End, vid. ¶ Sentence, orbis orationis or verborum; circuitus orationis; verborum circuitus, complexio, ambitus, comprehensio; Jn. comprehensio et ambitus verborum; verborum continuatio, constructio; conversio orationis (C.), or simply, ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, circumscriptio, continuatio (see C. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 61, 204; *periodus* in this sense is not strictly a Latin word: C. gives ambitus, circuitus, &c., adding once quem Græci *περίωδον*, &c. in Greek characters, once si sic *periodum* appellari placet; and to Q. Inst. 9, 4, 14; but it has been only employed in this sense by modern writers; and as for periphrasis it may be necessary to adopt it).—well-constructed *p.*, arguti, certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus (C. Or. 12, 138): a complete *p.*, comprehensio plena (ib.). a short *p.*, brevis comprehensio et ambitus verborum (C. Brut. 44, 162): too long a *p.*, nimis longa sententiarum continuatio (C. de Or. 3, 13, 49): avoid long *p.*, fugere oportet longam verborum continuationem (Aul. ad Her. 4, 12, 18): a neat and well-rounded *p.*, apta et quasi rotunda verborum constructio (C. Brut. 78, 272): forma concinnitasque verborum facit orbem suum (C. Or. 44, 149; the *p.* is well rounded).

PERIODICAL, adj. ¶ Recurring at intervals, certo tempore recurrent: *p. diseases*, morbi accidentes et remittentes; morbi certo tempore recurrentes: *p. winds*, etesiae (pl., of the winds that blow in the Mediterranean, &c., in the dog-days); vent, qui certo tempore in qo loco fere consueverunt or qui certo tempore ex qd cœli parte spirant (cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 7; Gell. 2, 2, extr.). *P.* writings, *c.* works, *prps* ephemerides. ¶ Constructed in periods, compositus; circumscriptus; numerose et apte cadens: a *p.* style, oratio structa, apta, vincta (opp. oratio soluta or dissipata); verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; circumscriptus verborum ambitus (C.).

PERIODICAL, s. *ephemeris, *plagula ephemeridum, actorum diurnorum (daily).—*libellus hebdomadalis (weekly).—*libellus menstruus (monthly).—libellus trimestris (quarterly).

PERIODICALLY, ¶ At stated intervals, certis temporibus or certo tempore; or by Crcl., e. g. morbus nunc accedit, nunc recedit. ¶ In regular periods (of style), circumscribitur et numeroe (e. g. dicere); oratio bene cadit et voluitur (C. Or. 69, 229; is constructed *p.*).

PERIPATETIC, peripateticus.

PERIPHERY, See CIRCUMFERENCE.

PERIPHRASE, See CIRCUMLOCUTION.

PERISH, perire (*to lose life prematurely*).—interire (*to cease to exist; stronger than perire, and used of living beings, or of things without life*).—occidere (*to disappear; properly, of living beings when they die, and fig., of beings without life; e. g. spes occidit*).—cadere, concidere (*to sink to decay or ruin, of things; e. g. a state, a house, a family*).—tollī (*of beings, to disappear*): to *p.* in the waves, aquâ mergi: to *p.* by shipwreck, naufragio perire or interire.

PERISHABLE, PERISHING, fragilis; caducus; fluxus.

PERISTYLE, peristylum (C.); peristylum (Vit.).

PERITONÆUM, peritonæum (in later writers); expressed in Veget. 2, 15, 3, by a Crcl., membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet.

PERIWIG, See PERUKE.

PERIWINKLE, ¶ A shell-fish, pectunculus (Plin.). ¶ A plant, *vinca (major, minor, Linn.).

PERJURE (*oneself*), perjurium facere; perjurare; pejurare.

PERJURED, PERJURER, perjurus.

PERIURY, perjurium.

PERMANENCE, perpetuitas; or rather by the verbs, permanere, &c.

PERMANENT, perdurans; permānens; perpetuus; continens; continuus: *to be p.*, manēre; permanēre; perdurare.

PERMANENTLY, perpetuo; usque.

PERMEABLE, *See* PASSABLE.

PERMEATE, *See* PASS THROUGH.

PERMISSION, concessio (*a granting, conceding, C. Fragm., Or. in Tog. Cand., li, 1, 522, ed. Orelli.*)

—*permissio (a permitting, allowing. 165 concessus et permissus only in the abl.)*—potestas, copia (*power, right, authority given.*—165 *venia never of itself means 'permission, but connivance, forbearance, indulgence.*—arbitrium (*free-will.*)

—*licentia (want of restraint): to give p. to any one, veniam, licentiam, potestatem ci dare; p. to do althg. ea rei or qd faciendi potestatem ei facere, concedere; licentiam ei concedere; licentiam ci permittere ut &c.;*

permittere, concedere ci, for althg. qd. to give boys p. to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare; to ask for p., veniam petere; to obtain p., veniam accipere.

Impetrare; datur ci potestas, copia; fit ci potestas: to have p., habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum, concessum est: with your p., permissu or concessu tuo; si per te licitum erit; paco tuā; paco quod fiat tuā; bonā veniā tuā licet; bonā veniā me audies (if one is about to speak): without my p., me non concedente; me non consulto; me invito (aget my will): without abg's p., injussu ea: to speak with p., bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim; sit veniā verbo; sit honos aurius; tuis honos sit habitus aurius: with p. of all, consensu omnium.

PERMIT, *¶ To allow, concedere (mly on being entreated; opp. repugnare)—permittere (opp. vetare).*

—*largiri (fm kindness or complaisance)—facultatem dare, or potestatem facere ea rei. permittit licentiam, ut &c. (to put it in abg's power to do it)—ea rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut &c. (to show indulgence in althg.).—It is permitted, concessum est (g. i.).—licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). Jn. licitum concessumque est—fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). Jn. jus fasque est.—As far as the law p., quod per leges liceat (or licitum est, for present time). ¶ To suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. *See* SUFFER.*

PERMITTED, licitus, permissus, concessus.

PERMUTATION, permutatio; vices (pl.); vicissitudo. *See* CHANGE.

PERNICIOUS, perniciosus (C.); perniciālis (L., Plin.); exitiosus, exitialis; noxius (C.; noxiousus Sen.); damnosus; detrimendus; nocivus (Plin.).

PERNICIOUSLY, perniciose; nocenter; pestifere (C. 165 not exitiose, Augustin).

PERORATION, peroratio, epilogus (formal).—*conclusio, finis orationis (less formal).*

PERPENDICULAR, directus ad perpendicularum, or simply directus (opp. pronus, or pronus ac fastigatus): 165 *perpendicularis only in later writers: to be p., directum esse, or simply esse ad perpendicularum. A p. line, linea, quæ cathetus dicitur or cathetus only (h. káthetos, sc. γράμμη). To let fall a p. lineam, quæ cathetus dicitur, demittere in (with abl.).*

PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendicularum; ratione perpendiculari; ad lineam; directo (e. g. deorsum delabi, to fall down p.).

PERPETRATE. *See* COMMIT.

PERPETRATION. *See* COMMISSION.

PERPETUAL, *¶ Lasting, perpetuus (uninterrupted).*—*perennis (of constant duration)—continens, continuus (following immediately one after another).*—*sempiternus, æternus [Syn. in ETERNAL]. Jn. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempiternus. P. snow, nives quas ne metas quidem solvit: p. rain, assidui imbres; imbrum continuatio: p. drought, scititates (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 4, 10): p. fever, febris continens or continua or assidua: p. toil, labor assiduus or continuus: p. diligence, assiduitas: p. sleep, somnus continens. ¶ Assiduus, &c. assiduus, ædulus. &c. [Syn. in ASSIDUOUS].*

PERPETUALLY, perpetuo (in one unbroken line).—*semper. numquam non (always)—continenter. sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (continually, without intermission; 165 continue et continuo are not Class.).—assidue (constantly, uninter-*

interruptedly; 165 assidue is not Class.).—usque (continually).

PERPETUATE, perpetuare; perpetuum efficere (C.): *to p. one's name, nomen suum immortalitati commendare; nominis memoriam ædquare cum omni posteritate.*

PERPETUITY, perpetuitas; or by the adj.

PERPLEX, turbare. confundere. conturbare. *See* CONFOUND.

PERPLEXED, (*Of things*), turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus (*put or thrown into disorder; cont. and pert. also = confounded*).—*confusus (out of order; then also = confounded); Jn. conturbatus et confusus.*

—*inconditus (not properly arranged).—Impeditus (difficult, not easily to be unravelled as it were, &c.).—perplexus (unintelligible, obscure, intricate): a p. speech, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: a p. and intricate affair, res impedita, contorta, difficilis; Jn. difficilis et contorta. ¶ (Of persons), perturbatus. (animus) consternatus (beside oneself, put out of one's way). (animo) confusus (disturbed).—commotus. permotus (agitated).—percuassus (shaken).—perterritus (violently frightened): p. in one's head (mind), mente turbata: my head is quite p., sum animo conturbato et inerto: to make abg. p. ea mentem turbare (of the understanding).—ea animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.).—qm conturbare or perturbare (to confuse abg.): to become p. mente turbari (to become p. in one's head).—memoria turbari. memoria ea confunditur (abg's recollection becomes c.).*

PERPLEXING, difficilis; impeditus; Jn. difficilis et contortus.

PERPLEXITY, mens turbata; animus conturbatus et incertus. *See* CONFUSSION.

PERQUISITES, pecunie extraordinariæ (of a public officer; cf. C. Verr. 2, 70, 170).

PERRY, vinum quod fit, or factum est, de ore xp̄i (Pallad. 3, 25, li 11 and 19).

PERSECUTE, consectari, insectari. vexare. *To p. the Christians, Christianam religionem insectari (aft. Eutrop. 10, 16, extr.).* populum Christianum vexare: *to p. those who have served the state well, bene de republica meritos viros consectari.*

PERSECUTION, insectatio. vexatio (165 persecutio is a legal term): p. of the Christians, Christianæ religionis insectatio (aft. Eutrop. 10, 16); populi Christiani vexationes (Sulp. Sen.); 165 not Christianorum persecutio. *It may often be conveniently rendered by the verb.*—*Spirit of p., eos, qui aliter sentiunt, insectandi studium.*

PERSECUTOR, vexator. ci infestus; 165 persecutor in this sense is not found in good prose: a p. of the Christians, Christianæ religionis vexator (Eutrop.); populi Christiani vexator; Christiano nomini inimicus, or inimicissimus (aft. Np. Hann. 7, 3).

PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia (vch is not deterred by opposition or hindrance).—*constantia (constancy).—assiduitas (incessant duration).—pertinacia (pertinacity, almost to excess).—pervicacia (endavouring to accomplish a purpose or to gain a point).*

—*obstinatio, obstinator voluntas, obstinatus animus (firm determination or decision; in a bad sense, obstinacy): firm p. in one's opinion, perpetua in sententiā suā permansio; obstinatio sententiæ: p. in fidelity, obstinatio fidel.*

PERSEVERE, perseverare (v. pr.)—*constare (with or without sibi, to be consistent)—perstare. consistere. persistere (to stand to, not to depart fm; cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 6, 36).—manēre, permānere (to abide by; all these usually with in re). To p. in one's principles, stare suis iudiciis: to p. in one's course of life, in vitæ perpetuitate sibi constare: to p. in an undertaking, perstare in incepto: to p. in a purpose or design, perseverare in proposito; tenere consilium; consilium non mutare; sibi constare.*

PERSEVERING, perseverans (not deterred by obstacles).—*constans (consistent).—firmus (abiding firmly by althg).—offirmatus (stronger than firmus).—tenax ei rei (tenacious).—assiduus (that applies steadily to althg, that does not easily relinquish).—obstinatus (that persists in spite of entreaties, &c.).—pervicax (that pursues, or energetically persists in carrying on althg).—firmus proposito (Fell.).—tenax propositi (who does not easily relinquish a purpose).*

PERSEVERINGLY, perseveranter; constanter; firmiter; offirmato animo; pertinaciter; pervicacius; obstinate; obstinato animo. [Syn. in PERSEVERING.]

PERSIFLAGE, cavillatio.

PERSIST. *See* PERSEVERE.

PERSON, *¶ Exterior appearance, species.*

forma. corpus. statura. statura corporis. *JN.* forma et species, et statura (*the whole p.*). *To have a fine or handsome p.*, pulchra esse specie, formā, corporis: *of a diminutive p.*, corpore parvo; staturā parvā (esse): Dionysius custodiam corporis feris barbaris committēbat (*the custody of his p.*; *C.*): *to know one by p.*, nosse qm de facie (*C. Pis. 32, 81*). *Part which one plays, persona*; partes (*pl.*). *See PART.* *Individual, persona (with ref. to the rank, character, conduct, &c., of the individual): a name is the distinctive appellation of a p.*, nomen est quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suo quæque proprio vocabulo appellatur (*C.*): *they gave the same prænomen to three persons successively*, continuant quodque prænomen per ternas personas (*sc. familiæ*; *Suet.*): *the p. of the king, persona regis (e. g. sub specie majestatis occulitur; Just.)*; distinguished *p.s.*, homines nobiles: *to have respect of p.*, rationem habere, ducere, dignitatis cs; tribuere, dare qd homini (*aff. C.*); servire personæ (*C.*): *without respect of p.*, nullā habita ratione dignitatis, amplitudinis. *A human being (indefinitely)*, some one, homo (*non* persona in this sense): *three p.s. are present*, adsunt tres homines: *to speak agst the person, not agst the thing, in hominem, non in rem dicere (Sen.)*. *Party, vid.*: *the chief p.*, caput, princeps, auctor (*See HEAD*): *he was the chief p. in the matter*, dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit (*C. pr. Sext. 28, extr.*). *Oneself, not a representative*, (mea, tua, nostra) persona (ego, tu, nos): *in any one's p.*, sumpta cs personā; cs personam induentes, imitantes (*non* sub cs personā; *See Klotz, ad C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93*). *In grammar, persona (Q. 9, e. tertia p.)*. *In theology, hypostasis (Eccl.)*; or persona (*t. t.*).

PERSONAL, *adj.* *Personalis and its adverb belong only to the writings of lawyers and grammarians; e. g. beneficium personale (Paul. Dig.)*; verbum personale (*Gramm.*); verbum personaliter dicere (*Gramm.*). *In all other connexions the English word must be expressed by ipse, ipsius, per se (in one's own person), or by præsens, coram (personally present), or by privatus (relating to one as a private citizen; opp. publicus), or by Crcl.*: *e. g. suo nomine qm odiasse (Cæs.)*, *to have no p. grudge agst*; *nullo proprio esse in qm odio (T.)*, *to have no p. ill-will agst*. *Ab's p. character, persona cs*: *to make p. attacks agst aby*, in cs personam qd facere (*e. g. in ejus personam multa fecit asperius; C. Fam. 6, 6, 10*); *or in qd efficere qd (e. g. quid in P. Scipione effecerint)*: *to disregard one's p. wrongs, omittēre privatas offensiones*.

PERSONALITY, *Individuality*, cs persona. *The p. of Satan*, "persona diaboli": *to deny the p. of the evil spirit*, "diabolum naturam esse corpoream negare". *Remark directed agst an individual, contumelia*; *pl.*, acerbe dicta, quibus qm perstringit, pungit: *to abstain fm p.s.*, abstinere omni perstringit contumeliā (*aff. C.*).

PERSONALLY, *by ipse*; præsens; coram; per se; suo nomine (*non* personaliter only once in *Gell.*): *to be p. acquainted with aby*, qm ipsum nosse, qm de facie nosse; *opp. qm non nosse, qm cs faciem ignorare*; *he appeared p.*, ipse aderat.

PERSONATE, *agere (e. g. nobilem, principem, consulē)*; (personam) sustinere: tres personas sustinere, *to p. three different individuals*.

PERSONIFICATION, *ficta alienarum personarum oratio (aff. Q. 6, 1, 25)*—fictio personarum (*Q. 9, 2, 29*)—personarum confictio (*Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.*)—usually prosopoeia (*Gr.*; *id.*); conformatio (*Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 68*).

PERSONIFY, *to represent as human*, "humanam speciem ei rei dare; humanā specie induere qd". *To introduce a thing as speaking or acting*, rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere; rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam; ei rei orationem attribuire ad dignitatem accommodatam aut actionem quandam (*aff. Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.; Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 66*); rem ipsam loqui or agere fingere (*See Q. 6, 1, 25*).

PERSPECTIVE, *a. scenographia (of scenic paintings, Vitr. 1, 2, 2, where it is explained as consisting in frontis et laterum abscedendum adumbratio, ad circinque centrum omnium linearum responsus)*; ea ars pictoris quā efficit ut quædam eminerē in opere, quædam recessisse credamus (*Q. 2, 17, 21*). *In Vitr. 7, præf. 11, we find the following description of painting in p.*; Democritus and Anaxagoras wrote on this subject of (*scenic*) p., Democritus et Anaxagoras de eadem re scripserunt, quemadmodum oporteat ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro

constituto, lineas ratione naturali respondēre, uti de incertā re certæ imagines ædificiorum in scenarum picturis redderent speciem, et quæ in directis planisque frontibus sint figurata, alia abscedentia, alia prominentia esse viderentur. *According to the rules of p.*, ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, lineas ratione naturali respondeant (*aff. Vitr. 7, præf. 11*).—**scenographice*.

PERSPECTIVE, *adj.* **scenographicus (σκηνογραφικός)*.

PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax (*clearsighted*)—sagax ad qd perspicendum. subtilis (*fine*; discriminating accurately).—acutus (*sharp, acute*).—acer (*vigorous*).—[*non* argutus is 'over-acute,' drawing too subtle distinctions.] *JN.* acutus et perspicax. *To be p. in athg*, perspicacem esse ad qd (*e. g. ad has res; Ter.*): *a p. understanding, ingenium acre or acutum*; mens acris: *very p.*, peracutus, peracer: *to be very p.*, acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio; ingenii acumine valere.

PERSPICACITY, perspicacias (*C.*) perspicientia cs rei (*e. g. veri. C.*; insight into it). *See ACUTENESS*.

PERSPICUITY, perspicuitas; evidential; lux. *P. is the best quality of style, perspicuitas est summa virtus orationis (Q. 1, 6, 41)*; *or by an ade.*, *e. g. planius qd exprimere, dicere (with p. C.)*: dicere clare, plane, dilucide, enucleate.

PERSPICUOUS, planus, perspicuus. illustris. evidens. dilucidus (*C.*) luculentus (*S.*) distinctus. *JN.* dilucidus et distinctus.

PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue, aperte. lucide. dilucide. clare. distincte. enodate. enucleate. plane (*C.*).

PERSPIRATION, sudor. *To throw into, excite p.*, sudorem excutere, elicere, evocare, clēre, ducere, facere: *to check p.*, sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere (*Plin.*).

PERSPIRE, sudare (*C.*); sudorem emittere (*Plin.*); in sudorem ire (*H.*).

PERSUADE, *to induce by argument or fair words, persuadere ei (to succeed in convincing or persuading: pers. ut = to p. aby to do athg: with infn., or acc. and inf. = to p. or convince him that athg is so and so; i. e. to convince aby of a fact or the truth of an assertion [An exception is *Np. Dion. 3*]; it takes a simple acc. only of pronouns).*—qm percellere, ut &c. (*to urge one to do a thing*),—qm impellere (*to urge on*), or adducere (*to bring to*), or inducere (*to lead, induce*) ad qd, or followed by ut.—ci autorem esse, cs rei, or followed by ut (*to cause one to do athg*).—commodis verbis delinire, ut &c. (*to talk over; Auct. Argum. ad Plaut. Mil. v. 4*). *To be persuaded, persuasum habere, with acc. and infn.* *Persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi. With mihi persuasi only a pron. can stand as the obj.; h oc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dat. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being, sibi persuasum habebant (Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, end). Hence avoid mihi persuasum habeo. To p. aby of athg, ci qd or de qd re probare (C.: ci qd credibile facere is mod. Lat., though credible qd facere is right; Krebs): *to p. aby that &c.*, persuadere ci qd, or de qd re: *I shall not be persuaded of this*, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum: *I am not persuaded that &c.*, non adducor or adducar (with acc. and inf. without any verb of believing). *To convince, vid.**

PERSUASION, persuasio; or by the verb, *e. g. persuadendo me adduxit, mihi persuasit, ut sententiam ipsius sequer.*

PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum accommodatus (*C.*); persuasibilis (*Q. 2, 15, 13*). *See Suasorius means 'hortatory.'*

PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuasionem (*e. g. dicere; C.*); persuasibiliter (*Q. 2, 15, 14*).

PERT, prociac (*boisterously forward fm assurance and impudence*),—protervus (impudently, recklessly, insolently forward)—lascivus (*full of fun and high spirits*).

PERTAIN. *See APPERTAIN*.

PERTINACIOUS. *See PERSERVERING, OBSTINATE*.

PERTINENT, aptus ei rei or ad qd; idoneus ad qd; accommodatus ei rei or ad rem; consentaneus ei rei or cum re; opportunus ei rei or ad qd. *JN.* aptus et consentaneus; aptus et accommodatus.

PERTNESS, procacitas; protervitas.

PERTURB. *See DISTURB*.

PERTURBATION, perturbatio; (*of the mind*) vehementior animi commotio or concitatio; turbidus animi motus. *See also COMMOTION*.

PERUKE, capillamentum. crines empti (*false hair*).—galērus, galericulum (*toupee*)—callidrum (*H. Sat. 1, 8, 48; see Heindorf*).

PERUSAL, lectio; or by the verb (perfectio occurit vni once).

PERUSE, legere; perlegere: to p. hastily, percurrere; strictim attingere qd.

PERVADE, penetrare, pertinere per qd; permanere ad or in qd, pervadere qd (T.): vis vitalis calor pertinet per omnem mundum (pervades; C. N. D. 2, 9, 25); to p. the mind, penetrare in animos, pervadere per animos (C.); descendere ad animos (L.): joy, pleasure, p. the mind, animus ca perfunditur gaudio, lætitiâ, voluptate, jucunditate, dulcedine.

PERVADING, penetrans; penetrabilis.

PERVERSE, perversus (not in a natural state or position; as if it ought to be, of things)—præposterus (that is out of order, said or done out of due time, of things; also of persons who act in a disorderly or irregular manner).—pravus (irregular, defective, wrong in its tendency or end, of things; e. g. mens, opinio). See also BAD.

PERVERSELY, perversæ (wrongly).—præpostere (opp. ordine, tempore).—perperam (opp. recte).

PERVERSENES, perversitas (g. t., of mind).—animus pravus, animi pravitas; mens prava (C.); ingenium pravum (S.).

PERVERT, pervertere, depravare, detorquere qd: to p. the truth, verum convertere in falsum (C.): to p. right, omne jus torquere (C.): to p. one's words, verba in pejus detorquere.

PERVIOUS, pervius (opp. invius).—transitorius (e. g. domus transitoria, Suet.; as affording a passage from the Palatine to the Esquiline hill).—penetrabilis (that may be penetrated).—Pervious to the air, aeri expositus (placed in the air)—perflabilis, aeri pervius (through which the air can blow; the latter aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—quo spiritus pervenit. quod perflatum venti recipit (to which the air has access).

PEST, 1. A destructive person or thing, pestis; perniciēs; pestis ac perniciēs (S.) not lucra, or vomica; he is the p. of the youth, pestis est adolescentium. 2. A pestilence, vid.

PEST-HOUSE, ædificium ad pestilentiam contagia prohibenda exstructum (Plin. has pest. cont. prohibere; 23, 8, 80).

PESTER, obtundere qm qd re (e. g. literis, rogatando); obstrepere ci (e. g. literis); (precibus) fatigare qm; molestiam ci afferre; ci qd re molestum or gravem esse; sis agitare, exagitare, vexare, sollicitare.

PESTILENCE, pestilentia (an epidemic sickness).—lues (as the impure material, or cause of disease).—morbis perniciālis (a mortal disease; S.) pestis is not used in this sense by the best prose writers; with them it has only the sense of 'a pest': a p. breaks out in a city, pestilentia incidit in urbem: a city suffers from p., pestilentia urit urbem: to die of p., pestilentia absumi: to be a remedy agst a p., pestilentia contagia prohibere.

PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, pestilens (prop.): foedus (fig.); S. pestilentiosus only in late writers: a disease is p., pestilentia in morbos perniciāles evadit (L. 27, 23): a p. atmosphere, aer pestilens (opp. aer salubris); S. aer pestifer is un-Class.

PET, s. 1. A slight fit of anger, offensuluncula animi (a slight feeling of vexation: Plin. has indignatuncula in this sense), or stomachus, indignatio: a great p., ira: in a p., (adj.) stomachosus, indignabundus; (adv.) stomachose or stomachosius (C. who also uses θυμωρεσθαι, Att. 10, 11, 5); cum or non sine stomacho: in a great p., iratus: to be in a p., indignari, stomachari (qd): to be in a great p., irasci (propter qd): to be in a p. (or great p.) with aby, cum qd stomachari; ci irasci: to throw one into a p., stomachum ci facere or movere; indignationem ci movere; into a great p., bilem ci movere or commovere; irritare qm or cs iram. 2. A favorite, delicia; amores (pl.); Juv. deliciae et amores cs; summe dilectus ab qo; ci dilectus præcipue.

PET, v. nimium ci indulgere; nimia indulgentiâ corrumpere qm; effeminare, emollire qm: petted children, pueri molles, delicati.

PETAL, *petalum (t. t.).

PETARD, *petarda (t. t.).

PETITION, s. preces (pl.; act of asking, or thing asked).—rogatus or rogatio (act of asking).—supplicium (humble p., prayer to God; L.: not C. or Cæs.).—literæ (supplices), libellus (supplex) (a p. drawn up in writing; cf. Mart. 8, 31, 3): to storm one with p's, precibus, supplicibus fatigare qm: if you grant my p., *si feceris, quod rogo: to present a p. to aby, dare ci libellum (supplicem); supplicare ci per

literas: to draw up a p., libellum componere: to sign a p., libellum subscribere; signare, subnotare libellum (of a minister &c., who looks over the p's presented to a prince, and writes his opinion of them on the margin, to which he signs his name; see Suet. Oct. 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9).

PETITION, v. 1. To ask, beg, vid. 2. To present a written supplication, *petere qd per literas (in order to obtain a thing).—*literis deprecari qd (in order to avert a thing).—causam deferre per literas ad iudicem (accusing before a judge): to p. aby, libello or scripto adire qm: to p. agi aly, reclamare ci rei (to express one's disapproval of a thing); provocare adversus qd (to appeal to a higher tribunal agst aly); e. g. adversus sententiam, Modest. Dig. 26, 1, 2, 18; adversus creationem, Papinian. Dig. 26, 1, 39 § 6).

PETITIONER, rogator (C. Att. 14, 16). supplex. or by the verbs.

PETREL, *procellaria (Linn.).

PETRIFICATION, 1. The act of petrifying, by the verb. 2. A thing petrified, *res in lapidem, saxum, verteretur.

PETRIFY, 1. PROP. TRANS. in lapidem vertere (O.), convertere, mutare. INTRANS. lapidescere (Plin.); verti, mutari, abire in lapidem, in saxum; in lapidem conncrescere (of a liquid); petrified wood, *lignum fossile; corytoderendron (t. t.); the ancients use fossils only for 'that which may be dug'. 2. FIG. defigere animum cs (L.). Euply the part, petrified, lapideus (Plaut.); attonitum stupidus (C.); defixus (L.); defixum stare, 8, 7): to be petrified, attonitum, saxi instar stare: to become petrified, obtorpescere (e. g. circumfuso undique pavore).

PETTICOAT, *tunica muliebris; or it may be necessary to retain the word: p. government, imperium uxorium (at home; Auct. Argum. ad Plaut. Aul. v. 2).—*imperium sexūs muliebris (over a kingdom; also by Crcl.; e. g. Medis imperat muliebris sexus).

PETTIFOGGER, rabula (C.); caudicus rabiosus et ineptus, latorator (Q.).

PETTISH, *ad iram proclivior; præcepto ingenio in iram (irritable).—difficilis et morosus (of a bad temper, easily put out of humour).

PETTISHNESS, *proclivitas ad iram. morositas.

PETTY, parvus, exiguus, minutus.

PETULANCE, petulantia, protervitas.

PETULANT, petulans, protervus.

PETULANTLY, petulanter, proterve.

PEW, s. *sella ecclesiastica; *sedes quæ est or quam qd tenet in sede sacra; or prps it may be necessary to add septa or obstructa foribus to sedes, &c., in order to distinguish it from an open seat; *locus quem qs in templo sacro tenere solet.

PEW, v. *sellis instruere ecclesias.

PEWTER, parra (Plin.); *tringa vanellus (Linn.).

PEWTER, prps the nearest word is stannum, which was an alloy of silver and lead; it may be necessary to retain the word as t. t. (plumbum album = tin.)

PHAETON, *currus quem Phaeton dicunt.

PHALANX, phalanx, angis, f.

PHANTASM, PHANTOM, phantasma, kitis, n. (Plin. Ep.). spectrum. visum. umbra. vana species.—inanis et varia ex metu nostro imago (Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 7: of a p. of the imagination).

PHANTASTIC, ineptus.

PHANTASTICALLY, inepte; more, modo hominis lymphatici.

PHANTASY, 1. Power of imagination, vis imaginandi (Richt.); mens; cogitatio. 2. Avoid phantasia, except as t. t. 3. An imaginary thing, res ficta; commentum.—somnia (dream).

PHARISAIC, 1. PROP. by the gen. Phariseorum. 2. FIG. simulatus; fictus; or, if necessary, by the gen. Phariseorum.

PHARISAICALLY, more, modo Phariseorum; simulate; speciose.

PHARISEE, 1. PROP. Phariseus. 2. FIG. pietatis simulator; or, if necessary, Phariseus.

PHARMACEUTIC, medicamentarius. See APOTHECARY.

PHAROS, pharus (C.). And see LIGHTHOUSE.

PHEASANT, phasianus, (avis) phasianus; *phasianus Colchicus (Linn.): of a p., phasianus; a p. house, *vivarium phasianorum: one who keeps p's, phasianarius (Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66).

PHENOMENON, res nova, insolita; ostentum; miraculum (wonderful appearance).

PHILANTHROPICAL, hominibus amicus; generi hominum amicus; hominum amans, studiosus; humanus.

PHILANTHROPICALLY, humane; humaniter.
PHILANTHROPIST, amicus hominibus (Np.); generi, vitæ hominum amicus; humanus (C.): *to be a p., vitæ hominum amice vivere* (C. Off. 1, 36, 92).
PHILANTHROPY, humanitas; animus humanus (C.).

PHILIPPIC, oratio Philippica (C.). **IMPROPR.** oratio severa, aspera or acris. *To utter a p. agst aby, qm castigare verbis. Inveni multa in qm (Np.).*

PHILOLOGER, **PHILOLOGIST**, philologus (e. g. homines nobiles illi quidem, sed minime philologi, C.). —grammaticus, —literarum antiquarum studiosus.

PHILOLOGICAL, philologus (not philologicus: *both in Latin and Greek characters, in C.: according to Sen. a philosopher attends only to the meaning of writings, the thoughts expressed; the philologus to the points of history, antiquities, &c., necessary for their elucidation; the grammaticus to the words. Suet. places the philologus above the grammaticus and litterator as a man qui multiplici varietate doctrinæ censetur*). **P. matters**, enquiries, points, philologia, n. pl. (C. de philologis, Att. 13, 29, 1). —Others give *ad studium antiquitatis or humanitatis pertinens.

PHILOLOGICALLY, grammaticæ; or by the adj. **PHILOLOGY**, *antiquitatis studium. *antiquarum literarum studia (*the study of ancient literature*). —humanitatis studium, humanitatis disciplina or doctrina (*of study as forming the intellect*). —grammatica, n. pl.: studium literarum, quod si proficitur qui grammatici vocantur (*grammatical and critical studies, exegesis, &c.*). —*philologia (as t. t.). **PHI.** Avoid literæ humaniores, studia humaniora; *weh are not Latin.*

PHILOSOPHER, a. philosophus (φιλόσοφος), or Crcl. sapientie studiosus, philosophiæ deditus, qui rerum cognitione, doctrinâque delectatur; homo doctus, or pl. docti, is often used by Cicero in this sense, when the context determines the meaning; philosophiæ professor, sapientie doctor (a professor of philosophy, post-Aug.): a true p., sapiens, a speculative p., *qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit: a moral p., *qui de vitâ ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis quærit: a very learned p., doctissimus in disputando: *to give oneself up for a p., philosophiam profiteri.*

PHILOSOPHICAL, prps philosophus (ad philosophas scriptiones, C. Tusc. 5, 41; and philosopha sententia, Pacuv. ap. Gell. 13, 8. —**PHI.** not philosophicus, *weh is late*. —In Tusc. 5, 41, Klotz reads philosophiæ, and rejects both adj. —If he is right, the adj. must be translated by philosophiæ, philosophi or -orum, &c.). **P. writings**, libri qui sunt de philosophiâ, libri de philosophiâ; philosophiæ scripta (Plin. N. H. 13, 27): **p. precepts**, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum: **p. enquiries**, quæ in philosophiâ tractantur (C.): a **p. discourse**, sermo de philosophiâ (Np.). **Sis** philosophorum propriis *may serve*. **P. resignation**, *Stoica quædam patientia: *with p. indifference, Stoice: this is not a common but a p. word, hoc non vulgi verbum est, sed philosophorum.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY, philosophorum more; ut philosophi; ut decet philosophum (**PHI.** philosophice late, Lactant.).

PHILOSOPHIZE, philosophari (C.). argumentari.—ratiocinari.—disputare (*to discuss a subject*).

PHILOSOPHY, philosophia (φιλοσοφία); *pure Lat. by Crcl.*, sapientie studium or disciplina; divinarum humanarumque rerum tum inferiorum causarumque cuiusque rei cognitio; cognitio optimarum rerum atque in illis exercitatio. **Theoretical p.**, philosophia, quæ artis præceptis continetur; philosophia, quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, or philosophia contemplativa *for shortness* (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): **practical p.**, philosophia, quæ officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet; phil. quæ de vitâ et moribus rebusque bonis et malis quærit; or simply philosophia activa (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): *fm context prudentia (opp. doctrina, C. Quint. Frat. 1, 3, 5). To be a student of p., philosophiæ studio teneri; sapientie esse studiosum: to devote oneself to the study of p., se ad philosophiam or ad philosophiæ studium conferre; se ad philosophiam pertractandam dare: to devote oneself exclusively to p., in unâ philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocare: to write treatises of p., philosophiam scribere.*

PHILTER, philtrum (O.). poculum amatorum (Plin.). amoris poculum (H.).

PHLEBOTOMIZE, &c. See BLEED, &c.

PHLEGM, || PROP. phlegma, ktis (Med. t. t.). pituita (Cels.). || FIG. tarditas ingenii (C. Or. 68, 229). tarditas animi (Gell. 16, 12, 3). tarditas. inertia (C.). lentitudo naturalis (Ern.). patientia (Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 5).

PHLEGMATIC, || PROP. phlegmaticus (Med. t. t.). || FIG. tardus, segnis, iners (slow).—lentus, patiens (*void of sensibility*).

PHLEGMATICALLY, || PROP. phlegmatic. || FIG. tarde; animo or ingenio tardo or inerti (slowly).—lento animo (*without sensibility*).

PHLOGISTIC, facilis ad exardescendum (C.).

PHRASE, dictio; locutio; || **PHI.** Avoid the Greek phrase *unless it be necessary as t. t.*

PHRASEOLOGY, || Manner of expression, dicendi genus; verba (pl.); or locutio: *modern writers say loquendi genus (Muret.)*; loquendi forma (Ruhnck. Ern.). || loquendi formula (Wolf.). || A collection of phrases, (*phrasium) locutionum collectio; (*phrasium) locutionum promptuarium, horreum (*a book containing such collection*).

PHRENOLOGY, *doctrina de cranii, calvis; *cranologia (t. t.).

PTHISIC, pthisis, is, f. (Sen.)

PTHISICAL, pthisicus (Fitr.).

PHYLACTERY, phylacterium (*an amulet, Marc. Cap.: as worn among the Jews, Hieron.*).

PHYSIC. See MEDICINE.

PHYSICS, physilogia (φυσιολογία, explained by C. naturæ ratio).—physica, orum (C.); philosophia de naturâ (C. Brut. 8, 31); or Crcl., quæ de naturâ quæruntur (C. de Rep. 1, 10); ea, quibus naturæ ratio continetur (C. N. D. 1, 26, 73); quæ de naturis rerum disputantur (C. de Or. 3, 32, 127).

PHYSICAL, must be expressed by the gen. naturæ (*relating to nature*), or corporis (*relating to the body*). —**PHI.** physicus (adv. physice) means *relating to natural philosophy: *p. evil, mala naturæ; mala quæ natura habet (in general)*.—vitia corporis (*of the body*): **p. strength**, vires corporis.

PHYSICALLY, must be expressed by natura or corpus, with Crcl. **PHI.** Not physice; See PHYSICAL.

PHYSICIAN, medicus.—medens (Curt., T., &c.).—medendi or medicinæ peritus.—A celebrated p., medicinâ or arte medicinæ clarus. A skilful p., medicus artifex (Cels.). *medicus, ad medendum utilis (Muret.). A p. who kills all his patients, who is a good friend to the undertaker, medicus animas negotians (Plin. 28, 1, 5): *to employ or consult a p., medico uti or medicum adhibere (both C.)*.—medicum advovere (Suet.).—medici operâ et consilio uti, medico se curandum tradere (aff. C.): *you will get well, whether you employ a p. or not, sive medicum adhibueris, sive non, convalesces (C.)*; *to fetch a p., medicum ad ægrotum adducere (C.)*; medicum arcescere (Plaut.): *to run and fetch p., medicos cogere: to call in a p., ad medicum se conferre (C.)*; *to pay a p. his fee, medico honorem habere (C. Fam. 6, 19, 3)*.—medico dare qd. A quack p., See QUACK. A p.'s fee, honos, qui medico habetur; merces medicæ: *to be in the hands of the p., in potestate medentium esse (Curt.)*.

PHYSIOGNOMIST, physiognomon; in C. de Fat. 5, 10, by the Crcl., qui se proficitur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere; and in C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80, by, qui se naturam cuiusque ex formâ perspicere proficitur.

PHYSIOGNOMY, || Art of determining the character fm the features, &c., *physiognomia, quæ dicitur; or, by Crcl., *ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernosendi (aff. C. de Fat. 5, 10); ars naturam cuiusque ex formâ perspicendi (aff. C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80): *to practise p., mores naturasque hominum conjectione quâdam de oris et vultûs ingenio deque totius corporis filo atque habitu sciscitari (Gell. 1, 9, in., as an explanation of φυσιογνωμειν)*. || Countenance and features, as indicating character, oris habitus.—lineamentorum qualitas.—habitus oris lineamentaque.—oris et vultûs ingenium, or simply os vultusque, or os et vultus.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, *physiologicus (t. t.); *ad naturæ rationem pertinens.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY, *physiologicæ (t. t.); *naturæ ratione; *secundum naturæ rationem.

PHYSIOLOGY, naturæ ratio, quam Græci φυσιολογίαν appellant (C. Lio. 1, 41, 90); natura rerum, quæ Græce φυσιολογία dicitur (Fitr. 1, 1, 7).

PIACULAR, piacularis (L.); or by Crcl. with piaculum.

PIANO-FORTE, *polychordium lenius idem et acrius.

PIASTER, *nummus argenteus apud Hispanos, quem vocant Piaster.

PIC NIC, cena symbolis or symbolâ parata (not

ecena mercède condita, *which is without meaning*: a p.-m. parit, sodalitas; sodalicium: *to have a p.-m., edere, or carnare, de symbolis* (see *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 2).

PICK, || *To select, eligere; seligere; deligere: to p. stones out of a field, elapidae agrum. Picked, electus, selectus, delectus* (also *fig. = superior*). — *exquisitus, conquisitus* (very choice). — *eximius, egregius, præstans* (excellent): *a picked band or company, delecta manus; flos juventutis.* [See also **SELLECT**.] || *To pierce with a pointed instrument, perfodere: to p. the teeth, dentes spinâ perfodere* (with a tooth-p. of wood or metal, *Petr.*). — *os fodere lentisco* (with a wooden tooth-p., *Mart.* 6, 74, 3). — *dentes pennâ levare* (with a quill, *Mart.* 14, 22, 3). || *To gather* (fruit), *demere poma arboribus; detrahere poma arboribus; legere poma ex or ab arboribus: to p. grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvas arboribus.* || **PHRASES**: *to p. a hole in one's coat, videre vitium in alio; multa vitia in quo, or rather in qm, colligere* (*C. Tusc.* 4, 37, 80; see *Kühner*): *to p. one's pocket, supplare, auripere; arte malâ subducere; emungere qm argento* (see **CHMAT**): *to p. a quarrel, jurgii causam inferre* (*Phadr.*); *in jurgium ruere* (*Q.*).

PICK UP, colligere: *to p. up one's crumbs, revalescere*. — *corpus facere* (*Cels.*).

PICK-AXE, dolabra.

PICK-THANK, sycophanta, æ, m.

PICKET (military term), statio: *to station p.'s, stationes disponere: to be on a p., in statione esse; stationem agere.*

PICKLE, s. muria.

PICKLE, v. muria condire qd (*Col.*): *pickled, muraticus: pickled meat, caro sale indurata* (*Plin.* 28, 20, 81) or *sale condita; caro conditanea* (*Faber; called meat*).

PICTORIAL, pictus; picturatus; picturis ornatus (pictorius = of painters, *Pand.*).

PICTURE, s. pictura; tabella (picta): *p. of aby, ca picta imago, effigies.* See **PAINTING**.

PICTURE, v. pingere; depingere. *To p. alyh to oneself, cogitatione sibi qd depingere.* See **PAINT**.

PICTURE-FRAME, forma in qua includitur pictura (*Vitr.* 2, 8, 9); lignea forma (*Plin.* 35, 14, 49); tabula marginata (*Plin.* 35, 12, 45).

PICTURESQUE, veluti pictus: *a p. country, regio amenissima; locus amœnus.*

PIDDLE, v. || *To trifle, nugari; ineptire.* || *To make water, mingere; meliere; urinam reddere* (*Plin.*), *facere* (*Col.*).

PIE, || *A kind of bird, magpie, pica.* || *A pastry, artocreas* (*Pers.* 6, 50; *meat-p.*) — *scriblita, æ, m.* (*a tart, Petron.*).

PIEBALD, (equus) maculis albis (*V.*), coloris masculosi (*Col.*); or *coloris disparis.

PIECE, s. || *Part of alyh, pars* (*g. t.*) — *fragmentum* (*a p. broken off*). — *segmentum* (*cul off*). — *frustum* (*a small or loose p.*) *to cut in p.'s, in partes condisce; minutim concidere; minutatim consecrare; in frusta desecare: all of one p., solidus: a p. of money, numus.* || *A single thing, res.* || *A musical composition, cantus; canticum.* *To compose a p. (i. e. a musical p.), modos facere.* — *modos musicos componere* (*ast. Q.* 1, 12, 14; *an air*). — *cantum rescribere vocum sonis* (*C. Tusc.* 4, 2, 3); *musicis modis canticum excipere* (*Q. Tusc.* 4, 8).

PIECE, v. || *To enlarge by the addition of a piece, producere, assuere qd ci* (*to stitch one thing to another*). — *to p. out, trahere; proferre.* || *To patch, sarcire. resarcire* (*e. g. a garment*). — *vesti panniculum assuere* (*H.*). || *To join, rem rei, or cum re, jungere, copulare, connectere.*

PIECEMEAL, minutatim; minutim; frustatim; in frusta (*to pieces*).

PIER, || *Column on which the arch of a bridge is raised, pontis pila* (which supported the arch, fornix: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, quibus pilis fornices — censores locaverunt, *L.* 40, 51, 4). || *A mole, moles. agger*. — *pila* (*V.*; *Vitr.* 5, 12).

PIERCE, || *To bore through, perforare* (*g. t.*) *to make a hole through, pectora, latus ense, &c.; also to p. (= make) windows, lumina, C.* — *forare* (*post-Aug. very rare*). — *efforare* (*only Col.*; *truncum*). — *terebrare* (with a borer or otherwise). — *perterebrare* (with a borer). || *To stick alyh through, trajicere, transfodere, confodere, confingere, transverberare* (*e. g. venabulo*). — *percutere.* *To p. aby with a sword, ci latus transfodere gladio; qm gladio transfigere* (*poet. ca pectus gladio or ferro haurire*): *with a dagger, qm sicâ conficere, qm pugione percutere* (*for which T. has fodere only*): *one's heart with a knife, cultrum in corde ca*

desigere. || **IMPROPR.**) *to wound deeply* (*e. g. the heart*), *percutere, vulnerare.*

PIERCER, terebra.

PIERCING, penetrans. See **SHARP**, **ACUTE**.

PIETY, pietas erga Deum (reverence and love towards God). — *sanctitas* (course of life pleasing to God). — *Jm. pietas et sanctitas; sanctimonialis* (virtuous disposition, innocence): *to have credit for great p., magna pietatis et sanctitatis laude florere.*

PIG, s. sus. porcus: *a young p., porcellus; porcellus: a sucking p., porcellus lactens* (*Col.*): *p.'s, pecus or genus suillum: p. meat, (caro) suilla or porcina: to buy a p. in a poke, aleam emere* (See **Freund**, s. v. **ALEA**).

PIG, v. porcellos edere or parere.

PIGEON, s. columba, columbus; *dim. columbula, columbulus* (the smaller tame house-p.). — *palumbus, palumba, palumbus* (the larger wood-p.): *a young p., pullus columbinus: to keep p.'s, columbas alere: p.'s nest, nidus columbarum* (not nidus columbaris; there is no such adj.).

PIGEON-HOLES, loculi (pl.).

PIGEON-HOUSE, columbarium; columbarii cella; turris, turricula (*a large detached p.-h.*).

PIGMENT, pigmentum; color.

PIGMY, homunculo; pusio; homo pusillus. — *nanus* (*dwarf*).

PIKE, || *A kind of weapon, hasta: a p. staff, hasta pura: p. man, miles hastatus.* || *A kind of fish, lupus* (*Plin.*); *lucius* (*Auson.*); **esox lucius* (*Linn.*).

PILASTER (in architecture), parastata, æ, m. and f.

(*Vitr.*), or parastata, æ, f.

PILCHARD, **clupea harengus minor* (*Linn.*).

PILE, s. || *A stake driven into the ground, palus; sublica* (driven into the earth, to support, e. g., a bridge). — *pila pontis* was the column to the spring of an arch, fornix. *To drive in p.'s* (for a bridge), *sublicas machinis adigere.* || *A heap. acervus; strues; cumulus: a funeral p., rogos* (we find pyra only in the poets and later prose writers; it is properly = rogos ardens): *to construct a funeral p., rogom extruere: to lay upon a funeral p., in rogom imponere or inferre: to mount a funeral p., in rogom ascendere: to light a funeral p., rogom accendere.*

|| *A edifice, ædificium.* || *Piles* (a kind of disease), hæmorrhœia, idis, f. (*Cels.*).

PILE, v. construere. conservare. accumulare. cumulare atque adaugere. aggerare. in acervum cumulare, extruere.

PILFER, furari. clam eripere. subripere. furto tollere. suffurari: *fm aby, qm compilare, re spoliare.*

PILFERER, furunculus (petty thief). — *fur* (thief). — *peculator* (peculator, embezzler). — *depeculator* (embezzler).

PILFERING, furtificus.

PILGRIM, peregrinator (*a wanderer, traveller, g. t.*). — **peregrinator religiosus; *qui in loca sacra migrat; *qui religionis causâ peregrinatur* (a travelling devotee): *a p.'s garb, *vestis in loca sacra migrantum or *quam in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt: p.'s staff, *baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt; or fm context, baculum only.*

PILGRIMAGE (religious), **migratio in loca sacra; *peregrinatio sacra: to go on a p., *in locum sacrum migrare: religionis causâ peregrinationem suscipere, or peregre abire; publice religionis causâ peregre abire* (of a large body of pilgrims).

PILL, catapotium (καταποτιον, as that which is gulped down); pure Lat. pilula (medicata, *Plin.*); globulus (*Scrib. Larg.*): *to take a p., pilulam sumere: fig. to give one a p., pungere, tangere qm: to swallow a p., patienter tolerare, devorare acerbiter, molestiam* (he has swallowed that p., hæc concitit (*ast. C.*)).

PILLAGE, s. direptio; expilatio; compilatio; spoliatio; populatio, or, more strongly, depopulatio; also by verbs, e. g. bona regia diripiendi plebi sunt data (*L.* 2, 5, as p.).

PILLAGE, v. prædari. diripere. compilare. expilare. spoliare. populari. depopulari.

PILLAGER, prædator. prædo. direptor. spoliator. popular.

PILLAR, || *Column, column* (a round column for the support of a building; fig., a support). — *columna* (a round p. for support or ornament). — *pila* (square, usually attached to walls, for strength or support): *p.'s of Hercules, columnæ Herculis.* || *Stay, support, column* (*e. g. reipublice, familie*). See **SUPPORT**.

PILLARED, columnatus (*Vitr.*); columnis instructus.

PILLORY. *The nearest terms are: columbar (a sort of wooden collar, put round the neck of slaves as a punishment); numella (a wooden machine, in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment).*

PILLOW, s. pulvinus (g. t.).—pulvinar (used on solemn religious occasions).—culcita (*hard-stuffed*).

PILLOW, v. pulvinis instruere.

PILOT, s. nauta, qui vada pravehens demonstrat (aft. *Plin.* 9, 62, 88). If = *helmsman*, vid. || **IMPROB.** gubernator.—custos gubernatorque (e. g. reipublice, C.); rector et gubernator (e. g. civitatis).

PILOT, v. *naves per tuta, breviam, fluminum, marium, ductare, expedire.—vada pravehement demonstrare (see *Plin.* 9, 62, 88). || **IMPROB.** gubernare gubernare et regere (e. g. civitatem).—gubernare ac moderari. To attempt to p., ad gubernaculum accedere.

PIMP, leno; libidinis minister (L.); cupiditatum ca minister (C.); perductor (C.).

PIMPERNEL, *pimpinella (Linn.).

PIMPING, adj. exilis (*thin, meagre*); exiguus (*small*); vilis (*poor*).

PIMPLE, pustula.

PIN, v. figere, infigere qd; affigere qd ad qm rem.

PIN, s. acus (g. t. for needle, for fastening clothes or the hair): to run a p. through athy, transuere acu; tractare acu; acu transmittere per. || **PROB.** The ancients were not acquainted with our p.'s, but used a fibula for fastening things together: fibula (athy for joining, fastening, stitching, or clasping things together).—clavus (a peg).

PIN-CASE, *theca acubus servandis.

PIN-MONEY, *annua ad mundum præbita, orum, n.: to give or allow as p.-m., ad mundum præbere: to receive or have as p.-m., ad mundum accipere: to give the revenue of a province as p.-m. to one's wife, uxori civitatem tribuere, his quidem verbis, quæ mulieri mundum præbeat (aft. C. *Verr.* 3, 33, 4n.).

PINCERS, forceps; (vulsella, a surgeon's instrument, Cels.; also, tweezer, *Plaut.* *Mort.*): to take hold of athy with p.'s, apprehendere qd forcepe.

PINCH, || **PROB.** vellicare (Q.); comprimere digitis qd: to p. one's cheeks, maia ci blandè comprimere. || **Fig.** urere, punire qm: my shoes p., calcei urunt, premunt, pedem: my stomach is pinched, torminibus laboro (*Plin.*). || **Pinch oneself,** fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem.

PINCHBECK, *res facticium, or retain the word as t. t.

PINCHFAST, **PINCHPENNY,** tenax; pertinax.

PINCUSHION, *pulvis acubus servandis.

PINE, s. pinus: of p., pineus.

PINE, v. conclud (marore); tabescere (desiderio, dolore, curis).

PINE AFTER, cupide appetere; rei cupiditate teneri; desiderio cs tabescere (with ref. to an absent person).

PINE-APPLE, *nux piscia.

PINION, s. pinna (pl.).

PINION, v. religare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: also g. t., vincire, coercere; vinculis colligare.

PINK, s. (a flower), *dianthus (Linn.); *flos diantha: a bed of p.'s, *areola dianthis consistit.

PINK, adj. (in colour), ex rubro pallens; helvulus (Col.), helvus (Varr.).

PINMAKER, acurius (*needle-maker*; *Inscript. ap. Fabretti*, p. 308).

PINNACE, gaulus (Gell.); lembus.

PINNACLE, pinnâ (Cæs.). || **Fig.** summus, vid.

PINNOCK (a bird), *parus (Linn.).

PINT, *præ sextarius: half p., hemina. The measures do not exactly correspond. Sit, for distinctness, the word must be retained.

PIONEER, munitor (Cæs. L.); cunicularius (miner, Cæs.).

PIOUS, pius (one who maintains respect and love to God, his country, parents, and all who are near to him; where the sense is not evident from the context, erga Deum, erga patriam, &c. must be added).—sanctus (pleasing or acceptable to God).—Jn. sanctus piusque; religiosus (religious, conscientious).—Jn. religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus; diligens religionum cultor (who zealously compiles with religious observances).—castus (pure).—Integer (blameless in his course of life;—integer vitæ is poet.); Jn. integer castusque: to be p., pie Deum (or Deos) colere: to be very p., Deum (or Deos) summâ religione colere; omnia que ad cultum Dei (or Deorum) pertinent diligenter tractare.

PIOUSLY, pie. sancte. caste. pure.

PIP, s. || (*In fruit*), nucleus; semen. || *A disease in fowls*, pituita (Col.).

PIP, v. pipire; pipilare.

PIPE, s. || *Hollow body, tube*, fistula: p.'s of an organ, *fistularum compages, structura: tobacco p., *fumisugium; *tubulus. || *A musical instrument*, tibia (clarinet).—fistula (syrinx, or Pan's p.'s)—arundo (cane). calamus (reed). cicuta (hemlock; all poet. for p.). || *A kind of large wine-cask*, *dolum majoris modi quod vocant Pipe.

PIPE, v. tibia, fistula canere; fistulam inflare (to blow a p.).—more usually canere or cantare tibia, pl.

PIPE-CLAY, figlina creta (Varr.).—figularis creta (Col.).—So *Dict. Antiqq.* q. 418; *Georges and Kraft* give fm *Plin.* terra Samina.—*argilla apyra.

PIPER, fistulator (on Pan's or shepherd's pipes).—tibicen (*flute-player*).

PIQUANT, acer, acutus (*prop.*); acutus, salsus (*prop. or fig.*).

PIQUANTLY, acute. salse.

PIQUE, s. odium occultum or inclusum (g. t. concealed hatred).—simultas obscura (secret quarrel, esp. political).

PIQUE, v. See OFFEND, IRRITATE.

PIQUE ONESELF, gloriari re, in or de re, circa rem.

PIRACY, *piratica; latrocinium maris. || **Fig.** *furtum literarum.

PIRATE, s. pirata, æ, m.; prædo maritimus: a captain of p.'s, archipirata: p. vessels, prædatoria naves; prædatoria classis (L.).

PIRATE, v. piraticam facere; mare infestum habere.

PIRATICUS, piraticus.

PISTACHIO, pistacia (tree, *Pallad.*); pistacium or pistaceum (nut, *Pallad. Plin.*).

PISTIL (in botany), *pistellum (t. t.).

PISTOL, *sclopetus minoris modi (*Dan.*); || **PROB.** not sclopetus manualis; sclopetus minor (*Nolten.*): p.-shot, ictus sclopeti minoris modi: p. case, *theca sclopetaria.

PISTOLE, *aureus Hispanus; (as *Louis d'Or*), *Ludovicus aureus.

PIT, s. fovea (g. t.).—scrobis (opened for a short time, to be filled up again).—cavea (in a theatre; || **PROB.** in ancient theatres this denoted the whole of the space allotted to the spectators): to dig a p., facere foveam (fossum); fodere scrobem: to dig a p. for aby (fig.), insidias ci parare or struere or ponere; periculum ci moliri; qm decipere foveâ (*Plaut.* *Pæn.* 1, 1, 59): to fall into a p., in foveam delabi, decidere (*prop.*); in foveam incidere (*prop. and fig.*; see C. *Phil.* 4, 5, 12); in insidias incidere (*fig.*); he that digs a p. for another falls into it himself, qui alteri exitum parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem (*Poeta ap. C. Tusc.* 2, 17, 39); compedes quos ipse fecit, ipse gestabit faber (*Æsop.* *Idyll.* 1, in fine *epist. dedicat.*).

PIT, v. || To dig a pit, facere foveam, scrobem. || To store in a pit (e. g. to p. potatoes), in terram infodere; *in scrobem or scrobiculum infodere. || To mark with holes; e. g. pitted with the small-pox, *cicatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face).

PIT AGAINST, opponere (e. g. unum Eumenem adversariis suis opponat, *Np.*).—committere qm eum qd to set one combatant to fight another; *Suet.*: seid. found elsewhere).

PIT-A-PAT, palpitatio: to go p., palpitare.

PITCH, s. || *Resin of the pine*, pix, gen. picis. || *Degree of height*, gradus: highest p. of honour, summus honoris gradus. || *To this p.* or 'to such a p. of ... is my translated by adv. huc, eo, &c. with gen. To this p. of arrogance, huc arrogantie (venire): he advanced to such a p. of insolence, eo insolentia processit: you seem to be aware to what a p. of madness you have arrived, scire videmini, quo amentia progressi sitis. || *In music*, sonus: a high p., sonus acutus: a low p., sonus gravis.

PITCH, v. || To cover with pitch, picare; impicare (Col. 12, 29).—liquida pice linere (Col. 6, 17, 6, 8, 10). || To fix, settle, ponere; statuere; collocare: to p. a camp, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere: a pitched battle, pugna; acies; prælium. || *In music*, sonare: to p. high, acute sonare: low, gravior sonare: a pitching of the voice, conformatio vocis (C.).

PITCHER, urceus.

PITCHFORK, furca, æ, f.

PITCHY (dark), tenebrosus; obscurus; caliginosus.

PITEOUS. See PITIFUL.

PITH, medulla (prop. and fig.).

PITHY, medullulosus (sui of p.).—medullis similis (like p.).

PITTABLE, miser. misellus. miserandus. miserialis.—dolendus (of things). In a p. manner. See PITTABLE.

PITTABLE, misere.—miserandum in modum.

PITIFUL, || Compassionate, misericors, towards aby, in qm (g. t.).—ad misericordiam propensus (given or inclined to p.): very p., misericordiā singulari (vir): to show oneself p. towards aby, misericordem esse or misericordiā uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm. || Wretched, mean, malus. miser. A p. fellow, homo malus, nequam, impròbus ac nefarius.

PITIFULLY, misericordi animo (|| misericorditer is quite un-Class.); cum misericordiā, cum miseratione.—misericordiā ductus, captus, permotus (sm pity).

PITILESS, immisericors; durus; cui ferreum est pectus (Quint.).

PITILESSLY, immisericorditer (Ter.).

PITY, s. || Compassion, misericordia (the feeling of compassion).—misericor, commiseratio (manifestation of compassion).—See COMPASSION. || A thing to be lamented, res dolenda, &c. It is a p. that &c., dolendum est, quod &c.: incommode accidit, ut &c.: it is a p. that he is dead, mors ejus dolenda est: it is a p. that he lost the money, dolenda est jactura pecuniæ: it is a thousand p.s., maxime miserandum or dolendum est, quod &c.: numquam satis lugere or dolere possumus (e. g. jacturam, quam fecimus in qo or qā re).

PITY, v. miserari, commiserari &c. miseret me. misericordiā cs commotum or captum esse (to p. aby).—misericordiā qm or qd prosequi. misericordiam ei impertire. miserari, commiserari qd (to p. and show the p. at the same time; see Bremi, Np. Ages. 5, 2): to p. aby's fate, misfortune, cs fortunam commiserari; casum cs miserari.

PIVOT, cardo masculus.

PIX, *sacra pyxis (t. t.).

PLACABILITY, placabilitas. ingenium placabile. animus placabilis. animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

PLACABLE, placabilis. To show himself p., placabilem inimicis se præbere, se præstare.

PLACARD, s. libellus.

PLACARD, v. libellos affigere, proponere.

PLACE, s. || Situation, locus, (pl.) loca; sedes (prop.); locus (fig.): in p. of, loco or in locum, with a gen. (in the room of); vice, or in vicem, with a gen. (denoting exchange or substitution); pro, with an abl. (i. e. for, instead of, denoting relation); e. g. salis vice nitro uti; in vicem legionum equites mittere; in locum ejus invitatus sum; nimos adulterinos pro bonisolvere: if I were in your place, si tuo loco essem; si ego essem qui tu es: put yourself in my p., fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te; eum te ease, finge qui sum ego. To be in the p. of aby, vice cs fungi; cs vices obire; cs vicarium esse (|| not representare qm). || Office, locus; munus; provincia: first pl., principatus. || Residence, sedes; domicilium. || Pastoral writing, locus; (pl.) loci.

PLACE, v. rem in loco statuere, constituere, p. are; locare, collocare: to p. in order, componere; ordine dispensare et disponere; digerere; apte collocare; distincte et ordinate disponere: to p. a press or cupboard in the wall, armarium parietibus inserere: to p. aith (e. g. an image) on a shield, qd includere in clipeo: to p. (doors, windows, &c.) properly in a house, apte disponere: to p. money, pecuniam collocare: to p. out well, bene locare: to p. = sell his goods, merces omnes vendere. See also PUT.

PLACID, placidus; tranquillus; sedatus.

PLACIDITY, animus tranquillus.

PLACIDLY, placide; tranquille; sedate.

PLAGIARISM, furtum (Vir. 7, praf.); *plagium literatum (Wyttenb.): to be guilty of p., autorem ad verba transcribere neque nominare; or cs scripta furantem pro suis prædicare.

PLAGIARIST, fur (|| plagiarus is one who buys, kidnaps, &c., persons for the purpose of selling them as slaves: in the sense of 'plagiat' it occurs only Mart. 1, 53, 9, and that in a passage where he compares his writings with emancipated slaves); qui aliorum scripula complat (aft. H.); qui autorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat.

PLAGIARIZE, furari qd a qo (C. Att. 2, 1, 1). See also to be guilty of in PLAGIARISM.

PLAGUE, s. || A pestilence, pestilentia (|| not pestis); see PESTILENCE. || An evil, trouble,

malum; incommodum. || Annoyance, molestia onus: to be a p. to aby, ei esse molestiam (Plaut.), oneri (L.); onerare qm (C.).

PLAGUE, v. molestiam ei afferre; molestiā qm afficere; vexare; ci qā re molestum or gravem ease: to p. oneself, se magnis in laboribus exercere.

PLAICE, *pleuronectes platea (Linn.).

PLAIN, adj. || Clear, manifest, clarus (clear, to the sight and to the hearing; distinct; fig., intelligible).—manifestus, perspicuus, evidens (apparent, to the eyes or to the mind).—planus (not confused, clear).—lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (luminous).—explicatus (not intricate).—expressus (accurately expressed).—distinctus (well-arranged, methodical): a very p. handwriting, literæ compositissimæ atque clarissimæ (C. Att. 6, 9, 1): a p. style, sermo dilucidus or distinctus: a p. pronunciation, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum): a p. speech, oratio plana et evidens; oratio dilucida or illustris: a p. image, expressa effigies or imago: a p. description, dilucida et significans descriptio: a p. traces of the crime exist, exstant expressa sceleris vestigia: it is p., constat; apparet; elucet; liquet (|| constat ref. to a truth made out and fixed; opp. to a wavering fancy or rumour, whereas apparet, elucet, and liquet, denote what is clear and evident; apparet, under the idea of something stepping out of the background into sight; elucet, under that of a light shining out of darkness; liquet, under that of frozen water melted; Död.). || Unadorned, simplex; nudus; inornatus. || Mere, bare, merus; nudus. || Level, sequus; planus. || Honest, candidus; apertus; sincerus.

PLAIN, s. planities; sequus et planus locus (level ground).—campus (with or without planus or apertus; opp. to a chain of mountains).—æquor (any extended surface, frequent in the poets, but found also in C. e. g. de Div. 1, 42, init.).—æquata planities, exæquatio (a place made level; || not planum in the foregoing sense; it is = a plane in geometry).—camporum æquor can be applied only to a very large p., and is somewhat poet.): that dwells, grows, &c., in a p., campester: the Egyptians and Babylonians inhabited extensive p.s., Egyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitabant (C. i. c.).

PLAINLY, || Clearly, clare, perspicue, evidenter. plane. lucide. dilucide. enodate. enucleate. expresse: to speak p., perspicue dicere. plane et aperte dicere. plane et dilucide loqui. distincte dicere (p. and intelligibly); plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard; Geli. 5, 9): to say a thing p. and clearly, articulatum distincteque dicere qd (opp. fuse disputare qd et libere, C. Legg. 1, 13, 58): to write p., plane, aperte, perspicue scribere. distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement; with ref. to the sense).—literate perscribere (with regard to the letters; s. C. Pis. 23, extr.): to write p. to aby, enucleate perscribere ad qm: to pronounce p., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3).—|| Evidenter is used by L., and therefore correct; but there is no authority for evidenter videre; it should be plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (Krebs). || Obviously, undoubtedly, sine dubio (C.); procul dubio (L.); haud dubie (not sine ullo dubio).—sine ullā dubitatione (without any hesitation).—certe (certainly). This reading is p. the right one, hæc lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: this reading is p. preferable, hæc lectio sine ullā dubitatione præferenda est. Often by Crcl. with manifestum est. He is p. a fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

PLAINNESS, || Clearness, perspicuitas (to the sight or mind).—evidentia, lux (to the mind; || in T. Dial. 23, 6, plenitas [not planitas] sententiarum is the correct reading; see Rupertii in loc.): p. and agreeableness of voice, splendor vocis (|| but splendor verborum is = beauty of expression; see C. Brut. 49, 164, & Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2): p. and correctness of style, elegantia (C. de Or. 3, 10, 39). || Simplicity, want of ornament, by the adj. simplex, &c. || Frankness, honesty, simplicitas; or by the adj.

PLAINTE. See COMPLAINT.

PLAINTIVE, queribundus; gemibundus; lamentabilis.

PLAINTIVELY, voce lamentabili, fiebili, miseriali; fiebiliter.

PLAIT, s. sinus. ruga (ruga, properly a p., pucker, rumple, projecting when the garment has been folded; sinus, a crease).

PLAIT, v. texere (as a weaver, to put together artificially).—nectere (to entwine together; || plectere occurs only in the ptop. plexus, in the sense of plaited;

and that in the poets): to *p.* garlands of flowers, sarta e floribus facere: to *p.* ivy in the hair, hederâ religare crines (poet.): to *p.* the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere; comere caput in gradus. (P.) not capillos colligere in nodum, wch = to draw the hair together into a knot): to *p.* a garment, plicare; sinuare.

PLAN, s. || Design (of a building), species. forma. imago. designatio. descriptio. deformatio (g. tt.). — operis futuri figura (Pitr. 1, 2, in def. of orthographia, elevation): ground-p., ichnographia: to sketch or draw a *p.*, operis speciem deformare; formam or imaginem operis delineare: to build according to a *p.*, perficere opus ad propositum deformationis: he exhibited various *p.'s* of baths drawn on parchment, ostendebat depictas in membranulis varias species balnearum. || (In the mind), consilium, consilium institutum (as a result of deliberation).—cogitatio (a thought).—propositum (a purpose).—inceptum (a beginning).—ratio (implying a calculation of the mode of proceeding and the results).—descriptio (a sketch, in wch each particular is put in its proper place).—ordo (the order in wch every thing is to be done): the *p.* of an operation, rei agendæ ordo: the *p.* of a campaign or war, totius belli ratio: a settled *p.*, ratio stabilis ac firma: without *p.*, nullo consilio; nullâ ratione: to lay down a *p.*, instituire, or describere, rationem cs rei: to do a thing according to a *p.*, qd ad rationem dirigere; modo ac ratione qd facere: to form a *p.*, consilium capere, or inire, qd faciendū, or with the infn., or ut (to design); in animū inducere, or constituere, with an infn., or ut (to make up one's mind, intend); consilium capere or inire de re: to pursue a *p.*, rationem cs rei insistere: to give up or desert fm a *p.*, rationem omittere.

PLAN, v. To make or form a plan, prop. and fig.; see the subst.

PLANE, s. || A level surface, plana superficies. || A joiner's tool, runcina.

PLANE, v. runcinare (Parr. L. L.; Arnob.); deruncinare (Plaut., fig.); runcinâ levigare.

PLANET, stella errans; sidus errans; in the plural also, stellæ quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur; astra non re, sed vocabulo, errantes: the (five) *p.'s*, (quinque) stellæ eodem cursu constantissime servant: (P.) planetæ (planetæ) is not found in good prose: the orbit of a *p.*, circulus et orbis stellæ errantis.

PLANETARY, adj. must be expressed by the gen.; e. g. the *p. system*, *stellarum errantium ordo.

PLANK, s. assis or axis; tabula: to cut a tree into *p.'s*, arborem in laminas secare: oak *p.'s*, asses robore: to lay *p.'s*, coassare or coaxare: to floor with *p.'s*, assibus consternere, contabulare: a floor of *p.'s*, coassatio or coaxatio.

PLANK, v. contabulare (Cæs., L.); coassare or coaxare.

PLANT, s. planta; Crcl. quod ita ortum est e terrâ, ut stirpibus suis nitatur (C. Tuac. 5, 13, 37): to set a *p.*, plantam ponere: to take up a *p.*, eximere plantam; explantare qd: to remove a *p.*, plantam transferre.

PLANT, v. || Prop. plantis serere; serere (where the context determines the sense).—ponere; deponere (P.) plantare, for serere, is not Class.: to *p.* a place, conserere; obserere; (with oak) locum quercu arbutare. || Fig. figere; collocare: to *p.* a standard, signum proponere; infingere; vexillum proponere: to *p.* cannon, *tormenta disponere; upon the walls, in muris or per muros. || To settle (a colony), coloniam in qd loco constituere, collocare: to *p.* colonies, colonias condere.

PLANTAIN, plantago, Inis, f. (Phn.)

PLANTATION, s. || The act of planting, satio (P.) not plantatio; or by the verb. || A place planted, seminarium (a young *p.*).—locus consitus (opp. locus incultus).

PLANTER, sator; qui serit (P.) not plantator, or qui plantat: *p.'s* of a colony, coloni (the colonists).—qui coloniam constituerunt or collocant in qd loco; or (with ref. to the state) qui coloniam emittunt or mittunt qd.

PLASH, v. luto aspergere (aft. H., imbre lutoque aspersus).

PLASTER, s. || Mixture of lime, mortarium. materia ex calce et arenâ (mortar, Vitr.).—arenatum (consisting of one part lime and two parts sand).—gypsum (sulphate of lime; used also as a stucco).—tectorium, with or without opus (p.-work).—opus albarium (ornamental stucco-work). To lay on, to coat with *p.*; see to PLASTER, v. || Medical application, emplastrum. To lay a *p.* on, emplastrum imponere (Cels.).

PLASTER, v. || (In building), trullissare (t. t.).—

inducere rei rel or super qd.—illudere qd ci rei.—ci rei qd qd re.—contegere or integere qd re. (P.) COAT, v. || To *p.* walls with mud, parietibus, &c. lutum inducere (Pitr.). || To put on a (medical) plaster, emplastrum imponere (Cels.); *emplastro tegere qd.

PLASTER OF PARIS, gypsum: made of *p.* of *P.*, e gypso factus or expressus (P.) gypseus is late): to cover with *p.* of *P.*, gypcare: a mould in *p.* of *P.*, forma gypsi (Phn. 35, 12, 45): to take a cast of a face in *p.* of *P.*, hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsâ exprimere (ibid.): a cast or figure in *p.* of *P.*, *imago e gypso expressa (as an image).—*exemplar e gypso expressum (as a mould): work in *p.* of *P.*, *opus e gypso factum: one that works in *p.* of *P.*, plastes (g. t. a modeller).—gypeoplastes (late).

PLASTRON (in fencing), pectorale; lorica.

PLAT, s. (of ground), area. (tabula, Pallad.)

PLAT, v. See PLAIT.

PLATFORM, || A raised floor, suggestus, ns.

|| A plan; see PLAN.

PLATE, s. || A flat, broad piece of metal, lamina; bractea (very thin): a copper-plate, *lamina aenea: copper-*p.* (i. e. the impression), *pictura linearis per laminas aeneas expressa (Enn.); *imago sere excusa (Wyttben.); *imago aeneâ laminæ ope descripta, expressa (Kraff). || A platter, catillus or catillum. || Wrought gold or silver, vasa argentea, aurea; or simply argentum, aurum; supellex argentea, aurea: chased *p.*, argenteum cælatum: in castris Pompeii videre licuit magnum argenti pondus (a great quantity of *p.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96).

PLATE, v. *argento obducere; "inducere rei argentum, aurum or bracteas auri, argenti: plated, bracteat (Sen.).

PLATINA, *platina (t. t.).

PLATOON, *armatorum, militum, globus, caterva: *p.* firing, *actus sclopetorum catervatim editi.

PLAUDIT, acclamatio (in the historians); in C. it denotes a shout of disapprobation; clamores (pl.); plausus clamoresque: to receive a thing with *p.'s*, plausu et clamore prosequi qd; (magno) clamore approbare qd: to receive a thing with *p.'s*, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere.

PLAUSIBILITY, || Probability, vid. || Speciousness, species; color.

PLAUSIBLE, || Probable, vid. || Spectious, speciosus (making a fair show).—simulatus, fictus (pretended).—fucatus, fucosus, coloratus (fair and delusive).

PLAUSIBLY, in speciem, per speciem, simulatione, specie, simulate, fecte (falsely).

PLAY, s. || Sport, ludus (for recreation).—lusus (as idle pastime).—lusio (P.) ludus does not occur in C., and it is found in H. only in one doubtful passage; C. always says luso).—ludicrum (a thing by wch one amuses others): mere *p.*, i. e. that can be done without pains, ludus. || Gaming, or any particular kind of game, alea; lusus aleæ: to be fond of *p.*, aleæ indulgere (Suet.): to be fortunate at *p.*, prosperâ aleâ uti (Suet.): to lose at *p.*, in aleâ perdere qd (C. Phil. 2, 13): to devote time to *p.*, tempus tribuere aleæ (C.): to cheat at *p.*, fraude decipere collores; fallere in ludendo. || Free space or scope, campus (space).—motus (movement): the *p.* of one's hands, manuum motus, gestus; actio: free *p.* (of a body in motion), liber motus (e. g. perpendiculi). || A theatrical piece, fabula, fabella (Quint. 5, 10, 9, more fully, fabula ad actum scenarum composita). Fabulæ were divided into palliatae, the subjects of wch were fm Grecian life, and togatae, the subjects of wch were fm Roman life. As subdivisions of the togatae, we find a) the prætextatae, in wch Roman generals and princes were represented, and wch concerned matters of state; b) the tabernariae, with subjects taken fm the private life of the citizens, mechanics, shop-keepers, &c.; c) the Atellanæ, a kind of farces or facetious *p.'s*, with interludes (called exodia; see L. 7, 2); d) the planipedes, called also mimi, in wch low Com. characters and manners were represented by declamation and gestures; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 2); comœdia, tragœdia (Greek *p.'s*; in comœdia the subject was fm private life, in tragœdia fm heroic history; cf. Diom. 3, 480, sq. ed. Putsch.); to bring out a *p.*, fabulam docere (of the poet, i. e. to give it to the actors to study; or = to cause the author to study or compose; said of the party at whose order and command it was done; Suet. Claud. 11); fabulam discere (of an actor; see Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. prol. 10): to bring a *p.* upon the stage, fabulam dare (of the poet).—fabulam edere (of him at whose order and command it was done; as, with

us, by the manager of a theatre).—fabulam agere (of the actors).—fabulam saltare (of the ballet-dancers).—*fabulam canare (of the performers at the opera).

PLAY, v. || To sport, frolic, ludere; ludendo tempus terere: to p. i. e. to trifle, with alth, nihil facere, contemnere, ausque deque habere (e. g. jusu-randum, virtutem). || To perform a game, ludere; ludum ludere; e. g. prelia latronum ludere, ducatus or imperia ludere: to p. a game of chance, aleam ludere (Suet.), exercere (T.): to p. for money, pecuniā posita ludere: to p. low or high, parvo, magno ludere; multam pecuniā dare in aleam (high): whose turn is it to p.? quis provocat? (to likewise, in hunc colorem provoco; hunc colorem pono, Bau.). || To p. a trick, fraudem, ludum ludere; fabricam fingere (Ter.); fraudem moliri (Phadr.); excogitare (Plin.). to p. one a trick, ludum facere ci (Ter.); ludere, ludificari qm (C.): to p. a safe game at another person's risk, ludere de alieno corio (Appul. Met. 7, p. 193, 7). || To perform on an instrument of music, canere, cantare (Suet. not ludere); e. g. on the flute, violin, tibia, fidibus: to p. well, scite canere; (tibia, fidibus, cithara) perite uti. || To act a theatrical part, partes agere; personam sustinere or tueri (Suet. not personam agere; for persona signifies properly 'the mask': fig. to p. the part of aby (i. e. to personate his character), agere qm, or cs partes; cs personam tueri (Suet. not cs personam agere); simulare qm or with an acc. and infin. (to pretend to be); in this sense ludere qm is not Class.; exhibere qm is not Latin). To p. the fool, simulationem stultitiae agere (L.; in pretence)—stulte agere (really).

PLAYER, || On a musical instrument, canens; fidicen (on a stringed instrument)—citharista, citharædus (on the cithara; the latter only when the p. accompanies himself)—lyristes (on the lyra)—cornicen (on the horn)—tibicen (on the flute)—tubicen (on the trumpet): to be a good p. (on a stringed instrument), fidibus scite canere. || On the stage, artifex scenicus (g. t.)—histrio (g. t.)—actor scenicus (the actor who accompanied with gestures the canticum or monologue recited by the comædus or tragædus)—ludius or ludio (an actor, who joined in the dancing: Suet. comædus denotes the reciter of the monologues in comedy; tragædus the same in tragedy). See also ACTOR.

PLAYELLOW, cum quo ludo. collusor (g. t., both with ref. to boys, and to partners at games of hazard). P.'s, ludentes; lusores; collusores.

PLAYFUL, PLAYsome, lascivus (fm exuberant spiritus, &c.).—lascivibundus (Plaut.).—lasciviens.—ludicr., -era, -crum (serving the purpose of sport, amusement, &c.; e. g. exercitatio; of things).—jocosus (what is full of jokes, causes jokes, mirth, &c.; of persons or things).—jocularis. jocularius (belonging to the class of things that are found entertaining, laughable, &c.; of things).—ludibundus (acting in a playful manner; Plaut., L. 24, 16; of persons).

PLAYGROUND, locus quo pueri ludendi causā veniunt (see C. Cai. 15, 36); *locus ludendi, or ad ludendum destinatus; gymnasium (fm gymnastic exercises).

PLAYHOUSE, theatrum (Iheatre).—lusorium (Lact.; a place for sports or exercise).—aleatorium (Sidon.; a gambling-house).

PLAYTHINGS, crepundia, pl. (Ter.); puerilla crepundia (Val. Max.); oblectamenta puerorum (children's amusements, Parad. 5, 2).

PLEA, || Act or form of pleading in a court of law, causæ dictio. || Allegation, excuse, causa; excusatio. See also PRETEXT.

PLEAD, || PROP. causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro; in iudiciis causas versare (C. Or. 9, 31); causas tractare atque agere. To p. a cause, causam agere (of the whole management of it; hence apud quos [judices] causa agebatur; C. de Or. 2, 48, extr.).—causam dicere (to plead one's own cause as defendant, or another's as an orator).—causam orare, perorare (the latter with ref. to pleading it thoroughly, at great length, &c., and often with ref. to the concluding appeal: dicta est a me causa et perorata, C.).—causam defendere (as advocate for defendant). To p. aby's cause, orare or dicere pro qo; defendere qm: to p. one's own cause, ipsum pro se dicere. || FIG. To allege, rationem, causam asserere; (as an excuse), excusare qd.

PLEADER, causarum actor; causidicus; patronus causæ.

PLEASANT, PLEASING, gratus. acceptus. jucundus. suavis. dulcis. mollis. carus. urbanus. lepidus, facetus, festivus. amoenus. latus (e. g. tempestas laeta). [Syn. in AGREEABLE.]

PLEASANTLY, jucunde; suaviter; amene; venuste; festivo. [Syn. in AGREEABLE.]

PLEASANTNESS, jucunditas. gratia. venustas. suavitatis. dulcedo. Jv. dulcedo atque suavitatis. amenitatis. festivitatis. lepos. [Syn. in AGREEABLENESS.]

PLEASE, placere (g. t.); delectat me qd, delector qā re (I am delighted with).—gratum, jucundum est mihi qd (it is agreeable, according to my wishes).—probat mihi qd (it meets my approbation).—arriet mihi qd; amo, laudo qd (I am well content with). To p. greatly, perplacere (C.); Suet. avoid preplacere, often used by modern writers, but not Latin: not to p., displicere; improbari; non probari: if it p. you, si tibi placet, libet, libitum est, videtur, commodum est; nisi molestum est; quod commodum tuo fiat (C.); si volupe tibi est (Plaut.): when you p., quando visum fuerit; ubi volueris; ubi magis probaveris (aft. C.): to endeavour to p. aby, laborare ci probari (Plin. Ep.); gratiam cs capere (C.): to seek to p. every body, se venditare omnibus (aft. C. Sull. 11, 32): to be pleased with, contentum esse, acquiescere qā re; ferre qd.

PLEASURE, || Gratification, delight, delectatio, oblectatio (in active or passive sense)—delectamentum, oblectamentum (a pleasing object, source of pleasure)—delicium, pl. (that which delights the mind or senses by agreeable excitement)—voluptas (enjoyment, delight, of mind or body, in good or bad sense). P.'s of sense, voluptates (corporis; C.); voluptates corporales (Sen.; Suet. not corporeæ = having a body): your letter gave me great p., ex epistola voluptatem cepi, accepi; gratæ, jucundæ mihi literæ fuerunt: with p., cum voluptate, libenter: to give oneself up to p., indulgere voluptati; se dedere voluptatibus; se dare jucunditati; voluptates capere. || Liking, what the will dictates, libido (desire)—arbitrium (will, inclination). To find p. in alth, libidinem habere in re (S. Cat. 7, 4);—gaudere qā re, to delight in alth; see H. A. P. 162 sq.).—delectari qā re, voluptatem or oblectationem capere ex re (to delight in, to enjoy alth).—amare qd (to love).—adamare qd (to conceive an affection for): to take no p. in alth, rem nolle, improbare; a re abhorrire: to do a p. to any one, gratificari, morem gerere ci (to comply with, to gratify).—obsequi ci or cs voluntati (to fall in with aby's will fm inclination): to do alth for aby's p., ci qd gratificari; dare, tribuere ci (ci rei) qd (see Cori. C. Ep. 4, 5, 16; Herm. Cas. B. G. 6, 1); and so 'for aby's p.' is frequently rendered in Latin by a simple dative; e. g. I do this for his p., ei hoc do, tribuo: for his p., ejus gratiā (Suet. in ejus gratiam is not Class.): at one's p., suo commodo (at one's convenience).—ad libidinem, eis libidine (according to one's humour or will).—arbitrio suo, ad arbitrium suum (as one likes; Suet. ad placitum, ad bene placitum, ad voluntatem, are not Latin): at my p., ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque: to live at one's p., sibi indulgere (to indulge oneself). || Alth done agreeably to one's will, officium (service)—beneficium (benefit). To do a p. to aby, gratum ci facere; (more strongly) gratissimum, pergratum, percommode ci facere; optatissimum ci beneficium offerre (unasked; Cas. B. G. 6, 42, extr.): you have done me a very great p. in that, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you cannot do me a greater p., nihil est quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: if you will do me a p., si me amas (as a form of entreaty, in common life; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 9, 38): it will be a p. to me, hoc mihi gratum erit.

PLEBEIAN, adj. homo vulgaris; unus e or de multis (one of the multitude)—homo de plebe; plebejus (a citizen).—homo infimo or sordido loco natus; homo sordidus; homo obscurus (of low birth).—homo rudis (an uneducated person).—homo inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person). Quite a p., homo ultime sortis (with respect to extraction).—homo inhonestissimus (relative to character): the p.'s, plebs (the common people, in opp. partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobiles; also the lower class of the people, in a depreciatory sense).—vulgus (as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c., fm the better class of the people, and so implying a reflection on personal or individual character or qualifications).—multitudo (the multitude in general).

PLEDGE, s. pignus, ōris, n. (prop. and fig.)—hypotheça (reply of immovables; pignus, of moveables).—fiducia (something of which the creditor takes actual possession, but under a promise to restore it on payment of the debt).—arrhabo, arrha (earnest). To give a p., pignus dare: to take a p., pignus capere, auferre: to redeem a p., liberare pignus a creditore; reddere pecuniā, or pignus accipere: a p. of love or esteem, pignus amoris, voluntatis, benevolentis.

PLEDGE, v. pignori dare, obligare, or opponere; pignerare; oppignerare. To *p. one thing for another*, qd pro qd re oppignerare: to *p. oneself*, se pignori opponere (prop.); se oppignerare (prop. or fig.); animum pignerare (fig.). To *p. oneself*, fidem obligare in qd (to *p. his word*): spondere qd (to promise in due form, and with obligation; also absol.): to *p. oneself by an oath*, sacramento se obstringere: to *p. another by oath*, spon- sione qm obstringere or obligare; stipulatione alligare qm: to *p. oneself regularly to a thing* (to promise in a con- tract), stipulari qd: to *p. oneself to a thing in return*, re- stipulari qd.

PLENARY, plenus. See also **COMPLETE**.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, cui rerum agendarum li- centia data or permissa est (cf. *C. Verr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2*).—qui mandata habet ab eo (a commissioner).—publica auctoritate missus; legatus (an ambassador with full powers; ~~not~~ not ablegatus). *P.'s came fm Sicily*, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis. ~~not~~ Mandatarius, now frequently used, occurs once, as a doubtful reading, in *Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10*.

PLENIUDE. See **FULNESS**.

PLENTEOUS. See **PLENTIFUL**.

PLENTEOUSNESS. See **PLENTY**.

PLENTIFUL, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g. patrimonium).—uber (e. g. produce, fructus).—optimus (e. g. harvest, messis).

PLENTIFULLY, abunde, satis superque (more than enough; denote a quality).—abundanter (in an abund- ant manner).—cumulate (in heaped up measure).—pro- lixe, effuse (in superabundance). Jn. proluxe effuse- que; large effusque. *P. furnished with a thing*, libe- raliter instructus qd re. To reap *p.*, large condere.

PLENTY, abundantia, affluentia, ubertas (Syn. in **ABUNDANCE**). copia (a sufficient quantity of what one wants for a particular purpose; opp. inopia).—plenitas (fulness).—copiam (p. of provisions; *Cae. B. G. 1, 30*). *P. of every thing*, omnium rerum abundantia or afflu- entia, affluentibus omnium rerum copiae: to have *p. of a thing*, abundare qd re. redundare qd re (= to have too much).—suppeditare qd re (espily of means for a pur- pose; *Benecke, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25*: scātēre qd re, poet.).

PLEURISY, punctio laterum (*Plin.*); pleuritidis, idis (*Vitr.*). To suffer fm the *p.*, punctione laterum, laterum doloribus, affectum esse, tentari, cruciari.

PLIABLE, **PLIANT**, lentus, flexibilis, flexilis, mol- lis (prop. or fig.).—cereus (fig., of the mind or temper).

PLIGHT, s. See **CONDITION**.

PLIGHT, v. See **PLEDGE**.

PLINTH, plinthis (idē), plinthus (*Vitr.*).

PLOT, s. ¶ Parcel of ground, area; ager (larger).

¶ Conspiracy, vid.

PLOT, v. See **CONTRIVE**, **CONSPIRE**.

PLOUGH, s. aratrum. *P.-tail*, buris, bura: *p.-share*, vomer (or vomis), *eris*, m.: *share-beam* of a *p.*, dens, dentale: *pole* of a *p.*, temo: *handle* of a *p.*, stiva (also capulus; *O.*): *earth-boards*, mould-boards of a *p.*, aures (pl.): the coulter of a *p.*, culter (*Plin.*).

PLOUGH, v. arare (also absol., as in English).—ex- arare (only trans.).—aratro subigere (to work with the plough).—subvertere aratro (to turn up with a plough). To *p. for the first time*, proscindere; for the second time, iterare agrum (also offringere terram); for the third time, tertiare agrum: to *p. deeply*, sulcum altius imprimere: to *p. slightly*, sulco tenui arare: ploughed land, aratio. ¶ IMPROPER. To *p. the waves*, sulcare, secare, scindere (all poet.; undas, maria, &c.).

PLOUGH-HORSE, equus arator (aff. bos arator; *Suet.*).

PLOUGHING, aratio (g. t.); proscissio (the breaking up of ground).—iteratio (a second ploughing).—tertiatio (a third ploughing); with or without arationis.

PLOUGHMAN, arator; servus arator.

POVER, *scolopargus arata (*Linn.*); *numenius arquata (*Latham*).

PLOCK, v. ¶ To pull sharply, vellere, vellicare. To *p. up by the roots*, radicibus vellere; evellere, con- vellere: to *p. a bird*, i. e. pull its feathers out, avem vellere (e. g. pullos anserum; *Col.*); avi pennas evellere or auferre. ¶ *Plock out*, vellere (e. g. lanam, capillos.—pulos anserum, *Col.*; pilos).—evellere (plock out or up; e. g. linguam Marco Catoni, spinas agro). To *p. out a body's eyes*, oculos ci eripere or erueri. ¶ *Plock off* = gather, carpere, decerpere (g. tt.). legere (with selection; fruits and flowers).—subligere (to *p. off* some; i. e. to thin a fruit-tree).—destringere ci qd (berries and leaves).—avellere (plock off; e. g. poma ex arboribus, *Plin.*).—detrahere ci qd (take away fm; fruits). Flowers plucked, flores carpti or demessi. ¶ To plock up courage, animum or (of several)

animos capere or colligere: to *p. up courage again*, animum or se recipere: to cause a body to *p. up courage*, animum ei facere or afferre or addere (of things): to bid a body *p. up his courage*, cs animum verbis confirmare; firmare or confirmare qm or cs animum.

PLUCK, s. ¶ The heart, liver, and lights drawn from an animal, exta, orum, n. pl. ¶ *Fig.* In low language = courage, animus fortis; virtus.

PLUG, s. obturamentum.

PLUG, v. farcire; inficere; vi quadam adhibitā inserere, immittere qd.

PLUM, prunum. *P.-tree*, prunus (*Col.*); the stone of a *p.*, os pruni (*Pall.*): *p.-cake*, *placenta prunis inspersa, contexta.

PLUMAGE, pennae, pl.

PLUMB-LINE, perpendicular (C.); perpendicular nauticum (as used at sea). To sound with a *p.*, *maris altitudinem explorare perpendiculari nautico; catapora- ratā maris altitudinem tentare (cf. *Ibid. Orig. 19, 4, fm.*). See also **PLUMMET**.

PLUMBER, artifex plumbarius (*Vitr.*).

PLUME, s. ¶ Feather, penna (the larger feather), pluma (the smaller). ¶ An ornament on the head, &c., crista pennata.

PLUME ONESELF (upon a thing), re, in or de re gloriari (C.).

PLUMMET, perpendicular (a mason's *p.*: see *C. 2 Verr. 1, 51, 133; ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, §2*).—perpendicular nauticum (*Dan.*).—cataportates (the lead used at sea; *Lucil. ap. Isidor. 19, 4, §10. Lindem.* ~~not~~ Cata- pirates is a false reading). To learn to use the *p.*, per- pendiculo uti discere: to try a thing with the *p.*, ad per- pendiculum exigere qd: made straight by the *p.*, ad perpendicularum directus.

PLUMP, corpulentus; corpulentior et habitior (*Plaut.*).

PLUMPNESS, corpus solidum et succi plenum (*Ter.*); bona corporis habitudo; habitus (ds) corporis optimus (C.).

PLUMY, *pennis ornatus, obductus (lumeus = downy; plumosus, full of soft feathers).

PLUNDER, s. ¶ Robbery, raptus cs rei; rapina (the act of robbing; in the sense of raptum it is poet.).—raptum (property that has been seized by robbers).—præda (game or booty).—furtum (theft; also stolen property).—latrocinium (street-robbery). ¶ Booty, præda; raptum. To live by *p.*, vivere rapto.

PLUNDER, v. diripere (to lay waste, destroy, &c. ~~not~~ In good prose only as a military term).—com- pilare, expilare (to take away by stealth).—spoliare, despoliare, expoliare (g. tt., to deprive of).—nudare (to strip).—depeculari (to steal, embezzle).—depopulati (to depopulate, lay waste). To *p. thoroughly*, exhaurire, exinanire, nudum atque inanem reddere (to empty a house, &c.).—evertere et extergere (i. e. to sweep and brush out, facere, *C. Verr. 2, 21, 52*). Jn. nudare as spoliare; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exinanire or exhaurire; spoliare et deppeculari: to *p. the treasury*, ærarum expilare, deppeculari; (thoroughly) ærarum exinanire, exhaurire: to *p. a country*, (also) prædam ex agris rapere or agere (agere espily of cattle).

PLUNGE, v. ¶ TRANS. mergere in aquam qd (C.); intingere in aqua (*Vitr.*). ¶ INTRANS. se mergere or immergere; mergi; immergi (C.); mersari (to *p. repeatedly*; *H. Ep.*).

PLUNGE, s. ¶ Act of plunging, by the verbs (immersio; *Arnob.*). ¶ Distress, angustia, difficultas.

PLUNGEON (a sea-bird), mergus.

PLUNKET, cæruleus (C.); cyaneus (*Plin.*); thalas- sicus (*Plaut.*).

PLURAL, numerus pluralis (*Quint.*); numerus plu- ratiuus (*Gell. 1, 16, 13*); numerus multitudinis (*Gell. 19, 8, 3*; better than pluralitas (*Charis.*), or numerus pluralivus). A noun *p.*, nomen plurale: in the *p.*, plu- raliter. To be without a *p.*, not to be used in the *p.*, pluraliter non dici; indigere numeri amplitudine. To be found only in the *p.*, singulari numero carere.

PLURALIST, *homo beneficiorum capacissimus (aff. *L. 9, 16*); *beneficiarius multiplex; *heluo ben- eficiorum; *homo multiplex, beneficiorum plenus, quem vocamus pluralitas; *multa beneficia habens; *multis beneficiis instructus. To be a *p.*, *heluari beneficia.

PLURALITY, by plures, multi, &c.; e. g. in India plures mulieres singulis viris nuptæ esse solent, men have a *p. of wives* (*C. Tusc. 5, 27, 78*).

PLUSH, *spanus villosus.

PLUVIAL, **PLUVIOUS**, pluvius; pluvialis (*Col.*); pluviosus (of much rain).

PLY, ¶ To press, urgere. ¶ To bend, flectere (trans.), flecti (intrans.).

PNEUMATIC, *pneumaticus (L. t.).

POACH, || *To steal, plunder, furari* ci qd; furto ci, ab qo, qd subducere; surripere; (of game), *furtim, clam, feras interceptere. || *Poached eggs*, ova assa; ova (ex butyro, ex oleo) fricta.

POACHER, *prædo ferarum; *qui furtim, clam, feras interceptit.

POACHING, *furtiva ferarum interceptio. *To live by p.*, *vicitaria feris furtim interceptanda.

POCK, *variola (L. t.). *A p.-mark*, *cicatatrix variolæ: *p.-marked*, *cicatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face, &c.); *ore cicatricibus variolarum insigni (of persons).

POCKET, pēra (a leathern travelling-bag, suspended fm the neck).—marsupium (a money-bag or purse for large sums of money; for wch we find also zona, cingulum, because fastened round the waist).—crumēna (a bag or purse for smaller sums of money, slung round the neck, and hanging on the breast). The ancients had no pockets; but instead of them they made use of the folds of their garments (sinus); hence we must always render our word 'pocket' by sinus, except when reference is made to money; in which case we may also employ one of the words above-mentioned; e.g. to bring home fm the city a p.-full of money, sinum eris plenum, or marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare. To put one's hand in one's p., sinum laxare or expedire (in general, in order to take althg out).—manum in crumēnam demittere (to take out money): to p., or put a thing into one's p., prop. qd in sinum inserere; (fig. t. e. to appropriate a thing) qd domum suam avertere, convertere, ore ferre; or simply, qd avertere: to p. an affront, contumelias perpeti: to search one's p., qm, or ex vestem, excutere: out of one's own p., *peculiaribus loculis suis (Suet. Galb. 12); a book of a p. size, *liber minoribus paginis descriptus.

POCKET-BOOK, pugillares, pl. (Plin.).; pugillaria, um, pl. (Catull.).; *liber portabilis, encliridion (any small book).

POCKET-DICTIONARY, *lexicon formâ minori.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (Suet.).

POCKET-MONEY, *pecunia in sumptum pecularem data. *To give ob p.-m. monthly*, *quot mensibus ci pecuniam præbere, quis quidem verbis, ut habeat, unde sumptus peculiares tollat.

POD, folliculus (of corn, pulse, and grapes).—valvulus (of pulse).—tunicula, gluma (of corn).—vinacæa, vinaceum (of grapes). *To have pods*, folliculis tegi.

POEM, versus (g. t. versus).—carmen (a *thos*, a, (a longer p.). *To write or compose a p.*, carmen (poēma) facere, pangere, pingere, scribere (g. t.); carmen (poēma) condere (to lay the plan of a p.—carmen (poēma) componere (to compose with art and care).—carmen fundere (to pour forth with ease and ability). *I can write p.*, possum versus facere: a short or little p., poematium (poematiōn); or in pure Latin versiculi (see Plin. Ep. 4, 14, where he modestly calls his own p.'s also ineptie, nugæ). *Odarium* is not Class.

POET, poēta; pure Lat., carminum auctor, scriptor, conditor (an author of verses).—vates (as an inspired bard). *A p.-born*, ad carmina condenda natus.

POETASTER, versificator.—versificator quam poeta mellor (Q.); poeta malus (opp. poeta bonus, C.). *Poetaster* is barbarous.

POETICAL, poeticus. *A p. genius*, ingenium poeticum; virtus poetica (p. talent): great p. genius, vena dives (cf. H. A. P. 409): p. licence, licentia poetica; libertas poetica: a p. spirit, spiritus poeticus or divinus; ingenium poeticum: p. glow or warmth, afflatus divinus.

POETICALLY, poetice; poetarum more. *To use a word p.*, *poetarum more verbum dicere.

POETIZE, versus fundere or pangere.

POETRY, poetica or poetice (sc. ars); poēsis. *To attempt p.*, poeticon attingere: to have no taste for p., alienum esse a poetice: a piece of p., poēma; carmen; cultivation of p., carminum studium.

POIGNANCY, acumen; or by the adj.

POIGNANT, mordax; acerbus.

POINT, s. || *A sharp end*, aculeus; acumen; mucro (of a sword, &c.).—cuspis (of an arrow or spear). At the p. of the bayonet, punctum (aft. L.): the p. of an epigram, &c., aculeus. || *A summus*, acumen; culmen; fastigium; vertex. || *A headland*, promontorium. || *Degree*, gradus. *To the last p.*, ut nihil supra. || *Critical moment*, temporis punctum or momentum. *To be on the p. of*, in eo est ut &c., qd

faciam, or ut qd fiat (see Avoid in eo sum, ut, wch is found first in Servius, V. Æn. 5, 28). Also simply by the future participle active; e. g. I was on the p. of setting out on a journey, iter facturus eram: when he was on the p. of setting out, profecturus; or sub ipsâ protectione: they were on the p. of coming to blows, prope erant ut manus consererent (L.). || *Particular*: the chief or main p., caput, summa (sc. rei); cardo sc. rei (post-Aug., p. on wch althg turns; V. Æn. 1, 672; Quint. 5, 12, 13, &c.).—momentum (decisive p., pōn); the main p. in a dispute, questio: the main p. of the question is, queritur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical question).—agitur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical or judicial question): to touch only the main p. of a thing, summam qd exponere; summam tantummodo attingere (in a narrative; Np. Palop. 1, 1). || *Exact place*: p. of view, (prop.) locus unde prospectus (to a distance) or despectus (to a lower part) est; (fig.) e. g. to consider a matter in a right p. of view, vere or recte judicare de re; in a wrong p. of view, qd fallaci iudicio (or fallacibus iudiciis) videre.

POINT, v. || *To give a point to*, exacuere; præacuere; acuminare (Lact.); acutum facere; cuspidare (Plin.). *To peracure* does not occur. || *To direct*, dirigere in locum. || *To designate* (usually with out or to), significare qd or qm (prop. and fig.); digito demonstrare qm conspiciamque facere (prop., to p. with the finger to any one whom one would distinguish among a larger number; see Suet. Oct. 45, extr.).—designare or denotare qm (fig., to allude to any one in a speech; see Cass. B. G. 1, 18; L. 4, 55: *indigare* and innuere in this sense are un-Class.). || *To indicate as a sporting dog*, avem facere (aft. Sen.). See POINTING. || *To distinguish by points*, interpositionibus, or interpositis, orationem distinguere; interpungere. || *To finish* (a wall) by inlaying mortar, &c., (parietem) efficare cæmentis.

POINTED, (PROP.) See the verb. — (FIG.) t. e. piquant, piquet, aculeus.—anus (of wit, &c.).

POINTED (dog), canis avem faciens (aft. Sen. Exc. Contr. 3, p. 597, 27, Bip.).—canis avicularius (Linn.).—canis venaticus (g. t.).

POINTLESS, hebes; obtusus; retusus (prop. and fig.). POISE, qd suis ponderibus librare (see C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69).

POISON, s. venēnum (any p. fm animals, plants, minerals, &c. ioc; melon. for a poisonous potion; and fig. of althg injurious).—virus (of vegetable p., φάσμακον).—toxicum (prop. in the sense of arrows were dipped, τοξικόν; called also by Pliny venenum cervarium; poet. for any p.).—cūcta (hempock, uva-ursi; see Pers. 4, 2).—pestis (fig., a pernicious thing). Prepared with p., dipped in p., venenosus; veneno illitus (rubbed over with p.).—veneno infectus, tinctus (dipped in p.); p. that works or kills quickly, venenum, present, velox, or repentum (opp. venenum lentum): to mis p., venenum parare coquere; for any one, ca occidendi causâ venenum parare; or simply ci venenum parare; venenum in qm comparare: to take or drink p., venenum sumere, haurire, libere, or potare (g. t.); veneno mortem sibi consciscere (to kill oneself with p.); to give or administer p., ci dare venenum: a cup of p., poculum or scyphus veneni (in C. poculum illud mortis, pro Cluent. 11, 31; or poculum illud mortiferum, as Tusc. 1, 31, 71).—cūcta (a drink of hemlock, κωνόψ; to drain a cup of p., exhaurire illud mortis poculum; cūctam sorbere: a thing is p. to aby, qd venenum esse cas.

POISON, v. ci dare venenum (g. t.); veneno qm necare or occidere (to kill with poison).—veneno qm tollere, interimere, or interceptere (to remove, secretly, by poison). *To attempt to p.*, veneno qm tentare or aggredi: to be poisoned, veneno absumi, occidi, or interimi; veneno poto mori; (by any one), venenum accipere ab qo (see T. Ann. 2, 96, 3).

POISONING, veneficium (asa practice and a crime).—scelus veneni (as a crime). *To practise p.*, venena facere; hominis necandi causâ venenum consciscere: condemned for p., venefici damnatus: to accuse aby of p., fingere crimen veneni.

POISONOUS, PROP. venenosus (g. t.); veneno imbutus, infectus, or tinctus (dipped in poison).—veneno illitus (be smeared or covered with poison). FIG. acerbis (bitter). *To be p.*, acerbâ esse naturâ.

POKE, s. saccus. *To buy a pig in a p.*, aleam emere. See Freund, A. l. e.

POKE, v. petere, appetere. *To p. the fire*, *ignem movendo or movendis carbonibus excitare.

POKER, rutabulum (prop., an oven rack).

POLAR, by the gen. axis, &c., or ad axem pertinentes (belonging to the pole).—axi proximus or vicinus (near

the pole). *P. star*, septentrio (*Plin.*); stella polaris (*t. t.*). *p. circle*, circulus polaris (*t. t.*).

POLARITY, *inclinatio, quæ est axes versus.

POLARIZE, *axes versus inclinare.

POLE, || *Of the earth*, axis; cardo (*Ro.*) polus and vertex *are poet.* The south *p.*, axis meridians; the north *p.*, axis septentrionalis. || *A long staff*, peritica (*g. t.*)—contus (*for pushing*)—vectis (*for lifting*).

POLEMIC, **POLEMICAL**, controversus; polemicius (*t. t.*)—pugnax et quasi bellatorius (*with Plin. Ep. 7, 797*).

POLEMICS, *polemica; *theologia controversa; or *Crel.* *theologia. ea pars, quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat.

POLICE, || *Internal regulation or government of a city or community*, *disciplina publica (*public discipline*)—morum præfectura (*oversight of public manners*)—publicæ securitatis cura (*care of public safety*). *A law or regulation of p.*, *lex ad disciplinam publicam spectans: *regulations of p.*, *edicta ad disciplinam publicam spectantia: *a matter of p.*, *res ad disciplinam publicam pertinentes. || *The civil force*, *magistratus quibus (*disciplina publica*, or morum præfectura et publicæ securitatis cura) delata est: *p. officer or policeman*, *discipline publicæ administrator: *superintendent of p.*, *discipline publicæ præpositus: *secret p.*, homines qui sunt in speculis, et observant quemadmodum sese unusquisque gerat, quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur (*ast. C. 1 Ferr. 16, 46; and Cæs. B. G. 1, 20, estr.*); delatores (*spies, informers*).

POLICY, || *Act of government*, prudentia or ratio civilis; disciplina reipublicæ (*C.*). || *Cunning, device*, prudentia; consilium; calliditas; act. *Crafty p.*, callida consilia (*pl.*); callidæ artes: *to act fm p.*, prudenter, callide facere qd; temporis inservire, concedere, qd dare (*ast. C.*).

POLISH, *v.* || *PRO.* deligare; expolire; perpolire; cote desupmare (*marble, &c.*). *Fig.* expolire; perpolire. *To p. aby's manners*, excolere eas mores; moribus ornare qm: *to p. a work*, expolire; eliminare (*Quint.*, but very rare; exasciare only in exasciatus in *Plaut.*).

POLISH, *s.* by the verbs, or *Crel.* with lima; *e. g. his writings want p.*, deest scriptis ejus ultima lima (*O.*); operi non accessit ultima lima (*C.*); so also oratio expolitione distincta (*by its p.*).

POLISHED, limatus, politus (*of a refined, polished orator and style*). *Jn.* limatus et politus; accuratus et politus. *A p. style*, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. *A p. man*, homo omni vitâ et victu exculatus atque expolitus.

POLITE, urbanus. affabilis. comis. blandus. civilis. benignus. (*Str. in CIVIL.*)

POLITELY, urbane. humaniter. comiter.

POLITENESS, urbanitas. humanitas (*Str. in ARTES*). comitas. officia urbana (*civilitas*)—affabilitas. dulcedo morum et suavitatis. *Jn.* comitas affabilitasque sermonis (*in conversation*). *To treat aby with great p.*, perofficiose et peramanter qm observare; omni comitate qm completi: *to show p. to aby*, gratum facere or gratificari ei: *to dismiss aby with great p.*, qm dimittere cum bonâ gratiâ.

POLITIC, **POLITICAL**, civilis (*Ro.*) *Avoid politics*; *if = skilled in politics*, rerum civilium, publicarum peritus, sciens; reipublicæ moderandæ, regundæ, constituendæ peritus. *P. disturbances*, turbulentes in civitate tempestates (*C.*): *p. writings*, libri politici (*Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 1, 4*)—libri qui sunt de reipublicâ, de rebus publicis (*ast. C.*)—scripta quæ ad tractandam rempublicam pertinent (*Muret.*): *fm a p. point of view*, *ratione civili: *on p. grounds*, *for p. reasons*, reipublicæ causâ: *to retire fm p. life*, ab omni parte resp. se subtrahere. || *Politie = prudent*, &c., prudens. callidus. *A p. plan*, consilium callidum: *to devise a p. plan*, pro ratione temporum moliri qd (*C. Fam. 6, 12, 2*).

POLITICALLY, (*Ro.*) not *politic*; ex civilis prudentiæ legibus; e reipublicâ.

POLITICIAN, politicus (*occupied with state affairs*).—rerum publicarum, civilium peritus, sciens (*skilled in the science of politics*).

POLITICLY, prudenter. callide. temporis causâ.

POLITY, ratio civilis.

POLL, *s.* || *Head*, caput.—*Poll-tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; by C. Att. 5, 16, 2, called ἐπι κεφάλαιον*)—exactio capitum (*C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5*). *To impose a general p.-tax*, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere. || *Vote*, suffragium. *To send to the p.*, (populum) in suffragium mittere: *to go to the p. (of a candidate)*, se committere suffragii populi.

POLL, *v.* || *To lop tops of trees*, (arbores) decæminare.—amputare *fm g.* cacumen ulmi; (*Plin.*). || *To clip the hair*, pilos recidere, tondere. || *To vote*, in suffragium ire; suffragium inire (*of the whole number of voters*)—sententiam ferre (*of the whole number, or of an individual*)—suffragium ferre (*of an individual, to vote*). || *To obtain votes*, suffragia or puncta ferre: *to p. the largest number of votes*, suffragia superare; suffragia or puncta plurima ferre. || *To plunder*, vid.

POLLARD, || *A tree lopped*, *arbor decæminata or putata. || *Fine bran*, furfures triticeæ. || *The chub fish*, *perca cernua (*Linn.*).

POLLING-BOOTH, septum; ovile.

POLLING-CLERK, rogator (*one who asked the citizens for their votes under the older system*)—custos (*under the ballot system*).

POLLUTE, maculare. commaculare. maculis aspergere (*reply to make spots upon white*) or contaminare (*to defile, contaminate; but only fig.*)—polluere (*to pollute, defile, deprecate*)—spurcare, conspurcare (*to defile, contaminate*)—oblinere (*to bedaub, fig. for to pollute*)—infuscare (*fig. to obscure*)—fodare (*to disfigure*)—violare (*to injure, dishonour*)—labem or labeculam aspergere ei rei (*to stain, pollute, fig.*).

POLLUTION, *Crel.* by the verb, &c., contaminatio, pollutio (*Ro.*) both late.—macula, labea (*the thing itself*). *Free fm p.*, involutus (*opp. pollutus*).

POLTROON, homo ignavus, timidus (*a coward; see COWARD, COWARDLY*)—lingua fortis; Thraso (*Com.*); quovis sermone molestus (*poet. a braggart*).

POLYANTHUS, *primula (*Linn.*) (*Ro.*) *The polyanthus is believed to originate fm both the primrose (primula vulgaris, Linn.) and the oxlip (primula veris elatior, Linn.)*. *It may be necessary to retain *polyanthus as t. t.*

POLYGAMY, by *Crel.* with plures uxores; *e. g.* solere plures uxores habere (*of men*)—pluribus nuptam esse (*of a woman*): in hâc regione singulæ uxores plures viros habere solent (*see C. Tusc. 5, 27, 78*); in hâc regione una uxor duobus pluribusve viris nupta est (*see Gell. 1, 23*).

POLYGONAL, polygonius (*Vitr.*); multangulus (*Lucr.*).

POLYPUS, || *A kind of zoophyte*, pôlypus, ôdis (*Plaut.*); sepiæ octopoda (*Linn.*); ôzæna (*a kind of p.*; *Plin.*). || *An ulcer of the nose*, pôlypus (*H. & Gell.*), ôzæna (*Plin.*).

POLYSYLLABLE, complurium syllabarum; quod complures syllabas habet.

POMADE, POMATUM, capillare (*sc. unguentum*; *Mart. 3, 82, 28*)—*unguentum crinibus alendis, molliendis, factum.

POMEGRANATE (*the tree*), *malus Punica; *Punica granâtum (*Linn.*): (*the fruit*), malum granâtum (*Col.*); malum Punicum (*Plin.*).

POMMEL (*of the hilt of a sword*), *pila, pomum capuli (*of a saddle*), *apex, pila, sella equestris.

POMMEL, *v.* pulsare. verberare. *Jn.* pulsare et verberare. tundere.

POMF, splendor (*espely in style of living*)—magnificentia (*show, with expense*)—apparatus (*with great preparation*)—pompa (*in processions*).

POMPOUS, splendidus, magnificus. *Jn.* splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus: *of style, &c.*, grandis, turgidus.

POMPOUSLY, splendide. magnifice. laute. ample. *To be buried p.*, amplissime efferi (*C.*); apparatissimo funere efferi (*Suet. Ner. 9*).

POND, stagnum (*a small p.*)—lacus (*a large p.*)—piscina (*fish-p.*); water of a *p.*, aque stagnantes.

PONDER, contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione. considerare secum in animo. contemplari. considerare; *Jn.* contemplari et considerare. referre animum ad qd (*to turn one's mind to*)—lustrare animo or ratione animoque (*as it were to review with the mind*).

—circumspicere mente (*to examine thoroughly*)—expendere, pendere (*to weigh*). *To p. as accurately and carefully as possible*, qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiant, acerrime contemplari.

PONDEROUS, gravis (*C.*); magni ponderis (*L.*); ponderosus (*Plin.*). *See HEAVY*.

PONIARD, *s.* pugio (*a stiletto, dagger*)—sica (*a short weapon; used by banditti*): *to use a p.*, sicam vibrare; sicam intentare ei, pugione petere qm. *See SWORD*.

PONIARD, *v.* qm pugione percutere.

PONTIFF, pontifex; pontifex maximus (*supreme p.*).

PONTIFICAL, pontificalis: pontificius (*C.*); or by gen. pontificis.

PONTIFICATE, pontificatus, ūs (C.).

PONTON (*bridge of boats*), ponto (*Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 38*).—monoxylus linter or pl. monoxylli (*small boats formed of a single tree, used as p.s., and carried, with all the accompanying apparatus, on waggon; Herm. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 56*).

PONY, equulus; equuleus; manulus.

POOL, *A small pond, stagnum. || Stakes at a game of cards, quantum in medium confertur (Cf. Suet. Oct. 71). To take the whole p., numos universos tollere (ib.). How much is there in the p.? quantum in medium confertur? (aft. same passage.)*

POOF, puppis.

POOR, *|| Not rich, pauper (vénre, that has barely enough for his necessary expenses; opp. dives).—tenuis (cravator, that has a very small limited income; opp. locuples).—egēnus, in prose usually egens (vobis, that is in want, that has not enough for necessary uses; opp. abundans).—Jx. tenuis atque egens.—inops (ἀσποπ, helpless, without means or resources; opp. opulentes).—mendicus (πρωχός, obliged to live on charity, beggared). Somewhat p., pauperulus: very p., pauper; egentissimus; omnibus rebus egens; omnium egens; cui minime nihil est: the p., in the Roman sense, capite censi (because at the census only their number was taken, without respect to their property) or proletarii (because they could offer to the state nothing else than their children): to be p., in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere (to live in poverty): to be very p. in summa egestate, mendicantē esse; omnium rerum inopem esse: to grow or become p., egentem fieri; ad inopiam redigi: I am grown p., res mihi ad rastro rediit (I must take to the spade: Com.): to make aby p., egestatem ei afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicantem qd detrudere (to reduce to beggary): to enrich a p. man, egentem divitem facere; locupletem ex egenti efficere; tenuiorem locupletare: to pretend to be p., paupertatem or pauperem simulare. || Deficient, in want of sth, inops ea rei, re ob ab rei; sterilis ea rei or ab qd re (empty of)—privatus or spoliatus qd re (deprived of): a p. language, inops lingua: an age p. in virtus, vacuum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1). || Meagre, villa (ἐὐκλήρ, mean)—aridus (opp. copiosus, e. g. victus, oratio, orator).—jejunus (barren, jejune; opp. plenus, copiosus; e. g. res; oratio; orator; scriptor).—exilis (without power; opp. uber, plenus, of a speech, and of a speaker). || Bad, inferior, small, tenuis (slight).—miser (wretched, pitiful).—villus (mean).—malus (bad): p. food, tenuis victus: a p. speech, oratio jejuna: a p. hut, casa exigua: a p. soil, macrum solum: a p. present, munusculum levendense: a p. poet, poeta malus, ineptus or insulcus: p. consolation, solatium malum or miserum: p. circumstances, res pauperule; angustie rei familiaris: to be in p. circumstances, parce cae duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: to make a p. supper, patella modica cenare (H. Ep. 1, 5, 2). || Miserable, unhappy, miser, misellus; infelix (wretched, unhappy).—miserandus (pitiable): alas p. me! vae, me miserum! a p. wretch, homo misellus.*

POOR-HOUSE, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod. Just.).

POORISH, pauperulus.

POORLY, adv. tenuiter (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); exilliter: to live p., parce or misere vivere (very p.); tenuissimo cultu vivere.

POORLY, adj. (Slightly indisposed), qui leviter agrotat; levi motuncula tentatus: to be p., leviter agrotare; levi motuncula tentari (Suet. Vesp. 24); leviter commotum esse (C.); leviter agrum esse.

POP, a. crepitus; ecloppus (sound made by striking on inflated cheeks; Pers.).

POP, v. crepare; sonare.

POR IN, intro, irrumpere, intro rumpere, intro irrumpere (suddenly, and with force).—introvenire propere, *intro se proripere (hastily).—introire, or venire, introgredi, intrare (to enter): to p. into one's head, in mentem venire.

POR OUT, evadere, elabi (to come out quickly).—effugere (to come out, and get away quickly).

POPE, *pontifex Romanus; *papa.

POPEDOM, *pontificia dignitas, *papatus (papal dignity).—*pontificii (subjects of the p.): doctrines of the p., *pontificii Romani doctrina or lex: in the p., *apud pontificios: a friend of the p., *adictus pontifici Romano; *sacra pontifice Romano instituta sequens; *legis pontificia Romani studiosus.

POPIH, *pontificius: p. doctrine or system, sacra

pontificia (pl.); ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia, or Romano-Catholics (Baw.).

POPULAR, populus, 1, f.: of p., populens (V.); populus (Plaut.); populineus (Cato).

POPPY, papaver, eris, n. of p., papaverens: p. flowers, comae papaverens: p. heads, papaverum capita (L.).

POPULACE, plebecula. infima plebs. populi fax.

POPULAR, *|| Acceptable to the people, popularis (C.); in vulgus (not vulgo) gratus; gratus, acceptus populo: a man of p. manners, homo communis (C.). || In ordinary use, understood by all, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodatus (C. de Or. 1, 23, 108; e. g. oratio); intelligentia a populari non remotus. P. writings, quæ scripta sunt indotia.*

POPULARITY, aura popularis; favor populi (C.); communitas (kovvóm: Np. Mill. 8, 4. Bremi): that courts p., populi studiosus.

POPULARLY, populariter; ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodate), e. g. dicere, scribere (in a popular style).—ita—ut ab omnibus intelligat (intelligatur, &c.).

POPULTE, locum copiosum et celebriorem reddere (L.); incolis frequentare (Suet.); replere (Just.).

POPULOUS, frequens; incolis frequens; celebrer (C.); frequentatus (S.).

POPULOUSNESS, frequentia, celebritas (C.); multitudo hominum (Cæs.), or incolarum.

PORCELAIN. See CHINA.

PORCH, vestibulum (g. i. entry of a house).—propyleum (entry of a temple).—pronaos (Vitruv., of a temple). || Frie., vestibulum.

PORCUPINE, hystrix, Vels. f. (Plin.).

PORE, a. foramen; p.s. foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels.). of the human body).—fistula (of a sponge, cheese, &c.).

PORE OVER, rei or in rem incumbere (to apply oneself to. In C. Cæs., &c. only of applying to tasks, &c.—Post-Aug.) incumbere ceris et stillo (Plin.); cogitation (T.). To be always poring over his books, in bibliothecam or in literas (or -ia) se abdere.—libros (*semper) pervolvare. rem attentè considerare (to inspect closely).—mentem flegere or defigere in qd re; animum defigere or infigere in qd re.

PORK, caro suilla (Cels.); caro porcina; or simply, porcina (Plaut.); suilla (Plin.): roast p., assum suillum.

PORKER, PORKLING, porculus (Plaut.); porcellus (Farr.).

POROSITY, raritas (Vitruv.); or by the adj.

POROUS, rarus (C.); foramina habens.

PORPHYRY, porphyrites (Plin.).

PORPOISE, porculus marinus (Plin.).

PORRIDGE, pule (of meal, pulse, &c.).—jus; jusculum; sorbitio (Plin.).

PORRINGER, catinus, catinum; sinus (for milk or honey, Plaut.): a small p., catillus (Col.; catillum, Petr.).

PORT, *|| A harbour, portus, ūs (prop. and fig.): a free p., portus de vectigaliis exemptus (see C. Phil. 2, 39, 101: not portus liber; liber being opposed to servus) an artificial p., portus manu factus: to come into p., in portum venire (C.) or pervenire (Cæs.); in portum ex alto invahi; in portum deferri (Auct. Her.); in portum se recipere (Cæs.): to make a p., portum facere (lit.), portum capere (to reach it): to sail out of p., e portu solvere, navigare, proficisci or exire; portum linguere († V.): to block up the entrance of a p. by sinking a ship, faucibus portus navem submersam obicere: a very busy p., portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium: to be safe in p., in portu esse or navigare (also = to be in a state of security). || Improperly, portus.—portus et refugium.—portus et per-fugium: entrance of a p., portus os, ostium, aditus, ūs; fauces. || A gate, porta; Janua. See GATE. || Aperture in a ship for a gun, *fenestra. || Carriage, air, gestus, ūs; incessus, ūs.*

PORTABLE, quod portari, or gestari, potest.—portabilis (not portatilis) and gestabilis are late; but they are regularly formed, and may be used with advantage when the context does not admit of a Class. circumlocution.

PORTAL, porta (maxima, princeps).

PORTCULLIS, catarracta, æ, f. (L.).

PORTE (OTTOMAN), *aula imperatoris Turceli.

PORTEIND, ante significare qd; præsignificare, præmonstrare qd; also (in the Roman sense), portendere, augurali.

PORTENT, ostentum, prodigium, portentum (*astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen*).—signum (*any sign, auspice*). *a frightful p.* objects res terribilis. *Its species nova atque insolita.* See **PRODIGY**.

PORTENTOUS, portentosus; ominosus (*Plin. Ep.*).
PORTER, *Keeper of a gate, janitor (C.); ostiarius (Vitr.); atriarus (Pand.).* *One who carries burdens, bajulus (C.); onus humeris portans* or *sustinens*; *gerulus (Plaut.).* *A kind of beer, *cerevisia, quam vocant Porter.*

PORTERAGE, merces bajulli, gerull; merces quas solvit bajulo, gerulo.

PORTFOLIO, scrinium (epistolarum, librorum), *or fm the context scrinium only*.—*librarium (for writings of any kind, C. Mil. 12, 33): the p. of a minister of state, *librarium literarum publicarum.*

PORTHOLE, *fenestra.

PORTICO, porticus (*fm porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns; it was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, wch the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, aply round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered fm rain.*).—*peristylum was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by p.'s.*

PORTION, s. pars (*a part*).—dos (*a dowry*).—*See in Class. Latin portio occurs only in the phrase pro portione.* See **PART**.

PORTION, v. *To parcel out, distribuere, dividere qd qbus or in qos; dissipare; diribere; dispensare.* *To endow, (filie) dotem dare (Np.; filiam) dotare (Suet.); filio dare, præbere, unde domum, rem domesticam instituire possit: portioned, dotatus (O.); quum ipse filia nubili dotem conficere non posset (C. Quint. 31, 98; could not p. his daughter).*

PORTLINESS, dignitas formas or corpora. apposita ad dignitatem statura.—*statura eminens. spectabilis proceritas (laetness).*

PORTLY, dignitatis plenus; gravis; augustus; Jn. augustus et amplius.—*apposita ad dignitatem statura.*—*procerus (tall).*

PORTMANTEAU, averta (*a sort of great p.; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius*).—*manica (wallet).*—*hippoperæ (saddle-bags; H. Sat. 1, 6, 106; Sen. Ep. 87, 7; hippopera, the singular, is erroneous).*

PORTRAIT, effigies ad exemplum expressa: a p. of the size of life, simulacrum iconicum (*see Bremi Suet. Caig. 22*). *aby's p.* effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa (*aff. Plin. 34, 4, 9*); vera cs imago or effigies (*if it be a good p.*).

PORTRAIT-PAINTER, *pictor qui homines coloribus reddit.

PORTRAIT-PAINTING, pictura id genus, quo hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine exprimitur (*see Plin. 34, 4, 9*).

PORTRAY, exprimere imaginem cs rei (*to give the general form of althg*).—*formam cs describere (see Bremi Suet. Caig. 22)*. *aby's p.* effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa (*aff. Plin. 34, 4, 9*); vera cs imago or effigies (*if it be a good p.*).

POSE, v. disputationum laqueis irretire (*to puzzle*). *ad incitas redigere (to nonplus).*

POSITION, *[Paor.] positio, positus, positura (see not in the prose of the golden period, wch availed itself of Crete, with positum esse).*—*situs (the manner in wch althg lies or is laid; eply of the p. of a place): to give a (suitable) p. to a thing, qd (apte, &c.) ponere, collocare: to have a (suitable) p. (apte, &c.) positum, situm esse: to restore althg to its former p., cs rei situm revocare (with P. Aen. 3, 451): the natural p. (of a place), situs naturalis; natura loci; Jn. situs atque natura loci: convenient, good p. of a place, situs opportunus, opportunus loci. [Eg.] state, circumstantia, situs (state, condition)—conditio (the relations under wch althg exists, in wch althg lies).—locus (the circumstances into wch a person or thing is brought; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 26)—tempus, tempora (καρπός, the p. wch time brings about: hence in connexion frequently = bad, critical p.; see Interp. ad Np. Mil. 5, 1; C. Offic. 1, 23, 81; C. pro leg. Manil. 1, 1)—res (y. t. circumstantia, &c.).—fortuna (external p., accidental circumstances): a good, favorable p., bonus status; bona conditio; locus bonus; causa bona; res bonæ, secundæ, florentes: to be or find oneself in a good p.,*

statu bono, conditione bonâ, &c., esse: causam bonam habere: to be or find oneself in a better p., in meliore causâ esse; res meæ meliore loco sunt; meliore conditione esse: a bad p., status deterior; conditio iniqua, afflictio; res afflictæ; res minus secundæ: a hopeless p., res pessime, perditæ: my p. is not the best, res meæ sunt minus secundæ: to be in the same p., in eadem causâ or in eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa: to find oneself in a critical p., premi qd re (re frumentariâ; see Mæb. Cas. B. G. 1, 52, p. 96): I am greatly dissatisfied with my p., vehementer me pœnitet status mei: no one is satisfied with his p., eue quemque fortunæ maxime pœnitet (C. ad Div. 6, 1, 1).—nemo sorte suâ contentus vivit (ast. H. Sat. 1, 1, 1, sqq.): imagine yourself in my p., eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (C. ad Div. 3, 12, 2): I ask, what ought I to do in my p., consulo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to restore aby to his former p. (as a citizen, &c.), restituere qm in pristinum statum: the p. of things, rerum status: the p. of affairs has very much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia. [Proposition, vid.]

POSITIVE, verus (*true, real*).—certus (*certain, sure*).—in re positus (*not nominal*).—re (*opp. verbo, verbis; in fact, not merely in report*).—pertinax in sententiâ suâ tuendâ (*confident in assertion*).—*Affirmative, not negative, ajens (opp. negans); affirmans (see affirmativus is late).* [Receiving its binding force fm enactment, quod constitutio continetur (e. g. justum; opp. quod naturâ continetur, what is binding antecedently to or without enactment, Q. 7, 4, 5): a p. law, lex scripta (opp. lex nata)—jus civile (opp. jus naturale): p. religion, *religio lege constituta: what is p., statio (opp. natura, Vitr. 1, 2, 5). constitutio (Q. 7, 4, 5). [Positive degree (Gramm.), positivus gradus, or positivus only (Prisc.): in the p., absolutus (opp. comparativus; e. g. utimur vulgo comparativis pro absolutis, Q. 9, 3, 19; Conf. Gell. 5, 21, 13, in eâ epistolâ scriptum est, pluria sive plura absolutum esse sive simplex; non, ut tibi videtur, comparativum).

POSITIVELY, re; re ipsâ; re verâ, re verâ, or reverâ (*really*).—certe (*surely*).—pertinaciter (*confidently*).—affirmate (*with an oath*).—affirmanter (*Gell., with confidence*).

POSITIVENESS = confidence in affirmation, pertinacia.

POSSESS, possidere; possessionem cs rei habere or tenere, in possessione cs rei esse (*to have some outward good in possession; possidere also its for, to be ended with a property; e. g. ingenium, magnum vim possidere*).—habere (*to have, g. t.*).—tenere (*to hold, occupy*).—prædium, instructum, ornatum, also affectum esse (*fig. to be endowed with; the latter epy in a bad sense*); inesse ci or in qo esse, esse in qo (*to reside in aby, as a property; inesse, with a dat., S. Cat. 58, 2; Np. Epam. 5, 2, &c.; with in, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14; C. Off. 1, 37, 134, &c.*). *To express possession of a quality see frequently find esse with a gen. or abl.; but then the property assigned is not expressed by a simple subst., but by a subst. in connexion with an adj. or adj. pronoun: e. g. we cannot say for 'virtue possesses strength,' virtus est virium; but 'virtue possesses so great strength,' virtus est tantarum virium, ut &c.: Hortensius possessed so strong a memory, that &c., Hortensius erat tantâ memoriâ, ut &c.: to p. a share of a thing, cs rei esse participem: all cannot p. all things, non omnes omnium participes esse possunt: not to p. a thing, carere qd re; cs rei esse expertem (*to be excluded fm*): to p. in rich measure, qd re abundare; qd re valere. [Imperera.] to master, to fill, occupare (e. g. fear p.'s aby or aby's mind, terror occupat qm; Cas. B. G. 1, 39).—invadere (qm or ci: qm lubido, metus, terror invadit; furor ci invadit; vis avaritiae in animum cs invadit, S.).—possidere (e. g. lubido possidet qm, S.).—Incessere (qm ci or in qo; e. g. admiratio, cupido, timor, indignatio incessit qm; cura patribus incessit, L. 4, 57; religio in qm incessit, Ter.): possessed with althg, rei studiosissimus or cupidissimus: to be quite possessed with althg, occupari re or a re (e. g. ab iracundiâ; curâ); studio cs rei trahi; cupiditate cs rei flagrare; also poet. by habere (e. g. terror, ardor, habet mentes, minds are possessed with).*

POSSESSED, (as by an evil spirit,) lymphaticus. lymphatus. furibundus. As if he were p., like one p., velut lymphatus.

POSSESSION, *[The act of possessing, occupancy, possessio: to take p., gain or obtain p. of*

alig, potiri qd re or quam rem or es rei (to get into one's power; see the gen., except in the expression rerum potiri, appears to be used, in good prose, only when the object of attainment or of p. is a person; the abl. when it is a thing; the acc. when it is a town, a place, &c.; see Beier, C. Off. 2, 23, 81; Brems, C. Pat. 14, p. 31).—occupare (to take, seize; prop. and fig.).—capere (to catch, a person; to take, a town, &c.).—in ditionem or sub potestatem suam redigere (to bring under one's power).—qd in se trahere (to draw to oneself; e. g. munia senatus, T. Ann. 1, 2, 1). To get p. of any one, capere, comprehendere, arripere qm.—possidere qm (fig. brevi tempore totum hominem possessionerat; C. Verr. 2, 3, 68): to put oneself quickly in p. of, in possessionem cs rei involare (unjustly): to give a person p. of the goods of another, mittere qm in possessionem bonorum cs; immittere qm in cs bona: to put a person again in p. of a thing, possessionem cs rei restituere ci: to put any one out of p., de possessione dimovere et delicere; possessione deturbare, depellere: to remain in p. of a thing, in possessione cs rei manere or permanere; rem in possessione sua retinere: to come into p. of a thing, in possessionem cs rei venire; (again), possessionem amisum recuperare: to give up p., possessione cedere, decedere; illa villa solius tua (you have sole p. of). || Property possessed, possessio. To have great p.s, magnas possessiones habere (g. t.); agros or latifundia habere (in landed property).

POSSESSOR, possessor; dominus.

POSSIBILITY, || The property of being possible, possibilitas (late); to be employed only as philosophical t. t.).—conditio (a possible case; C. C. Rabir. perd. 5, 16).—facultas or potestas qd faciendi (power of doing a thing).—aditus cs rei or qd faciendi or ad qd faciendum (opportunity or permission given fm without; see Cae. B. C. 1, 31 & 74; B. G. 1, 43).—locus cs rei or qd faciendi (occasion given by circumstances; e. g. locus nocendi; locus vituperandi; locus est amoris augendi). There is no p., nulla datur potestas. When 'possibility' denotes the presence or existence of a thing, we must use a Crcl. with esse posse; e. g. he denies the p. of this idea, negat esse posse hanc notionem; so also when 'possibility' denotes that a thing is capable of being accomplished, fieri or effici posse; e. g. they deny the p. of a thing, qd fieri posse negant; not to perceive the p. of a thing, non intelligere, qd fieri posse or quâ ratione qd fieri posse: if there be any p., si potest (sc. fieri; see POSSIBLE). || A possible thing, res, quæ fieri potest.

POSSIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest (that may happen or can be done).—quod per rerum naturam admitti potest (that is not against the nature of things). || These words Paul. Sent. 3, 4, § 1. very suitably uses as a Crcl. for the unclassical possibilia, which Quint. 3, 8, 25, terms an appellatio dura, and can be adorned only as philosophical t. t. Potis, pote are not adj., but adverbs, and occur (rarely in C., more freq. in the comic writers) only in the phrase potis est and pote for potest, potest esse, or fieri. A p. case, conditio, quæ per rerum naturam admitti potest; also simply conditio (C. C. Rabir. perd. 5, 16): it is p., t. e. a) it can be, esse potest; also potest alone; e. g. it is p. that others believe so, potest ut illi its arbitrentur; see Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 27. ß) it can happen, be done, fieri or effici potest. Also freq. simply potest (for fieri potest); e. g. so little is this p. now, ut enim id non potest. How is it p.? qui potest? if it is p., si potest: as much as p., quantum potest (poterit, &c.); see C. Ecl. p. 102 sq.: it is p. that &c., fieri potest, ut &c.; est ut &c. (see Ramh. § 184, 1): that this is very p., id facile effici posse. γ) it may have happened, factum esse potest; accidisse potest: is it p.? = a) what do you say? quid ais? ß) what do you mean? ain't tu? It is not p. but that I &c., fieri non potest ut non or quin &c.; facere non possum, ut non (ut nihil, &c.): a thing is p. to me, cs rei faciendæ facultatem habeo; possum qd facere: if it is at all or by any means p., si ullâ ratione efficere possum (potes, &c.); si nullo modo fieri poterit. || The Latin also expresses our 'if possible', in many cases by utique; as Quint. 10, 1, 20, perfectus liber utique ex integro resumdendus, should, if possible, be read over again; see Herz. in loc. cit. p. 99.]—As far as p., quoad fieri potest or poterit: as . . . as p., quam with a superl., e. g. as early as p., quam maturissime, or by quam . . . potero; e. g. I will do it as shortly as p., agam quam brevissime potero: in every p. manner, quæcumque ratione; omnibus rebus: as p., fieri potest ut &c. (it is p. that &c.), or by fore (seply with putare,

expectare, pollicere, and like words); e. g. what sight do we imagine as p., if &c., quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum &c. (C. Tusc. 1, 20, 45): all p., omnes, omnia: all p. kinds of torture, omnia exempla cruciatûs: to try, or to do, every thing p., omnia facere, or omnia experiri: nihil inexpertum omittere; nihil sibi reliqui facere in qd re (faciendû):—'not p.' may be translated by inveni re posse, esse negare, &c.; e. g. no third supposition is p.: or, it is not p. to make a third supposition, tertium nihil inveni re potest, or tertium esse quidquam nego: as far as p., quoad ejus fieri potest: as well as p., quantum or quam maxime possum (as much as I can).—quantum in me situm est (as much as lies in me).—pro viribus (according to my strength: not pro virili parte).

POST, s. || A piece of timber set up in the ground, stipes (a large, rough p.).—palus (a smaller p., used as a gen. term).—sudes (a p. more carefully wrought). He stands like a p., tanquam truncus stipæ stat: why do you stand there like a p.? quid stas lapis? || Station, situation, locus (ci assignatus); statio. To desert one's p., stationem deserere; de statione discedere; locum or præsidium relinquere: to occupy a military p., præsidium occupare: to be at one's p., stationem agere: to go to one's p., stationem inire: to remain at one's p., in statione manere (Plaut.); in loco manere; locum tenere (Cae.); or simply stare, restare (opp. fugere). || Office, part, munus; partes, pl.; muneri officia, partes. || Public institution for conveyance of letters, &c., cursus publicus (g. t.); *cursus publicus perferendis epistolis. A post-boy (i. e. who carries the mail-bags), tabellarius publicus equo vectus; cursor publicus (Ruhnk.): the p. goes out, comes in, *cursus publicus, cursor, tabellarius publicus abit, venit: the p. is gone, *cursor publicus jam profectus est: p. time, *profectio cursûs publici: before p. time, *priusquam cursor publicus abeat (abiret): after p. time, *quum jam cursor publicus abisset: to send by p., *transmittere qd per cursorem publicum; *vehiculo, cursori publico perferendum qd dare, committere; (litteras) cursori publico perferendas committere (Ruhnk.): I will write to you by the next p., *per proximum, qui abit, cursum publicum litteras ad te permittam.

POST, v. || To fix on posts or walls, (libellum or tabulam) in publicum (C. Agr. 2, 5) or in publico (C. Att. 8, 9) proponere (g. t.); *palo, parieti, or ad parietem (libellum, tabulam) figere. To p. up a bill, tabulam proscribere (with acc. and inf., C. Qu. Fr. 2, 6). || To station, in statione collocare; *ci stationem, locum, assignare; (milites, præsidia) disponere. || To put (a letter) into the post-office, *qd cursori publico perferendum committere. || INTRANS. To travel with speed, *currere incitato equo; propere tendere, or contendere qd; propere.

POST-CHAISE, *vehiculum publicum. *rheda cursualis (under the Emperors).

POST-DAY, *dies quo cursores publici aut redeunt. It is p.-d. today, *cursores publici hodie redeunt (when the post comes in).—*cursores publici hodie abeunt (when the post goes out).—*litteræ hodie expectantur (letters are expected).

POST-HORSE, equus cursualis (in general).—veredus (one ridden by a courier; not one that draws a carriage).

POST-MAN, *tabellarius publicus.

POST-MASTER *cursui publico præpositus (at the post-office).—curator rei vehicularis (at a posting-house).—stationarius (time of Emp.).

POST-OFFICE, *sedes cursûs publici.

POST-PAID, *vetturæ pretio soluto (e. g. mittere qd). See POSTAGE FREE.

POST-PAPER, charta epistolaris (Mart.). || The ancients used charta Augusta for letters.

POSTAGE, *vetturæ (publicæ) pretium. To pay the p., *pro vetturâ solvere: p. free (as a memorandum on a letter), *vetturæ pretium solutum est; *epistolæ perferendæ merces soluta est: to send p. free, *qd mittere vetturæ pretio soluto; or gratis, nullâ mercede: to be free of, exempt fm, postage, *a vetturæ pretio immunem esse.

POSTERIOR, posterior.

POSTERITY, posteritas (time, and persons).—posterit, homines qui futuri sunt (persons). To hand down a thing to p., qd memorie prodere, qd posteritati notum facere (g. t.); litteris qd prodere (by writing): to come down to p., ad posteritatem pervenire: to transmit one's name to p., memoriam prodere: this will descend to the latest p., hujus rei ne posteritas quidem omnium sæcu-

lorum immemor erit: *to have regard, or a view, to p., posteritatis rationem habere; posteritati servire; futuræ post mortem famæ consulere.*

POSTHUMOUS, postumus; *or, as some write, posthumus.*

POSTILL, *postilla (t. t.). P.'s, postillarum liber. *Annotation, vid.*

POSTILLION, veredarius.

POSTING, res vehicularia, *or by Crcl. with vehiculum publicum.*

POSTING-HOUSE, *statio *or* mansio cursorum publicorum, *domus in quâ res vehicularia administratur.

POSTPONE, rem in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere.

POSTSCRIPT, pagella extrema (C. ad Div. 2, 13, 3); extrema epistolæ transversus versiculus (C. Att. 5, 1, 3). *Postscriptum is not Latin. As an inscription over the p., or prefixed to it, prps. omisa, orum.*

POSTULATE, sumptio (by wch C. translates the Gk. ἄντημα).—conjectura. *premissa syllogismi (in logic: assumptio is 'the minor' proposition).

POSTURE, *Attitude, position, (corporis) habitus; status. See also ATTRITUDE. Condition, state, conditio, status. According to the p. of things, pro re; pro re natâ; prout res se habet *or* habebit; ut res se dabunt; si res postulabit (if circumstances shall demand it).* *See POSITION.*

POT, a. vas fictile. siglinum. olla (for cooking, &c.). dim. ollula. vas testaceum, testa (a flower-pot).

POT, v. condere qd ollâ (Plin.). To p. fish, pisces murâ condire (if any fish-pickle is used). To gather olives for putting, ollas conditui legere (Col.). Potted, i. e. preserved in pots, ollaris (e. g. uva).

POTASH, *sal alcalinus (t. t.).

POTATO, *The plant, *solanum tuberosum (L.). The fruit, *fructus solani tuberosi; *tuber *or* bulb solani.*

POTENT, *See POWERFUL.*

POTENTATE, princeps. rex. tyrannus. *potentator (very late; Tertull.): better prps imperii potens.*

POTENTIAL, *In grammar, *potentialis (t. t.). Possible, quod fieri, effici potest.*

POTHERB, olus, erva, m.

POTHOOK, *ansa olle.

POTHOUSE, cauponia; taberna.

POTION, potio; potus, da.

POTTAGE, *cibus jurentulus.

POTTER, figulus. A p.'s wheel, rota figularis.

POTTERY, *The business of a potter, figlina (sc. ars). The place where pots are made, figlina (sc. officina). Article of earthenware, opus siglinum, *or* siglinum only; vas fictile: collectively, opera figlina (n. pl.).—figularia, ium. Also figlinarum opera, vasa fictilia.—testa (any article of baked earth).*

POUCH, sacculus; përlua.

POULTERER, *qui, quæ gallinas vendit, venditât (gallinarius = one who keeps poultry, C.).

POULTICE, s. fomentum, cataplasma, âtis, n. (Cels.; Plin.); malagma, âtis (Cels.; for mollifying). Warm p.'s, cataplasmata, fomenta calida: to apply warm p.'s, uti cataplasmatibus calefacientibus.

POULTICE, v. fomentum ci rei admovere; fomentum, cataplasma imponere segro membro (Cels.).

POULTRY, bestie volatiles (C.); pecus volatilis; aves cohortales (C.); cortis aves (Mart.). Fed *or* fattened p., attiles, pl. (H. Ep.; Juv.): the keeping of p. is very profitable, villaticæ pastiones non minimam stipem conferunt (Col.).

POULTRY-YARD, cohors *or* chors (per quam gallinæ vagantur; Col.).

POUNCE, v. *pulvere (pumiceo) levigare.

POUNCE UPON, v. involare in qd; impetum facere in qm; cupide, avidè, arripere qd (to seize greedily).

POUNCE, s. pulvisculus; *pulvis pumiceus.

POUNCE-BOX, *pyxis (pulvisculi).

POUND, s. *In weight, libra; libra pondo (sc. as in this sense is very rare, and ought not to be employed in writing Latin: libra is usually omitted; e. g. corona aurea libram pondo (sc. valens), a golden crown of a p. weight; patera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo (of five p.'s weight). To weigh a p. libram pondo valere: weighing a p. of a p. weight, libralis; librarus: half a p., selibra; selibra pondo: a p. weight, i. e. that wch is used in weighing, pondus librale: a twelve-pounder. *tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens. In money, *libra (Anglicana). A pen, sold for beasts that trespass*

*or stray, *locus, septum publicum, quo capta pecora custodias traduntur.*

POUND, v. *To beat as with a pestle, tundere qd in pilâ (in pollinem, in farinam); comminuere, conterere, obtere qd. To shut up in a pound, *capta pecora custodias tradere, septo publico includere.*

POUR, fundere. To p. into, infundere ci rei: to p. off, defendere (not diffundere); transfundere; transferre (to p. off fm one vessel into another).—capulare (to p. off in order to purify, to rack; e. g. oleum): to p. on, superfundere (to p. over).—affundere (to p. to) qd ci rei: to p. out (e. g. wine into glasses), defendere.

POUT, s. (a kind of fish) mustela (Plin.); *petromizon fluviatilis (Linn.).

POUT, v. *labra demittere.

POVERTY, *Want of money or means of subsistence, paupertas, angustia rei familiaris, difficultas domestica (of those who have barely enough for necessary expenses, vicia). Pauperies is only poet.).—tenuitas (of those who have a very small income *or* fortune).—egestas (of those in want of things necessary, whether the necessity be natural *or* acquired).—inopia (deep poverty, helpless need).—mendicitas (th. p. of a beggar, beggary, πτωχία). Jn. egestas ac mendicitas. To live in p. parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95): to live in great p., vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: to fall into p., see 'To grow Poor.' to fall into deep p., ad pudendam inopiam delabi (of a family): to plunge any one into p., qm ad pauperatatem protrahere, ad inopiam redigere, ad famam rejicere: to plunge oneself into great p., se detrudere in mendicitatem: to bear *or* endure p., pauperatatem perferre; (very great) inopia tolerare: mendicitatem perpeti: to rise fm p., ex mendicitate emergere. Poverty, want, deficiency, egestas; inopia. P. of intellect *or* wit, animi egestas (C. Pis. 11, in.).—tenuis et angusta ingenii vena (Quint. 6, 2, 3): p. of expression, inopia (C. Brut. 55, 202; where we find paupertas et jejunitas). p. of words (in conversation), sermonis inopia (Sen. Benef. 2, 27, 1).*

POWDER, pulvis, ërîs, m.; pulvisculus; (as a medicine), pulvis medicatus; (for the hair), pulvis crinalis; (gunpowder), *pulvis nitratûs; *pulvis pyrius. Not to be worth p. and shot, plane nullius esse pretii: pro nihilo putandum esse: a p. flask, *theca pulveris pyrii: p. magazine, *horreum pulveris pyrii: p. mill, *pulveris pyrii, nitratû, officina: a barrel of p., *dolum pulvere nitratu repletum: p. horn, *cornu pulveris pyrii: p. room, *cella pulveri pyrio servando: *cella pulveris pyrii: p. cart, *plastrum pulverem pyrium vehens: p. ship, *navis pulverem pyrium vehens; *navis pulvere pyrio, nitratu, onusta: to reduce to p., in pulverem conterere (Plin.) *or* redigere (Cels.) qd: of p., pulveres.

POWDER, v. *To reduce to powder, see the foregoing word. To sprinkle with powder, pulvere conspergere. To p. the hair, pulvere crinali conspergere.*

POWER, *Strength, vis (g. t. physical and moral); pl. vires, forces; hence even in L. 9, 16, virium vis, i. e. strong powers; and with the historians vires freq. = forces, i. e. troops).—robur (sound physical strength).—nervi, lacerti (muscular strength; hence fig. great p.).—opes (influence, money, &c.).—facultates, copie (means, consisting in money *or* troops).—facultas qd faciendi (g. t. capability of doing any thing).—efficientia (efficacy; e. g. solis). Without p., see POWERLESS: to be in full p., vigere corpore (of body) *or* animo (of mind): the united p.'s of the senate, consensientis senatus nervi atque vires: fm *or* with one's own p.'s, suis *or* propriis viribus (g. t.; e. g. qd exsequi): according to one's p., pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero (sc. but not pro parte virili, wch = according to one's duty): each according to his p., pro se quisque (as Cæs. B. G. 2, 25, extr.): with all one's p., omnibus viribus; omnibus nervis; omnibus opibus ac viribus; omnibus viribus atque opibus; omni ope; omnibus opibus ac nervis; omni contentione (with the greatest exertion).—tanto animo et studio omni (with all one's mind and heart); *or* the proverbial (but rare), toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis (C. Tusc. 2, 24, in.).—viris eisque (C. Off. 3, 33, 116).—velle, ut ita dicam, remisque (C. Tusc. 3, 11, extr.).—manibus pedibusque (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 184): to put forth all one's p.'s, omni ope niti *or* omni contentione elaborare, ut &c.; eniti et contendere *or* laborare et contendere, ut &c.: I have not p. enough for athg, non satis virium est ad qd; (scarcely enough) vix ad qd quod satis est virium habeo:*

de laus p., vires me deficiunt: *to get, gain p.*, vires colligere; vires assumere; ad vires pervenire; convalescere (*to grow strong*): *to recover, regain p.*, vires recolligere, revocare, recipere, or recuperare; se recipere: *to deprive vires of her p.*, nervos virtutis elidere: *liberality ought not to exceed our p's*, videndum est ne major sit benignitas quam facultates: *to have p.*, vim habere, ostendere, or prodere (*to produce effect*).—*prodesse, juvare (to benefit, help)*: *to be in p.*, ratum esse (*of laus, decrees, &c.*).—*exerceri (to be practised; of laws, &c.)*, *exerceri in p.*, legem exercere (*p. of mind, animi p.*); *vis ingenui*, ingenuum (*see H. Sat. 1, 4, 43. Heins.*).—*vis ingeni*, the *p. of the human mind*, hominis solertia (*see C. N. D. 2, 6, 18*): *to develop the p. of the mind*, animum mentemque excolere. *Is flence, a bility, g. t. potestas*; arbitrium, liberum arbitrium (*free will*).—*ius (right)*. *It is in my p.* (*to do what I wish*).—*in mea potestate* est or positum atq; in mea potestate or in me situm est: *it is not in our p.*, non est in potestate nostra: *to have p. of life and death*, potestatem vitæ necique habere: *all whose lives are in the p. of another*, omnes quorum in alterius manu vita posita est. *Authority, dominion, potestas (g. t., copy of a magistrate)*.—*imperium (of the commander of an army)*.—*Dictator, consul, and praetors* habent potestas and imperium (*of the praetor ediles, quaestors, and tribunes of the people* had only potestas).—*To come under the p. of a husband*, viro in manum convenire (*C. Top. 4, 23*).—*to fall into the p. of any one*, in es (*e. g. hostis*) manus incidere: *to get any one in his p.*, qd potiri: *to have any one in one's p.*, qm in potestatem suam suscepisse (*as the father has a son*; *see C. Cincin. 34, 98*): *unlimited p.*, potestas infinita; *dominatio: to obtain the highest p.*, potiri rerum: *to possess supreme p.*, summum imperium habere or tenere; *summam imperii tenere (copy in war, as a general)*.—*summa potestas* or *summa rerum* est penes qm: *to be in p.*, cum imperio or cum potestate or cum imperio et potestate esse; *versari cum imperio et potestate in republica*: *fg.*, *to have atq; in one's p.*, qd in potestate sua habere (*e. g. affectus*).—*imperare* ei rei (*to moderate*; *e. g. cupiditatibus*): *to have p. over one's voice*, vocem suam moderari posse.

POWERFUL, valens, validus (*g. t.*).—*firmus (firm; supporting, nourishing)*.—*robustus (strong, robust; of the human body: then also of a body politic, and of food)*.—*Jx. firmus et robustus (e. g. respublica)*, valens et firmus (*e. g. civitas*), robustus et valens (*e. g. homo*).—*lasciviosus (muscular; of men and animals)*.—*corpore vigens, corpore validus, corpore robusto (of persons, strong or able-bodied)*.—*fortis (that operates strongly, produces a p. effect)*.—*potens, efficax (effective; e. g. of medicines)*.—*præstans (that operates quickly; of medicines)*.—*præsentaneus (late)*.—*gravis (weighty; of arguments or speakers)*.—*nervosus (nervous; of speakers)*.

POWERFULLY, cum magnâ potentâ, prævalide, vehementer, efficienter, efficaciter (*Plin.*).

POWERLESS, invalidus (*not strong, ineffectual, inefficacious*): *opp. fortis and valens*.—*imbecillus (weak; of persons; copy of invalids and old persons: then also of food, drink, &c.)*.—*opp. firmus, fortis, and valens*: *imbecillus is a late form*.—*infirmus (without firmness and strength; opp. firmus)*.—*debilis (crippled)*.—*inert (without energy, life, or motion; of persons and of things)*.—*exsanguis (lifeless)*.—*enervatus (unnerved, exhausted, prop. of persons; with velut præposed also of the state)*.—*jejunus (poor, dry; of land, style of a speech and the speaker)*.—*languidus (feeble)*.—*irritus (invalid; opp. ratus)*.—*To be p.*, invalidum, &c., esse; *deficient mihi vires (strength fails me)*: *to make or render p.*, vires or nervos or vires et robur frangere, nervos incidere, debilitare (*to weaken*).—*irritum reddere (to invalidate)*: *to become p.*, vires amittere.

POY, *pertica quâ salunt. *Halteres = two pieces of lead held in the hand by persons engaged in the exercise of leaping.*

PRACTICABILITY, by Crcl.; *e. g. to have no doubt about the p. of atq; non dubitare quin res perici potest.*

PRACTICABLE, quod fieri or effci potest.—*factu facili*. *The thing is p.*, res facilitatem habet; res habet efficiendi facultatem (*C. Off. 1, 21, extr.*): *it is not p.*, fieri or effci non potest: *if it should be p.*, si res facilitatem habitura sit: *a p. breach*, apertum ruinâ iter (*e. g. per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere*): *a p. road*, iter pervium, tritum, &c.

PRACTICAL, in agendo positus, activus, administrativus (*opp. contemplativus (descriptivus)*); *of arts, sciences, &c., that relate to practices*; *post-Aug. see Q.*

2, 18, in. and fin.; Sen. Ep. 95, 10).—*usu peritus*; *Ipso usu perdoctus*; *ad ejus scientiam usus accedit*; *et rei usum habens (accustomed to practices; as we say, a p. man)*.—*P. knowledge, usus: to have a p. knowledge of atq; qd usu cognitum habere*; *qd usu didicisse*, et rei usum habere: *p. utility, utilitas*; *usus popularis et civilis (purpose of p. utility, in daily life)*: *a p. doctrine*, præceptum quod ad institutionem vitæ communis spectat: *I am a p. teacher*, qui tracto literas, ut eas ad usum transferam: *p. men*, qui ad usum artes (or omnia) transferunt: *to make a p. application of atq; qd ad vitæ usum conferre*: *qd ad vitam communem adducere*; *qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferam*.—*qd in usu habere.*

PRACTICALLY, adv. usu; ex usu. *To learn atq; p.*, usu discere qd: *to apply atq; p.*, see 'To make a PRACTICAL application of.'

PRACTICE, usus, exercitatio, usus et consuetudo. *To grow so expert by p. that, in eam se consuetudinem adducere, ut (Cas. B. G. 4, 1): in p.*, inter agendum; in agendo: *pl. practicae, i. e. artes*; *ut machina; callida consilia, pl.* *As opp. to theory, usus rerum.*—*usus et tractatio rerum*.—*udentia (skill)*. *To have learnt more by p. than by theory*, minus in studio, quam in rebus et usu versatum esse: *one must first theory and p. together*, discas oportet, et quod didicisti agendo confirmare: *the p. of a physician*, medicinus usus et tractatio; *of a barrister*, causarum actio: *to have an extensive p.*, multis consuli (*of a physician*); *multas causas acquirere (of a lawyer)*: *to leave off p.*, curandi finem facere (*of a physician*); *causas agere desinere (of a lawyer)*.

PRACTISE, facere, exercere. *To p. a profession, facere*; *facitare: to p. as a physician*, medicinam exercere, facere, facitare: *to p. at the bar*, causas agere; in causis agendis or in foro esse or versari; in iudiciis causas versare (*C.*): *not to be allowed to p. any longer*, *ex causidicorum ordine removeri, omnique causis agendi venia privari (*of a lawyer*).

PRACTITIONER, qui medicinam exercet, &c.

PRÆTOR, prætor.

PRÆTORIAN, prætorius. *The p. guard*, prætoriani (milites).

PRÆTORSHIP, prætura.

PRAGMATIC, *pragmaticus (*t. t.*).

PRAGMATICAL, qui rebus alienis se immiscet or studet. *A p. fellow*, ardeio.

PRAISE, *a. laus (subjectively and objectively, the thing)*.—*laudatio (a panegyric, sub. and obj., the action or the thing)*.—*prædicatio (an extolling loudly or publicly)*.—*To gain p.*, laudem consequi, assequi; *laudem alibi parere, comparare; (by atq; laudem habere de or ex re: to have p.*, laudem habere; *in laude esse; laudari: to have great p.*, laudibus efferi; *laude celebrari: to have general p.*, ab omnibus laudari: *to give p. to any one*, ei laudem tribuere; *ei laudem or qm laude impertire (see Zumpt, § 418)*.—*qm laude afficere: to confer distinguished p. on any one*, qm laudibus ornare, illustrare, (*of several*) celebrare; *qm eximia laude ornare, decorare: to strive or endeavour after p.*, laudem querere, petere; *laudis studio trahi: to reckon as a p. to any one*, ei qd laudē ducere or dare; *qd in laude ponere: to be to the p. of any one*, ei laudi esse: *to diminish, detract from the p. of any one*, laudem cs imminuere, obterere, verbis extenuare: *to deprive any one of due p.*, qm debita laude fraudare; *laudem ei destinatam præcipere (by appropriating it to oneself): p. be to God!* *Deo laudes et grates agantur; *sit laus Deo.

PRAISE, *v. laudare (g. t.)*. *laudem ei tribuere*, laudem ei impertire or laudem qm impertire (*see Zumpt, § 418*).—*laude qm afficere (to give praise)*.—*collaudare (to p. greatly, together with others)*.—*dilaudare (to p. immoderately)*.—*prædicare qm or de qd (to extol, p. loudly and publicly)*. *To p. oneself*, se ipsum laudare; *de se ipsum prædicare: to p. any one to his face*, qm coram in cs laudare (*Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5*): *to p. one very much*, valde, vehementer laudare; *laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre; laudibus celebrare (of several)*.—*collaudare, dilaudare (see above)*.—*plena manu cs laudes in astra tollere*; *pleniore ore or utroque pollice laudare*; *extimia laude ornare, decorare*; *divinis laudibus exornare*; *miris laudibus prædicare: to p. excessively, nimis laudare*; *in majus extollere: to p. atq; more than it deserves*, supra meritum qd circumferre prædicatione: *not to be able to p. any one enough*, qm non satis pro dignitate laudare posse: *not to like to hear other men praised*, alienas laudes parum æquis auribus accipere.

PRAISER, laudator (*g. t.*).—*predicator (speaker;*

one who praises publicly).—*præco* (the herald of *aby's* praise).—*buccinator* (trumpeter; with contempt; *s. g.* exultationis: *Fig.* *Pliny* uses *applausor*).—*approbator* (*s. g.* professionis mee; *C. i.* opp. *uasor* et *impulsor*).—*probat* (*s. g.* facti; *C. i.*)—*comprobat* (*s. g.* auctoritatis ejus et intentionis; *C. i.*).

PRASEWORTHY, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus; (*more strongly*) collaudandus, prædicandus. *To be p.*, laudi esse: *to be considered p.*, laude dignum duci; laudi duci: *in a p. manner*, laudabiliter.

PRANCE, gressus glomerare superbo (*poet.*, *Virg. Georg. 3, 117*): *prps* we may say exultare.

PRATE. See *BARBLE*.

PRATER, garrulus, loquax (*the garrulous is tiresome fm the quality, the loquax fm the quantity, of what he says*).—*qui silere tacenda nequit*.

PRATING, *PRATE*, garrulus (*late*).—*garrulitas*; *loquacitas*; *confabulatio* (*good-natured chattering conversation of one or more; late*).

PRIVITY, *pravitās*; *vitium*.

PRAWN, "cancer squilla (*Lin.*)".

PRAY, *v.* | *TRANS.* | *To supplicate, entreat, rogate, orare, a person for althg, qm qd (to address with prayer or entreaty)*.—*petere, poscere (to petition, demand)*.—*contendere (to p. earnestly, urge a request)*.—*flagitare, efflagitare (with vehemence): all with qd ab qo*.—*precibus exposcere (to p. with a vehement demand)*.—*implorare (to implore any one, qm, for althg, qd)*.—*obtestari, obsecrare, more strongly omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus (or infimis) precibus petere (to p. earnestly and imploringly)*.—*supplicare ci pro re*; *petere, postulare suppliciter, qd ab qo, orare qm supplicibus verbis, orare or rogate qm suppliciter (qm entreat humbly and submissively)*. *To p. and beseech, Jn. rogate atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestariq; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; obsecrare atque obtestari (and vice versa)*; *precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari (Cæs. B. G. 2, 31)*; omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm; qm ita rogate, ut majore studio rogate non possim: *to p. for any one, deprecari pro qo, deprecatore se præbere pro ca periculo (to intercede for, in order to avert an evil, &c.)*. | *INTRANS.* | *To offer a petition, precari. preces or precationem facere. precatioes uti (g. t.)*.—*preces fundere (in the poets and T.)*.—*supplicare (to p. with bended knees)*. *To p. to God, precari Deum or ad Deum; orare or invocare Deum; Deo supplicare; Deo preces adhibere: to p. God that he would &c., precari a Deo ut &c.; for althg, vota suscipere or nuncupare pro re*. | *'Pray' inserted in a sentence, quæso. In a vehement question tandem may be used: 'in what way, pray?' quo tandem modo?*

PRAYER, *precatio* (*as an action*).—*supplicatio* (*humble p.*).—*preces (the words and form of p.)*. *To offer or utter p.*, *precationem facere; precatioes uti*; *preces adhibere (deo or diis)*; *preces concipere (O.)*; *preces mittere (L.)*; *incassum mittere preces: to reject aby's p.'s, as preces repudiare: to listen to aby's p.'s, as preces audire (C.)*; *as precatioem admittere (L.)*: *to be prevailed upon by aby's p.'s, as precibus cedere (C.)*; *as precibus adduci, ut (Cæs. Np.)*: *to gain althg by one's p.'s, precibus impetrare qd*. *Fig.* *fundere preces: admovere preces; ad preces descendere or decurrere; precibus vinci, frangi, flecti; in preces descendere or demitti; precibus qm aggredi; precibus ca parere or repugnare, belong to the poets; so also preces concipere (O.)*; *fatigare qm precibus. At the p. of any one, qo rogante; as rogatus; ab qo rogatus; as precibus adductus; qo deprecator (at the intercession of any one): a form of p., verba sollemnia (the reading of a form of p., nuncupatio verborum sollemnia; *Val. Max. 5, 10, 1*).—*carmen, or sollemne precatiois carmen (see L. 5, 41; 39, 15)*.—*præfatio (espely before a sacrifice; Suet. Claud. 25, Bremi)*: *to dictate a form of p., carmen præfari; verba (sollemnia) præire; to any one, ci*.*

PRAYER-HOOK, "liber precationum; *liber liturgicus or ritualis; sollemnia precatiois carmina (*aff. L.*)".

PREDACH, || *PROR.* | *in cœtu sacro verba facere; *e sacro suggestu dicere or orationem (-es) habere; *in cœtu Christianorum dicere de qâ re (on a subject)*.—**de rebus divinis dicere (Fig.)* *Avoid concionari*. | *Fig.* *docere; monere; hortari; cohortari. To p. agi althg, reprehendere, accusare qd: one who p.'s to deaf ears, *monitor non exauditus*.

PREDACHER, *orator sacer (*Eicht.*); *orator a sacris. [—*Fig.* *Muretus and Periphan use concionator in this sense; wch others avoid: it occurs only once in ancient writers; see Krebs, Anth. CONCIONATOR.*]—

**verbi divini prætor* (*Græc.*). *He is one of the most celebrated p.'s, præfulget nomen cs in clarissimis oratoribus sacris (Eicht.)*.

PREDACHING, || *PROR.* | *By Crel. with the verb.* | *Fig.* *hortatio; adhortatio*.

PREAMBLE, exordium, præfatio, proœmium (*Fig.* *not introduction*); *aditus ad causam (C. i. of a judicial speaker)*. *To make a p., dicere qd ante rem; præfationis loco ponere, scribere qd*.

PREBEND, **præbenda* (*s. t.*).

PREBENDAL, *by gen.* **præbenda* (*s. t.*).

PREBENDARY, **præbendarius* (*s. t.*).

PRECARIOUS, incertus, intutus, infidus, parum certus or firmus. *Fig.* *precarius, 'obtained by entreaty,' has not the meaning of our 'precarious,' though it often approaches it, as opp. to 'what is demanded as a right, &c. See Lat. Dict.*

PRECARIOUSLY, non certo, parum certo or tuto.

PRECAUTION, cautio, provisio animi (*C. Or. 56*). *That uses p., providus, cautus: that does not use p., inconsultus: to use p., cautionem adhibere ci rei or re; caute versari in re; caute tractare qd: without p., inconsulte*.

PRECEDE, præire, præcedere, prægredi, antecedere, anteq. antegredi, præcurrere. *Preceding, antecedens, præcedens, præcurrens, prior, superior*.

PRECEDENCE, prior locus; *precedendi, præiundi jus. To have the p. of aby, loco or dignitate priorem esse qo; antecellere ci: to give aby the p., priore loco ire qm sinere*.

PRECEDENT, probatum exemplum (= established p.). *Althg becomes a sort of p. to magistratibus to &c., qares velut probato exemplo facti magistratibus (cs rei faciendæ): p.'s, exempla judicata (legal p.'s; Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 10, 4): to be agt the p.'s, cum rebus judicatis dissentire*.

PRECENTOR, præcentor (*Appul.*); **qui regit, moderatur, cantum. To be a p., *cantum regere, moderari; *præire cantu, modis*.

PRECEPT, præceptum, præscriptum, præscriptio, lex. *To give p.'s, præcipere, præcepta dare, tradere, de qâ re: to observe a p., præscriptum servare; præceptum tenere (C.)*; *præceptum observare (Cæs.)*.

PRECEPTIVE, **qui præcipit, præcepta tradit*.

PRECEPTOR, præceptor, magister.

PRECINCT, ager; territorium: *p.'s of a town, pomerium or pomerion (also impr. Farr. Macrobi.)*.

PRECIOUS, **costly, sumptuosus, pretiosus. quod magni est pretii. *Excellent, pretiosus, egregius, præstans, excellens. *Precious stones. See JEWEL*.

PRECIOUSLY, pretiose, sumptuose.

PRECIPE, declivis et præceps locus; *pl. derupta, præcipitia (sc. loca, pl.)*.

PRECIPITATE, *adj.* *præceps, præcipitatus, temerarius (rash)*. *P. measures, precipitata consilia: by p. measures, nimis celeritate consiliorum (s. g. societatem evertere, L.)*: *to be p., præpropere agere (L.)*.

PRECIPITATE, *v.* *præcipitare qd (s. g. consilia; L.)*; *festinare, accelerare qd*.

PRECIPITATELY, nimis festinanter, præpropere.

PRECIPITATION, nimis festinatio, præpropere (*aff. C.*); *præmatura festinatio (L. 42, 16)*; *nimis celeritas, or simply festinatio (C.)*.

PRECIPITOUS, deruptus, præceps: *a p. rock overhanging the sea, rupes directa eminens in mare (Cæs.)*.

PRECISE, || *Definite, exact, constitutus, dictus, finitus, definitus, destinatus. *Accurate, accuratus, diligens. See ACCURATE. *Formal, durus, rigidus, parum facilis. P. manners, mores rigidi (O.)*.

PRECISELY, || *Accurately, accurate, diligenter, exquisitè. *Exactly, by ipse; e. g. in ipso temporis articulo (p. at that moment)*. | *Formally, dure, rigide*.

PRECISENESS, || *Accuracy, diligentia; cura. *Formality, mores rigidi; morositatis: or use the adj.*

PRECLUDE, || *To shut out, excludere qm ab qo loco; or with the simple abl. *To hinder, prohibere qm (ab qâ re; Fig.) not in qâ re; impedimento esse ci in qâ re; arcere qm (ab qâ re)*.

PRECOCIOUS, || *PROR.* | *præmaturus, præcox [Syn. in EARLY]. *Fig.* *P. abilities, ingeniorum velut præcox genus (C. 1, 3, 3)*.—*immature magnum ingenium (Sen. Controv. 1, 1)*.

PRECOCITY, maturitas præcox (*Col. 1, 6, 20*).—*maturitas festinata (with blame; opp. maturitas tempestiva, as Q. 6, proœm. 10)*.—*ingenium velut præcox or immature magnum (of the mind; Sen.)*.

PRECONCEIVED, animo præceptus. ante conceptus (~~non~~ not præconceptus). *A p. idea or opinion, opinio animo præcepta, ante concepta; opinio præsumpta.*

PRECONCERTED, ante constitutus or compositus. *According to a p. plan, (ex) composito.*

PRECURSOR, || **ΠΡΟΚΥΡ.** præcursor (L.); prodrōmus (C. Att. 1, 12, 1); antembulo (Suet. Vesp. 2). || **Fig.** quasi dux consequentis ac rei (C. Tusc. 4, 30, 64). — præcursor in *this sense, late*; but præcursor et emissarius *as for 'a person's p. if commissioned by him, his emissary, is Class. (C.)*; zephyrus prænuntius veris (Lucr. 5, 736; *p. of spring*).

PREDATORY, rapax; prædatorius. *A p. people, gens latrocinii assueta (Curt.).*

PREDECESSOR (in an office), decessor (C. T. ~~non~~ Antecessor only in the lawyers). *He is my p., succedo ei: one of his p.'s, quilibet superiorum (e. g. regum).*

PREDESTINATE, præfinire, præstitueri qd; in *theol. sense* also prædestinare (Ecc. 1. t.).

PREDESTINATION, by the verbs. *Also prædestinatio (Ecc. 1. t.).*

PREDICABLE, s. *prædicabile (t. t.).

PREDICABLE, adj. *quod de re qd dici potest. ~~non~~ Prædicabilis means 'laudabile'.

PREDICAMENT, || *In logic*, genus (g. t. genus, class). — categoria; or *prædicamentum (t. t.). || *Position, locus.*

PREDICATE, attributio. res attributa. id quod rebus or personis attribuitur, or attributum est: *more gen. quod dicitur de quodam (C.).* ~~non~~ We do not find accidens, accidentia rerum or personarum, until the time of Q.

PREDICT, prædicere. vaticinari. futura pronuntiare. augurari. *To p. aby's fate, prædicere, quid ci eventurum sit (C. Div. 1, 1, 2).*

PREDICTION, vaticinatio. vaticinium. prædictio. prædictum. præsagium.

PREDILECTION, studium et amor. amor et cupiditas: *to have a p. for any particular pursui, ci rei præter cætera studere.*

PREDISPOSE, præparare, parare, apparare qd; the mind, animum præparare, componere ad qd. *Pre-disposed to athg, propensus or proclivis ad qd; pronus in qd; inclinat ad qd (see INCLINED TO).* — opportunitas ei rei (*pre-disposed to a disease; e. g. gravedini; opportunitas morbis corpora*).

PREDISPOSITION, proclivitas ad qd (*natural propensity*). — Inclinationi voluntatis; studium. *To have a p. for, propenso animo, propensâ voluntate esse in; opportunitas esse (to a disease, morbo).*

PREDOMINANT, victrix. *To be p., or to predominate, prævalere, obtinere; dominari.*

PRE-EMINENCE, excellentia. præstantia. eminentia (*superiority*). — principatus; prior locus (*precedence*). *To have the p., emînere, excellere inter alios: with respect to aby, loco, dignitate, priorem esse qd; præcedere ci; antecellere, antecedere ci.*

PRE-EMINENT, excellens; insignis; conspicuus. *See also EXCELLENT. To be p., præminere qm ci, or qd (T.). See also EXCEL.*

PRE-EMINENTLY, præter cæteros (*more than all others*). — præcipue (*especially, particularly*). *See also EXCELLENTLY.*

PRE-EXIST, ante, antea, exstare, existisse.

PRE-EXISTENCE, PRE-EXISTENT. By the verb.

PREFACE, proœcium (*an introduction at the beginning of a treatise, &c.*). — præfatio (*a verbal introduction to a speech, &c.; but allowable in the sense of pref. to a book, e. g. a written work takes the place of spoken disputation, &c.*; thus Col. often uses præfati in *this sense; e. g. Lib. 1, præf. § 33*); the p. to a book, proœcium libri (~~non~~ not ad librum); proœcium libro additum. *To write a p., proœcium scribere: to prefix a p. to a work, libro proœcium addere or affigere: I will make no p., omitto proloqui (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 21).*

PREFACE, v. proœmiari or proœcium scribere (*to write a p.*). — præfari, præfationem dicere (*orally*): *to p. a few words, pauca præfari.*

PREFATORY, By Crcl. with subst. or verbs; e. g. to make some p. remarks, pauca, paucis, præfari: without any p. remark, nihil præfatus; nulla præfatione usus.

PREFER, || *To value a person or thing more highly than another, præponere, antepone. præferre. anteporre (g. H.).* — qm potissimum diligere (*to love aby before others*). — rem qd re potius habere (*to p. one thing to another as being better, more important or advisable, &c., Cæs. B. C. 1, 8 and 9*). — præoptare

(*with following infin.; to desire rather*). — malle (*to wish or choose by preference, with following inf., e. g. he preferred death, mori maluit*). || *To promote, vid. Offer, &c.* *To p. a complaint, libellum dare iudici, agat aby, de qo; a petition, libello or scripto adire qm (of a written petition).* — rogare qm qd (*to ask him*).

PREFERABLE, potior. antiquior. præstans. præcellens. præstabilis.

PREFERENCE, prior locus; priores or primas partes: *to give one the p., priores or primas partes ci deferre; qm antepone. or anteporre ci: to have the p., qm antecedere; qo potior, or priorem, esse; in athg, qd re præstare ci; qm qd re præstare, or superare: to feel a p. for aby, qm potissimum diligere; qm præter cæteros amare (~~non~~ not præ cæteris): to give a thing the p., potissimum probare qd; qd mihi potissimum probatur; qd antepone. anteporre, præponere or præferre ci rei, ci rei principatum dare; qd qd re potius habere.*

PREFERMENT, || *Advancement to a higher station, amplificatio honoris (C. Off. 2, 12, 42).* || *Office of dignity or honour, dignitas; honoris gradus: a piece of p. in the Church, beneficium (Ecc. 1. t. high p., fastigium).*

PREFIGURE, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (*ast. C.*). — præfigurare (*late and Ecc. Lactant. Cyp.*).

PREFIX, v. antepone. præponere qd; prætexere, præscribere, inscribere rei qd (*in writing; e. g. nomina auctorum prætexere volumini, ast. Plin. 18, 25, 57; libello inscribere nomen suum, C. Arch. 11, 26*).

PREFIX, s. *syllaba apposita, anteposita.

PREGNANCY, graviditas; prægnatio: *during her p., dum gravis or prægnans erat.*

PREGNANT, || *With young, prægnans (g. t.).* — gravidus (*only of human beings*). — fœtus (*of any animal*). — fords or hordus (*only of cows*). — inciens (*of small animals, esp. swine*): *to be p., gravidam or prægnantem esse; ventrem ferre; partum ferre or gestare: to be p. with, prægnantem alvo continere qm (prop.); parturire qd (fig.).* || *Important, full of consequence, magni or maximi momenti. See IMPORTANT.*

PREJUDGE, præjudicare qd (C.); prius iudicare quam quid rei sit scias (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8*).

PREJUDICE, s. || *Preconceived opinion, opinio præjudicata; qd præjudicati; opinio præsumpta (~~non~~ not præjudicium in this sense).* — opinio prava (*a wrong opinion, p.*). — opinio ficta atque vana (*false, untenable opinion*); *often simply opinio, where the context determines the sense.* — opinionis commentum. *To come to the consideration of athg under the influence of some p., qd præjudicati afferre: p. confirmed by the arguments &c. of others, opinio confirmata: to have a p. in favour of aby, bene de qo existimare; agat aby, male de qo opinari: to be under the influence of p., opinione præjudicatâ duci. || Hæret, detrimentum. damnum. Incommodum. fraud: to aby's p., cum damno, detrimento, dispendio.*

PREJUDICE, v. || *To predispose aby agat athg or aby, qm in suspicionem adducere ci (to make aby look upon another with suspicion).* — *efficere ut qd de qo male opinetur. — qd ci suspectum facere (Q.). *This p.'s the judge agat the cause, hoc suspectam facit iudici causam (Q. 5, 13, 5).* *Aby is prejudiced agat athg, qd ci suspectum, or suspectum et Inivium, est: many persons are prejudiced agat the medicine of the mind, medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa (C.): to be prejudiced agat aby, male opinari de qo; in favour of aby, bene de qo existimare. Do not come to the consideration of this question with prejudiced minds, postulo, ut ne quid præjudicati huc afferatis (C.). || To be prejudicial, to see HUM.*

PREJUDICIAL, damnosus (L.); noxius. malus. adversus. inimicus. alienus (C.); detrimentosus, once, Cæs.; dispendiosus, very rare, Col.). *To be p., damno, detrimento, fraudi esse; obesse; nocere.*

PREJUDICIALLY, perniciosè; cum damno, detrimento.

PREFACE, *præsulis or prælati munus.

PRELATE, *præsul; *prælati (t. t.).

PREFLECTION, lectio; prælectio.

PRELIMINARY, inifla, pl. (e. g. pacis).

PRELIMINARY, antecessor.

PRELUDE, s. prætentio (*in music, of a leader, who gives the time*). — proœcium (*a beginning, with a musical instrument*; citharædi, C. de Or. 2, 80, 825). — prolusio or proelusio (*the beginning of a battle, or fig. of athg wch may be compared to it*). *To be a p. to athg (fig.), ci rei antecedere.*

PRELUDE, v. || **PROF.** præire ac præmonstrare (AL.

præministrare) modulos (*Gell. 1, 19, 11*); præcinere (*of the player, or of the instrument*). || *Fig.* ci rei antecedere.

PREMATURE, || *Prop.* præmaturus. præcox. || *Fig.* immaturus. præmaturus. præcox: a *p. death*, mors immatura (*C.*); præmatura (*Plin.*); decessio matura (*C.*): *p. old age*, canities præmatura: a *p. birth*, abortus (*C.*).

PREMATURELY, præmature; ante tempus; ante annos.

PREMEDITATE, præmeditari qd (*C.*). *Premeditated*, cogitatus (*e. g. facinus, parricidium, Suet.*); quod consulto et cogitatum fit; *Jx.* quod consulto et cogitatum fit.

PREMEDITATION, præmeditatio (*C. Tusc. 3, 14, 29*): *done with p., i. e. with design*, quod consulto et cogitatum fit: *with p.*, consulto; cogitare; *Jx.* consulto et cogitare; voluntate (*opp. casu*); dedita operâ; de or ex industria.

PREMIER (*prime minister*), *princeps regis in rebus publicis administrandis consiliariorum; *more anciently*, princeps amicorum regis; princeps purpuratorum (*Curt.*).

PREMISE, v. præfari (*to say beforehand; with or without acc. of thing said*).—præmunire qd (reliquo) sermoni (*p. what is of importance for the understanding of what is to follow, C.*).

PREMISES, || (*In logic*), præmissa, pl. (*t. t.*); also prima, pl., or quod antecessit (*C., when the context explains the sense; e. g. mihi non placet consequentia reprehendere quum prima concesserit, Tusc. 5, 9, 24*; conclusio reprehenditur, si id, quod sequitur, non videatur necessario cum eo, quod antecessit, cohærere *Inv. 1, 46, 86*). || *House, house and land*, tecta villatica; ædificia villa; villa.

PREMIUM, præmium; donum.

PREMONISH, certiorare facere; præmonere.

PREMONITION, præmonitio, ñs (*O.*; præmonitio, *Ter.*); or by the verb.

PREMONITORY, qui præmonet &c. (præmonitorius, *Ter.*).

PREMUNIRE, *To incur a p.*, exsilio multari or *bonis publicatis in exsilium exigi or expelli.

PREOCCUPATION, præoccupatio (*Np.*).

PREOCCUPY, præoccupare (*prop. and fig.*; *e. g.* timor animos præoccupaverat).

PREPARATION, apparatus or apparatus (*esp. on a magnificent scale; e. g. epularum*).—præparatio (*a preparing beforehand; e. g. belli*).—compositio (*a compounding; e. g. of medicines, unguents, &c.*).—elaboratio (*careful working up*). *P. for war*, belli comparatio (*preparing oneself for war, as an action*).—belli apparatus (*all preliminary measures for war, supplies, &c.*). *To make p. for athg.*, parare, apparare, comparare, præparare, adornare qd (*to get ready things necessary*).—se comparare or præparare ad qd (*to make oneself ready*): *to make p. for war*, parare or apparare bellum; *for the defence of a town*, parare quæ usui sunt ad defendendum oppidum; *for a siege, &c.*, quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent, administrare; se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis: *to make great p. for athg.*, diligentissime, accerrime parare qd: *to make all due p. for athg.*, omnes res ad qd comparare: *with p.*, parate; præparato; ex præparato.

PREPARATORY, qui parat, præparat, &c.

PRÆPARE, parare (*to get athg. in readiness; also to provide*).—apparare (*to make preparations for; e. g. bellum, convivium*).—præparare (*provide beforehand*; animum or se ad qd; aures auditorum: *also of food; ova, Mart.*).—comparare (*to p. for athg. by bringing together all that is requisite; also to provide or procure; also of preparing a snare for aby, insidias ci or in qm*).—struere, instruere. comparare (*to p. maliciously; plots, sorrow, misfortune*).—adornare (*furnish with what is necessary, equip, &c.*; *e. g. naves*).—concinare (*p. scientifically, as wines, skins, &c.*).—componere (*p. by compounding ingredients, medicines*).—moliiri (*by the application of force; to p. something bad*).—machinari (*to plot or hatch, by deceit, &c.*). *To p. medicine*, medicinam parare or facere. medicamentum concinnare. remedium salutare componere; *a draught, medicamentum in poculo diluere; a banquet, ornare et apparare convivium; a sumptuous banquet, magnifice comparare convivium: to p. to answer*, comparare se ad respondendum. || *To get ready for athg.*, præparare se ad qd. se parare or comparare ad qd.—(*C.*) Accingere or se accingere ad or in qd *not found in C. or Cas.*, but occur in *Ter.* and *L.*, and very often in *T.*; a *dat.* or an *inf.* after this phrase is poet. Often by præparare or comparare qd: *to p. for his departure*,

præparare protectionem (*Suet.*): *to give aby time to p.*, tempus ad comparandum dare; *for a journey*, comparare se ad iter: *to p. or be preparing for war*, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere; belli apparatus instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent providere: *to p. a lecture (at college)*, res in scholâ explicandas meditari (*of the teacher*).—quæ in scholâ audienda sunt prædiscere ac meditari (*of the pupil; see C. de Or. 1, 32, 147*): *to p. oneself for the University*, se præparare ad studia academica: *to p. one for athg.*, qm præmonere de qâ re (*to warn beforehand*).—cs animum ad qd componere or præparare (*to bring one into a due state of mind*): *I was prepared for it*, qd mihi non impare accidit: *to p. oneself for athg.*, se præparare ad qd (*g. t.*).—parare or apparare qd (*to make preparations for*).—præparationem adhibere in qâ re; animum præparare ad qd; se, or animum, componere ad qd (*to make up one's mind to it*).—meditari qd (*to study or practise beforehand*).—commentari qd (*to think over, a speech, &c.*).

PRÆPAY (*a letter*), *epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere: præpaid, *immunis a mercede cursus publici; *a vecturæ pretio immunis.

PRÆPONDERANCE, *quod justum onus, or pondus, excedit (*prop.*); major auctoritas, or vis (*fig.*): *to have the p.*, præpondere. præponderare (*prop. or fig.*); potentiâ, opibus, or viribus antecedere, antecellere, antefari, antestare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, præstare, superare, præpollere (*fig.*); prævalere (*fig., L., prof. § 4*).

PRÆPONDERATE. See *To have the PRÆPONDERANCE*: *preponderating, superans; major; gravior.

PRÆPOSITION, præpositio (*t. t.*).

PRÆPOSSESS, præoccupare.

PRÆPOSSESSION. See **PRÆJUDICE**.

PRÆPOSTEROUS, rationi repugnans (*contrary to reason*).—ineptus, absurdus; *Jx.* ineptus et absurdus (*of persons or things*).

PRÆSAGE, s. omen. portentum. augurium. præsagium.

PRÆSAGE, v. divinare (*by inspiration*).—præsagire (*by natural sagacity*).—præsentire (*by presentiment*).—vaticinari (*to prophesy*).—prædicare (*to predict*).

PRÆSBYTER, presbyter, eri, m.

PRÆSBYTERY, presbyteri (*pl.*).

PRÆSCIENŒ, by the adj.

PRÆSCIENS, præscius (*T., V.*): *to be p.*, prænoscere qd (*C.*).

PRÆSCRIBE, || *To command*, præcipere or præscribere ci qd or with ut: *to p. to aby what to do*, præscribere ci quæ agenda sunt: *to p. a rule or law to oneself*, sibi ipse qd præscribere, or legem scribere, statuere. || (*As a physician*), medicamenta præscribere (*C.*): *for a disease*, morbo remedium proponere (*Np.*); valetudinis curationem præscribere (*C.*).

PRÆSCRIPTION, || (*In law*), præscriptio (*Pand.*); auctoritas (*C. Off. 1, 12, 37*); usus. || (*Of a physician*), medicamentum diluendi formula, or simply formula: *to write a p.*, medicamentum compositionem literis mandare (*Sen.*); formulam medicamentum concinnare (*Bac.*): a *p. book*, *liber medicorum formulas continens; *dispensatorium (*Med.*).

PRÆSENCE, præsentia (*g. pr.*).—assiduitas (*frequent p. at a place*).—frequentia (*of several persons*): *in the p. at a place*, qd præsentia (*not in præsentia cs*).—coram qd (*under the eyes of aby*); *the action not necessarily being directed to him*.—apud qm (*not only in his p. but also with ref. to him; e. g. dicere, loqui, verba facere apud qm*): *p. of mind*, animi præsentia; animus præsens.

PRÆSENT, adj. || *Not past or future*, qui nunc est (*now existing, living, &c.*). *not never hodiernus*, = of the *p. day*, in the strictest sense).—præsens (*at the p. moment; opp. to that which occurs at another time*). *Most frequently however by hic, when = 'this one,' where præsens would be wrong*: the *p. day*, hodiernus dies; hic dies: men of the *p. day*, homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt; hujus or nostræ ætatis homines: the *p. times*, hæc tempora: the *p. age*, hæc or nostra ætas: up to the *p. day or moment*, ad or in hodiernum diem (*in the strictest sense of 'to-day'*).—usque ad hunc diem (*even up to the p. time*).—usque ad hoc tempus. adhuc. usque adhuc (*up to the p. time*).—At the *p. day*, hodie. hoc tempore. his temporibus. nunc (*g. t.*, opp. tunc). *Even at the p. day, or even up to the p. day*, hodie. hodie quoque: and even (*or up to*) the *p. day*, et hodie; hodieque (*In hodieque, C. [e. g. Ferr. 5, 25, 64, &c.] the que = et, 'and also.'* *The form does not occur for hodie or hodie quoque.* *hodieque* is quite barbarous): the *p.*, præsentia, tum (*the time*

now p.).—*instantia*, ium (*the time close at hand; opp. venientia*) to enjoy the p., and not think of the future, *praesentibus fruī, nec in longius consulare* (T. Hist. 2, 95, 3): to have a correct judgement respecting the p., de *instantibus verissime iudicare* (Np. Them. 1, 4): at p., hoc tempore, in *praesentia* (*at this moment*).—in hoc tempore, in *praesenti* (*under existing circumstances*).—in praesens (*for now and the time immediately following*).—*praesentiarum*, *depraesentiarum*, in *praesentibus* and *ad praesens*, are not Class.: *Impressent*, stands however Np. Hann. 6: Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 [at. in *praesenti*] &c. See *Hand*, Tur. 3, p. 234. || *Nōi adēs* p., *praesens*, qui adest: *those p.*, qui adstant; *spectatores* (*spectators*).—*auditores*, *audientes* (*hearers*).—*corona* (*hearers round a speaker*); a great number p., *frequentia*; *frequentes*: to be p., *adesse* (*opp. abesse*).—*praesentem esse* or *adesse*; *praesto esse* or *adesse*; *coram adesse* (*with the notion of assistance, if necessary*): to be p. in an assembly, in *concione stare*: to be p. at *athg*, *adesse*, *interesse*, with a dat. of *that at which a person is or was p.* (*adesse*, g. 1., to be p. as *spectator*, *helper*, &c.; *interesse*, to be p. as a *participant in athg*; thus, at a sacrifice, *rebus divinis interesse*, of the priest; *sacris adesse*, of the people; Cf. *Hera. Cies. B. G. 6, 13*).

PRESENT, v. || *To bring to view*, *sistere*; in *conspectum dare*, in *conspectu ponere*, ante oculos ponere, *proponere*, *exponere* (*to set, or place before the eyes*).—*ostendere*, *ostentare* (*to show, the latter imply to excite attention*): to p. *itself* to view, *occurrere*, *obijci* (*of things*; *emph. accidentally*).—*se sistere*, *se dare* in *conspectum*, *se repraesentare*, *se ostendere*, *offerre* (*of persons*).—*appare*, *praesent*, *ci donum* (*munus*) *dare*; qm *dono donare*; *ci donum* *impertiri*; *munus ci deferre*: to make one a *trifling p.*, *munusculum ci conmittere* (Trebon. ar. C. Ep. 12, 16, 3): to give one *athg* as a p., *dare ci qd dono* or *muneri*; *ci qd* or *qm qd re donare*. || *To offer*, *offerre*, *praebere* (g. 4.).—*circumferre* (*to carry round and offer*; e. g. *diabes of food*). || *To introduce* *athg* to another; see *INTRODUCO*. || *To present arms*, **telum* (*tela*) *erigere honoris causā*; in honour of or to *aby*, **telum erigere ci*.

PRESENT, a. *donum* (*any voluntary gift, empy in order to please, δῶνον*).—*munus* (a p. *with one feels bound to make*; *emph. as a token of affection or favour, γέρας*).—*premium* (*a reward of honour, with respect to the desert of the receiver, δῶνον*).—*iactura* (a p. *for some definite purpose, such as involves a sacrifice on the part of the giver*; see *Interp.* on *Cies. B. G. 6, 12*; *Matthias, C. Manil. 23, 67*).—*donarium* (*a consecrated or dedicated offering*).—*corollarium* (*originally, a chaplet of gilded or silvered flowers as a p. to actors, &c.*; see *C. Verr. 3, 79, 184*; 4, 22, 49; then *fig.*, a *donour in money*, *C. Verr. 3, 50, 118*).—*strena* (a p. *given on a feast, empy on new-year's day, for the sake of a good omen*).—*xenium* (*ἔνιον*, a p. to a guest, *Vitr. 6, 7* (10), 4; in the time of *Pliny the Younger*; also a p., consisting chiefly of *etables*, sent to one's intimate friends; see *Gierig, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8*).—*apophoretum* (ἀποφώρεον, a p., on the *Saturndia*, afterwards also on other occasions, sent home with the guests; usually articles of dress or ornaments).—*donativum* (a p. in money, made on extraordinary occasions, to the soldiers).—*congiarium* (*oil, wine, corn, salt, in kind or in money, distributed by magistrates or other public men, afterwards by the emperors, to the poor; sometimes also soldiers, favourites, or artists, received a similar p.*—*liberalitas* was used first in the *silo. age* in the sense of *donum*; but never otherwise than to denote imperial liberality): a small p., *munusculum*: a birth-day p., *munus natalicium* (*Pal. Maz. 9, 2, astr. 5*): to make a p., *muneri qm*; *donum* or *munus* of *dare*, *offerre*; *munus ci* or *munere qm donare*: to make a p. of a thing to *aby*, *munerari* (*rarely munere*) *qm qd re*; *donare qm qd re* or *ci qd*; *done mittere ci qd* (*to send as a p.*).—*largiri ci qd* (*to distribute, deal out abundantly*).—*augere qm qd re* (*to enrich, apply with children*): to make large or handsome p.'s to *aby*, *magnis munibus donare*, *afficere*; *donis amplissime donare*; *amplissimis donis decorare*; *muneribus explere*; *amplis praemiis afficere*; *ci non pauca large effusque donare*: to receive *athg* as a p., *dono* or *muneri accipere qd*: to bring *aby* over to one's side by great p.'s and promises, *magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque ad se perducere qm*.

PRESENTATION, || *Act of presenting*, *Crci.* by the verbs. || *Appointment to an office*, **commendatio*: letters of p., **littere quibus qd commendatur*.

PRESENTIMENT, *praesensio*; *praesagium*: I have a p. of evil, *animus praesagit mihi qd mali* (Ter.).

PRESENTLY, || *Soon*, *mox* (*at a short time after the present*, e. g. *nunciari mihi fasit mox se venturum C.*). || *Immediately*, *statim*; *illico*; *confestim*; *e* *vestigio*; *continuo*. || *At present*, *now*, *hoc tempore*; in *praesentia*; in *praesenti*; in *praesens* [*SYR. in Praesent*, adj.].

PRESERVATION, *conservatio*; or *Crci.* with the verbs: *if = safety*, *salus*; *incolumitas* (*safety without any injury or loss*).

PRESERVE, *conservare*, *servare* (e. g. *rem familiarem*).—*sustinere*, *sustentare* (e. g. *one's health*).—*tueri* (*to watch, to look to athg, to keep in repair*). *Jv.* *tueri et conservare*.—*alere* (*by nursing or nourishing; then in general*). *Jx.* *alere et sustentare*; *sustentare et alere*. To p. one's health, *valetudinem tueri*: to p. *aby's life*, *qm* (*integram*) *conservare*. *ci saluti esse*; *salutis auctorem esse ci* (g. 1. *for saving one's life*); *ci sanitatem restituisse* (*as a physician*). || *Of fruit*, *condire*; **saccharum incoquere ci rei* (aff. *Plin. 24, 17, 48*).—*saccharum condire*.

PRESERVER, *servator*, *conservator*. Or by the verbs—*qui condit* (*fruit, &c.*).

PRESERVING (*of fruit, &c.*), *conditio* (*act of p.*).—*conditura* (*manner of p.*, &c.). To gather olives for p., *olivae conditui legere* (C. 2, 22, 4).

PRESIDE, *praesidere*; *praesidere*.

PRESIDENCY, **praesidentii* *jus*.

PRESIDENT, *praefectus* (*one who presides over an office or business*; *magister* (*one who presides always with a gen. or dat. of the office, &c.*).—*magister* (*one who is entrusted with the oversight or care of an institution, or the like*).—*praeses* (*one who presides, as the head*).—*antistes* (*the head of a temple, and of sacred offices belonging to it*; *magister* rarely, and only in the silver age, in the more general sense of 'a president'). To make one p. of *athg*, *qm ci rei praeficere* or *praeposere*.

PRESS, v. || *To squeeze, impose constraint, premere* (*in nearly all the senses of the English word*).—*comprimere* (*to p. together*).—*exprimere* (*to p. out*).—*imprimere* (*to p. in or upon athg, qd ei rei* or *in re*).—*niti*, *vergere* (*to p. with its weight upon a body; agit athg, in qd*; see *Plin. 2, 65, 66*).—*urere* (*to cause pain by pressing; to pinch, as a shoe*).—*vestigare*, *pungere*, *cruciare* (*to oppress, harass*). To p. a person's hand, *manum cs prensare*: to p. a kiss upon *aby's* lips, *ci* or *cs labris basium imprimere* (*poet.*); *osculum ci applicare* (*poet.*): to p. *aby* to one's bosom, *qm premere ad pectus* or *ad corpus suum* (*poem.*); *qm artius complexi*, *qm amplexi* (*to embrace*): to be pressed to death in a crowd, *prae turba elidi exanimari*. || *To urge*, *premere* *qm* (g. 1.).—*urgere* *qm*, or *absol.* (*to urge or press hard*).—*instare* *ci*, or *absol.*, *to press close upon the heels*; all these three *emph.* as *military terms of pressing an enemy*.—*vestigare* (*to harass, annoy, attack, &c., on different sides; also as a military term*).—*propellere* (*to drive forward*). To p. the enemy in front and in rear, *hostem a fronte et a tergo urgere*: to be hard pressed, in *angustias adductum esse*; in *angustias esse* or *versari*; *acriter urgēri* (*by creditors*): when the creditors pressed hard, *instantibus creditoribus*: necessity pressed him, *necessitas eum premebat*: to press oneself upon *aby*, *se ingerere* or *se obtrudere ci*; *se venditare ci*: to be pressed for time or by business, *multis occupationibus distingi*. || *To try earnestly to persuade*, *petere* a qo.—*contendere* a qo, ut.—*instare* (*absol.* or *with inf.*, or *with ut, ne*).—*solllicitare* *qm ad qd*, or *with ut*. To p. *aby* earnestly, *summe contendere a qo* (e. g. *quum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem*; C.). *Hortensius preces* you to confer, &c., *tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, &c.*: if you p. him, *to instate*. || *To act upon with weight, make smooth by compression, put athg in a press*, *prelo premere*: to p. grapes, *uvae in torcular deferre prellaque subjicere*, ut quantum possit exprimat (Col. 12, 62, 10): to p. clothes, *vestes ponderibus premere* (Sen.). *cloth*, **pannum ponderibus premere* (aff. Sen.). **pannum prelo bene solidare* (Bau.). || *To force, constrain*; to p. sailors, *navitas vi comparare* (aff. Cies. B. G. 3, 9, 10.).—*remiges in supplementum extrahere* (aff. L. 26, 36, astr.).

PRESS, s. || *Instrument by which athg is pressed*, *prelum* (g. 1.); *torcular*, *torcular* (*for grapes, &c.*).—*tormentum* (*for clothes*; Sen. *Trag. 1, 3*; later, *presorium*). To put clothes in a p., *vestes ponderibus premere* (Sen.). the beam of a p., *arbor*; vectis: p.-room, *torcular*; cella *torcularia*. || *Instrument for printing*; *printing*, *prelum* (g. 1.). To send a book to p., **librum literarum formis excubidum curare*. **librum prelo subjicere*. **librum edere* (de

publish): to be in the p., *sub prelo esse (185) not sub prelo audare; *litterarum formis describi; *prelum exercere et subilisse: a book fresh from the p., liber adhuc musteus (*Plin.*): to come from the p., *prodire ex officinâ typographicâ; edi; emitti: a sheet that has passed through the p., *plagula typis excerpta: to have passed through the p., *prelum relinquere: error of the p., *mendum typographicum (when a wrong letter is used, &c.).—*erratum typographicum (if a wrong word is put, as C. Att. 6, 1, 17, erratum fabrilis; *Post-Aug.* error; see Q. 1, 5, 47).—*peccatum typographi (as a fault of the compositor; J. C. Tusc. 3, 20, 47, paucis verbis tria magna peccata).—*vitium typographicum (abundant destroying the sense; see Q. 1, 5, 5 sq.): a book disfigured by errors of the p., *liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book free from errors of the p., *liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus. || *Act* of printing and publishing, e. g. the liberty of the p., *libertas sentiendi, quæ vellet, et quæ sentias litterarum formis describendi; or *libertas, quæ sentias, litterarum formis describendi: in a republic the freedom of the p. is a first principle, &c., in civitate sentire quæ vellet, et quæ sentias litterarum formis describere licet (*Afr. T. Hist.* 1, 1, 4): in a free country the freedom of the p. should be conceded, in liberâ civitate linguam mentemque liberâ esse oportet.

PRESSURE, pressus, pressio, pressura, compressio (a pressing, pressing together).—impetus, vis (force of weight).—vis, vexatio, injuria (oppression). The p. of the atmosphere, *pressus aeris: the p. of a pen, *nisus: the p. of the times, inquietas or injuria temporum: the p. of age increases, ætas ingravescit: to groan under the p. of taxes, multitudine tributorum premi: to feel the p. of the war, incommoda belli sentire.

PRESUME, || To suppose or believe previously: to take for granted, animo, opinione, præcipere qd; opinari, putare (to think, conjecture). || To venture, dare, audere; id alibi sumere, ut &c.; haud verè: I do not p. to assert that my advice ought to have been followed, mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuerit: though I do not p. &c., quæquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arripo (ut) &c. (C.).

PRESUMPTION, || Opinion, conjectura; opinio; præsumpta opinio (Q.). || *Prima facie* probability. This is a p. that &c., this constitutes a p. that &c., ex qd re (conjecturâ) colligere potes, et colligi posse videtur. || Boldness, daring, audacia; confidentia; temeritas.—arrogantia.

PRESUMPTIVE, opinabilis; opinatus; conjecturalis; quod conjecturâ nititur, continetur (*Afr. C.*).

PRESUMPTUOUS, audax (of persons or things).—audacis præditus; audendum præfectus (of persons).—arrogans: I am not so &c., &c. non tantum mihi sumo neque arripo (ut &c.); non (id) mihi sumo ut &c.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, audacter (rarely audaciter); confidenter.

PRESUPPOSE, sperare, considerare (to hope).—penere, sumere (to take for granted). || Supponere and presupponere are barbarous. The decorum necessarily p.'s the honestum; quidquid est id quod deest, id tum apparet, quum integritas est honestas.

PRETENCE. See **PRETEXT**.

PRETEND, simulare, assimulare, or (when an adj. follows as the object) assimilare se; either with an acc. of the object, or with an acc. and infn., or with quasi and subjunctive. || To p. friendship towards any one, amicitiam simulare; amicum assimilare: to p. to be sick, simulare ægrum: to p. to be mad, simulare se furere.

PRETENDED, qui perhibetur, dicitur, or fertur (that is said to be).—opinatâs (imaginary; opp. verus).—simulatus, fectus; Jn. fectus et simulatus (feigned; opp. verus).—imaginarîus (that is present, happens, &c., only in form, without having full validity; imaginary first in L., neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum censuro esse, S. 41).—adumbratus (sketched in appearance only; feigned; opp. verus).—fucatus, fucatus (deceiving by a fair appearance; hence, not genuine; opp. verus). || Speciosus is = 'striking the senses by its fair exterior.' Sic 'pretended' may be translated, a) by the adv. fectus; a p. reconciliation, gratia fectè reconciliata, b) quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est. c) by species with the gen.: a p. advantage, species utilitatis.

PRETENDER, *qui sibi petit, deprecit, qd. P. to a throne, emulus regni (*Juv.*).—imperi affectator (*Flor.*).—qui facies regni sibi debèri contendit (*Notk.*):

two p.'s, qui de regno inter se contendunt (*Cæs. B. G.* 5, 2).

PRETENSION, jus (right).—postulatio, postulatium (demand).—vindicta (judicial or formal claim). To make p. to alth, rem sibi or ad se vindicare: moderate p.'s, postulata lenissima. See also **CLAIM**.

PRETEXT, causa (g. t. but also for 'pretended cause').—præscriptio, nomen (feigned title or name).—simulatio cs rei (pretence of alth; also = pretest or cloak; for vch pretextus is post-Aug.).—species (appearance; colorable appearance: not obtentus). Under p. of, specie, per speciem cs rei, nomine cs rei (under colour of).—simulatione, per simulationem cs rei (under cloak of: 185) sub prætextu or obtentu nos Class.).—Jn. simulatione et nomine cs rei. fronte or in frontem (opp. pectore).—per causam cs rei. simulatâ qd re.—

|| Titulus apparently not before the Aug. age: under the p. of equalizing the laws, sub titulo æquandarum legum (L.): you may remember what p. you held forth, licet vobis meminisse quomodo titulum præstendistis, &c.). Under the p. that, &c., causâ interpositâ or illatâ (with acc. and infn.); causatus (with acc. and infn.): to invent a p., causam confingere or reperire: to allege as a p., causam interponere or interserere: to use alth as a p., causari, prætere, prætere, qd simulare qd (e. g. bonum publicum). To believe alth to be a deceitful p., qd ostendit credere (e. g. signa deditionis, S. Aug. 16, 6).

PRETILY, belle; venuste. A p.-written letter, epistola belle scripta; epistola literis lepidis scripta.

PRETTINESS, venustus; forma venusta; and otherwise by the adj.

PRETTY, bellus (v. pr.).—pulchellus (tolerably p.; of persons and things).—formosus (well-shaped; of persons).—lepidus (neat, elegant; of persons and things).—venustus (agreeable, charming; of persons and things).—festivus (elegant, easy in behaviour; of persons; then, like our 'pretty'; also = not inconsiderable, of a number, multitude, &c.).—bonus (not inconsiderable, good, tolerable, of a number). || Honestas, of shape, &c., expresses more than 'pretty'; it is 'stately,' 'imposing,' &c. To possess a p. considerable number of boats, habere festum librorum copiam: a p. share, bona pars: it is p., bellum est.

PREVAIL, || To obtain force, currency, &c., invalescere, convalescere. ingravescere (to gain strength).—increbrescere, perincrebrescere (to become frequent or common).—inveterasce (to take deep root).—serpere (to spread abroad gradually and imperceptibly).—late se diffundere, late serpere (to spread abroad widely); to p. throughout alth, diffundi or se diffundere per qd; pervadere per qd: a fever p.'s, febris augetur, increbrescit, luxuria began to p. luxuria pullulare incipit (Np. Cat. 2, 3). || To be in force, habere infuenciam, vigere, increbrescere; invalescere, obtinere (*post-Aug.*). alth's opinion ought to have prevailed, ut consilium valere debuit. To go over, vid.

PREVAIL UPON, movere, adducere, perducere, impellere qm ad or in qd or ut faciat qd. He would not be prevailed upon to take the oath, aduci non potuit ut juraret (*Cæs.*). I cannot p. on myself to &c., a me or ab animo meo impetrare non possum ut faciam qd; animum or in animum inducere non possum, facere or ut faciam qd; not to do it, quin faciam.

PREVAILING, PREVALENT, || That is in force, &c., quod viget, increbuit, &c. To be p., vigere, &c., to become p., increbrescere, perincrebrescere (C.); invalescere (*Suet.*, Q.); (longius) serpere (C.). || Common, general, vulgatus, pervagatus (spread abroad among the common people).—communis (common, or belonging to all); Jn. communis et pervagatus. Also by the geminated vulgi (= vulgatus) or omnium (= communis); e. g. the p. opinion, vulgi or vulgata or omnium opinio: a p. fault, vitium commune et pervagatum.

PREVARICATE, prævaricari; prævaricari et colludere (C.).—185 prævaricari is to defend or accuse a person in a collusive manner.—tergiversari or huc illuc tergiversari (to seek evasions to escape from the necessity of giving a straightforward answer).—secum pugnantia respondere (to give contradictory answers).

PREVARICATION, prævaricatio (C.).

PREVARICATOR, prævaricator (C.); collusor (late).

PREVENT, || To go before, prævenire. præire, intervenire (to get the start of). || To anticipate, præcipere, anticipare. (ante) occupare. See **ANTICIPATE**. || To hinder, impedire qd. impedimento esse ci rei. impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendæ

(*g. H.*).—obtare or officere ci rei cs.—prohibere [*SYN. in HINDER*].—non sinere qd or generally non sinere qd fieri (*obx tēu ti, not to allow alth, not to let it pass or happen; e. g. the passage over, transitum or transire non sinere*): to *p. aby fm doing alth*, prohibere qm qd faciat; qm impedire a qā re; impedire ne quis qd faciat; non sinere qm qd facere; qm arcere or prohibere qā re: to *p. approach to the shore*, qm e nave egredi prohibere: *nothing p.'s our doing it*, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: *weh you both could and should have prevented*, quod et potuisti prohibere ne fieret, et debuisti.

PREVENTION, prohibitio (*seld. but Class; e. g. non poena sed prohibitio sceleris*).—impedimentum; obstaculum.

PREVENTIVE, quod præcipit, &c.; *e. g. p. measures, cautio: to adopt p. measures, providere (used absolutely in this sense; Cæs. B. G. 5, 33): to adopt all possible p. measures in alth*, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re.

PREVIOUS, antecedens; quod ante omnia dicendum, agendum, est; prior.

PREVIOUSLY, ante; antea; antehac; prius (*followed by quam as the Eng. adv. by 'to'*).

PREY, s. præda; raptum (*booty*). *A bird of p.*, avis rapax (C.): *a beast of p.*, bestia rapax (Plin.); bestia prædatrix (*Admian.*).

PREY, v. prædari. prædam or prædas facere or agere. To *p. upon*, exedere. consumere. assumere: *grief p.'s upon the mind*, mæror exest animum planeque conficit.

PRICE, pretium. To *set or fix a p.*, pretium statuere (*Plaut.*), constituere (C.), ci rei imponere (Q.): to *set a p. upon aby's head*, mercedem mortis cs promittere: *the p. of estates is fallen*, pretia prædiorum jacent (C.): *the p. of land falls*, pretium agrorum retro abit (Plin.): *to fall in p.*, villus fieri or venire: *corn is lower in p.*, villitas annonæ consecuta est, annona laxavit: *to agree upon a p.*, de pretio convenire (Q.): *to raise the p.*, pretium cs rei efferre (Varr.), augere (Plin.): *to raise the p. of corn*; see CORN. *Corn does not bear a good p.*, annona non habet pretium (C.): *to be at a high p.*, preti esse magni; *at a low p.*, parvi; *very low, minimal: to sell at a low p.*, parvo pretio vendere qd (C.): *what is the p. quanti indicat? quanti vendis rem? what is the p. of pigs here?* quibus hic pretia porci veniunt? (*Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 15*).

PRICK, s. || *A puncture*, ictus; punctio; punctum. *A slight p.*, punctulcula. || *A sharp instrument, goad, prick, stimulus*; aculeus: to *kick against the p.'s*, adversus stimulum calcare (Ter.).

PRICK, v. || *PROPR.* pungere, compungere (*vv. pr., both of persons and of things*).—stimulare (*with a goad*). To *p. with a needle*, acu pungere or compungere: *to p. one's hand with a needle*, acu sauciare manum. || *FIG.* pungere, compungere, urere, infestare.

PRICK UP (*the ears*), aures erigere (C.) or arrigere (Ter., V.). To *p. up one's ears when aby is speaking*, aures erigere et qm dicentem attendere.

PRICKLE, aculeus; spina.

PRIDE, || *Haughtiness*, superbia (*opp. to humility and modesty, haughty sense of superiority*).—insolentia (*active and offensive insolence*).—fastidium.—spiritus (*a middle word, in good or bad sense*).—animus inflatus, tumens, sublatu. —fastus (*espily in poets and prose of sile. age*). To *charge aby with p.*, superbie tribuere qd ci (Np.): *to bring down aby's p.*, superbiam cs retundere (*Phædr. 4, 22, 21*): *to let go p.*, superbiam ponere (H.); abjicere (Plaut.); spiritus remittere (Cæs.). || *That on uch one prides oneself*, gloria. *The husband is the p. of his wife*, marito superbie potest conjux.

PRIDE ONESELF, superbie re.—jactare qd (*e. g. urbanam gratiam, Cæs.; ingenium, Q.*).—gloriarī re, in re, de re.—qā re inflatum esse or tumere (*to be puffed up by it*).—qā re elatum esse (*e. g. opibus*).

PRIEST, sacerdos (*a sacrificer, heathen or Jewish*).—presbyter (*in the Christian sense*) or sacrorum antistes. *A parish p.*, curio (*in the Roman sense, president of a curia*): *high or chief p.*, pontifex.

PRIESTHOOD, sacerdotium (*in the heathen or Jewish sense*).—presbyterii munus (*in the Christian sense*). PRIESTLY, sacerdotalis; sacerdoti conveniens; sacerdotie dignus (*heathen or Jewish*).—presbytero conveniens, or by the gen. presbyteri (*Christian*).

PRIM, *prps* *in severitatem (vultus) compositus; in ostentationem compositus; putidus.

PRIMACY, principatus; *archiepiscopalis dignitas (*Eccl.*).

PRIMARY, primus; principalis. *The p. meaning of a word*, naturalis et principalis verbi significatio (*see PRIMITIVE*): *the p. impulses or instincts of our nature*, principia initia or prima natura. principia naturalia (*see C. Off. 3, 12, 52; de Fin. 2, 12, extr. and 5, 7*).

PRIMATE, princeps (archiepiscoporum, or episcoporum).

PRIME, s. || *Best of alth, flous.* [*See FLOWER*]. To *be in the p.*, florere: *the p. of life, ætas florens* or optima; ætatis flous: *to be in the p. of life*, in flore ætatis eas; ætate florere: *to be yet in the p. of life*, integræ esse ætate: *to die in the p. of youth*, in flore primo juvenis extinctus est qā; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis. || *Beginning*, vid. || *Morning*, vid. || *The first canonical hour*, *prima hora, or prima only, fm context.

PRIME, adj. See FIRST, BEST.

PRIME-COST. See COST-PRICE.

PRIME, v. || *To put powder into the pan of a gun*, *pulverem pyrium in scutulum or receptaculum infundere, injicere. || *In painting*, *primis coloribus imbuerē.

PRIMER, || *Prayer-book*, vid. || *A horn-book*, *libellus elementorum; *tabulæ literariæ. *A child in the p.*, qui prima elementa discit (aft. Q.); puer elementarius (aft. Sen. Ep. 36, 4).

PRIMEVAL, antiquus, perantiquus, priscus. Jn. vetus et antiquus. vetus et priscus. priscus et antiquus.

PRIMITIVE, primus; primigenius (Varr.); principalis (*e. g. causa, significatio*).—~~pr~~ primitivus is late.—nativus (*natural*). *The p. meaning of a word*, ea verbi significatio, in quā natum est (Gell.).—naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (*see Q. 9, 1, 4*).—vera atque propria significatio verbi (*its true and peculiar meaning*; Gell. 12, 3, 5). See also ANCIENT.

PRIMITIVELY, primo. principio. primitus.

PRIMOGENITURE, primogenitura (JCh.); better ætatis privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 2).

PRIMORDIAL, primus; primordius (Col.); primordialis (Terull.); primigenius (Varr.).

PRIMROSE, *primula vulgaris (Linn.).

PRINCE, || *A supreme ruler, princeps (g. f.)*.—rex (*a king, sovereign p.*),—regulus (*a petty king*).—tetrarcha (*a petty sovereign p. of Asia, who had kingly rank and power, but was not regarded as a king by the Romans; hence usually, regis atque tetrarche; tetrarche regesque*).—tyrannus (*prop., that has assumed the sovereign power in a free state*): of or belonging to a p. or p.'s, principalis (~~res~~ under the emperors.—~~res~~ princeps juvenutis does not belong to this; see T. Ann. 1, 3, 1). || *The son of a sovereign, adolescens, or juvenis, regii generis; puer, or juvenis, regius (a junior member of a royal family)*.—filius regis, or regius (*a king's son*): the p.'s; by the plural of the foregoing nouns; also, principis liberi; pueri regii (L. Ann. 16, 62): to be the tutor of a p., educationi filii principis præesse; principis pueritiam moderari: a crown p., vid. PRINCELY, principalis (*under the emperors, or by the gen. principis (or principum)*; regalis, regius (*kingly*); weh see: in a p. manner, principaliter (*under the emperors*). See also ROYAL.

PRINCESS, princeps (g. f.),—regina (*a queen*).—mulier regii generis, virgo regia (*as a junior member of a royal family*).—filla regis, or regia (*a king's daughter*): a crown p., *filla regis or principis natu maxima (*eldest daughter of a king or prince*).—*conjux heredis regni (*wife of the heir to the throne*).

PRINCIPAL, adj. primus, princeps, principalis (*the first and most important; the latter post-Aug.*).—præcipuus (*chief*).—potissimus (*by far preferable; beyond comparison*).—summus, maximus (*greatest*).—in a p. manner, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime.

PRINCIPAL, s. || *A chief person*, caput, princeps, præpositus, præsul: *p. of a college or school, gymnasiarchus*. || *Money laid out at interest, sors, caput vivum (as opp. 'the interest')*.—pecunie. numi. res (*money generally*): the woman's p. might be safer, at mulieri asset res cautior, &c. (C. Cæcin. 4, 11): p. lying idle, pecunie otiosæ or vacuæ, pecunie stiles: the p. lies idle, pecunie otiosæ jacent: to live on the interest of p., de fenore vivere: to deduct what is owed fm p., ex alienum de capite deducere: to deduct fm p., de vivo detrabere: the interest due is greater than the p., mergunt sortem usuræ: p. arises fm interest, sors fit ex usurâ.

PRINCIPALITY, principatus, ſus.

PRINCIPALLY, maxime, præcipue. Imprimis. præsertim. ante omnia [Syn. in Especialty].

PRINCIPLE, || *Origin*, principium. origo. || *Maxim laid down, opinion, practical sentiment, dogma* (δόγμα), or pure Latin, decretum, or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum (of philosophers; see C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29; Sen. Ep. 95, 9).—ratio (at the foundation of thinking and acting; of philosophers and others. *Max* in this sense principium is not Latin).—consilium (rule for a rational mode of acting).—præceptum (a precept regulating actions, a rule; also a maxim of a philosopher, as Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep. 95, 12; different fm præceptio).—institutum (that wch use or custom has established as a rule, different fm institutio).—Jx. præcepta institutaque philosophiæ; sententiæ (an opinion).—judicium, also with animi (a conviction, view, founded on judgement).—regula (as rei or ad quam qd dirigitur (rule by wch one directs himself in althg, that wch one ought to follow in althg. *Max* never without a gen. of the object, &c.; e. g. eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula = the same p. avails for &c. C. Off. 3, 18, 75).—lex (law, rule for direction, as C. de Or. 2, 15, 62, primam esse historiarum legem): p.'s of sound reason, integritas certa ratio (see C. Tusc. 4, 17, 38): p.'s for our conduct in life, ratio vitæ; ratio ac vita: the p.'s of an individual, quid quisque sentit (sentiat): firm p.'s, ratio firma stabilisque: a man of firm p.'s, homo constans (true to his character).—homo gravis (of strict moral p.): a person of no fixed p.'s, homo levis; of corrupt p.'s, homo impurus (see Ter. Eun. 2, 4; C. Lat. 10, 59): one who acts up to his p.'s, vir sui iudicii (according to his conviction, whereas vir sui arbitrii would be one who acts according to his own will and pleasure): fm p., ratione (agreeably to adopted p.).—judicio, animi quodam iudicio (fm certain conviction).—doctrinâ (fm instruction; opp. naturâ = fm natural inclination; see Np. Att. 17, 3): to remain true to one's p., rationem et institutionem suam conservare; abhi constare; obtinere eandem antiquam rationem (of conduct).—in pristinis sentiendi permanere (of opinions): to change one's p.'s, mutare animi iudicium: to adopt the p.'s of aby, cs rationem suscipere: to have p.'s, sentire, with an ade. expressing the nature of the p.'s: as, recte (correct), bene (good), male (bad), humiliter demissaque (low), temere (not firm): this is my p., mea sic est ratio.

PRINT, v. formis pingere (linen).—*typis or literarum formis describere or describere (a book.—*Max* not librum imprimere or excludere or typis exarare; not libri impressi or excusati): a book is being printed, *liber ab operis describitur; *liber prelum exercet or prelum subit: a book is being printed in London, *liber Londinensibus typis excubitur: to publish a correctly printed book, *librum emendate descriptum edere: to have a book printed, *librum prelo subicere; *librum formis describendum curare: a book has been printed, *liber prelum reliquit.

PRINT, s. || *Mark impressed, signum*. nota (Impressio, Appul.). || *A picture*, *figura, imago, ligno, æri, incisa. || *A printed paper*, *tabula, charta, placula, typis descripta.

PRINTER, *typographus; *libros typis, literarum formis, describendi artifex: a p.'s apprentice, *officina typographicae alumnus: p.'s devil, *qui operam suam locat typographo; pl. *operæ typographicæ.

PRINTING, *ars typographica; *ars libros typis describendi or formis describendi.

PRINTING-HOUSE, *officina typographica; *typographæum.

PRINTING-PRESS, *prelum typographicum.

PRIOR, s. *cenobii antistes or magister; or retain prior.

PRIOR, adj. See FIRST, FORMER.

PRIORRESS, *cenobii antistita, magistra, m. f.

PRIORITY (not antecessio in this sense), Crci. by the adj., prior, antiquior, superior.

PRIORY, *cenobium.

PRISMA, prisma, ktis (Marc. Cap.).

PRISMATIC, *prismaticus (t. t.).

PRISON, custodia (prop. guard, watch; then also a place, where one is in custody).—carcer (a public p. for criminals).—ergastulum (a place in wch slaves were kept at hard labour).—vincula, orum (prop. chains and bonds; then also, the place where they are used.—*Max* Robur was not prop. a p., but a deep place in a public p., into wch criminals were thrown, a keep, dungeon): to put or throw into p., in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conicere, in cus-

todiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodiæ (or vincula) mandare; in carcerem conicere, detrudere; in ergastulum mittere: to send to p., in custodiam or in vincula ducere, deducere: to hurry off to p., in vincula abripere: to send to p. for life, vinculis æternis mandare: to be in p., in custodiâ ease or servari; custodiâ teneri; in carcere or in vinculis esse: to be put in p., in custodiam or in vincula mitti, or by pass. of the other verbs under 'to put or throw into PRISON': to escape fm this earthly p., e vinculis corporis evolare; ex vinculis his emissum ferri: to thrust into the inner prison, in inferiorem carcerem demittere: to die in p., in robore et tenebris expirare; thrust into the inner p., clausus in tenebris.

PRISONER, captus (g. t.).—comprehensus (in the hands of the police): p. of war, captivus; bello captus; (pl.) captivi; corpora captiva (L. 31, 46): to make aby a p. of war, bello capere qm: to exchange p.'s of war, captivos commutare (C.): to ransom p.'s, captivos redimere: to release p., captivos reddere, remittere (C.).

PRISTINE, pristinus; priusculus.

PRITHEE, quæso; dic tandem; tandem.

PRIVACY, solitudo (loneliness).—secessus (retired residence): to live in p., in secessu vivere; procul cætu hominum vivere; tempus solum in secreto degere. || *Joint knowledge, consciousness*, conscientia (cs rei, joint knowledge).—scientia or notitia (cs rei, knowledge): without my p., me inscio, me insciente; me nesciente: not without my p., me conscio, me sciente.

PRIVATE, privatus (opp. publicus; may be used in nearly all the applications of the English word when joined with a subst., as domus privata, homo privatus, luctus privatus, &c., Kreb.).—domesticus (that belongs to one's own affairs or family; opp. forensis = that belongs to public life, to an office, &c.; or opp. communis = that concerns all; see C. Att. 1, 17, 6; non forenses me, non domesticus non publicæ, non privates carere diutius tuo suavisissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt): to inquire whether one came in a public or p. capacity, quærerè privatinne an publice venerit (C. Off. 1, 41): to give a p. audience, qm in secretum recipere (Sen.): to give p. lectures, or be a p. tutor at a university, *scholas privatas habere (Kreb.): to attend p. lectures, *scholas privatas audire, privatim doceri or erudi (Id.): a p. person (not in office), privatus; qui ab omni republicæ administratione vacat: a p. secretary (of a prince), quem princeps ad manum habet, scribæ loco (see Np. Eun. 1, 5).—scribæ principis.—scribæ cubicularius (g. t., Inscript.): p. interest, utilitas privata, domestica, or mea; commodum meum; compendium privatum (cupiditas mea = 'selfishness'): p. interests, necessitates or necessitudines privatas (circumstances arising fm one's p. connexions: see Intpp. on Cæs. B. C. 1, 8); cupiditas mea (opp. salus communis, C. Off. 1, 19, 63): to neglect one's p. interests, rei familiaris commoda negligere: to sacrifice one's p. interests to althg, utilitates privatas ci rei remittere (see T. Ann. 1, 10, 2): to take care of one's p. interests, suæ utilitati, or suis commodis servire; suis rationibus consulere: to consider every thing with ref. to one's p. interest, omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre: p. life, vita privata (g. t.).—vita otiosa (with ref. to the leisure wch one enjoys).—vita umbratilis (with ref. to retirement and obscurity).—Jx. vita otiosa et umbratilis; vita privata et quieta (calm p. life): to lead a p. life, privatum or in otio vivere: to retire into p. life, a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perfergere; privatum fieri; ejurato magistratu se privatum facere (of one who lays down a magistracy): to quit p. life, and enter upon public business, ex umbratili et otiosâ vitâ in solem et pulverem procedere: p. circumstances, res privatas or domesticæ, res familiares: to give p. instruction, qm domi et intra privatos parietes instituerè: to keep under p. tuition, qm domi et intra privatos parietes discipulum continere; *qm privatis præceptoribus erudiendum tradere: to have as p. tutor, institutione cs privatis uti: p. education, *institutio privata or domestica. P. tutor, *præceptor privatus (opp. præc. publicus, Q. 1, 2, in.): to put aby under a p. tutor, *qm præceptorii privato in disciplinam tradere: for one's own p. use, in privatum (L. 40, 51, § 5): p. theatre, scena domestica: p. theatricals, spectaculum privatum (in time of Empp. a play wch the emperor did not himself order to be exhibited; see Bremi, Suet. Ner. 21).

PRIVATEER, navis prædatoria. Captain of a p., dux navis prædatoris.

PRIVATELY, clam; secreto; occulte (secretly).—

remotis arbitris (without witnesses).—privatim (in one's private character; opp. publice).

PRIVATION, privatio (e. g. doloris, culpae).—ademptio.—orbatio; or *Crel.* by the adj. *P.'s*, inopia (want).

PRIVET or PRIMPRINT, Ngustrum (*Plin.*); *ligustrum vulgare (*Lin.*).

PRIVILEGE, privilegium (a special right).—beneficium (an advantage or favour granted).—commodum (an advantage or favour received and retained: all three are post-Aug. in this sense).—jus præcipuum (C. 1); jus paucorum (that to which few have a right; see *S. Cat.* 20, 5, republica in paucorum potentium jus concessit).—immunitas (immunity, right of exemption).—patrocinium (the protection a thing or person receives; e. g. patrocinio quodam Juvare; Q. 10, 1, 28). To grant a p., ei privilegium dare; with respect to althg, ei privilegium, beneficium, es rei dare: to possess a p., privilegium habere; præcipuo jure esse: to have the p. of doing althg, privilegium qd faciendi habere: to take away fm althg the p. of doing althg, privilegium or beneficium es rei adimere.

PRIVILEGED (in bad, or at least incorrect or inelegant, English, = having or possessing a privilege), qui privilegium qd faciendi habet; ei privilegium, beneficium, es rei datum est.

PRIVITY, by the adj.; e. g. without my p., me insciente; me inscio; me nesciente.

PRIVY, adj. | *Privata*, privatus. | *Secreti*, secretus; arcanus; reconditus. | *Conscious*, *partaking of knowledge*, haud ignarus; conscius: to be p. to a crime, facinoris cum quo societatem habere.

PRIVY, a. sella familiaris; or simply sella. A public p., foris: to go to a p., alvum exoneratum ire.

PRIVY-COUNCIL, consilia interiora or domestica.

PRIVY-COUNCILLOR, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus (aft. *Np. Hann.* 2, 2).—comes consistorianus (in the time of Engr.); or *Crel.* amicus regis quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (*L.* 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur particeps (aft. *Np. Num.* 1, 5, 6).

PRIVY-PURSE, ærarium privatum.—Æcus (the Roman emperor's p.-p.; opp. ærarium publicum).

PRIZE-SEAL, signum principis (aft. *Suet.* Oct. 94).

PRIZE, præmium certaminis (in the games; *Suet.* *Cal.* 20, in: *est* not præbrium, which is late). To offer a p., præmium proponere: to win or appoint a p., præmium ponere: to gain a p., præmium accipere, auferre (prop.); palmam accipere or ferre (prop. of the palm, wreath, then inprop. = to get the victory or advantage).—præmio augeri, ornari (aft. C.): to gain the first, second p., *præmio primario, secundario ornari (*Æsch.*): to award a p., præmium ei tribuere, dare, deferre; palmam deferre, dare, ei (C.): to award the first p., ei primum præmium tribuere (prop.); primas deferre, concedere, dare, priores deferre ei (prop. and inprop.); the second, secundas dare (C.): subject for a p., *questio concertationi instituendæ proposita (*Æsch.*). Or *ad disceptationis certamen posita (*Wyttent.*). The p. of female merit was adjudged to Lucretia, mullebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit.

PRIZE-ESSAY, *scriptum de præmio propositio certans (proposed for the prize).—dignum, quod præmio ornatur, scriptum (deserving the p.).—*scriptum præmio ornatum, *libellus præmio ornatus; *liber qui præmio condecoratus est (to which the p. has been awarded).

PRIZE-FIGHT, *de præmio proposita certatio, or certamen; (in the ancient sense) certamen gladiatorum.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, pugil (boxer).—(in the ancient sense) gladiator.

PRO AND CON, in utramque partem [See 'for and against' under AGAINST]. To state the p.'s and c.'s, causarum contentione fieri (*C. Off.* 2, 2, 8): to argue p. and c., et pro re et contra rem disputare (aft. C. et pro omnibus et contra omnia disp.).

PROBABILITY, verisimilitudo.—probabilitas. In all p., haud dubie. But *why* by *Crel.* with verisimilitudo or videli. In all p. he will not come, verisimillimum est, eum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, veretur, ut venturus sit. In all p. a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur.

PROBABLE, adj. veri similis (*Æsch.*) rarely vero similis.—probabilis (satisfactory, fm which one cannot withhold assent; e. g. probabilis causa, conjectura: but a p. story, verisimilis narratio). To be p., verisimilis or

probabile esse; a vero non abhorre; accedere ad veritatem. To be highly p., proxime ad verum accedere; vero proximum esse: it is p. that, veri simile est (with an acc. and infn.; sit, but said., with ut and subj.): to be more p., vero propius esse or abesse: it now seems to me more p., nunc facilius adducor (*Æsch.*) not inducor ut credam: it seems to me more p. that this was the cause of his wrath than Æc., eam magis adducor ut credam causam iræ fuisse, quam quod Æc.: to render, or cause to seem, p., probabilitatem conciliare, or fidem facere ei rei.

PROBABLY, | With proof, probabiliter (i. e. satisfactorily; *Æsch.* in the sense of 'perhaps' this is not Latin). | Perhaps, *Æsch.* verisimiliter is late; we must employ a circumlocution with videli, non dubito an, nescio an, haud scio an, veretur ne or ut. It is p. a lie, veretur ne mendacium sit: Milo p. slew Clodius, Milo Clodium interfecisse videtur. See 'in all' PROBABILITY.

PROBATION, spectatio, exploratio. probatio. examen (C.; inspection, examination).—tentatio (*L.*; trial). The period of p., *vita in qua exercetur ad virtutem, ad felicitatem futuram: a time of p., *tempus ad es facultates experiendum constitutum; *tempus tirocinii.

PROBATIONARY, by the subst. P.-year, *annus ad es facultates experiendum constitutus; *annus tirocinii; *annus rudimentorum; *annuum rudimentum, tirocinium: to go through the p. year, tolerare annum tirocinii: a p. sermon, *oratio quæ dicendi periculum sit: to preach a p. sermon, *desacro suggesta dicendi periculum facere: a p. composition, liber quo quæ documentum sul dat (aft. *L.* 32, 7, 10): a p. fellow, *novicius socius.

PROBATIONER, tiro.

PROBE, a. specillum (C.; Cels.).

PROBE v. | *Proor.* *specilli vulnus explorare. | *Fia.* explorare, exquirere, scrutari, perscrutari qd. Jn. investigare et scrutari. Indagare et pervestigare. Investigari.

PROBING, exploratio. Investigatio. Inquisitio.

PROBITY, probitas. integritas. fides. fidelitas. Innocentia, continentia (aply in discharge of a public office): a man of p., vir probus, &c.

PROBLEM, questio (a question proposed, which is to be answered)—questio difficilis, non facilis ad expliandum or expediendum.—problema, litis, a. (aply a mathematical p.; *Æsch.* of the silver age)—ænigma, litis, n. (a riddle; *Æsch.* of later authority). To propose a p., querendum, expediendum ei qd proponere: solve that p. for me, mihi, quod rogavi, dilue (*Plant.*): it is a p., questio est; magna est questio. Althg is a difficult p., res magna est: to solve a difficult p., id quod est difficilimum efficere (i. e. practically).

PROBLEMATIC, de quo queritur, questio est, disceptator.—incertus, dubius (doubtful). It is p., queritur, questio est.

PROBOSCIS, manus (C.); proboscis, Ydis (*Plin.*).

PROCEDURE, | *Mode of proceeding*, agendi ratio, or simply ratio. | *Action*, res gesta (a thing done).—actio (course of action).

PROCEED, | To advance, go forward, procedere. | *progre.* | *progre.* | To make progress, procedere. | *progre.* | Jn. procedere et progredi. | *progre.* (in re).

PROCEED AGAINST (in law). See 'TO BRING AN ACTION.'

PROCEED FROM, proficisci a (ab) qd re. oriri ab eo (to arise on the part of althg).—manare ex or a qd re (See 'Flow from'). Love p.'s fm this beginning, ab istis initia amor proficiscitur: every treatise ought to proceed fm a definition, omnis institutio a definitione proficisci debet: fear proceeded first fm the military tribunes, timor primum a tribunis militum ortus est.

PROCEEDING, | *Procedure*, agendi ratio. ratio. | *Action*, res gesta. actio. (Srv. in PROCEDURE.) | In law, litis: legal p.'s; see ACTION.

PROGRESS, | *Progress*, progressio. progressus, Æs. processus, Æs. P. of time, temporis decursus, Æs. in course of time, ævo. | *Course of law*, lawsuit; see ACTION. | *Methodical management*, agendi ratio.

PROCESSION, | *Proceeding*, processio; or by the verb. | *Train marching solemnly*, pompa; pompa sollempnis (a solemn p.). To make a p., pompam ducere.

PROCESSIONAL, ad pompam pertinens; or by gen. pompa.

PROCLAIM, promulgare (to make publicly known).—pronunciare (to p. publicly).—denunciare (to make a

threatening announcement.—*edicere* (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation).—*proponere* (to make known by a public notice).—*praecentum facere* (of a herald).—*praedicare* (also of the herald; to p. *ab* the conqueror; an auction).—*indicare* (a war or festival).—*salutare*. *consulatore* (to hail as king, dictator, &c.; the latter, of several).—*declare* (e. g. *ab* consul). To p. *ab* the conqueror, *qm* victorem *praedicare* or *citare* (the latter, if he is called up); the names of the conquerors, nomina victorum *praenunciare*; an auction, auctionem *praedicare*; auctionem fore *conclamare*: to have *athq* proclaimed by the herald or crier, qd per *praecentum* *praenunciare*; qd *praeconi*, or sub *praecone*, or *praeconia* voci *subjicere*; qd per *praecentum* *vendere* (to make him p. that something is going to be sold).

Pronunciare and *renunciare* are used, the latter *esp.* of proclaiming the persons chosen by the comitia as magistrates; *renunciare* by those who collected the votes of each centuria; *pronunc.* by the herald. When 'proclaim' is = declare, announce, it may be rendered *ita* by *dicere*, *proferri*, *pra* se *ferre*.

PROCLAMATION, *Act* of proclaiming, promulgatio, *pronuntiatio* (the proclaiming *athq* by public authority).—*praecentum* (by a herald).—*evocatio* (a p. to call *ab* to serve as a soldier in a time of sudden danger).—*libellus* (as a writing). To distribute p's, libellos *dispergere* (aft. T. Dial. 9, 3). See **PROCLAM.** *That which has been proclaimed*, edictum.

PROCLIVITY, *proclivitas* (prop., Auct. B. Afr.; Ag., C.). See **PROXENES**.

PROCONSUL, *Crci.* with *pro* *consule* (e. g. to go as p. into Cilicia, *pro* *consule* in Ciliciam *pro* *ficiat*, C.); or, as one word, *proconsul* (this form is found in C., e. g. *Divin.* 2, 36, 16); *proconsularis* vir (T. Agr. 42).

PROCONSULAR, *proconsularis* (L.; not C. or *Crci.*) or *Crci.* with *pro* *consule* or *consulibus*; e. g. to go or to send *abq* with p. authority, *pro* *ficiat*, *qm* *mittere*, &c. *pro* *consule*.

PROCONSULSHIP, *proconsulatus*, *us* (T., Plin.). **PROCRASTINATE**, *TRANS.* *differre* (to put off to a more convenient time, to defer).—qd *procrastinare* (to put off *fm* day to day).—qd *differre* in *crastinum*, qd in posterum diem *conferre* (to put off until the following day).—In aliud tempus *differre*, *proferre*, or *rejicere* (to put off until some other time). **INTRANS.** diem *ex* die *ducere*, or *prolatare*. See also **DELAY**, v.

PROCRASTINATION, *dilatatio*, *prolatio* (*fm* time to time).—*procrastinatio* (*fm* one day to another). See also **DELAY**, s.

PROCREATE, *procreare*. See **BREGET**.

PROCREATION, *procreatio*; or *Crci.* with the verbs.

PROCREATOR, *procreator* (C.). See **PARENT**.

PROCTOR, *procurator* (in a court of justice; see **ATTORNEY**; explained by alieni juris vicarius, C. Cæcili. 20); pl. *delecti*, *allegati* (*deputes*, e. g. *fm* the clergy).—*procurator* (in a university, &c.).

PROCUMBENT, *inclinator* (*leaning forward*).—*cernuus* (*leaning or falling forward*; very rare and only poet.).—qui *procubuit* (*that has fallen forward*).—*humi* *jacens* (*lying on the ground*).—*humum* *spectans* (*towards the ground*).

PROCURACY, *procuratio* (v. pr.).

PROCURATION, *procuratio* (v. pr.). *delegatio* in C. = 'an assignment.' in Sen. it has the meaning of 'delegation,' *delegationem* ista res non recipit.

PROCURE, *parare*; *comparare*. See **ACQUIRE**, **OBTAIN**.

PROCUREMENT, *comparatio*, *adeptio* [Syn. in **ACQUISITION**].

PROCURER, *leno*, libidinis minister.—*cupiditatum* *cs* minister (C.).—*perductor* (C. Verr. 2, 1, 12).

PROCURESS, *lena*, libidinis ministra; (sequestra stupri; Appul.).

PRODIGAL, *prodigus* (of persons).—*profusus*, *effusus* (of persons or things), in qd re. A p., homo *prodigus*, *profusus*, or *effusus*; *heluo*; *gurgis*; Jv. *gurgis* *atque* *heluo*; nepos (*heluo* and nepos with ref. to the whole character): to be p. of *athq*, *effundere*, *profundere*, *conficere*, *consumere* (to consume or destroy by lavishing, to waste).—*disipare*, *abigilure*, *lacerare* (e. g. patria bona, rem familiarem).—*perdere* (to throw away).—*heluari* (to consume by luxury).—*prodigere* is an old word, revived after the best period of the language; and therefore to be avoided): to be p. of time, or words, tempus, verba, *perdere*: to be p. in the bestowal of honours, in deermendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodigum (C.).

PRODIGALITY, *effusio*, *profusio* (as act).—

sumptus effusi or *profusi* (*extravagant expenses*).—*profusa luxuria* (*luxurious and expensive habits*).

PRODIGALLY, *prodigie*, *effusus*.

PRODIGIOUS, *monstruosus*; *portentosus*; *prodigious* (Q., Ov.; prop.).—*admirabilis*, *stupendus*, *immanis* (*improp.*): a p. sum of money, immanes pecuniae.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *monstruose*; *prodigialiter* (!); *prodigiose* (prop.).—*stupendum* in modum (in an astonishing manner).—*valde*, *vehementer* (all *improp.*).

PRODIGY, *PROPH.* *monstrum*; *portentum*; *prodigium*; *ostentum*. **INPROFANA** A p. of *athq*, *pro* *miraculum* *cs* rei (aft. mir. magnitudinis, L. 25, 9); in quo plus est *cs* rei, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse; quasi unicum exemplum *cs* rei (e. g. antiquae probitatis et fidei; or by some other turn): a p. of learning, mire or doctissime eruditus; exquisita doctrina pereruditus: *aby* is a p. of genius, plus in qd est ingeni quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. See **MIRACLE**, **MONSTER**.

PRODUCE, v. *to bring forward*, *producere* (*lead forward a person*).—*afferre*, *proferre* (*bring forward*).—*memorare*, *commemorare* (*make mention of*).—*laudare* (*esp.* to praise; not = to quote a passage).—*citare* (to call forth; e. g. *qm* auctorem, as one's authority; but rare in this sense). To p. witnesses, testes *proferre*, *laudare*, *proferre*, *citare*, *excitare*; *testimonium*, *afferre* *testimonium*: a passage, locum *afferre*; see **CITE**: a reason, rationem, causam *afferre*; *afferre* *cur* with subj. (e. g. *cur* credam, *afferre* possum, C.).

not *producere*, *adducere*, *locum*, *rationem*. *yield* (of trees, fields, &c.), *ferre*, *efferre*, *proferre*, *fundere*, *effundere* (of nature, the earth, a field, &c.; fund. and effund. = p. abundantly): to p. crops, *ferre* *fruges*, or *ferre* *oil*; *fructum* *afferre*; *efferre* (*esp.* of a field). See **BEAR**. *to cause*, *afferre* (to bring).—*facere*, *efficere* (to cause).—*esse* (with dat.).—*parere* (to begot; sorrow, weariness, sleep, &c.).—*creare* (*make, cause*; danger, mistakes, pleasure, &c.).—*præstare* (*supply*): to p. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem *afferre*; *usui* or *voluptati* *esse*. For other phrases see the substantives.

PRODUCE, **PRODUCT**, **PRODUCTION**, *fructus*, *us*; *restitutus*, *us*; *opus* (*work*). The p's of art, opera et artificia. Whether this is a natural or artificial p., sive est naturæ hoc, sive artis (!): p. of the earth, terræ *fruges*; id quod agri *afferunt*; quæ terra *gignit* or *partit*; quæ *gignuntur* in ore terræ: the products of manual labour, manu *qumetta* (C. N. D. 2, 60, 151). *Product* (in arithmetic), *summa*, quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est (Col. 5, 2, 1).

PRODUCTION (*act* of producing), usually by the verb: *procreatio* (*procreation*).

PRODUCTIVE, *fertax* (v. pr. of the soil, &c.).—*fertilis* (*edgopor*; that bears well, or produces much; opp. infecundus, barren; *cs* rei).—*optimus* (*rich, in respect of corn and produce of a country, &c.*; both are opp. to *sterilis*).—Jv. *optimus* et *fertilis*; *fecundus*, *cs* rei (that bears well, edgopor, usually of living animals; of things only when personified).—*uber* (*abounding in p. power*).—*frugifer*, *fructuosus* (*bearing much fruit*).—*largus* (*copious, abundant*; e. g. *messis*): a province p. of corn, *fecunda* *annonæ* *provincia*: to be very p. of *athq*, *copiam* *cs* rei *effundere*: this year was very p. of poets, magnum *eventum* *poetarum* *annus* *his* *attulit* (Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1): this age was very p. of orators, hæc ætas *effudit* *copiam* *oratorum* (C. Brut. 9, 36). See also **FERTILE**.

PROEM, *proemium*, *præfatio*. (See **Obs.** on **PRÆFACE**.)

PROFANATION, *violatio* (templi, L.; religionum, Sen.; profanatio, Tertull.). To order an investigation on the subject of the p. of the holy rites, questionem de pollutiis sacris *decernere*.

PROFANE, v. *profanare*, *profanum* *dicere* (in the best age only = to confound divine things with human, sacred with common; opp. sacrum *esse* velle: in later writers = e. g. to violate).—*exaugurare* (to recel a thing *fm* sacred to common use; opp. *inaugurare*; see L. 1, 55).—*polluere*, *maculare* (to dishonour what is sacred or pure).—*violare* (e. g. *for* any breach of what is due to *athq*, templa).

PROFANE, *adj.* *profanus*. A p. person, homo *profanus* (g. i.).—homo *impius* (*godless*): p. history, **historia* *rerum* *a* populi *gestarum*; but *prps* *profana* *historia* *necessary* *as* i. t., opp. *sacra* *historia*.

PROFANELY, *implye*, *profane* (*Lactant.*).

PROFANENESS, *impietas*; *profanum* (Plin.).

PROFESS, *proferri*: to p. an art, artem *colere*; in arte se exercere: to p. philosophy, philosophiam *pro*-

tēri: to p. oneself a consulting barrister, so jure consultum esse profiteri: to p. medicine, or to be a physician, medicinam profiteri. See also DECLARE, PROCLAIM.

PROFESSLEDY, ex professore; aperte; or Crcl. with libere profiteri, ingenue confiteri.

PROFESSION, ¶ *Avowal*, professio (e. g. bonae voluntatis). ¶ *An employment, learned avocation*, ars; disciplina: the p. of arms, disciplina militaris: the p. of medicine, medicina: to follow the p. of medicine, medicinam profiteri: the liberal p.'s, artes ingenuae, liberales, honestae or elegantes; studia liberalia: to study a p., arti ci studere: to follow a p., artem colere, facitare; in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, doubtful, Krebs); to relinquish a p., artem desinere.

PROFESSIONAL, By the gen. artis, muneris, &c.: a p. income, muneris commoda (Plin., C.).

PROFESSOR, professor (Plin., e. g. eloquentiae, civilis juris, eloquentiae). To be a p., profiteri (post-Aug.; e. g. translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profetur, Plin. Ep. 4, 11). To be p. of history, *historiam publicam auctoritate tradere.

PROFESSORSHIP, *professoris munus or partes: to blame althg for the faults of its p.'s, studium quodam vituperare propter errorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt (Auct. ad Her. 2, 27, 44).

PROFER, rem ci offerre. See OFFER.

PROFICIENCY, Crcl. with adj. in PROFICIENT.

PROFICIENT, eruditus, doctus. doctrinam instructus or eruditus: a great p., vir perfectus eruditione; vir perfecte planeque eruditus.

PROFILE, faciei lateri alterum; imago obliqua, opp. imago recta (see Hand. Plin. 35, 8, 34): p.'s may also be expressed by the t. i., catagrapha, orum, n. (pl.): to draw in p., imaginem ex obliquo facere (Plin. 35, 10, 36); imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere (Q. 2, 13, 12).

PROFIT, s. lucrum. emolumentum. quaestus. compendium. fructus. utilitas. commodum [SYN. in ADVANTAGE.—lucr., emol. e. g. t.; quaest. and compend. are mercantile terms]. Jx. quaestus et lucrum. quaestus et compendium: source of p., quaestus; res ex qua qd acquiritur (C. Off. 1, 42, 151): great p., quaestus magnus. lucrum magnum, amplum: small p., lucellum. lucrum non magnum. quaestus turpis, mediocris, &c.: to derive p. in althg, utilitatem capere or percipere ex re; fructum capere or percipere ex re (lucr. fructum ex rei is more common than ex re when the thing fm which the person derives p. is possessed by himself; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum): to make great p., multum lucrī auferre: to be making no p.'s, nullum facere quaestum. nihil proficere: to have an eye to one's own p., qd ad fructum suum referre. privato suo commodo servire (of the habit): the p. of a farm, &c., fructus quem praedia reddunt; praediorum mercedula (both of rent); praediorum proventus (of the whole produce): the landlord receives the great p., puri atque reliqui qd ad dominum pervenit: to make p. one's first object, or the first consideration, omnia quaestui metiri; omnia ad emolumentum revocare: what p. have I in deceiving you? quid mihi lucrī est te fallere? (Ter.): to bring in (so much) p., fructum ferre (C.); lucrum apportare (Plaut.); lucro esse ci: to make p.'s, lucrum or quaestum facere: I calculate my p.'s, enuvero quod ad me reditum puto. See ADVANTAGE, GAIN.

PROFIT, v. ¶ TRANS. utilem esse, usul esse, ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum praebere.—prodesse. conducere. To p. aby much, magnae utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem auferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: not to p. aby much, non multum prodesse: to p. aby, esse ex usu ci; esse ex re or in rem ci (of a thing).—ci prodesse (of persons or things).—qm juvare (by assistance), ci adesse (by advice or support; both of men). ¶ INTRANS. To profit by althg, utilitatem or fructum capere or percipere ex re (but also ex rei, imply if the person himself possesses the thing; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum).—commodum facere ex re (both of gaining advantage fm).—proficere. progredi. progressus facere. procedere (all in re; to make progress). See TO GAIN. PROFITABLE, questuosus, lucrosus, utilis, commodus, fructuosus. [SYN. in ADVANTAGEOUS.] To be p., fructum edere ex se; uberrimus est redditus vinearum (the vineyards are p.).

PROFITABLY, utiliter. bene. commode.

PROFITLESS, inutilis. cassus. inanis. vanus. irritus. Jx. vanus et irritus. frivolus et inanis. [SYN. in USELESS.]

PROFLIGACY, animus perditus (depraved disposition).—perditia nequitia (extreme vice or wickedness).

PROFLIGATE, perditus (lost to all sense of virtue, hopelessly corrupt).—profligatus (abandoned); Jx. profligatus et perditus.—aceleratus, scelerosus (vicious, wicked). The most p. of men, profligatissimus omnium mortalium et perditissimus: to lead a p. life, voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere, servire, deditum esse.

PROFOUND. See DEEP.

PROFOUNDLY, subtiliter. abscondite (e. g. disserere).

PROFUNDITY. See DEPTH.

PROFUSE, ¶ Abundant, abundans; affluens. ¶ Lavish, prodigus (of persons; careless of property, &c.).—profusus. effusus (of persons and things; e. g. sumptus, that spends freely or consumes). P. in althg, prodigus or effusus in qd re.

PROFUSELY, abunde. satis superque (more than enough, denote a quality).—abundanter (in an abundant manner).—prolix. effuse (in superabundance). Jx. prolix effusque; large effusque.—not profuse in this sense (profuse tendere in castra; L.).

PROFUSENESS, PROFUSION, ¶ Abundance, abundantia, affluentia; ubertas. [SYN. and PHR. in ABUNDANCE.] ¶ Lavish expenditure, effusio, profusio (the action).—sumptus effusi or profusi (money lavishly expended).—profusa luxuria (the habit of spending lavishly).—also pl. effusiones (C.).

PROGENITOR. See ANCESTOR.

PROGENY, progenies (lucr. proles is poet.; prosapia obsol.).—liberi, nati, pl. (children).—posterī, pl.; posteritas (posterity).

PROGNOSTIC, signum. nota futurae rei (Cels.). both imply = *asymptom*, in med.; praenuncius (either as subst., or as adj. agreeing with a subst. before mentioned, to which it refers): p.'s, praedicta, orum (as published beforehand).—prognostica in C. only as title of his translation of Aratus, πορυστορικα. To be a p. of althg, ex rei esse praenuncium; qd praenunciare. See FORERUNNER.

PROGNOSTICATE. See FOREBODE, PROPHECY.

PROGNOSTICATION, ¶ Act of prognosticating; see PROPHECY. ¶ Prognostic; vid.

PROGNOSTICATOR. See PROPHET.

PROGRAMME, some say prodigus or prolusio; but prope programma (although not classical) is its necessary as t. i. Georges gives libellus, with ref. to C. Quint. 15, 50, and 19, 61; C. Phil. 2, 38; T. Dial. 9, 3.

PROGRESS, s. progressus, progressio (prop. and fig.).—processus (fig.). To make p. in althg, procedere, progredi; Jx. procedere et progredi, proficere in re; progressus (in the best age never profectum) facere in re: to make but little p. in a thing, parum proficere in re: to make great p. in a thing, multum proficere in re: he made such extraordinary p., that &c., tantos processus efflebat, ut &c. (see C. Brut. 78, 27): I am satisfied with my p., me, quantum profecerim, non penitet.

PROGRESS, v. (not good English). See ADVANCE.

PROGRESSION, progressio (also as arith. t. i.).

PROGRESSIVE, qui (que, quod) progreditur, procedit. = gradually, vid.

PROGRESSIVELY, gradatim, gradibus (step by step).—pedetentim (by slow advances, gradually).

PROHIBIT, interdicere. vetare. prohibere. [SYN. and CONTRA. in FORBID.] Forbiddē goods, *merces vetitae. See also CONTRABAND.

PROHIBITION, interdictum. To issue a p., interdiciere ci qd re (not ci qd, in the best age), or with ne, ci praedicere, with ne or ut ne; vetare (to forbid).

PROHIBITORY, qui (que, quod) vetat, &c.

PROJECT, s. consilium.—machina, machinatio, conatus (a secret, bad design). To form a p., consilium capere, inire; against aby, concerning althg, contra qm, de qd re; also consilium qd faciendi capere or agitare: to form secret p.'s, clandestinis consiliis operam dare; consilia clam inire: to form a p. for aby, consilii auctorem esse ci: to adopt a p., consilium sequi: to hinder or defeat a p., consilium perimere or confringere; conatum infringere.

PROJECT, v. ¶ INTRANS. To jut out, prominere (to hang over in front; fig. = to stretch out, extend; to, &c., in. usque).—eminere (to jut out).—exstare (to stand out; prop.).—projici, projectum esse (to be built out; e. g. in the sea; of a town, &c.).—prosilire (to spring forth).—procedere (to go forth or out).—procurrere, excurrere, fm althg, ab qd re, or into althg, in qd (to run forth, run out; e. g. into the sea, of a peninsula, &c.). ¶ TRANS. To form a project; see PROJECT, s.

PROJECTILE, missile (telum or ferrum).

PROJECTION, PROJECTURE (in architecture), projectura, ephora (Vitr.).

PROLEGOMENA. See PREFACE.

PROLEPTICAL, Crci. with anticipare or anticipatio.

PROLIFIC, || PROP. (of land, &c.) fertilis; fecundus; uber; ferax (usually with a gen., rarely with abl.: C. uses it almost always fig.)—fructuosus; frugifer: (of animals), fecundus; multos partus, fetus, edens. || Fig. ferax; copiosus; fecundus; uber (Syn. and Phr. in FERTILE, FRUITFUL).

PROLIX, latus (wide, set forth in all its parts, opp. contractus; of persons and things).—copiosus (copious).—verbosus (using many words, where the matter might be more simply expressed, verbose: ~~prolix~~ prolixus in this sense is not Class.). A p. disputation, questio, disputatio lata: a p. speech, oratio longa or lata or copiosa or verbosa: a p. letter, epistola longior or verbosa: a p. work, opus diffusum: to be p., longum esse; in athg, multum esse in qâ re: to be too p. in athg, nimium esse in qâ re: I should be too p., longum est (longum esset is not Latin; see Krüger, § 463; Zumpt, § 520): in order not to be too p., ne multus sim; ne plura dicam; ne longior sim; to become p., provehi: to become too p., longius provehi.

PROLIXITY, verboritas (verbosity, a making use of a great many words, as quality; late).—anfractus. ambages (a roundabout narrative; e. g. ambages narrare, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77).

PROLIXLY, late (widely).—longe (long).—fuse, diffuse (diffusely, extending widely); Jx. latus et diffusus (~~prolix~~ but prolix is quite un-Class. in this sense).—copiose, verbose. [Syn. in PROLIX.] To speak p., copiose et abundanter dicere; fuse et late dicere; on any subject, uberius et fusius de qâ re disputare (opp. brevius et angustius); also dilatare qd (opp. premere qd): to speak too p., longius, latus, et diffusius dicere: more p. than necessary, verborosus, quam necesse erat: to write p. on a subject, late or verbose qd perscribere.

PROLOCUTOR, orator (e. g. in an embassy or any mission).—cognitor (agent of a party present in a court of justice; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 5, 38).—prolocutor (one who speaks on behalf or in defence of another; Auct. Quint. decl.).

PROLOGUE, prolôgus (πρόλογος).

PROLONG, prorogare (e. g. the time of an office, the term in which a payment ought to be made, &c.; e. g. diem ad solvendum: the chief command, imperium). ~~prolongare~~ prolongare is spuriously Latin).—propagare (lit. to remove, as it were, the limits of athg, to allow to continue, e. g. the chief command for one year, imperium in annum; hence to carry on, e. g. the war, bellum).—producere (to carry on for some time longer, e. g. an entertainment, feast, &c., convivium vario sermone).—extendere (to extend beyond a certain time, to go on with athg, e. g. until midnight, ad mediam noctem).—continuare (to cause to continue or to exist, with ref. to time; e. g. militiam; ci consulatam, magistratum).—trahere (to make athg last longer than necessary fin want of energy, proper measures, &c.; e. g. bellum; differ from ducere bellum, i. e. to protract the war purposely, in order to tire the enemy out, by not engaging in a general battle).—proferre (to defer, to postpone; e. g. diem).—prolatore (to defer to another period; comitia). To p. aby's life, ci vitam producere (e. g. by giving aims to aby that would otherwise starve; Plaut. Trin. 2, 59).—ci vitæ spatium prorogare (of aby that is to die, e. g. a criminal; T. Ann. 3, 51, extr.).—ci spiritum prorogare (of a patient, on the part of the physician; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7): to p. one's life by athg, *vitam sibi producere qâ re; vitam prorogare qâ re.

PROLONGATION, prorogatio, propagatio [Syn. in To PROLONG].—prolatio diem (of a term of payment).

PROLUSION, præsentio (beating the proper time in music, leading).—proœmium (introduction made with a musical instrument; e. g. citharædi; C. de Or. 2, 80, 325).—prolôgus (prologue; of a play).—prolusio or prælusio (the commencement of a fight, skirmish which precedes the general combat; hence fig. = opening of athg; see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, extr.): to be the p. of athg, (fig.) ci rei antecedere.

PROMENADE, s. ambulatio, spatium.—ambulacrum.—xystus (alley; open at top, but with trees, &c. on each side). See WALK.

PROMENADE, v. ambulare, inambulare, in qo loco (to walk).—deambulare in qo loco (to walk as long as one likes).—spatiari in qo loco (to walk leisurely).—ire (to walk up and down, H. Sat. 9, 1, 1).

PROMINENCE, eminentia (eminence, vid.); or Crci. with verbs.—~~prominentia~~ prominentia, late.

PROMINENT (TO BE), prominere (also impropr. = to extend itself, as far as, &c., in . . . uque, but never in the sense of To DISTINGUISH oneself).—eminere (to rise high, to tower; also Fig. = to distinguish oneself among the rest, inter omnes).—exstare (to be above the level; e. g. capite solo ex aqua).—projici. projectum esse (to be built in such manner as to project; e. g. in altum, of a town with regard to the sea). Impropr. excellere (to excel, vid.). If = DISTINGUISHED, vid. To make athg a p. part in a speech, premere qd (to dwell on it particularly).—imprimis prædicare qd; e. g. ca merita in rempublicam (to make peculiar mention of): p. eyes, oculi eminentes, prominentes, or exstantes: a p. tooth, dens exsertus; dens brochus (in animals).

PROMINENTLY. See 'in a DISTINGUISHED manner.'

PROMISCUOUS, mixtus, permixtus (mixed).—promiscuus (composed of various parts, or of parts of various nature).—~~promiscuus~~ miscellus and miscellaneous are not found in standard prose. P. writings, opera varii et diversi generis, or varia et diversa genera operum (Aft. C. Manil. 10, 28). If = COMMON, vid. P. love, amor veneris or libidinosus: to be given or to indulge in it, rebus veneris deditum esse, or amare simply (Epav, see S. Cat. 11, 6).

PROMISCUOUSLY, sine delectu (without choice).—temere (without discrimination). Quite p., sine ullo delectu.

PROMISE, s. promissio; pollicitatio (see the verb).—fides (one's word given or pledged to a certain effect).—promissum (that which one has promised, a thing promised). To give a p., ci promittere or polliceri (~~pro~~ not ci promissum facere); with an acc. and inf., de qâ re: he makes firm p.'s (ironically), satis scite tibi promittit (in comedy): to make many p.'s, multa ci polliceri: to keep or fulfil one's p., promissum facere, efficere, præstare, servare, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; promissio stare or satisfacere; quod promisi or pollicitus sum, or quod promissum est, servare, observare, or efficere; quod promissum est tenere; fidem servare, præstare, solvere, or exsolvere: p.'s are not kept, promissâ ad irritum cadunt: to be bound by a p., promisso teneri.

PROMISE, v. || To make a promise, promittere (usually, in answer to a request, to engage oneself to a performance of the thing required at some future time; ci qd, or de qâ re).—polliceri (for the most part, spontaneously or of one's own accord; also = not to refuse; ci qd, or de qâ re: ~~pro~~ neque minus ei prolize de tuâ voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de meâ polliceri, C. ad Div. 7, 5, 1; promittere here denoting to give the actual expectation of a thing in prospect, polliceri merely to manifest a willingness to do it if possible).—pollicitari (with repeated assurances).—appromittere (to take upon oneself a promise already made by another in one's name).—in se recipere, or simply recipere (to undertake, to become responsible for).—recipere et ultro polliceri; spondere, despondere (formally, so as to come under a legal obligation to fulfil one's engagement).—proponere (to propose or hold out as a reward; e. g. servis libertatem).—pronunciare (publicly). 'To p. that or to,' is expressed in Latin by an acc. and infn. (usually a future infn., rarely the present) aft. the verb of promising; e. g. I p. to do so or so, promitto, or pollicor, me hoc facturum esse: to p. in marriage, despondere (~~pro~~ not desponsare). || To give hope, promittere; spem facere or dare ca rei. He p.'s well, qe alios bene de se sperare jubet; alii de qo bene sperare possunt.

PROMISING, qui promittit, spem facit or dat. See the verb.

PROMISSORY NOTE, chirographum; chirographi cautio. To borrow money upon a p. n., *per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere: to lend money upon a p. n., *chirographo exhibitio pecuniam ci credere: to give a p. n., chirographum exhibere (Aft. Gell. 14, 2, § 7).—chirographo cavere de qâ re (Suet. Cal. 12).

PROMONTORY, promontorium; lingua (= promontorii genus non excellens, sed mollier in planum devexit, Fest. L., O.). To turn or double a p., rectere promontorium (C. de Div. 2, 45).

PROMOTE, || To aid, assist; vid. || To forward aby's interests, servare cs commidis; rebus or rationibus cs consulere or prospicere; the interests or welfare of a state, salutē reipublice consulere; rempublicam juvare, tueri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere; a study, studiis favere, studia concelebrare (by pursuing it eagerly; of several persons, C. Invent. 1, 3, 4). || To advance to honour, qm augere, tollere, at:

tollere (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state).—**fovère** (to show favour to by one's vote).—**ornare**, **exornare** (to distinguish).—**gratia** et **autoritas** sua sustentare (support by one's influence): **Jx.** augère atque ornare; augère et adjuvare; fovère ac tollere; sustinere ac fovère.—to **alq.**, produceré ad dignitatem (to raise to a post of honour).—**promovere** ad in munus or ad locum (to p. to an office; not **promovere** alone): to p. **aby** to a higher rank or office, **qm** **promovere** ad (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia (1657) **promovere**, &c., in this sense is always post-Aug.; the best writers use the word only in the strict physical sense, to move or push forward; **Krebs**): to be promoted, ascendere (ad) altiore gradum; **promoveri** ad altiore gradum (g. t.); in ampliore ordinem evēhi (of military men; **aff. Cas. B. C. 1, 77**): to be promoted through all the grades to the highest command, **efferr** per honorem gradus ad summum imperium: to be promoted by any one, **auctum** adiuturque ab **qo** ascendere altiore gradum; in altiore locum ascendere per **qm**; **cs** beneficio altiore dignitatis gradum consequi: to be promoted **fm** a lower post to a higher, **promoveri** ab humili ordine ad altiore gradum; to the highest post, ad summos honores **proveh**.

PROMOTER, adiutor **cs** rei (a helper, supporter).—**auctor** **cs** rei (one through whose influence, persuasion, &c., **alq.** takes place).—**minister** **cs** rei (an aider or abettor in a bad action).—**fautor** **cs** or **cs** rei (a favourer of a person or thing by advice or action).

PROMOTION, **Act** of promoting, **Crci.** by **verb** under **PROMOVE**. **Act** advancement to honour, dignitatis accessio, officium amplius, promotio (post-Aug.). To hinder **aby** p., **editum** ad honores ci intercludere: to receive or obtinere p., honore augeri; muneri **predica** (to some particular office): to receive further p., see phrases in **PROMOVE**: in hope (of military) p., **spe ordinis** or (of several) ordinum (see **Cas. B. C. 1, 77**).

PROMPT, **adj.** celer (quick, expeditious).—**promptus**, expeditus (ready).

PROMPT, **v.** **To help by secret instruction**, suggerere ci qd. suggerere, **al** **qm** memoria deficiat, subijcere ci verba (the latter, of the theatrical 'prompter, or of one who acts like him). **To tacite, instigare**, insurreare (to whisper in **aby**'s ears, ci or ad aures (confidentially) or in aures (clandestinely); **C.**).

PROMPT, **qui** verba subijcit ci.

PROMPTITUDE or **PROMPTNESS**, celeritas (quickness).—**velocitas**, **pernititas**, **agilitas** (**Syn.** in **Past.**)—**praesentia** animi or animi praesentia (presence of mind; **p.** in using means at hand, &c.). See also **DIXTERITY**.

PROMPTLY, **prompte** (T.); **celeriter**, **cito** (quickly).

PROMULGATE, palam facere (to make known). **Aperire**, patefacere (to bring to **aby**'s knowledge); **Jx.** aperire et in lucem proferre.—**denunciare** (to denounce, to declare publicly e. g. war).—**prodere**, memoris prodere (to deliver to posterity).—**promulgare** (to give public notice of **alq.**; e. g. a law, &c.).—**proponere** (to put up; e. g. edictum, edict; **factos** populo, &c.).—**praedicare** (as by a herald, **evēpēre**, **invēpēre**).—**pronunciare** (to announce to the public; e. g. an order with regard to military matters, **παράγγελλαι**).—**edere**, foras dare (to issue, to give out; e. g. a writing, &c.). See also **DIVULG.**

PROMULGATION, **predicatio**, **pronunciatio**, **promulgatio** (**Syn.** in **To PROMULGATE**). Or by **Crci.** with the **verb**.

PROMULGATOR, **Crci.** with the **verb** in **To PROMULGATE**.

PRONE, **Tending downward**, **deverus**; **declivis** or **declivus**; **inclinat**. **Inclined**, **pronus** (g. t.).—**proclivis** (only to something good).—**propensus** (only to something bad). See **INCLINAT**.

PRONENESS, (voluntatis) **inclinatio**; **animi** **propensio**; **proclivitas**.—**pronus** is an uncertain reading in **Seneca**, and therefore to be carefully avoided. **Idios.**—See **INCLINATION**, **PROPENSITY**.

PRONG, **dens**; **ramus**.

PRONOMINAL, **by** **gen.** **pronominals**; **pronominalis** (**Priscian**).

PRONOUNCE, **To articulate by the organs of speech**, **appellare** (**C. Brut.** 35, 133).—**annunciare**, **efferre** (to denote by sound: **pronunciare** is rather = to deliver; **Art** in **Geli.** to pronounce).—**dicere** (to utter). To p. words too broadly, **voces** **distrahere**; **litteras** **valde** **dilatare**; (affectedly), **putidius** **exprimere** **litteras**: to p. distinctly, **plane** **loqui**; ci est **plenum** or **explanatum**: to p. words properly and with the right tone of voice, **exprimere** **verba** et **suis** **quasque** **litteras** **sonis** **annunciare**: to p. indistinctly,

verba, **litteras** (negligentius) **obscure**: to p. **incorrectly**, **qd** **perperam** **annunciare**: to p. a syllable short, **syllabam** **corripere** or **breviare**; **long**, **syllabam** **producere**: **not** to be able to p. the letter **Z**, **litteram** **R** **dicere** **non** **posse**. **To speak**, **utter**, **pronunciare** (to deliver with distinct and audible voice).—**elqui**, **verbis** **exprimere** (to express well in words).—**enunciare**, **also** **with** **verbis** (to speak out).—**proloqui** (to say out, say aloud).—**effari** (to speak out, religious-archaic, and poetic word; but cf. **C. de Or.** 3, 38, 153).—**explicare**, **explanare** **verbis** (to explain in words).—**edicere** (to give to understand, to make known; see **C. Eccl.** p. 125). **To declare solemnly**: to p. sentences, **sententiam** **dicere** (of a judge).—**sententiam** **pronunciare** (to publish the judgement after and according to the decision of a judge).—**judicium** **facere** (not **judicium** **ferre**, though **sententiam** or **suffragium** **ferre** are correct): to p. an opinion, **dicere** **quid** **sibi** **videtur**; **sententiam** **suum** **dicere**; **aperire** **sententiam** **suum**: to p. **guiltless**, **abolvere** (**propr.** and **improp.**); of **alq.**, **qā** **re** or **de** **qā** **re** (e. g. regni suspicione, de praeviatione).—**exsolvere** **qā** **re** (e. g. suspicione).—**liberare** **qā** **re** (set free; g. t.).

PRONUNCIATION, **Act** or **mode** of utterance (of syllables or single words), **appellatio** (not **pronuntiatio**, **which** is **always** = **actio**, the whole delivery).

prolatio (the uttering of a word; **L. 22, 13**, **Punicum** **as** **abhorret** **ab** **Latinorum** **nominum** **prolatione**, i. e. the Latin names are very difficult to the Carthaginians).

locutio (a speaking). **An agreeable** p., **suaavis** **appellatio** **litterarum**; **litterarum** **appellandarum** **suaivitas**: a **gentile** p., **lenis** **appellatio** **litterarum**: a **correct** p., **emendata** **locutio**: a **pleasant** and **distinct** p., **emendata** **eum** **suaivitate** **vocum** **explanatio** (**G. 1, 53**): by a **broad** p., **valde** **dilatandis** **litteris** (the sharp or acute p. of a syllable, **correctio** (opp. **productio**). **Delivery** of language; **accent**: (language utterance).—**vox** (voice); **Jx.** **os** **ac** **vox** (full-toned).—**vocis** **sonus**, or, **fm** the context, **simply** **sonus** (tone of voice). **A correct** p., **vocis** **sonus** **rectus** (opp. **oris** **pravitatis**): a **clear** p., **os** **explanatum** or **planum** (opp. **os** **confusum**): **agreeable** p., **suaivitas** **vocis** or **oris** **ac** **vocis**; **os** **junctum**: a **refined** or **elegant** p., **os** **urbium**: **os** **eas** or **suavia** **os**, **os** **facile** (opp. **asperitas** **soni**): a **rude** p., **oris** **rusticitas**; **sonus** **subrusticus**: a **foreign** p., **sonus** **peregrinus**; **oris** **peregrinitas**; **os** **barbarum**; **os** **in** **peregrinum** **sonum** **corruptum** (**broken**). **I don't like an affected** p., **nolo** **exprimi** **litteras** **putidius** (**C.**): **os** **must** **write** **according** **to** **the** **p.**, **perinde** **scribendum** **ut** **os** **loquatur**; **ale** **verbum** **quidque** **judicio**, **quomodo** **sonat**: **not** to write words according to the p., **verba** **aliter** **scribere** **ac** **enunciare**. To have (such) a p.; see the corresponding phrase in **To Pronounce**.

PROOF, **The act** or **mode** of proving, **probatio** (in the Digest, also of proving before a court of justice).—**demonstratio** (a showing by strong p. in **Vivus** 9, **prof.** 4, also of mathematical p.).—**argumentatio** (by arguments). To bring p. of **alq.**; see **TR** **PROVE**: it is difficult of p., **difficile** **est** **præstare**. **To bring or allege a p.**, **argumentum**, **argumentum**, **ratio**. **To bring or allege** p.'s, **argumenta** or **rationes** **afferre**: to derive p.'s **fm**, **argumenta** **ex** **re** **ducere**, **eruiere** (not **trahere** p. of **alq.**, **not** **argumentum** **pro** **qā** **re**, but **argumentum** **quo** **qā** **esse** **demonstratur**, &c.; to bring many p.'s for the existence of a God, **multis** **argumentis** **Deum** **esse** **dēcere**: that is no p., **nullum** **verum** **id** **argumentum** **est**: to produce or allege many p.'s for **the** **opinion**, **multa** **in** **eum** **partem** **prohiberi** **argumentari** (**L.**).—**Argumentum** is often left out when an **adj.** is used; e. g. 'the strongest p. for this is' &c., **firmisimum** **hoc** **affert** **videtur** **quod** &c. (**C.**). **Sign.** **tokens**, **signum**, **inditium**, **specimen** (a visible sign; not in the plural).—**documentum** **sui** (sign of one's ability).—**rudimentum**, **trocinum** (**first** **sign** of one's proficiency in an art, &c.). To give or furnish a p., **rudimentum** or **trocinum** **ponere**; **documentum** **sui** **dare** (of one's ability).—**specimen** **cs** **rei** **dare**; **significationem** **cs** **rei** **facere** (e. g. **probatia**): to serve as a p., **signo**, **indice**, **documentum**, **esse**. **To attempt to ascertain the quality of a person or thing**, **tentatio**, **tentamen**, **experimentum** (an attempt, in order to gain experience).—**periculum** (an attempt, attended with some risk). To make p. of a thing, **experimentum** **cs** **rei** **capere**; **periculum** **cs** **rei** or **in** **qā** **re** **facere**; **qd** **tentare**, **experiri**, or **periclitari**; **fidem** **cs** **explorare** (to put to the p.). **In printing**, **trial sheet**, 'periculum typographicum (**Rubens**); *plagula exempli causis typis exscripta.

PROOF, **adj.** **fidelis**; (of armour, &c.) **ad** **omnes** **totus** **tutus** (**L.**); **impervius** **terro**: the mind to p. **agat** **mitis**


fortunes, animus malis sufficit (O.): virtus is p. agit all force, nulla vi potest labefacta virtus (C.).

PROP. s. [PAOR.] statumen. pedamen. pedamentum; adminiculum (for a vine). [FIE.] Support, column (supp. of persons on whom others depend).—firmamentum (that gives stability to a thing).—praesidium (safeguard).—subsidiū (aid, assistance).—munimentum (defence).—(tamquam) adminiculum.


PROP. v. [PAOR.] fulcire. adminiculari. statuminare (by building, &c., underneath).—pedare (of trees). To be propped up by a thing, niti, inniti qd re. [FIE.] fulcire; praesidio esse. To p. oneself up on a thing, inniti qd re; confidere ci re or qd re.

PROPAGATE, propagare (prop. and impr., of propagating a race).—disseminare (e. g. a report, rumorem; an evil, malum). The disease p.'s itself by contagion, contactu morbus in alios vulgar (L. 4, 30). To p. a report, rumorem or famam diffundere; rumorem spargere, dispergere, divulgare, &c.: to be propagated, se diffundere, diffundi (to spread itself; prop. and fig., of rumours, errors, &c.); late serpere (of rumours, &c.).

PROPAGATION, propagatio; or by the verb. Society for the p. of the Gospel, *ad fines Christianae religionis propagandas con sociatio.

PROPAGATOR, Crel. with the verb.  not propagator in this sense.

PROPEL, propellere (v. pr.).—protrudere (more rare).

PROPENSITY, proclivitas; animus proclivis or propensus ad qd; libido cs rel. P. to satire, acerbitas (as a trait of character; Q. 10, 1, 117).  The Latins often frequently denote it in compound words by the termination -entia, and the person possessing the p. by -entus; e. g., p. to drinking wine, vinolentia; one who has such p., vinolentus; p. to extravagance, prodigentia (T. Ann. 6, 14, 1); one that has such p., prodigus: to have a p. to a thing, non alienum esse a re (in a good sense).—pronus esse ad qd or in qd (in Class. Latin only in a bad sense; not as Suet. Ner. 52, pronum esse ad poeti cam). See INCLINATION.

PROPER, [Right, fit, true, verus (real; opp. falsus).—germanus (genuine).] Jux. verus et germanus.—justus (right, legitimate). A p. (opp. to a figurative, &c.) word, verbum proprium (opp. verbum translatum). To denote a thing by the p. term or expression, qd verbo proprio declarare. See also FIR. [Peculiar, vid.]

PROPERLY, [Strictly, proprie. To use a word p. (i. e. in its proper sense), verbum proprie dicere.] Fitly, suitably, apte, idonee, recte, commode bene. [STR. in COMMODOUSLY.]

PROPERTY, [Peculiar quality, proprietates, proprium (v. pr.).—natura (nature or quality).—ratio, vis (efficacy).—qualitas (ποιότης, peculiar nature or quality; a new philosophical term coined by C.; see Acad. 1, 6 and 7; N. D. 2, 37, 94). The Latins frequently use, in connexion with esse, the simple genitive of the pronoun to which the p. belongs, omitting proprium (with this difference, that proprium gives more prominence to the quality as characteristic; cf. Grotef. § 188, obs. 3; Herm. Cass. B. G. 6, 23, im.); it is the p. of a good orator, est boni oratoris, &c.: it is the p. of a wise man to do nothing of which he may have to repent, sapientis est proprium (i. e. it is peculiar to him, it is a mark of his character) nihil, quod poenitere possit, facere: or we may put, instead of the noun in the gen., the neuter of an adj. answering to it: e. g. it is the p. of mankind, humanum est: it is the p. of a Roman, Romanum est (as L. 2, 12, Romanum est, et agere c. pati fortia). So also 'of what p.' is expressed by qualis, and 'of such p.' by talis or, eum, &c.; bona indoles: one possesses many distinguished p.'s, multa in eo eminent et elucet (Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5); a bad p., malum; vitium. [That which is one's own, goods possessed, possessiones; bona, orum, n. (lended estates).—fortune (goods, effects); also by res (pl.); e. g. moveable p., res moventes; res, quae moveri possunt: or by proprius, a, um; also, fm the context, by the possessive pronoun, proprius meus (tuus, &c.), and very often by the possessive pronoun alone; e. g. this is my p., hoc meum or meum proprium est: to consider a thing as his own p., suum qd docere: to give a thing as his p., qd proprium ci tradere: to have some p., to be a person of p., opes habere; bona possidere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to have much p., to be a person of large p., magnas facultates habere; locupletem et pecuniosum esse; copiam rei familiaris abundare: to have no p., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to acquire p., bona sibi parare or alibi colligere: to be or become the p. of a thing, cs esse; cs fieri: to disturb a thing in

his p., to endeavour to deprive a thing of his p., vexare cs bona fortunaeque: they take their p. and go to Rome, sublati rebus commigrant Romam: take your p. and look for another place, res tuas tolle et alium locum quaere: right of p., dominium; auctoritas or jus auctoritatis (the right to a thing lawfully acquired).—mancipium or jus municipii (right of p. by formal purchase).

PROPERTY-TAX, tributum ex censu collatum (see C. Verr. 2, 53, 131).

PROPHECY, [Act of prophesying, vaticinatio; divinitio; praedictio (e. g. rerum futurarum) [STR. in PROPHESY].] A prediction, praedictum; vaticinium; augurium. His p. was fulfilled, non falsus vates fuit.

PROPHESY, TRANS. vaticinari (g. t.).—canere (to p. in verse or rhythm).—augurari (to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally). To p. (= anticipate) a thing, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjectura (C.) or mente (Curt.) augurari: to p. a thing's fate, praedicere, quid ei eventurum sit; his death, ci mortem augurari. [INTERA.] futura praedicere, praenunciare.—vaticinari (to p.; be a vates).

PROPHET, vates; fatidicus, fatiloquus (L.; propheta, Appul., Lact.); a false p., pseudopropheta (Terent.). He was a true p., non falsus vates fuit; ab eo praedictum est, fore cs eventus rerum, qui acciderunt.

PROPHETICAL, vaticinus (of or relating to prophecy).—caelestis quodam mentis instinctu prolatus (inspired).—fatidicus, fatiloquus (fatiscanus, O.): a p. spirit, praesagientis animi divinitio.

PROPHETICALLY, divinitus; caelestis quodam instinctu mentis; instinctu divino afflatusque.

PROPHINQUITY. See NEARNESS, AFFINITY.

PROPRIATE, placare qm or cs animum offensum; mitigare, lenire qm or cs animum (O.); propitiare (Plaut. T.).

PROPRIATION, [Act of propitiating, placatio; reconciliatio; reconciliatio gratiae or concordiae. [Atonement, expiatio].

PROPRIIATOR, gratiae reconciliator (aft. L. 35, 45); gratiae reconciliandae or reconciliatae auctor (aft. C.).

PROPRIATORY, a. *gratiae reconciliatae testimonium, indicium, signum. A p. sacrifice, piaculum. hostia piacularis, piacularis, with or without sacrificium: to offer a p. sacrifice, piaculum, hostiam cedere.

PROPRIIATORY, adj. ad reconciliandam gratiam.

PROPTIOUS (of persons), propitiis; equus; favens, amicus, ci; benevolus ei or in qm.—(of things), secundus; faustus; prosper; commodus; opportunus; bonus.

PROPTIOUSLY, [Favorably, benevole; amice. [Fortunately, prospere; fauste].

PROPORTION, [Comparative relation, proportio (explained by Vitr. 3, 1, 1, est rata pars membrorum in omni opere totiusque commedulatione).—commensus (the proper quantity determined by measurement; also with gen. proportionis; see Vitr. 3, 1, 2).—symmetria (the whole whose parts are in p.; Vitr. 1, 2, 4, ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus ex partibusque separatim ad universam figuram speciem rata pars responsus; and 8, 1, 3, expressed by Crel.: ad universam totius magnitudinis ex partibus singulis convenientissimus commensus responsus. Plin. says the Lat. language has no corresponding word, 3, 8, 19, no. 6, § 65).—congruentia aequalitasque (correspondence and equality of parts, with ref. to the whole; see Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11). The p. (symmetria) of a body's figure, limbo, convenientia partium; apta membrorum compositio; membrorum omnium competentia (Gell.); membrorum aequitas et commeditas (Suet. Oct. 79, of the body); the other limbs were without exception in the exactest p. (i. e. to the breadth of his shoulders), ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes fuit aequalis et congruens (Suet. Tib. 68, inii.); in p., proportionate; aequaliter; congruenter: built in p., proportione constructus (of a body); in perfect p., omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes aequalis et congruens (of a person; Suet. Tib. 68, inii.): to be (to be made, &c.) in p., inter se eum quodam lepore consentire; suos habere commensus proportions; proportionibus ad summam figuram corporeis respondere (of the members of the body; see C. Off. 1, 23, 98; Vitr. 3, 1, 2 and 4); in p., to be, ad (with acc. of thing).

—pro.—pro rata parte. Sic by ut est, &c. In p. to the times, ut temp. grant tempora. [Fixed part, rata pars. [Axiom, analogia. —proportio (Varr. and C.).—similitudo (likeness).

PROPORTION, v. *iusta ratione describere.—pro rata parte ratione distinguere (C. Rep. 6, 18); iusti

proportioned, proportione constructus (of bodies): perfectly well proportioned, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes aequalis et congruens (aft. Suet. Tib. 68, init.; of a man): to be well proportioned. See 'to be made in PROPORTION.' To be beautifully proportioned in all its details, ad universam totius magnitudinis summam ex partibus singulis convenientissimum habere consensuum responsum (of the details &c. of a temple; Vitr. 3, 1, 8).

PROPORTIONAL, *a.* *numerus, magnitudo, &c. proportionalis (Math. i. t.). An instrument for ascertaining mean p.'s, mesolabium (μεσολάβιον, Vitr. 9, praef. 19).

PROPORTIONAL, *adj.* pro ratâ parte ratione distinctus (e. g., *p. intervalle, intervalia*, C. Rep. 6, 18); or by other Crcl. with proportionem, pro ratâ parte (g. it.).—pro cuiusque opibus et facultatibus (in proportion to the wealth, &c. of each). **PROPORTIONALIS** very late; *Jul. Firm.*

PROPORTIONALLY. See **PROPORTIONATELY**.

PROPORTIONATE, aequalis et congruens; aequalis. See also **PROPORTION** and **PROPORTIONAL**.

PROPORTIONATELY, pro portione; aequaliter; congruentur.

PROPOSAL, conditio: a *p.* of marriage, conditio, with and without uxoria: to make a *p.* of marriage to aby, conditionem ci deferre: to make a *p.*, conditionem ci ferre: to make an advantageous *p.* to aby, luculentam conditionem ci facere: to accept a *p.*, conditionem accipere; ad conditionem accedere, or (after long consideration) descendere (opp. conditionem repudiare, respuere, aspernari).

PROPOSÉ, proponere ci qd; conditionem cs rei proponere; offerre ci qd (when one can give or do the thing which he p.'s).—commendare, suadere qd (to advise): to *p.* a law, legem proponere, rogare; legem ferre (to bring before the senate or people): to *p.* a question (for discussion), ponere, proponere, adferre questionem; also simply, ponere, querere. || **Purpose, intend**, vid.

PROPOSITION, || **Proposai**, conditio (g. t.).—rogatio (to the people)—relatio (to the senate). To make a *p.* to the people, rogationem ferre ad populum; also simply rogare: to make a *p.* to the senate, referre ad senatum: to reject a *p.*, rogationem antiquare: relationem rejicere: to carry a *p.*, rogationem perferre. See also **PROPOSAL**. || (In logic), propositio (Q.; major, minor).

PROPOUND. See **PROPOSE**.

PROPRIETARY, proprius, peculiaris, with gen. or dat. A *p.* school, *schola quam quidam peculiarem habent.

PROPRIETOR, possessor (a possessor).—dominus (master, lord). A lawul p., dominus justus: to be the *p.* of alth, possidere qd; of a house, ædes peculiare habere (Pompon. Dig. 5, 1, 22).

PROPRIETY, || **Peculiarity of possession**, see 'Right of PROPERTY.' || **Suitableness, fitness, convenientia (fitness)**—congruentia (espily in outward conduct)—decorum (in all one's behaviour and demeanour)—honestas (in a moral sense)—venustus or dignitas ac venustus (e. g. to act cum dignitate ac venustate).

PROROGATION, prorogatio, dilatio, prolatio [Syn. in DEFER]. or Crcl. by the verbs. P. of Parliament, *comitia regni prolata.

PROROGUE, protrudere, proferre, conferre. In aliud tempus differre (e. g. comitia protrudere in Januariam, C.: with us, to *p.* Parliament)—omnia in mensem Martium sunt collata (C.). To *p.* an assembly, consilio diem eximere.

PROSAIC, || **Prose**, solutus; or by the gen., prose orationis. || Fig. Dry, uninteresting, siccus.

PROSCRIBE, proscribere qm; in proscriptionum numerum referre qm (together with others).—cs vitam præmils proponere addicere (to outlaw). To cause any one to be proscribed, proscriptionem facere de capite ca: to move (in the senate) that any one be proscribed, de capite civis bonique proscriptionem ferre.

PROSCRIPTION, proscription; or by the verb.

PROSE, prosa oratio (post-Aug.).—oratio soluta (opp. oratio astricta, devincta). **PROSE** usually says simply oratio (e. g. sepiissime et in oratione et in oratione peccatur); but it is generally expedient to use the more definite phrase, prosa oratio. **PROSE** pedestris is not = 'prose,' but = 'a low style,' and moreover it is a Grecism; see Q. 10, 1, 81, ed. Frotscher.

PROSECUTE, || **To continue, pursue steadily**, facere qd pergo; exsequi, espily persequi qd (to carry out to the end)—ci rei instare (to pursue earnestly and zealously; e. g. operi)—perseverare in re, or followed by an inf. with perseverantia; e. g. perseverare in bello

or perseverare bellare; perseverare in obediens).—continuare or non intermittere qd (to carry on without interruption). To *p.* a thing further, qd longius prosequi: to *p.* a journey, iter persequi; iter conficere pergere; iter continuare, non intermittere: to *p.* one's studies, studils insistere; studia sua urgere (vigorously): to *p.* a victory, a victoria nihil cessare (L.); recentibus præliis vestigils ingredi (Hirt.); to *p.* one's right, jus suum exsequi or persequi. || (At law), prosecuti persequi qm; iudicio experiri cum qo. See **ACTIOS**.

PROSECUTION, || **Act of prosecuting; by the verbs.** || **Action at law, actio; lis.** See **ACTIOS**.

PROSECUTOR, actor (g. t.).—accusator (in a public action)—petitor (in a civil or private action).

PROSELYTE, a. proselytus (Eccl.); *qui a patriis sacris ad alia transiit.

PROSELYTE, v. *studere or conari alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducere.

PROSELYTISM, *alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducendi studium. The spirit of *p.*, *studium propagandæ suæ doctrine calidius.

PROSODIAL, prosodiacus (Mart. Cap.).

PROSODY, versuum lex et modificatio (Sen. Ep. 8, 3).—prosodia (t. t.).—doctrina, ars prosodica.

PROSOPŒPEIA, ficta alienarum personarum oratio (aft. Q. 6, 1, 25).—fictio personarum (Q. 9, 2, 29).—personarum confictio (Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnck.); usually prosopœpeia (Gr. i. d.).—conformatio (Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 68).

PROSPECT, || **Prosp.**, prospectus (to a distance in front).—despectus (looking down).—conspectus (a view). To have a *p.* of alth, prospicere, prospectare, despiciere qm locum: to afford a *p.* to any place, præbere prospectum ad qm locum: there is a *p.* to the Capitol, conspectus est in Capitolium: there is a clear *p.*, even to a great distance, liber prospectus oculorum etiam quæ procul recessere, permittitur (Curt. 5, 9, 10): this room commands a *p.* of the sea, hoc cubiculum prospicit mare, or præbet prospectum ad mare: the fish-pond of which there is a *p.* in the windows, piscina quæ fenestra servit ac subiacet: to have a distant *p.*, longe or multum prospicere: to hinder the *p.*, prospectum impedire or prohibere: to take away the *p.*, prospectum adimere; prospectum oculorum auferre (e. g. as a cloud of dust): to take away one's *p.* of alth, conspectum cs rei intersepi ci: to deprive of a *p.*, prospectum oculis eripere (V. Æn. 8, 254; for wch L. 10, 32, in more prosaic style, says, usum lucis eripere, of a cloud): to intercept or to take away the *p.*, cælo or luminibus or auspiciis officere (the latter fm persons about to take the auspices). **PROSPER** officere ci in this sense is not Classical; it is not supported by C. Tusc. 5, 32, 92, and de N. D. 2, 19, 50). || Fig. That to wch the mind is directed, spes (of alth pleasing)—expectatio (of alth, whether pleasing or not): *p.* of punishment, expectatio pœnarum: some *p.*, specula: distant *p.*'s, vera spes: charming *p.*'s, spes ulterior: to have good *p.*'s, bene sperare: to deprive one of all *p.* of alth, omnem spem ci rei celipere: merit now has some *p.*'s, locus virtutibus patefactus est: in peace I have no *p.*'s, mihi compositis rebus nulla spes (T. Hist. 1, 21, 1): to have a very distant *p.* of the conship, longe a spe consulari abesse: the *p.*'s of the country are gloomy [See GLOOMY], tenebræ cæcæque nubes et procelles republicæ impendent (aft. Auct. pro Dom. 10, 24): still more gloomy *p.*'s, spes multo asperior.

PROSPECTIVE. See **FUTURE**.

PROSPER, || **INTRINSE**, uti prosperâ fortunâ (to be prosperous).—bene or prospere succedere: succensus, prosperos successus habere (to succeed well). || **TRANS**, fortunare qm or qd (to give good fortune to).—prosperare qd (to cause to succeed: **PROSPER** secundare is poetic).—prosperare ci qd (to cause one to succeed in alth).—augere qm qd re (to furnish copiously or abundantly with alth).

PROSPERITY, prosperitas; res secundæ, pl.

PROSPEROUS, || **THRIVING**, prosper or prosperus; fortunatus. See **FORTUNATE**. || **Favorable**, secundus, faustus, prosper.

PROSTITUTE, s. meretrix; scortum; meritorium scortum (one who prostitutes herself for pay; a scort, a lower, more dissolute meretrix; but both these are above prostibula and lupæ).—prostibulum, muller omnibus proposita. scortum vulgare. meretrix vulgarissima (common p.).—muller quæ domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; also quæstuaris (sc. muller, Sen., who lives by the wages of p.). The son of a common p., ex vulgato corpore genitus: to turn a common p. plane se in vitâ meretriciâ collocare: to be or lead the life of a (common)

p., corpus vulgo publicae (*Plaut.*).—vitā institutoque esse meretricio. meretricio more vivere. se omnibus pervulgare. pudicitiam in populo habere (*S.*).

PROSTITUTE, *v.* || **PROPR.** publicare (*e. g.* corpus, pudicitiam). || **Fig.** dehonestare; dedecorare; *also* by habere se venalem, or habere venalia; *e. g.* omnia habet venalia, fidem, iusjurandum, veritatem, officium (*C. Verr.* 3, 62, 144).

PROSTITUTE, *vita meretricia.*

PROSTRATE, *adj.* prostratus. *P.* at *aby's* feet, ad pedes cs prostratus, projectus (*C.*), provolutus (*L.*); genibus cs advolutus (*Curt.*). *To be p. at aby's feet*, ad pedes cs jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere.

PROSTRATE, *v.* || **INTRANS.** ad pedes cs se abjicere, prostrare, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes ci or ad genua cs procumbere; ad pedes cs procidere; ad pedes or genua ci accidere; genibus cs advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare ci (*as supplicants*). **TRANS.** || **See** THROW DOWN.

PROSTRATION, *the act of prostrating, Crcl.* with verbs in **TO PROSTRATE**. || **Depression**, *vid.*

PROTECT, *See* DEFEND, GUARD.

PROTECTION, *Defence*, tutela; praesidium; defensio. *To ask for p.*, praesidium ab qo petere. || *Patronage*, fides; patrocinium. || *Refuge*, arx; portus; periculum.

PROTECTIVE, *by the verbs*, qui protegit, &c.

PROTECTOR, defensor. propugnator. tutor. qui (quæ) defendit et protegit.

PROTEST, *s. interpellatio (prop., an interrupting of a person speaking)*.—intercessio (*exple before a higher power: e. g.* by the tribunes). *To enter a p.*, intercedere; intercessionem facere; interpellare or interpellatione impedire qd; intercedere ci rei. || *Of a bill of exchange*, *syngrapha rejectio.

PROTEST, *v.* || *To make a protest*, intercedere; intercessionem facere (*to enter a protest*); against *athg.* ci rei intercedere: vetare, with an acc. and infn.; qd deprecari, or recusare (*to refuse vehemently*). || *To affirm strongly, declare solemnly, asseverare* (*v. pr.*).—testari (*as witness, to testify*).—affirmare, confirmare (*to declare strongly*).—adjurare (*upon oath*): *to p. on oath*, polliceri et iurjurando confirmare (*Cæs.*). *To p. by the gods*, testari, obtestari deos; per omnes deos adjurare: *to p. most strongly*, firmissime asseverare; omni asseveratione affirmare. || *Of a bill of exchange*, *syngrapham non expensam ferre; *syngrapham non recipere.

PROTESTANT, *a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.

PROTESTANTISM, *protestantismus (*t. t.*).

PROTESTATION, pollicitatio (*a promise*). Usually by the verbs in **PROTEST**: *to make p.'s*, profiteri atque polliceri.

PROTOCOL, tabula; commentarii (*C.*). *See* protocolum *is a word of the middle ages.*

PROTONOTARY, *scriba primus, *See* not primarius.

PROTOTYPE, *exemplum primum (*original, instead of wch C., Att. 16, 3, makes use of the Greek ἀρχέτυπον, wch we find afterwards as a Latin word in Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1.*)—exemplum (*model, or any object to guide us, in general*).—species (*ideal, used by C. for the Platonic idea; see* Schütz. *Lex. C. in v.*).

PROTRACT, trahere (*g. t. to allow to last longer than necessary*).—extrahere (*to draw out, to defer*).—ducere, producere (*to put off continually, to prevent the decision of athg*): *to be protracted*, trahi. extrahi. protrahi. duci. produci, until, usque ad (*e. g.* of war, &c.); *see above the difference between trahere and ducere; see also the SYN. in TO PROLONG, TO DEFER*: *to p. the matter as long as possible*, tempus quam longissime ducere.

PROTRACTION, productio. prorogatio. [**SYN. in TO PROTRACT. See also** DELAY.]

PROTRUDE, prominere. eminere. projici. exstare [**SYN. in PROJECT**].

PROTUBERANCE, *ecphyra, sarcōma, ūtis, n. (ἐκφυρα, σάρκωμα, ūtis, any excrescence of the animal body)—gibber (*hump*); but gibba, in *Suet. Dom. 23*, and gibbus, in *Juv. 6, 109*; 10, 294 and 303, are not usual).—tumor (*umour, swelling*).—tuber (*ulcer*).—panus (*a swelling of the glands of the neck, under the armpit, &c.*). *See also* TUMOUR.

PROTUBERANT, *Crcl.* with verbs in **TO PROJECT**, **SWELL. See also** PROMINENT.

PROUD, || *Haughty*, superbus; fastosus; arrogans [**SYN. in ARROGANT**].—contumax (*stiff-necked; unwilling to bend to the will of a superior*).—tumens (*inani superbia*).—fastidiosus (*contemptuous*).—magul-

ficus, splendidus (*of things: in this sense superb. is only poet.*): *to be p.*, sublati esse animi. magnos gerere spiritus. inani superbia tumere; of *athg.*, superbiere qā re.—qā re inflatum esse, tumere, elatum esse (*to be puffed up by athg*): *to grow or become p.*, magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere: *to be intolerably p.*, haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam: *to make aby p.*, qm superbum facere; ci spiritus afferre (*both of things*): *to make aby intolerably p.*, inflare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (*L. 45, 31*). || (*In surgery*). *p. flesh*, caro fungosa (*Plin.*); caro supercrescens (*Cels.* 5, 22).

PROUDLY, superbe; insolenter; arroganter; magnifice. *To behave p.*, elatius se gerere; insolentius se efferre; magnifice se jactare: *to behave p. in prosperity*, præbere se superbum in fortunā: *to act p.*, superbiere. fastidire.

PROVE, || **TRANS.** 1) *To show, manifest, evince, significare; ostendere (to show)*.—declarare (*to declare, publish; both stronger than the first, Cf. C. Verr. 2, 60, 148; ad Div. 5, 13, 4.*)—probare, comprobare (*so as to convince others of the truth or excellence of a thing*).—præstare (*to fulfil an obligation*): *to p. one's obliging disposition to aby*, probare ci officium suum: *to p. athg by act and deed*, qd præstare re; qd comprobare re: *to p. oneself, i. e. to show, &c.*, se præstare, se præbere, as *aby*, qm; exhibere qm (*See* not se exhibere qm); *e. g.* *to p. oneself the friend of the people*, exhibere virum civilem. 2) *To show by arguments, docere, eply with arguments*.—demonstrare (*to give full proof*).—firmare, confirmare, eply with arguments (*to confirm by arguments*).—probare ci qd (*to p. the possibility of a thing; see* *Hetz. Cas. B. G. 1, 3.*)—efficere (*to make out by strict logical proof*)—vincere, evincere (*to p. irrefutably; see* *Cort. C. Ep. 11, 28, 4.*) *to p. to aby by examples*, cum qo auctoritatis agere (*Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4.*): *this will p. that &c.*, ejus rei testimonium est, &c.: *that is difficult to p.*, hoc difficile est probatu: *that p.'s nothing at all*, nullum verum id argumentum est: *the event proved it*, exitus approbavit. 3) *To try, put to the proof. See* *TAY.*—|| **INTRANS.** fieri; esse; se ostendere; ostendi.

PROVENDER, pabulum.

PROVERB, proverbium (*v. pr.*).—verbum. *See* adagio, adagium *never occur in Class. prose. To pass into a p.*, in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem venire; in proverbium cedere; proverbii eludi (*to be the subject of a jesting p.*; Scytharum solitudines Græcia proverbii eluduntur, *Curt.*). *To be a common p.*, proverbio increbuit with acc. and infn. (*e. g.* rem ad triarios redisse—proverbio increbuit, *L.*).—proverbii locum obtinere; qd in communibus proverbii versatur. *This has passed into a p. amongst the Greeks*, hoc Græcis hominibus in proverbio est: *as the p. says (or, has it)*, ut in proverbio est; quod proverbii loco dici solet; *also*, quod ajunt; ut ajunt; ut dicitur (*as people say*): *there is an old p.*, wch &c., est vetus proverbium; est vetus verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est: according to the old p., veteri proverbio.

PROVERBIAL, proverbii loco celebratus (*e. g.* versus).—quod proverbii locum obtinet.—quod in proverbium or proverbii consuetudinem venit. *Athg is p.*, qd proverbii loco dici solet: *see also* 'to be a common PROVERB'.—|| **PROVERBIALIS** (*only p.* versus in *Gell.*); late: *to be p.*, in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbii versari.

PROVERBIALLY, proverbii loco.—ut est in proverbio.—ut proverbii loco dici solet. *See* PROVERBIALITER *very late.*

PROVIDE, parare, comparare (*for money or otherwise*).—præparare, providere (*to take care that a thing be ready*): *to p. the necessities of life*, res ad vitam degendam necessarias præparare: *to p. provisions for the winter*, in hiemem providere frumentum: *to p. a very great store of corn*, frumenti vim maximam comparare: *that is easily provided*, parabilis.

PROVIDED, i. e. furnished, supplied, instructus, ornatus, exornatus, armatus, præditus, qā re: well p., omnibus rebus instructus, or simply instructus: *to be well or richly p. with athg*, qā re instructissimum or apparatusissimum esse; qā re abundare; qd mihi largissime suppedit (*I am well p. with*).

PROVIDED THAT, dum, modo, dummodo, with subj.: *p. that not, dum ne*, dummodo ne; modo ne, with subj.; *also*, by eā lege, eā conditione ut or nē.

PROVIDENCE, providentia (*foresight*).—cautio, diligentia, cura (*care, circumspection*): **DIVINE PROVIDENCE**, providentia divina; mens divina; or simply Providentia (*C.*).

PROVIDENT, cautus. providus. circumspectus.

consideratus.—*Jn. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens. To be p. in athg, curam adhibere de or in qā re: curious or diligentem esse in qā re: diligentiam adhibere ad qd or in qā re: curam conferre ad qd.*

PROVIDENTIAL, quod divinitus accidit. *quod divinum numen instituit.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinitus (*fm God*).—ducente Deo (*under divine guidance*).—Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante (*with divine assistance, by God's help*).—Deo annuente (*by divine favour*).

PROVIDENTLY, diligenter; provide; caute: *to act p.*, circumspectus facere qd. cautionem adhibere in qā re. omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re. diligentiam habere ad qd or in qā re.

PROVINCE, || *Region, tract, regio (g. t. a tract of country)*.—provincia (*a tract of country subdued, and annexed to, or incorporated with the conquering state; never to be used in any other sense*): *to divide a country into four p.s.*, terram in quatuor regiones describere or dividere: *to reduce a country to the form of a p.*, terram in provincias formas reducere: terram provinciam conficere (*L. 27. 5*). || *Office, munus; officium; partes; also by the pronoun meus &c.; e. g. non est meum, it is not my p.*

PROVINCIAL, *regionis interioris.—provincialis. *A p.*, *incola regionis interioris (*a dweller in the interior of a country*).—provincia incola; provincialis (*inhabitant of a provincia, properly so called*).

PROVINCIALISM, *verbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiare. *To be a p.*, *regionibus quibusdam magis familiari esse.

PROVISION, copia; apparatus: *to make p. = to provide: it is a p. of nature that, est autem a naturā comparatum, ut &c.*

PROVISIONS, cibis; cibaria, orum, n.: alimenta, orum, n. (*g. t.*)—victus (*food, necessities for support*).—~~vis~~ victualia *is barbarous*.—penus, copiae (*a store of p.s.*)—frumentum, res frumentaria (*corn; forage for the army*).—commeatu (*p.s. supplied, supply*).—*Jn.* frumentum et comneatus (*when comneatus is = all other supplies except corn*).—annona (*a store consisting of the yearly produce of the earth*): *p.s. for a year, alimenta annua; copia annua: for ten days, alimenta decem dierum: p.s. begin to fail, alimenta deficiunt; cibis deficit: to furnish oneself with p.s., res ad victum necessarias parare (g. t.); rem frumentariam providere, comparare; frumentum parare, comparare, conferre; comneatum preparare (for an army): for the winter, alimenta in hiemem providere, comneatum in hiemem parare (for an army): to cut off p.s. fm aby, qm comneatu (or comneatibus) intercludere; qm re frumentariā excludere.*

PROVISIONAL, quod ad tempus constitutum, edictum, est: *p. command, imperium fiduciarium (Curt.; thus also, legatus qui fiduciarium operam obtinet, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17): I have a p. charge, *ad tempus delatum, demandatum, est mihi munus.*

PROVISIONALLY, ad tempus (*L., e. g. ad temp. deligere, qui jus dicat*).—temporis gratiā (*for the present time or crisis; e. g. qm regem statuere, Curt. 5, 9, 8*).

PROVOCATION, *By the verbs.*—(provocatio in Class. Latin = appeal.)

PROVOKE, movere. commovere (*g. t.*).—concitare (*stronger term*).—stimulare (*lit. to spur, to stimulate*).—stomachum ci facere or movere. indignationem ci movere (*to make angry*).—bilem ci movere or commovere, or irritare qm or cs iram (*stronger terms*).—pungere (*to sting, to mortify aby, of things, to cause vexation*).—offendere (*to give offence, of persons and things*).—qm provocare (*to challenge aby, e. g. to fight*); also qm ad certamen irritare.—concitare ad qd or in qd (*p. aby to athg, e. g. ad arma; to violence, ad vim afferendum; aby's anger, in iram*).—irritare ad qd (*to excite to athg, e. g. ad certamen; to anger, ad iram*).—stimulare ad qd (*to urge men's minds, animos, e. g. to commotion, ad perturbandum repubblicam*).—acuere ad qd (*lit. to sharpen, hence to excite, e. g. qm ad crudelitatem*).—provocare ad qd (*to challenge, e. g. ad pugnam*).—adhortari ad qd or with ut (*e. g. ad bellum faciendum, to go to war*).—tentare ad qd (*to be always at aby, to tempt him to do athg, e. g. animos ad res novas, to insurrection*).—qm illicere ad or in qd (*to entice aby, e. g. to go to war, ad bellum; to commit adultery, in stuprum; athg p.s. me, qd mihi stomacho est; qd ægre fero (qd mihi or meo animo ægre est, Comic); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd male me habet: that has provoked me more than even Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt: to be provoked, indignari; stomachari;*

commovēri dolore; irasci [*SYN. above*]: *to be much provoked, dolore or irā exardescere; dolore or irā incensum esse: he is provoked that &c., or it p.s. him that, ægre ille fert, quod &c.: to p. the people still more, per se accensos animos incitare: to become provoked, (irā) exacerbatum or iratum esse: to be much provoked, iracundiā ardere: to be rather provoked, subirasci ci: to be dreadfully provoked, ævire. || To provoke hunger, thirst, famem, sitim facere or gignere or afferre. See also TO EXCITE.*

PROVOKING, plenus stomachi (*deserving or causing indignation*).—gravis. molestus (*troublesome, annoying*).—quod qm pungit (*that stings aby*): *a p. matter, molestia. incommodum: to be p. to aby; see TO PROVOKE.*

PROVOKINGLY, moleste. ægre.

PROVOST, magister (*g. t.*).—præses (*a president*).—princeps, caput (*chief, head*).—antistes. præpositus: *the p.s. house, sedes, domicilium præpositi, antistitis.*

PROVOSTSHIP, *præsidis, præpositi, antistitis munus (*office*).—dignitas (*rank*).

PROW, prora (*ᾤψωπα*).—*or, pure Latin, pars prior navis.*

PROWESS, fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (*virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive; fort. in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance, like constantia*).—acrimonia (*fiery courage*). *To be distinguished by personal p., manu fortem or promptum esse.*

PROWL, || *To rove about, vagari qd loco, præter or circa qm locum (g. t.)*.—ire per qm locum (*e. g. per urbem*).—discurrere qd loco (*to run about all over a place, e. g. totā urbē*).—peragere (*to wander about, e. g. venando peragere circa saltus, to go hunting about in the woods*). || *To rove about for plunder, vagari latrociniaque facere (Hirt. B. G. 8, 32, 1)*.—populandum in qd loco vagari (*L. 3, 5, 13; both of persons*).—pervagari (*qm locum; e. g. prædonum navicula, C., and therefore a good word for prædones themselves*).—oberrare (*poet. and post-Aug. præse: to wander about. mustela in domibus nostris, Plin.*).

PROXIMATE, || *Near, vid. || Proximate causas, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (C. Fal. 18; opp. causæ perfectæ et principales or primæ causæ or ipse causæ, C.)*.—adjuvantia (*pl. particip.*) causarum (*i. e. the circumstances and conditions that enable the true causes to produce their effects; C.*).

PROXIMATELY, *prps* *proxime; or *Crcl.* with proximus: *athg was p. the cause of, *qd proxima fuit causa cs rei or cur &c.*

PROXIMITY. See NEARNESS.

PROXY, || *Procuratio, procuratio (g. t.)*.—cognitura (*in a matter of law, and espy in state affairs; post-Aug.*).—advocatus. patrocinium [*SYN. in Advocatē*]: *to vote by p., *per procuratorem alterius sententiam ferre. || One who acts for another, procurator (g. t.)*.—cui rerum agendum licentia data, or permissa est (*Cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2*).—qui mandata habet ab qd (*who has full power of transacting aby's affairs*).—*publica auctoritate missus; or legatus simply, if on state business. (~~mandatarius~~ *is a doubtful reading in Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10; Cf. Heinecc. ad Brisson. de verb. signif. p. 782*).—vicarius (*who officiates for another person*): *to act by p., alienā fungi vice, procurare (to officiate in aby's place as well in private as public business, to act in aby's absence)*.—cs vice or officio fungi (*to act in aby's stead*).—cs negotia or rationes procurare, or simply ci procurare (*to take care of aby's affairs, to mind his interest*).

PRUDE, sæva (*v. pr.*); fastidiosa.

PRUDENCE, prudentia.—providentia (*foresight, guarding agst a foreseen danger, L. 30, 5, 5*).—circumspectio (*C.*).—circumspectum iudicium (*well-weighed judgement; for weh Gell. has circumspectantia*).—*Jn.* circumspectio et accurata consideratio (*C.*).—cautio. diligentia.—gravitas (*habit of acting carefully after deliberation*). *The thing demands much p., res multas cautiones habet; res est multæ diligentia: to act with much p. in any matter, cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in qā re; omne cautionis genus adhibere in re: with p. See PRUDENTLY.*

PRUDENT, circumspectus (*post-Class.; in Q. Cels., Suet. &c., of persons and things; e. g. circ. iudicium*).—consideratus (*both pass. 'well-weighed,' of things [e. g. cons. iudicia, C.] and act. 'one who weighs things well,' [e. g. homo, C.]*).—providus. prudens; cautus; *Jn.* prudens et cautus; prudens et providus; cautus et providus.—diligens (*careful; also of things*).—gravis (*one who acts fm sound principles after due deliberation*).

PRUDENTIAL, *Crel. with subst. under PRUDENCE*.
PRUDENTLY, omnia circumspiciens (pericula, C.).
 —considerate. cogitare (not cogitatio. *Shurebury ad C. Arch.* 8, 18); caute. circumspicere (*Gell.*).—diligenter. attente.—circumspecto iudicio.

PRUDERY, animus saevus; saevitia.

PRUNE, s. prunum.

PRUNE, v. || **PAOR.** (arbores) putare, interputare (*Col.*); interputare (*Plin.*); collucare, interlucare; amputare; compescere (vitem, *Col.*; ramos, *V.*); to p. a vine, vineam pampinare; supervacuus pampinos detrahere (*Col.*); vitem putare a foliis (*Cato*); vitem amputare, deputare, rescindere (*Col.*). || **FIG.** amputare; rescare; circumscribere; coercere.

PRUNER, arboreus putator (*Varr.*); frondator (*V.*).

PRUNING, || **PAOR.** amputatio; putatio (C.); rescio, interlucatio (*Plin.*). || **FIG.** by the verbs.

PRUNING-HOOK, falx arborea or arboraria; falx putatoria (*late*).

PRURIENCE, prurigo, inis; pruritus, ūs.

PRURIENT, pruriens: to be p., prurire.

PRY INTO, speculari; explorare; indagare; rem or in rem inspicere.

PSALM, *psalmus (*Eccl.*); hymnus; canticum or carmen sacrum.

PSALMIST, *psalmista, psalmographus (*Eccl.*); *psalmodrum scriptor, auctor.

PSALMODY, *psalmodrum canticus.

PSALTER, psalterium (*Eccl.*).

PSALTERY, *psalterium.

PSEUDO, pseud(-o); e. g. pseudo-Cato (a would-be Cato; C.) pseudo-Damasippus (C.); pseudanchūsa (*Plin.*); or falsus; fictus; simulatus.

PSHAW! apage! phui! turpe dictu (*expressing dissatisfaction*).

PSYCHOLOGICAL, *psychologicus.

PSYCHOLOGIST, *humani animi investigator.

PSYCHOLOGY, *psychologia (t. t.).

PTARMIGAN, *tetrao Lagopus (*Linn.*).

PTISAN, ptisana (*Plin.*); ptisanarium (*H.*).

PUBERTY, pubertas: of the age of p., pubes; pubens: to arrive at p., pubescere.

PUBLIC, publicus (opp. privatus, domesticus).—apertus, communis (for the use of every one).—celeber (*frequently by all*).—vulgaris (belonging or accessible to all): to come before the p., in publicum, in solem or in solem et pulverem prodire (of a statesman).—in medium procedere, surgere or aggredi ad dicendum (of an orator).—prodire in acenam, prodire (of an actor).—se efferre, existere (g. t. to raise oneself to eminence): p. life, vita forensis (opp. umbratilis); also by *Crel.* with republican gerere: to enter upon p. life, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: his first entrance into p. life was, primus gradus fuit capessendae reipublicae (*Np. Them.* 2): the p., populus; vulgus (*Eccl.* not publicum). In a p. character or capacity, publice (opp. privatim, C.).

PUBLIC HOUSE, pōpina (a cooking and eating shop, in the neighbourhood of a bath).—caupona (prop. a wine-house; tavern on the road).—taberna (a drinking-booth, where a person might likewise find meals and lodging); also taberna diversoria or deversoria, and diversorium or deversorium (see *Dict. of Antiq.* 208). See **INN**.

PUBLICAN, || **Farmer of the revenue**, publicanus. || **A tax-keeper**, caupo.

PUBLICATION, promulgatio; or by *Crel.* with verbs under **PUBLIS**. || **publicatio means 'confiscation'**.

PUBLICITY, aperta, manifesta, ratio cs rei: to obtain p., in vulgus emanare, or simply emanare (C.); to avoid p., lucem, oculos, aspectum aliorum fugere; odiaae celebritatem; fugere homines: to court p., versari in celebritate (*Np.*); vivere in maximā celebritate (C.).

PUBLICLY, || **Openly**, manifeste; aperte; palam; propalam. || **Before all**, in publico (*Eccl.* not publice, wh means by the authority, or at the expense of the state); palam (C.); palam populo (L.); ante oculos populi; omnibus inspectantibus (C.); luce ac palam (C.).

PUBLISH, || **To make known**, aperire (to disclose).—patēfacere (to discover)—in medium proferre, also proferre only (to make ath generally known, in a good sense).—|| **proferre et patēfacere**, enunciare, divulgare, divulgare (to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential persons)—cum hominibus communicare (to reveal to men, fm *Gd.*, *Eccl.* revealare). || **To put forth a book**, (in lucem) edere; emittere; foras dare: to p. a work on any subject, librum emittere

de qā re (of the author).—*libri exemplaria dividere, dividere (of the act of publishing), or *librum impensis, sumptibus, suis edere: *librum typis exscribendum curare; *libri eandē sumptus facere (with regard to the risk, of the publisher).

PUBLISHER, || **One who proclaims**, praedicator (one who proclaims aby's praise aloud and publicly).—praeco (a herald).—buccinator (the trumpeter, as a contemptuous expression; e. g. cs existimatio). || **One who publishes a book**, *redemptor libri (*Ern.*); *qui sumptibus, impensis, suis librum typis exscribendum curat.

PUCK, larva, & f.

PUCKER, rugas or in rugas cogere.

PUDDING, globulus (farinae; *Varr., Cat.*).—*globus ex farina Britannorum more factus. The proof of the p. is in the eating, exitus acta probat.

PUDDLE, aqua feculenta (foetutinae, *Appul.*).

PUERILE, puerilis.—ineptus (*stronger term*): p. conduct, puerilitas; mores pueriles: to take a p. delight in &c., pueriliter exsultare: uie is p., puerile est: in a p. manner, pueriliter. P. play, lusus infantum or puerorum: p. fooleries, ineptiae, nugas.

PUERILITY, puerilitas. mores pueriles. A puerility, *puerile factum or puerile actum (*Cf. Theb.* 5, 503, where we find acta puerilia: to commit p.'s (all manner of p.'s), pueriliter multa et petulanter agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 33); pueriliter ineptire.

PUFF, **PUFF UP**, || **TRANS.** inflare (prop. and fig.) to p. up aby with pride, inflare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (of fortune, L. 43, 31). || **INTRANS.** se sufflare or inflare; intumescere (with and without superbia).

PUFF OFF (goods), venditare; jactare.

PUFFIN (a sea-bird), mergus.

PUFFING, venditatio (C.); jactatio circulatoria (Q. 2, 4, 15).

PUFFY, turgidus; tumidus; inflatus.

PUG, || **A dog**, *canis fricator (*Linn.*). || **An ape**, simia.

PUG-NOSE, nares resimae (*Col.*): a man with a p.-n., homo simā nare (*Mart.*); simus (*Mart.*).

PUGILIST, qui pugnis certat; pugil.

PUGILISTIC (contest), pugilatus (*Plin.*); pugilatio (C.).

PUGNACIOUS, alacer ad pugnam; fm the context also alacer only; cupidus pugnandi or pugnae, cupidus bellandi (rarely).—certaminis avidus (fond of, or eager for, battle).

PUGNACITY, alacritas pugnandi; studium pugnandi or pugnae, or ad pugnam alacritas studiumque pugnandi; pugnandi cupiditas; alacritas ad litigandum (readiness to quarrel).

PUISNE, natu minor (younger).—minor (g. t.). A p. judge, prps iudex minor (*aff. L.* 22, 57, 3; *Cf. Gell.* 13, 15, 1 sqq.).

PUKE. See **VOMIT**.

PULE. See **WINE**.

PULL, v. trahere; **trahere** (to p. towards oneself). To p. back, retrahere: to p. down, (edificium) destruere (opp. construere), demoliri (with violence).—evertere (e. g. a statue).—discutere (e. g. walls, fortifications, statues).—discutere (to shatter to pieces; a column, part of a wall, &c.). || **To pull off**, detrahere ci qd, de qā re; abscindere. || **not abscidere**; avellere (to pluck off, p. off).—abrumper (to break off): to p. off fruit fm trees, poma ex arboribus avellere (*C. Cat. Maj.* 18, 71, *Orelli*): to p. off bars fm doors, claustra portarum avellere: to p. off clothes, exuere (opp. induere); to be distinguished fm deponere, to put off, opp. amittere: to p. off any one's clothes, exuere qui veste; exuere or detrahere ci vestem; one's own clothes, se exuere vestibus; vestes sibi detrahere: to p. off any one's shoes, qu excalcare; one's own shoes, excalcare, excalcare pedes: to make another p. off one's shoes, pedes excalcare praeire ei. || **To pull out**, **PULL UP**, vellere, evellere; revellere (to tear away).—intervellere (to p. out here and there, to p. out in part).—eruerē (to p. out dig out; eyes and teeth).—extrahere (to draw out). To p. up by the roots, radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere; extirpare: to p. out a tooth, dentem evellere (ci); dentem eximere (ci): to p. out one's eyes, oculos ci eripere or eruere.

PULL, s. tractus, ūs; or rather by the verbs.

PULLETT, pullus gallinaceus.

PULLEY, trochlea: the first p. (in a system of p.'s), trochlea superior (called by some rechanus, *Vitr.* 10, 2, 1): the third p., trochlea tertia. ἀρτέμων (ἀρτέμων,

accord. to *Vitr.* 10, 2, 9, the right expression) : a system of p.'s, to be translated by as many orbiculi; a system of three p.'s, tres orbiculi; orbiculus (round with the rope runs).

PULMONARY, ad pulmones pertinens; pulmonarius; or by the gen. pulmonum. A p. disease, peripneumonia (late; *Cels.* has the word in Greek; but *Pliny* has the adjective peripneumonius).—*phthisis pulmonalis (i. e.): that has a p. disease, peripneumonius (of persons; *Plin.* 20, 17, 68, &c.).—pulmonarius (diseased in the lungs; of animals).

PULP, caro (*Plin.*); pulpa (*Scrib. Larg.*).

PULPIT, *suggestus sacer; *suggestum sacrum; in connexion also suggestus only. P. eloquence, *ars de sacro suggestu bene dicendi.

PULPY, mollis; carnosus.

PULSE, || Motion of an artery or vein, arteriarum or venarum pulsus (the beating of the p. in the arteries or veins).—arteria or venæ (arteries or veins themselves). Our p.'s beat incessantly, venæ micare non desunt: the p. is weak, arteriarum (venarum) exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt; beats irregularly or flutters, venæ non æquis intervallis moventur; is quick, pulsus arteria est citatus: it is a natural p., venæ naturaliter sunt ordinatæ (*Cels.*): to trust the p., vch is very deceitful, venis maxime credere, fallacissimæ rei: to make the p. beat quicker, venas concitare or resolvere or movere or turbare (*all Cels.* 3, 6): a slower, quicker p., venæ leniores, celeriores (venæ leniores celerioresque sunt et ætate et sexu et corporum naturâ; *Cels.*): to feel aby's p., a) propr., pulsum venarum attingere (T.); qm or cs manum tangere (*Plin.*): cs venas tentare (*Suet.*); apprehendere manu brachium (*Cels.*). ß) improp. = to sound a man, qm tentare. || A leguminous plant, legumen.

PULVERIZE, in pulverem qd redigere (*Cels.*) or conterere (*Plin.*).

PUMICE-STONE, pumex. To smooth with p.-s., pumice qd levigare (*Plin.*): of p.-s., pumiceus (*Stat.*): full of p.-s., pumicosus (*Plin.*): like p.-s., pumiceus or pumicosus.

PUMP, s. || A machine for drawing water, antlia (*Vitr.*). A ship's p., sentinaeculum (*Paul. Nol.*). || A single-soled shoe, calceolus (C.); socculus (*Sen.*).

PUMP, v. antliæ exhaurire. To p. out bilge-water, exhaurire sentinam (sentinare, *Paul. Nol.*): fig., to p. a) qd out of aby, qd ex qo exquirere, percunctari, percunctando atque interrogando elicere; qd ex qo sciscitari or sciscitando elicere; qd a or ex qo explicari: to p. aby, (i. e. to try to learn his opinion), animum cs explorare; voluntatem cs perscrutari; degustare qm (ascete); pertentare cs animum; sciscitari cogit cogite.

PUN, logi (pt.).—logi ridiculi. Bad p. s., *logi frigidi (aft. in locis frigidum, Q.). To make p. s., see PUNXING.

PUNCH, s. || A n instrument for piercing, *ferum in context with pertundere, &c. || A kind of drink, *calde citrea accharo et vino Indico condita. P.-bowl, *catinus capaxior caldæ citræ: p.-ladle, *trulla caldæ citræ hauriendæ. || A kind of buffalo, mimus.

PUNCH, v. pungere; pertundere; perforare; fodere, figere (to pierce, transfig.).

PUNCTILIO: to stand upon p.'s, *minutus et scrupulosus (Q.) agere or res tractare: don't let us stand on p.'s with these matters, cum his non magnopere pugnemus: in his rebus non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas (Col.).

PUNCTILIOUS, scrupulosus (post-Aug.); argutus; captiosus; subtilis.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, scrupulositas (Col., in the sense of anxious exactness).—tenuis et scrupulosa diligentia (Q.).

PUNCTUAL, diligens; in rebus suis administrandis diligentissimus (aft. C.). *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat (in the p. performance of duties, business, &c.). To be p. (as to time), ad tempus advenire.

PUNCTUALITY, diligentia (carefulness); or by Crcl. with the adj.

PUNCTUALLY, diligenter; (as to time), ad tempus.

PUNCTUATE, punctis notare, distinguere; interpungere.

PUNCTURE, punctio (the act).—punctum (a point). || Punctura, *Jul. Firm.*; punctus, *Appul.*: = a point, *Plin.*

PUNGENCY, acerbitas; aculeus; morsus. See the adj.

PUNGENT, acerbus (bitter)—malignus (malicious).—aculeatus, mordax (pointed, biting).—criminosus (reproachful; of a speech, &c.).—acutus (sharp).—salsus

(propr., seasoned with salt; then also improp., having a witty piquancy; of men, speeches, &c.). To be p., mordere; aculeum habere (of speeches, writings).—acerbum esse in vituperando (in blaming), in convitiis (in scolding; both of persons).

PUNISH, punire (g. t.).—penâ afficere (to inflict punishment).—penam ci irrogare (to settle or fix a punishment).—penas ab qo or in qo (to bring to punishment).—petere, expetere, or de qo capere (to bring to punishment).—penas ab qo repetere (to seek satisfaction fm).—In qm animadvertere or vindicare (to resent or p. a crime; animadvertere also by blows, verberibus).—exemplum in qm edere or facere (to make an example of; see *Ruhnck. Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 24).—multare (to p. with sensible or painful loss, esp. with the loss of money or life, when pecuniâ and morte are added)—castigare (to chastise, with a view to improvement; verbis or verberibus).—mulcare (with corporal severity).—plectere (usually in the passive, plecti; and esp. of punishment by a magistrate). To p. a) qd, qd vindicare (to resent), castigare (to punish); qd ulcisci, persequi; Jn. ulcisci et persequi, qd exsequi (to resent or avenge by punishment; see *Ruhnck. Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 24). To p. a person severely, gravissimum supplicium de qo sumere; very severely, quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de qo; most cruelly, in qm omnia exempla cruciatuosa edere: to punish a thing most severely, acerrime vindicare qd: to p. one with exile or imprisonment, exilio or vinculis multare: to p. one with death, morte punire or multare; morte or summo supplicio mactare: to be punished, puniri; plecti; penas dare, solvere, pendere, expendere; by any one, ci; on account of a) qd, cs rei: to be punished with death, penas capite luere.

PUNISHABLE, penâ or supplicio dignus (of persons or actions; the latter, of the higher degrees of punishment, death, &c.).—sons (guilty; of persons only).—animadvertendus (only of actions, e. g. facturus). A) qd is p. by law, cs rei pena est constituta (e. g. re-tentitæ, C.).

PUNISHMENT, || The act of punishing, punitio (*Fal. Max.* 8, 1, 1).—castigatio (a chastising).—multatio (esp. by a fine, or loss of life; or by the verbis). || That wch is imposed or inflicted as a penalty, pena (as that wch is alone for a crime).—noxâ (as suffering incurred in consequence of a crime).—multa or (more commonly) multa, multatio (p. considered as a loss, esp. in money; a fine)—dammum (reparation, in money).—lis, lris æstimata (legal damages).—supplicium (severe corporal p.; scourging, death).—animadversio (as a means of manifesting the displeasure of him who punishes).—castigatio (chastisement, designed for the benefit of the sufferer). Jn. animadversio est castigatio. Capital p., pena vitæ capitis; supplicium capitis; ultimum or extremum supplicium; dread of p., metus penæ or animadversionis: to inflict p., punire qm; penâ afficere qm; penâ qm multare; penam capere de qo; penam petere or repetere de qo; penas expetere ab qo or in qm; penam statuere or constituere in qm; penam ci irrogare; supplicio afficere or punire qm; supplicium sumere de qo: to suffer p., penam pendere, de-pendere, expendere, solvere, persolvere, dare, subire, perferre, luere, or ferre; supplicium dare, solvere, pendere, luere, or subire (gen. of the crime for wch). To suffer p. fm aby, or at aby's hands, penas ci dare, pendere, or dependere; supplicium ci dare: to suffer merited p., meritam penam or meritas penas accipere; penas merito luere; jure plecti; also penam dignam suo scelere suscipere (C.). To be suffering merited p., meritam penam or meritas penas habere (of a continued state). || To punish aby in behalf of aby, is pro qo penas capere in S.; but the usual form is cs penas capere, persequi, &c. (Krebs). To bring aby to p., in penam qm detrudere: to incur or render oneself liable to p., penam sibi contrahere; penam or multam committere: to fix a p., penam constituere, dicere (irrogare, post-Aug.; in earlier times it meant, to propose a p. to be inflicted by the people).

PUNNING, annominatio (g. t. for play on words: one species [called by Cornificius, traductio] was the using the same words, or the same words with a different quantity, in different meanings; e. g. ævium dulcedo ad ævium ducit; so amari jucundum est, si curetur ne quid inait amari, Q. 9, 3). To be guilty of, or have the habit of p., logos dicere (aft. logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, &c., C. *fragm.* ap. *Non.* 63, 18).

PUNSTER, qui logos dicit (aft. C. *fragm.* ap. *Non.* 63, 18).

PUNT (a kind of boat), lembus; alveus.

PUNY, pusillus, exiguus, parvulus, parvulus. minimus, minutus. *¶* The best writers do not say homo parvus or pusillus, but homo brevis corpore, or statura brevis, or statura humili (*short*). *A* p. little fellow, homulus, homuncio, or homunculus.

PUPIL, *¶* *A* scholar, discipulus; alumnus. *¶* *A* ward, pupillus. *¶* *Apple of the eye*, pupula, pupilla; acies (*sharp sight*): see *C. N. D.* 2, 57, 142; acies ipsa, quæ cernimus, vocat pupula vocatur.

PUPILAGE, *¶* *Minority*, ætas pupillaria. *¶* *State of a learner*, tirocinium; discipulatus (*Term*).

PUPPET, *πυρρόπαιον* (*asp. Gult. 14, 1, § 23, Gr.*).—simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitur (*Schol. Crug. ad H. Sat. 2, 72*).—ligneola hominis figura, in quâ gestus nervis movetur, or cæ membra filis agitantur (*see Appul. de Mundo, 70, 19, sqq., for a further description*). *A* p. show, *theatrum τῶν πυρρόπαιων. *pegma, quo simulacra ligneæ nervis movetur et agitantur (*Schol. Crug. ad H. Sat. 2, 72*). *You are a mere p.*, duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum (*H.*).

PUPPY, *¶* *A young dog*, catellus; catulus (*C.*). *¶* *A silly fellow*. See **DANDY**.

PUPPYISM, by homo insulsores or ineptus; *e. g.* this is a piece of p., est hominis insulsi.

PURBLIND. See **SHORT-SIGHTED**.

PURCHASE, v. emere, redimere (*prop. and fig.*; also = to bribe).—mercari, emerari (to obtain by purchase; often in a contemptuous sense; *prop. and fig.*).—corrumpere (*fig.*, to bribe). To p. one thing with another, compensare qd cum re (*see C. Fin. 5, 18, 48; but post. emere qd qd re, H. Ep. 1, 2, 55*): to p. peace, pacem redimere (qd re; *e. g.* obsidibus, auro).—pacem mercari qd re (*e. g.* ingenti pecuniâ; and this word expresses more forcibly the disgraceful nature of the act): to p. peace fm any one, pactâ mercêde abqo pacem redimere: to p. victory with great loss of troops, victoriam damno amissâ militis pensare.

PURCHASE, s. *¶* *Act of purchasing*, emptio. *¶* *Thing purchased*, mercimonium.

PURCHASEABLE, quod emi potest. venalis (*that is to be sold*).

PURCHASER, emptor, emens (*g. t.*).—manceps (*one who thus acquires property in a thing*). The p. of a thing, emens qd, qui emit qd (*one who buys*).—empturus qd or qui qd emere vult (*that desires to p.*; *e. g.* equum): to find a p., vendi (*to be sold*). Not to find a p., *repudiari: good wares find p.'s enough, proba merx facile emptorem reperit.

PURE, *¶* *Free fm stains, mixture, &c.*, purus (*without any spot or blemish*).—mundus (*only of solid surfaces, wech are free fm dirt or stains*). Jn. mundus purusque. *P. air*, aer purus: *p. joy*, sincerum gaudium: *p. mathematics*, *mathesis pura: *p. doctrine*, formula doctrinæ incorrupta: *a p. virgin*, virgo casta: *fig.*, to have p. hands (= not to have stolen athg), manus abstinere alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus: *p. water*, aqua limpidâ. *¶* *Aqua pura is not clear, but unmix'd water*. *¶* *Free fm moral impurity*, purus, integer. Jn. purus et integer.—castus. Jn. purus et castus. castus purusque (*both of body and mind*).—impollutus, incontaminatus. To lead a p. life, sancte vivere. *¶* *Of language*, purus, emendatus. Jn. purus et emendatus. *P. Latinity*, Latinitas pura et emendata: *a p. style*, pura oratio. pura et incorrupta dicendi consuetudo (*C.*); purus et emendatus sermo (*opp. inquinatus sermo*); purum dicendi genus. *¶* *Of metals*. *P. gold*, aurum purum. aurum purum putum. aurum cul obrussa adhibita est: *p. silver*, aurum purum putum. aurum pustulatum (*purified fm any admixture of other metals, fm all dross*).

PURELY. See **CLEAN**, adv.; **CLEARLY**; **MERELY**. **PURENESS**, munditia (*not puritas*). *P. of morals*, castitas; castimonia; sanctitas: *p. of language or style*, sermo purus or emendatus. Jn. purus et emendatus. See more in **PURITY**.

PURGATION, **PURIFICATION**, purgatio; purificatio (*Plin., Mari., in a religious sense*).—lustratio (*by sacrifice*).

PURGATIVE, medicamentum catharticum.—medicina alvum solvens or movens. To administer p.'s, cathartica dare: *a p. must be administered, or one must take a p.* dejectio a medicamento petenda est: *to try to give relief by p.*, to administer a p., dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare: *To take a p.*, alvum deicere (*of the effect*); *alvum medicamento cathartico movere, solvere.

PURGATORY, purgatorium (*Ecclesi.*): *locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus (*Muret.*); *ignis maculas in animis corpore solutis residuas exurens (*Mosheim*). *Fm context*, *purgans ignis.

PURGE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (*g. t.*). *¶* *Avoid purificare*.—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (*to cleanse fm dirt; the two latter words are post-Aug.*).—lustrare (*by a purifying sacrifice*). To p. the body, purgatione alvum sollicitare. (1) *Of the medicine*, alvum movere, cicere, solvere, ducere, subducere; (2) *of the physician*: see *administer a Purgative. To be purged, alvum deicere, or deicere only (*Cels. 2, 12, 2, seems to show that ducere is by an infection*).

PURGING, purgatio (*g. t.*): (*of the body*), purgatio; dejectio; detractio.

PURIFICATION, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. *A means of p.*, sebrum (*for an offering*).—purgamen ca rei (*for expiation*).—purificatio (*Plin., Mari. Ep. lib. 8, praef.*).

PURIFIER, purgator (*e. g.* cloacarum, *of the sewers*).—qui qd purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

PURIFY, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (*g. t.*). *¶* *Purificare not to be recommended*.—febrare (*by a sacrifice; a religious word*).—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (*purge fm dirt; mund., emund., post-Aug.*)—elueri (*wash or rinse out*).—ablueri (*by washing off*).—tergere, detergere (*wipe off, sweep*).—extergere (*wipe out*).—vertere, evertere (*sweep, sweep out*).—lustrare (*consecrate by a purifying sacrifice*).—expiare (*expiate*). To p. the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere; the stables, stabula, bubula purgare or emundare; the body fm filth, ablueri corpus illuvie: to p. the language, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: to p. the forum fm the marks of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

PURISM, in loquendo (*or scribendo*) non sine molestiâ diligens elegantia (*aff. accurata et sine molestiâ diligens elegantia, C.*); or in loquendo, &c., diligentia nimium sollicita (*aff. Q. 3, 11, 23*).

PURIST, *sermonis (Latin) expurgandi nimium studiosus (*aff. C. Brut. 74, 258*); *in sermone expurgando molestie diligit; or in expurgando sermone (*or in loquendo, scribendo*) diligentia nimium sollicita (*Q. 3, 11, 21*).

PURITY, *¶* *Cleanness*, munditia, mundities (*not puritas does not occur in the best prose*). *¶* *In a moral sense*, integritas (*unsuspected character*).—castitas, castimonia (*chastity*).—sanctitas (*holiness*). (*Of language*), integritas (*incorrupt sermonis integritas; C.*).—munditia or mundities verborum or orationis; castitas; sinceritas. *¶* *Not puritas; but the adj. purus is used, pura oratio, &c.* See **PURE** (*of language*).

PURL, labi cum murmure; murmurare; sussurrare (*V.*).

PURLOIN. See **PILFER**, **STEAL**.

PURLOINER. See **PILFERER**, **THIEF**.

PURPLE, *¶* *The colour*, purpura (*g. t.*).—ostrum (*the liquor used in dyeing*).—conchylium (*p. colour properly so called*).—color purpureus (*a purple tint or hue*). *¶* *A purple garment*, purpura; vestis purpurea; amictus purpureus; pallium purpureum: clothed in p., purpuratus; conchyliatus (*Sen. Ep. 62, 2*): to appear in gold and p., insignem auro et purpurâ conspici. *A dealer in p. garments*, purpurarius (*Inscript.*); also p.-dyer: to sell p. garments, negotium purpurarium exercere.

PURPORT, sententia; *e. g.* recitatæ sunt tabellæ eadem fere sententiâ. See **EFFECT**, s. = **TEKNOU**, &c.

PURPOSE, s. consilium, or Crcl. id quod volo or cupio (*what one intends, the design in a subjective sense*).—propositum, or Crcl. quod spectro or sequor or peto (*that one wch a person has set before him to be attained, a design in an objective sense*).—finis (*end, ultimate design, objectively, as C. Off. 1, 39, in: domus finis est usus. See also END*): for that p., hanc ad rem. hac mente. hoc consilio. eâ voluntate (*but ad eum finem not before T. Ann. 14, 64, 3, in this sense*): for this p., that &c., eo consilio, ut &c.: for what p.? quid spectans? (*τὴ σκοπῶν*; but not quem ad finem?); fm or contrary to the p., alienus a consilio or proposito; non idoneus: to be quite contrary to the p., alienum esse a re proposito; repugnare consilio: I have not considered it contrary to the p., to relate, &c., haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: on p., consulto; cogitare; also Jn. consulto et cogitare (*with premeditation*).—voluntate (*designedly; opp. casu, by chance*).—Jn. voluntate et iudicio: datâ or deditâ operâ. de industriâ, or (*L.*) ex industriâ (*stronger terms, quite on p.*).—prudens or sciens (*knowingly, with consideration*): on p. to &c., eo consilio, ut &c. (*see also "in ORDER to"*): of set p., de

Industria; sedulo; consulto; datā or deditā operā (see above 'on purpose'): I am doing *athg* of *set p.* prudens ac sciens facio qd: *athg* is done of *set p.* consulto et cogitatum fit qd: with no *p.* "quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without plan): to no *p.* inutilis (useless); supervacaneus (*superfluous*; but *supervacuous* is not classical); Jm. supervacaneus atque inutilis; cui eventus deest. Irritus (to do a thing, in vain): to be to no *p.* successu carere (†): to do a thing to no *p.* frustra laborem suscipere; saxum sarrire (prov. i. e. to hoe a rock, Mart. 3, 91, 20): things that are to no *p.* nugæ, cassa, orum. Inania, tum: to take pains to no *p.* operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; see also 'in vain': to the *p.* ad usum accommodatus; conveniens (answering a certain *p.*, e. g. vestis) ci rei or ad qd; utilis (useful, serviceable) ci rei; necessarius (necessary) ad qd: not to the *p.* alienus ci rei, qā re and ad qā re: it would seem to me to the *p.* ad rem pertinere videtur: to adopt measures that are more to the *p.* fortioribus remediis agere: this is nothing to the *p.* hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum or hoc sejunctum est a re proposita: to disappoint *athg* of the *p.* ei conturbare rationes omnes (Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29); omnem ordinem consilii turbare (L. 40, 57, 3).

PURPOSE. V. || To design, intend, spectare qd or ad qd, or with ut (to intend)—querere qd (to try to reach *athg*, to aim at)—propositum habeo or est mihi qd (or with *infin.* I have proposed to myself)—cogitare qd (or with *infin.* I am thinking of *athg*)—animus intendere (with acc. of a pronoun, or with ut, or with *infin.*)—animus intendere ad or in qd (to direct one's thoughts to)—tendere ad qd (to be striving after)—id agere, ut (to be actually at work to *athg*).—He could not accomplish what he purposed doing, quod intendere, non efficere poterat. || To resolve, see TO DETERMINE.

PURPOSELY, consulto; datā or deditā operā; de industria; ex industria (L.). But instead of an adverb, we frequently find an adjective agreeing with the substantive of person who *p.* does *athg*, ac, prudens, sciens, prudens et sciens; sciens prudensque (e. g. facere qd); or agreeing with the thing which is *p.* done, e. g. cogitatum; consulto et cogitatum (e. g. fit qd): not *p.*, per imprudentiam.

PURSE, sacculus; marsupium (sacc. properly any little sack or bag; then = marsup., money-bag, purse, wch was only a small leathern bag often closed by being drawn together at the mouth)—crumena (money-bag, usually worn round the neck, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 67; Truc. 3, 1, 7)—zona (the girdle to wch a *p.* was fastened, or wch was so folded as to serve the purpose of a *p.*: so also cingulum)—loculi. arca. theca numaria (money chest)—foliis (any leathern bag). A full *p.*, marsupium bene numatum = an empty *p.*, crumena deficiens (†): to put money in a *p.*, numos in crumenam demittere: to empty one's *p.*, exinanire: to fill it, implere (both Varr. of fish-ponds, the produce of wch fills or empties the *p.*, according to its abundance or deficiency): to empty one's whole *p.*, marsupium exenterare (Com.): to open one's *p.* (i. e. to draw money out of it), thecam numariam retere (C.): out of one's *p.*, e. peculiaribus loculis suis (e. g. donare qd): privato sumptu (at one's own cost; e. g. bellum gerere); impendio privato (to one's own loss; e. g. fidem publicam exsolvere); de suo (e. g. numerare pecuniam); suis opibus (from one's own resources; e. g. juvare qm). To consider *athg*'s *p.* one's own, ca arcā non secus ac meā utor: his *p.* is open to every body, nulli deest res ejus familiaris: to make a *p.* for himself, *prps* * suo privato compendio servire; * suis rebus or rationibus consulere: they have a common *p.*, pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur: a cui-*p.*, sector *zonarius* (Plaut.).

PURSE-PROUD, pecuniæ confidens.—pecuniā superbus (H. Ep. 4, 5).

PURSUANCE, Crcl. with the verbs. In *p.* of, secundum; ex; pro; ad. See ACCORDING TO.

PURSUE, persequi; prosequi; consecrari; insequi; insectari; insistere or instare alicui: I will *p.* the subject, pergam atque insequar longius (C.). See also CHASE.

PURSUER. By the verb. (insecutor, late.)

PURSUIT, || Act of pursuing, insectatio; consecratio. || That which one follows, an occupation, employment; studium.

PURSY, *obesus atque anhelus.

PURTENANCE, exta, orum, n. pl.

PURULENT, purulentus (Cels.).

PURVEY, obsonari. See also PROVIDE.

PURVEYOR, obsonator (Plaut., Sen., Mart.).

PUS (medical term), pus, puris, n. Pus forms, pus oritur: to turn to *p.*, in pus verti, converti, or vertere: to ripen *p.*, pus maturare, citare: to promote or

assist the formation of *p.*, pus movēre: full of *p.*, purulentus.

PUSH, v. pellere; trudere: to *p.* forward, propellere; protrudere: to *p.* out, expellere; pellere ex: to *p.* on, see IMPET, EXCITE.

PUSH, s. pulsus; petitis (thrust): when it comes to the *p.*, ubi ad rem, ad discrimen pervenit; ubi res in discrimen deducta fuerit (Bau.): to make a *p.*, conari, audere.

PUSHING, importunus; immodestus; molestus.

PUSILLANIMITY, animi demissio or (stronger) infractio; animi contractio, imbecillitas; animus parvus, demissus, fractus, imbecillus (C.); also simply contractio (C.).

PUSILLANIMOUS, qui est animi parvi; qui est animo debilitatus et abjectus; fractus; demissus.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, animo abjecto, demisso, fracto; demisse; abjecte; timide; humiliter (C.).

PUSTULE, pusula (Plin.), pustula (Cels.).

PUSTULOUS, pustulosus (Cels.); pusulosus (Col.).

PUT, ponere; collocare. See also PLACE, SET. You will *p.* yourself out of court, ipse te impediēs; ipse tua defensione implicabere (C.).

PUT AWAY, ponere; deponere (to lay down); abjicere (to cast away); exuere (to put off). To *p.* away childish things, nuces relinquere (proverb, Pers. 1, 10).

PUT BY. See LAY BY. || Divorce, vid.

PUT IN, ponere in loco (prop.); in locum (Ag., e. g. in historiam (C.); imponere in qd or in go loco (the abl. very rare; in navem, in plastrum, &c.; in equaleo, Val. Max. See Haase ad Reisig, note 573); deponere apud qm (to deposit for safety); ponere, pangere, depangere, plantare, deplantare (to set, plant); infingere (to fix or drive in claws, teeth). To *p.* windows or doors in a house, fenestras, ostia, in aedēs imponere (Julian Dig. 6, 1, 9).

PUT OFF, || (prop.) ponere, deponere (to lay down); exuere (e. g. vestem); abjicere (to cast away). To *p.* off a garment, vestem ponere, or deponere, or abjicere (of a garment thrown or wrapt round one); vestem exuere (of a garment drawn on). || To sell, extrudere (merces). || To defer, procrastinare, differre, proferre, conferre (with this difference, that with differre the term may be def. or indef.; with proferre and conferre, for wch we rarely find transferre, the term is always def.); procrastinare, Jm. differre et procrastinare (to *p.* off to the next day, esp. in a dilatory way).—producer, prolatare (to delay, procrastinate).—rejicere, reservare (to reserve for another time what ought to be done now). To *p.* off from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatare: to *p.* off for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovēre; prodere (nuptias) aliquot dies.

PUT ON, imponere, ci or ci rei (e. g. ci coronam); superponere ci rei (e. g. capiti decus); apponere qā re (e. g. lumen mensā); aptare, accommodare ci rei or ad qd (e. g. sibi coronam ad caput): to *p.* on a hat, causium capiti aptare; caput operire or adoperire (q. t., to cover the head): to *p.* on his cap again, pileum capiti repōnere: to *p.* on a helmet, galeam inducere (H. induere is bad; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 21): to *p.* on a hood, calanticam capiti accommodare: to *p.* food on the table, cibos apponere; mensam epulis extrudere: to *p.* on the dessert, mensam secundam apponere: to *p.* on colours (on a picture), (picture) inducere colores: to *p.* on clothes (on another person), induere ci vestem or qm veste (opp. exuere ci vestem); on oneself, calceos et vestimenta sumere; induere sibi vestem; se amicire (only of clothes wrapt about one, as the toga, never of those drawn on): he *p.* on his shoes and his clothes, et calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat (Suet. Vesp. 21).

PUT OUT, || To expel, movēre; removēre; submovēre: to *p.* out of office, loco suo qm movēre (in general); removēre, amovēre, or submovēre qm a munere (esp. from offices of state): to *p.* a magistrate out of office, abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (both in the Roman sense; abolere with the notion of putting off finally): to *p.* one out of power, a republicā qm removēre: to *p.* a governor out of office, qm provinciā demovēre; qm expellere potestate: to *p.* one out of office, successorem accipere (to receive a successor). || To extinguish (fire), extinguere (g. t. nocturnum lumen; incendium, &c.); restinguere; compescere (incendium). || To dislocate (vid.), extorquere (with or without suo loco); ossa suis sedibus movēre; luxare. || To place at interest, fenarari; fenore occupare or collocare (to lend out money): to *p.* out money to any one at interest, pecuniam ci fenori dare; pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see MAB. Cic. Man. 2, 4): to *p.* out one's money

safely, certis or rectis nominibus pecuniam collocare or expendere numos (cf. *H. Ep.* 2, 1, 105): *to p. out money at two, four, five per cent. interest, fenerari pecuniam binis, quaternis, quinis centesimis* (see *Cic. Verr.* 3, 70, 165); *at high interest, grandi fenore pecuniam occupare; at higher, graviore fenore pecuniam occupare*. || *To publish, edere* (see *PUBLISH*). || *To disconcert, perturbare; confundere*.

PUT OVER, transmittre; trajicere: *to be p. over, transmitti, &c.* (*Cæs.*)

PUT TO, jungere; adungere: to p. to the horses, equos curru jungere or carpento subungere: to p. to the oxen, juvenos plaustro jungere. See also *LAY BY, REFER*.

PUT TO DEATH. See *KILL*.

PUT TO SEA,olvere navem, or simply *solvere* (poet. vela ventis dare): *with a fleet, classe proficisci; classe navigare (but the latter only when the place to which one sails is named, e.g. in Macedonia)*.—*a terra solvere* (p. off fm land).—*portu proficisci (of the person or ship)*.—*portu exire, prodire (also without e portu, of the ship)*.—*naves e portu educere, classem deducere (of the admiral)*.

PUT UNDER,supponere (*to lay under*); subicere (*to throw under*); subdere (*to place under*); subternere (*to spread under*); ci rei or sub qd.

PUT UP, || To start (an animal), feram excutere cubili (*Plin. Pan.*); *exire e cubili* (*L.*); *bestiam excitare* (*C.*); (*leporum*) *exagitare* (*O.*); (*cervum nemois latibulis*) *excitare* (*Phædr.*). || *To expose publicly for sale, qd venale proponere, or simply proponere*. || *To offer oneself as a candidate, munus, magistratum, petere; munus rogare, ambire: to p. up for, ambire, petere, expetere; exposcere, orare, qd*. || *To build, erect, vid.*

PUT UP AT,devertere, deverili, deversari; *with any one, ad or apud qm; any where, ad or in locum*. ~~§§~~ *Divertere can be used only of several persons, who separate and go one to one place, one to another*. See *Goerenz. Cic. Fin.* 5, 2, 5, p. 534.

PUT UP TO, || To give a hint of (in vulgar language), indicare ei qd; docere ei qd. (~~§§~~ *Not indigare or innuere*). || *To excite, vid.*

PUT UP WITH,æquo animo recipere (*e.g. Injuriam*); *tacitus habere injuriam (he puts up with it)*.—*devorare (to swallow it: hominum ineptias stultitias; paucorum dierum molestiam, &c.)*: *hardly to be able to p. up with, ægre ferre*.

PUT UPON, see PUT ON, IMPOSE: to p. honour upon, honore qm afficere; ci honorem habere, tribuere: to p. all honour upon, omni honore afficere, ornare qm; summâ observantiâ colere qm.

PUTREFACTION, putor (*Cat.*); *putredo* (*Appul.*): *to cause p., putrefacere*.

PUTREFY, putrescere; putescere (*Col.*); *putrefieri* (*Lucr.*); *vitari* (*Plin.*).

PUTRID, putridus, putidus (*C.*); *puter* (*Cels.*).

PUTTY, * gluten or glutinum vitreariorum.

PUZZLE, v. impedire, turbare, conturbare, obturbare: *aliquis p.'s us sally, qd nos acriter torquet* (*Cæsar. ap. C.*); *to be puzzled with aliquid, impediri, implicari qd re: to be puzzled to know what to do, incertum esse, quid faciam: to be puzzled how to do aliquid, qd magnâ difficultate afficitur, quâ ratione qd faciat*.

PUZZLE, s. || *State of confusion, dubitatio (ædubi)*.—*angustie, difficultas. To be in a p., incertus or dubius sum, quid faciam, &c.*; *in angustia esse: we have got into a p., incidimus in difficultem nodum* (*Cæsar. ap. C. Fam.* 8, 1). || *Something proposed or tried in guesswork, lursia, uesatio* (*Plin. as problem proposed*).—*flusua ad acuenda puerorum ingenia accommodatus (as g. t.)*; or **nodus quidam in lusum oblatu or offerendus (qd in lusum offerre, Q.)*. *Dissecting puzzles, prps* *figure scitiles pueris in lusum offerenda.

PUZZLING, obscurus; perplexus; ambiguus.

PUZZLINGLY, obscure; perplexe; per ambages.

PYGMEAN, PYGMY, pygmaeus (*O. Juv.*).

PYRAMID, pyramis, idia, f; meta (= *a cone, conical figure*).

PYRAMIDAL, * pyramidis formam habens; * in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus; in pyramidis modum erectus (*Cur.*); *pyramidatus, once in C., omitted in ed. Err.*; (*collis*) *in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus* (*L.*).

PYRE, iocus (*C.*); *pyra* (*F.*). See *FUNERAL PILE*.

PYRITES, pyrites, s. m. (*Plin.*)

PYROTECHNIC, * pyrotechnicus (*t. t.*).

PYROTECHNY, * ars ignium artificiorum fingendorum; * ars pyrotechnia (*t. t.*).

PYRRHONISM, dubitandi or omnia in dubium revocandi studium; * omnia in dubium incertumque vocandi or revocandi libido.

PYX, pyxis, idia, f.

Q.

QUAB (a kind of fish), gadus loba (*Linn.*).

QUACK, v. || *To cry as a duck, tetrinnire* (*Auct. Carm. ad Phil.*). || *To brag, se jactare; insolenter gloriari; gloriosius de se prædicare*. See also *BRAG*. || *To practise medicine as a quack, * pharmacopolarum more medicinam exercere; * pharmacopolæ negotium exercere*. || *To take quack medicine, * pharmacopolam morbo adhibere; * malis medicamentis uti*.

QUACK, s. || *Irregular medical practitioner, pharmacopola circumforaneus; empiricus* (*sc. medicus, deriving his knowledge from practice only*); *medicus artis suæ parum peritus*. || *An empty boaster, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus; homo vanus or gloriosus*. See *BRAGGART*.

QUACKERY, || Art of irregular medical practitioner, *circulatoriæ medicamentorum venditiones. || Empty boasting, circulatoria jactatio: of literary men, &c., circulatoria literarum vanitas; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio.

QUADRAGESIMA, * Dominica Quadragesima; Invocavit (*Eccl.*).

QUADRAGESIMAL, quadragesimalis (*Eccl.*).

QUADRANGLE, quadratum (*C.*); *quadrangulum* (*Gloss.*).

QUADRANGULAR, quadrangulus. — quadratus (*square*).

QUADRANT, || The fourth part, quadrans; quarta pars. || An instrument for taking altitudes, *quadrans (*t. t.*).

QUADRATE, s. quadratum; *figura quadrata*.

QUADRATE, v. quadrare *ad or in rem, or absol.* (*C.*); *congruere cum re or ci rei; convenire ad rem; convenientem, aptum consentaneum esse ci rei*.

QUADRATURE, quadratura (*e.g. circuli, Appul.*).

QUADRIENNIAL, quadriennialis (*Aurel. Vict.*). ~~§§~~ *quadriennalis only in a prob. corrupt transl. of a Gk. passage in Modestini. Dig. 50, 12, 10*.

QUADRILATERAL, quadrilaterus (*Frontin.*); *quatuor habens latera*.

QUADRIPARTITE, quadripartitus (*C.*).

QUADRUPE, quadrupes (*C.*).

QUADRUPLE, quadruplex (*L.*); *quadruplus* (*Suet.*); *quadrupartus* (*C.*).

QUADRUPPLICATE, quadruplicare (*Plaut.*).

QUAFF, haurire (*pocula, Plin.*); *spumantem patere, F.; and improp. sanguinem, C.*); *potare (as trans. it is præ-Class. and post-Aug.)*.—*potitare (to g. often, a Plautine word)*. *Obs. perpotare is absol. in C., eply with totos dies or some other ref. to a space of time: perpotare laticem* (*Lucr.*).

QUAFFER, potor (*H., Plin.*); *potator* (*Plaut.*).

QUAFFING, potatio; perpotatio; compotatio (*of several*).

QUAGGY, paludosus (*O.*); *paluster* (*Cæs.*); *uliginosus* (*Col.*).

QUAGMIRE, locus paluster; palus (*Cæs.*); *locus uliginosus* (*Varr.*).

QUAIL, s. coturnix: q. pipe, * fistula coturnicibus alliciendis decipienda.

QUAIL, v. pavere; demisso, abjecto, fracto esse animo; animum abjicere, despondisse (*C.*); *trepidare (when fear is manifested by trembling, &c.)*.

QUAINT, captatus (hunted after; opp. oblatu, Q.); *insolitus: to say q. things, captata dicere non oblata tantum* (*aff. Q. non captata sed tantum oblata vox*).

QUAINTLY, miro, insolito modo (*O.*).

QUAKE, tremere; contremiscere; intremere; horrescere. See *TREMBLE*.

QUALIFICATION, By Crel. with the verb.

QUALIFIED, aptus; idoneus; opportunus (see *FIT*): *to be q. to kill game, jus venationis habere; *jus minores feras venandi habere*.

QUALIFY, aptare. Instituire. aptum or opportunum reddere, facere qm ad qd: to be qualified for aliquid, aptum, idoneum, opportunum esse ad qd: he is qualified for this post, par, aptus est huic muneri sustinendo, administrando (= *he is fit for it*): *nulla lex

excepit eum, nō &c. (e. g. ne ei ea potestas curatione mandetur, *ast. C. Agr. 2, 8, 21*, he is not disqualified by any law).

QUALITY, || *Nature, kind, qualitas* (woirne, only as phil. t. t.); -*natura*; ratio (C.); indoles, ingenium (*natural, peculiar, essential* q.); -constitutio (q. as derived from its formation). *Peculiar* q.; proprietates; (of wine) nota (C. H. Col.), e. g. vini nota optima, acetum primæ notæ, diversæ notæ esse (Col.). || *High rank, claritas generis* (Q.); claritudo famillæ (T.); persons of q., homines illustri loco nati: he is a man of q., est vir nobilior, illustriore loco natus; genere et dignitate conspicuus.

QUALM, animæ defectio, or defectio only. See **FAINTING**. A q. of conscience, conscientia mala; mens mala sibi conscia. See **CONSCIENCE**.

QUANTITY, quantitas (Plin.); copia, numerus (C.): a great q., magnus numerus; multum: a considerable q., aliquot (of number); -aliquantum (of q., with gen., e. g. auri): in q., copiosus; adv. copiose: (in prosody) *mensura, *quantitas (gramm.).

QUARANTINE, *tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum: to perform q., *quadraginta dies extra qm locum propter suspectam valetudinem morari; *valetudinis spectandæ causâ in statione retineri.

QUAREL, s. jurgium, altercatio, contentio (*passionate and violent, but confined to words*); -controversia (between two persons in array on opposite sides); -rixia (a fray, broil, that threatens to come to blows); -pugna (a fight); see also **DISPUTE**. To begin or seek a q., causam jurgii inferre; controversiam intendere or struere; jurgium excitare; rixam movēre: the q. is ended, rixâ sedata est.

QUAREL, v. jurgare, rixari [Syn. in **QUAREL**, s.]: to q. with aby, jurgio contendere cum qo; jurgis certare cum qo; rixari cum qo; rixâ mihi est cum qo: to q. among themselves, inter se alterari; jurgis certare inter se: rixari inter se.

QUARELSOME, jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus [Syn. in **QUAREL**, s.]; litigiosus; litium cupidus; altercandi or rixandi studiosus: to be very q., mirâ esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate: a q. fellow, homo jurgiosus (Gell.); homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus (Gell.) rixator occurs first in C. 11, 1, 19): a q. temper, rixandi, altercandi, studium, cupiditas.

QUARRY, || A stone mine, lapidicæ (Gell.) not lapidicæne. || lautunia or latomia, Plaut.; but afterwards only as the name of the famous Syracusan prison, or of other similar prisons: Varr. L. 5, 39, 42; L. 37, 3, &c.; overseer or inspector of a q., lapidicarius (Inscript. Orell. 3248): q. stone, cæmentum; saxum cæmenticium (unquem; opp. quadratum). || Prey, vid.

QUARRYMAN, lapidica (L., Varr.); lapidum exemptor (Plin.). Gell. not lapidarius, in this sense, wch is late.

QUART, quadrans.

QUARTAN, quartus: a q. fever, (febris) quartana; febris quadri circuitus (Plin.); quartis diebus recurrens.

QUARTER, || A fourth part, quarta pars; quadrans (e. g. horæ): q. of a year, spatium trimestre: a year and a q., annus ac tres menses: every q., tertio quoque mense. || Region of the skies, pars: nor could the wind blow from any q. that Her. B. C. 3, 47). || Particular region of a town or country, pars; vicus. || Pl. Quarters, habitatio, abode, habitatio (g. t.); -tectum (house); -hospitium (aply in the house of a friend); -deversorium (at an inn); -statio (baiting-house on the road, &c.); -mansio (place of a night's lodging). To take up one's q's with aby, devterare ad qm (in hospitium): to have one's q's with, devterari apud qm; habitare apud qm; tecto receptum esse ab qo; uti cs hospitio: to pay for one's q's, pretium mansionis persolvere ci (for the night's lodging). (Of troops) summer, winter q's, æstiva, hierna, pl.: to station troops in winter q's, copias in hibernis collocare: to be in q's, per hospitium dispositos esse; in oppido (oppidis) collocatos esse: troops in q's, milites per hospitium dispositi (in respect of the soldiers); -milites tecto (tectis) recepti (in respect of the host): to change soldiers' q's, *nilitum hospitium mutare; *milites in alia hospitium deducere (when they leave a town): to change aby's q's, in aliud hospitium traducere qm: to change one's own q's, in aliam domum immigrare. || The grant of his life to a conquered enemy, missio: q. l (as exclam.) parce or parcte vitæ meæ: to grant no q., nullius vitæ parcere: q. was neither asked nor granted, sine

missione pugnatum est (Flor.; sine missione also L. 41, 20, of gladiators): to cry for q's, rogare ut qs mihi parcat: to give q., vitæ cs parcere; victo dare vitam. || Close quarters, pl.: to come to close q., manum conserere; ad manum accedere; cominus pugnare (gladiis); cominus gladiis uti; manu decertare (all these = to fight close together, or to come to close q's with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.). -inter se (collatis signis) concurrere; prælium committere (cmly of two hostile armies). -[armis] congregi cum qo; manu configere cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa conferre cum qo (all, e. g., cum hostibus). || Quarter-deck, prps *constratum navis posterius. See **DECK**.

QUARTER, v. || To divide into four parts, quadrifariam dividere or dispartiri: to q. the body of a criminal, in quatuor parts distrahere (ast. Sen. de ira, 3, 17, in.); corpus in diversa distrahere (L.). || To station, put into quarters, collocare in loco or apud qm: to q. soldiers, milites per hospitium disponere or in hospitio deducere (with the citizens). -milites per oppida dispartire (to station in the different towns): to have soldiers quartered upon me, *milites meo hospitio utuntur: to have quartered one's army in a town, exercitum in tectis habere: to q. oneself upon aby (as a guest), devterare or devterari ad qm; cs hospitio uti.

QUARTERING (of soldiers), deductio (e. g. in oppida militum deductio, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, wch some, however suppose to be settling them there as colonists, with grants of land, &c.) or by Crcl. with verb.

QUARTERLY, adj. trimestris: a q. account or settlement of money, ratio, computatio trimestris; ratio tertio quoque mense confecta: a q. payment, *quarta pars annuæ mercedis (a quarter's pay). -pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda (sum to be paid q.).

QUARTERLY, adv. tertio quoque mense.

QUARTERN, *modii quarta pars or quadrans.

QUARTETTO, *cantus quaternarius.

QUARTO, *forma quaternaria; *quarti ordinis forma (Ruhnck.); large, small q., *forma quaternaria major, minor: in q., quaternis: a q. volume, *liber formâ quaternariâ: a q. leaf, *folium, scheda, formæ quaternariæ.

QUARTZ, *quartzum (Linn.).

QUASH, exstinguere. restinguere. sedare (e. g. seditionem, tumultum). See also **QUENCH**.

QUATRAIN, tetrastichon or tetrastichum (Mart.).

QUAYER, s. vox or sonus vibrans (Plin. 10, 29, 43).

QUAYER, v. vibrare (Titinn. ap. Fest.); vocem in cantando crispare (Fest. p. 159. Lindem.).

QUAY, crepidines (bank protected with masonry). -lapideus fluvii margo (Varr.).

QUEEN, regina (prop. and fig.); (Gell.) regnatricis is an adj. royal, T.: the q. bee, see **BEES**. || Queen at chess, compâr (i. e. mate; of two lovers, &c., as q. at chess, O. A. A. 3, 359).

QUEER. See **COMICAL**.

QUEERLY. See **COMICALLY**.

QUELL, comprimere, sedare. See also **QUASH**, **QUENCH**.

QUENCH, restinguere, exstinguere (g. t. as well of fire as of lime and thirst). -compescere (to put out, of fire); -opprimere (to put out or down, e. g. fire, flame, &c.). -Jn. exstinguere et opprimere; explere, sedare. reprimere. depellere (to still, i. e. one's thirst; see also **TO EXTINGUISH**, **TO ALLAY**): to q. one's thirst, sitim explere, &c. (see **SYN.** above): to q. one's thirst by a drink of cold water, sitim haustu gelidæ aque sedare: he is only permitted to q. his thirst with water, potione aque tantum a siti vindicari debet. || To destroy, vid.

QUENCHLESS. See **UNQUENCHABLE**.

QUEST, Crcl. with verbs in **AEK**, **INQUIRE**.

QUERN, mola versatilis or trusatilis.

QUERULOUS, querulus, queribundus: to be q., conqueri queri.

QUERY. See **QUESTION**.

QUEST, || Search: Crcl. with the following verbs, e. g. to be in q. of athg, qd quærere; aquam quærere (to be in q. of water); -perquirere qm (by making many inquiries); -inquirere (by following aby's traces); -anquirere (to take great pains in finding out); -conquirere (of several objects that one is in q. of, also with the accessory notion of taking much trouble about it): one that is in q. of athg, conquisitor; inquisitor (the latter of one who follows the traces of any suspicious person). || Request, rogatio, petitio; libellus supplex (if couched in writing, Mart. 8, 31, 3). || Inquest or jury sworn to inquire, questio; inquisitio (the exami-

mation of any matter in order to come to the truth, ver). See also EXAMINATION, INQUEST.

QUESTION, s. interrogatio (prop. an asking, in order to gain an answer, or to learn the opinion of another; then, *q. t.*, any interrogative).—questio (implies close and continued inquiry or examination; hence used esp. of scientific and judicial investigation).—percontatio (close or accurate enquiry into the particulars of a fact).—disceptatio (discussion, debate): a slight or trifling *q.*, interrogatiuncula; rogatiuncula; quæstiuncula; disceptatiuncula: a captious *q.*, captio; interrogatio captiosa; captiosus interrogatiois genus: to put a captious *q.*, captiosus interrogatiois genere uti: captiose interrogare: to answer a *q.*, ad rogatum respondere; interroganti ei respondere (see also ANSWER); to put a *q.* = to ask, see ASK: to propose a subject for debate, quæstionem ponere, proponere, afferre; de quo disceptetur ponere; or fm the context ponere only: the *q.* arises, quæritur; oritur disputatio; existit quæstio: but here a somewhat different *q.* arises, whether &c., existit autem hoc loco quæstio subdilectilis, num &c.: the *q.* now is, nunc id agitur: here prps the *q.* may arise, hic fortasse querendum sit: that is not the *q.*, hoc non dubium est; de hac re non dubitatur, dubitatio non oritur: it is a *q.*, res in quæstionem venit or vocatur; res in disceptationem vocari potest: *q.* by torture, quæstio ac tormenta; quæstio tormentis habita: a boundary *q.*, controversia finalis; jurgium finale (Leg. Agr. p. 341, 342, Goes.); to debate a boundary *q.*, de finibus ambigere: there is a boundary *q.*, de finibus controversia est: to discuss, move, agitate a *q.*, agere rem or de re (*q. t.* to treat it, discuss it).—disputare. disserere de qâ re (of the discussions of learned men, the latter esp. of a continued discourse).—sermo est de re (of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more).—qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to make it a subject of dispute). Obs. agitare quæstionem *t.*, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. To be made a *q.*, in controversia esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: to become a *q.*, in contentione venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

QUESTION, v. || To ask, interrogate, interrogare, rogare, qm qd or more rarely) de re. See ASK. || To doubt about, throw doubt upon, dubitare, addubitare aliquid or de re (with the acc. usually only when it is a simple neuter pronoun, or pass. with a nominative, *q.*, dubitatus parens; otherwise with de; see OCHA, C. Eccl. p. 25).—ponere in dubio (to bring in question).—in dubitationem vocare (to call in question).

QUESTIONABLE, incertus; ambiguus; anceps; de quo dubitari potest.

QUESTIONLESS, haud dubie (indubitate, doubtful; indubitanter, late).—certo, certe. See also CERTAINLY.

QUIBBLE, v. cavillari.

QUIBBLE, s. cavillatio.

QUIBLER, cavillator.

QUICK, adj. || Swift, nimble, celer (swift, fleet, of persons and things; opp. tardus).—præceps (hasty, of persons and things).—citus (swift, often with the notion of great rapidity, usually of things, rarely of persons or animals).—properus, properans (hastening in pursuit of an object).—festinans (poet. festinus, anxiously in haste).—citatiss, incitatus, concitatus (set in rapid motion, of things with or without life).—velox (that flies along or away, fleet, fleeting, of things with or without life).—pernix (swift of foot).—alacer (energetic, lively, brisk; opp. languidus).—agilis (nimble; both of living creatures).—promptus (ready, prompt, never at a loss or unprepared).—præsens (speedy in operation or effect).—præsentaneus (is late).—subitus, repentinus (sudden). A *q.* pace, incessus citus (opp. incessus tardus): with *q.* step, citatio gradu; cito: a *q.* pronunciation, citata pronuntiatio: a *q.* reply, promptum responsum: *q.*-footed, pedibus celer; pernix (celeripes is poet.): a *q.* sailer, celox: this vessel was a very *q.* sailer, hæc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis. || Alive, vivus. || Ready, active, versatile, &c., agilis (nimble, alert, of body or mind).—facilis (that moves with ease).—versatilis (accommodating; versatile, of the mind).—callidus (clever, expert, from practice; [not] versus, *wh = sly, cunning*).—sollers (skilful): *q.* in athg, exercitatus in re (practised).—peritus cs rei (experienced).

QUICK, s. viva caro: to cut to the *q.*, ad vivum rescare (Col. e. g. extrema ipsius ungulis pars ad vivum rescetur): to cut or touch one to the *q.*, to sting aby to the *q.*, quam acerbissimum dolorem inurere ei; (by

one's words) qm gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere; cs animum graviter offendere: athg touches me to the *q.*, valde doleo qd; gravissime fero qd; mordeor, quod &c.: that has touched me to the *q.*, meum ille pectus pungit aculeus (Plaut.).

QUICKEN, || To accelerate, accelerare *q.*; maturare qd, or with inf; præcipitare qd. SYN. in ACCELERATE. || To make alive, animare (poet. also fig.).—vivificare (late, Tertull.). || To excite, excitare, incitare; qm alacriorem ad qd efficere (e. g. ad pugnandum); cs animum incitare: to be quickened, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri; magna alacritas studiumque cs rei magnam ci iniecut est. [not] animi, except as = ferociorem reddi (T. Germ. 2v, 3).

QUICKENING, s. acceleratio, maturatio (both in Auct. ad Herenn.).

QUICKENING, adj. Crcl. by the verb.—vivificans, late.

QUICKLY, || Speedily, celeriter; cito; festinanter; velociter. || Soon, confestim; illico; extemplo; statim; continuo.

QUICKNESS, || Speed, swiftness, velocitas; celeritas; pernicitas; agilitas. [SYN. in QUICK.] || Readiness, briskness, solertia (dexterity or cleverness in an art; see HEIN. Cæs. B. G. 7, 22).—exercitatio (practice)—calliditas (skil, adroitness).

QUICKSAND, arenæ pedum vestigio cedentes; (also simply) sabulum (Plin.): the quicksands, syrtis.

QUICKSET HEDGE, sepes viva.

QUICKSIGHTED, SEE ACUTE.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas; ingenii acumen or acies. See also ACUTENESS.

QUICKSILVER, argentum vivum (Plin., Vitr.; in its natural state).—hydrargyrus (Plin.), mercurius (prepared).

QUID (of tobacco), *globus tabâci manducandus or manducatus.

QUIDDITY. See ESSENCE.

QUIESCENCE. See REST.

QUIESCENT (SEE QUIET): to be *q.*, quiescere.

QUIET, adj. || Denoting a state when one is without motion and without physical exertion, quietus (*q. t.*, being at rest, taking repose, in as far as it implies a notion contrary to that of exertion).—tranquillus (still, without strong motion, esp. of the sea, that is not disturbed by any external cause).—Jm. tranquillus est quietus. pacatus (at peace, tranquillized, esp. of countries in such a war, inextinguished, &c., has been waging).—sedatus (without stormy motion, sedate, e. g. step, gradus; time, tempus).—placidus (placid, soft, without disturbance or very violent motion, e. g. river, amnis; flumen [opp. rapidus amnis]; wither, celum; day, dies; sleep, somnus).—otiosus (at rest, not engaged in any business, idle): a *q.* life, vita quietâ, or tranquilla, or tranquilla et quietâ; vita placida; vita otiosa: to lead a *q.* life, vitam tranquillam, or placidam, or otiosam degere; quiete vivere; otiose vivere: a *q.* province, provincia quietâ (*q. t.*); provincia pacata (in such a war has been carried on before).—*q.* sea, mare tranquillum or placidum: to be *q.*, quietum, &c. esse: to remain *q.*, quiescere (also = to remain neutral); silentium tenere (to observe silence): —to remain *q.* at athg, otiosum spectatorem esse cs rei (to be a *q.* spectator, e. g. pugne).—se non admiscere or se non immiscere ei rei (not to mix oneself up with athg): be *q.* favete linguis! silentium teneatis: to make *q.*, see TO CALM. || Relating to a state without mental agitation, and to whatever manifests such tranquillity, quietus (not taking a share or an interest in athg, not moved by athg).—tranquillus (*q.* disposition of mind or temper, not excited by athg external).—placidus (placid, peaceable, in contradistinction to tempestuous or hasty temper).—pacatus (become *q.* again after violent irritation).—sedatus (pacified, sedate; all these speaking of the 'animus', i. e. the mind).—Jm. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque: a *q.* or calm speech, oratio placida or sedata (e. g. manner of delivery, or elocution); temperatum orationis genus; quietum disputandi genus (in conversation).—to do athg with a *q.* mind, or in a *q.* temper, placato animo facere qd: to write in a *q.* disposition of mind, sedato animo scribere: to be *q.*, animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato; animo non moveri: one can never be *q.*, nunquam quietâ mente consistere licet: be *q.* good bono sis animo or bonum habe animo (be of good cheer).—to be *q.* by athg, placide or sedate ferre qd (to bear athg quietly): not to be quiet at or under athg, qd ægre ferre (not to bear it with indifference).—solicitus esse de qâ re (to be annoyed at or alarmed about athg).

QUIET, s. See QUIETNESS.

QUIET, v. tranquillare (prop. mare, fig. animos).—pacare (to establish peace, e. g. in a province).—sedare, placare (to still, appease).—permulcere (to soothe).—lenire (to cruse to abate, mitigate, allay).

QUIETNESS, || The state of being free from mental agitation or physical exertion, tranquillitas (prop. the state of the sea, when not agitated by storm; different from malacia, μαλακία, i. e. calm; then also of a calm, untroubled life).—quies (the state of being at rest, opp. action; hence also = neutrality, state of peace, settled state of things; opp. tumultus).—regulae (of taking some relaxation after work; opp. labor, i. e. trouble).—otium (a being exempt from ordinary occupations; hence also = tranquillity of a state, peace).—otiosa vita (a life without occupation).—pax (peace; then, lasting repose and security).—silentium (when nothing is said or spoken, or no noise made, &c.).—to live in peace and q., in otio et pace vivere (g. t.).—mirā concordia vivere (of man and wife, T. Agr. 6, 1).—to live in peace and q. with aby, concorditer vivere cum qo.

QUIETUDE. See QUIETNESS.

QUILL, || The feather of a goose, penna anserina. || The dart of a porcupine, spina. || The reed of weavers, *fusula textoria. || The instrument with which some stringed instruments are struck, plectrum (for the lyra).—pecten, inis (for the cithara: Freund). To strike with the q., pectine pulsare (†).

QUILT, s. *stragulum textile; *stragula vestis; *stratum. ~~Q~~ peristroma = a curtain large enough to hang round the sides of a couch or bed.

QUILT, v. referere qā re (to stuff with athg).—*(vesti) xylum insuere (if with wadding).

QUINCE, malum cydonium *pyrus cydonia, aff. Linn.: a q. tree, cydonia (*pyrus cydonia, Linn.). q. coloured, melinus (μυλινος, e. g. vestimentum): the kernel of a q., *granum mali cydonii: the juice of q., succi (malorum) cydoniorum (Pallad. 11, 20, 21). melomeli (Col. 12, 47, 3): oil made of q.'s; wine made of q., &c., vinum ex malis cydoniis factum ~~Q~~ cydoniis (Pallad. 11, 20) does not stand for wine made of q.'s, but for the juice of q.'s mixed with honey, κνωσωύακς; see Schneid. on that passage.

QUINCE TREE. See QUINCE.

QUINQUAGESIMA, Dominica quinquagesima; quinquagesima penitentie (Ecc.).

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennalis.

QUINQUENNIALLY, quinto quoque anno.

QUINSY, angina.

QUINTAL, pondus centenarium (Plin.); centum (et duodecim) pondo, libræ.

QUINTESSENCE, succus subtilissimus (prop.); also by flos, robur, medulla (fig.).

QUINTETTO, *cantus a quinque symphoniacis editus.

QUINTUPLE, adj. quincuplex (Mart.); quinqu-partitus (C.).

QUINTUPLE, v. quinquiplicare (T. Ann. 2, 36).

QUIRE, || A choir, vid. || A bundle of paper, scapus (Plin. 13, 12, 23; containing twenty sheets): in q.'s, (liber) non compactus.

QUIRK, cavillatio (quibble).—aculeus, dicerium (sharp, witty saying).

QUIT, discedere, &c. See DEPART, LEAVE.

QUITE, ex toto (entirely); e. g. tutum esse, to be q. safe.—ex integro (afresh; e. g. qd efficere novum).—ex omni parte (in every respect; e. g. to be happy, beatum esse).—omni numero. omnibus numeris. omnibus numeris et partibus (in all its parts and details; e. g. q. complete or perfect. omnibus numeris absolutus; perfectus expletusque omnibus numeris et partibus: to be q. perfect or complete, omnes numeros habere or continere).—omni ratione (in every kind of way; e. g. qm exinanire).—longe, multo (by a great deal, with alius or diversus, different).—prorsus, plane, penitus (Syn. in ALTOTHEIN).—funditus (fm the foundation).—in or per omnes partes; per omnia (in every respect).—totus (e. g., he is q. altered, totus commutatus est). Numantia was q. destroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est.—Sis expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression; e. g. to empty the bottle q., lagenam exsiccare; a jug, potare fœce tenus cadum. To leap q. over athg, transilire qd or trans qd. I am q. miserable, prorsus nihil adest, quin sim miserrimus: he is q. unlearned, omnino omnis eruditiois expertus est: he is not q. unlearned, nec tamen scit nihil: to be of q. a different opinion, longe aliter sentire; totā sententiā dissidere: to be q.

otherwise, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habere. Q. right (in answers), ita est.

QUITCH GRASS, *triticum repens (Linn.).

QUITS, interf. nihil reliqui eat.

QUITANCE, || Act of quitting, by the verb. || Discharge, apōcha: to give one a q., apōcham dare; acceptum referre ei qd (C.); acceptum qd testari.

QUIVER, s. pharetra.

QUIVER, v. tremere; contremere; intremere. See also SHAKE, TREMBLE.

QUOIF. See BONNET, CAP.

QUOIT, discus: to play at q.'s, disco ludere.

QUOTA, rata pars or portio.

QUOTATION, || Passage quoted, locus allatus or (if with approbation) laudatus (citusus, allegatus, productus, not good).—|| Act of quoting (passages, examples, &c.), prolatio (e. g. exemplorum)—commemoratio (the mentioning of them).—relatio (Q.).

QUOTE, proferre, afferre ~~Q~~ not producere; and it is better to avoid adducere, for wch Sen. de Irdm. 2, 16, 2, is the only passage cited, ea animalia in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus &c.—Krebs allows citare with or without testes or auctores. Lity has magistratorem libros Maecr Licinius citat identidem auctores].—laudare (to q. with approbation).—notare (with censure).—memorare. commemorare.—ponere. proponere (of examples). To q. as authorit., auctorem laudare or memorare (C.) or citare (L.): a passage, locum afferre; dictum scriptoris commemorare; referre (often, habitually); usurpare: I like better to q. examples fm Grecian history than fm our own, malo Græcorum quam nostra proferre: I will q. this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum: to q. the words of an author without naming him, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Plin. H. N.).

QUOTH, sit; inquit.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus (daily); ~~Q~~ diurnus = throughout the day, a day long).

R.

RABBET, s. coagmentum; compactura (Vitr.); conclusura (Vitr. 6, 11); compages. See also JOIN.

RABBET, v. conjungere; committere; coagmentare.

RABBI, *Rabbinus; *magister, doctor, Judaicus.

RABBINICAL, *Rabbinicus.

RABBINICALLY, *Rabbinice; *Rabbinorum more, modo.

RABBIT, cuniculus: r.-hole, lustrum, cubile cuniculorum.

RABBLE, vulgus, multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis, sentina reipublice or urbis, fœx populi: one of the r., unus de multis, or e multis.

RABID, furens, furiosus (furious, raving).—insanus (mad).—rabidus (in the best age only in poetry; but rabies, and eras rabide, occur in Class. prose, so that rabidus is not to be regarded as un-Class. in prose; Krebs). See also FURIOUS.

RACE, s. || Family, stock, &c., genus (g. t.).—gens (all who belong to one stock; then, all who bear the same family names (nomina); opp. familia, wch denotes the subdivisions of a gens, distinguished by cognomina (family names).—stirps (the stock of a family as sprung fm a gens).—homines qui etate qā vivunt (men living at one time, contemporaries; e. g. hujus ætatis homines; qui nunc vivunt homines): an ancient r., gens antiquum; gens antiqua: to be of an ancient r., generis antiquitate florere: one of a very ancient r., homo veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum; ex familiā veterē natus. Stirps, genus, and gens, denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for majores; whereas prosapia, progenies, propago; proles, suboles, in a descending line, as abstract and collective terms for posterī (Dūd.). || Course, cursus, ūs; curriculum; cursūs certamen (foot-r.).—cursus or curriculum equestris; cursus equester (a horse-r.).

RACE, v. cursu certare. certē pedibus, pedibus contendere (on foot).—cursu equestri certare (with horses).

RACE-HORSE, equus curulis (in the Circensian games)—equus pernix or velox (g. tt.).

RACER, cursor (C. Div. 2, 70, 144).—stadiodrōmus (Plin.).—certans (C. on foot or with horses).—agitor (in a chariot-race). || Race-horse, vid.

RACINESS (of style), succus or succus et sanguis (C. Brut. 9, 36, &c.).—sapor vernaculus (idiomatic r.,

C. Brut. 46, 172). *A certain peculiar r. of its own*, color quidam et succus suus (C. de Or. 3, 25, 96).—nescio qui sapor vernaculus (*a certain peculiar idiomatic r.*, C. ut supr.).

RACK, || *An instrument of torture*, equuleus.—catasta (*the scaffold itself, later only*): to put to the r., in equuleum imponere, injicere, conijcere qm; equuleo torquere qm *to be brought or put to the r.*, in equuleum ire, imponi, injici (~~rac~~ fiducule *are the ropes used in torture, but not the r.*): to die on the r., extortum mori: to abide by the truth even on the r., vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manere: to undergo or go through the torments of the r., vim tormentorum perferre; see also TORTURE (respecting the abstract sense): to put one's brains to the r., *cogitationem in qd maxime intendere. If = TORTURE, vid. || *A wooden grate in wch hay is placed for cattle*, cratis.—jacea (*a common name; wch Freund does not mention*: cratis, quæ jacea vocatur a vulgo; Veget. 1, 56).

RACK, v. || *To stretch*, vid. || *To torture*, see || *to put to the Rack*. || *To clarify*, capulare (e. g. oleum, Plin.). See also CLARIFY.

RACKET, || *The bat used at tennis*, *prps reticulum (i. e. a small net). || *A clattering noise*; see CLATTER.

RACY, habens succum qm (C.), o nescio quem saporem vernaculum (ast. C. Brut. 46, 172): to be r., habere succum qm (C. Brut. 23, 76); *habere (nescio quem) saporem vernaculum.

RADIANCE, claritas, fulgor, candor [SYN. in BRIGHTNESS].

RADIANT, clarus, lucidus. Illustris, splendidus, fulgens, nitidus, nitens [SYN. in BRIGHT].

RADIATE, radiare (*to cast rays: in the sense of 'glitter' it does not belong to Class. prose*).—radius spargere; relucere; refugere.

RADIATED, radiatus.

RADIATION, radiatio (Plin.); or by the verb.

RADICAL, || *Primitive, native, primitivus*; natus; in situs; innatus; ingenuus; primitivus (Farr.): a r. word, verbum nativum; vocabulum primitivum (Gramm.): the r. syllable, *syllaba primitiva: the r. meaning, naturalis et principalis significatio (Q. 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in qua natus est (Gell. 13, 29, in.). || *Fundamental*, Crcl. by radix or fundamentum, e. g. pietas est fundamentum omnium virtutum, i. e. pietas virtus; or by the adverbs, penitus, &c. Let us dare to attempt a r. cure of our miseries, audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (C. Tusc. 3, 6, 13): r. reformer, see REFORMER. A r. difference, quanta maxima esse potest distantia.

RADICALLY, penitus, radicitus.

RADICATE, radices agere (Col.), exigere (Cels.), capere (Col.); radicare (Plin.). See TO ROOT.

RADISH, raphānus (Plin.); radix Syriaca (Col.); also simply radix (Col.); radícula (a kind of small r., Col.); raphānus hortensis (Linn.).

RADIUS, radius (C.).

RAFFLE, s. alea. To be the winner in a r., *sors cs cum lucro exit.

RAFFLE FOR, v. de re qd aleæ jactu contendere: to put up to be raffled for, *rem proponere de qua aleæ jactu contendatur; *talorum jactu rem acquirendam proponere.

RAFT, ratis. R-merchant, lignarius (sc. negotiator): ligni negotiator.

RAFTER, canterius (Vitr.).—(trabs, tignum = a beam).

RAG, pannus; pl. panni (also = an old garment).—cento (*a garment of old r's*). Covered with r's, pannis obsitus; pannosus: to deal in r's, negotium panniculi exercere (ast. Aurel. Vict. de Vir. ill. 72), *pannicula or pannos venditare: a dealer in r's, qui panniculos venditat: r. man, *qui panniculos ostiatim colligit.

RAGAMUFFIN, pannosus, mendicus (as beggar). Every r., levissimus quisque (e. g. Gallorum): r's, homines perditii; fæx populi.

RAGE, s. || *Vehemence, fury, rabies; sævitia; furor (only in poetry, and post-Aug. prose)*. [SYN. in FURY.] || *Anger excited to fury, ira (anger)*.—indignatio; iracundia (*great rage, violent anger*). See ANGER: to fall into a r., indignatione exardescere; irā incendi; into a great r., iracundiā ac stomacho exardescere; iracundiā efferi irā inflammari: to put aby in a r., stomachum ci movere or facere; iram cs concire.

|| *Eager desire, studium (immodicum; e. g., a r. for building, *immodicum, or insanum, ædificandi studium)*.—aviditas (*insatiable passionate desire; e. g. glorie, imperandi, &c.*).—temeritas qd faciendi (*a rash, thoughtless fondness for doing it: e. g., a r. for play, tem. lucrandi perpendite*, T. Germ. 24, 3). To have a r. for atho, omni impetu ferri ad qd.

RAGE, v. || *To be furious, furere (of persons; of things personified, only in the poets)*.—sævire (*to be savagely violent; of persons, and also of things; mare ventis, S.; ventus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, fin.; and poet. of lust, love, &c.*). || *To be violently angry, indignari. irā incendi, exacerbari, or exardescere. iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, efferi.*

RAGGED, pannosus, pannis obsitus (*of persons covered with rage*).—lacer, detritus (*of clothes, &c., in rage, torn*).

RAGING, adj. rabidus (*of animals and men. See RABID*).—rabiosus (*of animals, of men, and of things*).—furens, furiosus, furibundus (*raving with passion*).—sævus (*transferred with rage: impropr. of things, mare, S.; ventus, C.*).

RAGING, s. rabies, furor, sævitia [SYN. in FURY].—violencia (e. g. maris, venti: then impropr. of the violence of men).—sæva vis cs rei (*the fearful strength of atho, e. g. morbi*).—impetus (*the violent attack: e. g. the r. of a fever, impet. febris*). The r. of the sea, violentia or (Vell.) sævitia maris.

RAGOUT, prps minutal.

RAIL, s. tignum transversum (*nailed across between two upright posts*): r's, railings, septa (pl., g. t. for fence; with boards, laths, &c.).—cancelli (pl.; clathri, trellis-work).

RAIL, v. To enclose with rails, cancellos circumdare ci rei.—or seipre (g. t., with or without stipitibus, &c.).

RAIL, RAIL AT, v. To use opprobrious language, convicium ci facere; qm conviciis connectari, incessere; qm maledictis insectari; maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conijcere: railing language, maledictum; convicium; probrium. See more in ABUSE, CHIDE.

RAILER, in qm maledictus; connectator.

RAILLERY, jocatio, or pl. jocationes (C.); cavillatio (*ironical, teasing r.*). See JOKING, s.

RAILROAD, RAILWAY, *via ferrea or ferreæ orbita strata: a r. train, *ordo vehiculorum viam ferream percurrentium.

RAIMENT, vestis, vestitus, cultus, ornatus. Jn vestis atque ornatus. See also CLOTHES, DRESS: to put on r.; see CLOTHE.

RAIN, s. pluvia (*as a beneficial natural phenomenon*).

—imber (*a shower*)—nimbus (*of rain attended with cloudy weather; aquæ coelestes is poet.*). A drizzling r., pluvia tenuissima: a sudden shower of r., pluvia repentina; imber repentis effusus; imber subitus: heavy r's, aquæ magnæ (L.); heavy and continued r's, imbres magnæ et assidui: we shall have r., imbres imminet; nubilatur or nubilare cepit: we shall have r. to-day, hodie pluit: the r's have soiled the river, aqua fluvius crescit: the r. beats agst my face, imber in os fertur: the r. does not cease, imber non remittit (see L. 40, 33): the r. comes through the roof, ex imbribus aqua perpluit: tectum imbris transmittit (see Plin. 18, 11, 29): much r. fell that year, aquæ magnæ et ingentes eo anno fuerunt: during the r., in imbris; per imbrem; dum pluit.

RAIN, v. pluere (*for the most part only in the third person, personally and impersonally, pluit, 'it rains,' &c., prop. and fig.*); imber or nimbus effunditur: it r's such a thing, such a thing comes down in r. (stones, blood, &c.); res, re, or rem pluit, e. g. sanguine, lacte, lapidibus, &c., pluit, terrā pluit, terram pluit, also imber lapidum, sanguinis, &c. defuit; and de celo lapidat: imbris lapidat: it rained all night, imber continens per totam noctem tenuit: it never rained more heavily in those parts, nunquam illis locis majora aquæ fuerunt (Cæs.). Prov. if never r's but it pours, malum malo addit (ast. L. 1, 3): it is constantly raining, or rains without any cessation, continuos or assiduos (less strong) habemus imbres.

RAINBOW, arcus pluvius (H.): cmly, coelestis arcus, or fm context arcus only.

RAIN-DEER. See REIN-DEER.

RAIN-WATER, aqua pluvia, aquæ pluvie, imbrum aqua or aquæ (in respect of its source).—aqua pluvialis or pluviatilis (in respect of its quality).

RAINY, pluvius (*bringing rain with it: of winds, seasons, &c., or where it usually rains, of a country*).—pluviosus (*where or when it rains much: e. g. of winter*): r. weather, tempestas pluvia; pluvius cœli

status; cœlum pluvium. *The r. season, mensis, quo (or menses, quibus) imbres continui deferuntur (when it regularly r.'s with little or no cessation; aft. Sen. N. Q. 4, 4, extr.).*

RAISE, || *To lift up, tollere, elevare (the latter only of things really lifted up: hence elev. manus, but not oculos: and not in the fig. sense, e. g. laudibus qm. elevare. 1657 verbis qm. elevare is to depreciate a man; to run him down, the opp. of exalting).—subducere (to lead or draw fm. below).—moliri (to r. up heavy weights, by pulleys, &c.). To r. the curtain, aulæum tollere (to the ancients, at the end of the piece, to draw up the curtain before the stage; opp. aulæum premere or mittere, at the beginning of a piece, to let the curtain drop, so that the actors were seen; see Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 180): to r. one's hands to heaven, tendere manus (supplices) ad cœlum (in prayer). || *To erect, educere, excitare (pyramids, towers).—exstruere, ædificare (to build): to r. fortifications, munimenta excitare: to r. a dam, aggerem jacere, exstruere; a wall, murum ædificare. See To ERECT. || To excite, arouse, erigere; excitare.—firmare, confirmare (to confirm, strengthen).—relevare, recreare (to refresh): to r. the spirits of a dejected person, afflictum cs. animum recreare (Cf. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, unumquemque confirmans, excitans); animum cs. jacentem or qm. abjectum et jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum; ad animi æquitatem extollere qm. || To give forth, occasion, tollere. To r. a shout, clamorem tollere: on the arrival of aby, clamoribus qm. exipere: to r. a laugh, cachinnum tollere; in cachinnos effundi. Such phrases are frequently expressed in Latin by single words; e. g. to r. a laugh, cachinnari: to r. a charge, accusare qm. || To bring forward, proferre, producere. In medium proferre: to r. an objection, opponere, contra dicere qd. obloqui. occurrere. || To cause to rise (fm. the dead), qm. excitare ab inferis; qm. a morte ad vitam revocare (to recall to life).—qm. ab Orco reducere in lucem facere (to cause to return to the world. 1658 Vivificare is bad Latin). || To levy, prepare, parare, comparare; conferre, conquerere, conficere, cogere (to collect, bring together): to r. troops, copias parare or comparare; exercitum conficere: to r. money, cogere pecuniam, fm. aby, ab qo; pecunias expedire. || To augment, increase, efferre (to bring forth).—augere (to increase).—majus reddere (to render greater, enlarge).—exaggerare (to make higher or larger). To r. the price of a commodity, pretium cs. rei efferre (to make the price higher).—carius vendere qd. (to sell at more): to attempt to r. the price of corn, annonam flagellare (of a corn-factor who keeps back his corn, that prices may rise; Plin.); annonam incendere, exandefacere (Parr. R. R. 3, 16); annonæ caritatem inferre. Prices have been raised, merces cariores sunt or plura veniunt: the price of althg has been raised. See 'prices &c. have risen' in RISE. To r. the pay, stipendium augere: to r. courage, majorem reddere animum; addere animum. || To promote, advance (to honour), augere, ornare (g. t.); producere ad dignitatem or ad honores, evehere ad honores: to r. to great honour, amplius honoribus ornare or decorare: to r. fm. the dust, ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere; e tenebris in lucem evocare; e tenebris ad silentio proferre: to the highest honours, ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere: to r. aby to the throne, regnum et diadema ci. deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22). || To raise a siege, see SIEGE.**

RAISE UP, || *To lift or set up, erigere (as a person fallen). To r. a person, manu allevare qm. sublevare ante pedes stratum: fig., to r. up a sick person, ægrum levare (to set him on his legs again).—ægro dare salutem or salutem et sanitatem, ægro sanitatem restituere (to restore to health); ægrum levare ex præcipiti (fm. a very dangerous disease, H. Sat. 2, 3, 293). || To arouse, vid. || To cause to appear or come forward, afferre, parere, movere (to cause).—præbere, dare (to afford).—efficere, perficere (to bring about).*

RAISIN, acinus passus (1659 not *uva passa*; = a dried bunch of grapes) poet., racēmus passus (V. Georg. 2, 269): *r.-wine, passum (sc. vinum): stone of a r., nucleus acini passi.*

RAKE, s. || *An agricultural implement, pecten (1660 not rastrum or rastellus, i. e. a hoe).—irpex (made of iron, to break the clods, not to hoe the weeds; see Schneid. Caton. L. L. 10, 2, p. 45). || A dissolute fellow, homo dissolutus, profligatus, perditus.*

RAKE, v. || *To clear with a rake, pectine ver-*

rere (O. Rem. 192). To r. up (a crop, &c.), pectinibus legere qd. (Col. 2, 21). || To scour, stringere, destringere. || To rake up = to collect, vid.

RAKISH, profligatus, perditus; Jn. perditus profligatusque (of persons); corruptus, depravatus; Jn. corruptus depravatusque (of manners, &c.).

RALLY, TRANS. (of troops), ordines restituere (g. t.), recolligere (to collect again).—reducere, retrahere (if by force; e. g. fugitives). || INTRANS. (of troops) e. g. milities in eo loco denuo conserunt. (Mentally), se or animum colligere; ad se redire; se recipere. See also TO COLLECT.

RALLY, || *To banter (vid.): aby on althg, per ludibrium exprobrare ci. qd.*

RAM, s. || *A male sheep, aries. Of a r., arietinus. || The vernal sign, *Aries. || A battering-ram, machina, quâ muros quatit or percussit (g. t.); aries (with the ancients): to apply the battering-ram to the wall, arietem muro (muris) admovere: to shake the wall with the r., arietem or arietis pulsu murum quatere: the r. made a breach in the wall, aries percussit murum.*

RAM, v. fistulâ adigere (Cæs.). fistucare. fistucatione solidare (Petr.).

RAM-ROD, virga pyrobolaria.

RAMBLE, PROP. vagari (v. pr.).—circumcursare (to run to and fro).—palari (to struggle, of several)—Fig.) evagari; vagari; excurrere; a proposito digredi (C.); expatiari (Q.).

RAMBLER, RAMBLING, vagus; vagans; errans. || *Rambling (of style), vagus (C. with blame; opp. solutus, of an easy step).—dissipatus, fluctuans et dissolutus (unconnected, loosely put together).*

RAMIFY, &c. See BRANCH, &c.

RAMMER, fistuca. pavicula (used for paving or for levelling the ground).

RAMMISH, olidus, hircosus (prop. goatish).

RAMP, v. || *To jump about, circumillire, also with the addition of modo huc, modo illuc (Castell. 3, 9); insultare ci. loco or qo loco; qâ re or in qâ re persultare (to be ramping about, e. g. in a field, to mischievously tread down the fruit): to be ramping about before a place, ante locum persultare. || To climb, vid. || To creep up (as a plant), se circumvolvère ci. rei; clavícula adminicula tamquam manibus apprehendere atque ita se erigere (of vines, C. N. D. 2, 47, 120; of Cat. Maj. 15, 52).—pertrare qd. (of plants round the trunk and branches of a tree, truncum et ramos, e. g. of ivy).*

RAMP, s. || *Leap, vid. || A spotted plant, *arum maculatum (L.).*

RAMPANCY, Crcl. with verbs, invalescere. convalescere. Ingravescere (to grow in power in general).—Inrebrescere. perrebrescere (to become very frequent): *r. of vices, vitia prævalida (T. Ann. 3, 53, 2); the r. of luxury was then first noticed, luxuria pullulare incipiebat (Np. Cat. 2, 3).*

RAMPANT, || *Exuberant, lascivus, petulans. Crcl. with pres. part. of verbs in TO RAMP: r. vices, vitia prævalida (T. Ann. 3, 53, 2). || Rearing (of animals, in heraldry), prps Crcl. with exsultare (as Np. Eum. 5, 5), or se arrectum tollere (as V. Æn. 10, 392), or erigere pedes priores; e. g. erectis pedibus prioribus.*

RAMPART, || *PROP. vallum (the whole of that part of fortification, with its palisades, fascines, &c.).—agger (a mound either of stone, rubbish, or earth). To erect or to make a r., aggerem jacere, or facere, or exstruere; vallum ducere: to surround the camp with a r. and ditch, castra munire vallo fossâque: to surround a town with a r. and ditch, urbem vallo et fossâ cingere. || Fig. Any thing serving as a defence; see DEFENCE, BULWARK.*

RAMPION (a creeping plant, see CREEPING), *phytuma (the common r. growing in fields, Linn.).—*campanula rapunculius (Linn., the r. with eatable roots).

RANCID, rancidus.

RANCIDNESS, *rancidus sapor.

RANCOROUS, malignus, malitiosus, infestus. infensus. inimicus; SYN. IN IMICAL.—Jn. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque: *r. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus. To entertain a r. feeling, infenso animo esse in qm. odium occultum gerere adversus qm. (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26).*

RANCOUR, odium. ira. simulas. odium et odensio SYN. AND PHR. IN HATRED. (1661 rancor Hieron.)

RAND. See BRIM.

RANDOM, quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without any plan).—in casu positus (depending on chance).—fortuitus (brought to pass by accident). See also CHANCE.

RANDOM (AT), per imprudentiam. Imprudenter; inconsulte; temere; also JN. Inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu. SYN. in CHANCE. To talk at r., aliena loqui: voces inanes fundere (stronger term); delirare (to talk like a fool): to fight at r., temere in acie versari: to act at r., temere ac fortuito agere. See also 'without CONSIDERATION.'

RANGE, s. || Row, ordo (a row of things that stand in a relative proportion to one another with regard to space or room).—series (the successive or consecutive following of several objects, a series). See also Row. || Class, vid. || Course, vid. || A step of a ladder, gradus scalarum (cf. Cels. 8, 15, med., where we find the unusual gradus scale; also scala simply [cf. Mart. 7, 19, 20]). || A kitchen grate, see GRATE. || A sieve, vid. || A chain (of mountains), see CHAIN. || Reach (of cannon-shot), * tormenti jactus or conjectus: to be within r. of cannon-shot, ictibus tormentorum interiore esse (aft. L. 24, 74): to be beyond r. of cannon-shot, extra tormenti jactus or conjectum esse (aft. Curt. 3, 10).

RANGE, v. || To place in proper order, see TO ARRANGE. || INTRANS. To rove over, pervagari. peragrare. totā urbe discurrere (through the whole town): the mercury ranges (in the barometer), *mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) ascendit or descendit.

RANGER, || One that roves about, Crcl. with verbs in TO RANGE. || In a bad sense, viarum obsessor (according to Fest.); latro (a robber). || A officer who tends the game in a forest, * rei salutaris praefectus or magister; * a conciliis rei salutaris. || A dog that beats the ground, canis vestigator.

RANK, adj. || Strong-scented, graveolens, male olens; foetidus: to be r., male olere. || Gross, coarse, vid. || Also in composition, e. g., r. rogue, trifurcifer (Com.); caput scelerum (Plaut. Pseud. 4, 5, 3); princeps flagitiorum (C. Verr. 5, 1, 4): r. fool, homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (aft. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, extr.).

RANK, s. || Row, ordo. See Row. || Line of soldiers, ordo: the first, second, third r., acies prima, media, extrema: in close ranks, munito agmine (e. g. incedere, S. Jug. 46, 3): to quit the ranks, ordine egressi (of one or several); ordines deserere or relinquere (of several): to break through the ranks, ordines percurrere: to break the ranks (i. e. to throw the troops into confusion), ordines turbare, conturbare: to march in r. and file, compositos et instructos procedere: to reduce to the ranks, see TO DEGRADE. || Class, classis. || Grade, dignity, ordo (station).—locus (by birth or distinction, often = auctoritas, dignitas, gratia; see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 5, 44).—gradus (degree, often with honoris, dignitatis).—honos (post of honour).—fastigium, amplitudo, summus locus (high rank). A man of r., vir honoratus: a man of respectability and r., vir amplius et honoratus; vir personā et dignitate citius or praestans (aft. C.).—the first r., primae, priores (ac. partes); principatus: secondary r., secundus locus (Np.); sors secunda (L.); secundus (ac. partes, C.): the lowest r., infimus locus: to be of the first r. in the state, principem esse in civitate, or principis personam in civitate tuā (C.); philosophers of the first r., philosophi longe principum (C.); scholars of the first r., literati primum classium (Wyttenb.); * viri docti, qui primas in literis tenent, or qui principatum in doctrina et eruditione obtinent: to be of inferior r., loco, ordine, dignitate esse inferiorem: to be of higher r., honoris gradu esse superiorem: gradation of r., dignitatis gradus.

RANK, v. || TRANS. (primas, priores, &c.) ci deferre; (principatum, chief r.) deferre, dare: loco quo ponere, disponere (of several). || INTRANS. locum (primum, secundum, infimum) tenere, obtinere.

RANKLE, suppurare (to fester, prop.); inflammari, incendi (to be inflamed, prop. or fig.).

RANKNESS, || Strong scent, *rancidus sapor (Rancor, Pallad.). || Exuberance. See EXCESS, EXUBERANCE.

RANSACK, || To plunder, vid. || To search thoroughly, perscrutari (C.); rimari qd. (Q.) || To violate, throw into confusion, fodiendo disjicere qd.

RANSOM, s. pecuniae quibus qs redimitur (Suet. Cas. 4): pactum pro capite pretium (when one purchases his life with it; C. Off. 3, 29, 107): from the

context often simply pretium; pecunia: to restore, recipere without r., sine pretio dimittere, recipere.

RANSOM, v. qm pretio or pecuniā redimere (e servitute); qm redimere.

RANT, v. (quasi) furere et bacchari (to be mad, as it were, like a Bacchanalian; C. Brut. 80, 276, of those quibus oratio altior, actioque esset ardentior).—inani-bus locis bacchari (to r. in empty common-places, Q. 12, 10, 73, of the speech).—*fanaticum quoddam carmen bacchari (aft. Jue. grande carmen bacchari).—*fanaticā quādam verborum magnificentia declarare (of fanatical ranting; cf. Q. 3, 8, 61); emugire, multis discursu, anhelitu, jactatione, gestu, motu capitis furentem (Q. 2, 12, 9).—tumultuari, or omisā ratione, qua tulit impetus, passim tumultuari (espily with ref. to a disjointed, wild style, &c., Q. 2, 12, 11).

RANT, s. oratio, quae inanibus locis bacchari, or oratio furiosae vociferationi similis (both aft. Q.; see RANTING), or furiosa vociferatio only; sententiarum vanissimus strepitus (Petron.): fanatical r., *fanatica cantilena.

RANTER, clamator, or clamator odiosus et molestus (bawler, opp. orator, C.).—clamator tantum et facundia rabiā (Gell. 19, 9, 7); or Crcl. with verbs under TO RANT.

RANTING, s. dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchari (weh runs riot on empty common-places, Q. 12, 10, 73).—dicendi genus furiosae vociferationi similis.

RANUNCULUS, *ranunculus (Linn.).

RAP, s. ictus (g. t. for blow): r. with the knuckles, talitrum (Suet.). You will get a r. on the knuckles, verbera tibi parata erunt; vapulabis: you deserve a r. on the knuckles, dignus es qui vapules: a r. at the door, pulsatio ostii.

RAP, v. plagam ci inferre, infligere; qm pulsare, verberare: with the knuckles, *talitrum ci infligere; with a stick, qm baculo percutere: to r. at the door, pulsare fores, ostium (Ter.). januum (Plaut.); pulsare fores, ostium (Plaut.); pellere fores (Ter.); pulsare aedem (Plaut.): to r. (at the door) gently, placide pulsare fores (Plaut.). ~~RAP~~ Pulsare is praeclass. according to Q. 1, 1, 4.

RAPACIOUS, rapax, cupidus, avidus.

RAPACITY, rapacitas (C.); cupiditas, aviditas.

RAPE, || Violence, raptus, us; raptio (abduction); oblatum pro vim stuprum or vitium; vis illata pudicitiae. || Something snatched away, raptum; praeda. || A plant, rapum; *brassica rapum (Linn.): wild r., *sinapis arvensis (Linn.).

RAPID, rapidus, citus, celer, velox, citatus (Syn. in QUICK).

RAPIDITY, rapiditas, velocitas, celeritas, festinatio (too great r.). SYN. in SWIFTNESS.

RAPIDLY, rapide, celeriter, velociter, propere, cito.

RAPIER, See SWORD.

RAPINE, See PLUNDER.

RAPTURE, summa voluptas; suavissimus voluptatis sensus; accessus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; mens evocata a corpore (these three = ecstasis: ecstasis late).—furor (of a poet, prophet, &c.): to be in a r. of delight, summā voluptate affici: in a r. of delight, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.

RAFTUOUS, suavisissimus: to be in a state of r. delight, laetum esse omnibus laetitia; totum in laetitia effusum esse.

RARE, || Of unfrequent occurrence, rarus. —(unus, al. uncommon), insolitus; insolens. —(strange), mirus; novus. || Excellent, select, &c., conquisitus, conquisitus et electus, exquisitus, eximius, egregius, praestans, rarus, conquisitissimus (~~RARE~~ rarus in this sense is poet.); r. wines, veterima vina.

RAREFACTION, Crcl. by the verb.

RAREFY, rarefacere: to be rarefied, rarescere (of clouds, moisture, &c.).—extenuari: rarefied air, aer extenuatus.

RARITY, || Rareness, raritas. || A rare thing, res rara; res rara visu or inventu.

RASCAL, nequam; furcifer. See VILLAIN.

RASCALITY, See VILLANY.

RASCALLY, See VILLANOUS.

RASE, || To overthrow, See DESTROY. || To erase, expungere, See ERASE.

RASH, adj. temerarius (both of persons and things; e. g. consilia).—inconsideratus; inconsultus (Syn. of their opposites in CIRCUMSPECT).—in consiliis praepes (of persons).—calidus (hot, as it were; struck on the spur of the moment; opp. cogitatus, what receives cool deliberation: of things, consilia, Cas.). Hazardous and r., temerarius et periculosus (of things, C.); periculosus et calidus (e. g. plans, consilia; opp.

quietus et cogitatus, *Cass.*. Appearing *r.* at first sight, primâ specie temerarius.

RASH, *s.* fornicatio (with itching, *Plin.*). *varus; *ionthus (*i. e.*, on the face).—*boa* (a disease in wch red pimples rise on the skin, *Plin.*).

RASHER, (*lardi*) offula or segmentum.

RASHLY, temere. inconsiderate. inconsulte. temeritate quadam sine iudicio vel modo (*C.*).

RASHNESS, temeritas; inconsiderantia (*C.*). [SYN. in RASH.]

RASP, *v.* *scobinâ polire or persequi. *To r. off*, descobinare.

RASP, *s.* scobina (~~scobina~~ not radula).

RASPBERRY, *morum Idæum: *r. tree* or bush, rubus Idæus (*Plin.* 16, 37, 71; and *L.*). *R. wine*, *vinum ex moris Idæis factum (*oft. Pallad.* 3, 25, 19). *R. vinegar*, *acētum ex moris Idæis paratum.

RASURE, litura (*smearing over a wax tablet*).

RAT, *mus rattus (*Linn.*): included by the ancients under the general term mus). *To smell a r.*, subolet *ci* qd (*Plaut.*); qd mali suspicari (*C.*).

RATE, *s.* || *Price, value, pretium.* A *fixing of a r.*, indicatio (*Plaut.*). || *Valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, census: money paid as a tax, &c., census; vectigal* (see *TAX*): *r. payer*, homo vectigalis. || *Manner, modus; ratio: at this r.*, in hunc modum.

RATE, *v.* || *To estimate, vid.* || *To tax property, &c., censere* (See *TAX*). || *To chide*, See CHIDE.

RATEABLE, *quod æstimari potest.

RATH, *adj.* See EARLY.

RATHER, potius (*by way of preference*).—multo magis (*of degree*).—quin etiam, quin potius, quin imo (*intensive, with reference to something foregoing*).—Imo (*denotes either correction or complete opposition = nay rather; hence it is also conjoined with other words, as imo potius, imo vero, imo enimvero, imo etiam: and not r., ac non potius, or simply ac non: so far from this, that r., tantum abest, ut . . . ut* (~~scilicet~~ but not ut potius, for wch there is no good authority). With adjectives, rather is usually expressed by the comparative, with or without paullo (~~scilicet~~ not aliquanto); e. g. *r. timid*, paullo timidior; *r. longer*, paullo longior (*in measure*); paullo diutius (*in time*). It is also frequently expressed by the compound sub, modifying the word; e. g. *rather angry*, subiratus; *rather ugly*, subturpis; *rather obscure*, subobscurus; *to be rather irritated*, subirasci; *to be rather afraid*, subtimere (~~scilicet~~ but not subtimidus). || *I had rather, malo* (*oft. wch acc. of personal pronoun is sometimes inserted*). *I would r.*, malo or malim (*mallem if it alludes to the past, the wish being one that cannot now be realized*). The subjunctive after *malle*, instead of *acc. and infin.*, is poet.: *mallem divitias mihi dedecis, Catull.*) *I had far r.*, multo malo; haud paullo malim (*C.*).

RATIFICATION, by *Crcl.* with verbs under RATIFY. (approbatio, comprobatio = approbation.)

RATIFY, sancire (*to make irrevocable, declare irrevocable: e. g. augurum; pactum; legem*).—*cs* *rel* auctor fieri (*to approve of and accept*).—ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere (*to confirm*).

RATIO. See PROPORTION.

RATIOCINATION, ratio; ratiocinandi vis; ratiocinatio. See REASON, REASONING.

RATION, demensum; cibus or victus diurnus: rationes, cibaria (*pl.*).

RATIONAL (*of persons*), ratione præditus or utens; rationis participes (~~scilicet~~ *rationales' first occurs in *Sen. Ep.* 113, 114). (*Of things*), rationi consentaneus, rationi or cum ratione congruus; or simply by ratio; e. g. ratio non est (*it is not r.*).

RATIONALISM, *eorum opinio qui soli rationi omnia tribuenda esse statuunt. *rationalismus (*s. i. t.*).

RATIONALIST, *qui statuit, omnia rationi tribuenda esse: *to be a stout r.*, *pro rationis humanæ dignitate et iure propagare.

RATIONALLY, ratione (*abl.*).—prudenter (*prudently*).—sapienter (*wisely*).

RATTLE, *s.* crepitus (*r. of a single sound repeated; tapping, stamping, &c.*).—streptus (*loud, noisy sound, of bawling, shrieking, &c.; but also of chains, vinculorum*).—sonitus (*ringing, clinking sound; catenarum: also of wheels, rotarum*).—frago (*crash, e. g. of thunder*). || *An instrument to make a rattling noise, crepitaculum* (*q. t.*: hence also of watchmen's *r.*). *A child's r.*, crepundia, orum, *pl.* (*C.*); puerile crepitaculum (*Q. 9, 4, 64*); or *fm* context, crep. only.

RATTLE, *v.* crepare. crepitum dare (*to make a*

clattering noise).—streperare; strepitum dare (*to make a loud sharp rattling noise*).—sonare (*to resound, g. t.*). *To r. with their arms, armis concutere: his throat r's*, faucibus ejus illiditur spiritus (*e. g. in febre*).—interclusus spiritus arat meat (*he breathes hard*).

RATTLE-SNAKE, *crotalus (*Linn.*).

RAVAGE, *v.* See DEVASTATE, DEPOPULATE.

RAVAGE, *s.* See DEVASTATION. *R's of time, insects, &c., prps* quæ de qo (*anni, &c.*) præditi sunt (*oft. H. Ep.* 2, 2, 55): *to repair the r's of time, &c.*, *detrimenta *ci* rei per annos euntes importata reconcinare.

RAVAGER, vastator. populator. eversor. *Jm* populator eversorque. See the verb.

RAVE, tumultuari; tumultum facere (*to make a noise or disturbance; of persons*).—streperare (*to make a loud noise; of persons or things*).—bacchari (*to rage enthusiastically; of persons*).—debacchari (*to r. at aby till one is tired, to r. one's fill, Ter.; of persons; in the poets also of things*).—æverire (*to storm, be angry, of persons; fig. also of things*).—furerer, insanire (*to be mad; of persons*).

RAVEL, implicare (*prop. and fig.*): *to r. out* (*intrans.*). *solvī or se solvere.

RAVELIN (*in fortification*), *munimentum exterius.

RAVEN, *s.* corvus.

RAVEN, *v.* See DEVOUR, PLUNDER.

RAVENOUS, edax; vorax; cibi avidus.

RAVENOUSLY, by the *adj.* (voraciter, *Macrob.*)

RAVINE, fauces, *pl.*; prærupta, *pl.*

RAVING, furiosus. insanus (*prop. or fig.*).—ravidus (*see RABID*). See also MAD.

RAVISH, || *To carry off by force, rapere; vi* abducere or abstrahere. || *To assault criminally, ci* stuprum inferre or offerre. *ci* vitium offerre. *ci* vim afferre. *qm* per vim stuprare. *qm* vitare. pudicitiam *ci* expugnare or eripere. decus mulieris or pudicitiam *ci* expugnare. || *To charm, attract admiration, capere. oblectare. voluptate perfundere. suavissime afficere* (*to delight in a high degree*).—animus a corpore abstrahere. mentem a corpore sevocare. vim animi a corporis sensibus sejungere (*to throw into ecstasies*).—retinere. detinere. attrahere. allicere (*a person, or the mind*). One who ravishes hearts, *ca* forma rapit (*Propert.*): a picture ravishes the eyes, tabula oculos tenet.

RAVISHER, stuprator (*Q.*); or *Crcl.* by the verb.

RAVISHING, suavissimus.

RAVISHMENT, *Criminal assault, stuprum mulieri illatum; vitium or stuprum mulieri oblatum. || *Intense delight, summa voluptas. suavissimus voluptatis sensus* (*agreeable sensation in the highest degree*).—secessus mentis et animi a corpore. animus abstractus a corpore. mens sevocata a corpore (*ecstasy; ecstasis is late*).

RAW, || *Unripe, immaturus* (*v. pr.*).—crudus (*opp. maturus et coctus*). || *Not dressed, uncooked, crudus; incoctus: half r., subcrudus*. || *Unwrought, rudis* (*in a natural state*).—impolitus (*unpolished*).—incultus (*not cultivated or adorned: r. metal, aurum, argentum*) infectum (*opp. a. factum, wrought*). || *Rude, unpolished, unmannerly, rudis* (*inexperienced, unpractised*).—incultus. agrestis (*clownish*).—ferus agrestique (*coarse and unpolite; of persons or manners*).—asper (*of persons, rough in manners*).—rusticus (*boorish, of persons or manners*). || *Deprived of skin, attritus. saucius. R. places, partes attritæ; attrita, orum, pl.: to make r., atterere* (*e. g. femora equitatu or eundo atterere, Plin.*). || (*Of the weather*), asper.

RAW-BONED, macer. strigosus. strigosi corporis.

RAWNESS, By *Crcl.* with *adj.* under RAW.

RAY, || *A beam of light, radius luminis. lumen. lux* [*SYN. in LIGHT*]; *a r. of hope beamed forth, lux* quadam videbatur oblata (*C.*); lux venisse quadam et spes videbatur (*ib.*); lux quadam affulsisse (*civitati*) visa est (*L.*). || *A kind of fish, raia* (*Plin.*).

RAZOR, novacula (*v. pr.*).—culter tonsorius. *To shave aby with a r., radere or abraderè barbam* *ca* (novacula): *to use sis scissors, sis a r., modo* tondere, modo radere barbam (*Suet. Oct. 79*): *to teach aby how to use a r., qm* tonstrinum docere; *qm* tondere docere.

REACH, *v.* || *INTRANS.* 1) *Prop.* 1) *To extend, stretch, pertinere. porrigi. attingere. patere* (*C.*) excurrere, procurare [*SYN. in EXTEND*]. 2) *To attain by the hand or the body, attingere. contingere. To be able to r. with one's hand, manu attingere, contingere, posse qd: I cannot r. so far, istum*

locum attingere, contingere neque; eo usque manus porrigere non possum. 3) Fig.) 1) *To overtake, assault, consequi; adipisci (to arrive with exertion at a point; to r. at last; locum or qm.)* 2) *To equal, consequi, assequi (to equal a person in any property or quality; assequi usually to attain to the quality or property itself).* —adæquare. exæquare (to attain to a property or quality). —Jn. exæquare et assequi; æquare (to equal a person in a property; rarely = attain a property). *The heaps of arms reached the top of the walls, muri altitudinem æcervi armorum adæquarent; to r. the number of athg, multitudinem cs rei assequi et exæquare: to endeavour to r. a person or thing, qm or qd imitari: not to be able to r. aby (by imitating), qm imitando consequi non posse: to r. with words, or a description, oratione assequi; verbis æquare; dicendo æquare (to make a representation equal to the greatness of a subject; Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3). 3) To come to a place, pervenire ad or in with an acc. (g. l.)—attingere locum (to touch, approach).—capere locum (to gain a place, eply fm the sea to land; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 4, 26, extr.). To r. a harbour, portum capere; in portum pervenire, perveli: to r. a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire: to r. the ears of aby, ad cs aures pervenire; ab qo audiri. (TRANS.) porrigere. præbere. suppeditare. suggerere ci qd. To r. a hand, manum ci porrigere, præbere.*

REACH, s. || *Power of attainment, by Crcl. with quod manu prehendi, quod contingi, potest (within grasp, prop.).* —*quod adipisci queas: *quod obtineri potest (fig.).—captus (capacity). || *Extent, space, vid. || Part of a river between two windings, spatium. tractus. || A thrust, vid.*

REACT, *mutuo vim exercere in qd. To act and r., *mutuam inter se vim exercere.

REACTION, *via mutua.

READ, legere (g. l.).—recitare (to read aloud, recite).—præire, with or without voce (to r. beforehand what another is to repeat: ~~non~~ prælegere in this sense is not Latin). To be able to r., legere posse; literas or literarum elementa didicisse: to teach aby to r., qm institueret ad lectionem (Q. 1, 7, 17).—elementa literarum ci tradere (elementary knowledge). To learn to r., primas literas, prima elementa discere: to r. well, commodè legere (with good emphasis, &c., e. g. a speech, sermon, &c., opp. male legere); librum ab oculo legere (Petron. 75, 4); to r. it off, without spelling, &c.): to r. athg (opp. to repeating fm memory), de scripto dicere; orationem or sermonem ex libello habere (cf. Suet. Oct. 84). Hence = to become acquainted with the contents of athg by reading; to amuse oneself by reading, &c., legere; cognoscere (ἀναγινώσκειν, eply with attention = to study; see Np. Lys. 4, 3; Dat. 5, 5, sq.; Suet. Gramm. 21, init.; Cr. Or. 33, 105): to r. athg frequently, lectitare (see Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8 libri non legendi, sed lectitandi); very frequently, legendo contere (to wear out by reading); to r. (a writing, book) carefully, diligenter evolvere; diligenter repetere: to r. athg repeatedly, over and over again, repetere (g. l.); crebro regustare (e. g. epistolam, C. Att. 13, 13, extr.); recognoscere, retractare (to go over again, in order to make corrections, &c.): to be r. much (of books which have a large circulation), frequenter lectitari; in manibus esse (see Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6): you have r., Demosthenes through; you still read him, and yet also r. our writings, Demosthenem totum cognovisti, neque eum dimittis e manibus, et tamen nostra lectitas: to r. a book, legere librum: to r. athg in a book, legere qd in libro. Hence fig., to r. in or fm athg = to discover signs fm &c.; e. g. to r. futurity in the stars, e siderum posita et spatia conjecturam facere de rebus futuris (Cf. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3): to r. aby's mind (i. e. to know his most secret thoughts, &c.), consiliorum omnium participem esse: to r. athg in the looks of a person, qd ex cs oculis et vultu cognoscere, vernoscere, perspicere: one could r. in his countenance the nobleness of his soul, quos spiritus gereret, vultu præ se ferebat (see T. Hist. 4, 85, l.). To read a lecture, legere, prælegere qd (to lecture upon and explain; eply a poet, of the site, age).—scholæ habere de re (to give lectures on any subject).—scholæ præcipere qd or de re (to give instructions or lessons on athg, in single lectures): to r. the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare. Well r., qui multa legit et pervolvit: multa lectione exercitatus: well r. in the writings of the ancients, in scriptis veteribus multum volutatus: a tolerably well r. man, homo satis literatus.

READER, lector (g. l.).—recitator (one who reads over or recites).—anagnostes (one who reads to persons at table).—prælector (one who reads and explains the

works of an author. In the silo, age lector was used in this sense: for wch in the golden age the Greek t. i. anagnostes appears to have been employed; see Np. Att. 13 and 14). Also by Crcl. with legere: e. g. a r. of the writings of Archimedes, qui Archimedis libros legit: I believed that it would not be unacceptable to my r.'s, *judicavi non ingratum fore iis qui hæc legant.

READILY, || *Promptly, with facility, facile. commodè, paratè (e. g. dicere). To speak a language r., commodè uti qâ linguâ (affi. Np. Them. 10, 1): he speaks Greek as r. as an Athenian, sic Græce loquitur, ut Atheniens natus videatur: to speak Persian more r. than a native, in Persarum linguâ commodius verba facere, or Persarum linguâ commodius uti, quam hi possunt, qui in Perside sunt nati (see Np. loc. cit.). || Cheerfully, willingly, promptè. prompto or parato animo. libenter.*

READINESS, || *State of being ready, habitus (acquired r. in an art, &c., when one is as it were at home in it; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 36).—facultas (g. l. power or ability to do athg).—usus (practice and experience in a thing. ~~non~~ not facilitas, i. e. talent for athg; see C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; nor dexteritas, i. e. cleverness, adroitness). R. in writing, usus scribendi: r. in a language, scientia cs lingue (thorough knowledge of it; Cæs. B. G. 1, 47): r. in speaking Latin, *prompta atque expedita Latine loquendi facultas: to attain a certain r. in athg, quandam facultatem in qâ re consequi: to possess r. in speaking, expeditum esse ad dicendum (by practice).—promptum esse linguâ (with natural eloquence).—commodè verba facere (by knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10, 1): to stand in r., paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse (of persons; SYN. in READY); sub manibus esse (of servants, &c.); ad manum esse (to be at hand; of persons and things).—in promptu esse, paratum or provisum esse, præ manum esse (to be close at hand; of things): to have or keep in r., habere paratum, in expedito, in prociunt. || Willingly, animus promptus or paratus. facilitas (complaisance).—officium (r. to serve).—studium (zeal, good-will): with all r., animo promptissimo; lientissime.*

READING, || *The act or subjects of reading, lectio librorum; lectio. legendi usus (practice of r.).—libri quos lego: libri legendi; lectæ literæ (books which one reads). To take pleasure in r., literis delectari. librorum lectione delectari mirifice: to give one's time to the r. of the poets, tempus in poetis evolvendis consumere: to spend one's mornings in r., matutina tempora lectuiculis consumere: to amuse oneself with light r., remissius et dulcius qd legere: to be a man of extensive r., multa legisse et pervolutasse (to have read much).—multa lectione mentem formasse, multis literis doctum esse (to have formed one's mind by much r.). || A lecture, prælectio. see LECTURE. || Words of a passage, *lectio. *scriptura (the former the more perspicuous word: since scriptura may also = manner of writing): a different r., *lectio varia; *lectionis varietas; *scripturæ discrepantia (~~non~~ but not lectio diversa, lectionis diversitas) the common r., *lectio vulgata: to depart fm the common r., *a lectione vulgata recedere: various r.'s (of a passage) in a manuscript, *librorum varietas (the true or genuine r. is, *vera Ciceronis (Horatii, &c.) manus hæc est: a corrupt r., *lectio vana; *scriptura librari manu depravata; *scriptura mendosa; *corruptela; *mendum: to adopt a r., *lectionem recipere, reddere (~~non~~ but not adoptare): to reject a r., *lectionem rejicere. Also sta by Crcl. with legere, as, the r. of most codices is, *in cod. id. perloque legitur.*

READING-DESK, prps pulpitum.

READY, || *Prepared, paratus (having will and power to &c., ad qd, or the infin.).—promptus (close at hand, quick and willing to &c., ad qd, in qd, or in qâ re: ~~non~~ With the dat., post-Aug.).—Jn. promptus et paratus: expeditus (not hindered, active). R. to do athg, paratus facere qd or ad qd faciendum: to be r., ad manum esse; præsto adesse, for athg, ad qd, to have r., qd expeditè (e. g. arma): to make r., parare, instruere qd; see PRÆPARE: to keep oneself r., paratum promptumque esse. || Well furnished or equipped, able to act promptly, instructus. paratus. expeditus (freed fm hindrances). R. for sea, ad navigandum paratus. paratus ad navigandum atque ab omnibus rebus instructus. paratus instructusque remigio. To get a vessel r. for sea, navem aptare ad cursum, or aptare velis (t), or parare instruereque remigio: navigium instruere armamentis ministrisque. || A ready speaker, orator semper ad dicendum expeditus: to make oneself r. for athg, se parare, ac expedito*

ad qd; parare, comparare, instruere qd: *to get r. for a journey, parare iter; parare proficisci; se comparare ad iter, for the next day, in diem posterum. Hence a) Able to accomplish athg easily and quickly, paratus; promptus: r. with the fist, manu promptus; manu fortis. R. disputata, prompti ad disputandum homines (C.): that has a r. tongue, promptus linguâ; facundus (see Eloquent): in a r. manner, parate (e. g. dicere). b) Willing, libens (v. pr.).—alacer ad qd (active).—promptus ad qd (at hand).—Jn. alacer et promptus ad qd. proclivis ad qd (inclined). To be r. to do athg. prompto ad qd faciendum esse animo. c) (of things) Completed, finished, perfectus, absolutus. To make athg r., perficere; conficere; absolvere: Jn. conficere et absolvere. It is r., rem absolvi (I have completed it). || Immediate (of money): r. money, pecunia præsens or numerata; numi præsentes or numerati; also simply numus (asly if in opposition; e. g. prædia locare non numo, sed partibus): payment in r. money, representatio, with or without pecuniæ (Cf. C. Att. 12, 29 and 31; ad Div. 15, 24, 3): to have r. money, numos numeratos habere; in suis numis versari: to pay r. money, præsenti pecuniâ or numerato solvere; pecuniam representare (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40); to aby, in pecuniâ ci satisfacere; for athg, præsensibus numis emere qd: to sell for r. money, præsenti pecuniâ vendere; die oculatâ vendere (Prov. ap. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 67): he pays r. money for every thing, semper Græci fide mercatur (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 47). To have a good deal of r. money about him, secum aliquantum numorum ferre (C. Inuent. 2, 4, 14). || Ready sale, *facilis et expedita venditio mercurii: to find a r. sale, facile vendi: that finds a r. sale, vendibilis.*

REAL, verus (true).—germanus (one's own, genuine; e. g. germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a r. Stoic).—solidus (substantial).—certus (certain).—ipse (the thing itself).—qui (quæ, quod) est (opp. quod videtur esse; e. g. induxit eam, quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset, repugnantiam, an apparent, not a r., contrariety, C.).

REALITY, quod est seu quod esse potest (in the concrete, that *is* or *may exist*).—res. res veræ. verum (in the concrete, things really existing; opp. res fictæ).—veritas (in the abstract).—natura (nature, in the abstract). In r., in vero, in veritate. To become a r., fieri. effici. ad effectum adduci.

REALIZE, || To effect, facere, afficere, perficere qd (C.). ad effectum adducere qd (L.). To r. one's plans, consiliorum suorum executorem esse. Not to be able to r. athg, non parem esse ci rei exsequendæ. || To place a notion before the mind as if it were a real thing, representare qd (e. g. memoriam consularis mei, C. Sest. 11, 26; imagines animo, Q. 6, 2, 29).—qm or qd oculis or ante oculos proponere; or only qm or qd sibi proponere (to place it as it were before one's eyes, that one may dwell upon the thoughts of it).—imaginem rei absentis ita representare animo, ut eam cernere oculis et præsens habere videamus (Q. 6, 2, 29). || To make money, pecunias facere or capere; by athg, ex qâ re.

REALLY, re verâ. reapse. re et veritate (r., not in words only).—sane. profecto (assuredly, words of asseveration). Sine 'reality' is omitted (e. g. multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia): so after 'if' followed by 'any', sensus moralis, si qs esse potest (if there r. can be any); and after quam following a comparative, prociorem quam erat (than he r. was). || Ironically, in a reply, itane vero? (implying that the thing is absurd).—ain tu? (an expression of surprise at an assertion).

REALM, regnum. See ΚΙΝΗΜΑΤΩΝ.

REALIMATE, || Prox. vitam cs restituere. vitam ci reddere, qm a morte revocare (F.). || IMPROPR. To r. athg, ad novam spem qm revigore or excitare. novam spem ci ostendere. See REVIGORE.

REAP, metere (to mow).—demetere (to mow down). desecare (to cut)—colligere (to gather, prop. and fig.). percipere (prop. to gather). || IMPROPR. fructum capere or percipere ex re—consequi (fig. to acquire, attain): to reaping the fruits of athg, fructum cs rei ferre: to r. the fruits of one's labours, fructum ex laboribus percipere: to r. praise, laudem et admirationem consequi; laudem ferre. As you have sowed, so you must r., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes (C.). tute hoc intrintri: tibi omne est exedendum (Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4).

REAPER, messor, qui messum facit.

REAPING-HOOK, falx.

REAR, v. || TRANS. To bring up, educare (see 144

EDUCATE). || INTRANS. exsultare (v. pr.; see Np. Eum 5, 5); erigere pedes priores (to raise the fore feet, L. 8, 7).—tollere se arrectum (F. Æn. 10, 392).

REAR, s. agmen extremum or novissimum (Cæs.); extrema agminis (L.): fm the context also, novissimi (opp. primum agmen). To bring up the r., agmen claudere or cogere. The foregoing when the army is considered as on a march; of an army in order of battle, we must say acies, not agmen, and then 'the rear' is novissima acies; e. g. ab novissimâ acie ante signa procedere (L.).

REASON, s. ratio (faculty *with* calculates or deliberates).—mens (understanding).—sanitas (soundness of the mind, *with* displays itself in thinking and acting according to truth and right).—prudentia. consilium (prudence, insight). Sound r., ratio sana or recta or integra. mens sana. sensus communis. naturalis or vulgaris prudentia (common sense). To follow sound r., recte rationi parere. Endowed with r., ratione præditus or utens. rationis participes (the rationalis is first used by Sen. Ep. 113, 14). Without r., ratione carens. rationis expers. To lose one's r., mentem amittere. To recover one's r., ad sanitatem reverti or redire. respiscere. ad se redire. ad bonam frugem se recipere. To bring aby to r., ad bonam frugem corrigere or compellere. ad sanitatem adducere or perducere or revocare. || Ground, cause (efficient or final), causa. ratio (see CAUSE). To state a r., causam or rationem afferre. To be principally led by such or such a r., qd or nonnihil sequi: (in athg), in qâ re (C. Offic. 1, 11, 35, Beier. p. 81, sq.; Rosc. Am. 3, 8, Matthiae). I have good reasons for ðc., non sine gravi causa facio qd. graves causæ me impellunt, ut faciam qd (i. e. I am guided by very strong reasons). I will admit your reasons, causam accipio. For no other r. whatever than that, nihil sane, nisi, ut (as answer to a question why he had done so and so; C. Leg. 1, 1). Not without r., non sine causâ. cum causâ. For or from good reasons, justis de causis. Without any r., nullâ ratione; de nihilo (not C.; without any cause; e. g. hospites corripit; fiducia, quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta est, L. 39, 29). Without the slightest r., temere. There is no r. for it, or I have no r., followed by 'to' and *infm.*, or by 'why', or 'for' with the participial subst.; non est, nihil est, quod or cur; non habeo, nihil habeo, quod or cur (e. g. you have no r. to put yourself out, nihil est quod te moveat. I have r. to ðc., est quod (e. g. I have r. to be ashamed of myself, est quod me pudeat): what r. is there for, (to or why), quid est, quod, quomobrem or cur (e. g. festines): what possible r. is there for ðc., quid tandem est, cur &c. ðc. causa, and *gen.* causæ, after nihil, quid, are also found: non fuit causa, cur metueres; quid erat cause, cur metueret? also, *its* est ut is used for est cur: ille erat ut odisset (= he had r. to hate) defensorem salutis meæ (C. de Dio. 1, 56).—no non est igitur ut mirandum sit (C. de Z. § 562). My r. for doing athg was, that ðc., quod qd feci, eo pertinuit, quod or, if a purpose is involved, ut: my r. for naming several, was that, quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit quod &c. (C.) I have greater r. to congratulate than to entreat you, magis est, quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem (Comp. Krüger, § 615, A. 6, p. 834; Zumpt, § 562). I can give a r. for my belief, cur credam, afferre possum (C.). To find out some r. for athg, querere causam cs rei. causæ confingere. To state athg to be the r. of ðc., prætexere qd. To state a r. for it, prætexere causam ad qd. For that r., eâ de causâ. ob or propter eam causam. For more than one r., aliquot de causis. For what r.? quam ob rem? quâ de causâ? Wch (e. g. circumstance) it is the r. that ðc., quod facit, ut &c. (i. e. whence it happens that ðc.). For this r., that, idcirco ... quod, or quoniam (idcirco ... quia rare); ideo ... quod or quia (not quoniam in the older writers. See The clause with quod, &c., its precedes when more emphasis is to be laid on the cause).—If the *that* denotes a purpose, ideo or idcirco ... ut or quo (nō or ut nō) are used. Was it for this r. that ðc.? idcircone ...? (in indignant questions). And for this r., ideoque; et ideo; atque ideo (neque ideo = neque eo magis). ðc. not et igitur (On all these particles, see Pr. Introduct. ii. 682—689). || Argument, vid. || Ratiocination, syllogismus (συλλογισμός, used as t. i. of the modern logicians; but pure Latin is ratiocinatio or ratiōis conclusio). || Right, equity, e. g. with r., jure: with full r., justissime: with the best or according to all r., optimo jure; merito atque optimo jure; jure meritoque; jure ac merito; merito ac jure: for what r.? quo jure? according to r., ex æquo; sicut æquum est: it stands to r., æquum, verum (see

L. 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est *with infn.*, or acc. and *infn.* (see *Grotef.* § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt.* § 600 and 623). By reason of: see 'on ACCOUNT of.'

REASON, v. || To employ the faculty of reason in order to come to a conclusion, ratiocinari. || To discourse by way of reasoning, agere rem and de qâ re (g. t. to treat on any subject; see *Ochs.* C. *Ecl.* p. 230).—disputare. disserere de qâ re (to hold a dissertation on a subject, esp. by way of discussion; see C. *Ecl.* p. 12, and 354).—sermonem habere de qâ re (to have or to hold a conversation, of two or several persons); also sermo est de qâ re (see *Ochs.* C. *Ecl.* p. 401).—See also TO DISCOURSE. || To debate, consider, ponderare (to weigh *athg* over in one's mind).—reputare (to reckon over, as it were, in one's mind, the probable result of *athg*, generally with *secum* or *animo* or *cum animo*).—scrutari. perscrutari (to dive into any subject, to find by way of reasoning the truth of it). See TO CONSIDER.

REASONABLE, || Endowed with reason, ratione præditus or utens; rationis particeps. || Rationalis is not found before *Sen.* Ep. 113, 14. || That manifests reason, sanus (betraying good sense, opp. insanus, insanens).—prudens (prudent, showing natural good sense).—modestus (that does not transgress the limits of what is proper and becoming). || Agreeable to reason, *rationi conveniens, consentaneus. || Not immoderate, æquus (according to principles of equity).—justus (according to natural law; both of things and persons).—modicus (moderate, not too little and not too much, e. g. price, &c.).—meritus (that *wh* is owing or due to our deserts, e. g. praise): it is r., æquum, verum (see L. 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est, *with infn.*, or acc. and *infn.* (see *Grotef.* § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt.* 600 and 623). I consider it r., æquum esse censeo: more than r., plus æquo (†): as i. r., ex æquo; sicut æquum est; ut par est: ager or contrary to what is r., contra quam fas est; contra fas: ager what is r. and right, contra jus fasque: to make r. demands, æqua postulare: in a r. manner; see REASONABLY.

REASONABLENESS, || Faculty of reason, see REASON. || Agreeableness to reason, or relating to the proper use of it, usus rationis.—sanitas (soundness of mind *wh* displays itself in the mode of acting of rational beings).—prudentia. consilium (prudence, insight). || Compliance with reason, *consensus cum ratione. || Equity, moderateneſs, æquitas. JUSTITIA. SYN. IN REASONABLE.—moderatio. liberalitas (r. in thinking or asking, demanding, &c.): to see the r. of *athg*, æquitatem *cs* rei perspicere.

REASONABLY, merito. jure. non injuriâ. SYN. IN REASONABLE: quile r., jure optimo; jure meritoque: to buy r., or at a reasonable price, bene emere.

REASONING, ratio (r. used in argument; e. g. eos ... qui ratione nullâ vincerent, were convinced by no r.). C. *Tusc.* 2, 21; argumentatio = explicatio argumenti. C. *Partit.* 13; rhetorical t. t.,—ratiocinatio (C.). To establish *athg* not merely by plausible r., but by strict demonstration, sed etiam necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere (C. *Fin.* 5, 4, 9).

REASSEMBLE, recolligere. The troops reassembled in the same place, milites in eo loco iterum conserunt. For the intrane. meaning, item with the verbs in REASSEMBLE, INTRANE.)

REASSERT, iterum affirmare, asseverare, &c. To r. *athg* again and again, etiam atque etiam confirmare qd (C.).

REASSUME, resumere, recipere.

REASSURE, confirmare et excitare (afflictum) *cs* animum; confirmare qm diffidentem rebus suis (C.) or qm timentem (Cæs.); ad novam spem qm excitare or erigere; novam spem ci ostendere. To be reassured, confirmare se, or erigere se et confirmare; animum recipere. se or animum colligere, erigere. a povere, ex timore se recipere.

REBAPTIZE, *anabaptizare (ἀναβαπτίζειν). *iterum baptizare.

REBATE, || To blunt, hebere qd or aciem *cs* rei (prop. and fig., e. g. hastas; aciem oculorum).—obtundere qd or aciem *cs* rei (prop. and fig., e. g. gladios or aciem gladiatorum; aciem oculorum). || To deduct fm the price, on the part of the seller, *remittere de pretio indicato: to r. ten per cent., *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. [See also BATE.]

REBEL, v. seditionem movere (to get up a conspiracy).—imperium auspiciisque abnuere (to refuse

obedience, of soldiers).—rebellere. rebellionem facere (to renew the war, to rise or take up arms again, of a nation recently conquered). To r. ager *aby*, resistere ci (to resist).—imperium *cs* detrahare (to refuse obedience).—desicere ab qd or ab *cs* imperio. desicere ab qd (to make a defection, to fall off).—*Reb.* rebellare not in C. or Cæs., but in *Flirtius* and *Li.*, yet always in the sense of renewing a war; *Krebs.*

REBEL, s. turbæ ac tumultus concitator. stimulator et concitator seditionis. novorum consiliorum auctor; seditionis fax et tuba (the leader of a rebellion, in general).—concitator multitudinis. turbator plebis or vulgi (one that incites the people to insurrection).—evocator servorum et civium perditorum (one that calls on the slaves and the mob to take up arms, *C. *Cat.* 1, 11, 27).—concionator (the inveigling speaker, opp. animus vere popularis, C. *Cat.* 4, 6, 9).—homo seditionis (he that takes an active part in a rebellion).

REBELLION, || Insurrection agst a lawful authority, editio,—motus (disturbance in a state).—concitatio (rebellious commotion, e. g. of the people agst the senate, plebis contra patres).—tumultus (by this appellation was denoted any insurrection of the allies, the slaves, or the peasants agst the Roman citizens).—vis repentina (a sudden commotion or revolt).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (of a nation subdued, agst their conquerors; *Reb.* rebellum, *Li.*, not C.). A r. among the citizens, editio domestica: to get up a r., seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concire: to increase the flames of r., ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: to induce, to prompt to r., sollicitare, concitare qm: to quell a r., seditionem sedare, lenire; tranquillum facere, comprimere, extinguere: a r. is breaking out, editio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: a r. breaks out again, editio recrudescit: *denuo exardescit or (†) it had been quite suppressed) de integro exoritur: the r. decreases, sed. languescit, conticescit.

REBELLIOUS, seditionis (being in the act of rebelling, or about to rebel).—rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (inclined for the overthrow of the existing order).—rebellans (rising agst the conquerors, of a nation not long since subdued).—turbulentus (revolutionary).—Jm. seditionis ac turbulentus (e. g. civis): to be r., novas res querere; novis rebus studere. To make r. speeches, seditionis par cæsus disserere (T. *Ann.* 3, 40, 3): the Gauls are a r. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur (Cæs. B. G. 3, 10): to make the people r., seditionibus agitare plebem. In a r. manner, see REBELLIOUSLY.

REBELLIOUSLY, seditione. turbulente or turbulenter or turbide. SYN. IN REBELLIOUS.

REBOUND, v. repercuti. recellere (quickly, or smartly).—resultare (of the voice, and of solid bodies).—resilire. repelli (of solid bodies; resilire also of persons).

REBOUND, s. repercussio (as act).—repercussus (as state).

REBUFF. See REFUSAL.

REBUILD, edificare qd totum denuo (to build; e. g., a house, again entirely, or fm the foundations: *Reb.* reedificare is found only in *Ecl.* Latin; in C. *Att.* 6, 8, extr., and L. 5, 53, 7, all good editions read edificare).—de integro condere (to build afresh; e. g., a town that had been destroyed).—restituere. reficere. renovare (to restore, repair; *Reb.* reparare is not found in good prose in this sense). To r. towns and villages, oppida vicisque restituere: the city was rebuilt in the next age after it had been destroyed, urbs eâ ætate, quæ excidium sequuta est, resurrexit.

REBUKE, v. vituperare (qm de qâ re).—reprehendere (qm de or in qâ re).—objurgare (qm de or in qâ re, or qâ re). SYN. IN BLAME.

REBUKE, s. vituperatio. reprehensio. objurgatio: a gentle r., lenis objurgatio. SYN. IN BLAME.

REBUS, *ænigma, quod vocant Rebus.

REBUT, repellere. See REPEL.

RECAL, || To call back, revocare (by word or writing; prop. or fig.).—qm clamitare, ut revertatur (to call out to *aby* to return).—qm reverti jubere (to command to return). To r. troops, signa receptui dare: to r. to life, qm in vitam revocare: *athg* to people's memory, memoriam *cs* rei renovare or redintegrare: *athg* to *aby's* mind, ci qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam *cs* rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam *cs* rei excitare. (to one's own memory), memoriam *cs* rei repetere or renovare: to r. fm banishment, revocare de

or ab exsilio. reducere de exsilio; in patriam revocare.—in patriam restituere (to restore to all one's honours, property, &c.). To r. aby fm a post, revocare qm e munere; an ambassador, revocare qm e legatione; *legatum reverti jubere: to r. (a governor, riceroy, &c.), revocare ex provincia (Suet.). In L. 5, 15, quæ cœdnerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, it is, to r. his prophesy, so that it might be actually unaid; but revoc. prob. the best single word. || To rescant, retract, revoke, vld.

RECAL, revocatio; or by the verb: past r., irrevocabilis. in perpetuum ratus (fixed for ever).—immutabilis (unchangeable). Athg is past r., qd dixi or feci, ut indictum or infectum sit, revocare non possum or revocari non potest (Af. L. 5, 15).

RECAUT, revocare (post-Aug. in this sense, Freund).—dicta retractare (F.).; recantare (H., of withdrawing poetical abuse; of wishing it, not unaid, but unung.). ~~Reca~~ palinodiam canere, very late, Maerob.; *quod dixi, indictum esse velle, fatēri or profiteri (readily).—sententiam mutasse (declare that one has changed one's opinion).

RECATANTIA, palinodia. ~~Reca~~ not retractatio in this sense. Or by the verbs.

RECAPITULATE, v. res disperse ac dissipate dictas unum in locum cogere et reminiscendi causā unum sub aspectum subjicere (C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98).—colligere et communēre quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter (Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47).—enumerationem subjicere (Quint. 6, 1, 3).—*rerum capita summam repetere; *decurrere or repetere per capita; *summa rerum capita, or potiora, repetere (Krebs).

RECAPITULATION, s. enumeration. rerum repetitio et congregatio (see C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98; Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47; Q. 6, 1); also by the verbs.

RECAST, || PROPRI. recogliere.—confare (to melt it down). || IMPROPR. totum denuo fingere; fingere, or formare, in aliud.—rescribere et corrigere.—crebris locis inculcare et reficere (to introduce many changes, &c., in a writing, book, &c.).—commutare. immutare. novare: to r. a work, retractare ~~Reca~~ not denuo elaborare). I send you the work r., idem (opus, &c.) mitto ad te retractatus (C. Att. 6, 16, 5). You will perceive that this has been entirely r., hæc quasi nova rursus et rescripta cognoscere.

RECEDE, recedens. decedere (g. t.).—declinare (a little).—deflectere, degrađi (with the will; prop. and fig.).—aberrare (without knowledge or will; prop. and fig.).—discedere ab qā re (g. t. to depart fm, leave, abandon): not to dare to r. a finger's breadth fm athg (Prov.), ab qā re, non licet transversum, ut alunt, digitum discedere; ab qā re transversum unguem non oportet discedere.

RECEIPT, || Act of receiving, acceptio (opp. deditio, donatio); or Crcl. with accipere: after the r. of the money pecuniā acceptā: after r. of your letter, literis tui acceptis or allatis: to certify the r. of athg, testor me accepisse qd: to enter the r. of athg in a book, acceptum referre qd. || Money received, acceptum (opp. datum or expensum): r's and expenses are equal, ratio par eat acceptorum et datorum. || Acknowledgement of payment, apocha (δωρον, g. t. for r.), or accepti latio. *apocha manu sigilloque firmata. *literæ rei acceptæ or traditæ testes. || Prescription (in cookery), *preceptum.

RECEIVE, accipere (to take something offered).—recipere (to take, admit).—expicere (to catch, take quickly): to r. into one's house, recipere, expicere (recipere: rather as benefactor, expicere as a friend).—hospitio accipere or expicere: tecto ad se, ad se domum expicere: tectis ac sedibus recipere. To r. one as a guest, tecto ac domo invitare; ad se hospitio recipere domum; hospitaliter expicere: to r. one in a friendly, kind manner, benigne or benigno vultu expicere: benigne salutare, alloqui (to address).—benigne audire (to attend or listen to; opp. aspero tractare, male accipere): to r. with open arms, amantissime expicere: to be received by all with open arms, earum omnium expectantibus venire: to r. a person coming (by going to meet him), ci obvium venienti procedere (L. 44, 1, 6): to r. one as a citizen, accipere in numerum civium; facere civem: to r. one into a tongue or covenant, ad fœdus accipere: into an alliance, in societatem assumere: to r. into a family, in familiam assumere: to r. into a college, cooptare (in collegium et in ordinem): to r. into the senate, legere in senatum or in patres: to r. a reading, *scripturam or lectionem recipere ~~Reca~~ not cooptare; opp. rjicere: the Anasrus, wch r's the Varranus, Anasrus, in quem Varranus defuit. || To admit, allow, vld.

RECEIVER, || One who receives, qui recipit &c.; accipiens (opp. dans, tribuens).—receptor (espily of thieves, &c.): the r. is as bad as the thief, non tantum qui rapuit, verum is quoque qui recipit, tenetur; quia receptatores non minus delinquent quam aggressores (Marcian. Dig. 47, 16, 1): a r. of customs, &c., exactor portorii. portitor, qui vectigalia or portoria exigit. || Vessel into wch spirits are emitted fm the still, excipula or excipulum (Plin.); was exceptorium (Ulp JCh.).

RECENT, recens. novus. See FRESH, NEW.

RECENTLY, recens. nuper: very r., nuperime. modo. See LATELY.

RECEPTACLE, receptaculum (magazine, receiver).—receptus, ūs. perflugium (place of refuge).

RECEPTION, receptio. hospitium (at one's house and table).—aditus (access to aby).—salutatio (greeting).—cooptatio (into a college). A kind, hearty r., liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quæ qe excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a good, a bad r., benigne, male excipi: with aby, ab qe.

RECESS, || Retreat, remote and solitary place, recessus, ūs. secessus, ūs. || Vacation, vld.

RECHARGE, impetum redintegrare or repetere. Also by verbs in CHARGE, with rursus, iterum.

RECIPE, formula (medici).—mixtura (mixture; Cels.).—compositio (e. g. Cels. 5, 26, 5n. &c., and the title of Scribonius's work, 'Compositiones medicæ'). The most celebrated r's, compositiones nobilissimæ (Cels.); see also RECIPT: to prepare medicine according to a physician's r., *medicamentum ex medici formula ducere.

RECIPT. See RECEIVER.

RECIPROCAL, mutuus (when like is repaid by like).—~~Reca~~ not alternus (one after another).—~~Reca~~ reciprocus is un-Class. R. acts of kindness, beneficia utro citroque data et accepta: r. services, merita danda recipiendaque.

RECIPROCALLY, mutuus (when the same thing is done on both sides).—~~Reca~~ in vicem (by turns).—invicem (in return). See ALTERNATELY.

RECIPROCATÉ, *utro citroque dare et accipere (e. g. beneficia).

RECIPROCITY, *mutua ratio.

RECITAL, narratio, rei gestæ expositio. relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c., post-Aug.). To give a r.; see RECITE.

RECITATION, recitatio. lectio (reading).

RECITATIVE, *recitatio notis signisque composita.

*episodiorum recitatio tibi succiente.

RECITE, || To read over, repeat, pronunciare (g. t. to pronounce audibly).—recitare (with due emphasis). To r. fm memory, qd memoriter pronunciare or proferre: to r. word for word, isdem verbis qd recitare. || To narrate, relate, narrare ci qd or de qā re. exponere. explicare (fully).—enarrare (fully and in order). To r. at length, pluribus verbis exponere. rem ordine enarrare. cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere: to r. accurately, with exactness, enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habent.

RECITER, by the verbs.

RECKLESS, securus (unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety).—imprudens (fm want of proper foresight; opp. paratus).—socrus (stupidly thoughtless).—incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care; indifferens).—negligens (opp. diligens).—in qā re (e. g. in re familiar) negligens ac dissolutus, parum accuratus.

RECKLESSLY, sine curâ. secure incuriose (post-Aug.).—negligenter. dissolute (in a careless, expensive way).—indiligenter.

RECKLESSNESS, securitas (freedom fm care and fm fear of danger).—imprudencia (want of foresight).—accordia (want of thought, observation, &c.).—incuria (want of activity and good head; indifference).—negligentia (negligence and indifference).

RECKON. || To count, calculate; vld. PHA. to r. without his host, frustra secum rationes reputare (Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 54); spe frustrari. || To esteem, ponere with in and the abl. To r. athg a vice, ponere qd in vitia, ducere (with dat. of what one r's it; ducere sibi qd laudi)—numerare qd in cs rei loco (e. g. to r. a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco). To r. athg a gain, deputare qd esse in lucro (T. Phorm. 2, 1, 16). || To judge, deem; vld.

RECKONING, ratio, computatio. supputatio (act of r.).—ratio subducenda or subducta (account to be made up, or already made up). See more in ACCOUNT.

RECLAIM, || To demand back, reponere (s. pr.).—repetere (with entirety, &c.). || To cause to im-

prope or *amend*, mores *cs* emendare or corrigere. JX. corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere.—revocare qm a re (e. g. ab errore, a cupiditate, &c.); qm a perditâ luxuriâ ad virtutem; *to wch may be added the state to wch a person is reclaimed with ad: e. g. ad mansuetudinem, humanitatem, &c.* *To be reclaimed*, in viam redire. ad virtutem redire or revocari. ad bonam frugem se recipere. ¶ *To recover*; vid. ¶ *To reclaim against*, fremere adversus qd.

RECLINE, inclinare (se).—recumbere (*to lie down*). See also LEAN.

RECLUSE, solitarius (*adj. or subst.*). A r. life, vita solitaria: I lead a r. life, vitam solitariam ago (*in solitude*).—habeo or ago statem procul a republicâ (*in retirement or privacy*).

RECOGNITION, By the verb recognoscere, or agnoscere qd.

RECOGNIZANCE, sponsio. fidejussio. vadimonium (*to appear in a court of justice*).—cautio (*a security*).—satisfactio (*guaranty, security for the performance of a stipulation*). To enter into a r., sponsonem or vadimonium facere; sponsonem se abstrahere; satisfacere: *to take a r., satis accipere. To forfeit a r., vadimonium desecere: to appear to one's r.'s, sistere se or vadimonium. ststi.*

RECOGNIZE, recognoscere qd; also agnoscere qd. There I r. the Greek, jam agnosco Græcum: *to r. one's mistake, agnoscere erratum: to r. one by alth, noscitare qm qâ re (e. g. facie, voce); adjudicare ci qd (not to r. in him).* See also ACKNOWLEDGE.

RECOIL, v. recidere in qm. To r. fm, refugere. refugere et reformidare qd.

RECOIL, s. by Crcl. with verbs.

RECOLLECT, repetere qd memoriâ, or memoriam rei, or qd (not *but Cicero rarely employs the last construction*).—meminisse. reminisci. recordari. See also REMEMBER.

RECOLLECTION, memoria: *to preserve or cherish the r. of alth, memoriam cs rei tenere, retinere, servare, conservare; memoriâ qd custodire, seipre, tenere. To entertain a grateful r. of aby, memoriam cs colere; gratissimam cs memoriam retinere.*

RECOMMENCE, ¶ TRANS. integrare. redintegrare (*to begin afresh*).—renovare (*to renew*).—iterare (*to do once more, to begin a second time*).—repetere (*after an interruption, of long or short duration*). To r. hostilities, bellum novum de integro instaurare. bellum redintegrare or novare. rebellare. rebellionem facere (*of a conquered people revolting*). (¶ TRANS.) renasci (*to arise or break out again; e. g. a war, calamity*).—recrudescere (*of pain, fighting, &c.*).

RECOMMEND, ¶ To commend, commendare (*in all the senses of the English word*) qm or qd ci. To r. aby to the best of one's power, de meliore nota commendare qm; earnestly, urgently, etiam atque etiam, or magnopere, valde commendare: *most earnestly, intime commendare. To r. oneself to the love and care of aby, se commendare cs amorî et fideli: to seek to r. oneself to aby, querere sibi apud qm commendationem: to r. itself, gratum esse (to be pleasant).—placere (to please).—probari (to p. d. approval). To r. oneself by alth, se commendare qâ re: *to r. itself by alth, commendari qâ re: suapte naturâ gratum esse. ¶ To persuade, advice, vid.**

RECOMMENDATION, commendatio (*commendation*).—suasio (*advising*). To give one person a r. to another, qm commendare ci; ad qm de qo scribere. A r. fm one person to another is of the greatest service to me, maximo adjumento mihi est cs commendatio apud qm: *the greatest r. of a youth is modesty, prima commendatio proficiscitur adolescenti a modestiâ: a letter of r., literæ commendatitiæ (C. ad Div. 5, 5, 1). To give one person a letter of r. to another, qm commendare ei per literas: to have a letter of r. to aby, *literas commendatitias habere ad qm.*

RECOMMENDATORY, commendatitius; or by the verb.

RECOMPENSE, v. See REPAY, REWARD.

RECOMPENSE, s. premium. remuneratio. merces, pi. See also REWARD.

RECONCILE, ¶ PROP. aby to aby, animum cs in qm offensorem recolligere; placare qm ci or in qm; qm cum qo (or qm or cs animum ei) reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam: *also qm in cs gratiam reconciliare or restituere; qm in concordiam or gratiam cs redigere (Com.). To r. enemies, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter amicos (Com.): to r. aby to myself, reconciliare sibi qm or cs animum, or cs gratiam: to be reconciled to aby,*

reconciliari ci; in gratiam cum qo redire or reverti: *to be sincerely reconciled to aby, bonâ fide cum qo in gratiam redire. ¶ FIG. To be reconciled to alth, *qd toleranter (æquo animo, sapienter; ferre didicisse. I cannot r. myself to do alth, a me impetrare nequeo, ut (faciam, &c.). ¶ To bring one thing into agreement with another: to r., *facere ut qd cum qâ re conveniat: one thing cannot be reconciled with another, qd cum qâ re non convenit (e. g. hæc tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi).*

RECONCILEMENT, RECONCILIATION, reconciliatio gratiæ or concordia; or simply reconciliatio (C.). Or by the verbs.

RECONDITE, abstrusus. reconditus. JX. reconditus abstrususque. See also ABSTRUSE.

RECONDUCT, reducere (*to lead or bring back again*); or by rursus, &c., with verbs under CONDUCT.

RECONNOITRE, explorare. speculâri (*the former, to obtain information respecting alth, qd or de re; the latter, to spy out, whether fm a higher position or by close observation; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 47. The latter refers rather to information gained by one's own sight, the former to intelligence gained by means of others*).—cognoscere situm cs loci; cognoscere qualis (sit) natura cs loci (not cognoscere, or recognoscere, qd); situm loci visere; naturam loci perspicere; situm loci perspiculâri; visere qd (s. e. g. copias hostium) *to send to r., qualis (sit) natura loci qui cognoscant mittere; perspiculâtori or exploratores cognosci jubere.*

RECONQUER, recipere (*to retake a town; e. g. Tarento amisso—id oppidum rec. L.*).—recuperare (*to recover, locum; and impropr. libertatem, &c.*).—revincere (*poet. e. g. H. Od. 4, 4, 24, and T.*); iterum vincere.

RECORD, v. ¶ To relate, memorare. rei mentionem facere. proferre. narrare. celebrare. [SYN. in RELATE.] ¶ To register in public monuments, &c., in acta publica referre.—qd in tabulis consignare; qd in tabulas or commentarios referre: *also perscribere only (C. Sull. 14, 41).*

RECORD, s. ¶ Relation, mentio. narratio. [SYN. in RELATION.] ¶ Register, &c., of judicial proceedings, tabule. commentarii (s. t.).—periculum (*tablet on wch the verdict against an accused person is written down: Np. Ep. 8, 2*).—conscripio questionis (*written report of a judicial investigation: in C. Cluent. 67, 191*).

RECORDS, tabulæ publicæ. acta publica or acta are the r.'s of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c.

RECORD OFFICE, tabularium (archium; archivum, grammatophylacium, post-Class.).

RECORDEUR, ¶ A keeper of records, registrar, chartularius (*Cod. Just.*); ab actis (*Inscr.*); tabularii præfectus (*Jam.*); a commentarii (*Inscr.*). ¶ A kind of judge, judex questionis; quæstor.

RECOUNT. See RELATE.

RECOURSE, perfligium. To have r. to = fly to, fugere, confugere, perfligere, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere qo (*to retreat to*): a person or thing, perfligere, confugere, refugere ad qm or qd; cs rei perfligium uti = apply to, se conferre ad qd, animum ad qd attendere, adlocere, applicare; cogitationes ad qd dirigere, ad or in qd intendere.

RECOVER, ¶ TRANS. recuperare. recipere. redipisci (*Plaut.*). To r. my strength, vires et corpus revocare (*C. Fam. 7, 26*): one's liberty, libertatem recuperare: *to r. losses, damnum or detrimentum sarcire, resarcire; detrimentum reconciliare; lucturam rei familiaris resarcire, restituere; lacunam rei familiaris explere: to r. one's influence, wealth, &c., auctoritatem, opes recuperare: to r. one's sight, oculi restituntur: to r. costs and damages, litem cum impensis obtinere. ¶ INTRANS. se reficere. se recreare or recolligere; refici, recreari (*to r. oneself fm toil, sickness, &c.*).—se or animum colligere, or recipere, with or without ex (a) pavorē; se recreare ex timore; respirare a metu; respirare et se recipere; ad se redire (*to fm alarm, &c.*).—se or animum erigere (*fm dejection of spirits*).—se emergere, or emergere, fm alth, (ex) qâ re (*to r. fm some overwhelming evil; incommoda valetudine, ære alieno*). To recover one's health, convalescere. sanescere sanitatem recipere or recuperare (not *Reconvalescere is not Latin*): *to r. fm a disease or sickness, convalescere a morbo; morbum (e. g. quartanam) passum convalescere viresque integras recuperare; recreari e or a morbo; evadere e morbo (to rise).—salubriorem esse incipere (said of the disease: the others of the person).—sanum fieri e morbo: fm a tedious and dangerous sickness, ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi revocari; a longâ valetudine se recol-**

ligere: to *r. fm* the effects of a wound, convalescere de vulnere (†): the patient has recovered, ægrotus e morbo evasit (C.): a person begins to *r.*, melius ci fit.

RECOVERABLE, reparabilis. *quod recuperari potest.

RECOVERY, recuperatio; or Crcl. by the verbs.—restitutio (restitutio, restoration; e. g. libertatis, Val. Max.; pristinae fortunæ, Suet.). (Of health), refectio, recreatio (a recovering).—sanitas restituta; valetudo confirmata; salus; sanitas ægri. To endeavour to effect the *r.* of a sick person, petere sanitatem ægri: to have no hope of a person's *r.* qm or as salutem desperare (cf. C. N. D. 3, 88, 91): all the physicians doubt his *r.*, omnes medici diffidunt; a medicus desperat e: he had no great hopes of *r.*, exigua cum spe trahebat animam: there appears to be hope of *r.*, spes ostenditur sanitatis: to promise a speedy *r.* to aby, dicere ci ut perbrævi convalescat. **RECOVERABLE** is un-Class.

RECREANT, †Apostate, defector (T.); apostata, Terull.). †Coward, ignavus, timidus.

RECREATE, recreare, relaxare: to *r.* oneself, vires reficere; requiem querere. respirare (to take breath again; C. Fin. 4, 23, 64).—se remittere, remitti.—animum remittere or relaxare. requiescere curamque animi remittere (after long continued mental exertion).—se reficere. se recreare. refici. recreari (to get fresh strength, after labour, an illness, &c.).

RECREATION, animi remissio, relaxatio. requies: of the mind and body, requies animi et corporis: gentlemanly *r.*'s, honestæ remissiones (Gell. 15, 2): for *r.*, animi relaxandi causâ; laxandi levandique animi gratiâ. To seek *r.* after business, exertion; requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus: to indulge in a little *r.*, aliquantulum sibi parcere (Com.): means of *r.*, avocamentum, laxamentum curarum (see Gierig. Pin. Ep. 1, 24, 3): hour or time of *r.*, remissionis or respirandi tempus; otium (leisure).—**RECREATION** only the old. Pin.

RECriminate, crimen ci regerere (Sen. Hippol. 720); regerere culpam in qm (Pin. Ep. 20, 36).—regerere convicia ci (to return abuse; H.).

RECrimINATION, accusatio mutua (the charge, counter-charge, of two persons, each of whom accuses the other; T. Ann. 6, 4, 2).—*accusatio contra intenta.

RECRUIT, v. †To refresh, repair, vid. †(Of the army), INTRANS. i. e. to beat up recruits, scribere, or legere, milites in supplementum: scribere or conscribere milites; delectum habere; militiam cogere (L.). A recruiting sergeant, conquistator (militum): to be on a recruiting party, esse or versari in qd urbe ad milites comparandos. †TRANS. i. e. to restore or supply with *r.*'s, supplere, explere supplemento. delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere ci: to *r.* one's shattered forces, deminutas copias redintegrare (Cæs. B. G. 7, 31).

RECRUIT, s. novus miles. tri. miles tri (opp. vetus miles, veteranus): *r.*'s, milites throneas. milites in supplementum lecti; supplementum.

RECTANGLE, angulus rectus or quadratus.—*figura quadratis angulis (rectangular figure).

RECTANGULAR, orthogonius (Vir.). rectis or quadratis angulis (**RECTANGULAR** there is no authority for rectangular). To describe a *r.* triangle, trigonum orthogonum describere.

RECTIFICATION, emendatio, or by the verb.

RECTIFY, corrigere, emendare. Jn. corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere. [SYN. and PHR. in CORRECT.]

RECTILINEAR, directus.

RECTITUDE, æquitas (g. i.).—recta ratio (**RECTITUDE** very late)—probitas (probability).—sinceritas (sincerity).—fides (good faith).—simplicitas (open dealing).—integritas (uprightness).—abstinentia (refraining fm taking what belongs to others).—animi candor (ingenuity). See also HONESTY.

RECTOR, *rector (e. g. scholarum, gymnasil, academiei). To be the *r.* of, præesse or præfectum esse ci rei.

RECTORIAL, Crcl. with gen. of rector.

RECTORSHIP, *munus rectoris. *rectoris vices. To offer aby the *r.* of a college, &c., *offerre ci gubernationem gymnasil. *qm literis invitare ad gymnasium gubernandum.

RECTORY, †Rectorship, vid. †House of a rector, *rectoris aedes.

RECULER POUR MIEUX SAUTER, to be formed fm, valida ingenia, quo plus sumunt recessus, hoc vehementiores impetus sumunt (Val. Max.).

RECUMBENT, recubans: æget atq. Crcl. with recubare in qd; ci rei or in qd incumbere: to be *r.*, recumbere.

RECUR, †To return; vid. †To come back again to a thought, as rei reminisci or recordari. †To have recourse, perfugere, confugere, or refuge ad qd. as rei perfugio uti. decurrere ad qd. ad extrema decurrere (to the last): one hope was still left to wch S. Roscius might *r.*, una spes reliqua erat S. Roscio.

RECURRENCE, See RETURN.

RECURRENT, with pres. part. of verbs in RECUR.

RECUSANT, imperium detrectans (refusing to obey authority).—contumax (contumacious). **RECUSANT** not refractarius or præfractus.

RED, adj. rufus (g. i.).—ruber (like blood).—russus (Liver. 4, 73).—rutilus (flery r.).—rubicundus (a deep r., like glowing coals).—rubidus (a dull r., brick colour).—purpureus (a purplish r.).—badius (brown r.).—coccinus (scarlet).—melochinus (crimson).—miniacens (vermilion).—roseus (rose-colour): somewhat *r.*, sub-ruber. subrussus. subrubicundus. rubicundulus. rufulus (Pin.).—russus Petron.). *R.* as *fl.*, igneo colore; igneus; flammeus, flammeolus *r.* in the face, rubicundus; rubicundo ore; rubidâ facie: *r.* with blushes, pudore or rubore suffusus: *r.* hair, capillus rufus or rutilus; comæ rufæ or rutilæ (**RED** capillus rufus was considered unsightly; rutilus beautiful): having *r.* hair, rufus; capillo, or capite, rutilo: the *r.* sea, mare rubrum: to dye *r.*, rutilum reddere: *r.* ochre, rubrica (µλινος, sc. terra, any *r.* earth).

REDBREAST, *sylvia rubecula (Linn.).

REDDEN, TRANS. augere. rutilum reddere (with the colour of a fox).—cocco fingere (to dye scarlet).—miniare (with a sort of dark red).—e nigro rutilum capillum reddere (to dye black hair red). See also TO DYE. †INTRANS. rubescere. rubeferi (propr. of the face, to blush).

REDDISH, rubens.—subruber (of the colour of blood).—subrufus. rufulus (Pin.). of the colour of a fox).—subrubicundus. rubicundulus (with a red tinge).—ruber subalbicans (of a light red colour: **RED** russeus Petron.). To look *r.*, subrubere.

REDDISHNESS, Crcl. with COLOUR, and the adj. in REDDISH.

REDDLE OR RUDDLE, rubrica (sc. terra).

REDEEM, redimere, with or without pecuniâ or pretio: to *r.* fm slavery, redimere e servitute: to *r.* aby with one's blood, sanguine suo redimere qm; e. g. fm death, ab Acheronte (Np. Dion. 10, 2). To *r.* a captive, captivum redimere ab hostibus: to *r.* a pledge, repignare quod pignori datum est (Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 5, § 12). To *r.* the land-tax, agrum eximere de vectigalibus (C. g. i.), or *de vectigali publico, or *de estimatione publice probatâ. See LAND-TAX. †To repair; vid.

REDEEMER, †One who redeems, qui redimit, &c. (**REDEEMER** in this sense is not Class.).—liberator. vindex. †The Saviour of the world, Servator (better than Salvator); or prps it may be necessary to retain the word Redemptor, or Salvator (Eccl.: mundi redemptor, Fulgent.), as i. t.—Muretus says Jesus Christus, humani generis assertor; or it may be Class. to say Christus vindex periculi nostri (ast. L. 10, 5).

REDEMPTION, liberatio. redemptio (by purchase), salus (deliverance); or by the verb. The work of human *r.*, *salus divinitus missa; *humani generis servandi, conservandi, sospitandi opus.

RED-HOT, candens. ardens (prop. and fig.).

RED LEAD, minium: covered with *r.*, miniatus.

REDNESS, rubor. color rubens.

REDOLENT, olens cs rei. redolens qd (e. g. situm).

To be *r.* of, redolere qd.

REDOUBLE, duplicare (v. pr., prop. and fig.).—ingeminare (†).—augere (fig., to increase, augment). To *r.* one's pace, gradum addere: to *r.* one's industry and efforts, majorem industriam ac diligentiam adhibere: with redoubled zeal, acriore etiam studio.

REDOUBT, propugnaculum. munimentum. castellum. To throw up *r.*'s, castella construere, efficere (Cæs.); ad extremas fossas castella constituere ibique tormenta collocare, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8).

REDOUBTABLE, See FORMIDABLE, TERRIBLE.

REDOUND, †PROPR. resillire, rejici. †FIG. By esse with a double dat., e. g., it *r.*'s to my honour, est mihi decori. *Sic*, but rarely, instead of a dat. we find a nom. in apposition: = it *r.*'s to our disgrace, est dedecus nostrum; but **RED** we must avoid ease with an abl. (instead of a dat.) of that to wch atq. *r.*'s; as,

to *r.* to great glory, *not* magnā esse gloriā (*for* magnae esse gloriā, *which in Class. Latin is = to have great glory, to be illustrious (see Bremi, Np. Thras. 4, 1).*—*cl* verti or vertere ad qd, *cl* converti ad qd, *cl* cadere in qd (*to turn out to advantage for aby, when the reverse had been expected*).—verti *cl* in &c. (*to be imputed to aby; e. g. as blame*).—afferre *cl* qd (*to bring athg to one; e. g. profit, loss, &c.*).—valere ad qd (*to contribute to its production; e. g. ad gloriā*).—ad qm redundat (*something comes to me fm another's superfluity; e. g. laus adolescentis ad meum quemdam fructum redundat, C.*).—gloriā tuā ad me pars qd redundat (*Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2*).

REDRESS, *v.* || *To amend, repair, corrigere, emendare. See AMEND, REPAIR.* || *To assist, find a remedy for, mederi. consulere. occurrere. succurrere. subvenire. providere. Jn. providere ac consulere. remedium adhibere ci rei. sublevare qd. Tor. grievances, mederi mails or incommodis: to r. an injury, sarcire injuriā (C. Phil. 9, 4; of the person who having committed afterwards repairs it); ulisci qm; ulisci qm pro ea, quam accepit, injuriā (Cæs.); ulisci injuriā (C., Cæs., S.).*

REDRESS, *s.* compensatio. satisfactio. expiatio. Unless aby has obtained *r.*, nisi *cl* satisfactum sit. [SYN. and PHR. in AMENDS.] || *Remedy; vid.*

REDUCE, || *To bring again or back, reducere. redigere. revocare: to r. a sum to our money, *ad nostrae pecuniae rationem revocare qd. || To constrain, force, redigere (e. g. ad nihilum, in forisiam provinciam, in ordinem, &c.). || To subdue, vi subficere. domare. in ditionem redigere. || To lessen, bring down, *ad minorem modum redigere (to make smaller).—contrahere (to contract).—minuere. Imminuere. To r. the price of athg, pretium cs rei imminuere: to r. the price of corn, annonam laxare, levare; pretium frumenti minuere; frugum pretia levare; ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D, qui arma ferre possent, ferre redactos esse dixerunt (Cæs. B. G. 2, 28; reduced fm sixty thousand to scarce five hundred). || To reduce fractions, *fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (i. t.). || To reduce a dislocation, see DISLOCATION.*

REDUCIBLE, *quod ad minorem modum redigi potest; or otherwise by Crcl. with verbs in REDUCE.

REDUCTION, || *A bringing back, reductio. reportatio. || A diminishing, lessening, minutio. imminutio. extenuatio (in size or circumference).—levatio (a lightening).—remissio (a relaxation). To suffer a r. in price, villus fieri or venire; see FALL. || A subduing, taking by storm, expugnatio; or Crcl. with the verbs. || A rule in arithmetic, *reductio (i. t.). Other meanings by Crcl. with verbs.*

REDUNDANCY, redundantia, or by the adj.; *e. g. to prune (an author's) r. of style, redundantem qm et superfluentem juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimere (if they are the r's of a young man's style).—luxuriantia (pl. particip.). compescere (H.). or astringere stilo (Q. 10, 4, 1). The r's of an over-fertile imagination, luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas (Plin.).*

REDUNDANT, redundans. supervacaneus. supervacaneus et inutilis (see in the golden age supervacuum was used only by the poets; superfluum did not come into use at all until the third century). To be *r.*, redundare (Q. 1, 4, 9); supervacaneum esse. superesse (opp. deesse).

REDUNDANTLY, redundanter (Plin.); immodice et redundanter (id.); nimium.

REDUPLICATION, duplicatio; or Crcl. with verbs. **RE-ECHO**, || *TRANS.* See ECHO. || *INTRANS.* resonare. personare, with athg, qā re; e. g. vocibus, strepitu, &c.

REED, calamus (g. t.).—arundo (long and strong).—canna (small and thin; see Col. 4, 33).

REEDY, arundineus (reed-like, or made of reed).—arundinosus (abounding in reeds, Catult.).—arundineus (once in Plin.).

REEF, *s.* (of rocks), cautes (pl.). **REEF**, *v.* (a sail), velum (vela) subducere (Auct. Bell. Alex.); vela contrahere, &c. (C.); velum subnectere antennis (O.); velum legere (V.).

REEK, fumare. vaporare. vaporem, fumum, emitte.

REEL, *s.* rhombus. A r. of thread, glomus lini. To wind thread on a r., *fila deducere in rhombum. *fila in rhombum glomerare.

REEL, *v.* || *TRANS.* Wind on a reel, see REEL, & || *INTRANS.* titubare. vacillare (e. g. ex vino).

RE-ELECT, *iterum creare. See ELECT.

REELING, *part. adj.* titubans. ex vino vacillans. temulentus. crapulae plenus.

RE-EMBARK, || *TRANS.* in naves rursus impingere. || *INTRANS.* navem rursus or iterum conscendere.

RE-ENTER, iterum ingredi, intrare, introire, &c. [SYN. in ENTER.]

RE-ESTABLISH, restituere. reficere. See also RESTORE.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, restitutio. refectio.

REFECTION. See REFRESHMENT.

REFECTORY, cenaculum (Varr.); cenatio (Plin. Ep.); conclave ubi epulamur (C.): a small r., cenatiuncula (Plin. Ep.).

REFER, || *TRANS.* To direct to another for information, &c., qm or qd delegare ad qm or ad qd (e. g. rem ad senatum; qm ad volumen).—relegare ad qm (e. g. ad auctores; ~~q~~ but not alegare ad qm or ad qd, in this sense).—revocare qm ad qm or ad qd (e. g. qm ad Græcorum poetarum fabulas; qm ad philosophos).—rejicere or remittere qd ad qm (e. g. causam ad senatum): to r. athg (to some deliberative body), referre rem or de re ad (e. g. ad senatum. But ~~q~~ ad populum ferre qd, not referre, because the people were not called upon to advise, &c.; see Ruhn. ad Murel. Op. 4, 9. Hence also referre ad concilium, to a council of war): to r. a matter to arbitration, rem cs arbitrio permittere. || To reduce to, ascribe to, referre ad qd.—trahere in or ad qd: to r. athg to something else, qd ad aliam rem transferre: to r. every thing to sensual enjoyment, omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre. *INTRANS.* To regard, have relation to, spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse ad qd; attinere ad (~~q~~ not pertinere ad). See REGARD.

REFEREE, arbitri. disceptor. [SYN. and PHR. in ARBITER.]

REFERENCE, By the verb: with *r.* to, see 'with RESPECT to.' || The act of sending a cause to an umpire for an extra-judicial decision, Crcl. To submit to a r., arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere. || Aby gives a reference to aby, *qs nominat or indicat qm, cui notus sit.

REFINE, || *PROF.* defecare (e. g. vinum).—liquare. eliquare. deliquare (of liquids). To r. sugar, *sacharum coquere. || *FIG.* expolire. perpolire. excolere. Refined habits, &c., politor humanitas: refined life, cultus; vitæ cultus: refined luxury, eruditus luxus (T. Ann. 16, 18).

REFINEMENT, || *Act of refining, by the verbs.* *FIG.* politio. expolitio. || Refined manners, humanitas. politor humanitas. cultus (vitæ).

REFINER, qui defecat, &c. Sugar r., *coctor sacchari.

REFINERY (of sugar), *officina saccharo coquendo.

REFIT, reficere. restituere. See also REPAIR.

REFLECT, || *TRANS.* To give back a reflection, radios repercutere. radios regerere (in oculos): to r. as a mirror, in modum speculi imagines reddere (see Sen. N. Q. 1, 11, 3).—qd est tanti splendoris, ut imaginem recipiat (Plin. 31, 7, 41; is so bright as to be capable of reflecting): the house is reflected in the water, aqua domūs imaginem recipit: human nature is faithfully reflected in boys, in pueris ut in speculis natura cernitur, or pueri sunt specula naturæ: the mind is reflected in the countenance, imago animi est vultus. || *INTRANS.* To consider, &c., meditari: to r. upon athg, meditari (with oneself, secum) de re, or qd (to think how a thing ought to be, or to be done, to devise means for accomplishing athg; with an acc. usually = to prepare oneself for athg; e. g. orationem).—commentari atque meditari de re, considerare (secum in animo) qd, or de re (to consider how to choose or decide).—perpendere qd (to weigh carefully).—qd reputare, with oneself, secum, in or cum animo (as it were, to calculate results; also = to recollect).—cogitare qd or de (g. t., to think over or upon athg): to r. much, diu multumque secum reputare; toto animo or toto pectore cogitare; intendere cogitationem in qd. || To reflect upon aby, see ANIMADVERT, CENSURE.

REFLECTING, REFLECTIVE, consideratus (considerate).—prudens (prudent, wise).—magni consilii (intelligent).—sollers (skilful).

REFLECTIVE (or **REFLEXIVE**) **VERB**, *verbum reflexivum.

REFLECTION, || *PROF.* colorum repercutus (of colours).—radiator duplicatio (of light; Sen. N. Q. 4, 8, extr.). || Consideration, meditatio, commenta-

tio. Jn. commentatio et meditatio, upon althg, ca rei; cogitatio (SYN. in REFLECT: the matter requires some r., res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: to require much r., multae cogitationis esse: to be void of r., nullâ cogitatione esse; imprudentem, inconsideratum, inconsultum, or temerarium esse; nullius consilii esse (165) not incogitantem or incogitabilem esse: in deep r., defixus in cogitationibus: with r. (considerately), cogitare, considerate (165) but not cogitato: in C. Off. 1, 8, 27, modern writers read cogitato; not consulto, uch even in C. N. D. 1, 31, in. and Off. 1, 8, 27 = purposely, designedly: without r., inconsiderate, temere; sine consilio: after due r., re diligenter pensâ or consideratâ; initâ subductâque ratione: omnibus rebus circumspiciat; re consultâ et explorât. || *Animadversion*, vid.

REFLECTOR, || One who reflects, Cret. with the verbs. || An instrument for reflecting light, *quod radios regerit or repercutit.

REFLOW, retro fluere (refluere only in the poets and Plin.).

REFLUENCE, recessus (of the tide).

REFLUENT, qui retro fluit, refluxus (Plin.).

REFLUX, recessus, ùs.

REFORM, v. || TRANS. melius facere or efficere (to make better).—corrigere (to correct or improve as a whole something defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free althg fm faultis).—Jn. corrigere et emendare: emendare et corrigere. To r. one's ways, mores corrigere or emendare. (The younger Plin. has corruptos depravatosque mores reformare et corrigere.) || INTRANS. To improve, with respect to morals, mores suos mutare: in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

REFORM, REFORMATION, || Improvement, correctio, emendatio. Jn. correctio et emendatio, ca rei [SYN. in REFORM]. || An amendment in morals and conduct, mores emendatores (via emendator Ulp. Dig.).

REFORMATION, (ecclesiastical) *sacra in melius restituta (pl.). *disciplinae Christianae correctio et emendatio. Usually (but not Class.) reformatio sacrorum, or reformatio (t. t.). the Lutheran r., inchoata a Luthero veritatibus obscuratis reformatio (Moshelm); *sacrae res Christianorum per Lutherum emendatae, restitutae: a history of the r., *historia rerum Christianarum in melius restituturum.

REFORMED, mutatus, emendatus (C.); reformatus (Plin. Ep.). In a limited sense, as opp. to 'Lutheran,' Reformatus (t. t.). *Calvini doctrinam amplexans. *Calvinianus legis studiosus (aft. Ammian.): to be one of the r., *probare formulam Calvinianam: to join the r., *amplecti formulam sacrorum a Calvino constitutam. *transire ad sacrorum rationem per Calvinum reformatum.

REFORMER, || Generally, emendator, corrector et emendator ca rei.—veteris ca consuetudinis mutator. A radical r., rerum evertendarum cupidus, or *qui ita est mutandarum or novarum rerum cupidus, ut omnia, quae nunc sunt, a radicibus velit evertere (in a bad sense), or qui vult non solum ramos miseriarum notarum amputare, sed omnes radicem fibras evellere (in a good sense; aft. C. Tusc. 3, 6, 13). || Ecclesiastical reformer, *disciplinae Christianae corrector et emendator. *melioris formulæ auctor (in ecclesiastical matters); *sacrorum instauratorum, emendatorum, auctor. (165) reformator is not Latin.

REFRACT, infringere, refringere (e. g. radii infracti resiliunt, Plin.); solis radii aquae immisi refringunt (id. 2, 59, 60).

REFRACTION, *refractio radiorum.

REFRACTORY, contumax, imperium detrectans.

REFRACTORIOLUS (= 'contentious' of judicial oratory) occurs C. Att. 2, 1, 3, in a passage wch Orelli rejects.—refractorius, Sen. Ep. 73. Præfractus has not this meaning; see Dict.).

REFRAIN, || TRANS. To check, restrain; vid. || INTRANS. abstinere or se abstinere ab qâ re. se continere ab qâ re (to keep oneself back fm).—temperare sibi, quominus. temperare (sibi) ab qâ re (not to seize upon, to abstain fm: (165) not temperare ci rei, wch is = to set measure or bounds to althg; see Krüger, § 359: temperare qâ re is not a Latin construction; for in L. 32, 34, 3, risu is the dat.).—parcere ci rei (to spare; e. g. ut neque lamentis neque execrationibus parceretur, L. 8, 7, 21; parco nominibus viventium, I refrain fm mentioning the names of persons now alive, Q. 3, 1, 21). To r. fm food, se abstinere cibo; a (quibusdam) cibis temperare: to r. fm fighting, supersedere prælio or pugnâ: to r. fm tears, lacrimas tenere; tem-

perare a lacrimis († V. Æn. 2, 8; whereas temperare lacrimis, L. 30, 30, 1, = to moderate one's tears): to r. fm laughter, risum tenere or continere: to r. fm intercourse with aby, ca aditum sermonemque defugere: not to be able to r., sibi temperare or se continere non posse, quin; a se non impetrare posse, quin: to be scarcely able to r. fm, vix se continere posse, quin &c.; vix temperare sibi posse, quin &c.; vix comprimor, quin &c. (Plut. Most. 1, 3, 46).

REFRESH, reficere (to restore lost strength).—recreare (to give fresh life and spirits).—Jn. reficere et recreare; recreare et reficere. To r. aby with food, cibo juvare qm; with food and drink, cibo ac potione firmare qm: to r. oneself, se reficere, se recreare; corpus curare (with food and sleep; Curt. 3, 8, 22). To r. oneself by althg, qâ re refici, se reficere, or vires reficere (e. g., by victuals and drink, &c.).—qâ re delectari (of the body or of the mind).—qâ re recreari (of the mind).—animo relaxari; animi remissionem querere: to r. one's memory in althg, gratâ memoriâ renovare qd: to r. the courage of soldiers, ardorem militum, qui resederat, excitare rursus renovareque (L. 26, 19).

REFRESHING, reficiens, recreans (see REFRESH).—suavis, dulcis (placans, suet).

REFRESHMENT, refectio, recreatio (act of refreshing).—Id., quod recreat, reficit corpus (vires) or animum (that wch refreshes the body or mind).—oblectatio, oblectamentum, voluptas (delight, mental enjoyment): to find r. in althg, qâ re recreari, refici (of body and mind); qâ re delectari, oblectari (of the mind): to take r., *cibum, quo corpus recreatur, sumere (to take food).—*calidam sumere (a warm drink).

REFUG, orbis, orbatus. See BEEHAVE.

REFUGE, perflugium (a secure place of shelter, open to all in time of danger; 165) Avoidit profugium, wch is of very doubtful authority.—refugium (a place of r. prepared or at least thought of beforehand in case of a retreat; only once in C.; confugium only in the poets; suffugium, in O. and T., is, if not a secret, at least an occasional and temporary place of shelter fm inconveniences; Dôd.).—asylum (an asylum provided for refugees).—receptaculum (a place of secure retirement).—receptaculum (place of retreat, shelter): to afford or offer r., perflugium præbere (C.); refugium dare (L.): to cut off all hope of r., excludere qm e portu et perfugio (C.); ultimum ci perfugium claudere (L.); omnium rerum respectum abscedere ci (L.): to betake oneself for r., go confugere, perfugere, refugere. To take r. in aby's bosom, confugere ad ca sinum (Plin. Jun.).

REFUGEE, profugus (the unfortunate person obliged to forsake his home, &c.; mly considered as a citizen, Dôd.). 165 not refugus (T'), wch = one who is flying, fugitive). By the verbs, confugere, perfugere.

REFULGENT, fulgor, splendor, candor, claritas [SYN. in BRIGHTNESS.]

REFULGENT, clarus, fulgens, splendidus, nitidus, nitens, luminosus [SYN. in BRIGHT].

REFUND, reddere (pecuniam): to r. althg to the last penny, reddere ad assem (e. g. ci impensum).

REFUSAL, recusatio, detrectatio (e. g. militie, to serve): to persist in a r., in recusando perstare: to meet with a r., repulsam pati (C. O.). || First offer of althg to be sold. To give aby the r. of althg, *rei emendæ optionem ci dare; *ci permittere ut rem, si velit, emat. But mly by the verbs.

REFUSE, v. || To decline accepting, abnuere, renuere (prop., by shaking the head).—recusare (to r., apply for some reason).—repudiare (to disdain, despise, scorn).—deponere (to decline).—deprecari (to excuse oneself).—detrectare (to endeavour to withdraw fm a thing).—contemnere, aspernari, respuere (to reject with contempt).—fastidire (to r. haughtily): to r. an office, munus or provinciam recusare; honores, munus deprecari: to r. offices in the state, imperia non accipere; honores deprecari: to r. a wife with a large dowry, uxorem cum grandi dote recusare: to r. an inheritance, hereditatem repudiare; also hereditatem adire or cernere nolle (not to enter upon it). To r. one's friendship, amicitiam ca recusare: to r. a triumph, triumphum deponere (L. 2, 47). || To deny a request, negare qd; recusare qd or de re (for sufficient reasons).—renuere qd (by gestures, &c.); also by nolle with an inf. (to be unwilling): to r. a request, petenti ci qd denegare, petenti ci deesse, preces ca repudiare: to r. in part, subnegare qd: to r. courteous v., belle negare: to r. positively or decidedly, preces negare; sine ullâ exceptione, or plane, præcidere: to r. to believe althg, ci rei fidem abrogare (C.).

REFUSE, s. || **PROP.** *Shreds, waste, &c., ramentum (sm metals, skins, &c.; by fling, or rubbing).*—scrobis or scroba (*sm wood, metals; by sawing, fling, boring*).—interitum, retrimentum (*by melting*).—recisamentum (*chips of wood, &c.*). || **FIG.** *The worst of athg, offscouring, purgamentum (e. g. servorum: urbis, Curt. 6, 11, 2, and 2, 10, 7).*—sentina (*qn. the sink; canaille*).—quiescentia (*qn. the sweepings: all of an entire class of bad or worthless persons*).—homo ad extremum perditus, homo despiciatissimus (*a very depraved and most contemptible individual: the r. of the people, perditissima et fœx populi*).

REFUSE, adj. abjectus (*worthless*).—villis (*mean*).—malus (*bad*).—rejectionis, relictendus (*cast away, or fit only to be cast away, &c.*).

REFUTATION, refutatio. confutatio. responsio (*Q. 5, 7, 14*).

REFUTE, refellere (*to prove by good grounds and convincing arguments that a thing is false: to r. a person or thing*).—redarguere (*to convict a person or thing of error or falsehood*).—refellere et redarguere.—convincere (*to convict a person of error fully, to show incontrovertibly that a thing is false, errone*).—revincere (*to show by convincing counter arguments that the opposite is true: of persons or things: cf. L. 6, 26, 7, crimina revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet*).—confutare (*to overbear by argument or disputation: it is only in this sense that it is v.: a person or thing: e. g. argumenta Stoicorum*).—refutare (*to repel: the refutans acts on the defensive; the confutans on the offensive*).—refutare oratione (*e. g. contraria, qd magis re, quam verbis*).—diluire (*to do away with, to show its nothingness: e. g. crimen; confirmationem adversariorum*).—Jn. refutare ac diluire. diluire ac refellere. diluere qd et falsum esse docere. dissolvere (*to destroy entirely*).

REGAIN, recuperare. recipere. redipiisci (*Plaut.*). See also **RECOVER**.

REGAL. See **ROYAL**.

REGALE, || **TRANS.** blande, benigne excipere qm hospitio (*L.*)—convivio excipere qm (*C.*)—laute excipere qm (*H.*)—apparatu epulis excipere qm (*T.*)—lautissimas epulas, conquisitisimis cibis apponere ei (*magni/accentis*). || **INTRANS.** epulari. convivari.

REGALE (*The*), t'jus principis proprium.

REGALIA, ornatus regius (*royal ornaments*).—sceptrum regium or regis (*the sceptre*).—insigne regium (*distinctive badge of royalty*).—~~regis~~ not regale.

REGALITY, dignitas regia (*royal dignity*).—regia potestas (*royal power*).

REGARD, s. ratio. respectus. To pay r. to = To **REGARD**: with r. to; see 'with **RESPECT** to.' || **Affection**: vid.

REGARD, v. || To respect, pay regard to, cs rei rationem habere or ducere; respectum habere ad qd (*to have respect to, &c.*).—respicere (*to have respect to, &c.; then also to care for athg*).—cogitare de qo or de re (*to take thought for*). Not to r. a thing, nihil curare, negligere qd: to r. nothing, nihil pensi habere. || To concern, pertain to, attinere ad. Ad r.'s myself, quod ad me attinet (~~regis~~) quod ad me pertinet in this sense would not be Latin: pertinere ad qm means to reach any one, to affect any one well or ill, to do good or harm to; attinere ad qm, to belong to, to concern). || To esteem, vid.

REGARDLESS, negligens (cs rei). incuriosus (*T.*; recentium, &c.).—securus (*without any anxiety about; e. g. pelagi atque mei, V.*; poet. in this sense). See also **CARELESS**.

REGARDLESSLY, negligenter; incuriose; sine cura.

REGENCY, regni procuratio (*Cæs.*).

REGENERATE, adj. renatus, regeneratus (*Eocl.*).

REGENERATE, v. || **PROP.** regenerare. revivificare (*Terrell.*). To be regenerated, renasci, renatum esse (*of the state*). || **FIG.** renovare, restaurare. See **RENEW**.

REGENERATION. By the verbs. Regeneratio (*Eocl.*).

REGENT, rerum publicarum rector or moderator (*g. t.*)—principes (*a prince; in the civil age*).—procurator regni (*one who administers public affairs during a minority or the like*). To be r. (*in the latter sense*), in regni procuratore esse (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 104*).

REGICIDE, regis interfecto or parricida; fm the context also percussor (*see Justin. 9, 7, 9*). ~~Regis~~ Occisor regis only in *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64*.

REGIMEN, victus.—certus vivendi modus ac lex.—lex quadam ciborum (*diet*).—exercitatio et lex quadam ciborum (*C.*; exercise and diet). See **DIET**.

REGIMENT, || **Government**; vid. || *A body of soldiers under one colonel, usually rendered by the Gr. chilias; better prps by legio. A r. of cavalry, turma equitum: the band of a r., *milites symphionici (analogous to pueri symph., C. Mil. 21, 55): to ask a r. for aby, petere (ab qo) præfecturam (i. e. of cavalry) ci, or tribunatum (both C.).*

REGIMENTAL, *legionarius, or by gen. legionis.

REGIMENTALS, ornatus vestitusque militaris (*Np. Dat. 9, 3*); also fm context, vestitus, ornatus only.

REGION, regio (*g. t.*)—tractus (*in reference to extent; a tract of country*).—plaga; ora (*misly of regions in the heavens, with or without cœli*). Regions, regiones (*g. t.*; also tracts of country)—partes (*parts, districts; also of the heavens*).—loca (*places, usually with an adj. denoting the physical quality of a place; e. g. loca amœna*): stat r.'s, loca patetia; campi (*opp to mountains*): in the r. of, &c., regione, with a gen. (*see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 39*); in with an abl. of the name of a town (*at, near; e. g. in Philippis; see Benecke, Justin. 11, 5, 12*).

REGISTER, s. commentarii (*Inscr.*)—index (*list; catalogus, late*). An alphabetical r., qm rerum in literas digesta nomina: to set down in a r., in indicem referre. *In acta publica referre (*in an official r.*).—qd (in tabulis) consignare; in tabulas or commentarios referre: r. of deaths, annales funesti (*L. 4, 20*), or prps ratio Libitinae (*cf. Interpp. ad Suet. Ner. 29*).

REGISTER, v. || **PROP.** in acta publica conferre (*of a public registrar*).—in tabulas referre, consignare or in tabulis consignare. **FIG.** tueri, ab oblivione defendere.

REGISTRAR, ab actis. a commentarii (*both Inscr.*).—commentariensis (*Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45*).

REGISTRATION, *actorum publicorum consignatio.

REGISTRY, commentarii (*the thing; Inscr.*).—*actorum publicorum consignatio (*act*).

REGNANT, qui nunc præest civitati. Or by **Crcl.** with verbs in **REGN**.

REGRESS, reditus. redditio. See also **RETURN**.

REGRET, s. dolor (*sorrow*).—desiderium (*the longing after something of wch one feels a want, hence misly after what one no longer possesses*).—penitentia (*penitential r.*). To be moved with r., see To **REPENT**.

REGRET, v. dolere.—ægre or moleste ferre.—lugere (*to mourn for*). It is to be regretted that, dolendum est, quod &c. Hence, a) To rue or repent of athg, poenitet me cs rei. I do not regret having been of their opinion, me non poenitet eorum sententia fuisse: I r. that I was not present, dolet mihi, non fuisse. b) To miss an object, desiderare qd. desiderio cs moveri (*to r. a person who is dead; e. g. Scipionis; C. Lael. 3*). he made us bitterly r. his prudential wisdom, prudentia suæ triste nobis desiderium reliquit. I r. town, desiderium me tenet urbis (*C.*).

REGULAR, || **Well arranged**, compositus; bene et ratione dispositus. || *Lawful, correct, justus, legitimus*. Jn. justus et legitimus. || *Borned by a religious vow, *religiosæ vitæ legibus adstrictus, regularis (Eocl. t. t.).* || *Well formed, omnibus membris æqualis et congruens*.—bene figuratus (*aff. Vir. 3, 1, 1*). || *Constant, constans*. || (*Of troops*) of the line, pl. (*milites) disciplinâ militari assuefacti (*aff. Cæs. B. C. 4, 1*).—*milites legionarii (*with the ancients; opp. velites, i. e. light troops*). || *Formal, set, complete, solemn* (*festive, solemn*).—verus (*true, real*).—justus (*due, proper, as it ought to be*).—legitimus (*conformable to law*). A r. will, testamentum nuncupatum (*made before witnesses*): a r. engagement, proelium justum: to meet in r. engagement, prolio justo congressi cum qo. acie concurrere, congressi, confligere, decernere, dimicare.

REGULARITY, ordo (*due arrangement*).—constancia (*quality of not changing*).—apta membrorum compositio (*regular adjustment of the parts of the body*).

REGULARLY, || **According to rule**, ordine (*in order*).—constanter (*without variation; e. g. cursus suos servare, of the planets*).—ad regulam (*to a rule; e. g. exæquare or dirigere qd; also ad normam dirigere qd, e. g. vitam; these however are said, used absol. without a gen., though Q. has ad legem ac regulam compositus, 12, 10, 52, r. i. e. by line and rule*). To increase and decrease r., statis auctibus ac diminutionibus crescere decrescereque (*Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2*): r. formed, bene figuratus. || *Rightly, correctly*; vid.

REGULATE, || **To adjust, adapt**, qd ad regulam exæquare. qd ad regulam or normam dirigere (*e. g. vitam*). To r. oneself by athg, se accommodare, fingere,

or formare ad qd; by *aby*, cs rationem habere (to *r. one's movements or actions according to those of another person*).—ad cs voluntatem se conformare. ad cs arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to *r. oneself by the will and fancies of others*): to *r. oneself entirely by the will, &c.*, totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere to *r. one's conduct by alth*, cs rei rationem habere. qd spectare (to take into consideration, to regard).—cl rei obsequi (to *r. one's mode of acting according to alth*).—qd sequi (to take alth as a pattern or model): to *r. oneself by the times, or by the circumstances of the times*, tempori et temporibus servire or inservire: to *r. oneself by time and circumstances*, tempori et rebus servire: to *r. one thing by another*, accommodare qd rei or ad rem (e. g. sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedes; suum consilium ad consilium alterius).—dirigere qd ad rem (to *r.*, e. g. to *r. one's mode of living by a certain law*, vitam ad certam normam; *one's opinion by the will of another person*, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius): to *r. one's (mercantile) dealings according to the times*, negotia cum tempore cometriri. || To arrange, ordinare, constituere. componere. See ARRANGE.

REGULATION, || Act of regulating, ordinatio. dispositio. constitutio. institutio. || Order, ordo. ratio. || Rule, præceptum. institutum. lex. These are excellent *r.'s*, hæc optime instituta or instructa sunt.

REGULATOR, || One who regulates, Crcl. by the verbs. || A part of a watch, *machinatio, quâ horæ tardius aut celerius moventur (ast. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97).

REHEARSAL, || Relation, narratio. commemoratio. || Previous practice, meditatio (the preparatory study or practice: e. g. of a gladiator, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41). || Præexercitamentum is an attempt of Priscian's (1329, P.) to translate the Gr. προγύμνασμα. R. of a play, *fabulæ agendæ periculum.

REHEARSE, || To relate, narrare. commemorare. pronuntiare. || To practise beforehand (of actors), meditari (μελετᾶν). To *r. a play*, *fabulæ agendæ periculum facere. *præludere fabulæ: (of musicians), *præludere concentui.

REIGN, s. regnum (unlimited power in a country, imply that of a monarch; at Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, it denoted despotic rule).—Imperium (the supreme authority of any commander; at Rome, in the time of the emperors, it denoted their *r.*; over *aby*, in qm).—dominatio, dominatus (with ref. to the unconditional subjection of those over whom the authority extended). To begin his *r.*, diadema accipere. Imperium finire or auspicari (post-Aug.).—regnare cœpisse: in *aby's r.*, qd imperare or regnare, qd imperatore or rege: at the beginning of his *r.*, inter initia regni: in the first year of his *r.*, eo, qd regnare primum cœpit, anno: shortly before the *r.* of Dionysius, paulo ante, quam regnare cœpit Dionysius: the first year of *aby's r.*, primus imperii dies; of my *r.*, dies imperii mei.

REIGN, v. || PROPRI. imperium tenere, imperare (g. l., to be a sovereign or ruler)—summæ rerum præesse (L.). sedere ad clavum, ad gubernacula to be at the head of affairs.—Avid regere without an object.—regnare (easily as a despotic prince). To *r. over aby*, cl imperare. Imperium or dominationem habere in qm: over a country, imperium cs terræ obtinere (205) dominari in qm = to tyrannize over him: the reigning prince, qui nunc præest civitati; qui nunc est in magistratu: the reigning family, regum domus (domus regnatricis, T. Ann. 1, 4). || IMPROPR. See RULE.

REIMBURSE, rependere (C.). remunerare cl qd (e. g. pecuniam or aurum cl, Ter., Plaut.).—reddere ad assem cl impensum. To *r. himself*, impensam (or -as) cs rei reficere.

REIMBURSEMENT, Crcl. with the verbs. To undertake a new war for the *r.* of his expenses in the former one, impensas belli alio bello reficere (Just.).

REIN, s. habēna. lorum (frenum, usually pl. freni, or frena, bridle). To give the *r.'s*, habenam remittere (prop. and fig.); frenos dare (prop. and fig.); C.: to draw in or tighten the *r.'s*, habenam adducere (prop. and fig.).

REIN, v. || PROPRI. frenare, infrenare equum. frenos equo injicere (to put on the *r.'s*). To *r. up*, habenam adducere. || FIG. frenare. refrenare. coërcere. continēre. comprimere. reprimerē. e. g. refrenare, vocerēre or reprimerē cupiditates (libidines), moderari cupiditatibus. frangere cupiditates.

REINDEER, *tarandus (Linn.). || (As a constellation), rangufer (s. l.).

REINFORCE, firmare. majoribus copiis firmare. exercitum confirmare (C.), augere (Fell.). incremento novare (Curt. 5, 1, 39). To *r. one's army*, majorem manum accrescere. novis opibus copisque se renovare (C.). novis peditum et equitum copiis sese firmare (T. Ann. 2, 65). See TO RECRUIT.

REINFORCEMENT, || Act of reinforcing, confirmatio; usually by the verb. || Fresh supply of troops, incrementum. supplementum; also auxilia. subsidia (pl.; C.). To send a *r.*, mittere cl subsidium, or militibus subsidio mittere cl. integros milites submittere defessis (in action).

REINS, renes, um, pl.

REINSTATE, restituere (to restore).—qd in suo loco reponere (to put a thing into its former place). To *r. a king*, in regnum restituere or reducere. regem reducere (of another prince or general who takes him back and restores him).—qm in regnum reducere: to *r. aby* in *aby's favour*, reducere qm in gratiam cum qo.

REINSTATEMENT, Crcl. by the verbs; restitutio in integrum (Jct.). Ambassadors came from Porsena to negotiate the *r.* of Tarquinus, legati a Porsenâ de reduciendo in regnum Tarquinio venerunt.

REITERATE. See TO REPEAT.

REITERATION. See REPETITION.

REJECT, (a se) rejicere. improbare. reprobare (to disapprove).—repudiare (to be ashamed of).—respuere (to repel with disgust).—spernere. aspernari (with contempt).—*u*, a se rejicere et aspernari.—205 abdicare rem chiefly in Plin. To *r. entirely*, omnino non probare; funditus repudiare: to *r. advice*, consilium improbare, reprobare, or repudiare: to *r. an opinion*, sententiam aspernari or contemnere: to *r. the terms*, conditionem repudiare or respuere.

REJECTION, rejectio (v. pr., e. g., of judges).—improbatio (disapproval of).—repudiatio (with shame).—aspernatio (with disdain); or by the verb.

REJOICE, || INTRANS. gaudere. lætari (to be glad; see Joy).—gestire (to show joy by outward gestures).—subridere (to smile). To *r. at alth*, gaudere, lætari qâ re, de or in qâ re (the latter construction when the joy is represented as lasting: the construction with the acc. almost entirely limited to pronouns in the neuter).—delectari qâ re (to delight in alth): to rejoice very much, gaudere vehementerque lætari. non mediocrem voluptatem animo capere; (in a thing) magnam lætitiâ, voluptatem, capere (or percipere) ex re. magnæ lætitiæ mihi est qd. qâ re gaudio exultare (to leap or jump for joy): to *r. secretly*, secum tacitum gaudere: to *r. within oneself*, in sinu gaudere (of malicious joy): to *r. unspeakably*, incredibiliter gaudere: my heart *r.'s*, impendio mihi animus gaudet (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39): to *r. with any one*, unâ gaudere. gaudio cs gaudere (rather poetic: T. Andr. 5, 5, 8, and Cæc. op. C. Ep. 8, 2, 1). || TRANS. gaudio afficere. See DELIGHT.

REJOICING, lætatio. gaudium. lætitia (joy). See Joy.

REJOIN, || To join again, by verbs in Join, with iterum or rursus. || To answer to a reply, excipere qm or cs sermonem (to speak immediately after another person).—cl respondere (to respond, to answer in general). He rejoined, inquit (following the quotation of what the person responded).

REJOINER, responsio. responsum (g. l.).—defensio. excusatio. purgatio (answer to a charge).—Responsio altera (on the part of the defendant with regard to the accusation of the plaintiff, if couched in writing, according to Roman civil law).

REKINDLE, PROPRI. ignem languentem excitare (V. Moret. 12, cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 24).—ignem extinctum suscitare (ast. O. A. A. 3, 597).—sopitos ignes suscitare (P. O.).—invalidas flammâs admotio fomite excitare (Lucan.). || IMPROPR. iterum excitare incendium (exc. incend. Impropr. C. Phil. 7, 1, 3).—refovère (e. g. studia prope extincta, Plin.; studia partium, Suet.; post-Aug. in this sense).—rursus qd, quod jam extinctum erat, incendere (e. g. odia populi in nos, C. Att. 1, 8, 3). To *r. a war*, belli reliquias restaurare et renovare (C.).

RELAPSE, v. recidere (g. l.). See also 'To have a RELAPSE.'

RELAPSE, s. morbus recidivus (Cels.). febris recidiva (in a fever); also recidiva only (Cels. 3, 4).—novæ tentationes morbi (opp. vetus morbus) (C. Att. 10, 17, 2). To have a *r.*, in eundem morbum recidere: a severe *r.*, in graviores morbum recidere: læti there be a *r.*, ne febris recidat: to fear a *r.*, recidivam timere.

RELATE, || To narrate, narrare cl qd or de qâ

re (to describe and tell of).—*referre* (to inform, report; whether by word of mouth or in writing; v. pr. of chronicles, annals, &c.).—*memorare*, commemorare (to mention).—*prodere*, with or without *memoriae*; *posteris tradere*; *scriptum relinquere* (to hand down to posterity; of historians).—*cs rei auctorem esse* (to declare a thing, and more or less to pledge oneself for its truth).—*exponere*, *explicare* (to expound; opp. *summas tantum attingere*).—*enarrare* (to r. in order, and with all the circumstances).—*persequi* (to go through *athg.* to r. it thoroughly).—*garrere* (to chatter of *athg.*; e. g. *fabellas*, *H. Sat.* 2, 6, 77, sq.): to r. at length, pluribus verbis *exponere*: to r. in due order, rem ordine *enarrare*: to r. diffusely, rem paulo altius *repetere*. To r. the progress of a thing, cuncta, ut sunt acta, *exponere*; *enarrare* *ci rem*, quo pacto se habeat. *A thing is related in two different ways, de qâ re duplex memoria est* (of traditions) or *duplex fama est* (of rumours). *The event is related (traditionally) in different ways, variatur memoria actus rei*: they r. (as a phrase; parenthetical), traditur, fertur. *I cannot suffer this to be related, abhorret qd ab aurium approbatione.* || *To have reference to*, spectare *ad qd*; *referti*, *referendum esse*, *ad qd*: *this r.'s to me*, hoc ad me attinet.

RELATED, || *PROX.* propinquus *ci* (of near relationship in general).—*necessarius* (connected by ties of office, &c.; sometimes used with regard to distant relationship).—*cognatus* (r. on the father's or mother's side).—*agnatus* (on the father's side).—*affinis* (by marriage).—*consanguineus*, *consanguinitate proprius* (r. by blood, esp. of brothers and sisters by the same mother).—*consobrinus* (of the same mother's children).—*sobrinus* (of consins).—*gentilis* (of the same clan). To be r. to *aby*, *ci propinquum esse*; *ci* or *cum* *qo propinquitatem conjunctum esse* (in general).—*cognatione* *qm contingere* or *cum* *qo conjunctum esse* (on the father's or the mother's side).—*affinitate*, or *affinitatis vinculum*, *cum* *qo conjunctum esse* (by marriage).—*consanguinitate* *ci propinquum esse*; *sanguinis vinculo* *ci*, or *cum* *qo conjunctum esse* (by blood). To be distantly r. to *aby*, *qm longinquâ cognatione contingere*: to be not at all r. to *aby*, nullo gradu *cs domum attingere.* || *FIG.* propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, *ci* or *ci rei*. *Jx propinquus et finitimus*; vicinus et finitimus. *All the arts are r. to each other*, omnes artes quasi cognatione qâ inter se continentur. *Not to be r. to each other*; see 'to have no RELATIONSHIP.'

RELATER, narrator, auctor, rerum gestarum pronuntiator (esp. of historians; auctor so far as the narrator serves as a voucher).—*fabulator* (for the amusement of the hearers; see *Suet.* Oct. 78).

RELATION, || *A narration*, narratio (the act, or the thing).—*relatio* (notice in chronicles, &c. ~~of~~ of the *vile*, age).—*memoria* (handed down).—*fabella* (a tale). Or by the verb. || *A relative*, propinquus, &c.; see RELATED: a near r., artâ propinquitatem, or propinquâ cognatione conjunctus; a distant r., longinquâ cognatione *qm* contingens: r.'s, propinqui; genere proximi; necessarii, &c. || *Reference*, ratio: in r. to, ad. super. quod attinet ad. || *Intercourse*, commercium: friendly r.'s, gratia.

RELATIONSHIP, || *PROX.* propinquitas. propinquitatis vinculum. necessitudo. cognatio. agnatio. affinitas. affinitatis vinculum. consanguinitas. consanguinitatis vinculum. sanguinis vinculum || *SYN.* in RELATED. To have r. i. e. to be related, see RELATED. || *FIG.* i. e. nearness, resemblance, cognatio; conjunctio: to have r. to, cognationem habere cum qâ re; propinquum, finitimum, or propinquum et finitimum, esse *cs rei*. est quedam inter has res cognatio (Q.). To have no r., non habere qm necessitudinem aut cognationem cum qâ re (C.).

RELATIVE, adj. || (In grammar), relativus (e. g. pronomen, Gramm.).—quod ad alterum qd refertur.—quod sibi aliud qd assumit (with implications and has ref. to something else; opp. quod simpliciter et ex suâ vi consideratur, C. de Invent. 2, 33, 102). || (In philosophical language), by Crcel. (in this sense relativus and relative are not Latin); e. g. all these are r. ideas, with respect to length or shortness, omnia ista ut cuique data sunt pro rata parte, ista longa aut brevior nominantur (C. Tusc. 1, 39, 94).

RELATIVE, s. See RELATION, RELATED.

RELATIVELY, habitâ ratione *cs rei*; or Crcel. by illud spectare, illius rei rationem habere. Not absolutely but r., *non simpliciter et ex vi suâ sed aliâ qâ re assumptâ, or alius rei ratione habita.

RELAX, || *TRANS.* laxare. relaxare. remittere (prop. and fig.).—mollire, emollire (to soften).—frangere; languorem afferre *ci* (to render [mentally] dull):

to r. the body and mind, i. e. to weaken, frangere vires animi, corporis: to r. the mind, debilitare animum: to r. the mind and body, mentis et corporis nervos frangere: to be relaxed by *athg.* qd languorem affert mihi: to r. the mind, i. e. to refresh, animum remittere or relaxare: to r. military discipline, disciplinam militarem resolvere. || *INTRANS.* laxari, relaxari, remitti. languescere, elanguescere, relanguescere (to become dull, feeble, &c.).—flaccescere (to become loose, of sails; then fig. of speech). See also ABATE.

RELAXATION, || *Refreshment* of mind, relaxatio or remissio animi. See also RECREATION. || *Weakness*, debilitas (of mind).—languor (of body).

RELAXED, laxus (opp. strictus, artus).—remissus (opp. adductus, contentus).—flaccidus (opp. rigidus).—languens, languidus (languid).

RELAY, equi recentes. To provide or appoint r.'s, equos recentes per vias disponere (see *Suet.* Oct. 49); commetasse per oppida et pagos disponere (see *Suet.* Tib. 38).

RELEASE, v. exonerare qâ re (fm a burden, weight). levare, liberare qm qâ re (to free fm *athg.*).—demere *ci* qd (to relieve fm *athg.*; as, fm fear, &c.). To r. fm bonds, e. vinculis *qm* eximere; vinculis *qm* liberare: to r. *aby* fm fear, exonerare *qm* metu; metum *qo* demere.

RELEASE, s. || *Dismissal* fm confinement, &c., liberatio. See DISCHARGE. || *Discharge* for money received, apocha. See RECEIPT.

RELENT, molliri. leniri. mitigari. animo flecti atque frangi; se molliri or mitigari pati; residit ira *cs*.

RELENTLESS, durus. crudëlis. sævus. atrox. || *SYN.* in CAUEL.

RELANCE, fiducia, fides (faith in *aby*'s integrity).—spea firma or certa (firm hope): r. on oneself, fiducia (sui), fidentia (boldness).—confidentia (a blind trust; esp. in one's own strength).—audacia (boldness). To have or place one's r. in *aby*, fidere or confidere *ci* and *ci rei*; fretum esse *qo* or *qâ re* (to rely upon *athg.*). fiduciam habere *cs rei* (to have r. in *athg.*): to have r. on oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much r. on oneself, nimis sibi confidere: to place one's whole r. in *aby*, se totum *ci* committere: fm r. in myself, yourself, fiducia mea, tuâ; fm r. in *athg.*, qâ re fretus (objectively; as being protected by it) or confusus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy. Dôd.). To place r. in oneself, sibi confidere; (great r.), multum in se fiduciam certâ cum spe collocare: to place no r. in a person, *ci* diffidere.

RELIC, || *That which is left, or remains of *athg.* reliquum*; pl. reliqua or reliquæ (also Crcel. quod superest or restat or reliquum est; e. g. quod membrorum reliquum est). || *Body* deserted by the soul, corpus. || *That which is kept in memory of another*, prps monumetum. See also REMINDER, REMAIN.

RELICT. See WIDOW.

RELIEF, || *Alleviation*, levatio. allevatio. mitigatio (as act or thing; r. administered).—levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing; r. received).—laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot). delenimentum (not C. or Cæs.).—medicina *cs rei* (remedy for it).—fomentum (a soothing application; fomenta dolorum, C.). To cause or bring with it some r., habere levationem *cs rei* (e. g. ægritudinum); levatio or levamento esse: to find or seek for some r., levationem invenire *ci rei* (e. g. doloribus). || (In military language), *obsidionis liberatio (fm blockade).—auxilium, subsidium (help, succour). To come to the r. of, auxilio venire; subsidio proficisci (not suppettas ferre, ire, proficisci, venire, advenire, currere, in the best writers). 2) Troops wch come for succour, auxilia, orum, &; auxilia subsidaria, orum, &; subsidia: to send r., mittere, submittere, auxilium. || (In a painting), sublimitas (in picturâ, Plin.). eminentia (C.). asperitas. See CONTRAST. || *Relievo*, opus cælatum, cælatura (but prps this is = chasing).—toreuma (toreutice seems to have been the art of working in r., properly so called): a work in r., anaglyphum; in bas-r., protypum; in full r., ectypum.

RELIEVE, || *To alleviate*, lenire (to soften); to make less painful or disagreeable; e. g. dolores, miseriam, ægritudinem).—mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.).—mollire (to soften; iram, impetum).—levare, allevare (to lighten; partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, molestias, curam; also levare *qm* luctu, L.: allev.

sollicitudines, onus).—sublevare (pericula, offensionem, res adversas).—laxare (to lessen the tightness of althg that compresses: laborem, L.).—expedire, explicare (to render the performance of althg easier).—temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling; e. g. hilaritatis or tristitiae modum, C.). To r. *alibi* labour, partem laboris ci minuire: to r. in some degree, qđ ex parte allevare: to r. hard work by relaxation, graviora opera lusuibus jocisque distinguere: to r. fm pecuniarii difficultates, difficultates pecuniarum exuare. [To take the place of another at a part of duty.] So, subire ci or qm, with or without per vices; succedere ci or in ci locum (to succeed in office). To r. *wearied troops* by fresh ones, milites integros submittere defatigatis; defatigatis integri et recuentes succedunt: to r. soldiers on guard, vices stationum permutare (Curt. 8, 6, 11. *per* vices variare, V. *En.* 9, 164, is *poes. only*). The guards r. each other, succedunt alii in stationem aliorum.

RELIEVO. See RELIEVE.

RELIGION, religio (in its widest sense; reverence for every thing sacred, and any manifestation of this feeling)—pietas erga Deum (the fear of God).—res divinus (things divine or sacred, q. t.).—religiones (the course of religious observances).—cerimonia, caerimonia (sacred rites).—sacra, pl. (religious worship).—lex (the law or doctrine of a r.; as lex Christiana, the Christian r.). A man of r., homo implus erga Deum; religionem contemptor; religionum omnium contemptor; religionum negligens: not to be without a sense of r., haud intacti religione animi esse: the r. of a country, sacra deorum ac omnibus fere civibus susceptus (aff. C. de Legg. 1, 23, 60).—sacra publica, orum, n. (q. t. the public service of God; opp. sacra privata).—formula, doctrina, ratio rerum divinarum or sacrorum (a system of r. or religious doctrine; e. g. the Romish r., sacra Pontificia, pl.): to adopt a r., sacra (e. g. Romana) suscipere: to embrace the Christian r., *sacra Christianorum suscipere: to renounce one's r., *patria sacra deserere: a change of r., *sacra commutata; *sacrorum professio mutata.

RELIGIONIST, *religionis studiosus (q. t.).—qui omnia quae ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractat (a careful observer of religious rites and duties; aff. C. N. D. 2, 28, 72).—homo religione nimis (excessive in religious observances; aff. T. Hist. 1, 35, 2).—pietatis erga Deum æmulator (in a bad sense, a hypocrite). A co-r., sacris conjunctus cum qđ (aff. C.).

RELIGIOUS, *Influenced by religion, religiosus, pius, sanctus. Jx. sanctus piusque; religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus (SYN. in Pious). *Relating to religion, ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens; de rebus sacris or divinis: a r. book, *liber præcepta de rebus divinis continens; *liber, qui est de rebus sacris: r. zeal, *studium religionis, pietatis: r. liberly, *libera quo ritu velis Deum colendi potestas; *sacra omnia libera, n. pl.: a r. peace, *pax de religionibus conventa (not pax religiosa): a r. ceremony, ritus sacer; caerimonia: a r. war, bellum pro religionibus suis suscepiunt (aff. C. Font. 9, 20). A r. teacher, *qui tradit præcepta, decreta, doctrinæ sacræ: a r. opinion, sententia, opinio, ad res sacras, divinas, attinens: a r. party, *religionis (or legis, e. g. Christianæ) studiosi, founder of a r. party, conditor sacri (see L. 39, 17, § 7): a r. matter or question, *res ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens, spectans: a r. system, *sacrorum ratio, formula, or, in a wider sense, *sacrarum caerimoniarum et institutionum divinarum complexus. A r. custom or practice, *usus sacrorum, pl.: quæ ad cultum dei (deorum) attinent: r. instruction, *institutio religionis; *institutio ad religionem, ad res sacras, spectans. To give r. instruction in a school, *præcepta legis, religionis Christianæ in scholâ tradere; *præceptis doctrinæ Christianæ instituire discipulos: a r. constitution, *institutio ad res sacras or divinas pertinentia, spectantia: r. truth, *sacrorum, doctrinæ sacræ veritas: a r. truth, *præceptum, decretum, sacrum: r. despotism, *sacrorum jus imminutum, negatum: to exercise it, *dominari velle in sacris: r. toleration or moderation, *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens. *Belonging to an order of monks, &c., *ordini religioso, sacro, addictus.

RELIGIOUSLY, *Piously, religiose, pie, sancte (SYN. in Pious). *Strictly, carefully, vid.

RELINQUISH, relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not).—derelinquere (to abandon it deliberately, and care no more about it).—deserere (to abandon what one ought not to give up).—dimittere (to give up what one cannot retain; a property,

one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance).—abjicere, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope).—desistere qđ re or de qđ re (implies a sudden change of intention).—omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity).—destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected).—Js. relinquere, ci deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere. To r. a cause, affligere causam susceptam (abandon and so ruin it); causam ca deponere; a causâ ca recedere.

RELIGIARY, *theca reliquiarum sacrarum.

RELISH, v. [TRANS.] To give a flavour, saporem admiscere; with althg, qđ condire qđ re. || To enjoy a flavour, &c., sapere (prop. and fig.): to r. one's food, libenter cibum sumere. || INTRANS.] sapere, respirare: to r. well or badly, jucundo or ingrato esse sapere; jucunde, male, sapere: to r. one's food, libenter cernere.

RELISH, gustus, ñs, sapor (both used either actively or passively; but more frequently gustus act. taste for a thing, sapor, pass. flavour, savour). He has no r. for food, best desiderium cibi potusque; aspernatur cibum potumque.

RELUCTANCE, animus alienus, aversus, ab qđ re.

RELUCTANT, invitus. invito animo: to be r., animus abhorret ab qđ re; odium me tenet ca re; aspernari, ægre ferre qm rem.

RELUCTANTLY, ægre, animo invito, averso, alieno.

RELY ON, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei or qđ re (to place one's confidence in any or althg).—fretum esse qđ re or qđ re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qđ re (to lean upon).—Aducum habere ca rei (to have confidence in althg).—credere, fidem habere or tribuere or adjungere (to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Divin. 2, 55, 113, 2, 59, 122): not to r. upon any, ci parum fidere; ci fidem non habere; ci parvam fidem habere; ci diffidere: relying on, fretus qđ re; nixus qđ re (trusting in althg, leaning on it).—ferox qđ re (relying presumptuously, e. g. ex parte virium).

REMAIN, [To continue to be, to last, endure, manere, permanere, durare (to endure).—stare (to stand). As long as the remembrance of Roman affairs shall r., dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit: to r. for whole ages, durare per sæcula. See also CONTINUE, INTRANS.] || To continue to be in a certain state, or to have certain properties, manere, permanere. I am and r. thy friend, *et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; *me semper tui studiosum habebis: to r. lying, non surgere (not to rise): to remain unmoveable, immobelem manere (prop.); immobelem se ostendere (T. fig.); moveri or flecti non posse (not to suffer his determination to be shaken): to r. alive, in vitâ manere or remanere: to r. safe and sound, salvam atque incolumem conservari: to r. in one's habit or custom, in consuetudine perseverare; institutum suum tenere (opp. a consuetudine declinare). To r. firm to one's purpose, in proposito persistere or perseverare (opp. declinare or degredi a proposito). To r. true to one's promise, promissis stare: to r. unhurt, nihil mali nancisci: to r. silent, tacere; tacitum teneri: let that r. as a secret between us, hæc tu tecum habeto; hæc tu tibi solum dicta puta; secreto hoc audi, tecumque habeto; hæc tibi in aures dixerim; hæc lapidi dixerim (sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim is not Latin): it r., manet. Tiberius remained unmoved by those speeches, immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit (followed by an infin., T. Ann. 1, 47, init.). || To continue in a place, manere; morari, commorari (to tarry).—sustinere se in qđ loco (to stay any where because it is dangerous to proceed; or waiting for intelligence; see C. At. 10, 2, init.).—consistere (to make a halt).—considerare (to lie any where; ephy of ships after a voyage): to r. the night any where, manere (e. g. extra domum, inter vicos or inter vias; see Suet. Oct. 39).—pernoctare (e. g. apud qm, in publico): to r. in bed, se continere in lectulo: to r. in the camp, castris se tenere (of all who are there); in castris subsidere (of some, while others go away). Remain a little longer, mane paullisper: to invite one (who is about to go away) to r., invitatione familiari retinere qm: to r. at a distance fm any (i. e. to avoid his society), cs aditum sermonemque defugere. Hence fig. Not to come at the time when one is expected, to remain behind, morari (to stay away too long).—cunctari (to delay).—non venire (not to come). || To be over and above, manere. reliquum esse, relinquere (to be left).—superesse

(to be over).—superstitem esse (to have survived).—*tria si subdlexeris a tribus (or tria de tribus detracta) nihil faciunt reliqui (nothing r.'s).

REMAINDER, reliquum, reliqua, *pl.*; quod restat; *pl.*, quæ restant. quod reliquum restat (Plaut.); quod reliquum est cs rei (C.); residuum (C., Suet.); residua (*pl.*, e. g. residuum cibarium; residua veltigalia). The *r.* of the money, pecunia residua: all the *r.*, quicquid reliquum est or reliquum restat.

REMAINS, reliquæ (the rest).—fragmenta, *pl.*; ruinae (fragments, ruins). Mortal' r.'s, cadaver. quod membrorum reliquum est.

REMAKE, iterum facere. See also RESTORE.

REMAND, remittere (to send back).—comprehendere (e. g. reum; to call on him to appear again on the third day). Sis amplius dicere (i. e. to adjourn the cause).

REMANDING, comprehendingo.

REMARK, s. notatio (a marking down).—annotatio (critical; post-Aug.).—dictum (a short or well known saying or observation: its omitted, e. g. præclarum illud Platonis, the celebrated *r.* of Plato).—scholion (an explanation, note, for learners; in Greek, C. Att. 16, 7, 3).—nota (the Censor's mark of disapprobation). *Moderna use this word incorrectly; as also admonitio and animadversio, instead of annotatio.* A short *r.*, annotatuncula (Gell. 19, 12): explanatory (grammatical) *r.*'s, commentaria (Gell. 2, 6, in.): *r.*'s on language, observationes sermonis (Suet. Gramma. 24): a severe *r.*, nota censoria severitatis; animadversio. To escape unpleasant *r.*'s, effugere animadversionem (e. g. neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper iisdem pedibus uteremur, C.). To make severe *r.*'s on alth, notare qd; reprehendere et exagitare qd: on aby, notare ac vituperare qm. I made this *r.* amongst others, tum multa, tum etiam hoc dixi.

REMARK, v. || To observe, note, animadvertere. observare. notare qd. || To express in words, notare. denotare. observare. dicere. *REMARK* not monere.

REMARKABLE, notabilis. memorabilia. commemorabilia. in aperto positus (conspicuous, attracting observation).—distinctus et notatus, for alth, qd re (distinguished).—conspicuis (striking): very *r.*, insignis; insignitus: to render *r.*, conspicuum facere; in lucem proferre: a *r.* thing or circumstance, res insignis (something notable); res memoratu or historiâ digna (a circumstance worth mentioning or recording); res memoriâ digna (worthy of record): *r.* things, ea quæ visenda sunt (C. Verr. 4, 59, 132): *r.* sayings or actions, dicta factaque cs. Too *r.*, ad reprehensionem (T.) or in pejus (Q.) notabilis.

REMARKABLY, notabiliter (Plin. Ep.). insigniter; manifeste (C.). significanter (Q.).

REMEDIAL, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. *REMEDIAL* is poet., curabilis is not Latin in this sense.

REMEDILESS, insanabilis (prop. of things; e. g. diseases, wounds). *REMEDILESS* is poetical.—irremediabilis (post-Aug. and Plin.).—quod curationem non recipit (Cels.).

REMEDY, s. remedium (prop. and fig.).—medicina (prop. and fig.).—medicamentum (prop.).—antidotum (an antidote). To apply a *r.* to a disease, morbo medicinam adhibere: to seek a *r.* for alth, medicinam ci rei querere (prop. and fig.). To find a *r.*, auxilium (or medicinam) reperire, or remedium invenire, ci rei; res adversus qd præsentî remedio est (is a quick *r.*); si peritus sit, qui laborat, nisi temerarij quoque viâ fuerit adjutus.....satus est anceps auxilium experiri quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10; desperate remedies must be tried in desperate cases).

REMEDY, v. mederi ci rei (prop. and fig.).—sanare or sanum facere qm or qd (to make a person or thing sound or whole, prop. and fig.). See also CURB, v. remedio esse, alth, ad qd (to serve as means agst alth; of medicine).—utilem esse, alth, contra qd, ci rei (to be useful or serviceable; of medicine and other things).—prodesse, alth, adversus qd, ci rei (to be good for alth; of medicine and other things).—salutarem esse, alth, ad qd (to be wholesome; of medicines and other things).—posse ad qd (to operate in or agst alth; e. g. ad morsus serpentum).—valere adversus qd, efficacem esse contra qd (to be good or effectual agst alth): to *r.* a want of provisions, rei frumentariæ mederi; rem frumentariam expedit. To *r.* quickly and effectually (of a medicine), res adversus qd præsentî remedio est. To discover how to *r.* a thing, auxilium reperire or remedium invenire ci rei: that cannot be remedied, insanabilis (*REMEDY* is poet.).

REMEMBER, meminisse. commeminisse. remi-

nisci. recordari (with this difference, that meminisse, μνησθαι, is, to know alth without having forgotten it; reminisci, ἀναμνησκειν, to *r.* a thing whch has escaped the memory; recordari, ἀνυμνασθαι, to call alth up in one's mind, and to dwell upon it). *REMEMINISSE* and recordari are followed by a gen., an acc., or by de; reminisci only by a gen. or acc.: meminisse generally takes the infn. of the present, the speaker placing himself as it were at the time of the occurrence, and describing it as going on; the perf. however is also found, when a fact is to be represented as completed, or simply a result stated. Thus, meministi me ita initio distribuisse causam, C. Rosc. Am. 42, they were to *r.*, not how he distributed it, but the simple fact that he did so distribute it. The present is however the prevailing usage; cf. Krüger. 473. Obs. 3. Haase ad Reisch. Obs. 452).—Jn. reminisci et recordari. memoriâ tenere (to bear in mind, e. g. plures turres de celo esse percussas, C.). To *r.* alth, memoriâ cs rei tenere or habere; memorem or haud immemorem esse cs rei (= meminisse); memoriâ cs rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare. memoriâ repetere qd (*REMEMINISSE* Cicero rarely says simply repetere qd); subit animum cs rei memoriâ; res mihi redit in memoriâ; venit mihi in mentem res, cs rei, de re (all = reminisci). I cannot *r.* a thing, memoriâ qd excessit, delapsum est; e memoriâ qd mihi exiit, exiit; ex animo qd effluxit; fugit or refugit qd meam memoriâ: not to desire to *r.* a thing (purpose), nullam cs rei adhibere memoriâ (Np. Epam. 7, 2). To *r.* well, very well, bene, præclare meminisse: to *r.* a person or thing with gratitude, grato animo cs nomen prosequi; gratissimam cs memoriâ retinere; grata memoriâ prosequi qd: to *r.* with affection and kindness, memoriâ cs cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare: to *r.* alth with pleasure, recordatione cs rei frui (C. Lael. 4, 15). I will always *r.* a person or thing, nunquam ex animo cs or cs rei discedet memoriâ; cs or cs rei memoriâ nulla umquam delebit oblivio; semper memoriâ cs rei meis iteri iuncta mentibus: *r.* having read, meminî me legere: as far as I *r.*, ut mea memoriâ est; quantum meminî; nisi animus or memoriâ me fallit.

REMEMBRANCE, memoria. recordatio (the former = memory; the latter, recollection).—Jn. recordatio et memoria. A constant, perpetual *r.*, memoria sempiterna, æterna, or immortalis; memoriâ diuturna: a fresh *r.*, memoriâ recens: to keep in *r.*, memoriâ custodire, tenere qd; memoriâ cs rei servare, conservare, retinere (of alth); memoriâ cs colere (of a person): to retain a grateful *r.* of aby, gratissimam cs memoriâ retinere: to keep alth fresh in *r.*, recenti memoriâ tenere qd: to have or keep alth always in *r.*, immortalâ memoriâ retinere qd: to keep a person always in *r.*, æternam or sempiternam cs memoriâ servare: he will every where be had in everlasting *r.*, in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hærebit, nunquam ulla de obmutescet vetustas: to bring alth again into *r.*, to renew the *r.* of a thing, memoriâ cs rei revocare, renovare, redintegrare, repræsentare: to destroy the *r.* of alth, tollere memoriâ cs rei; qd e memoriâ evellere: to erect a statue in *r.* of aby, laudis ut maneat memoriâ statuum ci ponere. See also MEMORY.

REMEMBRANCER, monitor. admonitor.

REMIND, monere, admonere. ci qd in memoriâ redigere, reducere. qm in memoriâ cs rei reducere. qm in memoriâ cs rei excitare. This *r.* me of Plato, hæc res affert mihi memoriâ Platonis: to *r.* one of a debt, qm appellare de nomine.

REMINISCENCE, || Remembrance, vid. || A thing remembered, res, quæ mihi in mentem venit, res, cujus memoriâ animum subit.

REMISS, negligens. indiligens. incuriosus (negligent).—lentus. tardus (slow).—remissus (inactive). To grow *r.* in one's studies, studia remittere (C.).

REMISSION, remissio (a remitting the payment of a tax, punishment). *R.* of taxes for three years, remissio tributi in triennium: to pray for *r.*, remissionem petere: to pray for *r.* of past offences, veniam prætorum precari: to obtain *r.* for past transgressions, impunitatem peccatorum assequi.

REMISSLY, negligenter. indiligenter. incuriose.—lente. tarde. remisse (Col.). See the adj.

REMISSNESS, negligentia. indiligentia. incuria (negligence).—lentitudo. tarditas (slowness, sluggishness).

REMIT,olvere. exsolvere. liberare qd re (to free fm an obligation).—remittere. condonare ci qd. gratiam cs rei facere ci (to *r.* the payment of money, a punish-

ment, &c.; gratiam facere, S. Cat. 52, 8; Jug. 104, 5. L. 3, 56, in.)—ignoscere ci rei or ci qm rem; ca rel veniam dare (to pardon for a fault). *To r. a debt to aby, pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere; creditum condonare; debitum remittere ci: to r. taxes, vectigalia omittere; tributa remittere: to r. a portion of the rent to aby, qm parte mercēdia relevare: to r. nine parts of a fine, detrahare multas partes novem: to r. a punishment, poenam remittere; multam condonare; delicti, criminis gratiam facere: to r. sins, peccata or delicta elignoscere; peccata ci concedere. [To send (money), (pecuniam) mittere ci or ad qm.*

REMITTANCE. *[Money sent, *pecunia ci missa.*

REMNANT, reliquum. quod restat. *See REMAIN- DER.*

REMODEL, totum denuo fingere (prop. to begin to make it over again; aft. Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36).—fingere or formare in aliud (to make it into some other shape).—recoquere (melt it down again; then fig. = r. make new; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 5, 55. C. 12, 6, 7).—commutare (to alter; e. g. rempublicam).—immutare (to make a complete change; give althg quite a new shape, qd de institutis priorem).—novare (to make althg new, give it a new form; qd in legibus).—transfigurare or transformare (in qm or qd): to r. a work, &c., retractare (not denuo elaborare). *[Remodelled, retractation.*—crebris locis inculcatus et reffectus (of a literary work; both C.).

REMODELLING, transfiguratio. — immutatio (change).

REMONSTRANCE, admonitio. monitus. *To make r.s., see To REMONSTRATE: not to produce any impression by mild r.s., leniter agendo nihil proficere: to bring back to allegiance by mild r.s., oratione reconciliare qm (e. g., a people; opp. ci reconciliare): to listen to aby's r.s., qm monentem audire; ci momenti obsequi.*

REMONSTRANT, *Arminianus. *dissentiens a formulâ Batavorum.

REMONSTRATE, monēre. admonēre.—agere cum qd de qā re (to treat or speak with aby on any subject). *To r. earnestly, diligenter qm monēre; agat his doing althg, nē &c. with sub. See also To REPROVE.*

REMORA (a fish), *echineis remora (Linn.).

REMORSE, conscientiae angor, sollicitudo. angor conscientiae fraudumque cruciatus, morsus, stimuli, cruciatus conscientiae (aft. C.). *To be stung with r., conscientiae angore et sollicitudine agitari, vexari (C.); conscientia exanimari (C.); conscientia maleficii (orum), sceleris (um), vitiorum, qm stimulat (C.); conscientia scelerum agitatur animus cs (S.); excruciarī conscientia delictorum, peccatorum, scelerum; conscientia stimulis vexari, mōrdēri (aft. C.); conscientia letum esse (L. 33, 28).*

REMORSELESS. *See CAUEL.*

REMOVED, amotus (removed).—disjunctus (separated, not in connexion with, prop. or fig.).—remotus (that lies far off, or at a distance, prop. or fig.).—longinquus (at a great distance).—ultimus (that lies or dwells at the extreme end; see Heind. Cæs. B. G. 3, 27): to be r., distare; abesse (ab) &c. (with this difference, that distare, to stand or be apart, or asunder, gives the idea simply of the interval wch separates two objects; but abesse, to be away, signifies either that the r. object went away fm another, or that the distance between the two is measured. Both are used of persons or of things; and with an acc. of the distance).—alienum esse, abhorrere (ab) &c. (fig., to be strange to, not to have).—dissentire; dissidere; discrepare ab qo (not to agree with). *To be far r. fm a person or thing, longe distare a loco; longo intervallo or procul disjunctum esse a (ab) &c.; not far, parvo spatio disjunctum esse a (ab) &c.; rather far, satis magno intervallo remotum esse a loco: a r. place, longinquus et reconditus locus; latebra (a hiding place): a r. part of a house, adbita pars aedium.*

REMOVEDNESS, longinquitas (C. Fam. 2, 9, in this sense).—distantia. *Fm the r. of its situation, propter longinquitatem (C.).*

REMOVAL, ablatio. amandatio (the sending a person away, in order to get rid of him).—relegatio (a banishing).—amotio (a putting away).—remotio (a removing, fm oneself).—abitus. discessus (a removing oneself, a going away; e. g., fm a company, &c.).—abscessus (separation of persons, esply implying change of residence). *Or by the verbs.*

REMOVE, a. [Removal, vid. [Course of dishes, see COURSE. [Degree, gradus (e. g., of concomitancy).

REMOVE, v. [TRANS.] PROP.) amovēre. removēre. abducere. deducere (to lead away; the latter usually followed by a (ab) or de with an abl. of the place whence).—ablegare (to send away in order to be quit of aby, under some pretext).—amandare. relegare (to banish the latter to a definite place; both with the idea of the disgrace affecting the person sent away).—amolari (to r. a person or thing with pain or effort).—avertere (to turn away a thing unpleasant to the sense; see C. N. D. 2, 56, eatr.).—subducere. submovēre (to r. gradually and unobservedly).—depellere. repellere. propulsare (to drive away by force; fm a place, ex loco expellere, ejicere): to r. the cloth, mensam tollere (in the Roman sense): to r. one fm an office, loco suo qm movēre (g. t.).—removēre, amovēre, or submovēre qm a munere (esply fm an office of state). *To r. a magistrate, abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (both in the Roman sense; and abolere with the notion of total and final removal): to r. a senator, movēre qm a or de senatu; movēre qm loco senatorio. To r. aby fm a public office, a republicā qm removēre: to r. a governor, qm provinciā demovēre; qm expellere potestate: to be removed, successorem accipere (to receive a successor). [FIG.] demere, adimere (to take away, deprive of a thing, so that a person has it no longer).—auferre (to take away).—tollere (to take away entirely, r. wholly, destroy).—eripere (to snatch away, to take away by force).—detrahare, subtrahere (to withdraw: subtrahere, secretly).—privare qm qā re (to deprive).—intercludere. praecludere (to obstruct, stop; e. g. spiritum or animam, vocem).—levare, liberare qā re (to r. a burden, free fm althg oppressive).—abstergere. abigere (to shake off, drive away althg unpleasant, esply fear, &c.).—evellere, excutere (to pluck out, shake off, entirely to r.): to r. hope, spem adimere, auferre, incidere, tollere, praevidere (quite to cut off). *To r. mountains, montes sede suā moliri (L. 9, 3). To r. fear fm aby, metum ci tollere, abstergere. metum qm levare or liberare. qm metu exonerare. timorem ci eripere. To r. doubt or hesitation, dubitationem ci tollere or eximere; scrupulum ci evellere; religionem ci extrahere ex animo: to r. an error, errorem ci extrahere, eripere, extorquere (implying the notion of resistance). [TRANS.] se movēre. se amovēre. abire. discedere (to depart, go away).—ex oculis or e conspectu abire; e conspectu recedere (to r. oneself out of sight of aby).—excedere. evadere. erumpere (out fm a place; the latter = to break or burst out fm; see C. Cat. 2, 1, 1, abire, excessit, evasit, erupit).—se subducere (gradually and imperceptibly; also with clam; e. g. de circulo). *To r. oneself in haste, celerrime abire; e conspectu fugere or evolare; se eripere or propripere: to r. oneself out of the way, de viā deflectere or declinare; aberrare viā, deerrare itinere (to wander fm the way, to wander ayst one's will): to r. oneself too far fm the camp, a castris longius procedere: never to have removed oneself fm a place, nunquam ex loco (urbe) afuisse.***

REMUNERATE, remunerari. pensare or compensare qā re. *See also REWARD.*

REMUNERATION, remuneratio (the act).—munus quo qm remuneror (the thing itself). *To make a fair r. to aby, remunerari qm quam similimo munere: to make aby, if not an adequate r., at least, one deserving of thanks, qm remunerari si non pari, at grato tamen munere: if you know what r. he would make, si scias quod donum huic dono comparat.*

RENCOUNTER, s. concursus, ūs. concursio.

RENCOUNTER, v. [To meet, fall in with, offendere qm (to meet with accidentally).—incidere in qm (to light upon, happen to fall in with by accident).—incurrere in qm (to come quickly upon).—In. in qm incurrere et incidere. ci obvium fieri (to meet). [To meet, as enemies or contending forces, (inter se) concurrere (of men or things).—(Inter se) congredi (of armies, or single combatants).—signa inter se conferre. cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).

REND, lacerare. dilacerare (r. asunder).—laniare. dilaniare (in pieces).—discerpere. concindere (e. g., a garment, vestem, Ter. pallium, Plaut.).—findere. diffindere (to split, e. g., an oak).

RENDEH, reddere. tribuere. dare. praebere (furnish).—trudere (deliver). To r. service, operam ci navare, dare, dicare: to r. gratuitous services to the state, suo sumptu republicae operam praebere: to r. great services in a war, cs plurima esse in bello qo opera. To r. an account, rationem reddere: to r. good for evil, maleficia benefactis pensare; evil for good, benefacta maleficiis pensare. [To make (with predicative adj), reddere. facere. efficere: in the passive fieri,

hardly ever reddi (nor can every adj. be so used; e. g. non reddere qd verisimile, but qd demonstrare, studere, probare; Krb. aft. Klotz. ad Sint. p. 162: reddere qm qd or qm ex qd is right; e. g. homines ex feris).—mansuetos reddere (fac. and effc. are simply to put a thing into a certain state; redd. implies a change of its preceding state). || To translate, vid. || PHR. To render homage, in verba or in nomen ca jurare (to take the oath of allegiance).—in obsequium ca jurare (to vow obedience).—qm venerantes regem consulat (to salute solemnly or formally as king).

RENDEZVOUS. s. locus ad conveniendum dictus.—constitutum (both the appointment, and the place fixed for meeting).

RENDEZVOUS. v. in locum dictum, constitutum, convenire.

RENDING, laceratio (a tearing asunder).—laniatio, laniatus (a tearing in pieces, of flesh; the former *Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2).

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit or deseruit.—*rei Christianæ deseritor.—apostata (Eccl.).—desertor (a deserter; e. g. fm the army, C.).—perfuga. transfuga (perf. as a delinquent who betrays his party: transf. as a waverer, who changes and forsakes his party; Didd.).

RENEW. || To make new again, restore to its former state, novare. renovare. reconcinnere. reficere (to mend, repair; reficere, esp by building). || To begin anew, renovare. renovare et instaurare. instaurare de integro (to arrange, begin anew. But instaurare of itself never means to r., but = to enter upon, &c.; see Dö. Syn. 4, p. 300).—Integrare. redintegrare (to begin again, go over quite fm the first).—repetere (to repeat, take in hand again).—iterare (to take in hand for the second time). To r. a war, bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare; rebellare, rebellionem facere (both only of a conquered people, without the idea of rebellion): to r. a battle; see **BATTLE**. To r. friendship, amicitiam renovare; with aly, se restituere in ea amicitiam: to r. pain or grief, dolorem renovare, reficere: to r. a custom, referre consuetudinem, morem; institutum referre ac renovare: to r. itself, recrudescere (of pain, disturbance, war, &c.).

RENEWAL, Cmly by the verbs. renovatio (a making new, renewing).—instauratio (a repetition).—redintegratio (rare; usually in later Latin in the sense of repetition): r. of hostilities, rebellio. rebellum (by a conquered people); or by bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare (q. t.).

RENOUCE, decedere qd re or de qd re (e. g. de suis bonis; jure suo or de jure suo). qd missum facere. mittere (to let go).—deponere qd (to lay down or aside; e. g. omnes curas doloresque; imperium).—ci rei renuntiare (Q., Plin. Ep.).—alienare qd (to alienate, sell).—se subtrahere ci rei (to withdraw fm): to r. a post or office, abdicare munus, or (more cmly) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abcedere munere (L. 9, 3); (magistratum) deponere.

RENOVATE, RENOVATION. See **RENEW**, **RENEWAL**.

REOWN, fama. laus. gloria. claritudo. claritas. [Syn. and Phr. in GLOXY.]

REOWNED, clarus. præclarus. illustris. perillustis. inclytus. nobilis. [Syn. not famosus. [Syn. and Phr. in CELEBRATED.]]

RENT, s. (fm **REND**), scissura. scissum.

RENT, s. || Annual payment (for land, &c.), fructus. reditus (received).—vectigal (received or paid).—pretium conducti (paid).—merces (the payment; annua merces, if calculated yearly): house-r., merces habitationis. habitatio. What r. does he pay? quanti habitat? to give a high r., magni habitare: he pays the r. of thirty thousand asses, triginta millibus (understand is) habitat: to remit, return the house-r., conductus annuum habitationem remittere, or annum mercedem habitationis donare: r. day, *dies vectigalis: r. roll, *index, codex, vectigalis.

RENT, v. conducere (to take on hire; e. g. hortum, domum).—mercede conducere. A rented house, domus (mercede) conducta: to live in a rented house, habitare in conducto: I have rented a place for him in my neighbourhood, huc ego locum in proximo conduxi (C.).

RENTER, conductor.

RENUNCIATION, Cmly by the verbs (not renuntiatio in this sense).—abdicatio (of an office).—cessio (cession in favour of another). R. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptio ac desipientia (C. Tusc. 1, 40, 95): self-r., animi moderatio.

REPAIR, s. refectio. To need r., refectionem des-

derare: to keep in r., tueri (tectis, or sarta tecta ædium; vias): in good r., sartus tectus: to keep a house in r., sarta tecta ædium tueri; domum sartam ac tectam conservare. To examine whether a house be in good r., exigere sarta tecta ædium.

REPAIR, v. || TRANS. To mend, reficere. renovare (to restore to its former state; Arcis reparare in this sense).—in mellius restituere (to put in a better state, to improve).—sarcire, resarcire, reconcinare (e. g., clothes, a house; see C. Qu. Fr. 2, 6, 3, tribus iocis ædificio, reliqua reconcinno, I am having them repaired).—emendare is = to correct, improve aly, versari, and retractare, to look through again and correct. || TO supply, make good (a loss), explere, supplere (|| To supply, fill up).—pensare. compensare; by aly, q. qd re or cum re (to make equal, balance).—sarcire, resarcire (Suet., Plin.).—reconcinare, reficere, reparare, restituere (to restore): to r. a loss, damnum explere, pensare, compensare, sarcire, restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare; quod amisi, reparo; quæ arissa sunt, reficere. || INTRANS. To betake oneself, resort to a place, se conferre qd. petere, capessere locum (to make a place the end of one's journey).—concedere qd (to return to a place).—ire, proficisci qd (to travel to a place): to r. to aby, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm (esp in order to speak with him): to r. in great numbers to a place, in locum confluere; frequently, frequentare locum. He repaired to Argos (in order to dwell there), Argos habitatum concessit: to r. to the interior of the kingdom, petere interiora regni: to r. to a monastery, *capessere monasterium; *capessere vitam monachorum: to r. to a place of safety, in tutum cedere or se recipere; in portum se conferre.

REPAIRER, refector.

REPARATION, Usually by the verbs.—refectio (a repairing, Viir., Suet.; reparatio, Prudent.).—restitutio (a restoring, Val. Max.; rebuilding, Suet.).—satisfactio (for an injury; by apology, C.; by punishment, T.). To demand r., res repetere (of a state, propr. demanding restitution of property taken away). To make r., see **REPAIR**.

REPARTEE, acute responsum.—*quæ ca contra respondit: quick at r., promptus (C. Or. 1, 19).

REPASS, || INTRANS. redire. || TRANS. iterum transire (over and across).—preterire or prætergredi (at or near).

REPEAT, cibis (q. t.).—prandium (at or before mid-day).—cena (a principal meal): to take a r., cibum sumere or capere. A moderate r., cibis modicus. See also **MEAL**.

REPAY, reponere (e. g. nummos).—gratiam referre ci (aby).—referre, reddere, remunerari (aly, in a good sense).—pensare, or compensare qd qd re; rependere qd qd re (not recompensare). To r. good for evil, maleficia benefactis pensare: to r. evil for good, benefacta maleficia pensare.

REPAYMENT, By the verbs.

REPEAL, v. tollere. abolere (to do away with altogether).—abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but sta with acc. for abrogare, Ochsner).—obrogare legi (to r. it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

REPEAL, s. abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio; obrogatio. See **SYN.** in **REPEAL**, v.

REPEAT, || To do again, repetere (v. pr. and g. t.).—iterare (to do a second time).—redintegrare (to do or say afresh).—Iterum legere (to read again).—not reiterare. || To recite, rehearse, recitare. pronuntiare. reddere qd: to r. fm memory, memoriter pronuntiare: to r. word for word, fisdem verbis qd reddere (C.): to r. letters backwards, literas retro agere (C. 1, 1, 25).

REPEATED, iteratus (for the second time).—repetitus (more frequently).

REPEATEDLY, rursus (once more, again).—Iterum ac sæpius (again and often).—Idemdem (continually, in succession).—etiam atque etiam (again and again, earnestly). Repetitâ vice, and iteratâ vice, are bad Latin.

REPEATER, *horologium tempus sonis indicans.

REPEL, amovere (to turn away).—recusare (to refuse).—abnuere (to refuse courteously).—deprecari (to pray to be excused fm). To r. an accusation, culpam a se amovere; crimen diluere or criminationem dissolvere (to prove its falsity).—crimen amoliri, propulsare (to disprove).

REPENT, pœnitent me ca rei (rarely res me pœnitent), or followed by an infin., or by quod with

suif.—agor ad pœnitendum. subit me pœnitentia. (rarely) ago pœnitentiam ca rei. To be repented of, pœnitendus (L., *prps* not *præ*-Aug.; *my* with a negative, non, haud).

REPENTANCE, pœnitentia (g. t.).—*dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus (in the theological sense). R. comes too late, sera qm subit pœnitentia; celeris pœnitentia, sed eadem sera atque inutilis sequitur: *where r. is not possible*, unde receptum ad pœnitentiam non habes: *so deep was his r.*, tanta vis fuit pœnitendi (Curt.): *to leave room for r., pœnitentia relinquere locum.

REPENTANT. See PENITENT.

REPERCUSSION, repêrçusio (as act).—repercussus (as state).

REPETORY, *promptuarium.

REPETITION, repetitio (r. of a word, statement, &c., in speaking or writing; in C. only of the rhetorical r. of it = *ἀναπόφα*).—Iteratio. redintegratio (e. g. ejusdem verbi; Auct. ad Her. 4, 28. *REP* not reiteratio).

REPINE, pigère. piget. tædet me ca rei. male me habet qd. est mihi ægre qd.—murmurare, fremere (when one gives utterance to his feelings). To r. at or ager, queri de qâ re; non sedate, non æquo animo ferre qd.

REPINING, s. querêla. questus. querimonia. lamentatio (Syn. and Pm. in COMPLAINT).

REPINING, adj. Crcl. with the verbs under REPINE.

REPLACE, || To put back into its place, qd loco suo reponere. || To put one in the place of another, qm substituere in ca locum. || To restore, repair, vid.

REPLENISH. See FILL.

REPLETE. See FULL.

REPLETION, nimia ubertas. abundantia. (of the body), plethora (s. i.). * sanguinis abundantia, redundantia.

REPLEVY (in law), repignorare quod pignori datum est (Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5).

REPLY, s. responsio. responsum (g. t.; the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the answer of an oracle).—defensio. excusatio. purgatio (r. to a charge).—oraculum. sors oraculi (oracular response).—rescriptum (written r. of a prince: sivo. age). A r. given to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (ἀνθυποπόφα). R. to an objection that might be made, anteoccupatio. præsumptio (ἀπολήνσι). Sharp, witty r.'s, acute responsa. To read a written r., ex libello respondere (Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 6). To make a reply, see To REPLY. To receive a r., responsum ferre, auferre: I receive a r. to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur: I got a r., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est: to bring back a r., responsum referre, renunciare.

REPLY, v. respondere; to athg, ad qd or ci rei.—responsum dare, edere, reddere.—Rescribere (ad qd or ci rei.—excipere qm or cs sermonem [Syn. in ANSWER]). To r. to an objection, referre. reponere. respondere contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondere de jure. responditare (to r. to legal questions whenever applied to; of lawyers).—respondere. se defendere. se purgare (to r. to an accusation; criminibus respondere). To r. to a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quæ quesita sunt: *not to r. to, non respondere*; tacere; obmutescere: *to r. to, nullum responsum dare*; nullum verbum respondere; omnino nihil respondere: *to r. boldly, fiercely, &c.*, fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: *to r. courteously (by letter)*, rescribere humanissime. It is easy to r. to this, hujus rei facilis est prompta est responsio.

REPORT, s. || Rumour, fama (g. t. = tradition; *not* = a single narrative or account, *wh* is rumor: hence fama in this sense is never to be used in the pl.: see Krebs, s. v.).—rumor. narratio. narratuncula (a story).—sermo (the talk of people among each other respecting athg).—opinio (an opinion spread abroad so far as it shows itself; see Interpp. ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 35).—auditio (hearsay).—Jm. rumor (or fama) et auditio: a falsæ r., rumor falsus; pl., auditioes falsæ: a widely circulated r., disseminatus dispersusque sermo: an uncertain r., rumor incertus or non firmus. There is a r., a r. is current that &c., rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (L. 2, 2: *REP* not rumor or fama obtinet, i. e. the r. is generally received, it continues to be the general account, &c.: see L. 21, 46, extr.). There is a very general r. about athg, de qâ re rumor calet (Cæl. sp. C. Ep. 8, 1, 5): a r. spreads, that &c., rumor oritur

or existit or exit, venit. A r. spreads on all sides, rumor differtur; fama diffundit (Suet. Cæs. 33, Bremi): a r. spreads over the town, fama totâ urbe discurrit. The following r. is in circulation, serpit hic rumor (C. Muren. 21, extr.). The r. having been quickly spread abroad that Dion had been killed, celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam: a r. reaches my ears, rumor (fama) affertur or perfertur ad me, respecting athg, de re: r. says, that &c., fama nunciat: to know athg only by r., famâ et auditioe accepisse qd: to hear an obscure r. of athg, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see Plant. Cupt. 5, 4, 26; Pseud. 1, 5, 48): to spread a r., rumorem spargere; (on all sides), rumorem dispergere or diffundere: to spread evil r.'s of aby through the town, qm per totam urbem rumoribus diffundere: to stop a r., rumorem extinguere. || A relation, narrative, general account, relatio. relatus (intelligence of athg; post-Aug.).—narratio (a narrative, relation).—rei gestæ expositio; conscriptio questionis (law r., in pl. C. Cluent. 67, 191).—renunciatio (of an ambassador).—libellus. literæ (g. t. a written r.; libellus in the form of a treatise, literæ in the form of a letter). To make a r., deferre, referre ad qm de re (both *reply* to a superior, but with this difference, that deferre is used of one who voluntarily gives a r., referre of one who does this by virtue of his office and duty): to make or render a r., renunciare, to aby, ci (see Held. Cæs. B. G. 1, 10).—referre or renunciare legationem (of an ambassador): to draw up a r. (of a judicial investigation), perscribere (e. g. omnia iudicium dicta, interrogata, responsa perscribere, C. Sull. 14, 41). To give an accurate r. of an event to the senate, ordinem rei gestæ ad senatum perferre: to make a full r. of athg, omnem rem ordine enarrare: to make a circumstantial r., pluribus exponere: to give in a r., libellum tradere (to deliver in with one's own hands) or mittere (to send in). A r. came fm the quæstor, a quæstione literæ sunt allatæ. || An exact or official account, return, nunciu, nunciu, of athg, ca rei (prop. oral intelligence by messengers, &c., as opposed to that by writing; then also g. t.).—literæ (written intelligence): by oral and written r., nunciis literisque: to receive a r., nunciu accipere; nunciatur mihi qd: nunciu mihi perfertur; certiolem fieri, respecting athg, cs rei or de re; accipere, audire, compere: I have received a r. respecting it, mihi allatum est de eâ re: I have received a r. of all the proceedings, quid ageretur rescit: to receive a circumstantial r. (Jm aby) concerning a matter, cuncta edoceri de re: r. having been brought, nuncio allato, nunciato, comperto, auditu, *wh* may be followed by an acc. and infn. (with the historians; therefore not to be rejected fm historical style; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 30; cf. Zumpt § 647): a r. is brought, arrives, nunciu affertur: to bring a r. to aby, ci nunciu afferre; also simply afferre: to have received a r., nunciu accepisse; compere; nunciu mihi perlatu est. || Repute, reputation, vid. || Loud noise, crepitus; fragor (very loud). There is a r., fit fragor ab qâ re: to make a r., crepare, sonare: to make a loud r., fragorem dare or edere; crepitare vehementius.

REPORT, v. || To relate what one has heard, referre (*REP* only poet. renarrare). You can r. it after me, mea auctoritate hoc referre licet: I merely r. it as I heard it, hæc auditu comperita habeo; hæc auditiore et famâ accipi. || To say athg of a person, de qd dicere, with an adv. (g. t. to speak of one).—Incurare qd in qm (to accuse a person of a thing; see Döderlein, Syn. 2, p. 66): to r. badly of any one, maledice dicere de qo: to r. well of one, bene or honorifice dicere de qo: they r. well of any one, bene audit qd: they r. of me, you, him, that I, thou, he, &c., dicor, diceris, dicitur (soll. by a nom. and infn.; see Zumpt, § 607; e. g. dives esse dicitur). Reported=alleged, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur (*REP* dictus, editus are not class. in this sense). || To give accurate intelligence, or an official account, nunciare (to announce).—renunciare (to bring back word, in consequence of a commission received, or as a return for other intelligence; see Held. Cæs. B. G. 1, 10); athg to a person, ci qd.—certiolem qm facere de re (to inform).—docere, edocere qm qd or (rarely) de re (to instruct; edocere = to give accurate information on a definite subject; see Herz. S. Cat. 48, 4).—deferre, referre ad qm de re (to give information, &c., *reply* to a superior; deferre voluntarily, referre by virtue of office and duty).—per literas significare (by writing).—narrare (g. t. to narrate).—memoriz tradere or prode, or simply prode (to hand down to posterity; of historians): to r. the whole progress of an event, omnem rem ordine enarrare; ordine edocere omnia (orally).—omnia perscribere (by

writing). || *To make a sudden noise, crepare. sonare, fragorem dare or edere, crepitare vehementius (when very loud).*

REPORTER, *|| A narrator, narrator. || One who takes down notes of speeches, and reports them, notarius. (scriptor velox, † Manil. 163) notarius velox is not Latin; see the commentators on Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15.)*

REPOSE, *v. || TRANS. To place, set, put, vid. To r. confidence in, fidere or confidere ci et rei; fretum esse qd or qd re (to rely upon althg).—fiduciam habere ex rei (to r. in althg). To r. one's whole confidence in aby, se totum ci committere; omnia consilia ci credere: to r. no confidence in a person, ci diffidere. || INTRANS. To take rest, quiescere, conquiscescere. requiescere (g. t. also of taking rest in sleep)—quietem capere (to take rest in sleep).*

REPOSE, *s. requies (rest)—quies (freedom fm interruption and noise, a quiet life).—otium (leisure, freedom fm business)—sommus (sleep). R. of mind, animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillitas. To find r. after one's troubles and toils, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiscescere: to give aby a little r., qm respirare et conquiscescere jubere: to allow aby three hours for r., ci tres horas ad quietem dare: a place of r., tranquillitas ad quietem locus (prop.); portus otii, or portus only (fig.). See RES.*

REPOSITORY, receptaculum (any place in which a thing can be laid or kept)—cella. cellula (espaly a store-room).—horreum (a warehouse, store, granary).—apotheca (for wine).—penus (for victuals).—armarium (for clothes).—claustrum (for wild beasts).

REPREHEND, reprehendere. vituperare. culpae. increpare. improbare. [SYN. and CONSTR. IN BLAME.] REPREHENSIBLE, reprehendus. vituperabilis. vituperans. reprehensio. vituperatio dignus (blameworthy). SYN. of repreh. and vitup. under TO BLAME. Not to be r., a reprehensione abesse (not blamable).—nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).

REPREHENSION, reprehensio (the censure weh tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future; opp. probatio).—vituperatio (the censure weh tends to exhort a confession and produce repentance; opp. laus).—vituperium is spurious Latin, introduced (C. de Legg. 3, 10, 23) by ignorant copyists. To visit aby with r. on account of althg, reprehendere qm de qd re or in qd re. vituperare qm de qd re. objurgare qm de qd re, or in qd re, or qd re. accusare qm de qd re or in qd re: to be visited with r., reprehendi. vituperari. in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere or adduci. vituperationem subire.

REPRESENT, || *To depict or describe the form of a thing, representare (Plin., Q.; to set clearly before the view).—exprimere. fingere. effingere (to express; of an artist).—pingere. depingere (to paint).—reddere et offerre ci qd (of the memory).—oculis, sub oculis, or sub aspectum cs subicere qd (of persons, by description, &c.). The artist represented him in the act of sacrificing, artifex eum sacrificantem expressit. || To describe mimetically, to sustain the person of, agere. To r. an individual, cs partes agere. cs personam induere, suscipere, or gerere (either on the stage, or otherwise): to r. a play, fabulam dare (163) not fabulam docere, weh means 'to train the actors'. || To bring before the mind, give notice of, qm de qd re monere, or with ut or ne (to admonish).—qm qd docere (to instruct).—ostendere ci qd (or with an acc. and infin.).: to r. to any one the impossibility of a thing, ci ostendere rem fieri non posse: to r. to one the benefits of a thing, qm docere quanta sit cs rei utilitas: to r. to oneself, cogitare. animo cogitare. cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere. qm or qd oculis or ante oculos proponere. qm, qd, sibi proponere. cogitare de qd or de qd re. (163) representare qd or sibi qm does not occur until the site. age. || To be in the place or act on behalf of any one, agere qm or pro qd (163) not se agere qm).—gerere or sustinere cs personam (163) not agere cs personam).—vicem cs implere (Plin. Ep.).*

REPRESENTATION, || *Act of representing, By the verbs. || Exhibition, vid. || Image, likeness, vid.*

REPRESENTATIVE, *s. and adj. qui vice cs fungitur or vicem cs implet: (of the people) qui personam populi gerit (see C. Off. 1, 34, 124). A r. constitution, or, a r. and constitutional government, *civitas in qua ex eorum arbitratu qui singulorum ordinum personas gerunt, leges feruntur; e. g. *civitas quae convocandis ad comitia civem ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum*

arbitratu legibus popularem qm formam induit (ast. C. Off. 1, 34, 124).

REPRESS, reprimere (to press back, and so prevent fm breaking out, lacrimas, fletum, iracundiam).—comprimere (to press together, and so prevent fm spreading; e. g. tumultum, seditionem, motus).—supprimere (to press under, and so keep down; ægritudinem, iram).—opprimere (to press agst althg, and so keep it back; e. g. tumultum, libertatem, rumorem). See RESTRAIN.

REPRIEVE, *s. mora mortis (e. g. non modo effugium sed ne moram quidem mortis assequi potuit. C.). IMPROBA. dilatio, &c. To beg for a r., dilationem petere (of a debtor): to grant him a few days' r., paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare.*

REPRIEVE, *v. *moram mortis ci concedere or dare (mora mortis, C.). To be reprieved, moram mortis assequi (C.).*

REPRIMAND, *s. reprehensio. vituperatio. A gentle r., lenis objurgatio.*

REPRIMAND, *v. vituperare. reprehendere. (verbis) increpare. increpitare. culpae [SYN. IN BLAME].—objurgare (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare)—conviciari (to make railing accusations).—exagitare. destringere (to make sharp attacks on aby).—corripere (to blame with harsh words).—cavillari (to blame with irony).—exprobrare (ci qd, to reproach aby with something as dishonourable to him). To r. aby on account of althg, reprehendere qm de or in qd re. vituperare qm de qd re. objurgare qm de or in qd re, or qd re only: to be reprimanded, objurgari. vituperari. in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci. vituperationem subire: to r. in gentle terms, leni brachio objurgare qm (de qd re).*

REPRINT, *v. *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare (of the author).—*typis denuo exscribere (of the printer). 163 Librum repetere is not Latin.*

REPRINT, *s. *exemplar typis denuo exscriptum.*

REPRISALS, *vis vi repulsa. To make r., par pari ferre. vim vi repellere.*

REPROACH, *s. probrum (r. weh may be justly made). opprobrium (r. actually made).—maledictum. vox contumeliosa. verbum contumeliosum.*

REPROACH, *v. objicere (v. pr.).—exprobrare (ci qd, or de qd re).—objurgare (qm, qm de qd re or in qd re; also qd re only, and with quod).—qd ci crimini dare. Also reprehendere qm de or in qd re. vituperare (qm de qd re) [SYN. IN BLAME]. To r. in mild terms, leni brachio objurgare qm (de qd re): to r. aby severely, qm graviter accusare: when I was reproached with being almost beside myself, quom objurgar, quod pene desiperem (C.).*

REPROACHFUL, contumeliosus. maledicus [SYN. IN REVILING].

REPROACHFULLY, contumeliosus. maledice. Or by Crci. with the subst. or verb.

REPROBATE, *adj. damnatus (condemned; hence also r., vile: quis te miserius? quis te damnator? *C. Pis. 40, ext.).—profligatus. perditus (abandoned). Jn. profligatus et perditus. sceleratus.*

REPROBATE, *v. damnare. reprobare. See CONDEMN.*

REPROBATION, damnatio (condemnation).—reprehensio. vituperatio (blame).—reprobatio (Tertull.).

REPRODUCE, *denuo generare. denuo ferre or proferre (of the earth).

REPRODUCTION, *by the verb: power of r., *via denuo generandi or proferendi.*

REPROOF, reprehensio. vituperatio. objurgatio. culpa. A mild r., lenis objurgatio.

REPROVE, reprobare (express disapprobation; opp. probare. approbare).—damnare. condemnare (condemn; also opp. approbare).—reprehendere. vituperare (opp. probare, laudare. SYN. IN BLAME). Jn. reprehendere et exagitare qd. To r. in no measured terms, vehementer reprehendere qm de qd re or in qd re. vituperare qm de qd re: to be reproved, reprehendi. vituperari. in vituperationem venire, incidere, cadere, adduci. vituperationem subire. See CONDEMN.

REPROVER, castigator (H., L.).—exprobrator (Sen.). Also by the verbs.

REPTILE, *animal or bestia repens (ast. C. bestiae volucres, nantes).

REPUBLIC, civitas libera. civitas libera et sui juris. respublica libera; also simply respublica when the context fixes the sense: the monarchy is changed into a r., a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica: the r. of letters, prps we may say civitas erudita or literaria, or respublica erudita, docta, literaria, or doctorum, eruditum hominum; but these phrases denote an actual, rather than

ideal, republic. Some adopt senatus doctorum (fm C. N. D. i. 34, cum tamquam senatum philosophorum recitare). Avoid orbis literatus or eruditus orbis literatorum, eruditum, although defended by Nolen. Antb. ii. p. 165. Orbis never denotes a number or body of men. (Krebs.)

REPUBLICAN, adj. *must, for the most part, be expressed by a gen.; e. g. a r. constitution, republicæ (liberæ) forma: to give a r. constitution to a country, republicæ formam civitati dare: to have r. feelings or predilections, republicæ liberæ esse amicum. libertatis esse amantem.*

REPUBLICAN, s. *reipublicæ liberæ civis (citizen of a republic). —reipublicæ liberæ amicus, communis libertatis propugnator (a friend of the republican form of government). A zealous or fierce r., acerrimus reipublicæ liberæ propugnator.*

REPUDIATE, || *To reject, repudiare (to reject as worthless or bad). —spernere (opp. concupiscere). —aspirari (opp. appetere). —respuere (with loathing or disgust). —aspirari ac respuere. rejicere (to turn back). —recusare. renuere. abnuere (to refuse). || To divorce; vi.*

REPUDIATION, repudiatio (C. scid.; but Class. in prose). Or by the verb.

REPUGNANCE, discordia rerum. repugnancia rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια). —odium. fuga. averans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three imply of persons). —naturale bellum (C., of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals: est ei cum qo). To feel r. agst athg, abhorrere a re. aversari qd. qd spernere, aspirari, respuere. Jn. aspirari ac respuere qd. —fastidire qm or qd (feel disgust or loathing): to entertain a r. agst athg, animorum contentione a qo discrepare: to feel a great r. agst athg, magnum odium cs rei me capit: there is a great r. between two things, res quedam pervicaci odio dissident: without any r., prompto animo libenter: with r., repugnanter.

REPUGNANT, odiosus (hateful). —alienus (foreign to, &c.). —pugnans. repugnans (contradictory, inconsistent; of things). —aversus. contrarius. See also **CONTRARY**. Athg is r. to me, me ca rei pertusum est. tædet me cs rei. res tædium mihi creat. qd cs rei animus abhorret a re.

REPUGNANTLY, repugnanter. animo averso, alieno, invito.

REPULSE, s. repulsa. To suffer a r., repulsam ferre, accipere. repulsam abire: to give a r., petenti ci deesse. cs rei ab qo repulsam fert. cs precibus non satisfacere: you shall not suffer a r., haud repulsus abibis. quidquid me ores impetrabis (off. Plaut. Capti. 3, 14).

REPULSE, v. depellere (to drive away). —repellere (to drive back: see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 70). —propellere. propulsare (the latter the stronger word). To r. an enemy, hostem or impetum hostium propulsare; hostes rejicere or fugare; hostes terga vertere cogere (Cæs.): to r. force by force, vim vi repellere.

REPULSIVE, || **PROV.** quod repellit, propulsat. || **Fig.** quod fastidium or odium affert ci; quod affert ci non fastidium modo sed plerumque etiam odium (aft. C. 11, i. 15).

REPURCHASE, v. redimere. **REPUTABLE**, **REPUTABLY**. See **RESPECTABLE**, **RESPECTABLY**.

REPUTATION, **REPUTE**, fama. existimatio (good or bad r.). Good r., bona fama. bona existimatio; also simply fama (see Herk. ad S. Cat. 25, 3). —existimatio. nomen: Aith r., magna fama, existimatio: bad r., infamia. mala fama. mala existimatio: to be in good r., bene audire. bene existimatur de qo (C.). —in famâ esse (T. Hist. 2, 73): to be in bad r., male audire (C.). —in infamiâ esse (Ter.). —esse infamiâ (C.). —infamiâ aspirum esse (Np.). —infamiâ habere (Cæs.): to be in very bad r., infamiâ flagrare (C.): in bad r., infamis: to bring into r., ad famam proferre (T. Ann. 16, 18). —in famam provehere qm (Plin. Ep. 9, 14): to be in r., esse in numero qo et honore. qm numerum obtinere: to be in very great r., magno honore esse (apud qm): to care for one's r., famam servare (Np.), consulere (S.). —fame studere (Q.). —existimatio servare (C.): to be tender or careful of another's r., existimatio ci consulere, servare: to injure or detract fm aby's r., famam cs lædere, atterere (S.). —existimatioem cs perdere (Auct. ad Her.). —spoliare qm famâ (C.). —est qd contra famam cs (C.). —detrabere de famâ (C.). —obtrahere cs gloriæ laudibus (L., when the r. is high). —infamiâ ci movere (L.), ferre or parare (T.), inferre (C.). —infamare qm (rarely; Nesp., Q.). not dif-

famare qm; late). —invidiam ci facere (Suet.): to lose r., amittere famam. deserit qm fama.

REPUTED, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, existimatur (not dictus, editus). The r. author, *qui auctor hujus libri fertur, dicitur, existimatur.

REQUEST, s. preces (pl.). —rogatio. rogatus (only in abl. sing.: not petito). At any one's r., qo rogante, petente: to listen to a r., preces cs audire (not exaudire) or admittere: ci petenti satisfacere, annuere; quod petit qs, dare: to refuse a r., preces cs spernere (C.), aversari (L.), repudiare (C.): ci petenti deesse. What is your r. I find petis? If you grant my r., *si feceris, quod rogo: to make a r.: see the verb.

REQUEST, v. || **INTRANS.** rogare. petere (g. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand; in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere miy refers to the object, rogare to the person; hence petere qd a qo. rogare qm qd). || **TRANS.** rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare. efflagitare qd a qo (with eagerness and impetuosity). To r. the gods, precari a diis. precatone ubi. precatone ad deos facere: to r. humbly athg fm aby, supplicare ci pro re. petere, postulare suppliciter qd a qo. orare qm supplicibus verbis. orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to r. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to r. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to r. the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: lei me r. of you, oratus sis. pl., rogati sitis or estote: lei me r. and beseech you, queso. oro. obsecro: to r. the favour of aby's company, qm invitare, vocare: to r. aby's company to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: to r. aby's company at one's house, qm domum suam invitare (condicere ci, with or without cenam, or ad cenam, is to invite oneself; to fix to dine with aby).

REQUIRE, || *To need, poscere. postulare. require, desiderare (to hold as necessary). —esse, with a gen. of a subit. together with an adj.; e. g. it's much labour, multi laboris est: to be required, opus esse: the times require it, tempus ita res (if circumstances r. it, si res or tempus postulat. si res cogit (of urgent circumstances): the affair r's a great foresight, magnam res diligentiam requirit: as a thing r's, pro; e. g. as his dignity requires, pro ejus dignitate. || To ask, request; vid.*

REQUIRE, necessarius. quod requiritur, desideratur in qâ re. quod abesse nequit. To be r., requiri. desiderari. opus esse. See also **NECESSARY**.

REQUISITION, rogatio (act of requiring or asking). —rogatus (only in abl. sing.). —quod qs petit (subject of an entreaty). —imperatum, quod imperatur (subject of a command or injunction). See also **REQUEST**.

REQUITAL, par gratia (the same favour in return). —præmium. merces (reward, wages; merc. also in a bad sense). To make a r., par pari referre; see also **TO REQUITE**.

REQUITE, referre. reddere (g. t.). —gratiam referre ci, or parem gratiam referre ci (see Benli. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51; in a good or a bad sense) —remunerari (in a good sense). —pensare or compensare qd qâ re (to make even; e. g. benefactions by benefactions, beneficia beneficiis: meritis by benefactions, merita beneficiis: recompensare is to be avoided). —rependere qd qâ re (lit., to weigh the one against the other; fig., to set off, make up; e. g. damnum, by athg, qâ re). —par pari referre (to render like for like). To r. aby's love, qm redamare: to r. kindnesses, beneficiis respondere or vicem exsolvere: I cannot r. your services, tantum tibi debeo, quantum solvere difficile est: to r. athg badly, malam gratiam referre.

RESCIND, rescindere (to cancel and make void; e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.). —Inducere (to strike out a resolution, a decree of the senate, a contract, locationem). —pervertere (abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.). —abolere. abrogare. [Srn. in ABOLISH.] —derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition; but sometimes will act. for abrogare; Oehm. C. Eclog. p. 85). —obrogare legi (to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment).

RESCRIPT, rescriptum. libelli (pl.). codicilli (pl.).

RESCUE, s. liberatio. conservatio. auxilium. Usually by the verb.

RESCUE, v. liberare qm qâ re or ab qâ re. servare, conservare, vindicare, eripere qm. salutem ferre, afferre, ci. ad salutem vocare qm (C.). To r. fm danâ, eripere qm a morte, ex cæle (C.): to r. fm danger, qm servare, eripere, ex periculo (C.). —eripere qm periculo (Cæs.): to r. one's country, patriam eripere ex hostium manibus (L. 5, 46; fm an enemy). patriam ex servitute

in libertatem vindicare (*Np. Thras. 1, 2; fm oppression*): to *r. fm prison*, qm liberare custodilis, eximere vinculis (C.).

RESEARCH, questio. inquisitio. cognitio (*inquiry*).—investigatio. indagatio. exploratio (*investigation*). To *make r.*, querere qd or de qâ re. inquirere in qd. investigari, scrutari. perscrutari. explorare qd. *Our r.'s on this subject led to nothing satisfactory*, nos nihil de eo peruncationibus reperiebamus.

RESEMBLANCE, similitudo. See **LIKENESS**.

RESEMBLE, cs or cs rei esse similem. accedere ad similitudinem cs rei (C. Att. 7, 2, 3).—similitudinem specieque ca gerere (C. Off. 3, 4, 16).—est mihi cum quo quædam similitudo: (*in character*) mores cs referre (Plin.): (*in features, &c.*) os vultumque cs referre (*id.*): to *r. closely*, prope (propius, proxime) accedere ad qd (*of internal or outward resemblance*).

RESEMBLING. See **LIKE**.

RESENT, || To *take ill*, qd in malam partem accipere. ferre qd ægre, graviter, moleste, acerbe (C.), indigne (Np.), iniquo animo (C.).—gravius excipere (Suet.). || To *avenge*, ulcisci, vindicare qd. ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis. ulcisci or persequi cs injurias. See **AVENGE**.

RESENTFUL, qui succenset ci, qui odium occultum gerit adversus qm. See also **ANGRY**.

RESENTMENT, ira (anger).—ultio (revenge).—odium occultum or inclusum (concealed hatred). To *feel r. agst aby*, odium occultum gerere adversus qm. Often by the verb.

RESERVATION, retentio (*a keeping back*).—repositio (*a laying by for future use*). Usually by the verbs. See also **RESERVE**.

RESERVE, v. || To *lay up*, servare. reservare (*to lay by, or keep in store for a particular purpose, to refrain fm using atqz until a certain season or occasion occurs*).—conservare (*to keep in good order, let alone, refrain fm injuring*).—reponere. seponere (*to put aside for future use*).—condere. recondere (*to lay by, or in store, e. g., fruit*).—Jx. condere et reponere; reponere et recondere. To *r. for another time*, in aliud tempus reservare or differre. || To *keep back*, retinere (prop.), celare, occultare, tegere, dissimulare qd. comprimere (*to conceal*).

RESERVE, s. || *A keeping back, retentio; usually by the verbs. To keep in r.*, see the verb. || *Studied silence*, taciturnitas (*silence*).—modestia, verecundia (*modesty*).—dissimulatio (*not telling all that one knows*).—cautio (*caution*). Without *r.*, aperte. ingenuè. libere. plane. simpliciter. non timide: *to speak with r.*, verecundius loqui de qâ re: *to practise r.*, tergiversari (L., C.). veram animi sententiam celare, premere: *that practises r.*, tectus. occultus. dissimulatio: *they practised no r.*, quid sentirent non retinebant (C. Att. 13, 27, 1). || *A body of troops kept back*, subsidia, orum (n.). copiae subsidiariz. (militæ) subsidiarii (g. t.).—acies subsidiaria (*drawn up in order of battle*). To *be in r.*, pro subsidio consistere. in subsidii esse: *to appoint a r.*, in subsidio ponere or collocare.

RESERVED, || **PROP.** repositus. reconditus. Jx. repositus et reconditus. See the verb. || **FIG.** taciturnus (*silent, in a good sense*).—tectus. occultus. occultus et tectus (*that conceals his true sentiments*).—cautus (*careful in speaking and acting*).—modestus. verecundus (*modest, shy*). R. to *aby*, tectus ad qm. cautus (*in speaking*).—timidus (*timid*).—frigidus (*cold*). To *be of a gloomy and reserved disposition*, esse naturâ tristis ac reconditâ (C.).

RESERVOIR, lacus (*a large deep tank*).—castellum. divicellum (*a building in wch water is collected, and thence distributed to other places by pipes*).—cisterna (*a cistern under ground, in wch rain-water is kept*).

RESIDE, habitare (qo loco). domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere (qo loco). degere or degere vitam, vivere loco (*to live at*): *with aby*, in eo domo or apud qm habitare. apud qm or in ea domo deversari (*for a time, as a guest*).—cum qo habitare (*to live together*)—commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*).

RESIDENCE, || *A place of a bode*, domicilium (abode, as far as one is at home there).—ædes (as the fixed spot where one resides).—habitatô (*dwell- ing house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence also, lodging*). To *choose a place for one's r.*, locum domicilii deligere. qo loco domicilium collocare. qo loco sedem ac domicilium constituere. qo loco consistere (*to take up one's r. at*). See also **HOUSE**. || *Time of one's abode*, commoratio. statio. mansio (opp. itio. decessio; *implying a stay of*

some length).—habitatô (*the dwelling at a place*). R. in the country, rusticatio.

RESIDENT, by the verbs, or Crcl.; e. g. to *be r.*, sedem stabilem et domicilium habere: *in a place*, locum sedem sibi delectasse.

RESIDUARY. R. legatæ, heres vel cmly suit. He left that son (such a sum) and made Oppianicus his r. legatæ, illi filio—legavit, heredem instituit Hortensium.

RESIDUE. See **REMAINDER**.

RESIGN, || To *give up*, cedere. concedere (*to yield*).—abjicere. deponere. omittre (*to let go, abandon*).—desistere qâ re or de qâ re (*implying a sudden change of purpose*)—renunciare ci re (*to renounce*). To *r. oneself to an occupation or pursuit*, ci rei se dedere. studio cs rei se dedere or se tradere: to *r. oneself to suffering*, æquo animo ferre or tolerare qd. in se recipere qd. || To *abdicare or retire fm an office*, abdicare munus or (*for more cmly*) se munere. abire magistratu or honore. abcedere munere (L. 9, 3).—magistratum deponere (*of magistrates*).—missionem postulare (*to demand a discharge of soldiers: to donate, 'to give up a command', is of the stiv. age*).

RESIGNATION, || *The act of giving up*, renunciatio (g. t.).—abdicatio (*of an office, e. g. dictature*).—cessio (*a renouncing or giving up atqz in favour of another person*). Or by the verbs. || *Submission of mind*, patientia.—æquus animus. To *bear atqz with r.*, qd æquo animo ferre (Np.); accipere (S.) or tolerare (S.); qd patienter ferre: *with perfect r.*, æquissimo animo. *All this I bear with perfect r.*, tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facti (C.).

RESIGNED, æquo animo. patiens. tolerans cs rei. placidus (*with good humour*). See **PATIENT**. To *be r. to atqz*, pati. patienter ferre. tolerare. æquo animo ferre or tolerare qd. in se recipere qd.

RESIN, resina: *fastened with r.*, resinatus (Plin.).

RESINOUS, resinaceus (of r., Plin.).—resinosus (full of r., Plin.).

RESIST, resistere. obistere (C.); reniti (L.); repugnare: to *r. the enemy*, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare. hostem propulsare, defendere: to *r. atqz*, resistere ci rei. To *r. an attack successfully*, impetum sustinere.

RESISTANCE. Usually by the verbs; e. g. to *make r.*, resistere. obistere. repugnare. For r., ad resistendum: *nature endures no r.*, nature nullo modo obisti potest (aft. C.).

RESISTLESS, cui nullo modo resisti or obisti potest.

RESOLUTE, firmus. constans. stabilis. obstinatus. obfirmatus. (Syn. in **RESOLUTION**.)

RESOLUTELY, firmo animo atque constanti. obfirmato animo. (Syn. in **RESOLUTION**.) fidenter. confidenter. audacter (boldly).

RESOLUTION, || *Firmness of purpose*, firmitas. stabilitas. constantia (opp. mobilitas).—gravitas (opp. levitas).—animi fortitudo. animus certus or confirmatus. || *Determination, purpose*, consilium (plan, design); or Crcl. consilium captum; quod qs apud animum statuit, in animum induxit (C.).—sententia (will, opinion)—voluntas (pleasure). A sudden r., repentina voluntas; impetus; consilium repentinum or subitum: *to form a r.*, consilium capere; *to do atqz*, qd faciendi; qd facere (C. Quint. 16, 36.; Cæs. B. G. 7, 71), or ut qd faciâ [e. g. subito consilium cepi, ut, antequam lucret, extrem, C. Att. 7, 10].—consilium lute: *to have formed a r.*, in animo habere: *my r. is firm*, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum; *also*, consilium est qd facere (C.). To *adhere to one's r.*, in sententiâ manere, perstare; sibi constare; consilium tenere; consilium non mutare; in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere: *to change one's r.*, consilium mutare, abjicere, de sententiâ decedere; *a sententiâ discedere*. || *Solution*, solutio, dissolutio (both eply of a capious question).—explicatio. enodatio (of a perplexed, difficult matter).

RESOLVABLE, qui (quæ, quod) solvi, dissolvi, potest.

RESOLVE, || **TRANS.** To *dissolve*, solvere. dissolvere. resolvere; *if = liquefy*, liquefacere. liquare. diluere. || To *separate*, dissolvere sejungere. acernere. || To *solve*, solvere (questionem, Gell.); dissolvere (interrogationem, C.); solvere (enigma, Q.); solvere, resolvere (ambiguitatem, Q.); tollere (dubitationem, C.). || **INTRANS.** To *determine*, statuere, constituere, decernere, upon atqz, qd, or followed by an

infm. (to *fix, settle, determine*).—consilium capere (to form a determination or resolution: followed by the gerund in *di* or *inf.* or *ut*; see in 'to form a Resolution').—inducere animum or in animum (to bring one's mind to; followed by an *infm.* or *ut*): decernere (prop. to decree that *aliquid* shall take place; then = *to r.*)—apud animum statuere, constituere (to *fix, settle*).—destinare, animo proponere (to propose to oneself. ~~RES~~ the latter without animo, *emph.* in the *sile. age*).—censere, placet *ci* (of the senate).—sciscere, jubere. *Jx.* sciscere jubereque (to make a law or ordinance, sciscere *apud* of the plebs, jubere of the populus; see *Interp.* ad *Np. Arist.* 1, 4. *Heusinger. C. Off.* 3, 11, 1). *I am resolved*, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to be sufficiently resolved upon *sc.*, satis habere consilium de *sc.* (*C. Att.* 12, 50, *extr.*) See also 'my Resolution is firm.' Not to be able to *r.* on *aliquid*, animi or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certā qā in sententiā consistere non posse; haereo quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam.

RESORT, *v.* || (To a place), frequentare (to visit frequently; *cs* domum, scholam, &c.).—celebrare (to come to in numbers, or often: *cs* domum, deū de-lubra, *Lucr.* &c.).—se conferre *qo*, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere *qo* (retire).—commaree (to travel backwards and forwards, *e. g.*, of merchants, Delos, *qo* omnes undique cum mercibus commebant, *C.*) || (To a person), se conferre, accedere ad *qm.* adire, convenire *qm.* (for protection or aid).—ad *cs* opem confugere, perferre. || To resort to means, confugere (to fly to, as a resource, *e. g.* ad preces).—adhibere (to employ; *q. t.*). To *r.* to a different treatment or method of cure, aliam quamdam ad *qm.* ad-movere curationem (*C.*). See To EMPLOY.

RESORT, *s.* || Meeting, assembly, frequentia, conventus. A place of much *r.*, locus celebris (opp. desertus). *I wished to be in a place of less r.*, volebam loco magis deserto esse. *Abdylis* a place of so much *r.*, offendit *qo* loci celebritas. || Refuge, refugium, perfrugium.

RESOUND, resonare (prop. and *fig.*).—personare (to sound through; ring with). See SOUND.

RESOURCE, auxilium, subsidium, praesidium, ad-jumentum (aid).—Instrumentum (means): resources = property, &c., facultates, opes, copiae, pl.

RESPECT, *s.* || Account, regard, respectus. ratio: in respect of a thing, *cs* rei ratione habitā; *cs* rei respectu. Without *r.* of persons, nullius ratione habitā; delectu omni et discrimine omisso: in every *r.*, omnino (claiming general acceptance or assent).—ab omni parte. omni ex parte. In omni genere. omnibus rebus (in all points or particulars). In both *r.* *s.*, utraque in re (see *C. Lat.* 18, 14); also by the acc. qd (*e. g.* *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 40). In many *r.* *s.*, multis locis (see *Klotz. C. Tusc.* 4, 1). This can help in no *r.*, hoc nullam ad partem valet: *this is troublesome to me in every r.*, hoc in omnes partes molestum est: with respect to, quod attinet ad (what pertains to; *as C. ad Div.* 3, 5, 3, quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit, and *C. Fam.* 1, 2, 4, quod ad popularem rationem attinet, what concerns; and ~~RES~~ this is the only sense in *wh.* quod attinet ad *is* = with respect to in good Latin).—ad (in reference to, in respect of; *as C. 2 Ferr.* 1, 22, 58, adnotatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu; and *C. N. D.* 2, 62, 155, nulla [species] ad rationem sollicitudinis praestantior; and *C. Tusc.* 3, 5, 11, mentis ad omnia cecitas).—de (in *r.* of, concerning, about; *as, Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 50, de argento somnium; and *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 19, de morte si res in suspicionem venit; and *C. Att.* 9, 1, 2, recte non credis de numero militum).—a or ab (on the part of; *as C. de Or.* 3, 61, 229, nihil enim isti adolescenti neque a naturā, neque a doctrinā esse sentio). *His may be rendered by respiciens, in such phrases as, with r. to those things the people chose rather, haec respiciens populus maluit: or by si judicandum est qā re, in such cases as the following; he had a household, excellent indeed with r. to their serviceableness, but, with r. to appearance, very inferior, usus est familiā, si utilitate judicandum est, optimā, si formā, vix medicorū (Np. *Att.* 13, 3). With r. to what *sc.*, quod with a verb: with r. to your doubting, in the nature of my plans, whether you shall see me in the province, quod itinerum meorum ratio te nonnullam in rationem videtur adducere, visurum me sis in provinciā (ea res sic se habet, &c.; *C. Fam.* 3, 5, 3; see also *L. 3, 12, 7, &c.*): with r. to myself, quod attinet ad me, de me, a*

me, per me; out of *r.* to, i. e. on account of, ob; propter; causā. || High esteem, reverent regard, observantia (*r. shown to abdy by waiting upon him, &c.*).—verecundia (regard).—reverentia (esteem; these three of *r. shown to another*).—honor (honour).—dignatio (esteem caused by desert). To possess, enjoy *r.*, habetur *ci* honor. coli et observari. *qm.* numerum obtinere: to entertain or feel *r.* for *abdy*, vereri, revereri *qm.*, *qm.* colere, tribuere *ci* cultum: to show *r.* to *abdy*, observare, honorare *qm.*; reverentiam adhibere adversus *qm.* or praestare *ci*: hence also *Jx.* colere et observare *qm.*: to show due *r.* to *abdy*, *qm.* prosequi, with or without observantia (opp. elevare *qm.*).

RESPECT, *v.* || To regard, *cs* rei rationem ducere or habere: not to *r.*, negligere *qm.* or *qd*; nihil curare *qd*: to *r.* *as*, ponere with *in* and the *abl.*; ducere *qd* *ci* rei; numerare *qd* in *cs* rei loco. See also REGARD, *v.* || To relate to, ad rem spectare. See also RELATE. || To entertain or feel respect for; see in RESPECT, *s.* To *r.* *abdy's* will or pleasure, *cs* voluntati obsequi or morem gerere: to *r.* *abdy's* commands, ab *qo* imperata facere.

RESPECTABILITY, bona existimatio, locus. numerus. *Jx.* locus et numerus. dignitas. auctoritas.

RESPECTABLE, colendus, suspiciendus (to be looked up to).—honestus (honourable).—venerabilis (deserving of veneration).—conspiciendus et spectabilis (~~RES~~ not before the Augustan age): a *r.* man, vir honestus, gravis; spectatus et honestus; vir bonae existimationis (of unblemished reputation).—vir spectabilis (as a title, under the emperors; *Cod. Just.*).

RESPECTABLY, honeste, decore (creditably).—laudabiliter, cum laude (so as to deserve praise).—ut decet (becomingly).—bene (well). To live or conduct oneself *r.*, decore, honeste, vivere.

RESPECTFUL, observans (towards *abdy*; *cs*).—revere-rens. venerandus (SYN. in RESPECT). To be *r.* towards *abdy*; see 'to show RESPECT.'

RESPECTFULLY, reverenter: to speak very *r.* to *abdy*, *qm.* reverentissime alloqui: to rise *r.* before *abdy*, in venerationem *cs* assurgere.

RESPECTIVE, proprius, peculiaris et proprius. singularis; *ita* with quisque; *e. g.* that all might be responsible for their *r.* portions, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus esset (*L.*).

RESPECTIVELY, By ut quisque est; suae cuique; hic—ille; tu—ille, alter—alter. They rely on the will, and the claims of relationship (*Q.*), hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur (*Q.*); [the orators who pleaded] for Scavrus and his son, *r.*, pro Scavro hic, ille pro filio; you and he are equally desirous to see your sons *r.*, tuum tu gnatum, ille suum cupit videre (*ast. Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 39). They require *r.* a bridle and spurs, alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus.

RESPIRATION, respiratio, respiratus (~~RES~~ not respiritus). See BREATHE.

RESPIRE, spirare, respirare, animam reciprocare, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum ducere. See BREATHE.

RESPIRE, mora (Held.). mora mortis = reprieve).—dilatio (prolatio (adjournment, putting off)). *B. fm.* trouble, intercepo molestat.

RESPLENDENCE, RESPLENDENCY, fulgor, splendor, nitor, claritas (SYN. in BRIGHTNESS).

RESPLENDENT, fulgens, splendidus, nitidus, nitens, illustris, clarus. (SYN. and PHR. in BRIGHT.)

RESPLENDENTLY, splendide, nitide, &c.

RESPOND, RESPONSE. See ANSWER.

RESPONDENT, qui *ci* respondit (in a controversy).

—qui contra disputatur.—*propugnator questionis.

RESPONSIBILITY. By the adj.

RESPONSIBLE, || Accountable, cui ratio red-denda est. To be *r.*, praestare *qd.* *I am r. for that*, mihi res praestanda est. To make oneself *r.*, *qd.* in se recipere (to take it on oneself).—periculum in se recipere, rem *qm.* sui periculi facere: to be *r.* for a loss, praestare damnum: to be *r.* for charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare: you shall be *r.*, tu culam praestabis: that each might be *r.* for the safety of his own part, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus esset (*L.*). || Able to pay, qui est solvendo or ad solvendum.

RESPENSION, responsio, responsum. See also ANSWER.

RESPONSIVE, ex altera parte respondens. *Sis* alternus. See also ANSWERABLE.

REST, *s.* || Repose, requies (after activity).—quies (in itself).—otium (leisure).—tranquillitas (freedom from disturbance): day of *r.*, dies ad quietem datus: hour of *r.*, hora ad quietem data. You give yourself no *r.*,

nullum remittis tempus neque te respicias (*Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 18). || *Sleep*, vid. || *Prop*, support, adminiculum; see *PAOR*. || *Remainder*, reliquum; quod reliquum esse or restat; quod restat, pl. quæ restant; reliqui, pl. (of persons). *The r., e. g., part of the senators...the r., pars senatorum...reliqui: for the r., ceterum, cetera (in all other respects). ceteroqui or ceteroquin is extremely rare; being found prps only in C. Att. 16, 11, 7, and Fin. 1, 3, 7).*—de reliquo. reliqua. quod reliquum est. quod superest (as regards the remainder).

REST, v. || *To be still*, non movēri. || *To repose*, quiescere. conquiescere. requiescere (g. i., of persons and things).—quieti se dare or tradere (to take r., of persons). *Tor. fm all trouble and toil, exomnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere: to recommend aby r., qm respirare et conquiescere jubere: not to let aby r., qm nunquam acquiescere sinere. I will not r. until, haud desinam, donec: the land r.'s (i. e. is uncultivated, lies fallow), ager quiescit or requiescit. || To lean, niti, inniti in re or in rem; sustinēri qā re; incumbere in qd or ci rei. || To depend, in the phrase to rest with, i. e. to depend upon, in qo or in re positum or situm esse. See **DEPEND**.*

RESTING-PLACE, tranquillū ad quietem locus (C., *prop.*); portus otii, or simply portus (fg.). *To And no r.-p., locum ubi consistat, non reperire.*

RESTITUTION, restitutio. refectio (*restoring, repairing*).—*Avoid restitutio in this sense). Usually by the verbs. To demand r. and satisfaction, res repetere. To insist on r., pertinacem esse ad obtinendam injuriam (L. 29, 1, 17).*

RESTIVE. A. r. horse, prps indomitus (not broken in; *Plaut.*); or contumax (obstinatē; used of animals; e. g., of oxen, Col.).—frenis non parens.

RESTIVENESS, prps contumacia (used by Col. of the obstinacy of oxen, cont. perivacx boum).

RESTLESS, inquietus. turbidus (opp. quietus).—turbulentus. turbatus. tumultuosus (agitated, stormy).—perturbatus. commotus. sollicitus (troubled, disturbed, espily in mind).—rerum novarum studiosus, cupidus (desirous of change or innovation). A r. mind or spirit, animus nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus (C. de Div. 2, 62, 128). *To pass a r. night, noctem perpetuis vigiliis et cum magno animi motu agere: to haece r. nights, in omnibus fatigari: to de r. (in mind), angī (to be disturbed with fear)—sollicitus esse (to be troubled).*

RESTLESSLY, Usually by the adj. (*not in quietude, wch is late; turbate s = in disorder, confusedly*).—turbulente. turbulenter (C.); tumultuose (L., of civil commotion).

RESTLESSNESS, inquietus (a state of disquietude, when one cannot rest; post-Aug. e. g. inquietus nocturna, *Plin.*, r. by night).—turbidus motus (unquiet motion, g. i.; see C. Tusc. 1, 33).—animi motus (disturbance of the mind, e. g., in sleep, as *Curt.* 7, 6, 16).—æstus (unsettled state of mind, when one is at a loss, or does not know what course to adopt).—perturbatio (great disturbance, whether in the state, usually with rerum, or of the mind, usually with animi).—sollicitudo (excitement with anxiety).—angor (disquietude arising fm fear of impending calamity).—turba (mly pl. turbæ), tumultus, tumultuatio (disturbance: SYN. and PER. in DISTURBANCE).

RESTORATION, restauratio. redintegratio (renewal; reparatio, Prudent.; restitutio, Eumen.). Usually by the verbs. R. of concord, reconciliatio gratiæ: to demand the r. of althg, repetere, reposcere qd.

RESTORATIVE, adj. vires reficiens.

RESTORE. || *To give back, reddere, restituere: to r. to life, ab inferis excitare, revocare: restored to life, ab inferis excitatus, revocatus (not redvivus). || To put into its former condition, restituere (g. i.).—rursus restituere; reficere (to repair what was injured).—reparare (to renew what had been more completely destroyed).—renovare (to renew). In a wider sense, also, revocare (L.); reducere (*Plin. Ep.*); referre qd (C.).*—*Avoid restaurare; even Instaurare occurs but seldom in the best writers: to r. a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus isdem quibus fuerat renovare (C. Rep. 5, 1, 2).—novā picturā interpolare opus (to r. with fresh colours; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 103).*

RESTORER, restitutor (C., L.); reparator (Stat.). Or by the verbs.

RESTRAIN, || *To confine, keep in*, terminis or cancellis circumscribere, finire, definire. terminis circumscribere et definire. also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were).—finire. definire (to keep between certain outlines).—coercere (to keep

within proper limits, to curb or bridle). *To r. a thing within its proper limits, qd intra terminos coercere: to r. one's empire within its ancient limits, antiquis terminis regnum finire: to be restored within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguus continēri: to r. a thing within a narrow sphere, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g., friendship, C. Off. 1, 17, 53, *Beier.*): to r. an orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70): to r. one's speech, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exultare potest): to r. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: to r. oneself to althg, se continere re or in re (of things and persons). To be restrained, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse: to r. oneself (= contain oneself), se tenere, sustinere, cohēbere, coercere: to be hardly able to r. oneself fm doing althg, vix se continere posse, quin &c.: vix temperare sibi posse, quin &c. To r. one's laughter, risum tenere, continere; one's tears, lacrimas tenere, continere; lacrimis temperare (C.); lacrimas cohēbere (*Plin.*); fletum reprimere (C.); one's tongue, linguam comprimere (*Plaut.*); continere (C.); one's wrath, iracundiam cohēbere (C.); one's hands, eyes, &c., manus, oculos cohēbere (a qā re). || *To repress, coercere. continere. cohēbere. frenare. refrēnare (to hold in check; all with acc.).—inhibere (to stop).—comprimere (to suppress).—reprimere. suppressere (to repress).—obviam ire ci rei (to take preventives measures). To r. the ardour of youth, juventutem refrēnare or coercere: to r. one's passions, cupiditates coercere, continere, comprimere; cupiditatibus imperare. To r. by severe laws, vincire qd severis legibus. circumscribere (to restrict aby, e. g., in his liberty, manner of life, &c.).—in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbations, C.).—moderari. temperare. modum facere ci rei (to put a limit or bounds to althg). JN. cohēbere et continere. reprimere et coercere. See also **TO COMPEL**.**

RESTRAINT, coercitio. vis (force).—necessitas (r. imposed by necessity).—moderatio. temperatio (of things). *To do althg fm r., vi coactus qd facio: to use r. with aby, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: to use r., vim adhibere. Without any r., non vi coactus: the right of r. over aby, coercitio in qm (see *Suet. Oct.* 45).*

RESTRICT, circumscribere. moderari, temperare, modum facere ci rei (to set a measure to althg).—coercere (to keep within limits or bounds; to keep in check).—reprimere (to bring back to its former limits). *To r. to althg, temperare qd qā re: to r. aby, qm coercere, continere, circumscribere (in his liberty, mode of living, &c.).—qm parce habere, qm arte colere (in diet; the latter, S. Jug. 85, 35).—in breve tempus disicere qm (in time, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 2). To r. oneself, parce vivere, sumptus circumscribere, modum facere sumptibus, impensas corripere (in respect of expense; the latter, *Suet. Tib.* 34).—modeste or continenter or sobrie vivere; se cohēbere (in one's mode of living).*

RESTRICTION, moderatio. temperatio (of a thing). *not conscriptio and restrictio in this sense): with a r., cum or sub exceptione (with an exception, conditionally). not circumscripse in this sense)—parce (sparingly). With the r. that &c., ita quidem, ut &c.*

RESTRICTIVE. By the verbs.

RESULT, s. eventus (a consequence).—exitus (an issue).—N. eventus atque exitus: exitus eventusque; emolumentum (advantage, profit). A fortunate r., proventus secundus; proventus (see *Interpp.* ad *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 29): with a r., non frustra (not in vain).—prosperare (fortunately): without r., frustra; nequidquam or in cassum: to be without r., irritum or frustra esse; ad irritum cadere; secus cadere: to have a good r., succedere; bene or prospere cedere; prospere evenire: not to doubt of the good r. of a measure, rem confici posse non diffidere: to have the desired r., optabilem exitum habere; ex sententiā evenire: to have not the desired r., haud bene, minus prospere evenire. To have a fortunate r., felicem exitum habere; prospere, feliciter evenire: to have a remarkable r., notabilē exitu concludi: to foretel the r., de exitu divinare: to know the r., scire quos eventus res sit habitura. I fear the r., hæc quo sint raptura timeo; quorum hoc evasurum sit veror.

RESULT, v. sequi, consequi (to follow upon).—evenire (to fall out as a consequence).—manare, fluere, proficisci (to proceed fm), with ex.

RESUME, resumere. recipere (to take again).—denovo incipere. repetere. redintegrare, revocare (to begin again).

RESUMPTION, *By the verb.*

RESURRECTION, resurrectio mortuorum (*Lact.*, to be retained as t. l.).—excitatio a mortuis, revocatio in vitam *do not meet the Christian notion.* I am the r. and the life: *Kraft gives ego sum vite eterne auctor et parens; but, in quoting the Bible, the literal interpretation must be kept, wch is by no means adequately expressed by the substitute recommended.* 'The R. at the last day, dies, qui in vitam redibunt mortui (*Kraft*); *better* "dies, quo corpora hominum in vitam redibunt; "dies quo Deus jubebit manes (*better* corpora) exire ex sepulchris (*ast. O. Mek. 7, 206*). "The day of our Lord's R." *dies Christo a morte redeunti sacit.*

RESUSCITATE, revocare qm a morte ad vitam.—revocare qm ab inferis or a mortuis. mortuum ab inferis excitare (C.).

RESUSCITATION, excitatio a mortuis. revocatio in vitam.

RETAIL, s. mercatura tenuis (g. t. for a business in a small way). *A. r. shop (for cloth).* *tabernae, in quâ panni ad unam venduntur (C. *Off. 1, 42, 151*).

RETAIL, v. dividere. distringere.—ad unam vendere (*of stuffs, &c.*).—promissa mercaturam tenuem facere (*ast. C.*).—promissa ad villa mercari (*T. Germ. 5*).

RETAILER, qui (quæ) tenuem mercaturam facit, or "merces minutim dividit; in the Roman sense, also, caupo, propola; inductor (a house).

RETAIN, *|| To keep, servare. conservare (to keep, preserve, not lose; opp. rejicere)*—ca rei detrimentum facere nullum. nullam facere in qâ rei lucturam (not suffer or sustain a loss, e. g., in one's credit or authority, consequently to r. it): to r. aby, qm tenere or retinere (not allow him to go).—hospitium qm excipere or accipere (to take or keep him under one's roof, &c.).—consensu adhibere (at a meal): to r. a custom, *usu.*—*Custom:* to r. the magistracy, manere in magistratu (*opp. magistratu abire*). To r. its colour, *colorem servare or retinere. *|| To keep in pay (e. g., soldiers, &c.).* alere (militie, exercitum).—mercède conducere (to hire, e. g. milites).—mercède accessere (*of soldiers from a different or foreign country, e. g. Germanos; see Cas. B. G. 1, 31, init.*).

RETAINER, *|| One who retains. Crcl. with the verb in To RETAIN.* *|| One that is retained in aby's pay. See DOMESTIC.* *|| A follower, associate, associat. (assect. in a good, assect. in a bad sense; see CREATURE).* *|| The retainers of aby (i. e. his hangers on), qui faciunt or sentiunt cum eo; qui stant cum eo ab eo: our r's, nostri. qui nobiscum stant: he can depend or reckon on those that are his r's, habet certos sui studiosos. If = Client, vid. *|| A fee to secure counsel for a trial, arria or arribo (Plant. and Gaj. Dig.).**

RETAKE, resumere. recipere. To r. atq. ci qd auferre.

RETALIATE. See To REQUITE.

RETALIATION, Crcl. with the verbs. The law of r., jus injuriarum illatum ulciscendi; "jus talionis (t. l.). In r. for, ut ulcisceretur (ulcisceretur, &c.).

REWARD. See DELAY, HINDER.

RETCH, nausea segnis et sine exitu torquet qm, quæ bilem movet nec effundit (*Sen. Ep. 53*).—"nausæa segni et sine exitu torquetur.

RETENTION, retentio (as act of retaining). If = Memory, vid. R. of urine, stranguria (εργασγούπια, also δυσγούπια, used by C. *Attic. 10, 10, 3, as a Greek word; in later writers it stands as a Latin expression; the pure Latin however is urine tormina, n., or urine difficultas or angustia.*

RETENTIVE, Crcl. with the verbs in To RETAIN. A r. memory, memoria bona (C. *Att.*), tenax: a more r. memory, memoria mellior (C.): a very r. one, tenacissima (Q.): to have a r. memory, memoriâ valere, vigere. If preceded by 'so'—(that), tantus. Aby had so r. a memory, that, ci memoria tanta fuit, ut &c. (e. g. *Hortensio, C.*)

RETENTIVENESS, Crcl. with the verbs in To RETAIN.

RETICLE, reticulum.

RETICULAR, RETICULATED, reticulatus.

RETINA, *retina (t. l.).

RETINUE, comitatus, ūs. comites (pl.). stipatio. associatorum turba (*large r., great number of followers*). See also RETAINERS.

RETIRE, *|| PROP.* recedere (g. t.).—migrare, emigrare, demigrare (ex) loco, in locum (to remove fm, &c.).—migrare, emigrare domo or e domo (to remove fm a dwelling).—secedere in locum (to separate and withdraw to another place; see L. 2, 32, sq.). To r. out of sight, abdere se in locum (*rarely with a dative*). *|| Fig.*

a republicâ recedere or se sevocare. a negotiis publicis se removere. de foro decedere. To r. entirely fm public business, ab omni parte republicæ se subtrahere (*gradually*).—a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perfugere: to r. fm life (i. e. to die), de præsidio et statione vite decedere; (*fm an office*) abdicare munus (*wch however is rare or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abscedere munere (L. 9, 3).*—magistratu deponere.

RETIRED, solitarius (*of places or persons*). A r. life, vita solitaria: to lead a r. life, vitam solitariam agere (*fm solitudo*).—in solitudine or secum vivere; locum conventumque hominum vitare (C.); tempus solum in secreto terere (L.); vitam agere segregem (*Sen. Benef. 4, 18, 2*); habeo or ego vitam procul a republicâ (*not a public or political life*): a r. place, locus desertus (*opp. loc. celebr.*); solitudo; locus ab arbitrio remotus (C.).

RETIREMENT, *|| Act of retiring, by the verb.* R. fm office, abdicatio munus. *|| Retired place, solitudo locus desertus; locus ab arbitrio remotus (C.).* *|| Retired state or life, solitudo; vita solitaria: otium (freedom fm business, leisure). A person living in r. in the country, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to live in r., vitam solitariam agere (in solitudo).—habere or agere statum procul a republicâ (fm fm political life): to spend one's youth in r., juventutem procul a cœtu hominum agere: to withdraw into r., vitam solitudinî mandare; a turbâ in otium et solitudinem se conferre (to go into solitudo).—a negotiis publicis se removere; de foro decedere (to withdraw fm political life).*

RETORT, v. referre. remittere. rejicere. regerere (retorquere, e. g. crimen, argumentum, late). An argument that can be easily retorted, contrarium genus argumentationis (Q., but not C.; see *Ern. Lex. Rhetoricum*).

RETORT, s. *|| A reply, responsum. responso; or rather by the verb.* *|| A chemical vessel, *vas chemicum curvo collo (Kraft); prps *lagena curvi colli (G.).*

RETOUCH, retractare qd (C., with the accessory notion of improving it);—emendare (to amend)—recudere (carmen, *Murel.*).—refingere (orationem, Wolf); in several places, crebris locis inculcare et reficere (C.). To r. a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus liadem, quibus fuerat, renovare (to freshen an old painting)—novâ picturâ interpolare opus (to put on fresh colours here and there).

RETRACE, revocare. referre. To r. one's steps, recedere. reverti. se referre. redire: to r. in memory, memoriâ repetere qd; memoriam ca rei repetere.

RETRACT, dicta retractare (V.); revocare (*post-Aug. in this sense*): prps qd, ut indictum sit revocare velle (*ast. L.*). See RECENT.

RETRACTION, *|| Not retractatio or revocatio in this sense. Use the verb.* (C. uses κατήφισια in Gk characters in his epistles, e. g. *Att. 7, 7*).

RETREAT, s. *|| Act of retiring, abitus. discessus. receptus (of soldiers).* To sound a r., receptui canere: to stipulate for a safe r., ut incolumibus abire liceat pacisci: the signal for r., receptui signum. revocatio a bello (C. *Phil. 13, 7, 15*): to provide the means of r., receptui sibi consulere (*Cas. B. C. 3, 11*): to lose the means of r., receptum amittere (*Pomp. ap. C.*): the r. being difficult, hand facili inde receptu (L.): let us cut off all the means of r., that our only hope may be in victory, nos omnium rerum respectum præterquam victorie nobis abscindamus (L. 9, 23). *|| Place of retirement, solitudo, locus ab arbitrio remotus. (as a refuge) refugium. perfrugium. respectus (prop., place to which one may look back, and fall back upon; place of refuge; C., L.).—(for pleasure) secessus, ūs.*

RETREAT, v. (*of troops*) se recipere. se referre (*not common*).—referre pedem (*not* but not retrahere pedem, wch is poetical).—referre gradum (*of retrahing fm actual engagement*). To r. in excellent order, quicquid se recipere (*Cas.*): to r. to the camp, se recipere ad castra (L.), in castra (*Cas.*); se referre in castra (Np.).

RETRENCH, circumscribere. finire. coercere. reprimere. modum facere ci rei. To r. expensæ, sumptus circumcidere (L.); sumptus contrahere, minuire; parce vivere (C.).

RETRENCHMENT. By the verbs.

RETIBUTION, remuneratio (in a good sense).—gratia (in a good or bad sense).—præmium. merces (reward, recompense: merced. also in a bad sense). Or by the verbs; e. g. par pari referre. rependere. referre gra

tiam. *In a good sense* = *Reward, which see.* To exact a severe r., ulcisci injuriam a qo illatam.

RETRIEVE. See RECOVER, REPAIR.

RETROGRADE, *adj.* [PROPR.] retrōgrādus (Plin.); usually by the adv. retro, retrorsum. To have a r. motion, recedere (opp. adire; of the planets): to make a r. movement, se recipere; pedem referre: a r. motion, regressus (opp. progressus, C. N. D. 20, 51; of the planets)—recessus (opp. accessus). [FIG.] irritus, vanus.

RETROGRADE, *v.* [PROPR.] To go back, retrōgradi (Plin.)—retroire (Sen.)—se recipere; pedem referre [to retire, give ground]. [FIG.] To decline, vid.

RETROSPECT, respectus, ūs (act of looking back).—præteritum recordatio (opp. expectatio reliquorum, the prospect before us; C. Brut. 76, 266). To take a r. of, respicere qd.

RETROSPECTIVE. To be r., or have a r. effect (of a law), in præteritum valere: not to have a r. effect, *prps* in posterum valere.

RETURN, [TRANS.] To give back, reddere (g. t.).—restituere [to restore the same thing].—remittere [to send back].—redhibere [to r. a purchase that is imperfect, &c., in such sense reddere or reddere qd unde emptum est is also found. *Redhibere* also = to take back]. To repay, requite, referre qd. respondere ci rei (in an equal degree).—remunerari qd (as a remuneration). To r. like for like, par pari respondere or referre (*Redd* not par pari; see *Benil. Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 55).—parem gratiam referre ci (*Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 51): to r. a salutation, salutem referre: to r. the affection of any one, cs amori respondere (*Redd* redamare is used only once by C. *Lael.* 14, 49; and that with the addition of 'ut ita dicam': it should, therefore, not be employed in composition): to r. kindnesses, beneficia reddere; beneficiis respondere (with services).—officiis beneficia remunerari (C. *post Red.* in *Sen.* 12, 30): to r. a present (by giving one similar), qm remunerari quam similimo munere: I will r. this favour if you require it, and even without your requiring it, reddam vicem, si reposes; reddam et si non reposes (Plin. *Ep.* 2, 9, 6). To r. reply, respondere, to atq. ci rei. referre. reponere [to answer an objection].—subjicere [to answer immediately]: the shout was returned by others, clamor exceptus est ab aliis. To give in an official account of one's property, &c., profiteri. [INTRANS.] To come or go back, redire [to be on the way back or home].—reverti [to turn back].—reducere esse (of a happy return fm a distant country, captivity, &c.).—revenire [to come back; opp. advenire].—recurrere (hastily).—revolare (still stronger, to fly back). To order aby to r., qm revocare; qm repetere (urgently): to r. to any place, qo reverti or redire; qm locum repetere [to a place where one used to be].—remigrare [to a place where one lived before; e. g. Romam].

RETURN, *s.* A coming back, reditus. reditus. R. home, reditus domum. R. of a disorder, see RELAPSE. A giving back, restitutio (Pand.; not redditio). By the verbs. In r., vicissim. [Requitit, remuneratio (absol., C. Off. 2, 20, 69; benevolentia, C. *Lael.* 14, 49); or by a Crel. with referre (for relatio only *Sen. Ep.* 74, 13, and de *Benef.* 5, 11, 1, sq., in the expression relatio gratiæ, i. e. a returning of thanks by an act). [Profit, produce, fetus, proventus (of the soil).—fructus (g. t., that which a thing produces, in fruits, money, &c.).—questus (gain).—reditus, vectigal (income fm a thing).—merces (rent). R.'s fm estates, fructus, quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulæ (in money).—prædiorum proventus (in fruits).—quod ex qâ re refectum est (cf. *L.* 35, 1; *Papin. Dig.* 26, 7, 39, 8): some clear r. still comes to the proprietor of the land (sc. after deducting tithes, &c.), puri atque reliqui qd ad dominum pervenit (C. *Ferr.* 3, 86, 200): to yield or produce r., fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se; fetum edere: the vineyard yield an abundant r., uberrimus est vinearum reditus: this estate makes an excellent r., hic fundus est fructuosissimus; hic ager efficit plurimum. There is a r. for the outlay, impensam ac sumptum factum in culturam, fructus reficit (Farr. *R. R.* 1, 2, 8). [Report of property, &c. (under an income tax), professio (with or without bonorum).

REUNION, [Act of rejoining, Crel. by the verbs in UNIRE, with iterum or rursus. [Reconciliation, reconciliatio.

REUNITE, *v.* To rejoin (trans. or intrans.). By verbs in JOIN or UNITE, with iterum or rursus. To reconcile, reconciliare.

REVEAL, detegere. retegere (vv. pr., opp. tegere, 165

conlegere; to r. secrets, crimes, &c.).—aperire (discover; also of secrets, crimes, &c.).—patefacere (open what was before concealed; rem, odium, &c.).—in medium proferre, or proferre only [to make athg generally known; in a good sense]. Jn. proferre et patefacere.—enunciare, evulgare, divulgare [to declare publicly what ought not to be declared at all, or at all events only to confidential persons].—manifestum facere (*Redd*) manifestare never occurs in good prose).—cum hominibus communicare (to reveal; of God: eccl. revelare).—prodere [to betray]. Revealed religion, *religio divinitus patefacta or cum hominibus communicata: to be revealed, patefacti, patefacere: to r. itself suddenly, e tenebris erumpere (C.).

REVEL, *v.* [PROPR.] commissari. See also CAHOUSE. [FIG.] To delight; vid.

REVEL, *s.* commissatio. See CAROUSAL.

REVELATION, [Act of revealing; Crel. with the verbs. A discovery, vid. A divine r., visum a Deo missum. Revealed religion, *religio divinitus patefacta or cum hominibus communicata. The Apocalypse, Apocalypsis (t. t.).

REVELLER, commissator.

REVENGE, *s.* vindicta (as an act of justice).—ultio (as an act of anger).—tallo (as an act of retaliation).—pœna (satisfaction by punishment inflicted).—ulciscendi cupiditas (the spirit of r.).—Ira. iracundia (anger, wrath). To take r. on aby, expetere pœnas a qo or in qm: a spirit of r., ulciscendi cupiditas. To glut one's r., see TO GLUT.

REVENGE, *v.* ulcisci qm or qd. vindicare qm or qd. persequi cs pœnas, or post-Aug. exsequi qm. pœnas capere pro qo or cs rei. punire qd. Jn. ulcisci et punire. [FOR SYN. see REVENGE, s.] To r. aby's death, cs mortem (or necem) ulcisci or vindicare or persequi: to r. aby by the blood of his murderer, ci or cs manibus sanguine cs parentare (Herzog. *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 17, extr.). to r. oneself on aby, ulcisci or persequi cs injurias; ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci qm alone in this meaning).—vindicare in qm; pœnas petere or repetere a qo: oneself on aby for athg, or to r. a person (by punishing him who wronged him), ulcisci qm pro qâ re or pro qo (the person punished in the acc.).—vindicare qd a qo [to visit athg upon aby].—pœnas cs or cs rei repetere a qo.

REVENGEFUL, ulciscendi cupidus (in a single case).—qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (that is of a r. disposition).

REVENGER, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei. punitor cs rei (one who revenges aby or athg. SYN. in REVENGE, s.).—ultor injuriarum, punitor doloris (one who avenges himself for injury or wrong done).

REVENUE, vectigal. vectigalia (whether public or private income; in C. freq. in the latter sense: see *Off.* 2, 25, 88; *Parad.* 6, 3).—reditus (always in the singular; that which comes in, return).—fructus (returns yielded by a thing, as by an estate, &c.).—pecunia, reditus pecuniae (income in ready money). Public r., fructus publici (T. *Ann.* 4, 6, 3: if consisting of money, pecuniae vectigales): r. fm mines, pecunia, quas redit ex metallis; pecuniae, quas facio ex metallis: fm estates, prædiorum fructus; fructus, quem prædia reddunt: to have or derive r. fm athg, pecunias facere or capere ex re: to furnish r., in reditu esse: *sc. a fixed r., statum redditum præstare* (Plin. *Ep.* 3, 19, 5): the expenditure exceeds the r., redditum impendit exsuperant.

REVERBERATE, resonare. vocis respondere (return an echo).—turræ septem acceptas voces numerosiora repercursum multiplicant (Plin. 36, 15, 23; cause to reverberate).—vastis saltibus clamor repercutitur (Curt. 3, 10, 12; reverberates).

REVERBERATION, resonantia (Vitr. 5, 3, 5). sonus relatus (C.). vox reditula (L.), repercurssa (T.). There is a r., soni referuntur (C. N. D. 2, 57, 144).

REVERE, venerari. colere. observare. Jn. colere et observare. *Redd* C. uses venerari only with ref. to divine worship, or that which is allied to it; observare only of reverence towards men; colere of both: observare has respect rather to the feeling of reverence; colere to the act.

REVERENCE, *s.* reverentia, verecundia, veneratio, admiratio. [SYN. in AWE.] As a title, *vir reverendus.

REVERENCE, *v.* See REVERE.

REVEREND, venerabilis, venerandus, reverendus (venerable, deserving of respect).—gravis, augustus (emph. with ref. to outward dignity). As a title, *reverendus; when prefixed to a name, add vir; e. g. the Rev. A. B., vir reverendus A. B.; so likewise, Rev. Sir, *vir reverende.

REVERENT, reverens (T., Plin.). verecundus (of the habit or disposition).

REVERENTLY, reverenter (T., Plin., Suet.). reverende.

REVERIE, somnium (vigilantis).

REVERSAL (of a judgement), destructio sententiae (opp. confirmatio; Q. 10, 5, 12).—rei judicatae infirmitas (C.).

REVERSE, s. | *Change, vicis, vices, vicissitudo*. commutatio. [SYN. in ALTERNATION.] R. of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudo: to suffer a r. of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri. | *Opposite, contrarium*. To do the very r., contra facere (Suet. not contrarium facere): my opinion is the very r., ego contra puto (C.); mihi contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, 1): to maintain the r., in contrarium, in oppositum, ire or discedere sententiam; contra dicere: whether he is happy or the r., utrum felix sit an contra. | *The contrary to the observed in a coin, pars aversa*.

REVERSE, v. | *To alter, change, mutare*. immutare. invertere. variare. [SYN. and PHR. in ALTER.] | *To overthrow, rumpere*. evertere. abolere. To r. a judgement, judicium rem judicatam irritam facere (C. Phil. 11, 5, 11): to seek to r. a judgement, rem judicatam labefactare conari.

REVERSION, | *Act of reversing, by the verbs, or by subst. in REVERS.* | (In law), spes muneris. *spes succedendi (with ref. to an office).—*spes hereditatis. pecunia morte ex quaquam perventura (ast. C. Top. 6, 29; with ref. to the fut. inheritance of an office). To promise aby the r. of an office, *spem succedendi ci facere.

REVERT, redire. reverti. revenire. [SYN. and PHR. in RETURN.]

REVIEW, s. recensio. recensio (the former as action; the latter as state).—lustratio (celebration of the lustrum).—recognitio (an inspecting, L., Suet.). To hold a r., recensum agere: to pass in r., transvahi (of the cavalry; the action, transvectio equitum).—transire (of infantry).

REVIEW, v. recensere. recensum cs agere (to go through singly, in order to satisfy oneself of the proper nature, number, &c.: e. g. of troops, the senate, the people).—inspicere (to inspect; e. g. the legions, &c.: cf. L. 41, 6, arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere).—numerum es inire (to take the numbers).—qd recensere et numerum inire (Caes. B. G. 7, 76).—lustrare (to make the solemn r., national and religious, every five years by the censor; and with the army by a general every time that he came to the army, or at his departure out of his province, or before a battle): to r. a book, *libri censuram scribere; *libri cs argumentum recensere atque judicium de eo ferre (Wyttenb.).

REVIEWER (of a book), *censor. *judex doctus, literatus. *novi (-orum) libri (-orum) censuram (-as) scribens (Wyttenb.).

REVILO, convicium ci facere. qm conviciis consecrari, incescere. ci maledicere qm maledictis insectari. maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conjicere. probis et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis qm probis qm increpare. maledictis qm figere. contumeliosis verbis qm prosequi.

REVILOER, maledicus. Or by the verbs.

REVLING, adj. contumeliosus. probrosus (of persons or language).—maledicus (only of persons).

REVLING, s. maledictum. convicium. probum. [SYN. in ABUSE.]

REVISAL, REVISION, recognitio (a reconsidering, reviewing). Or by the verbs.—retractatio (Augustin.).

REVISÉ, perscrutari. recensere (to sit in judgement on athg critically).—corrige (to correct it).—retractare. recognoscere (to go through it again to remove what faults may remain). To r. and enlarge, crebris in locis inculcare et reficere (C.). All carefully revised and collated, omnia summâ curâ recognita et collata (C.).

REVISIT, revisere. iterum visere or invisere.

REVISAL, renovatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVIVE, | *TRANS. PROPRI.* See RESUSCITARE. Revived, i. e. restored to life, not redvivus, but ab inferis excitatus or revocatus. FIG. vires reficere (bodily strength or vigour).—animum reddere, renovare, excitare (to give fresh courage or spirits). | *INTRANS.* reviviscere (propri.; then fig. to recover, of persons and things).—ad vitam redire (to come to life again).—se colligere, se or animum recipere, respirare et se recipere, ad se redire (to recover oneself; of persons).

REVOCAION, revocatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVOKE, revocare (g. t.).—tollere (v. pr.; e. g. of an office, a law, a command, a judgement, friendship).—

abolere (v. hist., not to suffer to be any longer valid, to abolish, abrogate).—abrogare (to r. by authority of the people a law, a decree; also an office).—derogare legi or qd de lege (to r. part of a law; but derogare is its used with an acc. for abrogare; see Ochen. C. Ecl. p. 85).—abrogare legi (to repeal one law by another, or at least to deprive it of its full force).—inducere (to strike out, cancel; e. g. a degree, contract).—solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (to dissolve).—rescindere (to render invalid; e. g. ordinances, contracts).

REVOLT, s. defectio (ab qo). rebellio. rebellium (resumption of hostilities by a conquered party, or one who has been compelled to maintain peace). To attempt or plan a r., defectionem moliri, attentare.

REVOLT, v. rebellare. rebellionem facere (to renew a war, to rise again; of a vanquished people).—seditionem movere (g. t. to raise a disturbance).—imperium auspiciumque abnuere (to refuse obedience; of soldiers, L. 27, 27). To r. against any one, resistere ci (to oppose).—Imperium cs detrectare (to refuse obedience to).—desicere ab qo or ab cs imperio, desicere ab qo (to fall off from).

REVOLTER, defector (T.). rebellis (F., O.); rebellans. [SYN. in REVOLTER.] Or by Crcl.

REVOLUTION, | *Rotation, circular motion*, circumatctio. circumatctus. ambitus (solis).—~~not~~ not revolutio, wch is very late; August. | *Change in a state or government*, rerum publicarum commutatio or conversio. rerum mutatio, res commutate. civilis perturbatio, editio (tumult, disorder). To seek or endeavour to effect a r., res novas querere or moliri; novis rebus studere; rerum evertendarum cupidum esse: to promote disturbances and r.'s in a state, novos motus conversionesque reipublicæ querere.

REVOLUTIONARY, rerum evertendarum cupidus. rerum mutationis cupidus. rerum commutandarum cupidus. rerum novarum cupidus or molitor (all of persons).—seditionis (of persons or things; e. g. voces, colloquia). A r. temper, ingenium ad res evertendas or commutandas proclive (ast. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 51): to hold r. language in the clubs, seditiosa per cœtus disserere (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3).

REVOLUTIONISTS, homines rerum commutandarum cupidi (C.).—rerum novarum molitores (Suet.).—rerum mutationis cupidi (C.). Or Crcl. with rebus novis studere; res novare.

REVOLUTIONIZE, | *To overthrow a government by violence*, rerum publicarum statum violenter commutare, perturbare, or evertere (ast. C.). | *To excite men to an uproar, tumult, civis ad res novas sollicitare, stimulare, incendere*.

REVOLVE, | *TRANS.* revolvere. circumagere. circumvertere. To r. a thing in one's mind, rem secum animo volvere (L.); consilium animo volutare (Curt.). rem in corde versare (Plaut.). cogitare or meditari de qâ re. See also CONSIDERE. | *INTRANS.* se revolvere. revolvî (of stars, seasons, years).—circumvolutari (Plin.). circumagî, se circumagere. circumferri. circumverti (of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.).—in orbem circumagî or se circumvolvere.

REWARD, s. | *The act of rewarding, remuneratio, for althg, cs rei (a repaying)*. | *A thing given as a reward, præmium, pretium* (Suet. præmium is a prize that confers distinction on the receiver, as a r., opp. to pœna; whereas pretium is a price for the discharge of a debt, as a payment).—honos (reward of honour).—merces (pay for services performed).—fructus (produce of pains and exertion: Suet. præmium, common in modern writers, is without authority). To give or receive a r.; see REWARD, v.: to expect a r. for one's services fm any one, pretium meriti ab qo desiderare: to propose a r. for althg, præmium cs rei proponere.

REWARD, v. præmium ci dare, tribuere, persolvere. præmium ci deferre. præmio qm afficere, donare (g. t. to give a reward).—præmio qm ornare or decorare (to distinguish by a reward)—remunerari qm præmio (to remunerate by a reward). To r. with money, præmia rei pecuniariæ ci tribuere: to r. richly, præmium ci dare amplissimum; amplis præmiis qm afficere: to r. merit, virtutem honorare: to r. one according to his desert, meritum præmium ci persolvere: to be rewarded, præmium consequi; præmio donari: for athg, præmium or fructum cs rei capere, percipere, ferre: by any one, fructus cs rei ferre ex qo: I consider myself richly rewarded, magnum rei fructum percepisse videor.

RHAPSODICAL, interruptus (unconnected, of style, &c.).—dissipatus (rambling; of a speaker).

RHAPSODIST, qui poetarum carmina pronuntiat (Q. 12, 3, 1).

RHAPSODY, carmen (Lucr. 6, 9, 38).—rhapsodia (a name given to each of the books of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*).—farrāgo (a medley).—cento (a compilation; *Isidor.*)—opus in breve tempus refectionem (a light composition).

RHETORIC, rhetorica or rhetorice; oratoria sc. ars (Q.).—ars orandi, or bene dicendi scientia. To write on r., de oratoribus scribere.

RHETORICAL, rhetoricus. R. embellishment, cultus. ornatus. dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatus. dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any conspicuous r. embellishment).—quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought). fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).

RHETORICALLY, rhetorice.

RHETORICIAN, rhetoricus. rhetor.

RHEUM, gravēdo. catarrhus. destillatio (narium). See CATARRH.

RHEUMATIC, rheumaticus (Plin.).

RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus (Plin.).

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros (Plin.).

RHOMB, rhombus (Frontin.).

RHOMBOIDAL, rhomboides (Frontin.).

RHUBARB, radix Pontica (Cels.). rha in very late writers; *Amnian.*—rheum rhaiponticum (*Lin.*).

RHYME, s. *extremorum verborum similis sonitus. R's, versuum clausulae inter se consonantes (see Q. 9, 3, 45): bad r's, *extrema verba non bene consonantia: verses in r., *versus extremis verbis in se consonantibus; *versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant. ~~Q. 9~~ Avoid such expressions as versus similiter desinentes or cadentes; for C. employs the phrases similiter desinere or cadere only to denote the similar fall or termination of periods; see C. de Or. 3, 54, 206. I see neither r. nor reason in this, *hæc quomodo inter se coherent, non intelligo.

RHYME, || INTRANS. *in eundem sonum exire. *extremis verbis inter se consonare. || TRANS. *facere ut versus cum antecedente consonet extremis verbis.

RHYMER, versificator (Q. Juv.).

RHYTHM, rhythmus (ῥυθμός or pura Latin numerus, vech C. always uses), or numeri (numeros ῥυθμός accipi volo, Q.).

RHYTHMICAL, rhythmicus (ῥυθμικός, C. Q.), or pure Lat. numerosus.

RIB, costa. To break a r., costam frangere: his r. is quite broken, tota costa perfracta est (Cels.). to stick a man in the r's, c. latus transfigere, confodere or transfodere gladio (sicā, &c.). || Ribs (of a ship), costae: statumina (the framework): the keels and r's were first made of light timber, carinae primum ac statumina ex leve materiā fiebant. || Ribs (on leaves), foliorum nervuli (Plin.). || Wife; vid.

RIBALD, obscenus.

RIBALDRY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

RIBAND, vitta (F. r.). tænia. fascia (strip or band of stuff for the forehead or hair).—lemniscus (r. of a garland; the best word for the r. of an order); also prors by clavus (the purple stripe or stud worn on the tunic of Roman men). To trim with r's, *clavis, vittis variare, prætexere.

RIBBED, costatus (prop., Varr.; e. g. boves).—nervosus (of plants; e. g. cauliculi, Plin.).

RICE, oryza. A r. pudding, *pulmentum ex oryza confectum. *puls ex oryza confecta (if soft or fluid).—*oryza cocta (baked).

RICH, || PROP. dives (possessing much money, = pecuniosus; opp. pauper).—locuples (far above want; opp. egenus, egenus).—fortunatus (in good circumstances; less than dives).—opulentus (wealthy, and thence possessing influence).—copiosus (possessing the necessities of life in abundance; opp. tenuis, exilis).—beatus (possessing abundance of earthly goods; opp. mendicis). Jn. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. When there is an especial ref. to money, pecuniosus. bene nummatus. argenteo copiosus (C.). nummis dives (H.). pecuniā opulentus (T.). Very r., prædives (L.); perdives, magnis opibus præditus (C.): to be very r., divitiis diffuere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere; maximis esse fortunis; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere: to make r., locupletare (C.); ditare (L.); but chiefly in the poets; opibus, divitiis augere, ornare qm; divitem, opulentum facere qm (C.); pecuniā augere qm (T.): to become r., divitem fieri (C.); ditescere (H. Sat.). ditari, locuple-

tari (C.); ad divitias pervenire; opes nancisci (L.); augeri, crescere opibus, divitiis, pecuniis, fortunis (Aft. C.). || FIG. 1) Having abundance of a thing, copiosus. largus. uber. locuples. 2) Abundant, copiosus. largus. plenus. opimus. R. presents, munera locupletia, magna (Np.); ampla (Cels.). || Costly, dives; pretiosus. A r. cloth, pannus auro, argento dives, pretiosus.

RICHES, || PROP. divitiæ (opp. paupertas; of a private man).—opes (as a means of influence; hence of the wealth of nations).—opulentia (power and greatness with good circumstances).—facultates, pl. (means; private).—fortunæ (goods, in general).—copiæ (plentiful means).—abundantia (effluence).—gazæ (royal treasures). || FIG. divitiæ (rarely in this sense).—copia. ubertas. crebritas. abundantia.

RICHLY, large. abunde. copiose. cumulate (C.): liberaliter (Cels.); benigne, prolixè (Ter.): very r., effuse, uberrime (C.).

RICHNESS, abundantia. copia (abundance).—ubertas. fertilitas. fecunditas (of the soil: fec. also impropr. of the mind). Or by the adj.

RICK, acervus: a r. of hay, meta fœnt. To make r's of hay, fœnum extruere in metas (Col. 2, 19, 2).

RICKETS, *rachitis. *cyrtosis.

RICKETY, || Afflicted with rickets, *rachiti laborans. || Weak, crazy, fragilis (not durable).—caducus (inclined to fall or give way).—ruinosus, pronus in ruinam (tottering to a fall).

RID, See CLEAR, DELIVER.

RID, (properly past partic.) 1) To get rid of a thing, qm amovere, removere, amoliri (q. ti.).—qm ablegare or amandare (by sending him away with some commission or errand).—Jn. qm removere atque ablegare (C.).—qm absolvere, dimittere (by satisfying his demands; e. g. creditores (Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2)). To get rid of one's creditors by giving them security, creditores interventu sponsorum removere. 2) To get rid of, or be rid of a thing, solvi qd re (to be freed from an obligation, &c.; e. g., of serving in the army, militiā)—liberari qd re (to be freed from it).—emergere ex qd re (to escape from what one has been, as it were, sunk in; fr. difficult circumstances, &c.).—amoliri. amovere. removere (q. ti., to remove; amol. by great exertions). To get rid of one's debts, ære alieno liberari; ex ære alieno emergere; or ære alieno exire: to get rid of expense, sumptum removere.

RIDDANCE. See DELIVERANCE.

RIDDLE, s. || A puzzling question, enigma, ænigma, <ia (C.). griphus (an artificial and puzzling combination of words, used by the Greeks at their entertainments; the word is employed with ref. to Greeks, Gell. 1, 2, 4; Appul. Flor.).—ambāges (a dark and obscure expression; e. g. L. 1, 24). To propose a r., *qm ænigma solvere jubere; *ænigma ci interpretandum, explicandum, proponere. To solve a r., ænigma solvere (Ruhnck.), interpretari, explicare. griphum dissolvere: not to understand a r., ænigma non intelligere. || FIG. R's, verba cæcis latebris obscura (O. Met. 1, 388); sermones perplexi (L. 40, 5). It is all a r. to me, hoc vero obscurum mihi est; hoc mihi non liquet; hoc non intelligo: it is a complete r., hoc nemo conjecturā assequi potest; hoc nemini liquet. To speak in r's, ænigmata loqui (Plin. Ep. 7, 12). || A coarse sieve, cribrum (carbancarium).

RIDDLE, v. || To sift, cribrare. cribro subcernere.

RIDE, v. || INTRANS. equitare; equo vehi (q. t.).—equo or super equo ire (is poetical).—equo invehi (to r. into).—equo gestari or vectari (to take exercise on horseback). To teach a boy to r., qm equo docere: to learn to r., equo doceri: to r. away from a place, avehi or evehi equo: to r. over or through, perequitare (to r. through, r. about; e. g. per omnes partes).—equo colustrare (to inspect or survey on horseback; T. Ann. 3, 45, 3). To r. round, circumequitare or equo circumvehi locum: to r. round between the ranks, interequitare ordines: to r. a horse round, equum agitare (for exercise): to r. round in a circle, certum equitare in orbem. || To ride at anchor, consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras. stare in ancoris (L.).—navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew; of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or expectare; the last with dum). || TRANS. equo vehi, invehi, vectari (Srn. above).—equum exercere (for exercise).—equum tentare (for the purpose of trying a horse): not to bear to be ridden (of a horse), seorsum recusare or non pati.

RIDE, s. equitatio. vectatio (for exercise). To take a r., equo excurrere; equo vehi qo. See the verb.

RIDER, [A horseman, eques (as distinguished from a pedestrian; also of a horse-soldier).—sessor (one who is on horseback).—rector (one who guides a horse): to be a good r., equo habiliter esse (to sit a horse well).—optime equis uti (to manage a horse well).—equitandi peritissimum esse (to be skilful in horsemanship). A horse without a r., equus sine rectore: to have lost its r. (of a horse), rectorem amisisse. A clause added, adjunctio.]

RIDGE, [Earth thrown up by the plough, porca (earth between narrow furrows).—lira (earth between wide furrows).] The top of a mountain or hill, dorsum, jugum, montis (Cæs., L.: ~~non~~ tergum collis or montis, *weh* means the back or hinder part of a hill or mountain). A line or chain of mountains, continuum montium jugum (L. Germ. 47); continuum montium dorsum (L. 41, 18); montes continui (H. Ep.), perpetui (L.); juga velut serie coherrentia (Curt. 7, 3, 21); perpetuo jugo juncti colles (Mela, 1, 5, 3); jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (L. 41, 18); continuatio seriesque montium (Aft. C.; see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 44).

RIDGE-TILE, imbrex, icis (Plin.); tegula collicialis (Cat. 14, 4).

RIDGY, jugosus (O.). Or by phrases in RIDGE.

RIDICULE, s. risus (laughter).—ludibrium (mockery, sport): to excite r., risum movēre, concitare: to expose to r., risui, ludibrio, qm exponere: a subject of r., ridiculus (um).

RIDICULE, v. ludere. ludibrio habēre. ludificare (to make an object of sport or r.).—illudere (to jest upon, amuse oneself with).

RIDICULOUS, ridiculus, ridendus (C.); deridiculus. ridicularis (Plaut.): extremely r., perdidiculus (C.): a r. fellow, homo ridiculus (C.); deridiculus (Plaut.); caput ridiculum (Ter.); homo perdidiculus (C.). A r. thing, res ridicula: to be r., risum movēre, concitare. To make abyr., ridiculum qm facere (Juv.). risui, ludibrio qm exponere: to make oneself r., ridendum, irridendum se proponere; risui, irrisui se exponere; also, risum dare (H.) or præbere (Juv.).

RIDICULOUSLY, ridicule. Very r. perdidicula.

RIDING, [On horseback], equitatio.—vectatio (q. th., for being carried, opp. walking; vectatio et iter reficiunt animum).—vectatio equi (horse exercise). To give lessons in r., equo docēre alios: to receive them, equo doceri. A district, ager. territorium.

RIDING-COAT, vestis quam equites gerere consueverunt (Aft. Np. Dak. 3, 1); lacerna. amiculum.

RIDING-SCHOOL, hippodromus.

RIFE. See COMMON.

RIFLE, v. prædare. spoliare. See PLUNDER.

RIFLE, s. *sclopetum striatum.

RIFLEMAN, *sclopetarius.

RIFT, rima (small).—fissura (large).

RIG, [PROPÆ.] navem armare. navigium, navem armamentis instruere. [FIG.] rebus omnibus instruere or armare.

RIGGING, armamenta (pl.; Cæs., L.); instrumenta navalia (L. 45, 23); also simply navalla (Plin. 16, 11, 21); in a narrower sense (of the ropes), rudentes (C.). To arrange the r., armamenta instruere (Cæs.) or componere (Plaut.): rudentes disponere (Q.).

RIGHT, adj. [Opp. to left, dexter: the r. hand, dextra manus, or simply dextra: the r. eye, dexter oculus (Np.). On the r. side, ad dextro latere: on the r. hand, ad dextram; a dextrā (C.), or simply dextrā (Cæs.). To be abys's r. hand (Ag.), consilio et re ita juvare qm, ita adesse ei, ut operā meā carere non possit; also, in this sense, Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextera (is Antony's r. hand, C. Att. 14, 20, 5; a playful expression).] Straight, in a direct line, rectus (e. g. recta linea, rectus angulus).] Agreeable, according to one's wish, gratus; commodus; exoptatus. [Not wrong, fit, suitable, proper, rectus, verus. idoneus. aptus. To take the r. road (prop.), veram, rectam, ingredi viam: to go the r. way (Ag.), rectam, veram, inire viam, rationem, quā perveniam, deducar ad id, quod maxime volo (Aft. C.). To set r., see RECTIFY, CORRECT. That is not the r. place, non est ille locus quo tendebam: that is not the r. book, non est ille liber quem querebam: to apply the r. remedies, apta, efficacia, remedia adhibere morbo: to hit the r. nail on the head, rem acu tangere (Plaut.). At the r. time, opportune, in tempore, in ipso tempore (C.); ad tempus (S.); per tempus (Ter.). To do atq. at the r. time, in tempore, opportuno tempore facere qd (Aft. C.). To come at the r. time, in tempore, opportune venire (C.): the r. size, measure, justa magnitudo, mensura (Plin.). To make a r. use

of atq., recte, bene uti qā re (C.).] True, real, verus (not false).—sincerus, germanus (genuine). The r. meaning of a word, vera notio, via ac potestas, significatio, vocis, verbi. I say this in r. earnest, hoc serio, ex animo, dico (Aft. C.): the r. ground or reason of atq., vera cs rei ratio, causa. [Legitimate, regular, justus. legitimus.] Just, equitable, æquus; rectus; justus. It is r. and fair, hoc æquum est et bonum: it is not r., minime convenit: all is not r., fraudulent qd subest; hoc monstri simile est (Ter.).] Not mistaken; my by Crcl., e. g. you are r., recte dicis, dixisti; recte suades; vera prædicas; verum dicis; est ut dicis (Aft. C.); res ita est ut dixisti (Ter.); recte intelligis (C.).

RIGHT, RIGHTLY, adv. [Properly, fitly, apte, accommodate.] Truly, not falsely or wrongly, recte; vere: if I understand r., nisi fallor, nisi animus me fallit (C.); nisi quid me fefellerit (Ter.). Not to understand r., non satis intelligere qd. [Fully, completely, accurately, accurate; probe; bene; plane: to hit atq. r. in the middle, plane medium ferire. I do not r. comprehend it, non satis, non plane, hoc scio, novi.] Very (with adjectives and adverbs), valde; admodum; bene; also by a superl., or quam and superl.; e. g., r. often, æssissime: r. willingly, libentissime. [Duly, recte; rite (formally).—satis (sufficiently).] With justice or equity, recte; juste; bene; ut par, ut æquum, est; ut decet. It served you r. (colloquial), jure, merito hoc tibi accidit; non immeritis tui pœnas (Aft. C.); haud immerito id tibi accidit (L.).

RIGHT, s. [Liberty, privilege, claim, jus; potestas; copia: common r.s., jura communia. Wives have the same r.s. as the husbands, uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri (C.). To grant equal r.s., in parem juri libertatisque conditionem recipere (Cæs. B. G. 1, 28); with r., jure; non injuriā; nec, neque injuriā: with full r., jure optimo (~~non~~ summo jure)—recte ac jure; merito atque optimo jure (C.); ~~non~~ jure legaliter; merito, moraliter; recte, logically.] To defend or maintain one's r. strenuously, omnia pro suo jure agere; jus suum sibi eripi non pati; jus suum tenēre, obtinēre: to have r. to atq., jus ac potestatem cs rei habēre: to yield one's r., (de) jure suo decedere (C., L.): all have equal r.s., æquum est jus omnium (L. 2, 3). All the citizens must have equal r.s., jura paria esse debent eorum inter se, qui sunt civēs ejusdem civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 32).] That to each one has a legal claim, jus: to give abys his r., jus suum tribuere ei; jus dare, tribuere ei; reddere ei quod jure suo postulare potest.

RIGHTEOUS, [Religious, pious, plus. sanctus. religiosus.—plus erga Deum. Jn. religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus [Syn. in HOER].] Upright, justus, æquus, rectus. Integer. Over-r., nimis sancte plus (Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8): to be r., pie Deum colere; pietatem erga Deum colere.

RIGHTEOUSLY, [Religiously, piously, pie. sancte. religiose. Jn. pie sancteque; also religiosissime. sanctissime.] Uprightly, juste, æque, recte, honeste.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, [Piety, vid. Uprightness, justitia, honestas. rectum. integritas.]

RIGHTFUL, legitimus. debitus. justus.

RIGHTFULLY, legitime, jure. justo jure; jure meritoque. Jn. merito ac jure. jure ac merito.

RIGID. See STIFF, SEVERE.

RIGIDITY. See STIFFNESS, SEVERITY.

RIGIDLY. See STIFFLY, SEVERELY.

RIGOROUS, [With regard to enjoyment, durus. A r. mode of living, duritia (relative to abstinence or hard living, also of hardening the body).—parsimonia victus atque cultus (with ref. to abstinence from all luxury). A man of a very r. mode of living, vir vitā durus: to lead or live a very r. life, parce ac duriter vitam agere. [Strict, severe, severus (severe in a moral point of view, as well as against oneself as against others, then also of what shows such a character; opp. indulgent. clemens, e. g., judge, judex).—rigidus (rigid, e. g., censor, censor; disinterestedness, innocentia).—(non) rigorous, formed from the French, is a barbarism.)—acer (lit. sharp, opp. lenis, mollis, e. g., judgement, judicium).—acerbus (harsh, opp. lenis). Jn. acer et severus; acerbus et severus.—austerus (austere, e. g., like the Stoics, opp. comis). See also SEVERE.]

RIGOROUSLY, severe. rigide. acriter. acerbē. austerē. diligenter. SYN. in SEVERELY.

RIGOUR, [In a physical sense, rigor (e. g., of the cold, frigoris).—asperitas (roughness, asperity, e. g., of the winter, hiemis).—sevitia (e. g. frigoris hiemis,

excessive cold). || *In a moral sense*, severitas rigor. acerbitas. austeritas. aevitia [Syn. in SEVERITY].

RILL, rivulus. rivus.

RIM, margo (e. g., of a shield, plate, &c.).—ora (broader than margo).—labrum (e. g., of a ditch).—crepido (a brink, edge). See also EDGE.

RIME, pruina (gelicidium, Cato; ~~gelu~~ gelu is frost, ice, cold).

RIMY, pruinosis.

RIND, cortex (outer).—liber (inner) To be covered with r., cortice, liro, obduci: to strip off the r., decor-tiare (Plin.); delibrare (Col.); delibrare corticem (Col.).

RING, v. || TRANS. tinnire: to r. at a door, pulsare fores or januam (in the sense of the ancients, who always knocked).—*agitare tintinnabulum forium (in our sense). To r. the bell for aby, *eris tinnitu qm aressere; digitis concrepare (to snap with the fingers, as the ancients did, in calling slaves). || INTRANS. tinnire (only prop.).—sonare (g. i. to strike the ear). The ears r., aures tinnunt.

RING, s. || A circle, orbis, circulus. A r. round the moon, halo (Sen.). round the moon or sun, corona lunæ or solis (Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1). || A circular substance, annulus: a finger r., annulus: a little r., annellus: a scal r., annulus signatorius, or, fm the context, simply annulus: a marriage r., annulus pronubus (Jct.); annulus in fidem conjugii datus: adorned with r., annu-latus: a r. chain, catena annulus conserta (ast. V. Æn. 3, 467): to exchange r.'s, annulos commutare, dare et accipere: to wear a r. on the finger, annulum in digito habere (Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 59); gestitare (Plaut.): to put on a r., annulum digito induere, aptare, inserere. To take off a r., detrabere ci annulum (Ter.): an ear-r., inauris (Plaut.), or annulus de aure pendens; curtain r.'s, velares annuli. || An open place in a town, forum.

RING-DOVE, *columba caudâ torquatâ (Linn.).

RINGER, *campanarum agitator.

RINGING, Crcl. A r. in the ears, murmur aurium (Plin. 28, 7, 3).

RINGLEADER, caput. signifer. fax (r. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). The r. in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (C. ad Div. 6, 12, 3).

RINGLET, annulus, cincinnus (Plaut.; artificial). cirrus (Mart.; natural).

RINGWORM, lichen, or pure Latin, mentâgra (see Plin. 26, 1, 2). ~~scab~~ mentigo, impetigo = scab.

RINSE, eluere, colluere. To r. the mouth, colluere os (Plin. 23, 4, 38).

RIOT, s. || Revelry, commissatio; bacchanalia, pl. (drunken feasts).—baccatio. || Tumult, uproar, tumultus. seditio. turbæ, pl. [Syn. and PHR. in COMMOTION.]

RIOT, v. || To revel, commissari. bacchari. debacchari. || To be in a state of uproar, tumultuari; tumultus movere; tumultum facere or præbere.

RIOTER, s. A reveller, commissator. bacchans. || A turbulent person, seditiosus, turbulentus.

RIOTOUS, || Disorderly, dissolutus. A r. liver, homo violentus ac dissolutus; dissolutus; luxuriosus; potator (fond of drinking). || Seditious, seditiosus, turbulentus, tumultuosus.

RIOTOUSLY, seditiose, turbulente or turbulenter, turbide.

RIF, divellere. scindere. discindere. To r. open a wound, vulnus divellere (Flor.); refricare, exulcerare (C.).

RIPE, || PROPRI. maturus (of fruit that has attained its full size and flavour).—tempestivus (of fruit that has grown quite long enough).—coctus (mellowed by the sun, of grapes, &c.). A r. ulcer, ulcus ad suppurationem perductum. Thoroughly r., permaturus: to become r., maturescere (Cæs.); ematrescere (Plin.); percoqui (Col.); maturitatem adipisci (Plin.). assequi (C.); ad maturitatem venire (Plin.): to be almost r., non multum abesse a maturitate (Cæs.). || FIG. maturus; tempestivus. A r. judgement, iudicium maturum (C. Cæcin. 3, 7); iudicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (C.). r. age, ætas matura (Ulp.), firmata (C.). R. in years, in understanding, maturus annis, animo (O.).

RIPEN, || TRANS. ad maturitatem perducere. maturare. To r. an ulcer, ulcus ad suppurationem perducere. || INTRANS. maturari, maturescere. ematrescere. ad maturitatem venire or pervenire (prop. physically).—maturitatem ætatis ad prudentiam assequi (Ag. of the mind; ast. C. ad Div. 4, 4).

RIPENESS, maturitas. tempestivitas (prop. and Ag.).—maturitas tempestiva (prop.). R. of judgement, iudicandi maturitas.

RIPPLE, v. leni murmur delabi, defluere. lenes susurrare (Claud.). rorare (Col.). A rippling stream, fons lenes sonantis aquæ (O.); jucundo labens murmur rivus (id.).

RIPPLE, s. *lenis, placidus, lapsus (of the sound).—unda parvula (of the form).

RISE, v. || PROPRI. surgere. exsurgere.—consurgere (easily of several).—se erigere (to raise oneself up; of little children trying to raise themselves fm the ground): fm a seat, surgere e sella: to r. up (when a person appears), assurgere ei (as a mark of respect): fm bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto. surgere cubiti (prop.).—ex morbo assurgere, of leaving one's bed after a disease): fm table, surgere a cenâ; also poscere calceos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to r. fm table). || To mount up on high, se levare (of birds; pennis or alis).—levari. sublime ferri. sublimem abire. Clouds r., nebule levantur in nubes: the smoke r.'s fm the cottages, fumus evolvitur e tuguriis. The barometer r.'s, *argentum vivum barometri tollitur. A storm rises, tempestas cooritur. || To swell, vid. || (Of the heavenly bodies), oriri. exoriri.—emergere (of the stars; not of the sun). || (Of thoughts in the mind), subire mentem or animum.—succurrere. A thought r.'s in my mind, subito cogitatio animum. || (Fm the dead), reviviscere. in vitam redire. ab inferis existerere. ab Orco in lucem reducem fieri (according to heathen notions).—ab inferis excitari or revocari. || (Of the day), appetere. dies appeti. luceat. dilucescit. Ilucescit. As soon as the sun rose, ubi primum illuxit. || To rise in the stomach (of food), ructum cife, movere, or facere. || To rise in blisters, pustulari. || FIG. To come into notice, appear, prodire.—existerere. se effere (of eminent men).—exoriri (of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad; e. g. libido; ferrea proles; Sulla; ultor, &c.). || To advance in rank or dignity, procedere honoribus longius; altiores ascendere gradum; in ampliorem gradum provehi; altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi: to r. above others, alios superare, vincere, post se relinquere. To r. to the highest pitch of human greatness, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli. || To rebel, exsurgere contra or adversus qm (T.); cooriri in qm. Imperium se detrahere.—consurgere ad bellum. ad bellum cooriri.—rebellare (v. pr. of those who had been subdued). See REBEL. REVOLT. || To mount up, become higher, (of prices), cariorum fieri. pretium ac rei exandescit. incendi. ingravescere. crescere. augeri (of the price of corn; annona). || To advance to a thing (= to pass fm a lower to a higher point), transire ad qd. To r. fm the necessary arts to the arts of luxury, a necessariis artificis ad elegantiores defluere (C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62). || To flow or proceed (fm), to be generated (by), fluere, manare, proficisci, nasci, gigni, existerere, rumpere, ex qâ re.—oriri (g. t.).—scaturire. excurrere: fm a place, ex (of springs, fountains, &c.: on exc. vid. Curt. 3, 1, 3).—profuere (of streams, fountains, &c.).—originem habere (of streams).—sequi qd (to result fm althg). || To raise itself (of things), se tollere. se attollere. surgere. assurgere. exsurgere. A hill that r.'s gradually, clementer editus (or assurgens) collis: rising a little fm the plain, paulum ex planitie editus: not to be able to r. higher, se tollere a terrâ altius non posse (of plants).

RISE, s. || (Of the heavenly bodies), ortus, exortus (of all the heavenly bodies).—ascensus, emer-us (of the planets or other stars; the former eply of the moon). The r. and setting of the stars, siderum ortus et occasus; siderum ortus et obitus: at sunrise, sole oriente; sub luce. A little before sunrise, sub ortum lucis. || Rising ground, cilius leniter assurgens. || Source, origin, fons, causa. initium. caput. To give r. to, efficere; occasionem præbere. See CAUSE.

RISIBILITY, Crcl. by verbs in LAUGH, or sublt. in LAUGHING.

RISIBLE, ad ridendum compositus: there is nothing to excite my r. faculties, non habeo, or non est, quod rideam.

RISING, By the verb, or RISE, s.

RISK, alea, periculum. discrimen (attended with danger): at my r., meo periculo; meo Marte (~~non~~ not meo proprio Marte). R. of one's life, vitæ or mortis periculum (g. t.).—vitæ or salutis discrimen (dangerous situation in wch one is placed, involving r.

of life).—capitis periculum or discrimen (when one is in danger of suffering capital punishment): at the r. of one's life, cum capitis periculo: to run the r. of losing a thing, de qâ re in dubium venire (e. g. de civitate, C. Cæcin. 7, 18): to run or incur the r. of one's life, adire vitæ or capitis periculum; mortis periculo se committere: to be at the r. of one's life, in capitis or vitæ periculum vocatum esse, ad mortis periculum adductum esse (of an accused person).—In præcipiti esse (of a sick person). To run a r., periculum subire; fortunæ se committere.

RISK, qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam cs rei (to peril or r. a thing).—qd audere (to dare a thing).—periculum cs rei or in qâ re facere; qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). JN. experiri et periclitari: one's life, committere se periculo mortis. adire vitæ or mortis periculum: to r. one's life on a thing's behalf, vitæ or capitis periculum pro qd subire; inferre se in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen pro qd; vitæ dimicationem subire pro qd: not to refuse to r. one's life for a thing, pro qd vitæ dimicationem non profugere.

RITE, ritus, ūs. See also CEREMONY: funeral r., see FUNERAL.

RITUAL, *adj.* ritualis (Fest.); solemnis.

RITUAL, s. liber ritualis (F. gloriæ).

RIVAL, s. æmulus (e. g. gloriæ, laudis, regni).—rivalis (almost always of a r. in love).—obtrektor (a political r.).

RIVAL, v. æmulari (to emulate).—certare, contendere, contendere cum qo (to contend with).

RIVALRY, æmulatio. obtrektorio. rivalitas (in love). RIVE, findere. diffundere. discutere (to strike asunder).

RIVER, flumen. fluvius. amnis (R. flumen usually of larger r's, flowing into the sea; fluvius, of smaller fresh water r's, which are also dried up; amnis, a stream, with ref. rather to the flow of the water, or its breadth and depth). Of or belonging to a r., fluvialis (e. g. piscis); fluvialis. fluviatricus. or by the gen. fluminis, e. g., a r. God, *fluminis nomen. A great r., fluvius magnus, flumen magnum: a small r., amniculus: a rapid r., flumen rapidum, fluvius rapidus; amnis incitator: a slow or gentle r., amnis sedatus; incredibili lenitate flumen est, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non potest (Cæs. B. G. 1, 12; is so slow): to turn the course of a r., amnem in alium cursum deflectere et contorquere (C. Div. 1, 19, 38). The r. has shady and pleasant banks, amnis multâ riparum amœnitate innumbratur (Curt.). The r. divides the city, amnis mediam urbem interfuit (C.). The r. flows into the sea, amnis in mare evadit (Curt.); flumen in mare influit (C.): the bed of a r., fossa (e. g. fossa Rheni; see C. Pis. 33, *infr.*): down the r., secundo flumine: up the r., adverso flumine.

RIVER-HORSE, hippopotamus.

RIVET, s. clavulus (little nail).—cuneus trajectus (a wedge driven through).

RIVET, v. *clavulo figure qd: to r. one's attention, aures cs tenere.

RIVULET, rivulus. rivus.

RIX DOLLAR, *imperialis, or thalerus Imperialis (the term Rix Dollar is a corruption of the German Reichsthaler, i. e. dollar of the empire).

ROACH, *cyprius rutilus (Linn.).

ROAD, *A way, prop., via (the r. itself).—iter (journey, route): a made or paved r., via (lapidibus) strata (L. 8, 15, 9; in later writers also simply strata; see Eulpor. 9, 9, 15). To pave a r., viam lapidibus sternere, consterne (F. Fig.). A way, means, via: a right r., via; via certa: a wrong r., error (an error).—vitium (a fault): to fall into the wrong r., in errorem induci, rapti (to be led aside, through want of consideration).—a virtute discedere, honestatem decedere (through one's own evil inclination): to be on the wrong r., errare (without knowing it)—vitam deviam sequi (willfully). To bring a by into the wrong r., qm in errorem inducere (to lead into error).—qm transversum agere (to lead fm the path of virtue). *A station for ships, statio navium (any anchorage).—salum (a part of the open sea, opposite the coast): to lie at anchor in the r's, stare in salo, or in salo ante ostium portus, with or without in ancoris (of ships).—In salo esse (of sailors).**

ROAM, vagari. palari (to wander about alone).

ROAN, (*equus) albus maculis albis sparsus.

ROAR, rudere (F.); rugire (Sp. art.; of lions).—rudere, vociferari (of men).—mugire, fremere (of thunder).—immugire (of a storm, a volcano).—mugire, immugire (of the sea).

ROARING, mugitus, ūs.

ROAST, *TRANS.* assare (meat; Apic. 2, 1); coquere (g. i., to bake dry, e. g., bread, lime).—torrere, torrefacere, siccare (to dry, scorch, e. g., fruit).—frigere (to broil, fry; as, eggs in oil, ova ex oleo): to r. a little or slowly, subassare (Apic. 4, 2, &c.): to r. on a spit, in veru inassare: roasted, assus. *TRANS.* assari (Appul.); torrer. *IMPROPR.* To r. a thing, calefacere qm (to make him hot by attacking him). To r. a thing well, luculente calefacere qm (C.).

ROAST MEAT, assum. caro assa, assa, orum, n. (of several joints). R. beef, assum bubulum: r. veal, assum vitulinum.

ROB, privare qm qâ re (to take away a thing fm a person, so that he suffers loss).—spoliare, (more strongly) despoliare or expoliare (to strip, deprive of).—JN. detrahere spoliareque; spoliare nudareque; either a person or a thing, qm or qd, or a person of a thing, qm re; adimere (to take away).—eripere (to snatch away), ci qd; detrahere (to draw away or fm), ci qd, or (more rarely) qd de qo; auferre (to carry or take away), ci qd or qd ab qo. depulcari (to steal fm, to pillage, &c.); JN. spoliare qm qâ re et depulcari.—diripere (to plunder towns, &c.).—expiare, compellere (to r. to) qd; the latter also qâ re. fraudare qm re (to cheat of).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re (to deprive or make bare of a thing).—orbare qm re (to take a thing which is dear to us, as children, hope, &c.).—multare qm re (to take fm by way of punishment, to amerce). To rob one of a kingdom, regno qm nudare, expellere, multare: to rob one of one's country, patriâ qm multare, privare, expellere; in exsilium qm ejicere, pellere (by sending him into exile): to rob one of one's whole fortune, qm omnibus bonis evertere, expellere; qm de fortunis omnibus deturbare: to rob one of one's children, qm orbare liberis; liberos ab qo abstrahere: to rob one of one's senses or understanding, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate: robbed, orbatus qâ re (and most participles of the verbs already given): robbed of one's children, liberis orbatus: of the use of one's limbs, membris captus: of sight and hearing, of one's understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus: of hope, spe orbatus.

ROBBER, raptor (one who violently takes away a thing specified).—prædo (one who seeks for plunder).—latro (one who robs openly, and with violence).—fur (a thief, one who robs secretly).—pirâta (a sea-r., pirate). A band of r's, latronum or prædonum globus (or turba, H.); latrones; prædones.

ROBBERY. See PLUNDER.

ROBE, s. See CLOKE, GOWN. Gentlemen of the long r., homines forenses. Master of the r's, prps vestispex (Inscr.). Mistress of the r's, vestispica (Plaut.).

ROBE, v. vestem talarem, togam, sibi induere (oneself).—togam induere ci or togâ induere qm (another).

ROBIN, *motacilla rubecula (Linn.).

ROBING-ROOM, *vestiarius (although this denoted properly a place where clothes were kept, not where they were put on; see Böttig. Sabin. ii. p. 91).

ROBUST, robustus. validus. firmus. valens. integer. JN. robustus et valens. firmus et valens [SYN. in HEALTHY].

ROBUSTNESS, robur (corporis). vigor. nervi, pl. ROCHET, *A kind of fish, erythrinus (Plin.).*

ROCK, s. saxum (g. i., any large mass of stone).—rupes (a steep, rugged r.).—scopulus (in prose, a sharp, dangerous r. in the water, a cliff).—cautes (a long narrow bank of sand or r's in the sea; a reef; ridge; saxa et cautes = r's and reefs; Cæs. B. G. 8, 13). *ROCK* petra is a Greek word, and not used by Latin writers in the best age). That is or lives among r's, saxatilis (e. g. piscis, piscatilis): as firm as a r., adamantinus: as hard as a r., saxeus (prop. and fig.): to strike against a r., scopulum offendere (prop. and fig.): to strike or founder on a r., ad scopulum appellere (navem); ad scopulum appellii (the former of persons, the latter of ships; both also fig., after C. Rab. Perd. 9, 25, nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflicta navem); ad scopulum alidii (prop., of ships): to escape the r's, scopulos prætervehi (prop. and fig.).

ROCK, v. TRANS. movere. To r. a cradle, cunas infantis movere (Mart.): to r. a child to sleep, prps *infantem cunis motis sopire, or *cuniarum agitatione sopire (prop.); sopire, securum reddere (fig., to render secure and careless): one that r's cradles, cuniarum motor (Mart. 11, 39, *in*: fem. cunaria, Inscr.). *TRANS.* moveri. agitari. jactari.

ROCK-SALT, sal fossilis (opp. marinus, Varr.).

ROCKET, *¶ A plant*, *brassica eruca (Linn.). *¶ A artificial firework*, *missile pyrium. *radius pyrius (Bau.).

ROCKY, saxosus (saxeus rather = stony).

ROD, virga (g. t., a long thin twig, &c.).—fasciculus virgarum, or *mīy* virgæ, arum, pl. (when composed of several twigs bound together).—ferula (for punishing children). To beat with r.'s, virgis qm cedere (C.), variare (Plaut.), multare (L.): to give a boy the r., puerum ferulâ cedere (H.), castigare: to be under the r. (fig.), disciplinâ, imperio cs subjectum esse: to use the rod (fig.), severâ disciplinâ coercere, continere qm; severius adhibere qm: a measuring r., decempeda: a fishing r., arundo.

ROE, caprea, æ, f.

ROGATION, supplicatio; see PRAYER. R.-days, rogationes (t. t.): r.-week, hebdomas crucium (t. t.).

ROGUE, nequam, furcifer. An arrant r., trifurcifer (in the earlier comic writers).—caput scelorum (Plaut. Pseud. 4, 5, 3).—princeps flagitiorum (C. Verr. 5, 1, 4). A r. in grain, homo nequissimus ac sceleratissimus; or, by Crcl., homo qui peribit nequitiam, et ita visceribus immiscuit, ut nisi cum ipsis exire non possit (Sen. de Irâ, 1, 16, 2).

ROGUERY, flagitium, scelus.

ROGUSH, *¶ Bad, wicked, nequam, pravus. See BAD.* *¶ Wanton, peuliant, lascivus* (e. g. homo, full of r. tricks).—protervus.

ROLL, v. volvere (trans.).—volvi (intrans.). To r. up or together, convolvere: to r. into a ball, glomerare: to r. up in athg, involvere or obvolvere qâ re; amicire qâ re (e. g. chartâ): to r. round athg, involvere circum qd; amicire qâ re; circumvolvere qd ci rei: time r.'s on, tempus devolvitur, effluit: tears r. down the cheeks, lacrimæ per genas cs manant.

ROLL, s. circumactio, circumactus (circular motion). volumen (that which is rolled up).—chartæ convolutæ (a r. of paper). The r. of a drum, *tympani crebra, continua, pulsatio.

ROLLER, cylindrus (a large cylinder for pressing surfaces and making them smooth).—scapus (a cylinder on which paper, ribbon, &c., is rolled).—phalanga (a cylinder put under a heavy body to assist in moving it).—rotula (a little wheel).

ROLLING, volubilis. Or by the verbs.

ROLLING-PIN, *radius, or *cylindrus parvus.

ROLLS = public documents, tabulæ (g. t.).—literæ publicæ (archives).—acta publica, or acta only (records of the proceedings of the senate, magistratus, or people).

ROMAN CATHOLIC, *Romane sacrorum formulæ addictus. Romane legis studiosus (off. Ammian. 25, 10, 15): *pontificis Romani assecia. To turn R. C., sacra Romana suscipere (of a whole church, aff. L. 1, 7).—*doctrinam pontificis Romani amplexi (of a church or an individual). To be a R. C., legis Romane studiosum esse (off. Ammian. l. c.).—*Romane sacrorum formulæ addictum esse.

ROMANCE, s. It may be necessary to say fabula Romanensis (t. t.): fabula Milesia is rather = tale, story). See also FABLE.

ROMANCE, v. *fabulosus or fabulosa narrare. See also BRAG.

ROMANIZE. See 'to turn ROMAN CATHOLIC.'

ROMANTIC, fabulosus, fictus (fictitious); see also FABULOUS.—gratus, amoenus (of place, charming). R. shores and coasts, amenitates litorum et orarum.

ROMANTICALLY, fabulose, ut in fabulis fit.

ROMP, s. *¶ Rude play*, ludus protervus. *¶ A boisterous girl*, *puella proterva or lasciva.

ROMP, v. proterve ludere.

ROOD, *¶ A pole, pertica; see POLE.* *¶ An image of the cross*, *crux sacra.

ROOF, s. (s. PROP.) tectum (g. t., eply the outer part of a r.).—cantherii (the inner part, the rafters).—culmen (the highest line of a r., the ridge; then also the whole r.; see L. 27, 4, ædis culmen Jovis fulmine ictum).—tegulæ (a r. covered with tiles).—tectum scandulare (a r. of shingle; Appul. Met. 3, p. 137, 2).—suggrundium or suggrundatio (a pent-house, eaves). A building (temple, &c.) without r., ædificia hypæthra: to have advanced as far as the r., ad tectum pervenisse (of a house in course of building): to keep the r., &c., of a house in good r., domum sartam et tectam conservare; sarta tecta ædium tuæ: to blow off the r., deturbare tectum ac tegulas; de tecto tegulas deturbare (Plaut.); tecto nudare. *¶ FIG* = House: e. g. to live under the same r. with one, unâ adesse in eīs ædibus (Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 76); habitare cum qo: to welcome aby under one's r., tecto ac domo invitare qm (to invite)—hos-

pitio qm excipere (to receive).—moenibus tectisque accipere qm, or tectis ac sedibus recipere qm (of the inhabitants of a town who give shelter to persons in flight, &c.).

ROOF, v. tegere, integere, contegere qâ re; with wood, scandulis contegere; with thatch, stramento integere.

ROOFLESS, non tectus (not covered in).—apertus (open).

ROOK, *¶ A bird*, *cornix nigra frugilega. *¶ A chess*, *turris.

ROOM, *¶ Space*, spatium (g. t.).—intervallum (space between). There is not r. enough in the house, domus parum laxa est: to have r. for athg (prop.), non capere qd; (fig.) admittere, accipere; locum dare: plenty of room, laxitas (e. g. in a house; C. Off. 1, 39, 139). *¶ An apartment, chamber, conclave* (r. that can be locked up, chamber, dining-r.).—cubiculum (r. for lounging or reclining in; but only sleeping r.).—diæta (any r. in which one lives; e. g. a summer-house with chambers attached).—membrum (chamber, as portion of a house; apartment).—cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).—cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping r.). A side r., cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi; cella minor (a smaller r. in general; Vitr.). *¶ Occasion, opportunity*; vid. *¶ Place*, vid.

ROOMINESS, laxitas (C.).

ROOMY, spatiosus (that occupies a large space).—amplus (of great extent).—laxus (not narrow or confined).—capax (that can hold much). JN. spatiosus et capax. A r. house, spatiosa et capax domus; laxior domus (Vell. 2, 81).

ROOST, s. stabulum (avium cohortalium, pavonum, Col.).

ROOST, v. stabulari (Col.).

ROOT, s. (s. PROP.) radix, stirps (the r. with the whole of the lower part of a tree). A little r., radícula. To take r., pull up by the r.'s; see the verb. *¶ FIG.* radix, stirps, causa, semen, fons. See also CAUSE, ORIGIN. *¶ In grammar*, vocabulum primitivum (Gramm.).

ROOT (itself), v. radicem or radices agere (also impropr.). C. Off. 2, 12, 43), capere or mittere, radicari (only propr.).—in radices exire.—[radices exire only once; Sen. Ep. 86, 8n.]—insidère. inveterascere (fig., to become inveterate; the former of something suspected; the latter of a custom or evil). To let athg r. itself, favere or alere (fig.): the tree is deeply rooted, radices arboris altius descendunt: to be deeply rooted, altissimis radicibus defixum esse: rooted, radicatus; quod radices egit (propr.).—inveteratus; confirmatus: deeply-rooted, penitus defixus (impropr.; of faults, &c.).—penitus insitus (of an opinion, implanted): there he stood as if rooted in the ground, defixus stabat (!): the Gauls stood as if rooted in the earth by fear, pavor defixerat cum admiratione Gallos. *¶ To root out* or up, a) PROPRI. eradicare, extirpare. radicatus evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere. eruere (dig up).—runcare (hew up weeds). b) FIG. extirpare, delēre, extinguerre, excidere. To r. athg up or out thoroughly, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. JN. extirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. superstition; the last also of faults, passions, &c.).—e naturâ rerum evellere (annihilare): to r. out a nation; see EXTIRPATE: to r. all human feeling out of aby's heart, omnem humanitatem ex animo cs extirpare.

ROPE, funis (a thick r.).—restis (a small r.).—rudens (sail r.).—retinaculum, ora (anchor r., cable). To stretch a r., funem extendere: to dance on the tight r., per funem ingredi (Q.); per funem extentum ire (H. Ep.); per extentum funem ponere vestigia (C. Manil. 5, 652).

ROPE-DANCER, funambulus (Ter., Suet.); schoenobates (Inscr.); Crcl. qui meditatus est (t. e. didici) per extensos funes ire (Sen. de Irâ, 2, 13); petasidici (a vaulter). A r.-d.'s pole, petica libratoria. *¶ Halter* would be incorrect; for halteres (ἀλτήρες) were masses of lead held in the hands in leaping, &c., in order to assist the swing of the arms.

ROPEMAKER, restio (Plaut., Suet.).—restiarius (Front.).

ROPEWALK, *locus ubi funes textuntur.

ROPEYARN, *stamen.

ROPY, lentus, tenax, viscosus (Pall.).

ROSARY, *rosarium (t. t.). See also BEAD.

ROSE, rosa (the plant and the flower).—rosæ flos (the flower). A r.-bed, area rosei consita or rosæ, rosaceus: oil of r.'s, oleum rosaceum or rhodinum

(*Plin.*) : *r. leaf, rosæ floris folium: the scent of r.'s, odores qui afflantur e rosis* (*ast. C. Cat. Maj.* 17, 59); **odor rosarum* : *to lie among r.'s, in rosâ jacere* (*Sen. Ep.* 36, 9); *vivere in æternâ rosâ* (*Mart.* 8, 77). *Of or belonging to a r., roseus* : *r. colour, color roseus* : *r.'s on the cheeks, color egregius* (*C. Pin.* 2, 20, 64); *oil of r.'s, oleum rhodinum. oleum rosaceum, or rosaceum only.*

ROSEBUD, calix rosæ.
ROSEBUSH, rosæ frutex. rosa.
ROSEMARY, rosmarinum or rosmarinus (*Plin., Col.*). libanotis (*Plin.*).

ROSEWATER, aqua rosata.

ROSIN, resina.

ROSTRUM, rostra, pl.

ROSY, roseus. rosaceus (*made of roses*). *R. lips, labra quæ rubent rosis* (*ast. Mart.* 4, 42, 10).

ROT, v. putrescere. putrefieri. putescere or putiscere. vitari. frascere (*of fruit, espy of olives*). *To cause to rot, putrefacere.*

ROT, ROTTENNESS, putor. putredo. caries. [*SYN. in ROTTEN.*]

ROTATION, rotatio (*Vitr.* 10, 3).—circumactio (*a turning itself round, Vitr.* 9, 8, 15): *in r., per ordinem* : *r. of crops, ordo culturæ* (e. g. huic ordinem culturæ experti probavimus).

ROTATORY, *By Crel. with verbs in TURN, intrans.*

ROTE. *To learn by r., ediscere. memorizæ mandare, tradere, committere, infingere. To say by r., memoriter prouinciare, recitare; ex memoriâ exponere.*

ROTTEN, putidus (*of flesh, fruit, &c.*).—putridus (*decayed, rotten; of teeth, a house, &c.*).—cariosus (*eaten away*).—vitiatu (spoiled, putrefied; *of flesh, fruit, &c.*).—marcidus (e. g. asser).

ROTUNDA, *ædificium rotundum, rotundatum; or ædes in modum circini exstructæ (*ast. Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 17).

ROTUNDITY, forma rotunda (C.). rotunditas (*Plin.*).
ROUGE, s. purpurissum. fucus (non fucus illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, C.).

ROUGE, v. purpurissare (*trans.*; *Plaut.*).—*purpurisso linere. *To have one's cheeks rouged, buccas belle purpurissatas habere* (*Plaut.*): *rouged cheeks, buccæ purpurissatæ* (C.).

ROUGH, asper (*opp. levis or lenis; of roughness that causes pain, as of thorns, &c. also of the sea, and of the voice*).—salebrosus (*rugged*).—confragosus (*with broken fragments of rock, &c., in wild confusion*).—procellosus (*stormy*).—horridus. horridus et durus. asperi animi (r. in mind).—incultus. inhumanus. inurbanus (r. in manners).—infabre factus, inconditus, non artificiosus (*roughly made, not well finished*). *The r. breathing (in grammar), spiritus asper.*

ROUGH-CAST, trullissatio (*with lime*).—arenatio. arenatum (*with sand and mortar*). *To r.-c., parietem trullissare; parietem trullissationem inducere (to cover with coarse mortar)*.—*parietem loricare opere tectorio = *to whitewash.*

ROUGHLY, aspere. horride [*SYN. in ROUGH*].—crasse (*coarsely*). *To live r., horride vivere: to treat aby r., aspere tractare qm: to speak r., aspere loqui (with severity, &c.)*.—horridè loqui (*in a strong and forcible, though rough manner*). *To speak r. to aby, horridè alloqui qm (T.); qm severius adhibere* (C. ad Att. 10, 12, 3). || *Rudely, in an unpolished manner, inurbane. rustice. vaste* (e. g. loqui).—inficetè. illiberaliter. incomposite. || *In an unskilful, unfinished manner, inscite, incommode.*

ROUGHNESS, asperitas (e. g. viarum, faucium, cœli, vocis, opp. lenitas vocis, vini; also naturæ, and of character).—aspreto and asperitudo (*Cels.*).—crassitudo (*opp. to fineness*). || *Roughness of manners, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas. rusticitas. mores inculti or rustici. R. of speech, verba rustica (rough, coarse words)*.—maledicta. probra. probra et maledicta (*abuse, &c.*).—contumeliæ (*insulting language*). *R. of mind, ingenium incultum (want of cultivation)*.—asperitas animi (*savage r.*).—feritas animi. *A savage or brutal r. of mind, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas.*

ROUND, adj. rotundus (g. t.).—globosus (*globular*).—orbiculatus (*circular*).—teres (*cylindrical; rounded [not square], said of long bodies*). *To make r., rotundare. corrotundare. To take a r. form, se rotundare, or rotundari; conglobari; conglobari undique æqualiter. A r. number, numerus par (equal number)*.—solidum (*a whole*). *A good r. sum, magna pecunie summa, or numi non medicoris summae.*

ROUND, prep. and adv. (*of local surrounding*) circum; circa (*for the difference between these words, see ABOUT*). || *Circumcirca, r. about, does not belong to Class. prose, wch uses instead of it circum et circa: r. in a circle, in gyrum: r. in succession, in orbem: all r., totus circum*.—*in circuitu. Often by circum in composition: to ride r., circumequitare or equo circumvehi (locum): to roll r., circumvolvère (trans.), circumvolvi (intr.)*.—*Sis by per: to wander r., pervagari (locum): to look r., circumspicere. circumspicere. oculos circumferre. perlustrare (omnia, &c.): to look r. in a threatening way, oculos minaciter circumferre: to dig a trench r. a city, oppidum fossâ (vallo fossâque) circumdare.*

ROUND, v. rotundare: to r. itself, se rotundare or rotundari; conglobari (*spherical*). *To r. itself equally on all sides, conglobari undique æqualiter*. || *Fig.* || *To r. a sentence, sententiam, ordine verborum paullo commutato, in quadrum redigere* (C. Or. 70, 233). *The rounding of a sentence, verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; structura* (C. Or. 70, 233) *not circumscription in this sense: rounded, rotundatus (made r.)*.—rotundus (r.).—conglobatus (*like a ball*): *fig. of speech, quasi rotundus. A sentence is properly rounded, forma concinnitasque verborum facit orbem suum* (C. Or. 44, 149).

ROUNDLY, libere. *To deny r., ci præcise negare; ci plane sine ullâ exceptione præcidere.*

ROUSE, exsuscitare. experefacere (e somno). excitare (e somno). suscitare somno or e quiete; *all may be used without e somno, &c. also fig.* See AROUSE.

ROUT, s. || *A clamorous multitude, see CROWD.*

|| *Discomfiture, see DEFEAT. To put to the r., fundere fugareque: to put to the r. with (great) slaughter, stragem dare or edere or facere. ci cladem afferre or inferre. qm prosternere. ci detrimentum inferre. qm ingenti cladē prosternere. qm ad internecionem cedere or redigere, or delirare hostem, or hostium copias occisione occidere or cedere. hostium internecionem facere, &c.: to be put to the r., cladem pugne or simply cladem or calamitatem or incommodum or detrimentum accipere. ad internecionem cædi or deliri; ad internecionem venire. Should the army be put to the r. si adversa pugna evenierit.* || *It may be remarked here, that the Romans, in speaking of their own defeats, or when introducing a person as speaking of his, were in the habit of using the euphemistic terms of adversum prælium or adversa pugna (unlucky fight; L. 7, 29, extr.; 8, 31, 5); or incommodum, detrimentum (misshap, loss; C. Lel. 3, 10; Cæs. B. G. 1, 3, 5; 52, 6, 34, &c.); and obitus (complete defeat; Cæs. B. G. 1, 29).*

ROUT, v. (an army). See To put to the rout, in ROUT, s.

ROUTE, iter (journey).—via (way, road taken).—ratio itineris or itinerum (plan of a journey, C. Fam. 3, 5, 3). *To continue one's r., viam or cursum tenere; viam persequi; iter pergere; iter reliquum conficere, pergere: en r., in itinere: to be en r. to Rome, iter mihi esse Romam: to take r. for a place, iter qm movère or dirigere; cursum suum qd dirigere; viam qd habere: to take different r.'s, diversos discedere, abire: to change a r., flectere iter.*

ROUTINE, usus. exercitatio. habitus. facilitas consuetudine et exercitatione parts (*ast. Q. 10, 8*): *mere r., usus quidam irrationalis* (Q. 10, 7, 11; *Greek τριβή ἀλογος*). *To be accustomed to the r. of business, in negotiis gerendis, administrandis bene versatum or exercitatum esse. This is a mere matter of r., hoc vero tralaticium est* (C.).

ROVE, palare. vagari. See WANDER.

ROVER, || *One who wanders about, ertō. vagus. multivagus* (*Plin.*). || *vagabundus late*. || *A pirate, vid.*

ROW, s. ordo (v. pr. C. series rather = succession, series). *In a r., ordine. ex ordine. in ordinem. per ordinem (in regular or due order)*.—deinceps (*one after another*). *To build a r. of houses, domos continuare.*

ROW, v. TRANS. remis propellere. || *INTRANS.* remigare; remis navigare; navem remis ducere or propellere. *To r. with all one's might, remis contendere: to r. back, (navem) remis inhibere; retro navem inhibere. To r. off or away fm shore, navem remis incitare et terram relinquere, or et altum petere* (*see Cæs. B. G. 4, 25*).

ROWEL, || *The points of a spur turning on a little axis, rotilia calcaria*. || *A roll of hair put into a wound, *funis, funiculus e pilis, crinibus contortus (as to its substance)*.—fonticulus (i. t., as to its use).

ROWER, remex. *The r.'s, remiges, pl., or remigium* (L. 26, 51, § 6).

ROYAL, regius, or the gen. regis (of or belonging to a king, that relates to his person or dignity).—regalis (worthy of a king, fit for a king). *This distinction is always observed by good prose writers; in C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116, and Np. Eum. 13, 3, ornatus regis is the ornament which belongs to the king; but in C. de Fin. 2, 21, 69, ornatus regalis is ornament as rich as that of a king; again, cultus regius, S. Cat. 37, 4, is magnificence such as a king has or ought to have; but H. Od. 4, 9, 15, cultus regalis is only magnificence like that of a king; sententia regia is an opinion, sentence of a king, sententia regalis, noble, worthy of a king. The r. family, reges; *domus regia.*

ROYALIST, regi amicus. regis studiosus. faciens cum rege (aft. C.).

ROYALLY, regie. regium in morem. regio more. regaliter.

ROYALTY, regnum (a kingdom).—regia potestas (royal power). *The ensigns of r., regia insignia, pl.*

RUB, v. fricare (to clean or smooth by rubbing, also to wear).—confricare (to wear away).—terere, atterere, usu deterere (to wear). To rub in or into, infricare: to rub oneself, fricari: to rub round, circumfricare: to rub the eyes (so as to bring tears), oculos terere: to rub down, defricare. To rub out, eradere (to scratch out).—inducere (to erase by rubbing the inverted style over).—To rub up or over, see RETOUCH. To r. athg (metallic) bright, deterum qd nitidare, atque rubigine liberare (Col. 12, 3).

RUB, s. || *Act of rubbing, tritus. attritus (so as to wear).—fricatio. fricatus (of the body). || Difficulty, vid.*

RUBBER, || *One who rubs, tritor (e. g., of paint, &c.).—fricator (of the body; late). || A cloth used in rubbing, *linum ad deterendum or abstergendum factum. || A coarse file, scobina (Plin.); lima crassa, aspera (Jan.). || Indian rubber, *gummi elasticum. || To win a rubber, *ludo bis vincere. To play a r., ludere.*

RUBBISH, || *Propr. rudus; rudera (pl.; rubble, &c.).—ejectamentum (athg cast away).—quiquilize (refuse). To cover with r., ruderae (Plin.); to clear of r., eruderae (Solin.). || Fga. of worthless persons, quiquilize, fax, sentina (C.); qui sunt infra infimos homines omnes (Ter.); purgamentum (servorum, Curt.).*

RUBICUND. See RBD.

RUBRIC, rubrica (prop. the title of a law, uch was written in red characters: hence = 'law' itself, e. g. Masuri rubrica, Juv.).

RUBY, carbunculus. *rubinus (f. t.).

RUDDER, gubernaculum, clavus (prop. and fig.). To hold or guide the r., gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere. See also HELM.

RUDINESS, rubor.

RUDDLE, rubrica (sc. terra, any red earth).

RUDDY, rubidus. rubicundus. rubeus.

RUDE, rudis (unexperienced, e. g., as an artisan).—incultus, agrestis (unmanly).—ferus, immanis (not tame, wild). Jn. ferus agrestique (clownish).—asper (rough, harsh).—inurbanus (not polite). R. manners, mores agrestes or feri.

RUDELY, aspere. inurbane. Usually by the adj.

RUDENESS (uncivilized state of manners), feritas. Usually by the adj., e. g., mores agrestes et fer. R. of (their own) manners, (sua) inhumanitas.

RUDIMENTS, initia, elementa, rudimenta (with or without prima). To learn the r.'s, prima elementa discere: to be instructed in the r.'s, primis elementis literis imbui: to be still engaged in the r.'s, in tirocinis hære: to be but a little beyond the r.'s, paulum qd ultra primas literas progressum esse. To know the r.'s of an art, qd arte imbutum esse.

RUE, v. See REPENT.

RUE, s. (a plant), *ruta graveolens (Linn.).

RUEFUL. See SAD. SORROWFUL.

RUFFIAN, homo nequam. sceleratus. scelus, eris. homo pugnax, manu promptus (quarrelsome).

RUFFIANLY, nefarius (contrary to laws natural and divine).—sceleratus (wicked, vicious).—improbus (bad). A. r. deed, nefas. facinus nefarium. scelus. (more strongly), scelus nefarium.

RUFFLE, v. turbare. perturbare. agitare (of things, or of the mind).—molestia afficere (of the mind).—auster disturbat freta (r.'s, agitates, Sen. Hippol. 1011). To r. their feathers, inhorescere (as a hen, when she has laid an egg). See also AGITATE.

RUFFLE, s. *limbus manicæ præfixus.

RUG, stragulum, || *pannus crassiore lanâ contextus*

RUGGED, confragosus (prop., also fig. of speech).—salebrosus (prop. and fig.).—inconditus. horridus or (less strong) horridulus (fig. of speech; opp. levís).—asper (rough, prop.; also of speech, unpolished, opp. cultus). R. places, aspera, sc. loca, pl.; aspreta, pl. salebra. To complain of r. roads, salebras queri (f.).

RUGGEDNESS, asperitas. See ROUGHNESS.

RUIN, s. || *Destruction, ruina; excidium (prop. and fig.).—interitus. perniciës. naufragium. occasus. Jn. occasus interitusque (fig.). To avert r., perniciem depellere: to plan aby's r., ci perniciem struere, parare, moliri. To come to r., perire, interire [SYN. and PHR. in DESTRUCTION]. || Ruins, fragmenta, orum (broken pieces, fragments).—reliquiæ (remnants, e. g., of a wreck).—naufugia, orum (prop. the remnants of a wreck; but fig. of persons or things, as we say, r.'s). ruinae (of a building, city, &c.; L. 26, 51, § 6).—rudera, um (walls, &c., broken into small fragments; post-Aug.).—vestigia, orum (the site of a ruined town, &c.).—parietines (dislodged walls; e. g. Corinthi; C. Tusc. 3, 22, 53, Orclii). The smoking r.'s of Thebes, fumantes Thebarum ruinae. A town deserted and nearly in r.'s, urbs deserta et strata prope ruina: to fall to r.'s, frangi; ruinis collabi: to be buried under the r.'s of a house, ruinâ ædium opprimi; or, if followed by death, oppressum interire. Here on one spot the r.'s of so many cities lie before us, uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera projecta jacent (Serp. Sulpic. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4: prps too far-fetched for prose).*

RUIN, v. || *To demolish, to destroy, vid. || To injure greatly, perdere. pessumdare. ad interitum vocare. præcipitare (stronger term).—conferere (entirely, altogether, e. g., a part of the citizens by impost, partem plebis tributo).—trucidare (lit. to kill, e. g., by high interest, fenore).—profigare (to subvert, also of health, &c.).—Jn. affligere et perdere. affligere et prosternere. prosternere affigereque. affigere et profigare (all = funditus perdere or evertere, e. s. to r. completely). To try to r. aby, sc. interitum querere. || To impoverish, qm ad paupertatem protrahere. ad inopiam redigere, ad famam rejicere (stronger term). To r. oneself entirely, se detruere in mendicitatem.*

RUINOUS, || *Disipated, ruinous; pronus in ruinam (ready to fall).—vitiosus (injured, damaged).—dilabens (falling to pieces). To be in a condition, ruinousum esse, ruinam minari (to be on the point of falling).—labare (to totter). The house is in a condition, ædes vitium fecerunt. || Destructive, pernicious, perniciosus, exitiosus. exitialis. exitibilis. damnosus. funestus. pestilens. pestifer. [SYN. in HURRY.]*

RUINOUSLY, perniciosè. pestifere. funeste.

RULE, s. || *An instrument for drawing lines and measuring, regula (for drawing straight lines).—norma (for measuring squares).—amulus (a carpenter's r.). || A law, regulation, constitution, lex (a prescribed method of acting or of doing athg; hence leges dicendi, 'the r.'s of grammar'; in which case regulæ would not be Latin).—præscriptum, præceptum; sc. rei, or with a gerund in di. || Regula (an instrument for drawing straight lines) and norma (prop. a square, an instrument for marking out right angles) can never be employed with ref. to a single r. or prescription, but only when 'the rule' is equivalent to 'a body of rules, a code'; hence these words always take a gen., or there is a circumlocution, as, regula ad quam qd dirigitur, or quâ qd judicatur; norma quâ, or ad quam, qd dirigitur. There is no plural regulæ, or normæ, in the sense of 'rules.' To prescribe a r., legem dare, scribere; præceptum dare, tradere; præcipere; præscribere. To give r.'s concerning athg, præcipere, tradere de qâ re: to observe or follow a r., legem servare, observare; præscriptum servare; præceptum tenere (legem regulam servare is not Latin). Made by line and r., ad legem ac regulam compositus (Q. 12, 10, 50). It is to be observed as a r., not to &c., tenendum est hoc sc. rei præceptum, ne &c. It is a r. in athg that, hæc lex in qâ re sancitur, ut. It is an exception to the r., hoc excipio. I depart fm my r., *discedo a more meo: to live by r., dirigere vitam ad certam normam; *vitam severis legibus astringere. || Government, dominion, imperium, potestas. ditto. principatus. dominatio. dominatus. regnum [SYN. in DOMINION].*

RULE, v. || *(TRANS.) To draw lines with an instrument, lineas ad regulam dirigere, exigere: to r. paper, *chartam lineis signare, distinguere: ruled paper, *charta lineis ex atramento distincta. A ruled table, tabula lineis distincta (Geomet.). || To govern, imperare, imperitare, sc. esse imperatorem, imperio*

regere or **imperio tenēre** qm, qd (to have the command over a person or thing).—dominari, dominationem habēre in qm (to exercise unlimited power over; espily fig.).—precesse ci or ci rei (to preside over). To *r. a city*, urbem imperio regere: to be ruled by aby, imperio cs tenēri; tenēri in cs ditōne et potestate: to submit to be ruled by aby, imperium cs sustinēre; se regi ab qo pati (opp. imperium cs detrectare). The mind *r.'s* the body, animus regit corpus: to be ruled by ambition, ambitio tenēri. || To manage, constitute, ordinarē, decernere, dirigere. || **INTRANS.** To be in command, civitatem regere; imperium tractare; regnare; esse in imperio; potiri rerum; potiri sceptra (Lucr.), acceptris (V.), regnis (Vell.); imperio uti (S.); regnum (in loco) exercēre (Plin.).

RULER, || One who rules, a governor, dominator cs (the governor; C. N. D. 2, 2, 4, dominator rerum Deus).—dominus, of aby, cs (unlimited master, lord; hence the pure Latin term for tyrannus).—moderator, gubernator, rector. Jw. rector et moderator (guide and governor; espily of God).—tyrannus (one that has raised himself to dominion; a tyrant).—princeps; imperator (as prince, emperor. ~~See~~ of the site. age). Jem., quē imperio regit; dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix. The sovereign or universal **RULER**, regnator omnium; cuius numini parent omnia (of God; regnator omnium Deus, cetera subjecta et parentia; T. Germ. 39, 5). || An instrument for ruling with; see **RULE**, s.

RUM, *sicra e saccharo cocta; *vinum Indicum.

RUMBLE, sonare, crepare, crepitum dare.

RUMBLING, sonitus, crepitus.

RUMINATE, || **PROP.** ruminari, and (post-Aug.) ruminare (Col.).—remandere (post-Aug.). || To meditate, vid.

RUMINATION, ruminatio (Plin.).

RUMMAGE, excutere (v. pr.).—scrutari, or (more strongly) percutari (to search and examine).

RUMMER. See **CUP**.

RUMOUR, fama, rumor. See **REPORT**.

RUMF, os sacrum (s. t., prop.).—nates, clunes (buttocks).

RUMPLE, v. corrugare; in rugas plicare; rugam (—s) figure in re.

RUMPLE, s. ruga.

RUN, cursus (g. t., of bodily motion, &c.).—lapsus (a flowing, espily of water).—curriculum (in a race-course).—motus (motion, g. t.). The ordinary *r. of affairs*, rerum humanarum cursus.

RUN, v. || Of persons, currere (g. t.).—decurrere (fm a higher to a lower point; fm a place, a, ab; down fm, de; out fm, e, ex; through, per with an acc, or by a simple acc.; to a place, ad; so that whenever the terminus a quo or the terminus ad quem is not mentioned, it must be supplied).—cursu ferri (with haste).—aufugere (to run away)—cursu tendere qo (to run to a place).—accurrere (to run hither).—percurrere (to run to).—procurrere (to run forth or out)—se proripere (to run forth or out; both e. g. in publicum; foras).—effundi, se effundere (to flow out, of a mass of persons; e. g. in castra).—currere in &c. (to run into alth; but incurere in qm, in qd, means, to run agst, to attack).—transcurrere qd (to run over alth; then absol. = to run over to or fm, e. g. ad qm).—circumcurrere, circumcursare locum (to run about in a place)—pervagari locum (to pass through quickly). To run agst each other, inter se concurrere: to run to aby, currere, cursum capessere ad qm; transcurrere ad qm (to aby who is or dwells over agst us)—concurrere ad qm (in order to speak to him; see Græc. C. Quint. 16, 53): to run oneself out of breath, cursu examinari: to run for a wager, cursu certare; certum currere. Run as fast as you can, percurrere curriculo. Run as fast as you can and bring, curriculo eas et afferas; curriculo affer, afferas, &c. ~~(See)~~ This adverbial use of curriculo is found in the language of common life, in the Com. writers, and in Appul. Run and fetch him, curre, accesse eum. Run away, abi fac abeas! to come running, accurrere. Fig., to run after alth (i. e. to solicit or sue earnestly for a thing), ambire (absolutely; ~~See~~ not ambire munus). To run after a girl, virginem ambire nuptis (in order to marry her; aft. T. Germ. 17, 2).—circa domum virginis assiduum esse (to frequent her house). || Of things moveable, currere (~~See~~ in prose only of such things as move in a circle; e. g. a wheel, a ball; of rivers, &c., it is used only by poets and prose writers of the silv. period; hence, e. g., for flumen per ultima Indis currit, Curt. 8, 9, 9, it ought to be flumen per ultima Indis fertur; for amnes in æqua currunt, V. En. 12, 524, the prose expression would be amnes in

maria influunt, &c. Likewise decurrere ex or in for defluere, to flow down, is rather poetic).—ferri (to be borne along with rapidity; of the heavenly bodies, rivers, &c.).—labi, delabi (to glide along or down; of water, &c.).—devolvi (to roll down).—fluere, into alth, in qd; through alth, per qd (to flow).—influere in &c., effundi, se effundere, in &c. (to flow into; e. g. in mare).—intrare qd, locum (to enter or go into; e. g., of ships, portum), exire loco, ex loco (to run out fm a place).—ferri, moveri, torqueri circa qd (to turn itself about alth; e. g., of the sun, quæ terra).—serpere per &c. (to run or twine itself on or about alth, of plants; e. g. per humum). Running water, aqua fluens (opp. aqua putealis or aqua fluvialis or viva; flumen vivum (a river) Running brooks, salientes rivi. Tears run down the cheeks, lacrimæ manant per genas (see H. Od. 4, 1, 34); fluunt per os lacrimæ (O. Met. 4, 581). The candles are running, candelæ diffuunt: to run round agst, i. e. to surround it, cingere qd (e. g. urbem cingit fossa alta). The road runs (leads) to Rome, hæc via fert (~~See~~ not ducit) Romam. || **FIG.** To *r. into debt*, se alienum contrahere or confare.

RUN AGAINST, incurere or incurare in qd (to strike agst in running).—offendere qd (g. t., to strike agst). To run agst aby, in qm incurare atque incidere. To approach violently or boisterously, incurere; incurare; irruere; impetum facere in qm.

RUN AWAY, fugere, aufugere, effugere. See **FLEE**, **DESSERT**. || Of a horse, effrenatum incerto cursu ferri (L. 37, 41); *frenis non parere.

RUN DOWN, || **INTRANS.** defluere, delabi. || **TRANS. PROP.** peragere qm (to run down without giving any rest, Cal. in C. Ep. 8, 8, 1. Sen. Ep. 58, 1).—defatigare (to fatigue thoroughly). || **FIG.** To calumniate, defame, vid.

RUN FROM. See **DESSERT**, **ABANDON**.

RUN ON, procurere (to run further).—profluere (to flow further; of water).—decurrere (e. g. manus in scribendo, Q. 10, 7, 11): the pay runs on, procedunt ciæra (L. 5, 7, 12). The interest runs on (i. e. at compound interest), centesimæ fenore perpetuo ducuntur (C. Att. 6, 21, extr.). Interest that runs on, centesimæ perpetuæ (opp. quotannis renovatæ, ibid. 6, 2, extr.).

RUN OUT, || *As liquids* fm a vessel, effluere, emanare, stillare, exstillare (by drops).—clepsydra extremum stilliculum exhaust (has run out, Sen.). || To project, excurrere, procurere, promittere (in architecture). A promontory that runs out into the sea, promontorium in mare procurrens.

RUN OVER, || *Peruse* hastily, percurrere. || Drive over in a carriage, jumentis obtinere qm. Nero whipped his horses and ran over a boy on purpose. Nero citatis jumentis puerum haud ignarus obtrivit (Suet. Ner. 5).

RUN THROUGH, || **PROP.** percurrere, percurrare; pervolare (to go through with speed).—discurrere qo loco or per locum (in different directions, = to run about, of several).—decurrere (to leave behind in running).—emetri (qu. to measure through). || **FIG.** To spread quickly, of a report, &c., pervadere locum (e. g. forum atque urbem).—discurrere (in all directions; e. g. totâ urbe). || To pass quickly through in succession, percurrere; decurrere. To run through each post of honour, efferi per honorem gradus ad summum imperium. || To wear away by running, usu deterere (the soles of shoes). cursu atterere (the feet; aft. Plin. 18, 15, 61). || To pierce, perforare, vid.

RUN UP (a building), constituere repente (ad necessitatem) ædificium (Hirt. B. G. 8, 5); subitarum ædificium exstruere (T. Ann. 15, 39): (an account), confare se alienum (S.). || (Of a fit of trembling), perstringere qm.

RUN UPON. See **RUN AGAINST**.

RUNAGATE. See **VAGABOND**.

RUNAWAY. See **DESSERT**, **FUGITIVE**. A *r. slave*, fugitivus.

RUNDLE, cylindrus (a cylinder).—gradus (a step).

RUPTURE, s. || Breach, ruptum, scissum (prop.). violatio (fig.). || Dissension, falling out, discordia (discord, want of unanimity).—dissidium (dissension, disagreement; ~~See~~ not dissidium, uch=separation): to cause a *r.*, discordiam concitare. There is already a slight *r.* between them, jam leviter inter se dissident. It comes to a *r.*, res ad discordias deducitur; discordia oritur. || (A disease), hernia; ramex; afflicted with a *r.*, intestinum descendit; ramicosus (~~See~~ herniosus in later writers).

RUPTURE, v. See **BREAK**.

RURAL, rusticus, agrestis, campestris (C.): *r. oŭw-*

*pations or affairs, res rusticae. A r. population, sur-
ticle. Devoted to r. pursuits, rusticis rebus deditus.
See also RUSTIC.*

RUSE. See **ARTIFICE.**

RUSH, s. (a plant), juncus.—scirpus (ῥυῖος or ῥυῖος, of a grassy nature). *Made of r.'s, juncus or scirpus; scirpus: full of or abounding in r.'s, juncosus: a spot grown all over with r.'s, juncetum: to make of r.'s, e juncu texere. Athg is not worth a r., nihil esse. Not to think athg worth a r., non unius assis aestimare: a r.-light, lucerna cubicularia (Mart. 14, 39). To use or burn athg instead of a r.-light, qd in usum nocturni luminis urere. (62) nocturnum lumen = a light during the night.) To work by a r.-light, or by candle-light in general, lucubrare. elucubrare.*

RUSH, s. (a driving forward), incurso. incursum. impetus (of an attack) At the first r. or onset, primo incurso, primo impetu. A r. of waters, auctus aquarum. See also CONCURSARE: to make a r. at aby, incurere or irumpere in qm. irruere or incurcare or impetum facere in qm.

RUSH, v. ferri (to move quickly).—rapide ferri (rapidly, e.g., of a river, &c.).—sublime ferri (in an upward direction fm below).—precipitem ire, precipitari (down fm a height).—precipitem devolvi (down fm or through a rock, per saxa, of a river): to r. at aby, incurere or irumpere in qm: to r. forth, effundere (of water).—evomere. eructare (of flames); also prorumpi. prorumpere (to burst out).—profundi. se profundere (to stream forth: all four of men and things, e.g., tears, &c.). To r. out of the gates, se proripere porta foras: to r. forth fm out of the ranks, equo citato evehi extra aciem. To r. forth fm the ambush, ex insidiis subito consergere: to r. out, avolare. aufugere. se proripere (impetuously, or in great haste; also with ex, &c.): to r. in, irruere (to run into) or irumpere (to break into, in, &c., e.g., into the town, in urbem).—precipitem dare or precipitare in qd (to precipitate into). To r. into athg, e.g., into the flames, the ranks of the enemy, &c., se injicere in ignem, in medios hostes; also se immittere in qd. equum immittere or permittere in qd: e.g. in medios hostes (the latter if on horseback); also incidere in qd or ci rei (e.g., into the open gates, patentibus portis).—se offerre, se inferre (e.g., into danger). The crowd that was rushing into the circus, infusus populus.

RUSHLIGHT. See **RUSK,** s.

RUSHY, juncosus (full of r.'s).—juncus. juncinus (made or consisting of r.'s).

RUSSET, fuscus. adustior (brownish).—ravis (grayish).—subrufus (reddish).

RUST, s. rubigo (g. t.).—ferrugo (on iron).—ærgo (verdigris, on copper or brass). Iron contracts r., rubigo corripit ferrum. Iron is eaten out with r., ferrum rubigine raditur.

RUST, v. || **INTRANS.** rubiginem trahere or sentire; rubigine obduci; rubigine lædi or corripit (g. t.).—in æruginem incidere (of brass or copper). The mind r.'s with inactivity, incultu atque socordia torpescit ingenium (S.); ingenium longâ rubigine læsum torpet (O. Trist. 5, 12, 21). || **TRANS.** rubiginem obducere ci rei.

RUSTIC, adj. rusticus (residing in the country, like 'countrified,' hence intellectually rough, haphaz, ignorant of the conventional laws of decorum. Rusticitas is in its best sense, allied to innocence; in its worst, to awkwardness).—agrestis (residing or growing wild in the fields; hence morally rough, shameless, vulgar; always in a bad sense, like 'churlish.' The rusticus violates only the conventional, the agrest. even the natural laws of good behaviour).—rusticanus (still milder, in its censure, than rusticus: rusticus is one who actually lives in a country village; rusticianus, one who resembles those who live in country villages, = rusticorum similis).—inurbanus (unmanly).—incultus (without cultivation; ill-bred).—Jn. agrestis et inhumanus. Somewhat r., subrusticus, subagrestis. R. manners, mores rustici. A r. pronunciation, vox rustica (broad) et agrestis (coarse). In a r. manner, rustice. To speak with a r. pronunciation, rustice loqui. To behave like a r., rustice facere. A r. dress, cultus agrestis. vestitus agrestis.

RUSTIC, s. rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to his occupation as to his manners, opp. urbanus).—agrestis (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners. 62) the rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility). He is a mere r., merum rus est (Com.).—homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (as abusive epithets). See **RUSTIC,** adj.

RUSTICATE, rure (H.), or ruri (C.), vivere, degere, vitam agere.

RUSTICITY, rusticitas. inurbanitas. inhumanitas: mores inculti or rustici. See **RUSTIC,** adj.

RUSTLE, crepare. crepitare. sonitum dare (of flames).

RUSTLING, crepitus (e. g., of a silk dress).—sonitus (e. g., of flames).

RUSTY, || **PROPR.** rubiginosus (g. t.).—æruginosus (of brass and copper).—rubigine obductus (covered with rust). || **FIG.** Morose, difficilis. naturâ difficilis. morosus. Jn. difficilis et morosus. tristis.

RUT, || **Track of a wheel, orbita.** || **Desire of copulation (in deer, &c.), libido; rabies; coeundi ardor, e. g. in rabiem agi: to be in r., lascivire in venerem; ineundi cupiditate exerceri; rabie libidinis sævire (opp. desiderio libidinis solvi).**

RUTHLESS. See **HARD, STERN, SEVERE.**

RUTHLESSLY, inclementer. acerbe. acriter. crudeliter [Syn. in HARD]: to exact money r., acerbissime pecunias exigere.

RUTHLESSNESS. See **HARDNESS, HARSHNESS.**

RYE, secale.—*secale cereale (Linn.). Rye bread, *panis secalinus (g. t.).—panis fermentatus (leavened bread).—panis cibarius (common bread, for daily food).

S.

SABAOOTH, exercitus (pl.); or rather Sabaoth (i. t.). **SABBATH,** sabbatum (H. Sat.); dies ad quietem datus, quieti dicatus (as a day of rest). The celebration of the s., sacra sabbatica (pl., Bau.). A s.-breaker, *sabbatorum negligens.

SABBATIC, *sabbaticus.

SABLE, s. || **The animal,** *mustela zibellina (Linn.). The ancients seem to have comprehended it under the general term mus silvestris (see Benecke ad Just. 2, 2, 9). || **The skin or fur,** *pellis zibellina; *pellis muris silvestris. The hunting of s.'s, captura zibellinarum. A dress of s.'s, indumentum ex pellibus zibellinarum consarcinatum (aft. Ammian. 31, 2, 5). To be dressed in s.'s, tergis zibellinarum indutum esse.

SABLE, adj. pullus. niger. fuscus. ater [Syn. in BLACK].

SABRE, gladius (g. t.).—sacineas (Persian, Curt.).—ensis falcatus (O.).—copis, ydis (Curt.), a small kind — A sabre cut or wound, ictus acinacis, gladii. See SWORD. To receive a s. cut, gladio (or acinace) cæsum vulnerari.

SACCHARINE, *saccharinus. *sacchari dulcedinem habens (sweet as sugar).

SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis. sacerdoti conveniens. sacerdotæ dignus.

SACK, s. saccus (g. t.).—culeus (esp. a leathern s. or bag; such as that in wch criminals were sewn up, and thrown into the sea; C. Inv. 2, 50, 149). A little s., sacculus (Juv.; sacculus, Petr.): to put into s.'s, infundere, ingerere, indere in saccos.

SACK, v. vastare. devastare. populari, depopulari (stronger than vastare).—exinanire (it. to make empty, e. g. domos; reges atque omnes gentes, C.).—evertere et extergere (it. to sweep clean; fanum).

SACKBUT, prps *buccina. Sound of the s., buccinæ sonus; buccinum. The s. sounds, buccinatur; buccinat.

SACKCLOTH, linteum crasso filo (as coarse cloth).—toga lugubris (as mourning). To be in s. and ashes, in luctu et squalore esse (Metell. ep. C.); sordidatum esse (C.).

SACRAMENT, sacramentum (Eccl.).—mysterium (Eccl.). For 'to take the sacrament,' see **LORD'S SUPPER.**

SACRAMENTAL, By Crcl.; e. g., s. controversy, *controversia, lit. de sacramentis.

SACRED, || **PROPR.** sacer (opp. profanus; ἱερός, consecrated).—sanctus (under divine guardianship, ἅγιος, not to be violated or polluted, pure, spotless).—divinus, religiosus (to be regarded with veneration). A s. place, locus sacer, religiosus. S. groves, luci sacri or sancti. A s. war, bellum pro religionibus susceptum. || **FIG.** 1) **Inviolable,** sanctus (e. g. fides, officium); sacrosanctus. inviolabilis (Lucr.). To regard as s., sanctum habere qd (Np., L.). The persons of the tribunes were s. at Rome, tribuni plebis Romæ sancti (C.), or sacrosancti (L.), erant. Nothing is more s. to me than our friendship, nihil est mihi antiquius nostrâ

amicitiā. 2) *Venerable*, sanctus. augustus. venerandus. sollempnis. *A s. day*, dies festus ac sollempnis.

SACREDLY, sancte. religiose. pie sancteque. auguste et sancte.

SACREDNESS, sanctitas; or by the *adj.* See HOLINESS.

SACRIFICE, *s.* || PROP. *Athg* devoted and offered to a deity, sacrificium (*g. t.*); sacrificium piaculari; piaculum (*expiatory*).—res divina; res sacra; sacra, orum, *pl.* (as an act of religious worship).—hostia piacularis (a victim, to be offered as an expiatory s.). To offer a s., sacrificare; sacrificium facere; sacra facere, conficere. To offer the s. of thanksgiving, gratiarum agendarum, persolvendarum, officio satisfacere. || FIG. *A thing or person devoted, offered, or given up, victima, praeda* (when the object is represented as standing in the place of an expiatory victim).—jactura (a loss incurred in order to avert some greater evil)—damnum (*loss*). To make a s., jacturam facere (*Cass. C.*). Without any s., sine ullo dispendio: to fall a s. to aby, cadit qs ci victima; to aby's avaricie, &c., avaritiā, malitiā cs perire, opprimi (*aff. C.*). The s. of one's life, devotio vitæ or capitis: by great s.'s, magnis jacturis (e.g. qm ad se perducere; cs animum sibi conciliare). To endeavour to save aby by great personal s.'s, capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro cs salute.

SACRIFICE, *v.* || PROP. *Absolutely*, sacrificare; sacrum, sacrificium facere (*C.*). sacra curare; sacris operari; res divinas peragere; hostilis rem divinam facere (*L.*). rem divinam, sacram, facere (*C.*). With an acc., sacrificare qd, qd re ci (*Plant.*); sacra facere qd re (*L.*): to s. victimas, victimas, hostias immolare (*C.*), mactare (*Suet.*), cædere (*C.*). hostias sacrificare (*L.*); immolare qd (*C.*). || FIG. 1) To devote to destruction, perdere (*g. t.*).—morti dedere or dare (to give up to death; *Plant. Asin. 3, 18; H. Sat. 2, 3, 197*). To sacrifice one's life for aby, vitam pro qo profundere; (for one's country, &c.) pro patriā vitam or sanguinem profundere; pro patriā mori; se pro patriā ad mortem offerre; pro patriā mortem occumbere; sanguinem suum patriæ largiri; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovere; se suasque fortunas pro incolumitate reipublicæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare; pro reipublicā sanguinem effundere. 2) To give up willingly, concedere (to concede).—permittere (to yield up, resign).—condonare (to give up), ci qd. To s. all to one's own advantage, omnia posthabere rebus suis; prae commodo suo omnia postponere. To s. all to the advantage of another, prae commodo cs omnia post esse putare (*Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9*). To s. athg to athg, qd ci tribuere (e.g. reipublicæ); one's own interests to the public good, salutem reipublicæ suis commodis preferre. To s. life and property for aby, capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro qo: to s. a portion of one's rights, paulum de jure suo decedere; (magnam) facere jacturam juris.

SACRIFICER, sacrificans (*g. t.*)—immolator (of an animal).

SACRIFICIAL, sacrificus, sacrificialis.

SACRILEGE, sacrilegium (not *præ-Aug.*; *Q.*)—sacrorum spoliatio (*L. 29, 8*).—templa violata (*ib.*): to commit s., sacrilegium facere, admittere (*Q.*); committere, *Just.*—rem sacram de templo surripere (*Q.*, as a def. of sacrilegium).—templum or templa violare (*L.*); sacrum or sacro commendatum auferre (*C. Leg. 2, 16, 40*); sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (*L.*).

SACRILEGIOUS, sacrilegus (*C.*). To lay s. hands on athg, sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (*L.*).

SACRISTAN, *prps* ædituus (*C.*); *sacrorum, sacre suppellectilis, custos.

SACRISTY, sacrum (*L. O.*).

SAD, || *Sorrowful*, tristis (of a sorrowful mien; opp. lætus, hilaris).—mæstus, mærens (cast down, depressed in spirits)—afflictus (greatly dejected).—per-mæstus (very sad). Rather sad, subtristis (*Ter.*); tristitulus (*C.*): to make aby sad, mærore qm affligere; magnam mæstitiam ci inferre: to be sad, in mærore, in mæstitiā, in luctu esse: to be very sad, mærore affligi, confici. || *Causing sorrow, mournful*, tristis. miser. miserabilis. gravis. acerbus. luctuosus. || *Serious, grave*, vid. || *Dark-coloured*, vid.

SADDEN, dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere.

SADDLE, s. sella (in later writers).—ephippium, *Gr.*; stragulum, *Lat.* (a housing, comparison, wch the ancients used instead of our s.)—stratum (e.g. qui asinum non potest stratum cædit, *Prov. Petron.*, also

L. 7, 14, 7).—clitellæ (*pack-s.*). To take off a s., *equo detrahare sellam or stragulum. Some horses are more fit for the s., others for draught, quidam equi melius equitem patiuntur, quidam jugum. To throw out of the s., qm de equo deicere, deturbare (*prop.*). qm deicere, depellere de gradu; qm loco movere (*Ag.*). Firm in the s., qui hæret equo; qui non facile deicitur de equo (*prop.*). paratus; firmus; tutus; qui de gradu dejecti non potest (*Ag.*).

SADDLE, *v.* (equum) sternere, or internere (*L.*); imponere equo sellam: saddled, stratus.—equus instratus frenatusque (*L. 21, 17*; saddled and bridled).

|| FIG. To saddle with, imponere, injungere ci qd.

SADDLE-BACKED, (*tectum) in utramque partem fastigiatum.

SADDLE-BAG, hippopēræ (*Sen.*), or pure *Lat.* bisaccium (its original name, *Petron.*)—vulga or bulga (*Lucil.* and *Varr. ap. Non.*; a Gallic name accord. to *Festus*). See CLOKE-BAG.

SADDLE-HORSE, equus sellaris (offer jumenta sellaria, *Veget.*). *equus ad equitandum idoneus.

SADDLER, *ephippiorum or stragulorum artifex.

SADLY, mæste. misere. miserabiliter. [*Syn. in Sad.*]

SADNESS, miseria (*wretchedness*).—ægritudo. ægri-monia (opp. alacritas; grief or gloom produced by a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief)—tristitia. mæstitia (*natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*).—angor (*passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: solicitude being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it*).—mæror (*is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation*).—afflictio (= ægritudo cum vexatione corporis; *C.*). *Not luctus, wch = mourning; i. e. by conventional signs.*

SAFE, || *Not exposed to danger*, tutus (of persons or things).—periculo vacuus (*free fm danger*).—periculi expers (*only of persons; C.*).—incolumis (*safer of political safety, or of bodily health*). To be s. fm athg, tutum esse ab qd re, rarely ad or adversus qd. || *Not dangerous*, tutus. certus. stabilis. *A s. road*, iter tutum: a s. horse, equus certus; a s. remedy, exploratum, probatum, remedium: this place is not s., infestus, parum tutus est hic locus: s. counsel, consilium tutum. || *Certain*, vid.

SAFE-CONDUCT, *only by fides or fides publica*. To apply for a s.-c. fidem publicam postulare: to obtain a s.-c., fidem publicam accipere: to grant aby a s.-c., fidem publicam ci dare; fidem ci dare impune venturum or abiturum: under a s.-c., fide publicā interpositā: a letter of s.-c., syngriphus (*Plant. Capt. 3, 2, 6*): to provide oneself with a letter of s.-c., syngraphum sumere (*ibid.*).

SAFE-KEEPING, fides. I commend my property to your s.-k., bona nostra tibi permitto et tuæ mando fidei (*Ter.*).

SAFELY, tute, tuto.

SAFETY, tutum (*safe condition; of that wch is free fm threatening evil*).—incolumitas. salus (in a wider sense). The public s., omnium salus; communis salus: to be in s., in tuto esse; incolumem esse: to consult one's s., præcavere sibi (*T.*); saluti suo prospicere, consulere (*aff. C.*): to seek s., salutem petere (*Np.*): to put into a place or condition of s., in tuto collocare qm qd.

SAFFRON, crocus; crocum. Of s., s.-coloured, croceus: s. colour, color croceus.

SAGACIOUS, sagax (*aff. with ad qd; e.g. ad hæc pericula perspicendi, Planc. ap. C.*).—acutus. acer. subtilis. argutus. perspicax. plenus rationis et consilii (*C.*). Very s., peracutus. peracer [*Syn. in Acute*]: a s. mind, sagax ac bona mens (*C.*).

SAGACIOUSLY, sagaciter (e.g. pervestigare qd, *C.*): acute. acriter. subtiliter.

SAGACITY, sagacitas (power of tracing things to their causes; *met. fm hounds*).—ingenii acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability), and acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (*insight, taking in all at one glance*).—subtilitas (*fine discrimination*). To possess natural s., naturā acutum esse: such is his own s., quā est ipse sagacitate.

SAGE, s. (a plant), *salvia officinalis (*Linn.*).

SAGE, s. (a philosopher), sapiens. plenus rationis et consilii. See PHILOSOPHER.

SAGE, *adj.* sapiens. prudens. See WISE.

SAGELY, sapienter. prudenter.

SAGO, *medulla cyce. S. tree, *cycas, æ (*Linn.*).

SAIL, s. || PROP. velum. To set s., vela facere. vela pandere (*prop. and fig.*; opp. remigare, navem

remis propellere; see *C. Tusc.* 4, 4 and 5, § 9).—solvere navem et vela ventis dare (to set all s's). To *furi* the s's, vela contrahere (also *fig.*, as *H. Od.* 2, 10, 23): to strike s's, vela subducere (prop.); cedere (*fig.* = to give in, to yield): to arrive at a place with all s's set, velis passis qd pervēhi (of persons).—velo passo qd pervenire (of ships): to set sail = to loosen the ship, navem solvere: without s's, velis carens. || *Meton.* = the whole ship, navis. A fleet of thirty s., classis triginta navium. || Of a windmill. *prop. ala.*

SAIL, *v.* || To be conveyed, or pass, by sails, vela facere, vela pandere (opp. remigare or navem remis propellere).—navigare (to pass by ship). To s. to a place, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere qd; tenere locum: he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit, quod tendebat: to s. slowly, tardius cursum conficere: to s. very quickly, esse incredibili celeritate velis: to s. with a full fair wind, pede aequo or pedibus aequis vehi: to s. with a half wind, pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliquum captare: to s. about, circumnavigare: to s. over, transvelli. tragicare, transmittere: to s. over with the fleet to Eubœa, classem transvehere, transmittere in Eubœam (855) transfretare, 'to s. over the sea,' is a late word, for which the best writers said mare trajicere or transmittere: to s. through, navigare, pernavigare (to s. all over).—enavigare (to pass over by sailing in a certain time: e. g. to s. through the gulf in twelve days and nights, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, *Plin.* 9, 3, 2). || To set sail, solvere navem, or simply solvere (*poet.* vela ventis dare). To s. with a fleet, classe navigare (but only with mention of the point to which one sails: e. g. to Macedonia, classe navigare in Macedoniam): to s. fm land, a terrâ solvere: to s. fm the harbour, or portu solvere: the ship s's, navis solvit; a terrâ provehitur navis. Ready to s., ad navigandum paratus; paratus ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructus.

SAILCLOTH, *linteum velorum. *pannus ad vela aptus factusque.

SAILER, i. e. ship that sails. By *Crel.*, e. g., a ship is a remarkably good s., navis est incredibili celeritate velis.

SAILING, navigatio.

SAILOR, nauta. homo nauticus (*mariner*, *g. i.*).—navigationi addictus (one fond of sailing). The s's, nautæ; nautici.

SAILYARD, antenna.

SAINT, homo sanctus. The s's, see **CELESTIAL**: image of a s., *sanctus homo pictus (painted).—*sanctus homo fictus (carved). To regard one as a s., intuēri qm ita, ut divinum hominem esse putet.

SAINTED, *in sanctorum numerum relatus. *sanctorum ordinibus ascriptus.

SAKE. For the s. of, ob, propter, per, de causâ, gratiâ. (SYN. IN ACCOUNT.)

SALAD, acetarium (food seasoned with oil and vinegar).—olus acetarium (herb used for s.).—lactuca saliva (*garden s.*, *Linn.*).

SALAMANDER, salamandra, æ, f.

SALARY, merces. mercedis præmium (*C.*). salarium (*Suet.*). commodâ, pl. (*C.*, *Vitr.*). A good s., luculentum, largum, salarium: a poor or small s., tenue, exiguum, salarium: to fix a s., salarium ci constituere, decernere (*Pand.*): a public s. is paid, publice salarium, merces, datur, solvitur.

SALE, venditio mercium. A good or quick s., *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good s., *facile vendi: to find no s., *repudiari: that has a good s., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis): for s., venalis. promerialis (that is dealt in, bought, or sold; post-Aug.): goods for s., res venales; res promeriales (post-Aug.): to have for s., qd venale habere; venum dare, vendere, venditare: to be for s., venale esse; venum ire; licere (to be valued and offered at a certain price): to offer for s., venum dare; venale proponere (to have or expose for s.).—prædicare, clamitare (to call or cry for s.).—rem proscribere (to offer for s. by posting a bill in some public place)—rem venalem inscribere; also simply rem inscribere (to ticket or mark as for s.).

SALEABLE, vendibilis (for sale).—quod emptores reperit (that finds purchasers).

SALESMAN, venditor. qui vendit, or venale habet, qd.

SALIENT, || *PROPR.* = leaping, saliens. || *Fig.* = prominent, vid.

SALINE, salus, sali similis. A s. flavour or taste, sapor salis. sapor salus (*Lucr.* 4, 223): to acquire a s. flavour, salis saporem concipere: to have a s. flavour, salis saporis esse.

SALIVA, saliva. humor oris. sputum (= spittle). To cause s., salivam movere, cîtere, facere.

SALIVATE, salivare (*Col.*).

SALIVATION, salivatio (*Cæd. Aurel.*).—salivatum, *Col.* = a medicine for exciting spittle.

SALLOW, s. (a tree) *salix cinerea (*Linn.*).

SALLOW, adj. luridus (*O.*). cadaverosus (*Ter.*).

SALLY, || *PROPR.* excursio. eruptio (*Cæs.*). procuratio (*L.*). To s., or make a s., erumpere, facere excursionem or eruptionem (e. g. ex oppido); eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere; egredi et portis et hosti signa inferre. || *Fig.* impetus, æstus (e. g. ingenii, a s. of wit).

SALMAGUNDI, satura (*sc. lanx* or res).

SALMON, salmo, onis (*Plin.*). *salmo salar (*Linn.*). *S. fishing*, captura salmonum: s. colour, *ad colorem salmonis accedens.

SALOON, cœcus (*Vitr.*; *g. i.*). conclave amplius, majus. atrium (for receiving company or giving audience)—exhedra (for assemblies; *Vitr.*).

SALT, s. || *PROPR.* sal. Common s., sal popularis (*Cat.*): rock s., sal fossilis: sea s., sal marinus: refined s., sal candidus, purus: fine s., i. e. beaten small, sal minute tritus: to turn to s., in salem abire (*Plin.*): to eat bread and s., salem cum pane esitare (*Plin.*; *conf. H. Sat.* 2, 17): to sprinkle s. over aths, sale conspergere qd (*Col.*), or rei salem aspergere (*Plin.*): a s. spring, *fons aquæ salis: *fons unde aquæ salis profiunt: a s. pit, salis fodina (*Varr.*): salifodina (*Vitr.*); salina (*C.*, *Cæs.*): a dealer in s., salinator (*L.*): a grain of s., grumus or mica salis (*Plin.*): the s. trade, negotium salarium; salis commercium (*L.*): a s. warehouse, *horreum salis; *horreum salibus servandis. (855) The pl. salia, salts, used by some moderns, is not found in any ancient writer. || *Fig.* sal. sales, pl.; i. e. Attici sales (*C. Pam.* 9, 15, 2).—Attico lepore tincti sales (*Mart.* 3, 20, 29).

SALT, adj. salus. *S. fish*, piscis sale conditus or maceratus: s. meat, caro sale condita; also salsamenta, orum (n. pl.): s. meat or fish, an article of trade or commerce: a s. taste, sapor salis (*Plin.*); sapor salus (*Lucr.*).

SALT, *v.* salire. sale conspergere. salem aspergere ci rei (to strew salt over).—sale condire (to season or preserve with salt).—sale macerare (to dissolve).—sale indurare (to harden with salt). To s. thoroughly, sale obnuere.

SALTELLAR, salinum (*H.*). concha salis (*H. Sal.*). salillum (a small s.). *Catull.*

SALTING-TUB, vas salsamentarium (*Col.*, in pl., tubs in which salt fish, &c. are kept).—*cadus salsamentarius.

SALTISH, subsalsus.

SALTNESS, salitudo (the permanent condition of a salt substance; *Plin.*).—salsêdo (salt flavour of aths; *Pall.*).—salsiglo. salsilago (quality of being salt; *Plin.*).

SALTPETRE, nitrum (*g. i.*, *Plin.*).—sal petræ (*t. i.*). *Rough s.*, nitrum crudum (*t. i.*): refined s., nitrum depuratum (*t. i.*): full of s., nitrosus: spirit of s., spiritus nitri.

SALUBRIOUS, salutaris. saluber (*C.*). (855) Some Gramm. say salutaria sanitatem, salubria salutem afferunt. *S. situations*, loci salubres (*C.*).

SALUBRIOUSLY, salubriter.

SALUBRITY, salubritas (*prop.* and *fig.*).

SALUTARY, || *PROPR.* salutaris. saluber (*C.*). medicus (*Plin.*). || *Fig.* salutaris (opp. pestifer). saluber (opp. pestilens). utilis (useful). To be s., saluti esse; prodesse; juvare; ci, rei, cs saluti, or ad qd conducere: s. advice, consilia salubria (*C. Curt.*): to adopt s. measures, consilia salubribus uti (*C. Att.* 8, 12, 5).

SALUTATION, salutatio. consalutatio (the latter esp. of several).—salus (a salute).—appellatio (an addressing, accosting; *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 28). After mutual s., salute datâ in vicem redditâque; salute acceptâ redditâque: to return a s., salutem ci reddere or referre (*C.*).

SALUTE, s. || *Salutation*; vid. || A discharge of artillery, &c., in honour of any one, salutatorium, gratulatorius tormentorum bellicorum et sclopetorum strepitus (*Dan.*). To fire a s., *tormentorum fragoribus gaudium testari.

SALUTE, *v.* salutare qm. salutem ci dicere. salutem ci impertire or salute qm impertire (see *Zumpt.* § 418). salutem ci nunciare (fm any one else). To s. any one heartily, plurimum salutem ci impertire; plurimâ salute qm impertire: to s. in return, resalutare qm; resalutatione impertire qm: our whole family's s. you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to s. any one absent, jubere qm salvâre or salvum esse (*g. i.*, to wish him

well).—mittere salutem ad qm, per qm (to send a salutation through any one): to s. a person in the name of another, nunciare ei salutem; nunciare ei salutem ea verbis (to s. not another, salutem dare reddereque; salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consalutare: to s. (as soldiers), *militari more colere qm.

SALVE, unguentum (g. t.).—collyrium (eye-s.). To anoint with s., ungere; iungere (C.); unguentare (Suet.); unguento ungere, oblinere, qd (C.): a box for s., pyxis unguentaria.

SALVO, exceptio (limitation, saving stipulation).—conditio (condition; g. t.). With this s., hac lege or hac conditione, or cum hac exceptione, ut. Without any s., sine (ullâ) exceptione (C.); sine adunctione.

SAME, ejusdem generis (of the s. kind).—idem, eadem, idem. unus et idem (just the s., one and the s.); e. g. of the s. colour, ejusdem coloris; at the s. time, eodem or uno eodemque tempore: to be the s., nihil differre; nihil interesse: bodily exertion and pain are not the s., interest qd inter laborem et dolorem: it is the s. to me, meâ nihil interest (it makes no difference to me).—meâ nihil refert (it does not affect me): it is not at all the same whether . . . or, multum interest, utrum . . . an: to regard as the s., juxta habere or aestimare: to write always the s., nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribere: to hear always the s., semper ista eademque audire: to be always harping on the s. string (Prov.), cantilenam eandem canere (Ter.); uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 39, 162).

SAMENESS, by Crcl.; e. g. the s. of a business, negotium semper istud idem (aft. L. 10, 8, 9). To have a great s. in one's writings, nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribere.

SAMPLE, exemplum. A s. of goods, of wheat, exemplum mercis, tritici: to show a s. of athg, exemplum rei ostendere. See SPECIMEN.

SAMPLER, *pannus acu textendi exempla, formas, continens

SANATIVE, Crcl. with the verbs in HEAL. See also SALUTARY.

SANCTIFICATION, || Act of consecration, consecratio. || The making or being holy, sanctificatio (Eccl. t. t.).—sanctitas, pietas erga Deum (holiness). Or by the verbs. See also HOLINESS

SANCTIFIER, sanctificator (Eccl. t. t.).—sanctificatis, pietatis auctor (Bau.). Or by the verbs.

SANCTIFY, || To make holy, sanctum facere; pietatis, virtutis, sanctimonie studio imbui; ad vitæ sanctitatem adducere qm. || To consecrate; vid. || To venerate, worship, sancte, religiose, pie colere; sancte venerari. || To observe religiously, sancte observare, colere, religiose colere qd (e. g. dies festos).

SANCTIMONIOUS, *sanctimoniam or sanctitatem præ se ferens.

SANCTION, s. auctoritas (authority, ratification).—confirmatio, comprobatio. See the verb.

SANCTION, v. firmare. confirmare. affirmare. ratum facere (to ratify).—fidem ei rei firmare, addere. auctoritate suâ affirmare rem (to confirm). || To consent; vid.

SANCTITY, sanctitas (sacredness, of a place or person; then also = holiness, moral purity, or goodness).—cærimonial (the sacredness of a being or thing wch occasions dread and veneration).—religio (sacredness of a place or thing, inasmuch as the violation of it is considered a crime).—pietas erga Deum (piety). S. of a league, fœderis religio; sancta fides societatis: to lose the s. (of a place, &c.), religionem amittere: to violate the s. of a place, loci religionem violare; locum religionis liberare: he utterly disregards the s. of treaties, apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet. See HOLINESS.

SANCTUARY, || PROPRI. occultata et recondita templi sacrarium intimum. penetralia (pl.). adytum (Gr.). || FIG. See REFUGE.

SAND, s. arena (g. t.). Coarse s., glareæ (gravel).—saburra (for ballast).—sabulum. sabulo (such as is mixed with earth or lime: || vegetables grow in sabulum, but not in arena).—pulvis scriptorius (used in writing): full of s., arenosus. sabulosus: a s.-pit, arenaria; specus egestæ arenæ (Suet. Ner. 48): a s.-bank, syrtis or (in pure Latin) pulvis (Serv. ad Æn. 10, 303): to be left on the s., æstu destitui (Curt.): to build on the s. (fig.), non certâ spe niti; non firmo fundamento niti; ea rei fundamenta sua tamquam in aquâ ponere (C. Fin. 2, 22, 72): consisting of s., arenaceus: a grain of s., granum or mica arenæ.

SAND, v. i. s. To stir or cover with sand, *arenâ, glareâ, sternere, conspergere qd.

SANDBOX, *pyxis, theca, pulveris scriptorii.

SANDSTONE, saxum arenaceum.

SANDAL, sola. crepida (C.). A little s., crepidula (Plant): wearing s., crepidatus: a s.-maker, solearius (Plant); crepidarius auctor (Gell.).

SANDRACH, sandarica (Plin.).

SANDY, || Full of sand, arenosus. sabulosus (Syn. in SAND). A soil, solum arenosum, sabulosum (Plin., Col.); terra quam steriles arenæ tenent (Curt. 7, 427). || Consisting of sand, arenaceus. || Red (of hair), rufus, rufulus.

SANDWICH, *offula carnis interjecta duobus frustis panis butyro illitis.

SANE, || Of the body, sanus. validus. || Of the mind, sanus. integer. animi or mentis integer, compos.

SANGUINARY. See BLOODY.

SANGUINE, || A bounding with blood, sanguine abundans. plethoricus (t. t.). || Perseus, ardens. ardens. fervidus. acer. fervidioris ingenii. vehemens. || Bold, confident; vid.

SANITY, mens sana. ratio integra.

SAP, s. || PROPRI. succus. || FIG. succus. vis. gravis.

SAP, v. subruere (v. pr.).—suffodere (to undermine).

SAPIENT. See WISE.

SAPLESS, || PROPRI. exsuccus (Sen.). succo carens. || FIG. exsuccus. aridus (Q.). A dry and s. speech, oratio arida (Q.). jejuna, exilis, languida (C.).

SAPLING, surculus (g. t.).—palmeæ, Ytis; flagellum (of the vine).

SAPPER, qui (mœnia, &c.) subruit. || cunicularius, Veget. = miner.

SAPPHIRE, sapphirus (Plin.).

SARCASM, *dictum aculeatum, mordax; pl. facetiæ acerbæ. acerbæ dictorum contumeliæ. dieteria (C. Fragm.). || Sarcasmus, in Gk. characters, Q. 8, 6, 57.

SARCASTIC, acerbus (bitter; e. g. wit, facetiæ).—mordax (biting).

SARCASTICALLY, facetiis acerbis (e. g. irrideré qm).

SARCOPHAGUS, sarcophagus (Juv.).

SARSAPARILLA, *smilax sarsaparilla (Linn.).

SARSENET, *pannus sericus.

SASH, || A girdle, cingulus. cingulum (S. zona, 'a girdle, constructed for carrying things instead of a pocket). || Window-frame, *margo ligneus fenestrarum; *clathri fenestrarum (with reference to the divisions).

SASSAFRAS, *laurus sassafras (Linn.).

SATAN, Satanas, æ, m.

SATANICAL, By Crcl. with Satanas.

SATCHEL, sacculus. sacculus.

SATELLITE, satelles, itis, m. and f.

SATIATE, satiare (to cause aby to have enough of athg, propr. and fig.); with athg, qâ re.—saturare (to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, propr. and fig.); with athg, qâ re.—exsatiare (to satisfy fully; vino ciboque, L.).—exsaturare (C.; stronger than saturare). To s. oneself, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare; vino ciboque exsatiari: I am satiated with athg, satiatus es rei me tenet; me tædet or pertæsum est ea rei (am wearied of it even to loathing).—explere (to fill, quench; propr. and fig.).—satiatatem or fastidium afferre; satiatiatem creare; fastidium movere ei; tædium afferre; tædio offere qm; nauseam facere (fig.).

SATIETY, satiatus (propr. and fig.; including the idea of excess).—saturatus (without the idea of excess and disgust).—fastidium (loathing, fig. excess).

SATIN, *sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

SATIRE, satira. carmen satiricum (late). To make or publish a s., carmen, &c., facere, condere, edere. See also SATIRIZE.

SATIRICAL, satiricus (propr.). acerbus. mordax (fig.).

SATIRICALLY, acerbæ. facetiis acerbis (e. g. irrideré qm).

SATIRIST, satirarum scriptor. satirici carminis scriptor (late).

SATIRIZE, distringere. perstringere (to censure).—carpere, also with vocibus, sinistri sermonibus, or dente maledico (to rail at).—vexare. exagitare. pergere (to disturb with censure, to attack violently; peragere in Cal. in C. Ep. 8, 8, 1).—conscindere. proscindere (to cut up; proscindere also with convicio or conviciis).—lacerare (qm or cs famam, = 'to tear one's reputation to pieces'; also with verborum contumeliis,

probris.—*facietis acerbis irridere qm (to mock aby satirically). To s. one in a poem, mordaci carmine destringere qm: to s. one publicly, traducere qm per ora hominum: to s. without mercy, vocis libertate qm perstringere.*

SATISFACTION. [*Content, satisfactio (g. t.).—solutio (a paying).—expletio (of a wish, necessity). S. of one's wish, eventus ad spem respondens: to give s., see SATISFY. | Atonement, amenda, satisfactio (s. for an injury: e. g. for killing a person).—poena (g. t. for punishment).—placulum (in religious matters).—placamentum (that by wch s. is made). A sacrifice of s., mors quā nūmen placatur expiatur: to require s. fm aby, placulum a quo exigere: to make s. for alth, expiare qd: by alth, qā re: to have received s., satisfiit mihi: to receive s. for alth, satisfactionem recipere pro re: to seek s. fm aby, penam ab quo expetere: to demand s., res repetere (of the Feticia, who demanded s. fm the enemy; also of a buyer who claims an allowance for defective goods, &c.).*

SATISFACTORILY. bene. satis bene (*well enough*).—*ex sententiā (with, or more cmly without, mea, tuā, nostrā, &c.: as one could have wished). All has ended s., omnia evenerunt ex sententiā: to prove s. that &c., (arguments) convincere (with acc. and inf.).*

SATISFACTORY. in quo acquiescas (*that quite answers our wish*).—*idoneus (fit).—probabilis (C.; good, worthy of approbation). Or by the verbs.*

SATISFY, satisfacere ci (*v. pr.*), explere qm or qd (*reply, like satiare or saturare, to satisfy the desires or passions*).—*ci probari (to meet with approval).—respondere ci or ci rei (to answer: of persons or personified things). To s. one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere; creditores absolvere or dimittere (see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 2, 47): to s. one's wish, voluntati cs satisficere or obsequi; qm or animum cs explere; optatis cs respondere: to s. the expectations of any one, expectationem cs explere; respondere cs expectationi (opp. deceptum cs expectationem): to be satisfied, contentum esse; with alth, qā re (or, aft. the Aug. age, foll. by an inf.; or to be content).—satis habere (foll. by an acc. and inf., or by a simple inf.; to hold or esteem sufficient).—*acqui-escere in re (to rest in alth, not to desire more): to be satisfied with little, parvo contentum esse; parce vivere: to be satisfied with what one has, suis rebus contentum esse. See also SATIATE, PAY, CONVINC.**

SATRAP, satrapes, is; or satrapa, æ, m.

SATURATE. See SATIATE.

SATURN (the planet), stella Saturni. stella Saturnia.

SAUCE, condimentum (*that wch seasons*).—*Jus. liquor. liqumem (gravy).—sorbitio. embamma (poured over food, or in wch food is dipped). Hunger is the best s., cibi condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90); malum panem tenerum tibi et siliqumem fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2).*

SAUCEBOX. See IMPUDENT.

SAUCEPAN, olla; *dim. oluilla.* lebes, etis, m. (Gr.). **SAUCER,** scutella (*as a stand for vessels, it occurs Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10*).—*paropsis or parapsis, ydis, f. (a small dessert plate).*

SAUCY, &c. See IMPUDENT, &c.

SAUNTER, lente incedere. tarditatibus uti in gressu mollioribus (*of an affected lounging gait; C. Off. 1, 36, 151*), or, fm the context, ambulare, ire.

SAUSAGE, farcimen. botulus (*the latter, according to Gell., a low word*).—*hilla (a small s., highly seasoned).*—*tomaculum (a kind of s., mentioned by Juv. and Petron., different fm the botulus. Petron. 49, speaks of tomacula cum botulis; and ib. 31, we read fuerunt et tomacula supra craticulam argenteam fervientia). To make a s., farcimen facere; intestinum farcire.*

SAVAGE, adj. ¶ *Wild, ferus.* ferus incultusque. *agrestis. S. nationes, feræ incultæque gentes; see WILD. | Ferocious, barbarus. ferox. ferus. sævus. naturâ asper. atrox. Jn. sævus et atrox. A s. disposition, feri mores (pt.; C.); immanis ingenium (O.): he is so that, asperitate est et immanitate nature, ut (C.). [SYN. IN CRUEL.]*

SAVAGE, s. homo ferus incultusque. *S.'s, feræ incultæque gentes.*

SAVAGELY, ferociter. crudeliter. sæve. To act s., sævere. See also CRUELLY.

SAVE, | To preserve fm destruction, to hinder fm being lost, servare. conservare (opp. perdere). salutem dare or afferre ci. salutis auctorem esse ci (to s. aby fm ruin).—servare ex qā re (to s. fm or out of alth, to rescue; e. g. navem ex tempestate).—eripere ci rei or ex qā re (to snatch aby, rescue him fm danger, qm periculo or ex periculo). To s. out of the

hands of the enemy, qm ex manibus hostium: to s. fm or out of alth, servare ab qā re (to preserve: e. g. fm death, qm a morte).—vindicare qā re and ab qā re (to protect, to shelter fm: e. g. fm destruction or ruin, qm ab interitu; to s. the state fm great dangers, rempublicam magnis periculis).—liberare ab qā re (to free fm, e. g. the town fm being burnt, urbem ab incendio et flammâ).—retrahere ab qā re (to draw back, to withdraw fm alth; e. g. aby fm perishing or ruin, qm ab interitu).—eripere ab or ex qā re (to snatch, to tear out of; e. g. aby fm death, qm a or ex morte): they had only saved their lives, iis præter vitam nihil erat super: to s. the state by exposing one's own person to danger, suo periculo salutem afferre reipublice: he cannot be saved, is not to be saved, actum est de eo (it is all over with him).—a medicis desertus est; omnes medici diffidunt (he is given up by the physicians): to be anxious to s. aby, qm servatum velle; qm salvum esse velle: to s. oneself, se servare (e. g. one's life).—in tutum pervenire (to arrive safely at any place; e. g. by swimming, nando).—go confugere (to take refuge in a place): to try to s. oneself, salutem petere; salutis ausu consulere (e. g. by flight, fugâ): to s. oneself fm a shipwreck by swimming, e. naufragio enatare: to be saved or safe, in tuto esse; in portu navigare (the latter, Prov. Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22): to save appearances; see APPPEARANCE. | To spare, cs rei compendium facere (prop. and fig.; for wch the comic writers frequently say qd compendii facere).—comparcere; alth, de re (Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9).—parcere ci rei (to keep back, refrain: e. g. verbs, Sen. Ep. 29, 1). | Parce and compare, with an inf. for noli, are poetic. To endeavour to s. a time, temporis compendium sequi (Col. 4, 22, 5): to s. time and trouble, tempus et operas comendii facere (aff. Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 138): to s. one alth (trouble, exertions, &c.), ci gratiam facere cs rei: to s. oneself alth, onittere qd (to leave off).—superedere qā re (to excuse oneself; also with an inf.; e. g. superesdissem loqui).

SAVE, SAVING, prep. See EXCEPT.

SAVING, adj. parcus. præparcus. See FRUGAL.

SAVING, s. compendium (a sparing).—quod qs parimonial collegit (*that wch has been saved*).—quod qs de qā re comparit (*that wch any one has put by fm a thing*; e. g. quod servus unciatim de demenso suo comparit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9): with a great s. of wood, magno ligni compendio (Plin.).

SAVINGS-BANK, ærarium in quod conferuntur pecunia; ¶ *vindemiolæ collectæ; or prps better mensa publica, apud quam pauperum vindemiolæ occupantur.*

SAVIOUR, servator; f. servatrix. THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, Salvator (Terull.). sospitator (Appul.). *nostræ salutis Auctor. humani generis Assertor (Muret.).*

SAVOUR, s. Salus Auctor, or the like, is better, in this sense, than Servator; because, while Servator does mean saviour or deliverer (e. g. servator reipublice, C.; servator mundi, Prop.), it was also employed (poet.) to signify merely 'one who watches or tends' (e. g. servator Olympi, Lucan; servator memoris, Stat.); and hence servator animarum may be = 'one who has the care of souls;' although other renderings of that phrase are preferable, on account of the equivocal meaning.

SAVOUR, s. odor (σμή, scent, g. t.).—nidor (of fat, &c., burning; e. g. of a sacrifice, kviosca). Agreeable s., odor suavis; odorum suavitates (εὐωπια): pleasant s. arising fm flowers, suavitates odorum, qui affiantur e floribus.

SAVOUR, v. sapere or resipere qd (prop.); redolere (fig.).

SAVOURY, s. satureia hortensis (Lin.).

SAVOURY, adj. boni, jucundi, suavis saporis. quod jucunde sapit (*having a good flavour*).—bene olens (C.). odoratus (O., Plin.). odorosus (O.). odoratus (Plin.; sweet-smelling).

SAW, s. serrâ (g. t.).—serrula (a little s.).—lupus (a hand-s.). The grating noise of a s., stridor: a grating s., serrâ stridens (Lucr.): toothed, jagged like a s., serratus: the blade of a s., lamina serræ: the tooth of a s., dens serræ: to cut alth through with a s., serrâ dissecare qd.

SAW, v. | INTRANS. serram ducere. ¶ **TRANS.** serrâ secare or dissecare qd. To s. off, serrâ præcidere (Col.); serrulâ dissecare; lupō dissecare, lupō rescare (with a hand-saw): to s. a tree into planks or boards, arborem in lamina dissecare: to s. round, serrulâ circumsecare: to s. marble, marmor secare (Plin.). To s. aunder, qm medium serrâ dissecare (as a mode of execution, Suet. Cal. 27).

SAWDUST, acobis or acobis (*Col. : H. Sat.*).—serrāgo (*Caes. Aur.*). The borer makes shavings, not s., terebra, quam Gallicam dicimus, non scobem, sed ramenta facit (*Col. de Arb. 8, 3*).

SAW-FISH, *aqualis pristis (*Linn.*).

SAW-FLY, *tenthrēdo (*Linn.*).

SAW-MILL, *machina (☞ not mola) quā robora allarumque arborum trunci in asses dissecantur.

SAW-PIT, *fossa serratia.

SAWYER, *sector tabularum, qui serram ducit.

SAXIFRAGE, saxifraga (*Plin. j. Linn.*).

SAY, dicere (*to speak; g. i.*); loqui (*to utter, not to be silent*).—fari (*not to be speechless; and in the golden age poet. for loqui*).—elūqui (*to utter aloud or boldly, to speak out*).—prolūqui, proflūri (*to give utterance to thoughts hitherto kept secret*).—proferre, afferre (*qd. to bring forward*).—pronuntiare, edicere (*to proclaim publicly*).—edere (*to publish, make known*).—ālo (*to affirm; opp. nego*).—memorare (*Plaut.*).—commemorare (*Ter. and esp. in the language of common life*).—narrare (*to relate*).—*To s. nothing of this, hoc ut omittam, (silēto) praefermitam; to s. what one thinks, sententiam suam dicere; dico quid sentiam: I s. what I think, dico quod sentio: have you anything else to s. to me? num quid aliud me vis? (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 101.) ☞ We often find cedo, esp. in familiar conversation, in such phrases as*

—say, what shall I do? cedo, quid faciam? Every thing that we say, omne quod eloquimur (C.): to s. for certain, pro certo dicere (C.); ponere (L.): let them s. what they have done, edant et exponant quid gesserint (C.): what do you s.? quid narras? (Ter.): I do not understand what you s., quid narres, nescio (Ter.): they s. (indef.), dicunt, aiunt; ferunt; loquuntur; narrant; dicitur; fertur; traditur; narratur. It is said that I, you, &c., dicor, diceris, with a nom.; e. g., Aristaeus inventor olivae esse dicitur, is said to have been. To s., foll. by a negative, is often expressed by nego; e. g., he said that it was not expedient, negavit utile esse. To s. yes, alio (always denotes the conviction of the speaker); affirmare (to maintain for certain); to s. no, nego. It is commonly said, haec est una vox omnium; omnium sermone celebratur: not to s. a word, nullam vocem emittere (L.); nullam reddere vocem (Curt.); ne hiscere quidem audire (L., not to venture to speak). Don't s. a word about it, haec tibi soli dicta puta; haec tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aures dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim; ☞ not sub rosa hoc tibi dixerim, wch is not Latin. I have heard s., or hear it said, audio; audivi; accepi; certior factus sum; mihi nuntiatum, ad me perlatum est; ad aures meas pervenit. I only said so, I said it in joke, per jocum dixi; jocus sum; temere, non serio dixi. Do you really s. so? sin't tu istane? hem, quid narras? No sooner said than done, dictum factum (Ter.); temporis puncto (Caes.): to s. that a thing must, or must not be done, dicere, jubere, ut; dicere, jubere nē; vetare with acc. and inf.: to s. a advise, vid. I do not s., or will not s., non dico, non dicam (when the notion thus suppressed s's less than a second).—ne dicam, nedum (not to s., when the notion thus suppressed, but wch might be said, s's more than what is said). I will not s....but only, non dicam...sed, non modo...sed (J. 724). I heard aby s., see under TO HEAR. I s. no more, nihil dico amplius. I will only s. this, unum illud dico; tantum dico. I s., a) when a speaker merely repeats his observation, inquam. β) 'say rather' when a speaker corrects himself, quid dico?...imo vero; autem ... imo (vero, etiam); e. g., we wish to be at Rome on the twentieth; do I s. wish? I should rather s. we are compelled to be there, Romae a. d. xiii. Cal. volumus esse; quid dico, volumus? imo vero cogimur. What a retinue! retinue do I s.? I should rather s. what a large army, qui comitatus; comitatus dico! imo vero quantus exercitus. You must bear with my mistake; bear with it, do I s.? I should rather s., you must lend your assistance, ferendus tibi in hoc meus error; ferendus autem! imo vero etiam adjuvandus. ☞ After a parenthesis, or in resuming a subject, 'I say' is rendered by inquam (after one or more words of a clause).—ceterum (at the beginning of a clause; see L. 38, 55, 4). ☞ As a short parenthesis, 'I say,' said he, inquam, inquit (not at the beginning of a clause, but always after one or more words; and always before the name of the speaker).—ait. ☞ Inquam, inquit, when the words of a speaker are directly quoted: ait, when the sense only is given, or the quotation is indirect: (as Cicero s.), (ut ait Cicero).

☞ To say to atq. (= express the opinion one entertains upon the subject), censere, judicare, &c. You will see what the physician s's to it, videbis, qd medico placeat. What will people s. to it? quid homines judicabunt? qui erit rumor populi? (Com.) What do you s. to it? quid tibi videtur? quid censes?

SAYING, dictum, effatum. ☞ This word is often implied in the use of a neuter pronoun, without any subst. expressed, followed by a gen.: e. g. praeclarum illud Platonis, an excellent s. of Plato: an old or common s., see PROVERB.

SCAB, scabies (*Cels.*).—scabrities (itch, *Col.*).—mentagra (on the head).

SCABBARD, vagina: to draw a sword out of the s., gladium e vagina educere (C.); telum vaginā nudare (Np.); to put up into the s., gladium in vaginam recondere (C. Cat. 1, 2, 4); gladium vaginæ reddere (Val. Max.).

SCABBY, scabiosus: to be s., scabie laborare.

SCABIOUS, s. (a plant), *scabiosa (*Linn.*).

SCAD, *scomber trachurus (*Linn.*). See also SHAD.

SCAFOLD, tabulatum (any boards raised in stories; e. g., by builders).—machina (any artificial stage).—pulpitum, catasta (a s. or stage made of boards, for some given purpose; pulpitum, esp. for actors and orators; catasta, on wch slaves were exposed for sale).

SCAFOLDING, machina seditationis. tabulatum, or pl. tabulata.

SCALADE, *ascensus urbis scalis tentatus (aft. partim scalis ascensus tentant, L.), or urbis ascensus only (aft. homines ab ejus temp. aditu atque ascensu repulsi, C. Dom. 21: so aditum ascensumve difficile praebere, L. 25, 36); or Crcl. with impetu ferri scalis capere, &c. See TO SCALE.

SCALD, *aqua calidā or fervidā urere; aqua ferventi perfundere qd (to throw scalding water upon): scalding hot, fervens; fervidus.

SCALE, s. ☞ Of a balance, lanx: s's, trutinā (prop. the hole in wch the tongue of the balance plays; then g. i. for balance: trutinæ, quæ statēræ dicuntur, Plin. 10, 3, 8, 4).—libra (a pair of s's).—statēra (my steeleyard; seld. pair of s's): to weigh in s., pendere; trutinā examinare (C. de Or. 2, 38, 159). Not to weigh in too nice a s., non aurificis statēræ, sed populari trutinā examinare: to hold the s. even, binas lances aequato examine sustinere (P., prop.); aequalem juris rationem tenere (C., Ag.). The s. turns, see TURN. ☞ A thin lamina, squama (as of a fish): covered with s's, squamis obductus or intectus; squamosus: to take off s's fm fish, pisces desquamare.

SCALE, v. ☞ TRANS. To strip off scales, desquamare (g. i.); or desquamare pisces (fishes). ☞ To pare the surface fm, summum corticem desquamare (of the bark of a tree); also decorticare arborem, or corticem arbori in orbem detrahere (all round). ☞ To climb a s. by ladders, see TO CLIMB. To s. the wall, scalas mœnibus applicare or admovere (to put the scaling-ladders to the wall).—scalis muros adoriri (to attack it).—scalis erigi jubere (to order the scaling-ladders to be used).—murum or in murum ascendere. In murum (muros), in mœnia evadere (of the enemy, but also of the inhabitants of a town).—impetu facto urbem scalis capere (to take by scaling): to endeavour to s., ascensum urbis scalis tentare. ☞ INTRANS. To pare off, desquamari (of bodies covered with s's).—squamae ex cute decedunt or a cute resolvuntur: squamae a cute recedunt or ex cute secedunt (relating to the skin); also *furfures cutis abecedunt.

SCALING-LADDER, scala. ☞ not sambrica.

SCALLION, *allium schoenoprasum (*Linn.*).

SCALLOP, s. ☞ A kind of shell-fish, pecten, inis, m.; dim. pectunculius. ☞ A hollow cut in the edge of atq. incisura.

SCALLOP, v. ☞ incisuris distinguere; *serratim scindere (Appul.).

SCALLOPED, serrato ambitu. serratim scissus.

SCALP, s. corium capitis; or, for the skull, g. i., cranium; calvaria (*Cels.*); calva (L.).

SCALP, v. ci cutem detrahere (to flay), or *corium detrahere capiti.

SCALY, squamosus. squamis intectus, obductus.

SCAMMONY, scammonia (C., Plin.). ☞ convolvulus scammonia (*Linn.*).

SCAMPER, abripere se. avolare (to hasten away).—propere se ex loco (to get quickly out of a place).—fugere. fugæ se mandare; in fugam se concipere; fugam capere or capessere (to flee).

SCAN, ☞ To measure verses, pedes versūs syllabis metiri (C. Or. 57, 194; Kraft adds versum per

pedes metiri; pedes versiculi enumerare, *fm the Gramm.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **||** To examine narrowly, expendere; perpendere; pensitare; examinare; ponderare.

SCANDAL, **||** That *whc sets a bad example*, res mali or pessimi exempli. **||** That *whc brings discredit*, or *occasions reproach*, res insignis infamiae. **||** *Reproachful aspersion*, calumnia; criminatio; labeo; labecula ci aspersa.

SCANDALIZE. See **OFFEND**, **DEFARE**.

SCANDALOUS, **||** That *sets a bad example*, mali or pessimi exempli. quod exemplo haud saluber. **||** That *gives offence*, quod offensionem habet or affert. quod offendit. quod non vacat offensione. **||** *Disgraceful*, insignis infamiae. **||** *Defamatory*, reproachful, vid.

SCANDALOUSLY, **||** *Setting a bad example*, pessimo exemplo. **||** *Disgracefully*, badly, vid.

SCANT, **SCANTY**, exigua, tenuis. angustus (*narrow*; hence *insufficient*: e. g. res frumentaria). Jn. tenuis et angustus. angustus. contractus. Jn. angustus et contractus.

SCANTILY, exigue, tenuiter. parce (*sparingly*).—maligne (e. g. præbere qd). To be *s. supplied with althq*, qd re anguste uti (*Cæs.*).

SCANTINESS. Use the *adj.*

SCANTLING. See **LITTLE**.

SCAR, cicatrix. Covered with *s's*, cicatricosus. *S's on the breast*, cicatrices adverso corpore acceptæ; cicatrices adversæ. To return *fm war covered with honorable s's*, cicatrices ex bello domum referre: to receive *s's in war*, cicatrices in bello accipere or suscipere.

SCARAMOUCH. See **RASCAL**, **SCOUNDREL**.

SCARCE, rarus (*found only seldom*, or *in small quantities*; happening but seldom, &c.).—angustus (e. g. res frumentaria).—tenuis (*opp. amplius, copiosus*).—Jn. tenuis et exiguus. See also **RARE**.

SCARCELY, vix. ægre [**SYN. in HARDY**].—Jn. vix ægreque: *s. if at all*, vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non; vix vixque: to be *s. able to restrain oneself*, vix se continere posse; ægre se tenere: *s. thirty*, vix triginta: *s. aby*, vix quisquam; nemo fere (so nullus fere; nihil fere; numquam fere). *It can s. be told*, dici vix potest, or vix potest dici (**SCS** not vix dici potest). **||** (*With pluperf.*) = when: vix or vixdum—quum: commodum or commodè—quum: tantum quod—quum (*see examples under HARDY*). **||** *The quum is s. but rarely, omitted*; thus, qui tantum quod ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri jubet (*Np.*). **||** Only just *n. w.*, vixdum; vix tandem; tantum quod; modo. *Marcellus, who had s. ceased to be a boy*, Marcellus tantum quod pueritiam egressus (*Suet.*). **||** *Scarcelly ... much less*, vixdum—nedum (e. g. vixdum liberatè, nedum dominationem modice ferre).

SCARCENESS, **SCARCITY**, angustia (e. g. rei frumentariae, rei familiaris).—paucitas (e. g. oratorum). *A time of s.*, annus sterilis. *This year was a time of great s.*, hoc anno frumentum angustius provenit (*Cæs. B. G. 5, 24*): *s. of money*, argentaria inopia (*Plant.*): *difficultas nummaria* (*Ter.*); *difficultas rei nummaria* (*C.*).

SCARE. See **FRIGHTEN**.

SCARECROW, formido (t).—linea pennis distincta (*a line with feathers*, *Sen. de Irâ, 2, 12, 2*).

SCARF, fascia (militaris, muliebri, funebri). **||** cingulum = *belli, girâe*.

SCARIFICATION, scarificatio (*Col.*).

SCARIFY, scarificare; scarificationem facere.

SCARLET, s. coccum (*the dye*).—color coccineus (*s. colour*): *s. cloth*, coccum (*Suet. Ner. 30*; *Sil. Ital. 17, 396*). *Adorned with s. and gold*, auro et coccio insignis (*afst. L. 24, 7, 6*; *Curt. 3, 13, 7*). *Clothed in s.*, coccinatus (*Suet. Dom. 4*).

SCARLET, *adj.* coccineus or coccinus; cocco tinctus (*dye'd s.*). *A s. dress*, vestis coccinea or coccina (*Mar. 14, 31*; *Jue. 3, 283*).—coccum (*Suet. Ner. 30*; *Sil. Ital. 17, 396*): *s. garments*, coccina, orum, n. (*Mar. 2, 39*).

SCARLET FEVER, *febris purpurea or scarlatina (*t. t.*).

SCARLET oak, ilex (*Plin.*). *quercus ilex (*Linn.*). *S. convolvulus*, *ipomœa coccinea (*Linn.*): *s. horse-chestnut*, *pavia (*Linn.*): *s. jasmine*, *bignonia (*Linn.*): *s. lobelia*, *lobelia cardinalis (*Linn.*): *s. lupin*, *lytharus (*Linn.*).

SCARP, *declivitas valli interior.

SCATE, squatina (*Plin.*). *squaleus squatina (*Linn.*).

SCATTER, **||** **TRANS.** spargere (*v. pr.*).—jacere (*to throw out*).—aerere (*to sow*; *all prop. and fig.*).—disse-

minare (*fig., to s. abroad*).—dispargere, dissipare (*to s. abroad, prop. and fig.*).—differe (*fig., to carry about, spread abroad*; *all these, e. g., of conversation, reports*): *To s. the enemy*, hostes fugare, dispellere (*C.*): dissipare (*Cæs.*): *to s. the seeds of discord*, serere causas discordiarum; semina discordiarum or odiorum jacere (*spargere*); *also simply*, discordias serere: *among citizens*, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commovere or accendere: *scattered reports*, disseminati dispersique sermones; sparsi rumores (*disseminationes in late writers*). **||** **INTRANS.** spargi; distrahi; in diversa discedere.

SCAVENGER, purgator cloacarum (*Firm. Math. 8, 20*).—*purgator viarum (publicarum). *qui vicus (*or prope better vias*) purgat.

SCENE, scena (*prop. and fig.*); *also fig.*, spectaculum: *s. of action*, arena (*lit., wrestling-place*).—campus (*lit., field*).—theatrum (*theatre, place of exhibition*). *A noisy s.*, turba: *an unwhod of s.*, miraculum: *bloody s's*, res cruentæ. *The various s's of war*, varium genus bellorum.

SCENERY, loca, pl. (*q. t. for places*).—amœnitatis locorum (*i. e. beautiful s.*). *Running brooks contribute very much to the beauty of s.*, ad amœnitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (*C.*).

SCENIC, scenicus (*C. Q.*).

SCENT, s. **||** *The power of smell*, odoratio (*perception by means of the olfactory nerves*).—odoratus (*sense or faculty of smelling*).—**SCS** olfactus instead of odoratus and odor are poet. only. **||** *The exhalation of athq*, odour, odor (*q. t., both good or bad smell*).—nidor (*xivra*).—spiritus (*e. g. of flowers*; *to live on the s. of flowers*, spiritu florum naribus hausto victitare).—anibulus (*of spirits*). *A bad s.*, odor malus or teter; odor fœdus, fœtor (*the latter, stronger term*). *A pleasant or agreeable s.*, odor suavis. suavitas odoris: *a strong s.*, odor gravis: *to have a s.*, odorem habere, præstare, emitte (*poet.*, spargere, spirare, diffundere): *to have a fine s.*, bene or jucunde olere: *to have a bad s.*, male olere; fœtere. *The agreeable s. of flowers*, suavitates odorum, qui affantur e floribus: *to have a s. of such and such a thing* (*to s. smell like so and so*), olere or redolere. *Athq loses its s.*, cs rei odor non permanet integer (*afst. Col. 12, 51 [49], 3*): *without s.*, odore carens. ex qd re odor non afflatur or odores non afflantur: *to be without s.*, nihil olere (*to smell of nothing*). **||** (*Of dogs*), sagacitas: *a dog of good s.*, canis sagax, or canis vestigator. *To follow the s.*, see **TO SCENT**: *to be on the s.*, odoratu sentire qd, odorari qd (*prop.*); odorare, sentire (*fig.*): *to put upon a wrong s.*, a rectâ viâ abducere (*prop.*); inducere qm in errorem (*fig.*): *to get on the wrong s.*, deflectere a viâ (*prop.*); errare (*fig.*). *To get s. of athq, e. g., that there is money somewhere*, numos olfascere (*as C. Rull. 1, 4, 11*). *Should not I have got s. of this sis whole month ago*, when &c., non sex totis mensibus prius olfascissem quum &c. (*Ter. Ad. 3, 42*). **||** **SCS** olet or subolet ci qd Comic only.

SCENT, v. **||** **TRANS.** *To perceive by the smell*, odorari.—olfascere (*to inhale any s. so as to have the olfactory nerves affected by it*; hence *to perceive* = *to get or have a s. of athq*; see **SCENT**, *subst.*).—conceptum odorem sectari (*prop. of dogs, to follow the s. t*); also cs or cs rei vestigia persequi, or persequi qm or qd simply. **||** *To imbue with odour*, odoribus imbueri or perfundere (*to perfume*).—unguento perficere (*by way of anointing*): *to be scented*, unguenta olere (*to smell of s. or perfume*).—unguentis affluere (*all over*): *to s. oneself*, se odoribus imbueri (*q. t.*); se ungere. caput et os suum unguento perficere (*with unguents*): *to s. with athq*, suffire qd re, e. g. thymo; see **TO FUMIGATE**: scented, odoratus. **||** *To perfume*, vid.

SCENT-BOX, vasculum olfactorium (*Isidor. 19, 31, extr.*).

SEPTIC, qui contra omnia disserit.—qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibet (*both afst. C.*). *If = unbeliever*, vid.

SCEPTAL, contra omnia disserens. a rebus incertis assensionem cohibens. *A s. turn of mind*, contra omnia disserendi ratio. qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.—incredulus (*poet., H.*).

SCEPTICISM, ratio eorum, qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibent (*afst. C. N. D. 1, 5, 11*).—contra omnia disserendi ratio (*of a sceptical turn of mind*).—ratio eorum, qui contra omnia disserunt. *If = unbeliever*, vid.

SCEPTRE, **||** **PROP.** sceptrum (regium or regis; **SCS** not regale). **||** **FIG.** sceptrum. regnum. imperium. *To wield the s.*, regnum administrare.

SCEPTRED, *sceptra* (O.); *sceptra* (Stat.); *sceptuchus* (T., said of an eastern vicerey).

SCHEDULE, libellus, commentarius.

SCHEME, s. See **DESIGN**, **PLAN**.

SCHEME, v. See **TO DESIGN**, **CONTRIVE**.

SCHISM, schisma, atis (t. f.).—disidium (not dissidium, *whch is dissent*, &c. [*Midwig however endeavours to prove that no such word as disidium exists*].)

SCHISMATICAL, schismaticus (t. f.).

SCHOLAR, || *A learner, pupil, discipulus* (g. t.).—puer discens (a boy at school).—alumnus disciplinæ (a youthful learner of athg).—auditor (one who attends lectures).—trio (a beginner, novice).—rudis (raw or inexperienced in any art, &c.). My s., alumnus disciplinæ meæ: to be still a s., scholæ adhuc operari (see Q. 10, 3, 13). To be abys's s., uti qo magistro; uti ca institutione; qm magistrum habere (to have aby for a teacher).—qm audire (to attend aby's lectures).—esse or profectum esse a qo (to belong to aby's sect). To become aby's s., tradere se ci in disciplinam (to go to learn of aby).—qm sequi or persequi (to attach oneself to aby's sect). || *A learned man, doctus, eruditus, doctrinā instructus*. Jn. doctus atque eruditus: s. s., ii qui intelligent; docti atque prudentes. One who is no s., homo rudis (Vell. 1, 13, 4. Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut &c.).—homo imperitus, ignarus; in athg, ca rei. An elegant s., homo elegans; spectator elegans (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18). A great s., perdoctus, pereruditus, doctus atque imprimis eruditus, mire or doctissime eruditus, &c. To be a great s., multā doctrinā esse. A great and enlightened s., doctus et intelligens existimari; homo doctus et prudens. A fine Latin s., *Interiori Latinitatis scientissimus. The greatest Latin s., *Latinarum literarum princeps.

SCHOLARSHIP, disciplinæ (the single branches of learning).—literæ (learning, in as far as it is based on written documents).—scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of written documents, a being well versed in literature, &c., subjective learning or learnedness. *Sciencia, alone, would not be Latin; the same may be said of literatura = with the ancients letters, as means of conveying athg by writing only; its acceptance in the sense of 'learning' originates fm an erroneous reading of C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelli*).—studia (studies, of objects of learning).—humanitas (cultivation of the mind, inasmuch as it is acquired by occupying oneself with the sciences). Studies that presuppose good s., studia quæ in quādam varietate literarum versantur: to acquire profound s., accuratam doctrinam sibi comparare: without any s., omnis omnino eruditiois expers et ignarus. He was more distinguished by his s. than by his dignities, clarior fuit studiis quam dignitate. A man of perfect s., vir perfectæ eruditiois: to have or possess no s., literas nescire. || *Meton. A maintenance for the encouragement of learning*, *beneficium annuum. *annua in beneficii loco præbita, or prps stipendium: to present aby with a s., *qm or cs tenuitatem beneficio annuo sustentare.

SCHOLARLIKE, doctus, eruditus. Pretty s., satis literatus. Not particularly s., mediocriter a doctrinā instructus.

SCHOLASTIC, *scholasticus (σχολαστικός). In a s. manner, *scholasticorum more. *ut assilient in scholis.

SCHOLIAST, s. g., of Euripides, *Græcus Euripidis explicator: of Horace, *Romanus Horatii explicator. *Scholastes is now avorded by good scholars.*

SCHOOL, s., ludus discendi, ludus literarum (a lower s. for boys, who are compelled to learn).—schola (a higher s. for youths and men, who wish to learn). To go to or attend a s., in ludum literarum itare (ire of a single time). To send aby to s. to aby, qm cs institutional committere; qm ci in disciplinam tradere: to make a boy attend the public s., qm scholarum frequentias et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere (i. e. in a place where public lectures are attended by a boy residing at home; opp. qm domi atque inter privatos parietes studentem literis continere); studia extra limen proferre (Plin.). To be in a s., in scholā sedere or assidere: not to have left s., scholam nondum egressum esse: to attend aby's s., cs scholam frequentare (prop.).—in cs disciplinam se tradere (resolue to receive instruction for him). To attend s. still (be still a pupil), scholæ adhuc operari (Q. 10, 3, 13). To leave s., scholam egredi (Q.); divertere a scholā et magistris (Suet. vit. Pers. extr.). To give up a s. (reign the office of teacher), scholam dimittere: to open a s., ludum aperire (C. ad Div. 9, 18, 1): to keep s., ludum habere (C.), exercere (T.).

*Muse s., ludus fidicinus (Plaut.). A public s., schola publica (late). Military s., ludus militaris. A s.-master, vid. To have known a boy at s., puerum in ludo cognovisse (Np.): to return home fm s., ire e ludo domum (Plaut.). To tell tales out of s., dicta foras efferre, proferre. Rules of a s., *leges quæ in scholâ valent or exercentur. Examination of a s., *tentatio scientiæ discipulorum: s. punishment, *pœna in scholis usitata: s. hours, schola (g. t.). || *Fig.* This is a s. of patience, *hac in re tentatur patientia nostra. I have learnt in the s. of experience, multis experimentis eruditus sum (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16). || The followers of a teacher, schola (g. t.).—disciplina (with ref. to peculiar doctrines; esply of a philosophical sect).—secta, familia (as opp. to other s.'s). The s. of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta or familia. The founder of a s., scholæ princeps or auctor. A philosopher of the Academic s., Academicæ sectæ philosophus. To belong to the s. of Zenon, esse or profectum esse a Zenone: to be of the same s., ex eadem scholâ esse: to be superstitiously attached to a s., scholæ me addixi velut quādam superstitione imbutus. || *School-house*, schola, *œdes scholarum.*

SCHOOL, v. See **TEACH**, **CHIDE**.

SCHOOLBOY, **SCHOOLGIRL**, s. puer, puella, in ludum literarum itans (aft. Plin. 9, 8, 8); puer (puella) scholæ adhuc operatus (operata) (see Q. 10, 3, 13); puer, puella, discens. Like a s., *tironum more. Hardly worthy of a s., *vix tironē dignus.

SCHOOL-FELLOW, condiscipulus. To be aby's s., una cum qo literas discere or præceptorem audire.—fem. condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15). I have been intimate with aby since the time that we were s.-f., qo a condiscipulatu our familiariter (or conjunctus sum, or vivo conjunctissime; cf. Np. Att. 5, 3).

SCHOOL LESSONS, discenda or ediscenda, orum, n. (g. t.).—dictata, orum, n. (dictated by the teacher).

SCHOOLMASTER, ludi magister or magister ludi (one who teaches reading and writing).—præceptor publicus (master of a public school). *Scholasticus, late, = a rhetorician; doctor umbraticus is a private tutor. The manners or tone of a s., præcipiendi ratio.*

SCHOOL-ROOM, schola, auditorium (lecture-room, post-Aug.).

SCHOOLING, || *Instruction, doctrina, eruditio*. || Money paid for instruction at a school, præceptoris, or magistris, merces; pretium operæ quod præceptoris, or magistro, solvitur; simply merces (fm the context; see C. Phil. 2, 4, 9; Acad. 2, 30, extr.); so also pretium (see Suet. Gramm. 3). In epistolary style the Greek διδάσκαλον may be used; but *not* minerval or minervale, *whch = a present brought by the scholars to the master on entrance; as we say, entrance money*).

SCHOONER. See **SHIP**.

SCIATICA, coxæ dolor, dolor ischiadicus. Subject to the s., ischiacicus (ισχιαχός).

SCIENCE, scientia, notitia, cognitio (in the subjective sense, of the knowledge *whch one has, not of the thing whch one knows*).—ars (objective).—doctrina, disciplina (objective; of any particular branch). The sciences, doctrinæ, disciplinæ, disciplinæ, sciæ, pl.; literæ, literarum studia (pl.); *but not scientiæ, *whch can be used only in a subjective sense*. Arts and s.'s, ingenia studia atque artes. The liberal s.'s, liberales doctrinæ atque ingenia; liberales disciplinæ (not studia humaniora or literæ humaniores): to reduce to a s., qd arte concludere, qd ad artem et præcepta revocare; *not* ad artis regulas revocare: to study a s., doctrinā or disciplinā, imbuti or erudiri.*

SCIENTIFIC, quod in artibus versatur; or by the gen., artis, artium, or literarum. S. precepts or rules, artis præcepta. A s. discourse or lecture, sermo de artium studiis atque doctrinā habitus. S. training, eruditio, doctrina. To give a s. form to athg, ad artem redigere, revocare: arte concludere qd.

SCIENTIFICALLY, in modum disciplinæ or artis. arte. Literis. S. taught or trained, literis eruditus; omnibus literis or doctrinis eruditus: to arrange s., arte concludere; ad artem et præcepta *not* ad artis regulas revocare.

SCIMITAR, acinaces (H., Curt.).

SCINTILLATE, scintillare (Plin.). See **SPARKLE**.

SCINTILLATION, scintillatio (only *prop.*, a sparkling, Plin.).—scintilla (a spark, improper, of the first manifestations of reason, genius, &c.).—igniculi or primi quasi (cs rei) igniculi et semina (C. = scintillæ).

SCIOLIST, semidoctus (C.); leviter eruditus, eruditulus (Catull.). *Sciolus very late* (Arnob.).

SCION, || PROP.) aurculus. talea (Varr.); dim. taleola (Col.): of or belonging to a s., aurcularis (Col.); aurcularius (Varr.). || FIG.) ramus (see BRANCH). S. of the royal stock of Argos, Argivorum regum de stirpe oriundus.

SCIRRHUS, sciros or schirros, i, m.; scirōma or schiroma, atis, n. (Plin.)

SCISSORS, forfex; dim. forficula.

SCOFF, s. ludibrium. ludificatio. Irrisio (C.); derisus (T.); derisio (Suet.); with a view to annoy or give pain.—cavillatio (with a view to hurt). A bitter s., cavillatio acerba (Suet.). or dicax et morosa (C.).

SCOFF, v. cavillari. To s. at, deridēre. Irridēre. Irrisui insectari. cavillari. sugillare. irridēre qm acerbis faciliis: to s. at things sacred, *res divinas, libros sacros, in ludibrium vertere; *rebus divinis, libris sacris, pro ludibrio abuti.

SCOFFINGLY, cum qo aculeo. acerbis faciliis. acerbe.

SCOLD, v. (verbis) increpare. increpitare.—objurgare (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare)—conviciari (to make railing accusations)—exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on aby)—corripere (to blame with harsh words)—exprobrare (ci qd, to reproach aby with something as dishonorable to him). To s. aby on account of atq, vituperare qm de qā re; objurgare qm de or in qā re, or qā re only. To be scolded, objurgari, vituperari; in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci; vituperationem subire.

SCOLD, s. (mulier) rixosa, rixā cupida (Jurgiosa, Gell.).

SCOLDING, objurgatio, jurgium.

SCOLLOP, s. || A kind of shell-fish, pecten; dim. pectunculus. || A hollow or round at the edge of atq, prps sinus.

SCOLLOP, v. prps sinuare; or serratim scindere (of a jagged edge, Appul.).

SCONCE, s. || A branched candlestick, lych-nūchus, candelabrum. || A fine, multa. See FINZ.

SCONCE, v. multare.

SCOOP, prps hausturum (g. t.; cf. Lucr. 4, 517).

SCOOP OUT, haurire (of liquids).—cavare, excavare (to s. o. a hollow place in the earth, &c.).

SCOPE, || End, aim, propositum.—Is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus, exitus.—finis (the highest end, whether attained or not).—*non scopus in this sense; C. uses the Greek σκοπος in his epistles: so Macrobius ipsum propositum, quem Graeci σκοπον vocant. To propose to oneself a s., finem sibi proponere spectare qd or ad qd: to miss one's s., a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. || Room, space, spatium, locus. laxitas (Syn. in Space, Room). || Field for atq, campus; a. g., s. for a speech, in quo oratio exultare possit (i. e. where it can display itself). There is large s. for his activity, latissime manat ejus industria: he has free s., libero egressu memorare potest (of an historian, relative to his subject). See also FIELD.

SCORBUTIC, *scrofulosus (t. t.).

SCORCH, urere, adurere. See BURN.

SCORE, s. || A mark of number, nota. || An account, ratio. || The cost of an entertainment, sumptus commissationis (not computationis). To pay a s., commissationis sumptus facere (prop.); quod alii intriverunt exedere (fig.). || An individual's share of the whole expense, symbola: to pay one's s., symbolum solvere; pro hospitio solvere (at an inn). || Twenty, viginti; viceni (distrib.). || In music, *summa omnium vocum. *votum (musicarum) omnium designatio.

SCORE, v. incisuris distinguere. To s. or mark a line under, *lineam ducere subter qd; *lineā conspicuum reddere qd. (non lineā subnotare qd in this sense, uch = to write atq upon a line, Appul.).

SCORN, s. See CONTEMPT.

SCORN, v. See DESPISE.

SCORNER, contemptor, spreitor.

SCORNFUL, See CONTEMPTUOUS.

SCORNFULLY, See CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

SCORPION, || A venomous reptile, scorpio. nepa (also as sign of the zodiac. See scorpio likewise for a machine used in war). The sting of a s., ictus scorpionis (the sting as inflicted).—plaga scorpionis (wound made by the sting). || A kind of fish, *cottus scorpio (Linn.). || Melon. A scourge, scorpio (in as much as it had iron stings to it; see Isidor. Orig. 5, 27, no. 18).

SCOT. See TAX. To pay s. and lot, vectigalia pen-sitare.

SCOT-FREE, || IMPROPR.) To escape s., impune

abire or dimitti. To let aby go s.-f. qm impunitum or incastigatum omittere. See UNPUNISHED.

SCOUNDREL. See RASCAL.

SCOUR, || To cleanse by rubbing, defricare et diligenter levare; diligenter mundare levareque (Col.). To s. a ditch, fossam deterrere or purgare. || To range about, percurrere, pererrare, pervagari regionem.

SCOURER, qui mundat, &c. (mundator, Jul. Firm.)

SCOURGE, s. || PROP.) flagrum, flagellum (v. pr.; consisting of single thongs)—scorpio (armed with prickles; see Isidor. Orig. 5, 27). || The severest punishment was the flagellum, s.; next was the milder scutica, or the lora, orum, n., whip of thongs; and after this the ferula, i. e. rod of the plant vāpōn; see H. Sat. 1, 3, 119, sq. || FIG.) pestis, perniciēs. verba (pl.): to hold the s. of criticism over aby, *acerbe or severe reprehendere qm. A s. of God, *immissus a Deo, ut sciret in omne flagitium voluptatis liquefacti generis humani. The s. of a country, reipublicæ or patriæ pestis.

SCOURGE, v. || To beat with rods, &c., flagris or flagellis cadere; flagellare (post-Aug.); virgis verberare, cadere, multare (L.); verberibus accipere or excipere (C.). || To punish, vid.

SCOURING, By the verbs.

SCOUT, s. emissarius, explorator, speculator [Syn. in Sfx]: to place s.'s at various places, speculatores spargere. See also SFX.

SCOUT, v. || To act as a scout, explorare, speculari (the former to find out atq, qd and de qā re; the latter to spy in all directions, in order to find out; see Cæsar. B. G. 1, 47). See also TO SFX. || To repel, reject, vid.

SCOWL, s. See FROWN.

SCOWL, v. See TO FROWN.

SCRAMBLE, v. || To attempt to seize hastily, involare in qd; manus afferre ei rei (to stretch out the hands towards atq in order to obtain it)—rapere, arripere (to snatch at)—qd diripere (Sen., Suet., to be anxious or eager to attain atq). || To ascend a place, using one's hands and feet, niti, eniti in qd.—eradere in qd to reach atq by scrambling, e. g. in verticem or in jugum montis).

SCRAMBLE, s. Crcl. with the verbs in TO SCRAMBLE. There is quite a s. for that article, permulti gestunt, concupiscunt, illas merces emere.

SCRAP, frustum, frustulum: s.'s of learning, docta dicta (see Lucr. 2, 287). Be off with your s.'s of learning, *habes tibi dicta tua docta. See also CAUMS, FRAGMENT.

SCRAPE, v. || To rub the surface of atq by an edge, scabere (fm καβω, to rub, to scratch)—radere (to s. with a tool, in order to remove any extraneous matter).

—fricare (to rub, in order to make smooth).—abradere (to s. off).—radere (to make a smooth surface by scraping).—subradere (to s. fm below).—circumradere (all around). || To clean by rubbing, see TO CLEAN. || To act on the surface with a grating noise, see TO GRATE. || To collect by penurious diligence, corrado, e. g., some money; convertere (to sweep together, then to collect, bring together with a great deal of trouble, e. g. hereditates omnium, C. Off. 3, 19, extr.). || To pay badly (on the fiddle), *strepere fidibus; chordas misere radere (Bau.). || To make a noise with one's feet, (pedibus) strepitum edere; pedibus terram radere (of birds). (PHR.) To scrape acquaintance, insinuare se ci or insinuare ci; insinuare se in familiaritatem ca.

SCRAPE, s. Crcl. with the verbs in TO SCRAPE. || A perplexity, angustia; to get aby into a s., in angustias adducere. in angustium compellere. To get (oneself) into a s., in angustias adduci; in angustium venire: to be in a s., in angustia esse or hære; angustius se habere. To get the money-lenders out of a s., ex obsidione feneratorum eximere (C. Fam. 5, 6, 5, Cortie). || A bow, vid.

SCRAPER, s. radula, rallum.

SCRATCH, s. vulnus leve (a slight wound).—summa cutis laceratio. Usually by Crcl. He received a slight s. on his arm, cutis brachii leviter perstricta est.

SCRATCH, v. radere (v. pr.).—scabere (to scrape).—scalpere (to scrape, shave).—fricare, perfricare (to rub gently).—leviter perstringere (to wound slightly). To s. the head, caput scabere or scalpere; caput perfricare: to s. behind its ears with its hind feet, aures posterioribus pedibus scabere (non radere aures or aurículas, in Q. 3, 1, 3, and Pers. 1, 107, s. = to offend the ears, of a speech, &c.). The pen scratches, *penna radit chartam: to s. out, radere, eradere, excerpere. To s.

out one's eyes, oculus ci effodere. *I will s. out your eyes*, ungulus involabo tibi in oculos.

SCRAWL, s. *scriptio mala.

SCRAWL, v. See SCRIBBLE.

SCREAM, SCREECH, s. clamor. vociferatio.

SCREAM, SCREECH, v. clamare (maximā voce, with all one's might).—lugubrem edere clamorem; trucem tollere clamorem.

SCREECH-OWL, *stryx flammea (Linn.).

SCREEN, s. [PROV.] *prps* umbraculum. || FIG.)

presidium. tutela.
SCREEN, v. tegere, protegere, qm or qd. munire qd ab qā re. tuāri, tutari, defendere qm, qd, ab qā re. To s. *aby fm punishment*, poenae eripere qm. poenam a qo avertere.

SCREW, s. cochlea.—epitonium (ἐπιτόνιον: s. to tighten the strings of a musical instrument). The threads of a s., rugae per cochleam bullantes (Plin. 18, 31, 74). A female s., *cochleæ matrix. Archimedes's s., cochlea [for drawing up water]. Cork s., *instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.

SCREW, v. || To use a screw, *cochleā adigere or astringere qd. To s. *athg* into *athg*, cochleā affigere qd ci rel: to s. *athg* in *athg*, cochleæ op. inserere qd. || To twist, contort, detorquere (g. t.).—distorquere (e. g. oculos, os). || PROV. To screw *athg* out (fig.), elicere qd.—eblandiri qd (by flattery or wheedling).—expiscari qd (to fish it out).—extorquere qd (by violence). To s. oneself into *athg*, se insinuare in qd (e. g. in familiaritatem cs; in causam, &c.).—se immiscere or inserere ci rel (into a crowd of persons, or into a thing). To s. *athg* too tight, qd (nimis) intendere (e. g. leges, Plin.). To s. oneself up to *athg*, intendere se ad qd (e. g. intendere se ad firmitatem, C.).

SCRIBBLE, qd illinere chartis (H. Sat. 1, 4, 36).

SCRIBE, scribe.—actuarius (in *sivo*. age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court, Suet. Cæs. 55).—a manu (sc. servus, a private secretary; an amanuensis: in time of Emperors, amanuensis).—librarius (a writer [not author] of books; also employed for copying, &c.; hence private secretary, s., &c.).—ab epistolis (sc. servus, the slave who wrote fm his master's dictation).—notarius (a short-hand writer; post-Aug.). To be *aby's* s., a manu ci esse; ab epistolis ci esse.

SCRIP, || A purse, marsupium. erumēna. See PURSE. || A written paper or list, libellus. commentarius.

SCRIPTURE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcanae sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.); biblia (pl., modern).

SCRIVENER, numularius (Suet.). numulariolus (Sæn.).

SCROFULA, *scrofula (med. t. t.).

SCROFULOUS, *scrofulosus (t. t.).

SCROLL, volumen (of paper).—*qd in cylindri speciem convolutum.

SCRUB, s. homo pusillus; frustum hominis (Com.; a little man, short in stature, &c.).—homo malus, improbus, nequam (man of bad character).

SCRUB, v. tergere. detergere. abstergere. tergere et purgare.

SCRUBBY, pusillus (small, diminutive).—malus. improbus. nequam (bad).

SCRUPLE, s. || Doubt, difficulty, dubitatio. cunctatio (a delaying).—hesitatio (hesitation).—scrupulus (a disquieting doubt).—religio (a s. of conscience). To make, raise, or cause a s., dubitationem afferre, inferre, injicere, dare; scrupulum ci injicere, incutere; to make a s. about *athg*, qd in religionem trahere; qd religio habere. I make no s. about it, nulla mihi religio est (H. Sat. 1, 9, 70). I make no s., have or feel no s. in doing *athg*, religio mihi non est quominus &c. (see C. Cat. 3, 6, 15). Without any s. (you can do so and so), sine sollicitudine religionis (Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 62, in.). To remove a s., dubitationem ci prædicere, tollere, expellere; scrupulum ci eximere or ex animo evelere; religionem ci evelere; religionem ci eximere. I have still one s., unus mihi restat scrupulus. I am disturbed by a s., scrupulus me stimulat ac pungit. There is a s. whether or not, consultatio tenet, ne &c. (L. 2, 3). If the slightest s. should seem to exist, si tenuissimus scrupulus residere videbitur: without s., nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ulla dubitatione. || (As a weight), scrupulum or scrupulus, and its scrupulus: of a s., weighing a s., scrupularis, scrupularis: by s.'s, scrupulatum, scrupulatum.

SCRUPLE, v. dubitare. hesitare. cunctari. See HESITATE.

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SCRUPULOUS, anxius. anxius et sollicitus. religiosus. scrupulosus (post-Aug. in this sense; or by the subst.). Over-s. care, *minuta et anxia diligentia.

SCRUPULOUSLY, religiose. sancte. severe (conscientiously).—diligenter. caute. curiose (carefully).

SCRUTINIZE, rem excutere (C.); scrupulos expendere, discutere; minutius et scrupulosius omnia scrutari (Q.). See also EXAMINE.

SCRUTINY, probatio. examen. exploratio. tentatio. To subject to a s., sistere, mittere, qm spectandum, tentandum: to conduct a s., spectare, explorare, examinare qd.

SCUD, s. imber subitus.

SCUD (along), propere (g. t. to hasten).—accurrere, advolare ad or in qm locum. contento cursu petere qm locum.

SCUFFLE, s. rixa. pugna. jurgium (guarrel). See FIGHT.

SCUFFLE, v. See FIGHT.

SCULK, delitescere in qo loco. se abdere in qm locum. To s. away out of *aby's* sight, se occultare ci or a conspectu cs. To be skulking somewhere, additum latere. In occulto se continere. additum et inclusum in occulto latere. Animals s. away to their retreats, feræ latibulis se tegunt. Skulking-hole, latibulum. latebra.

SCULL, s. calva. calvaria (v. pr.).—caput (the head).—ossa capitis (the head considered as a bone; e. g. to drink out of s.'s, in ossibus caput bibere).

SCULL, v. cymbam impellere (remis brevioribus).

SCULLER, cymba (unius remigis), or dim. cymbula.

SCULLERY, *lixarum officina.

SCULLION, lixa.

SCULPTOR, sculptor (in raised or half-raised work; ~~not~~ not sculptor).—actor (g. t. one who forms or fashions).—statuarum artifex, qui signa fabricatur (a statuary).

SCULPTURE, s. || The act of sculpturing, cœlatura. sculptura. sculptura (SYN. in the verb). || A thing sculptured, cœlumen (O.).—signum (any plastic work: opp. tabula, pictura). See STATUE. || The art of sculpturing, ars pingendi. ars signa fabricandi. ars et status et simulacra fingendi.

SCULPTURE, v. cœlare (fm σκαλός: to work figures in relief on metals, apply silver, ivory, &c.; also in wood; in *fer*. Frensd writes cœlare).—scalpere. sculpture (the former of work but little raised, like τέλει; the latter like γλυφεῖν, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol. 108).—insculpere. scribere. inscribere (of cutting inscriptions). To s. *athg* in gold, qd auro or in auro cœlare: to s. in stone, qd saxo sculpture or exsculpture: to s. in marble, scalpere marmora (C.): to s. flowers, scalpere flores (Vitr.).

SCUM, s. spuma (g. t.). scorium (of metals). S. of the earth, homo ad extremum perditus: the s. of the state, sentina reipublice; labes et clivus civitatis: thou s. of the earth, o lutum! o sordes!

SCUM, v. desumere (e. g. carnem, Plin.).

SCURF, ulceris crusta (of a wound, an ulcer, &c.).—furfures (a disease of the skin, common with children on their heads).—porrigo (a cutaneous disease or eruption on the head, of a malignant nature). Having the s., porriginosus (Plin. Val. 1, 4).

SCURFY, crustā obductus (of wounds, covered with scurf).—porriginosus (one that has the scurf; Plin. Val. 1, 4). A s. head, caput porriginosum (Plin. Val. 1, 4).

SCURBILITY, scurrilitas (T. Dial. 22, extr.).—dicacitas scurrilis (C. de Or. 2, 60, 244). See also GROSSNESS.

SCURRILOUS, scurrilis. jocularis. ridiculus (jocosus). See also GROSS.

SCURRILOUSLY, joculariter. ridicule. scurriliter. See also GROSSLY.

SCURVILY. See CONTEMPTIBLY.

SCURVY. See SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS.

SCUTCHEON, *clypeus insignis. insigne generis (cf. C. Sull. 31, 88). See also COAT of arms.

SCUTTLE, s. || A wide shallow basket: see BASKET. || A coal-scuttle, *corbis carbonaria.

SCUTTLE, v. *prps* pertundere per fundum (Cat.). * (navem) pertundere, perforare.

SCYTHE, falx, falcis, f.

SEA, mare (g. t. ~~not~~ The Greek pelagus and pontus are poet. only).—oceanus, mare oceanus (the ocean). The high sea, altum (opp. coast or harbour): the open sea, salum (γάλας, opp. harbour): at sea, mari: both on land and at sea, terrā marique; terrā et mari; et terrā et mari; et mari et terrā; mari atque terrā. [The usual expression is terrā marique; the others are used only in cases where more stress is laid on either, or

where the style is more epistemic; but aqua et terra is not Latin.—To go to sea, mare ingredi; navigationi se committere (opp. via se committere, to set out on a road; see C. Fam. 16, 4, in.); to be at sea, mari navigare; to put to sea, see To set sail; also altum petere; in altum provehi (to the high sea): the Mediterranean sea, *mare Mediterraneum (the ancients called it, by way of distinction, mare nostrum): the Black sea, pontus Euxinus; or simply Pontus (also = the country about it): the Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice, mare Adriaticum; the Tuscan sea, mare Etruscum; the Caspian sea, mare Caspium; the Red sea, sinus Arabicus; the Dead sea, lacus Asphaltites: that it sits or takes place upon the sea, maritimus: in the sea, marinus: beyond the sea, transmarinus: to be on the level of the sea, locus pari librâ cum æquore maris est (Col. 8, 17). Empire of the s., imperium maris (the chief command at sea): command at sea, imperium maritimum: adventures at sea, *quæz enenerunt in navigatione: dangers of the sea, periculum navigationis.

SEA-CALF, phoca (F., O.). *phoca vitulina (Linn.). pure Lat., vitulus marinus, or, fm the context, vitulus only.

SEA-COAST. See Coast.

SEA-FIGHT, prælium navale, pugna navalis.

SEA-GREEN, glaucus (the poet. thalassinus; cæruleus is = of a watery blue).

SEA-SICKNESS, nausea. To make a voyage without suffering s.-s., navigare sine nausæâ: to suffer s.-s., nausære (Plaut.); in mare nausære (Sen.); nausæ tentari; nausæ molestiam suscipere (C.): to be suffering dreadfully fm s.-s., nausæâ premi (Cels.); nausæa qm torquet (Sen.); nausæa confectum esse.

SEA-WEED, alga.

SEAL, s. || A sea-calf, vid.

SEAL, s. || PROPR. Impression, signum, sigillum. To break a s., resignare. || A stamp, *forma quâ signatoria utitur. A s. ring, annulus quo signatorio utitur (Val. Max. 8, 14, 4). || FIG. fides: To tell a thing to aby under the s. of secrecy, taciturnitati et fidelis clam credere qd (see Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 104; not, as Ruhnck. writes, dicere ci qd sub fide silentii, which is not Latin). I tell you this under the s. of secrecy, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto: hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim (the poet. not rosa tibi hoc dixerim).

SEAL, v. signare, consignare (the poet. not subsignare in this sense).—obsignare (to s. up).—signo imprimere qd. sigillum imprimere in re (to imprint the mark of a s.; e. g. in cera, on wax). To s. despatches, signa suo tabellis imprimere: to s. a letter, literis sigillum imprimere: sealed up, obsignatus.

SEALING-WAX, cera (which the ancients used), or *laccæ signatoria. To use red s., signare cerâ ex milto (Petr. 9, 3).

SEAM, s. sutūra.

SEAM, v. consuere, suere.

SEAMSTRESS, *femina acu opus faciens or acu victum quæritans.

SEAR, adj. See DRY.

SEAR, v. || PROPR. urere, ustulare, amburare. || FIG. durare (e. g. animum or se). To be seared, durescere. obdurescere. indurescere.

SEARCH, s. indagatio. investigatio. Often by the verbs.

SEARCH, v. quærere (by asking).—exquirere. perquirere (to inquire or examine strictly).—scrutari. perscrutari (to s. out or investigate thoroughly).—percunctari (to inquire after althg; espily with ref. to public news, &c.).—sciscitari (to desire to know, endeavour to learn; de qâ re)—sciscitando elicere (to elicit by inquiry).—percunctando atque interrogando elicere (by various inquiries).—explorare (to spy out).—expiscari (= to fish out).—odorari (= to smell out).—indagare. investigare (= to track out); also, for emphasis, Jn. investigare et scrutari. indagare et pervestigare. indagare et odorari. percunctari et interrogare.—tentare (e. g. vulnus, to s. a wound).—penetrare (to penetrate, enter deeply into).—se insinuare (to find its way into). To s. aby, excutere qm (to see if he has althg contraband about his person). To s. aby's house, see House.

SEARCHER, explorator. indagator. scrutator (post-Class.). Class., by the verbs.

SEASON, s. || Time of year, anni tempus. anni tempestas (with special ref. to the weather). The four s.s., quatuor anni tempora (C.); commutationes temporum quadripartitæ (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 89): Lælius commodiore anni tempore ad navigandum usus est (a det-

ter s.; Cæs.): change of s.s., annus commutationes. || Time, fit time; see TIME, OPPORTUNITY.

SEASON, v. condire (prop. and fig.).—sale cs rel spargere qd (fig.; e. g. epistolæ—humanitatis sparsæ sale).—qâ re tamquam sale perspergere qd (fig.; e. g. orationem lepore). To s. one's discourse, sermonem condire: to s. a discourse with wit, facetiarum lepore tamquam sale perspergere orationem: no man is better able to s. his conversation with refined wit and the graces of style, nemo lepore, nemo suavitæ conditor est: well-seasoned, = insured to soil, duratus; ab usu cs rei duratus.

SEASONABLE, tempestivus.

SEASONABLY, in tempore. tempestive.

SEASONING, conditio (as action).—conditura (as method of preparing; Sen. de Ira, 3, 15, 1).—condimentum (condiment).—aroma (foreign spices; cinnamon, ginger, &c.).

SEAT, s. || Place in which one sits or may sit, sessio, sedile (place in which one sits).—sedes (place in which one sits). To take the highest, lowest s., supremum, ultimum, capere locum. || That whereon one sits, sedes, sella. A raised s., solum: s.s. in the circus, fori (pl.): s.s. of the senators, subsellia (pl.): to take one's s., sedem capere (L. 1, 18): s. of justice, tribunal. || Place of abode, sedes, domicilium, habitatio. deversorium (an inn).—cubile. lustrum (air of a wild animal).—latibulum. receptaculum (a hiding-place; the first eply of animals).—refugium. perfrugium; Jn. portus et perfrugium. portus et refugium: receptus tutus (a place of refuge). S.s. of the gods, sedes, spatia immortalium: to change one's s., sedem alio transferre: s. of government, sedes, domicilium, imperii, regni: s. of war, locus belli gerendi (C.); sedes belli (L.): to change the s. of war, bellum (sedem belli) in alias terras transferre (L. 21, 21). || Country-house, villa.

SEAT, v. sede locare, collocare, ponere. To s. oneself, sedem capere, considere (prop.); considere. residere (C.). subsidere (V.). sedem ac domicilium collocare qd loco (C.; fig. = to settle): to s. oneself at table (after the manner of the ancients), accumbere. decumbere. recumbere; (according to our custom), ad mensam considere.

SECEDE, secedere. decedere (to depart).

SECEDER. By the verb.

SECESSION, secessio. decessio (departing).

SECLUDE, secludere. Secluded, solitarius: a man who leads a s. life, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to lead a s. life, habere or agere ætatem procul a republic; ætatem procul a cœtu hominum agere.

SECOND, adj. secundus (next to the first).—alter (the other, when only two are spoken of; and those two things of the same kind, and present at the same time). The s. each time, or every s., secundus quisque: to look aby as a s. parent, qm sicut alterum parentem diligere: for the s. time, iterum (again); the s. sort or quality, secundarius: the s. part, secundæ, sc. partes: a s.-rate state or power, *civitas secundi loci: to be pronounced s. best, to come off s., *proximum judicari; *secundas laudis partes ferre: athg is not the best, yet at all events the s. best, est hoc, ut non optimo, sic tamen secundum (Cels): s. mate, qui pro gubernatore operas dat (off. C. Fam. 13, 15, 1): s. time; see above: every s. day, year, &c.; see ALTERNATE: upon s. thoughts, or on a s. consideration, res consultâ et exploratâ; initiâ subdactæ ratione; circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: to be s. to none (of persons), non inferiorum esse qd re; parem esse ci qâ re; non multum aut nihil omnino cedere ci: of s. quality, secundæ notæ (e. g. wine, vinum): s. hand, see HAND: s. rate, secundarius, secundi loci, Second teeth, see TOOTH. Second class in school, classis secunda.

SECOND, s. || An assistant, adjutor. socius; see ASSISTANT. || The sixtieth part of a minute, punctum temporis (a moment).

SECOND, v. || To come in the next place; see TO FOLLOW. || To support, back, assist; see TO AID, HELP.

SECONDARY, secundarius (second in order; also inferior).—secundi loci (second in rank, second rate). S. causes, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (opp. perfectæ et principales).

SECONDLY, secundo. iterum (again, the second time).—tum. deinde (when the division is not so strict or precise).

SECRECY, || Close silence, taciturnitas; or by Crel. with arcanum or secretum. We must have s.,

opus est fide ac taciturnitate: *to preserve s., secretum tacitum premere (C.); commissura tacere (H.); arcania celare (Curt.); to violate s., arcanum aperire (L.), proferre (Plin.), prodere (Curt.); commissura enuntiare (C.)*

SECRET, adj. arcanus (*that one keeps hidden or unrevealed*).—secreus (*that one keeps separate*).—abditus. tectus. occultus (*removed fm sight*; abditus, *hidden by being put away*; tectus, *by being covered*; occultus, *veiled*).—ab arbitrio liber (*free fm eye-witnesses; e. g. locus*).—reconditus. absconditus. abstrusus (*deeply hidden, abstruse*; reconditus *of things difficult to reveal*, absconditus *and abstrusus of things altogether unknown*).—interior (*not exposed*).—latens (*that lies in obscurity*).—clandestinus (*that takes place without the knowledge of another*).—tacitus (*that acts or takes place without noise or show*).—furtivus (*by stealth*). Jx. arcanus et secretus. secretus et arcanus. occultus et abditus. occultus et quasi involutus. reconditus atque abditus. interior et reconditus. abditus et ab arbitrio liber (*e. g. locus*). *A s. writing, littere secretiores (the characters, ciphers, &c.)*.—furtivum scriptum (*ath written with private characters, &c.*; Gell.: *s. power, tacita vis (that works in silence; see Q. 3, 5, 9, and 9, 4, 13)*.—occulta vis (*that is not observed or known; see Q. 1, 10, 7*). *s. counsel, consilia arcania, interiora (private consultations; different fm consilia clandestina, = s. tricks or artifices; see Np. Hannib. 2, 2)*.—sanctuarium or consistorium principis (*the place in wch the prince held his councils; under the emperors*): *s. conversations or negotiations, occulta colloquia, clandestina colloquia; with any one, cum qd. to hold s. consultation with any one, to consult with any one in s., cum qd colloqui arcano (when the subject of consultation is a secret), or secreto (when the parties meet in private; i. e. so that their deliberations are not overheard), or in occulto (when the parties meet secretly; i. e. so that their meeting is not known): to speak with any one in s., sine arbitrio loqui cum qd. = s. arte, artes secretæ: in s. (or secretly, as an adv.), arcano (so that that wch takes place must remain unknown)*.—secreto (*not in the presence of unbecoming persons; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; B. C. 1, 19*. Nearly = secreto *is sine arbitrio or arbitrio remotis; i. e. without witnesses or persons present; but with this difference, that secreto implies that a person removes himself fm witnesses, while sine arbitrio merely affirms that no witnesses are present, and arbitrio remotis implies that the witnesses have been removed*).—occulte (*in a hidden manner; opp. aperte*). In occulto, *in a hidden place*; ex occulto, *fm a hidden place; ex insidiis, fm an ambush*.—tecte (*covertly*).—latenter (*in a hidden manner, when we do not perceive how a thing happens*).—clam (*without the knowledge of others; opp. palam or ante oculos cs or coram qd.* *secreto* *is Com.*).—obscure (*in the dark; of one who shuns the light*).—tacite. silentio (*in silence, without noise; silentio always subjective, = without speaking of a matter*).—furtim (*by stealth; of one who desires not to be caught in the act; opp. palam et libere; see C. N. D. 2, 63, 157*).—furtive (*unobservedly; of one who would have what he does not to be seen by others*). Latin writers also frequently express 'in secret' or 'secretly' by sub in composition with verbs, to which, however, they stc add clam for emphasis; *e. g. to carry away in s. or secretly, supportare: to lead away in s., subducere; clam subducere or abducere; furto subducere (e. g. ob-sides): to withdraw oneself in s. or secretly, se subducere: to rejoice in s. or secretly, in sinu gaudere (to laugh in one's sleeve): to keep ath secret, tacitum tenere, habere; tacite habere (not to speak of it)*.—secum habere (*to keep it to oneself*).—tacere, reticere (*to observe silence*).—continere (*opp. proferre, enuntiare; see C. de Or. 1, 47, in.*).—celare (*to conceal what one ought to make known; opp. palam facere*): *to keep a thing s. fm any one, celare qm qd. or de re; occultare (opp. aperire; pass. oculi, opp. apparere)*.—occultare, occulte ferre (*opp. palam facere*): *not to keep ath s., qd. haud occultum habere or tenere; qd. non obscure ferre; qd. proferre, enuntiare (to blab)*.—qd. præ se ferre: *keep this s., I tell you this in s., hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim* (*not sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim, wch is not Latin*): *I can keep nothing s., plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfuso (Comic; ap. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25)*: *s. order or command, nuncius per litteras secretiores or per notas scriptus (written with s. characters): a s. messenger, nuncius clandestinus (a messenger despatched in s.; Cæs. B. G. 7, 64)*.—nuncius de rebus arcanis missus (*that has s. commands*).

SECRET, s. res arcanæ, secreta, occulta, recondita

(*SYN. in SECRET, adj.*).—res silenda (*of wch one must not speak*).—mysterium, *equiv. in plur. mysteria (rà μυστήρια, the celebrated Greek mysteries or s.'s; C. allows himself to use mysterium g. t. for a s. only in epistolary style; in de Orat. 3, 17, 64, he qualifies it by tamquam in the words tacitum tamquam mysterium tenent)*. *S.'s, arcanæ, secreta, occulta, recondita, pl.* (*SYN. in SECRET, adj.*).—commissura (*things entrusted in secret*).—silenda (*concerning wch one should be silent; e. g. a secret society; see L. 39, 11, med.*).—s.'s of the heart, animi secreta; occulta pectoris: *the s.'s of a conspiracy, occulta conjurationis: this is no great s., hæc res sane non est recondita; hoc in vulgus emanavit (is no longer a s.): something is a s. to me, qd. me non præterit or me non fugit* (*not there is no sure authority for qd. mihi or me latet; in C. Cat. 7, 6, 15, and C. Sull. 23, 65, the best Codd. have a different reading; see Orelli*): *to make a s., no s. of a thing; see To keep, not to keep secret, in SECRET, adj.: I tell you this as a s., see SECRET, adj. sub fm.*: *they have no s. between each other, nec quiddam secretum alter ab altero habent. To be in the s., secrete.*

SECRETARY, scriba. qui est ci manu or ab epistolis (*see SCRIBE*).—secretarius (*as modern t. t.*). *A prince's private s., quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (see Np. Eum. 1, 5); scriba principis or regis (Plin. 12, 14, 32)*. *A sort of cabinet, armarium.*

SECRETARYSHIP, scribæ munus. *secretariatus (*as modern t. t. for the sake of distinction*).

SECRETE. *To hide, abdere qd. in locum or in loco; occultare qd. loco or in loco (very seld. in locum, see Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 85, extr.)*. *To s. ath. under ath, abdere qd. sub qâ re, intra qd. (e. g., a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem)*. *To s. oneself, delitescere, se abdere in occultum (to s. oneself in a lurking place)*. *To s. oneself in any place, delitescere in qd. loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco*. *To s. oneself fm ady, se occultare ci or a conspectu cs: to keep oneself s., abditum latere; in occultum se continere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be s., latere.* *To separate, secernere, separare.*

SECRETION, Act of secreting, by the verbs. *That wch is secreted in the body, humor: if = excrement, stercus (of man and beast)*.—excrementa, pl. (*post-Aug.*); also alvus (*e. g. liquida, pallida*).

SECRETLY, occulte. secreto (opp. aperte).—clam. clandestino. clandestino (Plaut.; opp. palam).—furtim (C.). furtive (O.; by stealth). *See 'in secret,' under SECRET, adj.*

SECRETORY, *secretorius (t. t.; e. g. vas).—*secretionem efficiens.

SECT, secta (the disciples of a philosopher).—schola *a school founded by a philosopher*.—familia (*an independent society*).—disciplina (*a society, with ref. to its tenets and principles*). *To belong to a s., sequi or persequi sectam; profiteri sectam (to profess one's attachment to a s.): to be attached to a philosophical s., sequi philosophiam; esse a qâ disciplinâ: to go over to a s., ad sectam transire: to found a s., novam sectam instituere; sectam condere: to incline to the s. of (the Stoics), auctoritatem (Stoicæ) sectæ præferre.*

SECTION, pars; dim. particula. portio.
SECULAR, Of an age, sæcularis. *Not spiritual, a rebus divinis alienus* (*not mundanus*).—profanus. civilis. *A s. office, munus civile.* *Temporal, evanescent, fluxus, caducus, vanus.* *Devoted to worldly pleasures, vanus, rerum inanum amans. voluptuositus deditus.*

SECULARIZATION, Crcl. with the verb.
SECULARIZE, prps exaugurare (opp. inaugurare).—profanum facere (opp. sacrum esse velle). *See CONSECRATE.*

SECURE, adj. *Safe, tutus, securus; see SAFE.* *Careless, securus, negligens, imprudens* (*SYN. in CARELESS*).

SECURE, v. *To make safe, put out of danger, tutum reddere, facere, or præstare.* In tuto collocare qd. (*e. g. one's reputation, famam*).—munire (*to provide with a defence*).—confirmare qd. or spem cs rei (*e. g. spem successus, Suet.; pacem, regnum, &c.*). *To s. oneself agst danger or casualitas, corpus tutum reddere alius pericula (Cels.)*: *to be secured agst ath, tutum or munition esse a qâ re.* *To apprehend, comprehendere; in custodiam tradere. To be secured, comprehendendi; in custodiam tradi: (of a permanent state), in custodiâ haberi or servari; custodiâ teneri or retineri.*

SECURELY, tuto. tuto (safely).—secure. indil-
genter (carelessly).

SECURITY, || *Freedom from danger, incolu-
mitas, salus; see SAFETY.* || *Protection; vid.*
|| *Pledge, guarantee, cautio (g. t.).—satisfatio (at
law).* To give s., cautionem interponere; cautionem
cavere; satisfacere (pro re); satisfationem interponere,
prestare, or dare: to ask or demand s., exigere a qo
satisfationem; satisfacere a qo: to receive s., satis
accipere: to offer s., cautionem offerre; satis or satisfationem
offerre: to give away back his s., cautionem ei
remittere [all fm legal writers]: to give s., prae-
dixisse cavere (Dict. Antiqq.). To give s. to twice the amount,
cavere in duplum: to have given s. for aby to a large
amount, intercessisse pro qo magnam pecuniam. One
who gives s., sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadis, m.; praes
[Syn. in Bail].

SEDAN, sella. lectica (lectica = palanquin, the per-
son being recumbent).—sella gestatoria (Suet.). To ride
in a s., lectica or sella vehi; gestamine sellae pervehi
(to a place; e. g. *Basas, T.*).

SEDATE, lentus (without emotion).—ab animi per-
turbatione liber (free fm passion).—tranquillus (calm).
—quietus. sedatus (composed, collected).—placidus (of
an even temper, mild). Jn. quietus placidusque; se-
datus et quietus; sedatus placidusque; placidus et
sedatus.

SEDATELY, lente. tranquille. quiete. sedate. se-
dato animo. placide. Jn. sedate placideque. placide et
sedate.

SEDATENESS, lentitudo. animus ab omni per-
turbatione liber [Syn. in SEDATE].—animi aequitas,
aequalitas. animus aequus (equanimity).—animus
sedatus (composed).

SEDATIVE, mitigatorius (Plin.—mitigative, late).
Or by Crcl. with dolorem sedare, compeccare.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius (e. g. opera sedentaria;
C. (?) ap. Col.).—sellararius (of a mechanic whose work
is done in a sitting posture; C. L.: sedentaria ars,
App.). To lead a s. life, vitam sedentariam (not
vitam domoedam) agere; domi (desidem) sedere.
Domisēda is the epith. of a woman who stays at
home; Orsk. Inscript. 4639. For a person of s.
habits, Krebs recommends reconditus, but this is 're-
served'.—umbraticus (homo; opp. to reges; Plaut.
Cure. 4, 3, 24) is one who stays at home, avoiding public
life and public duties.—qui in totum aut certe pluri-
mum domi moratur (C. ap. Col., but this may include
the idea of activity and movement in the house).—qui
inter parietes libenter se continet.

SEDGE, carex, ulva palustris.

SEDGY, ulvulos (Sidon.). ulvā abundans or ob-
ductus.

SEDIMENT, subsidentia, pl.; sedimentum. crassa-
mentum. quae in qā re subsidunt (e. g. in urina).
To deposit a s., habere quendam subsidentia (Cels. 2, 5).
S. of wine, fæx vini.

SEDITION, seditio. motus (a disturbance in the
state).—tumultus (with the Romans any sudden dis-
turbance, sudden war).—vis repentina (a sudden s.).
—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (rising of a conquered
people agst their conquerors). To raise or cause a s.,
seditioem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditioem
commovere, concire: to inflame s., ignem et materiam
seditiois subdere: to endeavour to stir up s., sollicitare,
concitare qm: to suppress a s., seditioem sedare,
lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere:
a s. arises, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; breaks
out again, seditio recrudescit; abates, seditio languet;
dies away, conticescit.

SEDITIOUS, seditiosus (engaged in a disturbance).
—rerum eventardum or rerum novarum cupidus;
rerum mutationis cupidus (disposed to overthrow the
existing order of things).—rebellans (that rises agst a
conqueror).—turbulentus (restless, unquiet). Jn. se-
ditiosus ac turbulentus; e. g. civis. To be s., novas
res querere; novis rebus studere (seditiously disposed);
in seditioe inter se esse (in a state of sedition):
to make s. speeches agst any one, seditiosis vocibus incre-
pare qm: to hold s. language, seditiosa per cœtus dis-
serere (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3): the Gauls are a s. people,
Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter ce-
leriterque excitantur (Cæs. B. G. 3, 10).

SEDITIOUSLY, seditiose. turbulente. turbulenter.
turbide.

SEDUCE, a rectā viā abducere (prop., to mislead)
qm transversum agere (fig., to draw fm the path of vir-
tue).—corrumpere cs animum et mores, or simply cor-
rumpere qm (to corrupt).—qm ad nequitiam addu-
cere. ci fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (to entice to
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debauchery or a dissolute mode of life).—in stuprum illi-
cere (of illicit amours).—in errorem inducere (to de-
ceive).

SEDUCER, qui qm ad nequitiam abducit. corruptor.
auctor flagitii, fraudis. (with ref. to female chastity) qui
qm in stuprum illicit.

SEDUCTION, corruptēla. illecebra. Or by the verbs.
Ars of s., ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas
accommodata.

SEDUCTIVE, omnibus libidinum illecebris repletus
(e. g. regio).—captiosus (dangerous, e. g. societas).—
corruptrix (of persons and things, fem.).

SEDULITY, sedulitas (indefatigable bustling activity
in small matters).—assiduitas (continued, uninterrupted
exertion).—diligentia (careful and close application).—
industria (industry of a high and elevated kind). See
INDUSTRY.

SEDULOUS, sedulus (busily active, bustling; opp.
piger).—assiduus (constantly active).—industrius (re-
stlessly active in high matters; opp. segnus).—diligens
(carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and ex-
ertions to the attainment of an object). To be s. in any
business, in re agendā acrem et industrium esse.

SEDULOUSLY, sedulo. assidue. industrie. dili-
genter. Syn. in SEDULOUS.

SEE, a. *sedes (episcopi).

SEE, v. || Perceive or distinguish by sight,
videre (idev, to possess the faculty of vision; ~~tuēri~~, tuēri,
in the same sense, is poet.).—cernere (epivē, to discern,
distinguish by the sight), or oculis cernere qd. oculis
percipere. spectare (to look at attentively or anxiously,
to survey closely or narrowly).—aspicere (to turn the
eyes to, to look at).—conspicari (to see at a distance;
usually in the perf. pass. part., and in Cæs.). To go to
see, visere: to see well, bene, acute, acriter videre;
acres et acutos habere oculos: to see to a great distance,
longe videre: not to see, carere sensu oculorum (not to
possess the faculty).—caecum esse (to be blind, to have
lost or been deprived of the faculty): to be able neither
to see nor to hear, oculis auribusque captum esse: not
to see so well with the right eye as with the left, dextro
oculo non aequē bene uti (Np.: opp. sinistro oculo
minus videre, Suet.).: to see well with one eye, altero
oculo bene videre (C.): to see clearly, clare videre oculis
(Plaut.): videre perspicue, diligenter, recte: not to
be able to see athg, fugit qd aciem, obtutum oculorum;
effugit qd sensum oculorum (opp. cadere in conspectum):
not to endure to see athg, vultum cs pati non
posse; oculi mei qd ferre non possunt: worth seeing,
visendus; spectandus; conspiciendus; visu or spec-
tatu dignus: it is worth seeing, qd dignum est, quod
spectetur: see! = BEHOLD; vid. ~~See~~ After 'to
wait, &c.' a dependent interrogative clause often follows
immediately, 'to see' being omitted: 'when all were
waiting to see who would be so &c.' expectanti-
bus omnibus, quisnam esset &c. || Fig. To ob-
serve, perceive, notice, videre; videre animo;
cernere (mente); also perspicere; animadvertere; in-
telligere: to see in a dream, videre qd in somnis (C.);
per somnum, per quietem (Just.): the enemy saw him-
self obliged to retreat, hostis se recipere coactus erat:
to see through, perspicere, animo videre: to see through
a plan, quid agat qs, quid moliat, sentire et videre.
|| To consider, videre, considerare. I will see pre-
sently, mox videre (~~See~~ less commonly videbo. Matth.
Excurs. de fut. exact.). || To take precaution, be
on one's guard, videre, cavere. || To provide,
videre, providere, curare. || To conjecture, con-
clude, videre, intelligere, conjicere, colligere.

SEED, || PROPAG. semen. To sow s., semen spar-
gere (C.); semen jacere, serere (Plin.); semen solo in-
gerere, or terrā mandare (Col.); semen jactare, emit-
tere in terram (Varr.). S. is apt not to come up,
semen difficulter animatur: s. comes up, semen pro-
cedit or prodit. To go to s., in semen ire or abire in
semina crescere. || Fig. semen. causa: Jn. semen et
causa (C.). stirps. igniculi ac semina. To sow the s. of
athg, sementem cs rei facere; velut semina jacere ci
rei (e. g. bello).—nova semina ministrare ci rei (of
sowing the s. of another, war, &c. bello). To sow the
s. of political troubles, civiles discordias serere.

SEED-CORN, semen. sementis.

SEED-PLOT, seminarium (Col., Varr.).

SEED-TIME, sementis (Col.). sationis tempus (C.).
tempus satūs (Plin. 19, 8, 40).

SEED-VESSEL, vasculum seminis.

SEEDSMAN, *qui semina vendit.

SEEDY, granosus, or by Crcl. with semen. ~~See~~

seminosus is late.

SEEING THAT, siquidem (implies something known

And granted; Zumpt, § 345.—quum (relating to time as well as stating a reason).—quia quod. quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since', 'quia' and 'quod', of which the former is the stronger, alleges a reason founded on necessity, our 'because', 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our 'whereas', 'quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance).

SEEK, [TRANS.] To search for, quærere. || To desire and pursue, petere. appetere. expetere. sequi. persequi. sectari. consecrari. captare. aucupare. studere or servire ci rei. To s. a livelihood, victum quærere (Plaut.). to s. one's own interests, rebus et commodis suis servire; omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare (C.). || To ask in order to receive, petere. || To endeavour, studere (with an inf., or more rarely ut); operam dare, ut; capere (with an inf., to s. to; *see*); *see* but quærere with an inf. or ut is not found in the best prose. To s. one's life, i. e. to compass one's death, insidias vitæ moliri. || **INTRANS.** To make search, quærere. indagare. vestigare. investigare. || To endeavour to do or effect, conari. moliri. machinari.

SEEKER, by the verbs. See also SEARCHER.

SEEM, vidéri. The impersonal form 'it seems' is my translated personally; 'it s.' that our friends will not come, amici nostri non venturi videntur. To s. in any eyes, iudicio s. esse; a quo existimari; vidéri ci; esse apud qm: it seems to me that you are a passionate person, stomachosus esse vidéris: it does not s. to me, non ita mihi videtur: it does not s. to me that &c., non mihi videtur (with acc. and inf.): to s. to oneself, sibi vidéri.

SEEMING, See APPARENT.

SEEMINGLY, ut videtur.

SEEMLY, decorus. decens (becoming; opp. indecorus). honestus (honorable; opp. inhonestus, turpis). To be s., decorus, honestum esse ci; decere (with an acc. of the person to whom atq; is s.): it is s., æquum est, par est (followed by an inf.): it is s. that &c., convenit (followed by an acc. and inf.; see Benecke, C. Cat. 1, 2, 4): it is not s., non decet: it is not at all s., &c., minime decet (both followed by an acc. and inf.; e. g. oratorem irasci minime decet). 'It is s. for,' frequently rendered by est with a gen.; e. g. est juvenis, 'it is s. for a young man.'

SEER, See PROPHET.

SEETHE, See BOIL.

SEGMENT, [Part of a circle, *segmentum (l. i.; not in this sense in Pliny).] A part, portion, segmentum, pars, portio.

SEGREGATE, See SEPARATE.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.

SEIZE, [PROPR.] To lay hold of with the hand, prehendere. apprehendere. comprehendere. arripere (to snatch to oneself, to s. hastily). To s. the hand of any one, dextram se compelli (as a suppliant, &c.): to s. any one by the hand, manu prehendere (g. l.); manu reprehendere (in order to bring him back): to s. a pen, calamum sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (fig.): to s. a person, qm prehendere, comprehendere; qm arripere. || To take, catch, capere (to get possession of a thing in order to keep it).—sumere (to remove a thing in order to use it).—prehendere (to take hold of a thing in order to hold it; all with an acc.).—tangere qd (to touch).—manus adhibere ci rei; manus afferre ci rei (fig., to endeavour to get a thing into one's own possession; e. g. vectigalibus, alienis bonis).—descendere ad qd (to have recourse to, when other ways and means do not succeed): to s. atq; violently, eagerly, rapere, arripere qd (hastily).—involare in qd (fig., to fly or pounce upon; e. g. in alienas possessiones). || **FIG.** To fall upon suddenly (of things without life), arripere. corripere. occupare (to take possession of).—invadere. incessere (to fall upon, empty of fear): the fire s. atq; ignis or flamma comprehendit, corripit qd: a disease s. me, I am seized by a disease, morbo tentor or corripior; morbo implicor; in morbum incidō: a panic s. me, pavor me occupat; metus, pavor mihi incutitur; timor me incessit: to be seized by fear or a panic, metu affici; in timorem dari; timore percilli: to be seized with compassion, misericordiā capi or corripī; with astonishment, stupor, admiratio me incessit: to be seized with anger, irā incendi; (irā) exandescere; irā exacui (of the most violent anger): to s. the mind, animum commovere, per-movere.

SEIZURE, [PROPR.] A laying hold of, pre-

hensio (Parr. ap. Gell.).—captus (Val. Max.). Usually by the verbs. || **FIG.** A attack (of a disease, &c.), tentatio (sc. morbi; C. Att. 10, 17, 2). A slight s., commotiuicula (C. Att. 12, 11, extr.).—levis motiuicula (Suet. Pesp. 24): to suffer under the s. of a disease, tentari morbo: to experience a slight s., levi motiuicula tentari (*see*) not accessio febris, which is = 'a paroxysm'.

SELDOM, raro (opp. vulgo, sæpe, &c., and distinguished from interdum). Very s., admodum raro (C.); raro admodum (Q.); perquam raro (Plin.); rarissime (Suet.).—frequently, now and then—but s., frequenter...interdum...raro autem: so s., ita raro (C.); sic raro (H.); Jn. insolenter et raro (opp. vulgo; C.): not s., non raro (Q. 9, 4, 74): this is s. found, hoc rarum est inventu: it s. happens, raro fit (ut &c.). *see* Rare (Plaut.), rarer (Cat.) are ante-Class.

SELECT, adj. electus. selectus. electus (electus improper = excellent); Jn. conquistus et electus.—exquisitus (searched out = excellent)—eximius. egregius. præstans (excellent). A s. band, selecta manus: s. letters, selectæ epistolæ.

SELECT, v. eligere (g. l., to choose from several things, without ref. to any particular object).—deligere (to choose what is or appears to be most suitable; Cæs. B. G. 7, 31, huc rei idoneos homines deligebat).—seligere (to choose and set apart). To s. a place for a camp, locum castris capere; locum idoneum castris diligere: to make or let any s., facere ci potestatem optionemque ut eligat utrum velit.

SELECTION, [The act or right of selecting, electio. electio. selectio (Syn. in SELECT).—optio (free choice, option). To make a s., electum habere, facere: with a s., cum electu: electe; diligenter (with care); eleganter (with good taste); without any s., sine ullo electu; promiscue. || Things selected, by the adj. selectus; e. g. s. of letters, *epistolæ selectæ.

SELF (as a def. pron.), ipse. *see* When 'self' is combined with a pers. pron. (myself, himself, &c.) observe carefully whether it be an active (subject) or a passive (object); in the former case ipse is put in the nom. or in the acc. (only when connected with an acc. and infin.); in the latter, ipse is in the case of the pers. pron., whatever it may be; e. g. se ipsum irridet (he laughs at himself, and at no other; he laughs at himself alone); se ipse irridet (he laughs at himself, and no other laughs at him; he alone laughs at himself); qd sibi ipsi inimicus est (is an enemy to himself). 'Self' is also denoted by the appendage of met to the pers. pronouns ego, tu, sui, and their cases; s. with the addition of ipse in the same case as the pron.; e. g. myself, memet, memet ipsum (*see*) but never memet ipse). Of my (your, him, or it) self, ipse; meā (tuā, suā) sponte (without external impulse or cause).—ultra (of free will, voluntarily).—per se (by oneself).—a se (self-originating).—sine magistro (without a teacher): his other s., alter idem for nominat.; for another case, se, &c. alterum: Pompey said I should be his other s., me alterum se fore: a friend is like one's other s., tamquam alter idem: like your other s., tamquam ipse tu; s. tamquam exemplar mei, tui, sui, &c., may be used; e. g. he who has a friend looks upon him as his other s., is tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui: the door opened of itself, valvæ se ipse aperuerunt: to recover himself, ad se redire: for itself (= for its own sake), propter se or sese (e. g. amicitia propter se expetendā); naturā (e. g. honestum)—naturā est laudabilis (C.).

see With gen. sui = themselves, the sing. gerund is used; e. g. sui colligendi (not colligendorum) causā. Many pass. verbs have a purely reflexive meaning; as, falli (to deceive oneself); cruciari (to torment oneself); see Krüg. § 471. || (As an intensive) ipse. vel. adeo; e. g. virtute itself is despised, virtus ipsa contemnitur: the enemy themselves could not refrain from tears, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potuerunt: you yourself are angry with me, tu adeo mihi succenses. See also HIMSELF.

SELF-CONCEIT, vana or arrogans de se persuasio. To have no little c. (of oneself), multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere s;iritus (to be conceited): to have a great deal of s.-c., tumescere inani persuasione (Q. 1, 2, 18); sibi placere: full of s.-c., arrogantia plenus.

SELF-CONCEITED, arrogans (assuming).—superbus (proud, haughty). s. c. person, homo opinio-nis inflatus (C. Off. 1, 26, 91); nemo nimium amator ingenii sui (Q. 10, 1, 88).—qui sibi præ ceteris sapere videtur.

SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-CONFIDENT. See CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENT. Blind s.-c., stollida sui

fiducia: *reasonable s.-c.*, haud vana de se persuasio (aft. G. 2, 12).

SELF-CONTROL, temperantia (opp. libido).—moderatio (opp. effrenata cupiditas).—modestia (opp. petulantia).—continentia (opp. luxuria, libido). *To exercise s.-c.*, sibi ipse temperare; in se ipsum habere potestatem, se habere in potestate.

SELF-DEFENCE, contra vim defensio (C. Mil. 5, 14). *To practise s.-d.*, ipse me contra vim defendo: *to carry arms for s.-d.*, sui defendendi causâ telo uti (C. Mil. 4, 11).

SELF-DENIAL, animi moderatio. dolorum et laborum contemptio. rerum humanarum contemptus ac despectus. *To practise the most rigid s.-d.*, omnia quæ jucunda videntur esse, ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare (aft. C. Ferr. 5, 14, 35).

SELF-EVIDENT, ante oculos positus. manifestus. apertus. evidens.

SELF-EXAMINATION, *spectatio vitæ nostræ. *Sis meditatio* (D. 10, 1, 17) or sermo intimus (C. Tusc. 2, 22, 51) *may suit*. *To institute a s.-c.*, in sese descendere (Pers.); me ipse perscrutator totumque tento (C. Legg. 2, 22, 59).

SELF-GOVERNMENT, imperium sui. See **SELF-CONTROL**.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, *we may say* cognitio sui. conscientia factorum suorum; or, by a turn of the expression, noscere semet ipsum; e. g. *Pythius Apollo enjoins s.-k.*, jubet nos Pythius Apollo noscere nosmet ipsos; monet Pythius Apollo, ut se quisque noscat.

SELF-LOVE, cæcus amor sui (poet.). *To possess s.-l.*, se ipsum amare: *all men possess s.-l.*, omnes sibi esse melius quam alteri malunt (in bad sense; in good sense, see **SELF-PRESERVATION**): *s.-l. betrays itself*, est se ipsum amantiss.

SELF-POSSESSED, suus (e. g. semper in disputando suum esse, like himself; C.).

SELF-PRAISE, de se prædicatio.

SELF-PRESERVATION, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C. Fin. 5, 9, in.).—conservandi sui custodia (C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.).—corporis nostri caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1). *The instinct of s.-p. belongs to all living creatures*, omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet (C. de Fin. 5, 9, 24); omne animal se ipsum diligit, ac simul ortum est, id agit, ut se conservet (ib.); generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se, vitam corpusque tueatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocitura videantur, omniaque, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, anquirat et paret (C. Off. 1, 4, 11); omni animali insita est corporis sui caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1); omnibus ingenuit animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam (C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.).

SELF-SATISFACTION, admiratio sui (aft. Np. Iph. 5, 1).—immodica sui æstimatio. vana or arrogans de se persuasio. nimius sui suspectus (Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1).

SELF-SATISFIED, sibi valde placens (Petr. 126, 9).—immodicus sui æstimator (Curi. 8, 1, 22).

SELF-TAUGHT, qui artem literis sine interprete et sine quâ institutione percepit (aft. C. ad Fam. 9, 19, 5). *Epicturus used to boast that he was entirely s.-t.*, Epicturus gloriabatur, se magistrum habuisse nullum.

SELF-WILL, animus obstinatus. obstinatio (in atho) *ca rei* (determined perseverance in one's own way, without listening to advice, &c.).—pervicacia. animus pervicax (the same, in order to carry a point or achieve a triumph).—pertinacia (doggedness in maintaining an opinion, &c.).—animus præfractus (obstinacy).—contumacia (untractableness).

SELF-WILLED, obstinatus. pervicax. pertinax. præfractus. contumax (Syn. in **SELF-WILL**). *A s.-w. man*, homo qui nimium sui juris sententiæque est.

SELFISH, suo commodi or privatæ (domesticæ) utilitatis serviens. qui suis commodis metitur omnia. qui suis commodis inservit. qui suâ cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur (C. Off. 1, 19, 63). *To be s.*, suo privato commodi or privatæ (domesticæ) utilitatis servire: ad suum fructum or ad suam utilitatem referre omnia: id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit: *to be completely s.*, nihil alterius causâ facere, et metiri sui commodis omnia: *without any s. motive*, suorum commodorum oblitus; nullâ utilitate quæsitâ; innocenter; sine quæstu.

SELFISHLY, propter sui commodi (or lucri) studium. ob aliquod emolumentum suum. iliberaliter. avarè. *To act s. in atho*, ad suam utilitatem referre qd; lucri facere qd: *to be acting s. under the mask of patriotism*, bonum publicum simulantem pro suâ potestate certare (see S. Cat. 38, 3; of ministers and public men).

SELFISHNESS, respectus privatarum rerum (L.). *privatæ utilitatis studium. *suorum rerum studium. avaritia (avarice). *From s.*, commodi or quæstus sui or utilitatis suæ causâ; respectu rerum privatarum, or (with ref. to pecuniary advantage) pecuniæ causâ: *to do atho for s.*, referre qd ad utilitatem domesticam: *to love aby without s.*, amare qm nullâ utilitate quæsitâ (C.): *without s.*, integre; innocenter; suorum commodorum oblitus (C.).

SELL, || **TRANS.** vendere. divendere (to s. in parcels or lots, to s. single articles).—venum dare (to expose for sale).—venditare (to offer for sale). *To be sold, vendi; vênire (to go for money); venire ire (to be exposed for sale).* *To s. oneself*, se venditare (to undertake a service or burden for pay); se auctore (to bind oneself, by receiving money, to the performance of a service; as in the case of a gladiator contracting with the lanista, ad qm, ad qd): *to sell oneself to any one*, se vendere ci (prop. or fig.); pecuniam accipere ab qo (to receive a bribe): *to sell one's country*, ci patriam venditare: *to be selling off*, divendere; distrahere; foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 67). || **TRANS.** vendi. vênire.

SELLER, venditor. qui, quæ vendit, &c.

SELLING, venditio. See **SALE**.

SELVEDGE, limbus.

SEMBLABLE, similis. See **LIKE**.

SEMBLANCE. See **LIKENESS**, **PRETENCE**. **SEMI-** (in composition), semi-, or the Greek hemi, ἡμι-.

SEMICIRCLE, hemicyclus (ἡμικύκλος) and hemicyclium (ἡμικύκλιον), or pure Lat. semicirculus. semi-orbis. dimidia pars orbis or circuli (g. it.). dimidia circuli forma (as to its form). *To describe a s.*, hemicyclium describere: *the rainbow forms a s.*, arcus fit dimidiâ circuli formâ.

SEMICIRCULAR, hemicyclius (ἡμικύκλιος), or pure Lat. semicirculatus (not semicirculus); in semicirculi speciem.

SEMI-DIAMETER, dimidia pars orbis (Sen.).—radius (line drawn fm the circumference to the centre of a circle, C. Un. 6).

SEMINAL, Crci. with gen. of semen.

SEMINARY. See **SCHOOL**. **Seminarium** = nursery-garden (prop. and fig.).

SEMITONE, semitonium (Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1).

SEMPITERNAL, sempiternus. See **ETERNAL**.

SEMPITRESS, puella or mulier quæ acu victum quaerit (aft. Ter. And. 1, 1, 48).

SENATE, senatus, ūs. *In speaking of this assembly*, C. says, summum consilium orbis terræ (Phil. 7, 7, 19); publicum orbis terræ consilium (Fam. 3, 8, 4). *A decree of the s.*, senatus consultum (when formally sanctioned by the tribunes of the people, and so having received the force of law); senatus auctoritas (properly, a measure proposed but not carried, yet its used for senatus consultum); senatus or patrum decretum (a decree of the s. investing magistrates with authority for the discharge of some special duty, or ratifying and giving force of law to decrees of the people): *a sitting of the s.*, conventus senatus; senatus: *to call a s.*, senatum vocare or convocare (to summon); senatum cogere (to send for individual members): *to dismiss the s.*, mittere or dimittere senatum: *a full s.*, senatus frequens.

SENATE-HOUSE, curia.

SENATOR, senator. *The s.'s*, ordo senatorius; patres conscripti: *the youngest s.*, minimus natu ex patrum concilio.

SENATORIAL, senatorius. *S. duties*, senatoria munera.

SEND, || *To despatch fm one place to another*, mittere (g. i.).—legare (to s. on public business). *To s. away*, ablegare (Ter.); dimittere qm (C.): *to s. for*, accessere (implying that the party comes and appears); accire qm; qm evocare or excire (of magistrates); *to summon aby to appear before them*: *to s. help to aby*, auxilium submittere ci: *to s. forth*, emittere: *to s. forth, i. e. publish*, a book, librum emittere, edere: *to s. out*, mittere; dimittere: circummittere (with or without in omnes partes); emittere (only as a military term, of the sending out a division of an army against an enemy; as Cæs. B. G. 5, 19, 2, essedarius ex sylvis emittebat). || *To grant*; vid. || *To transmit*, vid. || *In English 'to send' must be scribere in ref. to sending news &c. by letter. I hear a somewhat different report fm what I sent you in my last*, nescio qd aliter audio atque ad te scribam. *To s. me (all the news)*, perscribere (omnes res urbanas, &c.).

SENIOR, major natu. or major ovis (opp. minor natu).—prior. superior (the one who lived first).

SENIORITY, ætatis privilegium (*Just. 2, 10, 12, = primogenitura, Sen. not primogenitura*). Or by *Crci.* with major natu.

SEN'NIGHT. See **WEEK.**

SENSATION, || **PROPR.** Effect produced on the bodily organs, sensus. An agreeable s., corporis voluptas: a painful s., corporis dolor: to experience agreeable s.'s, suaviter affici; fm athg, qâ re; voluptate quâdam perfundi: athg occasione a painful s., dolore affici ex qâ re; dolorem percipere ex qâ re (C.): to have a s. of athg, sentire qd; sensus ca rei commoveri: to be deprived of s., sensu carere; callus sensui obdutus est (e. g. of a limb): to have no s. of athg, qâ re non moveri: to have no s. whatever, omni sensu carere; omnes sensus exuissse: to have lost all s. (of limbs, &c.), torpescere; obtorpescere; torpore hebetari (*Val. Max. 3, 8, extr. 6*): to lose the s. of athg, sensum cs rei amittere: no s. remains in the body, in the soul, nullus residet in corpore or animo sensus: all s. ends with this life, pariter cum vitâ sensus amittitur; post mortem sensus nullus est; mors omnes omnino sensus auferit: when s. is at an end, sensus perempto. || **FIG.** Emotion of the mind, animi motus. || **POPULAR** excitement, turbæ, pl.; motus: to produce a s. (of a person who is admired), cuius injicere admirationem sui (*Np. Iph. 3*): to create a s., turbas dare, facere, efficeret.

SENSE, || **The faculty of perception, sensus, fias** (e. g. oculorum; videndi, cernendi; aurium, audiendi). To make any impression on the s.'s, sensus movere: to soothe the s.'s, sensibus suaviter blandiri (C.): to be deprived of s., sensu carere; sensibus captum esse: quod nullo sensu percipi potest: pleasures of s., voluptates corporis (C. *Fin. 1, 18*); corporales voluptates (*Sen. Ep. 78*; *Sen. not corporee, wch would be corporeal, consisting of a body*; ex corpore constantes; *Froelcher, ad Murel. 1, 143*). || **UNDERSTANDING**, mind, mens, animus: pl. senses; e. g. to be in one's s., competem esse animi (Ter.), mentis (C.); apud se esse (Ter.); esse sanâ mente; mente constare; mente bonâ prædium esse (C.): to be out of one's s., mentis non competem esse (C.); animi non competem esse; non esse apud se (Ter.): to lose one's s., a mente deseri; mente capli (C.): to be hardly in one's s., dubiè sanitatis esse: to have lost one's s., mente captum esse; de or ex mente exiisse; mente alienatâ esse: to recover one's s., ad sanitatem reverti, respicere: are you in your s.? satim sanus es? I am in my s., mens mihi integra, or sana, est. || **Will**, animus, mens, voluntas, sensus. To take the s. of the country, populum in suffragium mittere. || **Opinion**, sententia. || **Taste, relish, perception, gustatus** or voluntas cs rei (e. g. of beauty): Ag. by the verb, e. g. fm a s. of their superiority, quum se superiores esse sentiant or sentiant: impressions on the s.'s, see **IMPRESSION**. || **Meaning, signification**, sententia. vis. ratio (C.). sensus (Q., *Phædr.*, *Sen.*, *Gell.*; *Sen. but sententia is the best word*; see *Klotz* ad C. *Tusc. 1, 36, 87*). To attach a certain s. to a word, sententiam sub qâ voce subligere (C.): to ascertain the s. of every passage, cujusque loci sententiam assequi (*Wytlenb.*): these words furnish a good s., *verborum sententia satis bona est (*Sen. but not verba fundunt sensum satis bonum, wch is not Lat.*): the word æmulatio is used in a good or bad s., dupliciter dicitur æmulatio (C.): this name is found in both a good and a bad s., nomen in laude et in vitio est (C.).

SENSELESS, || **Without (external) senses, sensation, &c.**, sensu carens. sensibus orbatus. attonitus (*thunder-struck*)—sensûs expertus. a sensu (or sensibus) alienatus. nihil sentiens (*propr.*, *without sensation*, e. g. tollere qm sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, *L. 42, 16*). To be s., sensu carere; nihil sentire; nullius rei sensu moveri; a sensu abesse or alienatum esse (*without sensation*); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio (*fig., unfeeling*). || **Irrational**; vid. || **Foolish, silly, insulsius** (= in-salsus)—absurdus (*foolish, s.*)—ineptus (= in-aptus, *without tact and propriety*)—infictus (*opp. factus: all three of persons or things*)—fatuus (*weak, foolish; of persons*). Jn. ineptus et absurdus. *Very s.*, perabsurdus: to be s., ineptire; nugari, nugas agere: a s. expression, verbum inane (*not omni sensu carens*).

SENSELESSLY, inepte, stulte, stolidè, insulse.

SENSIBILITY, || **Faculty of perception, see SENSE.** || **Tenderness of feeling, see SENSITIVE-NESS.**

SENSIBLE, || **That falls under the cognizance of the senses, sensibus or sub sensus sub-**

jectus. sensibus perceptus. quod sentiri or sensibus percipi potest. sensibilis (*Sen. not in C., but as early as Vitr. 5, 3, 6*). S. objects, ea, quæ sub sensu subjecta sunt; res quæ subjectæ sunt sensibus (*both C.*). || **Sensitive**; vid. || **Of good sense, intelligens, sapiens, prudens.** || **Persuaded, convinced, see CONVINC.**

SENSIBLY, || **Perceptibly**, ita ut facile percipi possit. || **Greatly**; vid.

SENSITIVE, || **Quick of sensation**, *facile sentiens (*Sen. not sensibile in this sense*). The eye is a very s. organ, oculi facile læduntur. || **Alive to emotion, mollis**; qui or cs animus facile movetur. The s. plant, *mimosas sensitiva (*Linn.*). || **Irritable**, mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e. g. animus; C. *Att. 1, 17, 2*).—irritabilis (*excitable*).—iracundus. facile exandescens. iram in promptu gerens (*irritable*; the latter, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 33*). To be (over) s., animo esse molliore; in qo est animus mollis.

SENSITIVELY, animo molliore.

SENSITIVENESS, animi or naturæ mollicita (C.). *animus molliores sensus facile concipiens. *animus mollior.

SENSUAL, ad corpus pertinens, or by the gen. corporis (of the body; of things)—voluptatibus corporis deditus (given to s. pleasure)—libidinosus (delivering oneself up to a pleasure; of persons). S. pleasure, corporis voluptates; voluptates ad corpus pertinentes; res veneres (with ref. to love): s. love, amor veneris: s. desires, libidines: to be s., voluptatibus plurimum tribuere; omnia ad corporis voluptatem referre: to have a s. effect (of things), sensus movere or pellere.

SENSUALITY, voluptas or voluptates corporis. corpus (the body or flesh, as the seat of sensual desires).

—temeritas (*opp. ratio*).

SENSUALLY, mollior; or by the adj. To be s. inclined, corpori servire; voluptatibus corporis deditus esse; servum libidinum esse.

SENTENCE, s. || **Judgement, judicatio** (C. *Tusc. 4, 11, 26*)—arbitrium (the decision of an umpire; then any decision)—decretum (a legal opinion)—responsum ac decretum. Judicium (sentence of a judge)—decisio (the decision of a person concerned with a matter)—pronunciatio (the pronouncing of a judicial s.). C. *Client. 20, 56*; *Petr. 80, 7*. S. of condemnation, damnatorium judicium; *sententia, quâ cs capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce s. of condemnation on aby (i. e. of condemnation to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm: to give or pass s., respondere; responsum dare or edere (g. t.); decernere (to give a decision on any subject; of magistrates or private persons); oraculum dare, edere, fundere (of an oracle); judicare; sententiam dicere (of a judge); disceptare; arbitrari (as an umpire; the latter, *Scæv. Dig. 4, 8, 44*, and *Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 35*): to reverse a s., rem judicatam rescindere (C.): to leave or refer to the s. of any one, arbitrio cs permittere; subijcere; conferre ad arbitrium cs: a definitive s., *sententia, quâ omnis controversia dirimitur, or quâ lis dijudicatur (*Sen. in the late Latin of the lawyers, sententia terminalis; Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14*): to pass a definitive sentence, litem dijudicare (see *H. Od. 3, 5, 54*). || **Opinion**; vid. || **Period**, sententia (e. g. sententiam detornare; *Gell.*)—periodus; see **PERIOD**.

SENTENCE, v. damnare or condemnare qm (with either gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and abl.: the punishment, however, is generally put in the gen., seldom in the abl., or with ad or in with accus.: see *Zumpt, § 447*). To s. aby to death, qm capite or capitis damnare or condemnare; qm pœne capitalis damnare; qm morti addicere: to s. aby to eightfold damages, qm octupli damnare: to s. aby to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to s. to pay the costs, damnare in expensas: to s. aby without trial, or unheard, qm indictâ causâ damnare or condemnare.

SENTENTIOUS, sententiosus (C.).

SENTENTIOUSLY, sententiose.

SENTIENT, sensu præditus; *also patibilis (e. g. naturâ; C. *N. D. 3, 12, inii.*).

SENTIMENT, ingenium. natura (natural character or disposition)—animus (mental or spiritual power or energy)—sensus (inclinations and feelings)—ratio (manner of thinking)—voluntas (will or inclination)—mens (mind). Also *Crci.*; e. g. quæ animo volvo, cogito (what I think), or quæ sentio (what I feel). Kind, friendly s., animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; towards aby, in qm; also studium cs; benevolentia erga qm: hostile s., animus infestus; towards aby, in qm or ci; odium cs or in qm (hatred): noble s., mens

liberalis : to find out *aby's s.*, in *cs* *sensum* intrare : to endeavour to find out *aby's real s.*, *cs* *animum* tentare : to discover *one's s.*, *ci* *sensus* suos aperire : to conceal *one's real s.*, *sensus* suos penitus abdere : to adhere to *one's s.*, in *sentiētia* suā permanere : *sentiētia* suam non mutare : de *sentiētia* suā non decedere : to change *one's s.*, *animi iudicium*, or *consilium*, or *sentiētia* mutare : these are our *s's*, *hæc mens* nostra est. || *In rhetoric*, thought (in contradistinction to expression), cogitatio (the act of thinking; and also that *which is thought* in concreto)—cogitatum (that *which is thought*). || *Opinion*, opinio (in as far as it rests on *athg* presumed).—*sentiētia* (opinion either kept to oneself or expressed; *emph* if grounded on certain reasons; then also = *memorable thought*).

SENTIMENTAL, *qui, quæ, animi motibus nimis indulget. To be *s.*, animo esse molliore.—*nimia animi molliorē laborare; *animi motibus præter modum indulgere.

SENTIMENTALITY, *nimis molles animi sensus; (*nimia) animi or nature molliorē.

SENTINEL, excubitor (*Cæs.*). miles stationarius (*Ulp.*). statio (*Cæs.*; *s.* placed at the gates as out-post).—excubie (*T.*; *emph* before a palace, as guards of honour, &c.).—vigil (*by night*, *L.*; collectively vigilie). To place *s.*, disponere excubias (*T.*), stationes (*Cæs.*). Also, in a wider sense, custos, speculator.

SENTRY, || *A sentinel*, vid. || *Watch guard*, excubiæ (*pl.*). statio (*SYN.* in **SENTINEL**).—vigiliæ (*pl.*, *by night*). To keep *s.*, excubare (*C.*); excubias agere (*Suet.*); in statione esse (*Cæs.*); stationem habere, agere (*L.*).

SEPARABLE, dividuus (that can be divided into separate parts).—separabilis (that can be disjoined or disconnected *fm* some other thing). To be *s.*, dividi or separari or disjungi posse (*SYN.* in **SEPARATE**).

SEPARATE, *adj.* separatus (*apart*).—privus (*single*, *alone*).—disjunctus, sejunctus (*disjoined*). Each has his *s.* seat and his *s.* dish, separatæ singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa : to conclude a *s.* treaty (*of peace*), suum consilium ab reliquis separare (see *Cæs. B. G. 7, 63*).

SEPARATE, *v.* || *TRANS.* dividere (to divide, so that the parts may be distinguished *fm* each other).—dirimere (to dissolve the connection between things, to break a line of continuity).—separare (to part one thing *fm* another, so that it ceases to have any connection with it; *opp.* conungere).—sejungere. disjungere (to cause those things to be distinct, *which otherwise would be united*; *not* abjungere *for* *sejungere* in *Class.*, but very rare, *C. Att. 2, 1*; *Cæs. B. G. 7, 57*, *Krebs*).—segregare (*prop.*, to take out of a flock; hence, to remove, *part*).—secerere (*emph* what is pure or good *fm* the impure and bad).—semo-vere (to put aside).—secludere, discludere (to *s.* by *athg* placed between; *e. g.*, of mountains or rivers *which s.* countries).—*JN.* semovere et discludere : to *s.* oneself *fm* *aby*, *se* *sejungere* *ab* *qo* : to *s.* oneself *fm* human society, *ab hominum consuetudine *se* *removere*; hominum consuetudini *se* *excerpere* (*Sen. Ep. 5, 2*). That can be separated, separabilis. || *INTRANS.* solvi. dissolvi. sejungi. discedere. *JN.* discedere *cs* *sejungi*.

SEPARATELY, separatim (*apart*; *opp.* conjunctim).—seorsum (*singly*; *opp.* una).—singulatim or singillatim (*one by one*).—singulariter (*alone before others*). Frequently, however, the English adverb, when used in *ref.* to persons, is expressed by the adjectives solus (*alone*; *opp.* to several) and singuli (*each one singly*, *one after the other*); *e. g.*, to ask each *s.*, de *qo* solo querere. I will answer each *s.*, singulis respondebo. If '*separately*' be '*apart, aside*', and belong to the verb, it is usually expressed by a verb compounded with *se*; *as*, to place *s.*, seponere : to shut up *s.*, secludere.

SEPARATION, sejunctio (*ab qâ re*); disjunctio (*cs rei*); separatio (*cs rei*); discussus, digressus, digressus et discussus (*of persons*). || *SYN.* in **SEPARATE**.

SEPARATIST, *qui secreta or privata sacra colit, sequitur.

SEPTEMBER, mensis September (*C.*); September (*Parr. L. L.*). The Calends (*Nonæ*, *Ides*) of *S.*, Calendæ (*Nonæ*, *Idus*) Septembres.

SEPTENNARY, numerus septennarius.

SEPTENNIAL, septennis (*Plant.*); septem annorum.—septimo quoque anno factus (*or* *other suitable partic.* of what is done every seven years).

SEPTUAGINARY, septuaginta annorum. annos septuaginta natus (septuagennarius, *Pand.*).

SEPULCHRAL, sepulcralis (*O.*); sepulcro similis, or otherwise by *Crci.* with the subst.

SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum (*C.*); conditorium (*Plin. Ep., Suet.*).—tumulus (*a mound, barrow*). || *SYN.* and *PHR.* in **GRAVE**.

SEPTULTURE, sepultura, humatio (*interment*).—funus, exsequiæ (*funeral rites*). To refuse *s.*, *qm* sepultura prohibere.

SEQUEL, exitus, eventus (*differ nearly as our 'event' and 'result,' C. Invent. 1, 28, 42*, eventus est *cs* exitus negotii, in *qo* quæri solet, quid ex quaquâ re eveniret, eveniat, eventurum sit; hence also exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus).—finis (*the end*).

SEQUENCE, ordo, series (sequēla, late). See also **ORDER**.

SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE, || To set aside *fm* the use of the owner, apud sequestrem or sequestrem ponere or deponere; in sequestro or in sequestri ponere or deponere; sequestro dare (*goods or merchandise*).—*in usum creditorum administrandum curare (*an estate*). || To set aside, *qd* seponere : to *s.* oneself, hominum consuetudini *se* *excerpere* (*Sen. Ep. 5, 2*); *ab hominum consuetudine *se* *removere*.

SEQUESTRATION, sequestratio (*Cod. Theod. 2, 28, 1*).

SEQUIN, *numus aureus Venetus. *sequinus (*l. i.*).

SERAPH, serâphus (*Ecccl., t. i.*).

SERENADE, *s.* *concentus nocturno tempore factus.

SERENADE, *v.* *qm* fidium ac tiliarum cantu honorare (*with a full band*).—*qm vocis ac fidium cantu honorare (*when a single singer accompanies himself on an instrument*).

SERENE, serēnus (*clear, cloudless, of the sky and weather; rarely fig. in prose; as C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31, frons tranquilla et serena*).—sūdus (*not damp or rainy, of the atmosphere and weather*).—clarus, pellucidus (*clear, transparent, of glass, &c.*).—tranquillus (*of internal tranquillity*).—lætus, hilaris or hilarus (*cheerful; opp.* tristis, *of persons*). A *s.* sky, serenum. serenitas, sūdum. In a *s.* sky, sereno; serenitate; ubi serenum, sūdum est. *S. Highness*, Serenitas (*as a title of the emperors, Veget.*).

SERENITY, serenitas (*only prop.*).—hilaritas (*gaiety*). Imperturbable *s.* of disposition, *imnota animi tranquillitas. See also the *adj.*

SERF. See **SLAVE**, **VASSAL**.

SERGE, *pannus crassior.

SERGEANT, apparitor, accensus (*an inferior officer, of magistrates*).—*prps* optio; or principes decurionum; instructor cohortis (*in the army*).—causidicus; patronus; actor causarum (*at law*). *S.* at arms, accensus.

SERIES, series (*a succession of things*).—ordo (*a row of things, with ref. to their local relation to each other*).—tenor (*an unbroken line, continuity*). A *s.* of defeats, continuæ clades.

SERIOUS, sevērus, serius (*severus, that causes no mirth; serius, that contains or has no mirth*). The former is used, by *Class. writers*, of persons, and then *fig.* of things, *e. g.*, when things are represented with *ref.* to the impression *which they make*, *as*, severa oratio; whilst seria oratio would be, a speech seriously meant; severus also refers to seriousness of disposition).—gravis (*of dignified gravity; said of persons or things*).—*JN.* gravis seriusque (*e. g.* *res*, *C. Off. 1, 29, 103*).—austerus (*austere; s.* in countenance or deportment; *opp.* jucundus).—*JN.* austerus et gravis; tristis (*gloomy, sad*). To write *athg s.*, gravius *qd* scribere : to assume a *s.* look, vultum ad severitatem componere; vultum componere : to talk in a *s.* tone to *aby*, severe sermonem cum *qo* conferre (*cf. Titinn. ap. Non. 509, sq.*).

SERIOUSLY, severe, serio, extra jocum (*without joke*).—ex animo (*fm the heart*).—graviter (*with dignity or gravity*).

SERIOUSNESS, severitas, gravitas, austeritas (*SYN.* in **SERIOUS**). A gloomy *s.*, tristis severitas, tristitia. *JN.* tristitia et severitas.

SERMON, *oratio quæ de rebus divinis habetur; *oratio de rebus divinis habita (*but not concio sacra*). A *s.* on a gospel, or an epistle, *ratio, quod explanatur pericope evangelica, epistolica : to preach a *s.*, see **TO PREACH** : to attend or hear a *s.*, *orationem, quæ de rebus divinis habetur, audire : to attend *s.* constantly, *numquam a Christianorum sacris abesse. || *IM-PROPER*. *oratio severa, aspera, or acris.—verborum castigatio. To preach *aby* a *s.*, *qm* verbis castigare; graviter invehi in *qm*; *qm* graviter monere (*i. e.* to rebuke severely).

SEROUS, serosus (*of serum*).—*sero similis (*like serum*).

SERPENT, || **PROF.** serpens (g. t.).—anguis (a large, formidable s.).—coluber (a small s.).—draco (poet.).—anguiculus (a little s.). A s.'s cast off skin or slough, anguina pellis (Cat.). spoliū serpentis (Plant.). exuviae serpentis (V. Æn. 2, 473). The sting of a s., ictus serpentis: bite of a s., morsus anguis (C.). || **FIG.** A crafty or treacherous person, homo versutus, astutus, fallax, fraudulentus. || A kind of firework, *draco volans igneus.

SERPENTINE, anguineus. colubrinus (only fig., Plant.); or by the gen., anguis, draconis, serpentis, anguim, &c.; in modum serpentis (serpentinus, Ambros.).

SERUM, serum (Plin.).

SERVANT, servus (a slave; opp. dominus).—puer (esp. a young slave).—famulus (one who serves in the house, a domestic).—minister (a helper).—stator, apparitor (a magistrate, officer; the former in the provinces, the latter at Rome).—pedisequeus, a pedibus (a lackey, footman). Your most humble and obedient s. (in letter-writing), tui studiosissimus or observatissimus. A female s., femula (g. t., a female domestic).—ancilla (a maid).—ministra (an assistant).—ministra et femula. A good s., famulus bonæ frugi (Plaut.). The s.'s, a set of s.'s, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (of the site, age).—famuli, ministri (the s.'s; familia is the whole household): my, thy servants, mei, tui, &c. (see Plin. 1, 4, 3); s.'s of state, public s.'s, ministerium aulicum (courtiers, late).—qui publicis muneribus funguntur; qui publica munera administrant (ministers of state).

SERVE, || To render service, servire ci or apud qm (esp. as a slave).—ci famulari, ex ca famulatu esse, in famulatu or in ministerio ca esse, ministerium ci facere (as a servant for hire).—in ca operis esse, operam suam ci locavisse (to be a day-labourer).—ci apparere (as a secretary, or magistrate's officer).—ci or ci rebus adesse (in a court of justice, as an advocate; opp. ci abesse).—qm colere, venerari (to s. with reverence; as, God).—militare. merere: stipendia facere or merere (mereri); stipendia merere in bello (to do military service). To s. on horseback, on foot, equo (equis), pedibus merere; equo (equis), pedibus stipendia facere (merere). To s. for pay, mercede apud qm militare: to s. under aby, qm imperatore or imperante, sub qo merere; sub qo or sub signis ca militare; ca castra sequi. To s. with aby, militare cum qo; cum qo in castris esse: we have served together, eum commilitonem habui; simul militavimus. He had served thirty-five years, quinque et triginta stipendia fecerat: to s. out one's time, emereri (g. t.).—stipendia conficere or emereri (of soldiers): to have already served out his year, annum tempus jam emeritum habere: to have served out one's time, rude donatum habere (prop., of gladiators: then fig. and factis also of others, H. Ep. 1, 1, 2, Schmid.).—stipendia or militiæ functum esse (of soldiers). || To show favours or civil attentions to aby, ci servire, deservire, inservire; ci adesse, præsto esse (to assist, to be ready to help in time of need).—ci gratum facere, gratificari (to show kindness to aby): to s. one in athg, qm juvare qâ re (to help with athg).—commendare ci qd (to lend). || To be useful to or for athg, esse (with a dat.; also with a gen. of the part. future passive, and of a subst.).—prodesse (to be good for athg).—usui or ex usu esse, utilem esse (to be useful or serviceable).—utilitatem habere or afferre (to have or bring advantage).—conducere, juvare (to be conducive, to aid).—valere contra qd, mederi ci rei, facere ad qd (to be of service as a remedy agst athg; of medicines): to s. as an alleviation, levationem facere; levamentum præstare.

SERVICE, || Duty or benefit rendered, work performed, opera, æ, f.; officium (fm politeness or kindness).—beneficium (a kindness, act of friendship, &c.).—usus. utilitas (advantage accruing fm an act of s.): to perform or render s. to aby, operam ci navare, dare, dicare (to work for).—ci gratum facere, gratificari; officia ci præstare, in ci conferre (to show kindness to).—ci prodesse (to be useful to; also of medicines): to do s. to the state, reipublicæ operam præbere. A person does me excellent s., optima cs datur opera; mirabiles mihi præbet utilitates: to offer one's s., offerre se si quo usus operæ est; to or in athg, ad qd operam suam profiteri. To be always ready to render aby important s.'s, utilitatibus cs parere. To be able to dispense with the s.'s of aby, cs utilitatibus carere posse. I am quite at your s., cupio omnia qvê vis (poet.); ad omnia quæ velis præsto adsum (cf. C. ad Fam. 4, 8, 3). Every thing I have is at your s., omnia mea tibi patent, parata sunt. || The work or duty of a soldier, militiæ (g. t.).—res militaris (g. t., every thing that belongs

to the soldier and his duties).—munus militiæ (the obligation under wch one lies to serve as a soldier).—munus belli, munus militare (a single duty belonging to s. in war, or in the field; hence munera belli or militaria, military s., as denoting the single duties of a soldier). To learn military s., militiam or rem militarem discere; militiam edoceri: capable of military s., homo ætate militari (in respect of age; T. Ann. 2, 60, 8; cf. L. 22, 11).—qui arma ferre or qui munus militiæ sustinere potest (in respect of strength; cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 18; L. 1, 44): not to be capable of s., ad arma inutilem esse: to call out all who are capable of s., omnem militarem ætatem excire (L. 7, 7). To declare aby capable of military s., qm probare (cf. Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 42): to enter upon military s., militiam capessere (to undertake).—nomen dare militiæ, or, fm the context, simply nomen dare (to enlist. ~~not~~ not nomen profiteri): to enter militiæ s. as a volunteer, voluntarium extra ordinem profiteri militiam (L. 5, 7): to enter militiæ s. under aby, ad qm militatum ire or abire: to be in the s. of aby (as a mercenary), apud qm (e. g. apud Persas) mercède militare: to do militiæ s., see To SERVE (as a soldier): to release or dismiss aby fm militiæ s., militiâ solvere qm (T. Ann. 1, 44, 4). To be free fm militiæ s., militiâ immunem esse; militiâ or munere militiæ vacare; militiæ vacationem habere: to quit s. (of soldiers), *discedere ab armis; *missam facere militiam (of servants), *divertere ab hero. || Office, business, ministerium (as, of a scribe, licitor, &c.).—munus, officium, provincia (a public office). To discharge a s., ministerio, munere fungi. || Condition of a servant, servitus, servitium, famulatus (of a domestic s.). || Benefit, advantage, lucrum, fructus, commodum, emolumentum, utilitas, usus. [SYN. IN GAIN.] To be of s., utilitatem or usum afferre or habere or præbere; usui esse, prodesse, conducere (to be advantageous), all with ci, to aby; also ex usu esse (to be of use) or usui esse: to be of great s., magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: to be of little s., non multum prodesse: to be of too little s., parum prodesse: to be of s. to aby, esse ex usu cs; esse ex qâ re or in rem cs (to be profitable to aby).—ci prodesse (to be in favour of aby, of persons and also of things, profitable to aby).—qm juvare (to help aby on).—ci adesse (to assist aby by advice and by deed, both of persons). To be of little s. to aby, longe ci abesse (of a thing). To try to be of s. to aby, ci non deesse (not to leave aby in the lurch).—ci favere (to assist him by one's influence). To make aby to be of s. to us, cs animum conciliare et ad usum nostros adjungere. To be of s. to others by one's own knowledge, and the insight one has of things in general, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre. To be of s. to the state by the experience one has acquired, consilio et prudentiâ rem publicam adjuvare: to be of no s., nihil prodesse. See also 'to no PURPOSE. || Public office of devotion, Dei cultus, divinus cultus (divine worship, in general).—res diviniæ (athg relating to that worship).—sacra, n. pl. (every thing respecting the outer worship, sacrifice, &c.). To read the s., sacra procurare. sacris operari, res divinas rite perpetrare (in the sense, at least, of the ancients); also facere sacra publica: to be at the s., sacris adesse (of the people).—rebus divinis interesse (of the minister): belonging to the s., ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas or ad sacra) pertinens. || (A table set of dishes, &c., synthesis (Stat. Syl. 4, 9, 44; Mart. 4, 46, 15).—ferculum (a course of dishes; Petron., Suet., missus, a course, late Latin).

SERVICE-FREE, sorbus. *sorbus aucuparia (Linn.). **SERVICEABLE**, utilis (useful; ~~not~~ not conductibilis in good prose).—saluber, salutaris (wholesome).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus, accommodatus, aptus (fit): to be s. to, adjuvare qm, adjuvorem (sem. adjuvtricem) esse ci, adjuvamento esse ci (g. t., to help, support); auxiliari ci, auxilio esse ci (to aid or help one in need); sublevare qm or qd (prop., to raise one up); consulere ci (to consult the good of aby). To be serviceable to a person in any matter, adjuvare qm or adjuvorem (adjuvtricem) esse ci in qâ re or ad qd (g. t., to assist).—commendare ci operam suam ad qd (to lend one's help to athg).—In re ci non deesse (not to withdraw one's aid).—sublevare qd qâ re (to lighten or render easy, e. g. fugam cs pecuniâ). He has been s. to me for that purpose, ejus operâ consecutus sum, quod optabam.

SERVICEABLENESS. See UTILITY.

SERVICEABLY. See USEFULLY.

SERVILE, || **PROF.** servilis. || **FIG.** humilis, imberbalis, abjectus (e. g. animus): s. imitator, servum

pecus imitatorum (*H. Ep.* 1, 19, 19): *s. imitation, servilis imitatio (Ruhnk.)*.

SERVILELY, || *PROPR.* serviliter. || *FIG.* humiliter illiberaliter, abjecte.

SERVILITY, humilitas, illiberalitas. *Or by the adj.* SERVITUDE, servitius, servitium, jugum (*oppression s. a yoke*). *To deliver fm s.*, qm ex servitute in libertatem vindicare: jugum servitutis ci demere: *to free oneself fm s.*, servitium or jugum exuere; jugo se exuere; *jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere*.

SESAME, *sesamum orientale (*Lin.*).

SESSION, sessio (*a sitting*).—consensus (*the same, of several*). *A s. of the senate*, senatus (*not sessio senatus*).

SET, *v.* || *To put, place*, rem in loco ponere. locare, collocare statuere constituere. *To s. on*, imponere in: *to s. on the table*, ponere, collocare qd in mensâ: *to s. foot into a place*, pedem inferre in qm locum: *neer to s. foot in aby's house again*, numquam postea limen cs supetare, subire. *to not suffered to s. foot in your province*, prohibiti estis in provinciâ vestrâ pedem ponere (C.). *to s. one's foot upon athg*, pedem imponere ci rei: *to s. up a trophy*, trophæum ponere (Np.), statuere (C.). *To s. a boundary or limit*, terminum ponere (T.), pangere (C.). See also PLACE. || *To appoint, constitute*, statuere, constituere. See APPOINT. || *To prescribe*, præscribere. || *To plant*, vid. || *To replace (a limb)*, in sedem suam compellere or reponere; reponere; in suas sedes (or in suam sedem) excitare (*Cels.* 8, 10). *To s. a broken hip*, coxam fractam collocare (*Plin.* Ep. 2, 1, 5). *Not to s. it well*, parum apte collocare qd (e.g. coxam fractam, *Plin.* l. c.). || *To enclose (in gold, &c.)*, circumdare; circumcludere qd qâ re; marginare qd (*to put in a frame*). *To s. in gold*, auro includere (e.g. smaragdus, *Lucr.*); qd a labris circumcludere auro or argento (*to surround with gold or silver at the edge*; e.g. cornu, *Cæs.* B. G. 6, 28). *To s. a stone in a ring*, fundâ claudere or includere gemmam. || *To variegate by something placed or fixed in athg*, instruere, exstruere qd qâ re (*to furnish copiously or sufficiently with*);—ornare, adornare qd qâ re (*furnish, adorn with athg*);—distinguere (*to s. with things wch attract observation by their colour and brilliancy*).—*IN.* distinguere et ornare. || *PHR.* *To s. bounds to*, terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere ci rei; terminos, modum, ponere ci rei: *to s. fre to*, succedere: *to s. one's mind on athg*, ad qd animum adijcere: *to s. to music*, aptare: *to s. a net*, rete ponere: *to s. a dog on aby*, instigare canem in qm: *to s. in order*, disponere; see ARRANGE: *to s. a price on*, pretium imponere ci rei: *to s. sail*, see SAIL. *To s. to*, see APPLY, FIGHT. || *In composition*: *to s. about*, see BEGIN, UNDERTAKE. *To s. agst*; see OPPOSE. *To s. aside*; see OMIT, REJECT, ABROGATE. *To s. by*; see REGARD, ESTEEM. *To s. down* (= *put down by a severe speech*), verbis castigare; see REGISTER, FIX, ESTABLISH, DEGRADE. *To s. forth*; see PUBLISH, DISPLAY, REPRESENT, SHOW. *To s. forward*; see ADVANCE, PROMOTE. *To s. in*; see BEGIN, COME. *To s. off*; see ADORN, COMMEND. *To s. on*; see INCITE, ATTACK. *To s. out*; see ADORN, DISPLAY. *To s. up*; see ERECT, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, FIX. *To s. upon*; see ATTACK, PUP.

SET, *v.* || *INTRANS.* (*Of the heavenly bodies*), occidere, obire, abire. *The sun is near his setting*, jam ad solis occasum est: *the sun s.*, sol occidit. nox appetit (*night draws on*). SET in (*as a tide*), se inclinare (*as the spring*), appetere. See COME. S. out; see DEPART.

SET, *adj.* || *Formal, regular*, vid. *A s. speech*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparsa, or apparsa et composita.

SET, *s.* || *Number of things suited to each other*, ordo (*or mily by Crcl.*, e.g., *a s. of horses*, equorum jugum; equi juncti, jugales). *A s. of dishes*, synthesis. || *Preparation for an attack*, saltus; impetus; see ATTACK. || *A layer*, propago.

SETTLING, talâ, clavula (*Farr.*). viviradix (C.). surculus, malleolus (*Col.*).

SETON, foniculus. *To make or open a s.*, foniculum aperire quo corruptus humor exeat; foniculo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (corruptum humorem evocare is found in *Cels.* 2, 17).

SETTEE, sedes, sedile.

SETTER (*dog*), canis avem faciens (*afst. Sen. Exc. Compro. 3, p. 397, 24, ed. Bip.*).—canis avicularius.—canis venaticus (G. l.).

SETTLING, occasus (*of any of the heavenly bodies*).—

obitus (*of the moon and stars*). *At the s. of the sun*, sol occidente; primâ vesperi: *fm the rising to the s. of the sun*, ab ortu solis ad occasum: *the sun is near its s.*, jam ad solis occasum est.

SETTLE, *v.* TRANS. || *To fix, establish*, statuere, constituere, componere. || *To adjust amicably, e. g. differences*, &c. componere.—dirimere. cum bonâ gratiâ componere, controversias componere, minuire (*the latter in Cæs. B. G. 7, 23, Herz.*). || *To calm, tranquillize (e. g. animos)*.—sedare (*to make quiet, to appease, e. g. anger, &c.*)—placare (*to assuage*).—permulcere (*to appease by caresses, &c.*)—lenire (*to cause to abate, e. g. anger, fear, &c.*): *to s. aby's mind by exhortations, remonstrances, &c.*, cs animum verbis confirmare: *by consolations*, qm solari; qm or animum cs consolatione lenire, permulcere: *to become settled, acquiescere*; consolatione se lenire (*by consoling oneself*). || *To arrange finally (a business)*, finire qd, finem facere or imponere ci rei (*to end or finish athg*).—conficere qd (*to effect, accomplish, complete*; but conficere cum qo de re, *to finish a business with aby, to close with aby about a thing*).—negotium procurare (*on behalf of another*).—qd transigere, decidere, transigere atque decidere (*with any one, cum qo, espily by agreement*).—disceptare qd (*to decide, espily after a previous examination of proof on both sides*). *To s. an account*, rationem expedire, solvere, exsolvere. *To s. one's family accounts*, rationes familiares componere. *To s. a dispute*, controversiam dirimere, disceptare, adjudicare (*to adjust, as a judge*); componere litem (*to come to an arrangement, of the contending parties*): *to s. athg amicably with a person*, qd cum qo suâ voluntate decidere; qd cs voluntate transigere: *not to s. a matter*, rem in medio or integram reliquere. || *To occupy with colonists, &c.*, colonos or coloniam deducere qo (*in one's own person*).—coloniam mittere in locum (*to send out a colony*): *to s. oneself as a colonist*, domicilium or sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare; domicilium constituere; locum qm sedem sibi deligere (*not considere qo loco, i. e. to remain fixed in a place*). INTRANS. || *To subside*, residere; subsidere. || *To light or fix oneself upon*, assidere in qo loco, considere qo loco, devolare in qm locum (*of a bird*).—in terram decidere (O.). || *To become fixed*, in re adhærere or manere. || *To take up one's abode*, domicilium collocare or constituere qo loco (*not considere qo loco in this sense*). || *To marry*, vid.

SETTLE, *s.* sedes, sedile.

SETTLED, *part. a.* certus (*sure, certain*).—exploratus (*found sure*)—perspectus, cognitus et perspectus (*fully perceived*).—confessus (*confessed, placed beyond all doubt*). *A s. thing*, res confessa: *it is a s. point with philosophers*, inter omnes philosophos constat: *it was spoken of as a s. thing*, constans fama erat: *as if it were a s. thing* that &c., quasi id constet: *the matter is not yet a s.*, adhuc sub judice lis est (H.). *It is a s.*, exploratum, certum, manifestum et apertum est; constat inter omnes: omnes in eo conveniunt: *to consider as s.*, pro explorato habere.

SETTLEMENT, || *Arrangement*, constitutio; institutio; ordinatio (*act of settling*).—constitutum, institutum (*matter adjusted or settled*). || *A adjustment of an account*, rationes confectæ et consolidatæ (*if the s. has taken place*), or conficiendæ et consolidandæ (*if it be yet to take place*): *after a s. of accounts*, ratione subductâ; rationibus confectis et consolidatis. *To have a s. of accounts with aby*, putare rationem cum qo; calculum ponere cum qo; ci rationem reddere (*of the debtor*).—qm vocare ad calculos (*of the creditor*). || *A colony, colonia*; coloni, pl. (*the colonists*).—colonia (*the place*): *to establish a s.*, coloniam condere, constituere, collocare. || *Dregs*, fæx, crassamen, crassamentum (*Col.*).—subsidentia (*pl., partic.*). See SEDIMENT.

SETTLER, colonus.

SEVEN, septem, septēn, æ, a (*distributively*; also = *seven at once*; *espily with subit.* that are only used in the pl., e.g. *boys of s. years*, pueri septennum annorum; *s. letters*, epistolæ, litteræ septenæ; *not litteræ septem, i. e. seven letters of the alphabet*): consisting of s., septenarius (e.g. *numerus = number s.*; versus = consisting of s. members; fistula = a tube which measures s. feet in diameter); s. feet long, large, &c., septempedalis; s. twelfth parts of the whole, septunx (e.g. *jugeri*): lasting s. years, septennis; a course of s. dishes, synthesis septenaria (*Marl.* 4, 46, 15). *A s. mittee or commission of s. members*, septemviri: *athg relating to such a commission*, septemviriatus: a space of s. years, septem anni (*septennium late*): once in s.

years, septimo quoque anno: *s. and a half*, septem et semis.

SEVENFOLD, septuplus: *the s., septuplum (later)*. Also by septies tantum, quam quantum, &c., *e. g. they have reaped s.*, septies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab illis (*affl. C. Ferr. 3, 43, 102*). **Not to be mistaken for septemplex (i. e. divided into seven parts).**

SEVENTEEN, septemdecim (*very often in L.; only twice in C.*); decem et septem (*L.*); septem et decem (*C.*); decem septemque (*Np.*); decem septem (*L. 24, 15*); (*if with a subst. that is used only in the pl.*) septēni deni (*distrib.*) septēni deni (*distrib.*) septēni deni: *s. years old*, septendecim annos natus; septendecim annorum: *s. times*, septies decies.

SEVENTEENTH, septimus decimus.

SEVENTH, septimus. *Every s., septimus quisque: for the s. time*, septimum. *One s., (para) septima: two s's, duæ septimæ.*

SEVENTIETH, septuagesimus.

SEVENTY, septuaginta: (*with a subst. that is used only in the pl.*) septuagēni (*distrib.*) septuagēni: *a man s. years old*, homo septuaginta annorum; septuaginta annos natus (*C.*); septuagenarius (*Pand.*). *S. times*, septuages.

SEVER. See SEPARATE.

SEVERAL, *More than one*, plures, *n. plura*. complures, *n. complura (of wch plures always implies comparison with a smaller number; it may be with two only: compl. = an indefinite number of several individuals considered absolutely as forming a whole)*.—nonnulli. *Different*, diversus. See SEPARATE.

SEVERALLY. See SEPARATELY.

SEVERE, durus; molestus (*troublesome*).—gravis (*oppressive*).—acer (*violent, severe*).—acerbus (*sour, peevish*).—iniquus (*unjust; hence oppressive, hard*).—austerus (*grave*).—severus (*rigid, strict, harsh*): *very s.*, atrox (*fierce*); sævus (*cruel*). *A s. battle*, proelium durum (*L. 40, 16*); *certain acer*; pugna or proelium atrox (*very s.*): *there was a s. battle*, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur: *s. toil*, labor gravis or molestus: *a s. disease*, morbus durus, gravis, or periculosus: *to have a s. complaint or disease*, gravi morbo laborare or conflictari; *graviter egrotare or jacere: a s. winter*, hiems gravis or acris: *very s.*, hiems atrox or sæva: *a s. government*, imperium grave, iniquum, or acerbum; *imperi acerbitas: if I should experience a s. stroke (of misfortune, &c.)*, si mihi qd acerbitatis acciderit; *si durior acciderit casus*. See also HARSH, STRICT.

SEVERELY, *Not gently, harshly*, sevère; acriter; acerbè; asperè; restrictè: *to judge s.*, sevère judicare: *to treat s.*, severitatem in qm adhibere; *severius adhibere qm (C.)*: *to rule s.*, acerbior imperio uti (*N.*). *Carefully, accurately, diligenter*, accurate; diligentissime; accuratissime; sevère (*C.*). *Parimoniously*, parce ac duriter.

SEVERITY, *Harshness, rigor*, severitas (*opp. facilitas*; *humanitas*; *indulgentia*).—rigor, rigor et severitas (*opp. clementia*).—duritia, asperitas (*roughness*).—acerbitas (*with the infliction of injury, &c.*).—sævitia (*despotic, tyrannical cruelty*). *Accuracy, extreme care, diligentia*. *Fig.* (*Of the weather, &c.*) severitas, asperitas, duritia: *s. of the winter*, sævitia hiemis (*T.*); *rigor hiemis (Just.)*: *s. of the cold*, vis frigorum (*C.*); *asperitas, rigor frigorum (T.)*: *s. of the climate*, duritia cœli (*T. Ann. 13, 35*).

SEW, suere. *To s. on*, assure ci rei: *to s. in*, insuere in qd: *to s. together*, s. up, consuere (*to s. together*): *to s. up a wound*, vulnus fibulis consuere; *vulneris oras fibulis or suturis inter se committere (but vulnus alligare est = to bind up a wound)*; *obsuere (to stop up by sewing)*.

SEWER, *One who sews*, qui suit, consult, &c. **Sutor = a cobbler, shoemaker.**

SEWER, *A drain, &c., emissarium (simply for water, i. e. a gutter, conduit)*.—latrina (*for filth*); *the latrina lead into the cloaca, main sewer*—cloaca (*i. e. receptaculum purgamentorum, L. 1, 56*). *To clear out the sewers*, cloacas purgare or detergere.

SEWING, s. suendi ars (*the art of s.*). Usually by Crcl. with the verb.

SEX, sexus, *ls.* *The male s.*, sexus virilis: *the female s.*, sexus muliebris; *sexus femineus (Suet. Calig.)*; *genus femineum (V.)*; *mulieres, pl. (Plaut.)* *Children of both sexes*, liberi utriusque sexus (*Suet.*); *liberi virilis ac muliebris sexus omnes (affl. L. 31, 44, 4)*. *Without any distinction of s.*, sine ullo sexus discrimine (*Suet. Cal. 3*). *To forget their s. (of a woman)*, sexum egredi (*T.*). *To make separate baths for the*

two sexes, lavacra pro sexibus separare (*Spart. Hadr. 18, fin.*).

SEXAGENARY, sexagenarius. sexaginta annos natus.

SEXTON, *prps æditus æditimus*.

SEXUAL, by Crcl. with sexus. *S. desire*, desiderium naturale; *conjunctionis appetitus procreandi causâ: s. intercourse*, coitus.

SHABBILY, sordide. misere (*prop. and fig.*). *To be s. dressed*, male vestiri.

SHABBINESS, *Fig.* (*Prop.*) Crcl. with adj. *Fig.* See MEANNESS, ILLIBERALITY.

SHABBY, *Fig.* (*Prop.*) *Mean in dress or appearance*, male vestitus. sordidus. pannosus; *pannis obsitus (ragged)*. *Fig.* (*Prop.*) *Mean in disposition or conduct*, sordidus. vilis. levis.

SHACKLE, *v.* See CHAIN, FETTER.

SHACKLE, *v.* (*Prop.*) catēnis vincire or constringere qm. catēnas ci indere or injicere. *Fig.* See FETTER.

SHADE, SHADOW, *s.* (*Prop.*) *Want of light, place not lighted by the sun*, umbra (*opp. lux*); *opacitas (opp. lumen)*; *e. g. umbra platani, terræ; opacitas ramorum*. *To afford or give a s.*, umbram facere (*V.*), præbere (*Sen. Trag.*); *umbrare (once, Col. 5, 7, 2)*. *To repose in the s.*, in or sub umbrâ requiescere: *to cast a s.*, umbram jacere, ejaculari (*Plin.*), afferre (*e. g. colles afferunt umbram vallicibus, C. de Rep. 2, 6*). *A thick s.*, umbra densa (*H.*), nigra (*Lue.*). *To be afraid of a s.*, umbras timere (*C.*). *To be afraid of one's own s.*, suam timere umbram (*Q. C. Pet. Cons. 2*). (*Prov.*) *To throw aby into the s.*, obstrui qd luminibus os (*C.*); *to cast athg into the s.*, removēre et obruere qd (*opp. in luce ponere qd, or insigne facere qd, C.*). *Fig.* (*in painting*) umbra (*e. g. ars pictoria invenit lumen et umbras, Plin.*) lumen et umbras custodire, &c.; in umbris et in eminentiâ, *C.*). *To throw athg into the s.*, qd in imagine ita ponere, ut recedat (*prop.*); qd removēre et obruere (*Fig.*, *opp. qd in luce ponere or insigne facere*). *A slight or faint trace of athg*, umbra (*e. g. glorie, juris, libertatis*); *adumbrata imago*; *imago*; *simulacrum*; *species (opp. effigies eminens; res solida et expressa)*. *A departed spirit*, umbra; (*pl.*) umbræ (*the shades; also manes*). *Leisure, ease*, umbra; otium. *Protection*, umbra; tutela. *Difference or degree of colour*, discrimen: *there are many shades even in white*, in candore ipso magna differentia est: *to have a s. of black*, nigricare (*to be blackish*).—nigrescere (*to become black*): (*of violet*) in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (*Plin.*). *White with a s. of violet*, candidus color violam sentiens (*Plin.*). See HUE. *Fig.* (*Of meaning, &c.*) discrimen. *To distinguish the nice shades of meaning in words*, tenuissimâ discrimina significationum verborum definire. *In painting*, umbræ (*pl.*). See also SHADING. *Protection (for the eyes)*,* umbraculum oculis a luminis splendore tuens.

SHADE, *v.* umbram facere (*g. i.*).—umbrare (*to make a s. when none ought to be*).—umbram præbere (*to furnish a s.*): *to s. a picture*, in picturâ umbras dividere ab lumine.

SHADING (*in painting*), umbræ. umbra et recessus. transitus colorum (*†*). *Delicate or soft s.*, tenues parvi discriminis umbræ (*O. Met. 6, 62*).

SHADOWY or SHADY, opacus. umbrosus (*the distinction between which, perhaps, is like that of shadowy and shady, but which prob. was hardly observed or noticed*; *umbrifer, however, = throwing a shade over, or affording shade, is poet.*).—*This s. plane-tree*, platanus, quæ ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis. *Unsubstantial, vid.* *Typical, vid.*

SHAFT, *Something rising upward: hence, e. g. the spire of a steeple, fastigium turris*. *The shaft of an arrow, &c.*, hastile (*opp. spiculum, i. e. the iron point*): *of a gum, lignum (lit. the wood)*: *of a tree*, truncus; *sapinus or sappinus (of the fir-tree)*. *Of a column*, scapus. *The handle of an instrument, see HANDLE*. *The pole of a carriage, prps brachium, or, as we may say, temo bifurcus (the temo was prop. a single pole)*. *A narrow perpendicular pit, (from the context) puteus or specus fodina (a pit in general)*.

SHAG, villus. pannus villosus (*shaggy cloth*).

SHAGGY, villosus (*full of shag*).—hirtus, hirsutus (*rough*).

SHAKE, *s. quassatio (e. g. capitis)*.—jactatio (*e. g. cervicium*). Usually by the verb. *A s. of the voice*, vox or sonus vibrans (*see Plin. 10, 29, 43*).

SHAKE, v. TRANS. || **PROP.** quater. quassare. concutere. agitare. *To s. the head*, caput concutere, quater, quassare: *to s. the head at athg* (i. e. to show unwillingness or hesitation), renuere qd; dubitare; hæsitare; nolle qd facere; rem improbare: *to s. hands with aby*, manus cs quassare (C.): and *prps* prensare manus cs (L.): *to s. out or down*, excutere; decutere: *to s. oneself*, se concutere (of animals, Juv.). *To s. one's clothes*, excutere vestem; excutere pulverem e veste: *to s. the voice*, vibrare (Titiann., ap. Fest., who explains it by the voice in cantando crispare). || **FIG.** quater. quassare. concutere. conquassare. labefacere; labefactare. convellere. Jx. labefactare convellereque; percutere, percellere (to make a violent impression upon). *To s. the kingdom*, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: *to s. the credit of aby*, fidem cs molliri: *credit was shaken*, fides concidit. **INTRANS.** quati. concuti. quassari. *To laugh till one's sides s.*, concuti cachinno: *to s. with fear*, cohorrescere, inhorrescere. See TREMBLE.

SHAKE OFF, decutere (prop.). excutere (prop. and fig.). *To s. off dust from clothes*, excutere vestem: *to s. off the yoke*, excutere jugum (prop. and fig.).

SHAKING, || **ACT** of shaking, quassatio. jactatio. See the verb. || Tremulous motion, tremor, motus.

SHALL, often only the sign of the future, its of the imperative; but it convey the idea of a duty, and may be rendered by debere. b) Necessity, oportet. necesse est. c) Compulsion, cogi; or the part. fut. pass., e. g. hodie ei abundum est. d) Command, jubere. præcipere. e) Desire, entreaty, jubere velle (e. g. quid me facere vis, jubet quid hic mihi faciendum est). f) Possibility, by the subjunctive, e. g. si forte tibi occurrat; si quispiam dixerit. See SHOULD.

SHALLOW, lembus (Curt.). celox (L.). scapha navi annexa (C.).

SHALLOW, s. vadum; locus vadosus (Cæs.). Brevia vada, or simply brevita, are poet.

SHALLOW, adj. PROP. tenuis. vadosus (full of shallows, Cæs.). S. water, aqua languida, tenuis. FIG. tenuis. aridus. jejunus. levis. S. knowledge or learning, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina: s. wit, ingenium jejunum, aridum, tenue.

SHALLOWNESS, PROP. vadosa tenuis cs loci natura, ratio. FIG. jejunitas. levitas. tenuitas.

SHAM, s. simulatio (v. pr., a pretending that a thing is, which really is not).—dissimulatio (is a pretending that a thing is, which really is not; concealment of truth or fact).—fallacia (trickery).—præstigia (sleight of hand).

SHAM, adj. falsus (g. t.).—simulatus—fucatus, fucosus,—adulterinus. subditus, suppositus. fallax. alienus. [SYN. in FALSE.] A s. fight, decursio. decursus. decursio campestris or campi. decursus ludicrus (the two former, g. t.; the latter, as an exercise, or for amusement; decursio always denoting the action, decursus the state).—simulacrum ludicrum; simulacrum prælii voluptarium; certamen ludicrum; imago pugnae (as a contest between troops for exercise and amusement, aft. L. 26, 51, in. 40, 6, & 9; Gell. 7, 3, p. 273, Bip.).—meditatio campestris (as a preparation for a battle, Plin. Paneg. 13, 1). A naval s. fight, simulacrum navalis pugnae: to appoint a s. fight, militibus decursionem or certamen ludicrum indicere (see Suet. Ner. 7). To enter upon a s. fight, milites in decursionem or in certamen ludicrum educere (to march out troops to a s. fight, aft. Veget. Mil. 2, 22).—certamen ludicrum committere.

SHAM, v. simulare. fingere. mentiri. See FEIGN.

SHAMBLES, laniæna (= butcher's stall).—macellum (market). Carnarium = a place where meat is kept, a safe, larder.

SHAME, s. pudor (sense of s.).—verecundia (respect for others).—pudicitia (modesty; opp. impudicitia, libido, cupiditas). Jx. pudor et verecundia; pudor pudicitiaque; pudicitia et pudor. To have lost all s., pudorem dimisisse, procijsse; pudor me non commovet (Ter.); pudor mihi detractus est (Curt.). To be alive to a sense of s., est pudor in aliquo; pudore affectum esse, moveri: to do athg out of s., verecundiâ adductum, impulsu facere qd (opp. pudore refugere ab qd re; pudore prohiberi ab qd re): to feel s. on account of athg, pudet me cs rei: for s. I prohi pudor! o indignum facinus! It is a s. to do so or so, turpe est, &c. || Part of the body which modestly conceals, pars pudenda, verenda. || Digraçe, dedecus. opprobrium. ignominia.

SHAME, v. ruborem ei afferre; pudori esse. **SHAMEFACED**, pudens. pudicus. verecundus. SYN.

in SHAME. Pudibundus is foreign to the prose of the gold age.

SHAMEFUL, turpis.—fœdus (stronger term, both in a moral and physical sense).—Jx. turpis et fœdus.—obscœnus (creating disgust when seen or heard).—spurious (of a disgusting nature, disgustingly dirty, both with regard to the sight and the smell).—ignominiosus (bringing disgrace upon the person, ignominious, e. g. fight)—inhonestus (dishonest, immoral, of persons and things). Jx. turpis et inhonestus.—flagitiosus (full of or abounding in disgraceful actions, vile, of persons and things).—scœleris contaminatus (stained with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting contrary to divine and human law, detestable, of persons and things). S. things, res turpes. flagitia. nefaria (the last a stronger term). To lead a s. life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere: it is s. to say, turpe est dictu: shameful o indignum facinus! in a s. manner, turpiter. fœde. flagitiose. nefarie. SYN. above.

SHAMELESS, impudens (of one that has no shame, in general).—confidens (bold, in a bad sense).—impudicus (of one who has no natural shame, unchaste).—inverecundus (immodest). A s. fellow, or without shame, homo quem libidinis infamieque neque pudet neque tædet: he is a s. fellow, verèri perdidit (he has lost all shame or proper feelings, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50). To turn quite s., pudorem ponere; omnem verecundiam effundere (to strip oneself of all feelings of decency).

SHAMELESSLY, impudenter. confidenter. [SYN. in SHAMELESS.]

SHAMROCK, trifolium (Plin.).

SHANK, crus. (of a column) scapus. (of a plant) scapus.

SHAPE, s. figura. forma. species. Jx. figura et forma; forma figuræque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma. [SYN. and PHR. in FORM.]

SHAPE, v. formare. conformare. figurare. fingere. confingere. Jx. fingere et formare. formam cs rei facere. [SYN. in FORM.] To s. one's course, cursum dirigere qo.

SHAPELESS, figurâ carens (prop. without form).—horridus. inconditus (unshapely, ill-formed).

SHAPELINESS, formositas. forma.

SHAPELY, formosus. formâ præstans.

SHARD, testa.

SHARE, s. || Portio, part, pars (considered simply as a portion of a whole).—portio (a part of a whole, so far as any one has a right to it, a share, portion; in Classical Latin, only in the expression pro portione). Each according to his s., pro ratâ parte; pro portione (C. Verr. 5, 21, 55). To receive one's s., pro ratâ (parte) accipere: to have a s. in athg, participem esse cs rei (g. t., to be partaker).—venire in partem cs rei, habere partem in e (a share considered as property).—socium or adiutorem esse cs rei, venire in societatem cs rei (to co-operate with); to have no s., expertem esse cs rei: to take a s. in athg, societatem habere cum re: to give a s., qm facere participem cs rei; qd communicare, participare cum qo: to have had a s. in a crime, sceleris affinem esse; cs in sceleris consortem esse. || Part of a plough, vomer or vomis, éris, m. S-beams, dentalia.

SHARE, v. || **INTRANS.** To take a share; **TRANS.** To give a share; see the subst. To s. the command with aby, æquato imperio uni (L.). || Share with, i. e. to give up a part to any one, partem cs rei cedere ei. See also PARTAKE.

SHARER, qui partitur, &c. (one who gives a share).—particeps (one who takes or has a share). Sharers, socii.

SHARK, || A kind of fish, æqualus (Linn.). || A cheat, rogue, homo ad fraudem acutus (aft. Np. Dicit, 8, 1); homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; fraudator; præstigator. A thorough s., homo qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat; qui totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est.

SHARP, || **PROP.** Of the senses, acutus.—sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling, sagacious). Ovis oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti: visus acer; acer videndi sensus: nares acutæ; nasus sagax: aures acutæ. || Of the mental faculties, acutus (quick).—acer (vigorous, penetrating).—subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately).—argutus (over-acute, making too fine distinctions).—perspicax (clear-sighted). A s. understanding, ingenium acre acutum; mens acris: very s., peracutus, peracer: to be very s., acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio; ingenii acumine valere. || Violent, severe, acerbus; gravis. S. want, summa egestas, mendicitas: s. hatred, acerbum odium: s. cold, frigus acerbum. || Biting, cutting, reproach-

*ul, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus. *S. words*, voces contumeliosae, contumeliarum aculei: *a s. letter*, litteræ aculeatæ: *to use s. language to aby*, qm gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere.

SHARPEN, præacuerē (to make pointed at the end or in front).—acuerē. exacuerē (to make sharp or pointed in general).—acuminare. cuspidare (to put on a point at one end or in front, to fix a pointed head).—cuneare (in the shape of a wedge). *To s. on a whetstone*, cote acuerē qd.

SHARPER, veterator, fraudator, præstigator, homo ad fraudem acutus, or ad fallendum paratus or instructus, homo totus ex fraude factus.

SHARPLY, || *PROF.* acute || *Of the senses*, acute (cernere, audire).—acriter (intuēti qd). *Of the mental powers*, acute, acriter, subtiliter. [SYN. under SHARP.] || *Severely*, severe. amare. acerbe. aspere. graviter. *To accuse one s.*, acerbe or graviter accusare qm: *to reproach ones.*, aspere vituperare qm.

SHARPNESS, *PROF.* acies. *The s. of an ace*, acies securis. *FIG.* || *As opp. to mildness*, a) *Of taste*, acritudo (as a lasting property).—acrimonia (as felt at any time, e.g. of mustard, sinapis). b) *Of character*, veritas.—acerbitas. '*To use s.*', severitatem adhibere (agst aby, in qo): *with s.*, severe. || *As a penetrating power*, a) *Of the senses*, acies: *s. of sight*, acies oculorum; *of smell*, nasus sagax; *of hearing*, aures acutæ. b) *Of mental powers*, ingenii acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability) or acumen only.—acies mentis.—ingenium acre.—judicium acre et certum.—perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance).—subtilitas (fine discrimination).—sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). *Obs.* acrimonia is '*life*', '*energy*', &c. *Obs.* acrimonia iudicii (*Murel.*) incorrect.

SHARP-SIGHTED, || *PROF.* acute cernens. acri visu. *To be s.-s.*, acute cernere: *to be very s.-s.*, acerrimo esse visu. || *FIG.* perspicax (that sees things at a glance).—sagax (that has a thorough insight into things; e.g. sagax ad suspicandum; sagax ad pericula perspicenda).

SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS, || *PROF.* acies oculorum. visus acer. || *FIG.* perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax.

SHATTER, || *To break in pieces*, frangere, confringere, quassare. || *To weaken*, crush, debilitare. infirmum reddere. minuire. imminuere. comminuere. frangere. conficere. affigere. *My strength is shattered*, vires me deflunt; debilitor et frangor: *to s. the enemy's forces*, hostium vim pervertere.

SHAVE, || *(With a razor, &c.)* radere or abraderē barbam cs (with a razor, rasev); tondere cs barbam (with scissors, keipev; see *Suek.* Oct. 79, modo tondere, modo radere barbam). || *To oneself*, barbam radere or tondere: *to be shaved*, tondēri; tonsori operam dare (*Suek.* Oct. 79): *to be shaved for the first time*, primam barbam ponere (for wch *Petron.* 74, exir., in the language of rustics, asque, barbarianum facere): *to be shaved every day*, faciem quotidie rasitare (*Suek.* Oth. 12): *fig.*, *to s. one, i. e. to cheat*, impose upon, qm attondere (*Plaut.* Bacch. 5, 1, 9). || *To s. closely*, qm admutilare ad cutem (*Plaut.*). || *(With a plane, &c.)*, radere; radere et levare: *to s. off*, abraderē. deraderē (also *to make smooth*).—abraderē (fm below).—circumradere (all round).

SHAYER, tonsor. *A female s.*, tonstrix: *of or belonging to a s.*, tonsorius. See also BARBER.

SHAVINGS, ramenta, orum (e.g. abietis).

SHAWL, *amiculum muliebne.

SHE, fem. of pronouns in He.

SHEAF, fascis (bound together in order to be carried, e.g. stramentorum, Cæs.).—dim. fasciculum. manipulus (a bundle not too large to be carried by hand). *To bind sheaves*, faeces colligare, vincire.

SHEAR, tondere (e. pr.).—recidere, præcidere (to cut short, or too short; e.g. capillum).

SHEARS, forx (forx forceps = tongs or pincers).

SHEATH, theca (g. t.: e.g. of a razor).—vagina (for a sharp instrument; also of plants).—involucrum (covering, wrapper; e.g. of a shield, for papers, &c.).

SHEATHE, in vaginam recondere: *to s. again*, put up again into a s., vaginæ reddere.

SHED, v. effundere. profundere. *To s. around*, circumfundere: *to s. tears*, lacrimas effundere, profundere, or projicere; lacrimare; flere: *to s. blood*, sanguinem effundere, profundere (one's own blood, e.g. pro patriâ).—cædem or sanguinem facere (the blood of others): *to s. the blood of aby*, cs sanguinem haurire: *to s. teeth*, primores dentes amittere, mutare. *To have*

s. all one's teeth, omnes dentes habere et renatos et immutabiles (*Plin. H. N.*): *to s. a coat*, villos mutare (of a horse, &c.): *to s. horns*, cornua deponere.

SHED, s. turgurium. dim. turguriolum. officina (as a workshop; subgrundium = the eaves of a house).

SHEDDING, effusio. profusio. *S. of tears*, fletus (weeping); lacrimæ (tears): *s. of blood*, cædes. Usually by Crel. with the verb.

SHEEP, ovis (prop. and fig.). dim. ovicula (laniger, bidens, poet.).—pecus, ūdis, f. (a single head of s.; pl., oves); pecus, ōris, n. (ovarium, ovillum, or lanigerum). *A flock of s.*, grex ovium: *a s. dog*, canis ovarius, pecuarius, pastoralis: *s. shearing*, ovium tonsura (Col.).

SHEEPCOT, SHEEPPOLD, ovile, ls, n.

SHEEPHOOK, pedum baculum pastorale.

SHEEPISH, timidus. demissus. pavidus.

SHEEPISHLY, timide. pavide.

SHEEPISHNESS, timiditas. animus timidus, pavidus.

SHEEP-SHEARING, tonsura ovium. *To have one's s.-s.*, tondere oves.

SHEEPSKIN, pellis ovilla (*Plin.*).—corium ovillum (prepared). *S.-s. cloak*, mastruca.

SHEEPWALK, *pascuum ovium.

SHEER, purus. merus. See MEKE.

SHEER OFF, (clam) se subducere. cedere loco. discedere de or ex qo loco. se amoliri (*Ter., Plaut.*).

SHEET, || *(Of a bed, &c.)* prps. lodix. (toral is = counterpane; linteum, a linen cloth, g. t.) || *A thin plate*, lamina. bractea; bracteola (dim.): *s. copper*, s. iron, lamina, lamella, ænea, ferrea. || *A piece of paper*, plagula.

SHEET-ANCHOR, ancora ultima; also fig., e.g. fessis (*Sil.* 7, 24).

SHEET-LIGHTNING, fulgurum (*Plin.*).

SHEKEL, sielus (*Eccel.*).

SHELF, || *Board to lay things on*, pluteus (when covered over, or when one s. is above another in a set).—tabula (as a single board). *Book-shelves*, (librorum) foruli, collocamenta; pluteus. || *Sand-bank*, syrtis; Lat. pulvinus.

SHELL, s. cortex (e.g. of nuts).—crusta (a crust; hard, thick coat).—corium (a leather-like covering; e.g. of chestnuts).—cutis (a thin covering, skin).—putamen (of eggs, nuts, beans, testaceous animals).—testa (of animals, and eggs).—folliculus (of pulse and corn).—tunica (husk of corn).

SHELL, v. || *TRANS.* putamen ci rei detrahare; desquamare (to take off the scales). || *INTRANS.* cutem, corticem, &c. deponere, exuere, desquamari (in scales). *To s. teeth*, dentes cadunt, excidunt.

SHELTER, s. || *That wch covers or defends*, tectum (roof).—peritugium (place of refuge, or offering a s.).—deversorium (a place to put up at, on the road).—hospitium (if in the house, or under the roof of a friend)—asylum (an asylum). *To afford a s.*, tectum præbere; also hospitio accipere. tecto, ad se or ad se domum, recipere (under one's roof, in one's house): tectis ac sedibus recipere; mœnibus, tectis, recipere (of the inhabitants of a town, with regard to fugitives); asylum aperire (to give an asylum). *To find a s.*, hospitium nancisci. *At some places I cannot even find a s.*, multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio. || *Protection*, presidium. || *Protector*, scutum (fig., i. e. shield). || *A protection agst rain, &c.*, subgrunda, subgrundium.

SHELTER, v. || *To give or to take shelter*, see SHELTER, subst.; see also the SYN. in *TO DEFEND*. *TO GUARD.* *To s. agst the heat of the sun*, contra solem protegere (e.g., one's head). *To s. agst the cold and the heat*, contra frigorem æstusque injuriæ tueri. *The harbour was sheltered fm the south-west winds*, portus ab Africâ tegebatur. *To be sheltered by one's post as ambassador*, legationis jure tectum esse: *to be sheltered*, tectum or tutum esse.

SHELVING, declivis. acclivis. proclivis (sloping; decl. if looked at fm above, and accl. if fm below, procl. if gradually).—fastigatus (in the way of a roof).—decurptus (rather steep; e.g. decrupta ripa, of the bank of a river).

SHEPHERD, opilio (*Col.*). ovium custos (C.). ovium pastor, or pastor (g. t. for one who feeds herds or flocks). *A s.'s life*, vita pa-torum (the life of a s.).—vita pastorica (also, a life like that of a s.). *A s. boy*, *puer pastoris. *A s.'s staff*, pedum, pastorale baculum: *s.'s pipe*, fistula pastorica or pastoralis. *A s.'s dog*, canis pastoralis or pastoricius; canis pecuarius: *of or belonging to a s.*, pastoralis. pastorius. pastoricius: *s.'s weather-glass (a plant)*, *anagallis arvensis (*Linna.*):

s. *purse* (a plant), **thlaspi bursa pastoris* (Linn.): *s.* *needle* (a plant), **scandix pecten* (Linn.).

SHEPHERDESS, **femina pastoris*.

SHERBET, *prps* *sicera* (late).

SHERIFF, *The nearest word is prps prætor*; but the English term must often be retained for the sake of perspicuity.

SHERIFFALTY, *prps* *prætura*.

SHEW. See *SHOW*.

SHIELD, || *PROP.* *clipeus* (a large *s.*, round or oval). —*scurtus* (large, oblong). —*parma* (small, round). —*pelta* (small and light, of various shapes, usually with a semicircular indentation on one side, *pelta lunata*). || *FIG.* *Defence*, *vid.*

SHIFT, *s.* || *Artifice, trick, dolus, ars* (artificium, techna, *Com.*) || *Expedient, ratio, modus, remedium. To put one to his s.*, multum negotii ei facessere; negotium facere ei; qm torquere. *I am put to my last s.* for money, consilia rerum domesticarum sunt impedita (C.): *to make the best s. one can*, molâ tantum salâ litant, qui non habent thura (*Prov., Plaut.*). || *Chemise, indusium*; or by *Crcl.* *imuin corporis velamentum* (*afk. Curt.* 5, 1, 38).

SHIFT, *v.* || *To change, vid.* || *To use expedients, consilium a præsenti necessitate repetere* (*Curt.* 6, 4, 10).

SHILLING, **schellinus* (in the Latin of the middle ages). —**schillinus* (s. l.). *To pay twenty s.* in the pound, solidum suum culque solvere (i. e. the whole amount, C.): *to pay ten s.* in the pound, dimidium ex eo, quod debebat, qs solvit (Q. 5, 10, 105).

SHIN, *tibia*.

SHINE, *s.* *claritas, splendor, nitor, candor, fulgor*.

[*SYN.* IN BRIGHTNESS.]

SHINE, *v.* || *PROP.* *splendêre, fulgêre, nitêre* [*SYN.* IN SPLENDOR]. —*micare* (to sparkle, twinkle; of bodies wh shoot forth beams suddenly at intervals). —*ut* *rutilare* (to *s.* with a gold colour). —*radiare* (to beam, cast beams). —*coruscare* (to dart forth, of flames) and *candêre* (to *s. brightly*) are only poetic. *To s. with ivory and gold, ebores et auro fulgêre*. || *FIG.* *splendêre* (to make a show). —*fulgêre* (to *s. forth, in aby, in qo; of good qualities*). —*nitêre* (to be illustrious; e. g. recenti gloriâ). —*enitêre* or *elucêre* (to be conspicuous; e. g. in bello, in foro; of persons and things, as virtues, &c.). by *athg.* *qâ re. To endeavour to s. with athg.*, se ostentare (espily externally, and in speech). —*honoris* or *gloriæ* *cupidum esse* (to strive after honour and glory).

SHINE FORTH, *elucêre, enitêre, efulgêre* (*prop. and fig.*). —*fulgêre, exsplendescere* (*fig.*). *The sun s. forth between the clouds, sol inter nubes effulget*; *fig., even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth, fulgebat jam in adolescentulâ indoles virtutis. The good and beautiful s. forth fm the virtues I have named, honestum decorumque ex iis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus perlucet*.

SHINE THROUGH, *translucêre, perlucêre, interlucêre*. *The moon s. through the windows, luna se fundit per fenestras* (V. *En.* 3, 152).

SHINE UPON, *luce collustrare*. *The moon s. upon the earth, luna mittit lucem in terram*.

SHINGLE, *scandula* (not scindula). *To be roofed with s.*, scandulis tectum esse; scandulâ contextum esse.

SHINGLES, || *Loose stones on a beach, prps lapilli litorales* (or *poet.*) *litorei*. || *A kind of disease, *zona morbus* (s. l.).

SHINING, || *PROP.* *lucidus* (s. with a bright, pure light; opp. obscurus). —*pellucidus* (transparent, pellucid). —*illustis* (existing in light; of a road, star, &c., C. *Verr.* 3, 94, 219). —*luminosus* (having abundant light). —*nitidus, nitens* (s. beautifully, with pure brightness). —*splendidus* (s. with dazzling, splendid brightness). —*fulgens* (blazing with fiery brightness; e. g. of a comet; opp. sol nitidus). || *FIG.* *Illustrious, vid.*

SHIP, *s.* *navis* (g. l.). —*navigium* (a smaller *s.*, in later Latin as g. l. for *navis*: *carina, puppis, rats* in this sense are *poet.*). *The several kinds of s. with the ancients were the following, navis oneraria* (g. l. for any *s. carrying heavy freight*). —*navis mercatoria* (a merchantman). —*navis frumentaria* (for carrying corn). —*corbita* (a slow-sailing vessel, laden with goods). —*gaulis* (γᾱύλος, a Phœnician merchantman, of an oval form, **Gell.* 10, 25, and *Fest.*). —*cercurus* (κέρκουρος, a light sailing-vessel, with oars only in the fore part, peculiar to the Cyprianes). —*hippagogus* (ἵππαγωγός, a horse transport, **L.* 44, 28, § 7). —*actuaria*. *actuarium*. *actuarium* (a small light sailing vessel, provided with sails and oars). —*navis longa* or *rostrata* (a *s. of war, long,*

armed with a strong head or beak; if with two banks of oars, birëmis; with three, trirëmis; with four, quadriëmis; with five, quinquerëmis). —*navis prædatoria* or *piratica* (a pirate). —*myopârô* (μυοπαρών, a pirate, of smaller size). —*celox* (a light, fast-sailing vessel, with two or three oars). —*lembus* (λεμβός, a low, sharp-built vessel, adapted for very fast sailing, *skiff, yacht*). —*lenunculus* (a little skiff, or fishing-boat). —*priastis* (πριᾱστis, a long small sailing-vessel, like the lembus). —*phasælus* (φᾱσᾱλος, a small fast-sailing vessel in the shape of a kidney-bean, such as was in use among the pirates of Phaselis, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia). —*sphractus* (σφρακτός, a long vessel, without deck; in use among the Rhodians). —*dicrôtum, dicrôta* (δickpotos, ἡ, a kind of galley with two banks of oars). *Of or belonging to s.*, *navalis, nauticus. To build a s.*, *navem construere, edificare* (C.), *facere* (Cæs., L.), *fabricare* (Curt.). *To repair a s.*, *navem reficere, reparare. To fit out a s.*, *navem instruere, ornare, adornare* (L.), *armare* (Cæs.). *To dismantle or unrig a s.*, *navem exarmare* (Sen.). *To go on board a s.*, *navem ascendere* (Ter.), *conscendere* (C.); in *navem ascendere* (C.). *A s. lies at anchor, navis stat, consistit in ancoris. To sink a s.*, *navem deprime* (Cæs.), *demergere* (L.). *A s. is ready for sea, navis apta est instructaque omnibus rebus ad navigandum* (Cæs.). *A s. is driven out of its course, navis tempestate discedit suo cursu* (Cæs.). *S.-timber, materia navalis; arbores navales*.

SHIP, *v.* in *navem* (naves) *imponere. To s. goods for a place, qo merces devehendas dare*.

SHIP-BUILDING, By *Crcl.* *with ædificare* *naves; e. g., the art of s.-building, ars ædificandi naves, or *architectura navalis*.

SHIPMATE, *socius* or *comes navigationis* (C.).

SHIPMENT, By *Crcl.* *with the verbs*.

SHIPPING, *naves, navigia* (pl.). *classis* (a fleet).

SHIPWRECK, *s.* *naufragium. To suffer s.*, *naufragium facere* (C. *Np.*); *navem frangere* (Ter.). [*naufragium pati, Sen. Trag.* *not to be followed.*] *To perish by s.*, *naufragio perire, interire* (C., Cæs.); *naufragio intercepti* (T.). *One who has suffered s.*, *naufragus, qui naufragium fecit; also ejectus only. Also fig.; e. g. if these men remain at the helm of affairs, there is reason to fear a general s.*, qui nisi a gubernaculo recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est (C.). In the *s. of the state, in naufragio reipublice*.

SHIPWRECK, *v.* See *TO WRECK*.

SHIPWRIGHT, **architectus navalis* (*naupégus, Pand.*).

SHIRE, *provincia; some say *comitatus*.

SHIRT, *tunica intertilla*. *intertilla*, *subucula* (with the ancients, the under tunic, made of linen or cotton; the upper tunic was called indusium; see *Bekker's Gallus*, vol. 2, p. 89, sqq.). —*sindon* (a fine *s. worn by young slaves in attendance, tucked up at the knees; wearing a s.*, in a *s.*, *subuculatus; linteo succinctus* (with a sindon; *Suet. Cal.* 26). *PROV.* *Near is my s.*, but *nearer is my skin, tunica pallio propior* (*Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 30); *proximus egomet sum mihi* (*Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 12).

SHIVER, *v.* || *TRANS.* *frangere, confringere. See BREAK.* || *INTRANS.* *horrêre, horrescere* (to shudder with cold, &c.). —*tremere, contremiscere* (to tremble). *To s. all over*, totum tremere horrêreque; omnibus artibus contremiscere.

SHIVER, *s.* || *A broken piece, fragmentum, fragmen* (*poet.*). —*frustum* (a little bit).

SHIVER, *s.* || *A shuddering, horror: cold s.*, *febrilis frigus; frigus et febris* (*afk. æstus et febris, C. Cat.* 1, 13, 31); *fm the context, frigus only: e. g., to be attacked with cold s.*, *corpus frigore tentatur* (*H. Sat.* 1, 1, 80). *To have cold s.*, *frigore et febris jactari* (*afk. C. l. c.*).

SHIVERING, *horror* (*opp. febris, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 23).

SHOAL, || *A multitude, copia, multitudo, vis*.

|| *A sand-bank, syrtis* (Lat.); *pulvinus*.

SHOCK, *s.* || *Collision, concussion, vid.* || *Conflict* (of enemies), *vid.* || *Offence, offensio, injuria, contumelia*. [*SYN.* IN OFFENCE.] || *A pile of sheaves, *acervus. || A shagged dog, *canis aquaticus* (L.).

SHOCK, *v.* || *To shake, vid.* || *To offend, vid.*

SHOCKING, || *Offensive, quod offensum est; quod offensionem habet or affert, quod offendit, quod non vacat offensione, quod displicet* (*that gives offence*). —*exemplo haud salubere, mali or pessimi exempli* (*that sets a bad example*). || *Atrocious, dirus* (of things that excite horror). —*atrox* (*exciting fear; e. g. facinus*). —*fecundus* (*foul*). —*abominandus, detestandus*

detestabilis (detestable).—nefandus, nefarius (the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions).—immanis (shocking; of actions).—teter (hideous, shocking; abominable in character and conduct).—odiosus (hateful, abominable). A s. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis, homo impurus, monstrum hominis.

SHOCKINGLY, atrociter. immaniter. foede. tetre.

SHOE, s. calceamentum, or (post-Aug.) calceatus, its (collectively, for all that covers the foot).—calceus (if of a small size).—calceolus (the s. which covered the foot up to the ankle, made of black leather, and laced with a leather strap; it was worn only together with the toga).—crepida (κρηπίς), or, pure Latin, solea (the sandal only protecting the foot-sole, worn by the Greek women; by the Romans only in the house and on a journey. The crepida differed from the solea inasmuch only as it might be worn on either foot; compare Gell. 13, 21, 5, sq.—

~~See~~ The gallicæ [sc. soleæ], introduced shortly before the time of Cicero, were also sandals of that description made after the fashion of the Gauls).—sandalium (σανδάλιον, a high sandal, made of wood, cork, or leather, tied to the foot by means of a leather strap, worn at Rome, especially by the rich ladies, who had them enriched with all manner of ornaments; with the Greeks they were worn also by the men).—caliga (the s. of the common soldier, a sole simply with iron nails, laced with leather thongs up to the middle of the leg).—sculpionæ (sc. soleæ, wooden s.'s worn by slaves and rustic).—pero (a large s. of untanned leather, generally with the hair of the animal on it, that covered the foot up to the ankle, and was fastened with leather thongs like the calceus. It was worn by the most ancient Romans, with exception of the senators; in later times it was worn by slaves and peasants).—soccus (σώκος, a low, thin, light s., worn by females and actors of Greek comedy).—cothurnus (κόθουρος; the s. of the huntsman in Crete, introduced by Æschylus on the stage, with soles four inches thick. Females of a short stature used to wear it, for the sake of making themselves look taller): wide s.'s, calcei laxi; tight s.'s, calcei pedibus minores (aft. H. Ep. 1, 10, 43): easy s.'s, calcei habiles et apti ad pedem. One that has s.'s on, calceatus; soleatus. One that has taken off his s.'s, without s.'s, discalceatus: to wear s.'s, calcei uti: to change one's s.'s, se or pedem calceare; calceos sibi induere; calceos sumere. To put on other s.'s, calceos mutare. To assist any in putting on his s.'s, qm calceare; calceos inducere ei; calceare qm soccis (see above). To ask any to put on one's s.'s, committere ei pedes calceandos: to take off one's own s.'s, excalceare pedes: to take off any's s.'s, excalceare qm: to make any take off one's s.'s, or to have one's s.'s taken off by any, præbere ei pedes excalceandos: the right, left, s., dexter, sinister calceus (Suet. Aug. 92): a horse s., solea ferrea: to cast a s. (of a horse); see HORSE-SHOE: to patch a s., laciniam assuere calceo. The s. pinches, calceus urit (t). PROV. Every one knows best where the s. pinches him, * sua quisque incommoda optime novit.

SHOE, v. qm calceare, calceos inducere ei. To s. a horse, equo induere soleas ferreas, equum calceare (both in the sense of the ancients, who employed s.'s that could be put on and off at pleasure).—*equo ferreas soleas clavos suffigere (after our manner).

SHOE-BLACK, * calceos detergens.

SHOE-BRUSH, * peniculus quo calceamenta detergentur.

SHOE-HORN, * cornu quo calcei pedibus or in pedes induuntur.

SHOEING-SMITH, * faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas suppedit.

SHOEMAKER, sutor (g. t.).—sandalarius (one that makes sandals; see SYN. in SHOE).—crepidarius (one that made soles). A journeyman s., *sutori operas præbens. A s.'s apprentice, tabernæ sutrinæ alumnus (T. Ann. 15, 34, 3).

SHOESTRING, obstragulum crepidæ (*Plin. 9, 35, 56).—habena, corrigia (if of leather, see STRAP).

SHOOT, s. virga (twig, g. t.).—surculus, talea (such as will serve for settings, &c.).—sarmentum (a useless s.).—stolo (a hurtful sucker, Dôd.).—germen (shoot, eye, that would serve for grafting).

SHOOT, v. || TRANS. || To propel a weapon, &c., mittere. emittere. conicere (of weapons hurled; sagittas, &c.).—permittere (so as to hit the mark). To s. arrows, sagittas mittere. sagittas conicere (e. g., into a castle, in castellum, Cæs.); also poet., sagittam arcu expellere (O.); telum trajicere (from one point to another): with a gun, *glandes e sclopeto mittere (if loaded with ball): to be going to s. (at aithg), ictum intentare. To s. at any or aithg, telo petere qm or qd; tela in qd conicere; telum

in qm immittere (C.). To s. at a mark, destinatum petere. He shot with so sure an aim, that he could hit birds flying, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebatur, ut aves quoque exciperet (Curt. 5, 41). [See AIM.] PROV. To s. with a long bow, gloriose mentiri; gloriosus de se prædicare (of one whose tales magnify his own deeds). || To hit with a missile, qd ictu ferire. To s. any dead, qm telo occidere (g. t.).—qm sagittâ configere (with an arrow). To s. game, &c., bestias venabulo (&c.) transverberare (C.). To s. oneself, suâ manu cadere: to s. off any's arm, leg, &c., ictu teli auferre ei brachium, pedem, &c.: to s. a bolt, odere pessulum ostio is the nearest expression. || INTRANS. || To move rapidly, ferri.—rapide ferri. To s. up into the air, sublime ferri: to s. down, præcipitari. præcipientem ire (g. t.).—præcipientem devolvi (e. g. per saxa, of a river).—præcipere se (V., to s. or dart away).—emicare (of the heart, lightning, flame, water, blood). A vine s.'s, vitis in jugum emicat (Col.). || To grow quickly, prosilire (of plants, e. g. frutex, Col.).—adolescere (of corn).—avide se promittere (to grow large; of trees).—herbescere (of corn in the blade). || To prick, smart (of wounds), pun gere (me, te, eum, &c.). || To shoot ahead, prævehi (præter qm or qd).

SHOOT FORTH, (s. e. to bud, &c.) gemmare. gemmascere. progemmare (to put forth buds).—germinare. egerminare. progerminare (to get twigs or branches).—pullulare, pullulascere (afresh).—fruticare or fruticari (to form a stalk, of some plants, as cabbage, &c.; then of bushy trees, as the willow, &c.). The trees s. forth, gemmæ proventunt, existunt.

SHOOT THROUGH, || TRANS. || trajicere. transfigere (with an arrow or javelin).—transverberare (with a javelin or the like). || INTRANS. || Fig. transcurrere. transmittere.

SHOOT UP, || To dart up (as water from a fountain, &c.), emicare, with or without alte or in altum; sublime ferri. || To grow rapidly, adolescere (of persons; also of corn).—excrecere (of persons).—avide se promittere (of trees).—herbescere (to grow in the stalk, of corn).

SHOOTING-GROUND, jaculatorius campus (Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9).

SHOP, taberna (v. pr.); dim., tabernacula. pergula (a building in which goods were exposed for sale, and works of art for inspection, &c.; see HARD. Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 12, § 84).—officina (a workshop). Bookseller's s., taberna libraria: to keep a s., tabernam habere: to shut s., tabernam claudere.

SHOP-BOY, tabernæ mercatoris minister (aft. T. Ann. 15, 34, 3).

SHOP-KEEPER, tabernarius. (Jacet, of goods that do not find sale, merx invendibilis. merx quæ emptorem non reperit.)

SHOP-PRICE, * pretium quo qd in tabernis venditur.

SHORE, s. litus (as the line of coast).—ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). To lie at anchor off a s., in salo navem tenere in ancoris. || ACTA (= litus) should not be used except with ref. to Greek history, &c. [according to Dôd. 'e coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence', &c.]—Towns on the s., urbes maritimæ. To keep close in to s., litus or oram legere: to sail along the s., litus prætervehi; as closely as possible, quam proxime poterant, litus tenere (L. 44, 12, 6): to set any on s., qm in terram exponere: to bring a vessel to s., navem ad terram appellere, applicare, ad litus appellere.

SHORE, v. See PROP. SUPPOT.

SHORELESS, || PROP. || sine litore. || Fig. Boundless, interminatus. infinitus. immensus.

SHORT, || Of small extent in space, brevis (g. t., opp. longus, latus).—curtus (cut short; too short).—contractus (narrowed, limited in extent).—astrictus (drawn tight; short in breadth or width). Jn. contractus et astrictus. artus angustus (tight, narrow).—minutus (made very small).—præcisus (broken off, abrupt; e. g. conclusions).—pressus (compact). Very s., perbrevis; brevissimus: s. of stature, staturâ brevis; brevis; brevi corpore: a s. way, via brevis or compendiaris; via compendium (post-Aug.). s. hair, capilli breves (opp. capilli longi); capilli tonsi (cut; Juven. 9, 149): s. sight, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: to have s. sight, oculis non satis prospicere: to be s. (in speaking or writing), breviter or paucis or præcisè dicere (opp. copiose, plene et perfecte dicere); brevi prædicere; paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere: to be s. (in narrative or description), breviter exponere or paucis absolvere qd; in pauca conficere qd; breviter astringere qd (e. g. argumenta): de s., in pauca confer;

verbo dicas; præcide; id, si potes, verbo expedi: *I will be as s. as I can*, in verba conferam paucissimas: *in s. to be s.*, ut in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longus sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut paucis dicam; ne multa; te morer; de quo ne multa disseram; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? quid plura? quid queris? ad summam; denique (denique *espely* when a conclusion is added to a series of enumerations); uno verbo (in one word); *only when no more than one word follows*; see *Cato*, R. R. 157, 5; *C. Phil.* 2, 22, 54). Also que (*affixed*) is used to express 'short' (in order to resume; see *Interp.* ad *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 3; ad *Catili.* 3, 8, 28; ad *C. Legg.* 1, 18, 48, 7, 16). *S. and sweet*, paucis quidem, sed bene. || *Of brief extent in time*, brevis, exiguis (unimportant, inconsiderable). —contractus (contracted, shortened; e.g. noctes). *The shortest day*, dies brumalis (opp. dies solstitialis); bruma (the winter solstice; opp. solstitium). *The shortest night*, nox solstitialis (opp. nox brumalis, in *O. Pont.* 2, 4, 26); solstitium (the summer solstice; opp. bruma). *The writers of the best age, and even Sen. N. Qu.* 7, 1, 3, use solstitium only in this sense; and hence it is unclassical to say solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma, or solstitium æstivum for solstitium alone; see *Ruhnkr. Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 28; *Och. C. Ecl.* p. 284). *A s. syllable*, syllāba brevis: to mark a syllable as s., syllabam corripere (opp. producere): to pronounce s., breviter dicere syllabam: in incultus the first letter [syllable] is short, incultus dicimus [dicitur] brevi primā literā) a s. memory, memoria hebes: in a s. time, brevi tempore; brevi spatio, or more cmlj, brevi, celeriter (quickly): in a very s. time, perbrevis: a s. time before, brevi ante, paulo ante, proxime: modo (just now, not long since); nuper (late); but of a point of time more or less remote; see *C. Verr.* 4, 3, 6, quid dico nuper? Immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante. *Recens* for modo or nuper is not classical: a s. time after, brevi post or postea; paulo post or post paulo (see *Interp.* ad *L. 22*, 60, 16); non ita multo post; brevi spatio interjecto: a s. time before (a person's) death, &c.), haud multum ante (mortem cs): a s. time after (a person's) death, &c.), haud multum post (mortem cs): a s. time before day, paulo ante lucem; plane mane (early in the morning): to cut s. a conversation, sermonem incidere (*sermonem abruptum belongs to the silver age and the poets*): to cut s. an acquaintance, friendship, &c., societatem, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere; amicitiam repente præcidere (opp. sensim disrumpere): to be s. with aby, qm severius adhibere (*C. Att.* 10, 12, 3).

SHORT-HAND, ars dicta or dictata velocissime excipiendi (aft. *Suet. Tit.* 3). —*tachygraphia (*L. t.*) —scriptura compendium. To write in s.-h., notare (opp. perscribere): to take down in s.-h., per compendia excipere qd. e.g. cursim loquentis voces, *C. Manil.* 4, 198; notis excipere qd. (*Prudent.* uses punctis dicta præbuit sequi, and notare verba fictis signis). *Abbrevisare* is low Latin: per notas scribere has a different meaning. A s.-h. writer, notarius (one who takes down a speech, &c., by the use of certain contractions, notæ; called post. by *Manil.*, *Astron.* 4, 160, scriptor velox: *Notarius velox* is not Latin, cf. *Interp.* ad *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 5, 15; *Gesner. Chrestom. Plin.* p. 11, sq.). —actorarius (one who takes notes of speeches delivered in a court; see *Suet. Cæs.* 55). —scriptor velox, cui litera verbum est (†).

SHORT-SIGHTED, || *PROP.* myops (μῑωψ, *Ulp. Dig.* 21, 1, 10, § 3). —(in pure Latin) qui oculis non satis prospicit, or cuius oculi non longe conspectum ferunt. To be s.-s. oculis non satis prospicere. || *Fig.* Unwise, silly, stultus (opp. intelligens, sapiens). *Imprudens*, in this sense, is not classical.

SHORTEN, curtare, decurtare (with the idea of maiming or mangling). —detrahere qd (in respect of number). —contrahere (e.g. orationem). —in angustum cogere (to contract, abridge; e.g. commentarios, *Sen. Ep.* 39, 1). —amputare (g. i., to cut shorter; e.g. orationem). —imminuere (to abridge the number of syllables in pronouncing a word, as, audisse for audivisse, *C. Or.* 47, in.). —notare (to abbreviate in writing).

SHORTLY, || *Briefly*, not at length, breviter (g. t.). —arte, anguste (narrowly). —paucis (sc. verbis), breviter (with few words). —strictim, carptim (superficially; opp. copiose). *JN.* breviter strictimque; præcise (abruptly, with few words; opp. plane et perfecte; then also, roundly, flatly; e.g. negare). —presse or pressius (briefly, but thoroughly; e.g. definire). || *Soon*, vid.

SHORTNESS, brevitās (g. t., in space and time). —exiguitas (limited extent). *S.* of stature, brevitās cor-

poris: s. of time, temporis brevitās (g. t.); temporis exiguitas or angustia (in respect of a business, &c.): s. in speaking, brevitās dicendi (g. t.); breviloquentia (as a property, *C. ap. Gell.* 12, 2, med.); celeritās dicendi (quickness). To study s., brevitati servire; brevitate adhibere; (in alth) in qā re (e.g. in interpretando).

SHOT, s. || *The act of shooting*, teli jactus or con-jectus (of a weapon, as discharged) —ictus (of a weapon, as having hit the mark). —*sclopeti or tormenti fragor (in as far as it caused a report). To fire a s., *telum e sclopeto emittere (but by no means sclopetum dispendere or explodere); *tormentum mittere or emittere. || *That which is discharged*, (in the sense of the ancients) telum (thrown either with the hand or by a machine). —sagitta (an arrow). *scipulum* is poet. only. —pl. tela missilia, and missilia simply (but emissicia, cf. *C. de Legg.* 3, 9, 20, is a doubtful reading). —globus (any round mass, e.g. of lead, thrown by a sling). —glans (a ball of clay or lead, which was made hot and thrown by a sling; see *Interp.* ad *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 43; hence a proper expression for our 'musket-ball'; also telum will suit for the latter three; compare *FIAR.*) —telum tormento missum (aft. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 51, extr.). —*globus tormento missus (after the preceding passage). —*grando plumbeæ (small shot). —*globus ferro secto et pulvere pyro completus (grape shot). || *Reach of missiles*, teli con-jectus. To come within s., ad teli con-jectum venire: to fight within s., eminus pugnare (opp. cominus pugnare).

SHOULD, A) *Implying duty, propriety, &c.*, 1) debeat. oportet (oportet denoting objectively the moral claim that is made upon aby; deb. subjectively the moral obligation that he is under). *The perf. inf.* after 'should' is usually translated by the pres. inf., debuit facere = 'he should have done it.' Let the pupil also observe, that before the *Engl. perf. inf.* a past tense of debeat, oportet should be used. 2) *The gerundive or participle in duper.* 'Friendship s. be desired for its own sake, amicitia propter se expetenda est. 'Should' is translated in this way to denote general truths, &c. B) *Should* (as the past tense of shall) is often a future (being the form which the *Engl. future* assumes after a past tense). He said that he s. sail, &c., dixit se navigaturum esse. C) *Should* is often a conditional form, to be translated by the present or imperfect subjunct. (the imperfect only, but not exclusively, when it is implied that the condition is not realized; the present is by far the more common when this is not to be implied). It occurs both in the conditional and in the consequent clause: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem—mentiar (if I s. deny, &c.). I s. tell a lie)—si forte quereretur &c., putarem (if it s. be enquired, &c., I s. think). D) Sometimes 'should' is used as a modest expression of what one does not really doubt, as, I s. think, &c., putem; where, for the present subj., the perf. is also used, crediderim (I s. imagine). Velim, nolin, malim, are very common forms. E) Sometimes 'should' after 'that', has no potential, future, or conditional meaning, and is translated by the pres. infin. It is strange that you s. say so, mirum est te hæc dicere.

SHOULDER, s. humerus (of men). —armus (in old Latin and the poets denotes the upper arm with the shoulder, but in *Class. prose* it is used only of animals). S.-blade, scapula (usually pl. scapulae). s.-bone, os humeri; pl., scapula, orum, n. pl. (Cels. 8, 1, but ed. *Almel.* reads scutula). S. of mutton, *armus vervecinus: broad over the s., latus ab humeris: to carry on the s., humeris portare or gestare (prop.); humeris gestare (prop. and fig.; e.g. universam rempublicam); to carry burdens on the s., onera humeris portare (g. t.); bajulare (as a porter): to take aby on one's s., qm in humeros suos efferre (in order to raise him up so as to show him to others); qm humeris sublevare (in order to carry him when weary): to take athg upon one's s., tollere qd in humeros (prop.); suscipere or recipere qd (to take athg upon oneself; rec. with the accessory notion of being responsible for it): he was turned out neck and s., foras deturbatus est (*Plaut.*); turpiter ejectus est (*O.*). These burdens are removed from the s. of the poor to those of the rich, hæc onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata sunt.

SHOULDER, v. qd in humeros tollere. To s. a gun, *sclopetum humero acclinare.

SHOULDER-BELT, balteus or balteum.

SHOUT, s. clamor (freq. in pl., if it means the s. of several persons). —convivium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). *JN.* clamor conviviumque; clamor atque convivium.—voce (of a turbulent mass of people). —vociferatio, vociferatus (loud vehement cries fm displea-

sure, pain, anger, &c.)—streptitus (*din*).—fremitus (*hollow murmuring of a multitude*).—clamor inconditus; clamor dissōnus; clamores dissōni; clamor dissōnus in diversa vocantium (*some shouting one thing, some another*). *A dreadful s.*, clamor ingens; arides, fit or oritur ex oritur: *to raise a s.*, clamare; vociferari (*eivently*): *s. of joy*, clamor et gaudium (*T. Hist. 2, 70, 3*); clamor lætus (*V. Æn. 3, 524*). *To receive or greet ably with a shout of applause*, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere; *with s.'s of applause*, cum plausibus clamoribusque: *to receive ably with s.'s of applause*, plausu or plausu et clamore prosequi qd: *to receive with s.'s (e.g. ably's arrival)*, clamoribus excipere qd or qm: *with s.'s*, cum clamore; cum vociferatu: *to proclaim or call out ably with s.'s*, clamare qd.

SHOUT, v. clamare (*g.t.*, *intrans* & *trans.*, of a loudly-raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.).—conclamare (*intrans* & *trans.*, to s. together; of a multitude of persons).—vociferari (*intrans.*, and *trans.*, to s. violently, passionately, with exertion, *fm* pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.).—clamorem edere or tollere; strepitum edere (*to s. so that it resounds*).—streptum facere (*with ably*, qd re).—tumultum facere. tumultuari (*s. turbulently; the former also in a camp, at the approach of the enemy*).—clamitare (*loudly*): *to s. against ably*, acclamare ci (C); clamore qm sectari; ci obstrepere, ci reclamare, concivili læcessere qm: *to s. after ably*, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari.

SHOVE. See **PUSH**.

SHOVEL, s. pala (*g. t.*).—batillum or batillus (*espily a fire-s.*)—ventilabrum (*for shovelling corn, &c.*). *S. full*, pala plena.

SHOVEL, v. batillo tollere (*to s. away coals, &c.*).—** palā tollere (to s. away ably)*.

SHOW, s. *Appearance*, vid. *¶ Pretext*, species. imago. simulacrum. *its color* (Q.). *Under the s. of, specie, in speciem* (*opp. reapse*); verbo. verbo et simulatione (*opp. revera, re ipsā*); nomine (*in order to palliate*); per simulationem (*opp. sub pretextu, or sub obtentu, not to be recommended*). *¶ Spectacle*, spectaculum. See also **SIGHT**.

SHOW, v. significare (*to declare, make known*).—indicare (*to point out*).—ostendere (*to exhibit*).—proflēri (*to profess, declare publicly*).—præ se ferre or gerere (*to have the appearance of*).—promere. depromere. expromere (*to produce, bring forward*). *To s. one's sentiments*, sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere, prodere, aperire; sententiam suam ostendere; quid velin or sentiam dicere, ostendere, proflēri: *to s. one's joy openly*, lætitiā apertissime ferre: *to s. one's hatred or hostile disposition*, odium indicare, expromere; (*openly*) proflēri et præ se ferre odium in qm: *to s. attention to ably*, observare qm; colere et observare qm (C.); officium et cultum ci tribuere; (*marked attention*) qm præter ceteros or perofficose observare; diligenter observare et colere qm; significare studium erga qm non mediocre; (*marked and affectionate attention*) perofficose et peramanter observare qm (C.): *to s. good will to ably*, benevolentiam ci declarare (*to manifest*) or præstare (*to prove*): *to s. contempt for ably*, qm habere contemptui: *to s. pity to ably*, coram suum dolorem ci declarare.

SHOWER, v. fundere. effundere. superfundere (*prop. and fig*).

SHOWER, s. *¶ Prop.* imber (*g. t.*).—nimbus (*a sudden s.*)—pluvia (*rain*). *A heavy s. fell*, magnus imber ruebat cælo (*densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, O.*): *a sudden and heavy s.*, nimbus effusus (L.). *April s.*, ** pluvia vis-velut interfluit*. *¶ Fig.* imber. nimbus. copia. vis.—velut procella (*e.g. of misales, L. 37, 41*). *There fell such a s. of stones, that &c.*, tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandinis modo effusa est, ut &c.

SHOWER-BATH, balneæ pensiles (Sprengel, *Geschichte der Medic. 2, 23*). *To take a s.-b.*, aquā perfundi (*vid. Auct. ad Heren. 4, 9 & 10*).

SHOWERY, pluvius (C. &c.).—pluvialis (*poet. and post-Aug.*)—nimbosus.

SHOWILY, splendide. magnifice. laute.

SHOWINESS, splendor. apparatus. magnificentia.

SHOWY, splendidus. magnificus. lautus. Jx. splendidus et magnificus. magnificus et lautus.

SHRED, s. segmentum. segmen. resegment (*g. tt.*).—recisamentum (*panni, of cloth, Plin.*).—ramentum (*fm metal, by scraping, &c.*).

SHRED, v. concidere in partes, or simply concidere. concicare. minutum secare.

SHREW, mulier jurgiosa (*Gell., of Xanthippe*).—mulier rixosa (*rix. Col. 8, 2, 5*).—mulier litium et rixæ cupida (*aft. H.*).

SHREW-MOUSE, sorax, Ycis, m. (*Ter., Linn.*)—mus araneus (*a kind of s.-m., Plin. 8, 58, 83*).

SHREWD, prudens. prudentie plenus (*well-versed and experienced in practical life*).—sapienti (*skilled in the nature and value of things*).—acutus; peracutus (*penetrating*)—dexter (*clever, possessing tact*).—multarum rerum peritus in doctrinā (*practised*).—callidus (*clever fm experience or practice*).

SHREWDLY, prudenter. sapienter. callide.

SHREWDLNESS, prudentia (*skill and experience in practical life*).—sapientia (*insight into the nature and value of things*).—dexteritas (*cleverness, and tact in one's conduct towards others*).—calliditas (*practical talent*).

SHRIEK, s. vociferatio. vociferatus. ejulatus (*howling*).—ululatus (*of the war-cry of the Gauls, and the wild s.'s of the Bacchanalians*).

SHRIEK, v. vociferari. clamare. clamorem edere or tollere.

SHRILL, canōrus (*clear, loud; opp. fuscus*).—*clarissōnus is poet.*—acutus (*high; opp. gravis*).—clarus (*distinct, loud; opp. obtusus*).—exilis (*slender, squeaking, as a fault, of the voice; whereas the former words imply rather commendation; opp. plenus, full, or gravis, deep*).

SHRIMP, *¶ Prop.* *cancer pagurus (Linn.). *¶ A dwarf, vid.*

SHRINE, *¶ A sacred place, sacrarium (g. t.)*—sacellum (*a small chapel with an image in it*).—ædicula (*a small temple*). *¶ A reliquary, *sacrorum reliquiarum capsula. vid.*

SHRINK, *¶ To contract*, se contrahere. contrahi. se stringere. *¶ To withdraw*, se retrahere or removere. retro cedere. recedere. regredi. *To s. fm vitare. declinare. fugere; defugere. He exhorted them not to s. fm openly declaring, &c.*, hortabatur, ut sine retractatione libere dicere auderent, &c. (C. Tusc. 5, 29, 83).

SHRIVE. See **CONFESS**.

SHRIVEL, *¶ TRANS.* corrugare. *¶ INTRANS.* corrugari.

SHROUD, v. See **SHELTER**, **LOP**, **PRUNE**.

SHROUD, s. vestimentum mortui. ferale amiculum.

SHROUDS. See **SAILS**.

SHRUB, *¶ A low tree, frutex. A little s.*, frutex pusillus. *¶ A kind of liquor, by Crcl. with potus, us (e.g. * potus saccharo et vino Indico conditus; or retain the word for sake of perspicuity)*.

SHRUBBERRY, fruticetum (Suet.).—frutectum or frutētum (Col.).—locus fruticosus (Plin.).

SHRUBBY, fruticosus. frutectus.

SHRUG, s. humerorum allevatio atque contractio (Q. 12, 3).

SHRUG, v. * humeros allevare (*aft. supercilia allevare, Q.*, and humerorum allevatio).

SHUDDER, s. horror. *A secret s.*, terror arcanus.

SHUDDER, v. horrescere. exhorrescere (*at ably*, qd: *the latter also followed by an infn.*). *I s.*, horror me perfundit; (*very much*) toto corpore perhorresco: *I shudder at ably*, me qd stupidum detinet (cf. C. Parad. 5, 2, 37).

SHUFFLE, *¶ To agitate tumultuously, so that one thing is thrown into the place of another; see To CONFUSE. To s. cards, prps paginas miscere or permiscere. ¶ To evade fair questions, &c., deverticula or deverticula flexionesque quærere (but in C. this is propr.)*—tergiversari (*to twist and turn oneself; not to face ably fairly; to shirk ably*). *Without shuffling, directe or directo (in a straightforward manner): He answered the question in a shuffling manner, also responsonem suam derivavit. ¶ To play mean tricks, fabricam fingere ad qm. tragulam in qm conjicere. technis qm fallere (all Com.)*—fraude qm tentare. *There is some shuffling in the matter, qd doli subest: there is no shuffling in it, nihil doli subest.*

SHUFFLER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—circumscriptor.—præstigiator. veterator (*a practised deceiver*).

SHUFFLING, s. dolus. dolus malus.—doli atque fallaciæ. ars. artes. machine. fraus. [Syn. in **DCEIT.**] *A s. disposition or character, multiplex ingenium et tortuosum (C. Læi. 18, 65)*.

SHUN, fugere. defugere (*to fly from, and so keep out of the way*).—vitare. devitare (*to go out of the way of*).—declinare (*to turn aside fm*). *To s. a battle, prælium defugere: a danger, periculum fugere, defugere (not to expose oneself to it); vitare (being exposed to it, to get out of the way in good time): to s. ably's society, defugere qm; defugere sc aditum sermonemque: to s. hurtful things, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.*

SHUNNING, vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.).—fuga (cs rel.).—declinatio (cs rel.).

SHUT, || **TRANS.** claudere (g. t. fores; oculos, of a dying person closing them for ever).—occludere (shut agst a person; e. g. ostium, januam, tabernaculum, aedes).

—obdere (by a bar or bolt; e. g. fores).—operire (opp. aperire, s. by a covering, or s. up by a door; e. g. oculos, fores, ostium, domum).—obturare (block up; e. g. foramina).—comprimere (press together, often an act of the will; e. g. the mouth, the eyes). To s. the eyes, pupulas claudere.

SHUT oculos claudere (prop. to s. the eyes for ever; i. e. to die); oculos operire (to s. the eyes on going to sleep). To s. one's eyes agst althg (i. e. to avoid the necessity of noticing it), connivere in qâ re (C.): to s. one's ears to althg, aures claudere ad qd (e. g. ad doctrinâs voces): to keep althg s., qd clausum tenere; (with one's hand) manum opponere ante qd (e. g. ante oculos, O.): to s. one's hand, i. e. to double one's fist, manum comprimere pugnumque facere: to s. one's hand fm or agst the poor, pauperes or egenes non sublevare or sublevare nolle, &c. || **SHUT** in, includere (in qâ re). To s. in with a wall, muro (muris) sepire; mœnibus cingere: to s. in the enemy, hostem circumvenire; hostem locorum angustia claudere (in defiles, &c.): to be s. in by althg, qâ re cingi, circumdari, contineri: to s. a river in by banks, amnem coercere ripis. || **SHUT** up, shut up, in, claudere; concludere; (in althg) concludere, includere in re. To s. oneself up at home, se includere domi; aby up in prison, qm in custodiam includere: the soul is s. up in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in compagibus corporis inclusus est: to s. up between two walls, parietibus continere or cohibere. || **SHUT** out, excludere (prop. and fig.); fm the city, mœnibus excludere qm; fm an office, excludere qm honore magistratûs: to be s. out fm all honours, omnibus honoribus exemptum esse; fm the inheritance of a brother's property, ab hereditate fraternâ excludi.

SHUTTER, foricula (Varr. 1, 59, 1).—fenestrarum lumina valvata, pl. (Vitr. 6, 3, 10.)

SHUTTLE, radius.

SHUTTLECOCK, *pila pennata. To play at battledor, &c., *pila pennatâ ludere or se exercere: to strike the s.-c., pilam (pennatam) reticulo fundere (O. A. 4, 3, 6).

SHY, adj. || **Timorosis**, pavidus. pavens. timidus. timens. A s. horse, equus pavidus (by nature); equus terrore pavens; equus consternatus (frightened): to be s., pavere. in pavore esse. || **Bashful**, pudens. verecundus.

SHY, v. saltum in contraria facere (O. Met. 2, 314, of a horse).

SHYLY, pavidè. timide (with fear).—pudenter. verecunde (bashfully).

SHYNESS, pavor. timor (fear).—pudor. verecundia (bashfulness).

SIBILANT, sibilans. sibilus.

SIBYL, sibylla, æ. f.

SIBYLLINE, sibyllinus.

SICK, æger (of body or mind; opp. sanus, valens).—ægrotus. morbidus (s. of a disease, and thereby unable to act; the former of persons, animals, and things personified; as also of the mind, disordered by passion; e. g. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 22, and Heaut. 1, 1, 43: morbidus only of animals).—affectus valetudine. invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (unwell: frequently euphon. for æger or ægrotus). Jx. invalidus et æger. æger atque invalidus. infirmus atque æger. Dangerously s., gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to fall s., morbo or valetudine affici, tentari, or corripri; morbum nancisci (to be attacked by a disease); in morbum cadere, incidere, or delabi; in adversam valetudinem incidere; implicari morbo; in morbum conjici; morbum or valetudinem contrahere (to contract a disease): to be sick, ægrotare (opp. valere); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare, affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or conflictari: ægro corpore esse; infirmâ atque ægrâ valetudine esse (to have a sickly body); (very s.) graviter or gravi morbo ægrotum esse; (dangerously s.) periculose ægrotare; (mortally s.) ægrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimâ valetudine conflictari; (slightly s.) leviter ægrotare or ægrotum esse: to be on a s. bed, in lecto jacere or esse, or, fm the context, simply jacere or cubare; lecto tenere or affixum esse: to be or lie s. of althg, ægrum esse aliquâ re (e. g. vulneribus; gravi et periculoso morbo); ægrotare ab or ex re (e. g. ab or ex amore; ex cupiditate gloriæ); cubare ex re (e. g. ex duritie alvi); laborare qâ re, ab or ex qâ re (to suffer in any part; e. g. ex pedibus, ex renibus); to be s. at heart, ab animo

ægrem esse; animus ægrotat; miserum esse ex animo (Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6): to pretend to be s., ægrum simulare; valetudinem simulare. Attendant on a s. person, ejus curæ custodiæque (ægrotus) qs mandatus est (Plin. Ep. 7, 19); assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11).

SICK-BED, grabatûs (see BED).—fm the context, simply lectus. To lie upon a s.-b., cubare ex morbo: to attend the s.-b. of aby, to watch and attend on him, ci assidere (v. pr.; see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11); assidere cs valetudini (T. Agr. 45, 5). To rise fm a s.-b., assurgere ex morbo. A physician attending the s.-b. of a patient, medicus assidens. See also SICK.

SICK-CART (in place of a pestilence, &c.), arcêra (Legg. XII. Tab. Gell. 20, 1, § 25).

SICK-CHAMBER, SICK-ROOM. See CHAMBER IN SICK-BED.

SICKEN, || **INTRANS.** in morbum incidere. morbo corripi. adversam valetudinem contrahere. || **TRANS.** See DISGUST.

SICKLIENESS, ad ægrotandum proclivitas (C. Tusc. 4, 12, 48).—valetudo tenuis, incommoda, infirma, infirma atque ægra, mala. valetudinis imbecillitas; or, fm the context, simply valetudo (a weak state of health).—corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (bodily infirmity). **SICK** non in valetudo, for uch Orelli has restored valetudo fm Codd. in all passages of Cicero, where it occurred in old edd.; see his remarks on C. Att. 7, 2, 1.—Freund marks the word as doubtful.

SICKLY, morbosus. valetudinarius. ad ægrotandum proclivis (only of persons; respecting the latter, cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, 28).—invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus **SICK** imbecillitas is late).—affectus valetudine. Jx. invalidus et æger. æger et invalidus. infirmus atque æger (of persons, also of the body or the health). To have a s. body, et valetudine et naturâ esse imbecillum: to be always s., semper infirmâ atque ægrâ valetudine esse.

SICKNESS, morbus (disease of body or mind).—ægrotatio (a diseased condition or state, so far as it shows itself, of body or mind).—causa (i. t., as an obstacle to the due operations or functions of the body).—valetudo (state of health, mly with adversa, infirma, ægra, or with s. implied fm the context). **SICK** Egrotatio, in classical prose, is only = disorder of the mind; it denotes bodily s. only in later writers. A contagious s., contagio; lues: an epidemic s., pestilentia (**SICK** only poet. pestis): a light s., morbus levis: a heavy s., morbus gravis: a dangerous s., morbus periculosus: not dangerous, but tedious s., non periculosus, sed longus morbus: s. attacks a person, morbus qm opprimit; vis morbi qm invadit or incescit: to die of a s., morbo mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum mori or decedere: to be snatched away by s., morbo assumi or consumi or confici: to cure a s., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (to wait and attend upon it): to remove a s., morbum depellere; morbum evelire: to recover fm s., ex morbo recreari; vires recolligere; ex morbo convalescere: to get through a s., morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a s. increases, morbus or valetudo gravescit, aggravescit, or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo incescit; morbus fit amplior: a s. abates, morbus minuitur, senescit; morbus levior esse cepit: a s. is unabated, morbus consistit or subsistit or quiescit: a s. returns, morbus repetit.

SIDE, s. || **PROP.** In a wide signification, a surface of a body (except the upper and under), part, pars (g. t.—**SIDE** not latus in this sense). On all s.'s, undique; in omnes partes; ab omnibus partibus: on both s.'s, utrimque; ultro citroque: towards every s., quoquo versus: on this s., ab, ex hac parte: on that s., ab istâ parte: on this s. and on that, hinc illincque; hinc atque illinc: to this s., to that, in hanc partem, huc; in illam partem, illuc: to different s.'s, in diversas, contrarias, partes: s. of a hill, latus collis. If = part uch aby takes, or ought to take, see PART. || Part of the body, latus (of persons, animals, or things; opp. frons, tergum). A pain in the s., dolor lateris, —um: to be always at aby's side, nunquam a latere cs discedere: to walk by the s. of aby, a latere cs incedere: the s.'s of a ship, stamina (pl.): costæ (Cæs.). A s. of bacon, pars lardi suilli: the lying on one's s., cubitus (pl.) in latera (Plin.). || **FIG.** Party, pars, partes (pl.): to be on aby's side, cum quo esse (C.); stare ab or cum quo (opp. facere adversus qm, L., Cæs.); stare et sentire cum quo (L., Np.); facere cum quo; studere rebus cs; esse partium cs; studiosum esse cs; sentire cum pro quo (C.): to have aby on one's s., est, facit, sentit qs mecum; suum habere qm: to draw over to one's s., qm in suas partes ducere, tra-

here (T.); trahere qm in suam sententiam (L. 5, 28); aum facere qm; qm ad se perducere (magnis pollicitationibus (C.): to go over to *aby's* s., in partes se transire (T. Hist. 1, 70) or transgredi (ibid. 4, 39); ad causam se ad iungere (C.); accedere ad qm (Cael. ap. C.): on the s. of, a, ab. || Of *consanguinity*, *latus*, *genus*. On *my* s. and *yours*, a meo tuoque latere (Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3): the father's, mother's side, paternum, maternum genus: on the father's s., a patre; si spectas genus patris; ratione habita paterni generis: on the mother's s., materno genere (S. Jug. 11, 3).

SIDE, *adj.* *lateralis*. *lateralis* (on the s., lateral).—obliquus (*oblique*).—transversus (*transverse*). S. *looks*. oculi obliqui, oculi limi. To cast s. looks at *athg*, oculis limis or obliquis aspicere or intueri qd. || Side-room, cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi cella minor (g. t., a smaller room, Vitr.).

SIDE-BLOW, SIDE-THRUST, *plaga* obliqua. ictus obliquus (*prop.*, H. Od. 3, 22, 7).—obliqua oratio, obliqua sententia (*fig.*, a covert or incidental allusion). To give one a s.-b., *ci oblique plagam infligere or infligere (*prop.* *ensem* obliquare in latus, O. Met. 12, 486, *is poet.*).—qm carpere oblique orationibus, qm oblique perstringere, jaculare in qm obliquis sententiis (*fig.*).

To SIDE WITH, ab qo stare, partibus se favere, ci studere. See also 'To be on *aby's* SIDE'.

SIDEBARD, *abacus* (*for display*).—*tabula lateraria (a board or table placed at the side of *athg* for convenience).

SIDELONG, obliquus, transversus (*across*). To cast a s. glance, limis oculis aspicere, intueri, *ci*. (*fig.*); mentem se rei inchoare (*fig.*, to mention cursorily).

SIDERALLY, *siderialis*; or by *Crel.* with siderum.

SIDEWAYS, SIDEWISE, || *PROP.* oblique, obliquum (*obliquely*).—transverse, per transversum (*transversely*). || *FIG.* tecte, furtim, clam, clanculum (*Com.*). See SECRETLY.

SIDLE, *pprs* procedere oblique (in latus). To s. up to *aby*, ad qm se applicare. *ad se latus se applicare.

SIERGE, obsessio, obsidio. circumsessio, conclusio (a shutting in, blockade; obsessio also *fig.* *Obsidio* (a storming; *not* to be confounded with expugnatio; i. e. a taking by storm). Of or belonging to a s., obsidionalis; expugnatorius: a protracted s., longinqua obsidio; diuturna conclusio: to make preparation for a siege, administrare quæ ad obsidionem or oppugnationem pertinent: to commence a siege, obsidionem or oppugnationem loco inferre; oppugnationem incipere (*Obsidia* urbium capessere, T. Ann. 12, 15, *extr.* is poet.): to lay s. to, obsidere; circum sedere; obsidionem (urbis) inferre; in obsidione habere or tenere; obsidione claudere, premere; operibus cingere; operibus claudere omnique commeatu privare (all these, to shut in, blockade, περιεποιεσθαι; the first two also *fig.*); oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbis) admove (to storm, πολιορκεῖν, πορροβάλλειν); circum-sistere (*fig.* to lay s. to *aby*): to lay s. to on all sides, coronâ cingere, circumdare; coronâ (moenia) aggredi; circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvallation a town, &c.; the latter also an enemy): to maintain a s., in obsidione urbis perseverare: to protract a s., obsidionem in longius trahere; hære circa muros urbis: to raise a s., obsidionem (oppugnationem) omittre or relinquere; obsidione (oppugnatione) desistere; ab oppugnatione discedere; oppido abscedere: to deliver or relieve *fm* a s., obsidione liberare or solvere; (ex) obsidione eximere: to endure or stand a s., obsidionem tolerare, ferre, pati: to take a town by a urbem obsidione capere; obsidione expugnare oppidum: after a long and fruitless s. they retired *fm* the citadel, ab arce, quum diu nequidquam oppugnata esset, recessum est: the town was taken after a s. of seven months, urbs septimo mense, quam oppugnari cepta est, capta est (Curt. 4, 19): to turn a s. into a blockade, consilia ab oppugnandâ urbe in obsidendam vertere.

SIESTA, meridiatio (the taking of a nap at noon, C. Divin. 2, 68, *extr.*).—somnus meridianus (sleep at noon, as Plin. Ep. 9, 40, 2). To take a s., meridiari (*Obsidia* meridiare is late); meride conquiscescere (*Obsidia* diffundere diem insitico sono meridie is a conjectural reading, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5).

SIEVE, cribrum. *Obsidia* Colum = colander, strainer. A fine s., cribrum tenue: a very fine s., cribrum angustissimum et tantum transmittens (Plin.).

SIFT, || *PROP.* cribrare (post-Aug). cernere cribro or per cribrum. cribro succernere, or succernere only, excernere cribro (to separate by sifting). || *FIG.* To investigate, rem excutere, scrutari, percutari. See EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE.

SIFTINGS, || *Things sifted out*, excreta, *pl.* (Col. 8, 4, 1). excrementum (Col. 8, 5, 25).

SIGH, s. suspirium.—suspiritus (*sighing*).—gemitus (groaning). With s.'s and groans, cum crebro suspiritu et gemitu: to utter a suppressed s., occulte suspirare (C.): to suppress s.'s, gemitus compescere or comprimere: to heave a s. or s.'s; see the verb.

SIGH, v. suspirare (v. pr.).—gemere; gemitus edere (to utter a loud s., to groan). To s. deeply, ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (O. Met. 2, 156; 10, 402); suspiria trahere (O. Met. 2, 753); suspirium alto petere (Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 18): to s. over or on account of *athg*, gemere qd; ingemere or ingemiscere ci rei: on occasion of *athg*, ingemiscere in qâ re or ad qd; ingemere in qâ re: to s. under an oppressive burden, qâ re oppressum esse.

SIGHT, || *Power of seeing*, visus, sensus videndi, cernendi, sensus oculorum. A short s., oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: a good s., oculi acuti et acuti (vch see clearly); acies incoluntis, inoffensum oculorum lumen (as good as ever it was): a bad s., oculi hebetiores; obtusior or hebes oculorum acies: to lose one's s., aspectum or oculos or oculorum lumina amittere; oculos perdere; oculis capi: to recover one's s., oculi ci resituntur: *aby's* s. is growing bad, visus or oculorum acies hebescit. (See EYE.) || As a sensation, conspectus (also, the sphere of our view). To get s. of *athg*, qd conspiciere; cadit or datur mihi qd in conspectu: to lose s. of land (of ships), e conspectu terræ auferri: to vanish out of *aby's* s., abire ex oculis *ci*; recedere e *ci* conspectu (by removal to a distance): to shun or avoid the s. of *aby*, *ci* oculos or aspectum vitare; fugere *ci* conspectum; *ci* aspectu se subtrahere († with draw *fm*; not choose to be near): get out of my s., ago illuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo (Com.): to fly *fm* *aby's* s., evolare e conspectu quasi fugientem (of a fast sailing ship): to come in s., sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurere; sub aspectum cadere or venire; aspectu sentiri; in aciem prodire: beautiful to the s., pulcher or venustus ad aspectum (C.): as far as our s. reaches, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (L.): to be in s., in conspectu esse: to be within s. of the town, esse in oppidi conspectu (C.). || Act of seeing, or state of being seen, aspectus (actively, the act of seeing).—conspectus (passively, the state of being seen; hence, also, appearance, and the sphere of our vision).—obtusus (in a neuter sense, 'the look'). Obs. intuitus is late. To know *aby* by s., qm de facie nosse: not to know *aby* by s., ignorare qm (Np. Arist. 1, 4): the frequent s. of *athg*, consuetudo oculorum: at first s., primo aspectu; primâ specie: *athg* wins our affection at first s., qd statim conspectum voluntatem conciliat amoreque arjungit (Murel.): to decide a question or form an opinion on any subject at first s., uno aspectu et quasi præteritis judicare de re (C.); ex primâ statim fronte judicare (Q.): at s. (in 'payable at s.'), *pprs* 'die præsentî; die oculatâ (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 67; is 'with pay-day definitely before one's eyes,' 'for ready money,' opp. die cæcâ); cognitis his literis (on reading this instruction or mercantile advice); *cognitâ hâc synggraphâ. || A thing seen, species (appearance).—aspectus, ūs (how *athg* looks).

—spectaculum (an exhibition, also a theatrical spectacle).—objectus, ūs (Np.; coming upon us suddenly). A pleasant s., aspectus jucundus; spectaculum gratum: to present a melancholy s., triste spectaculum præbere *ci*; tristem esse aspectu: to bear the s. of pain, terror, &c., speciem doloris, terroris, ferre or sustinere: it was a pleasant s. to the populace, gratum id spectaculum multitudini fuit (L.): a very interesting s., conspectus jucundissimus (C.): a magnificent s., spectaculum magnificentum (Curt.): a sad or piteous s., miserabilis facies (Curt.); miserabilis (rei) aspectus (C.): a sudden or unexpected s., repentinus objectus (Np.): to present a hideous s., deformem turpemque aspectum habere: to see a sad s., luctuosum spectaculum videre (C.): what sadder s. have we ever seen? quid miserius, quid acerbius vidimus? there is no s. more beautiful than that of a well cultivated field, agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatus (C.): what a s. / quale spectaculum! quæ facies! o spectaculum magnificum! o speciem miseram tristemet! at this unexpected s., quo repentino objectu viso (Np. Hann. 5, 2). || In a trigonometrical instrument, *dioptra (dioptra).

SIGHTLY, formosus, pulcher, venustus, speciosus, specie venustâ, formâ pulchrâ. [SYN. IN BEAUTIFUL.] SIGN, s. || A mark, token, signum (g. t.).—insigne (a characteristic mark).—nota (mark made on *athg* to distinguish it);—indicium (indication); Jn. indicium a'que insigne.—vestigium (track); Jn. nota et ves-

tigium; of *athg*, *ca rei*: the proper *s.* of *athg*, *ca rei* in-signis proprium et peculiare; proprium *ca rei*: to mark with a *s.*, notam apponere ei rei; qd notare; with *athg*, qd re (e. g. columnas cretā): are these the *s.* of a rich, or of a poor man? hæc utrum abundantis, an egentis signa sunt? the *s.* (criterion) of true and false, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri: to bear the *s.* of *athg* on oneself, vestigia ei rei notatum esse; qd præ se ferre (e. g. mærores): *s.* of the cross: see *Crux*. || *Pre-sage*, *portēti*, signum, indicium (an indication).—ostentum, prodigium, portentum (ostentum, *g. t.*, any uncommon appearance interpreted as significant of the future; prodigium and portentum referring to the distant future; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, *athg* wch portends, espily misfortune).—omen (*athg* heard or seen accidentally, fm wch one forebodes good or evil).—augurium (drawn fm the flight of birds). A good *s.*, omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum; a bad *s.*, omen triste, fœdum, funestum: to accept a *s.*, be satisfied with it, omen accipere; placet omen. || *Athg* hung out at a door, &c., *prps* titulus. The *s.* over your door is, *superpositus est cellæ tue titulus. || *Comestellation*; vid. || *Signature*: vid. || *Mratrice*; vid.

SIGN, v. || To signify, to be a sign or token, significare, declarare. || To mark with characters, with one's name, qd subnotare (to mark at the foot of *athg*, e. g. one's name).—nomen summi notare ei rei (to put one's name to *athg*; e. g. to a letter, epistolæ, Flor. 2, 12, 10).—subscribere (to *s.*, to confirm by one's signature; with acc. and dat.; with the latter if = to accede to *athg*). To *s.* one's name, nomen subscribere, or subscribere simply: to *s.* a document; see *Document*.

SIGNAL, s. signum. To give a *s.*, signum dare (*g. t.*).—signum canere (with the trumpet): to give the *s.* for an attack, classicum canere (if with the trumpet): the *s.* for an attack is given, classicum canit: to give or make a *s.* by fire, ignibus significationem facere: a *s.* at night, insigne nocturnum (e. g. of three lights, trismoluminum, L 29, 25, § 11, on board the flag-ship): a *s.* of distress, *periculi signum: to give or fire a *s.* of distress, *tormento significationem periculi facere: to fire *s.* guns, *tormento significationem (periculi) facere (if in a case of distress): *s.*-ship, navis speculatoria; navium speculatoria.

SIGNAL, adj. See *DISTINGUISHED*. A *s.* defeat, calamitas, obitus (as euphemistic expressions used by the Romans; see the remark in *ROUT*).

SIGNALIZE. See *TO DISTINGUISH*.

SIGNATURE, s. A sign or a mark impressed, in general; see *SIGN*. || A person's name signed, nominis subscriptio (as act).—nomen subscriptum (the name that has been signed). To put one's *s.* to *athg*, qd subscribere: a return verified by a person's *s.* respecting the number of acres he possessed, subscriptio ac profectio iugerum. || With printers (to distinguish the sheets), *prps* nota, since we say cretā notare qd (to mark with chalk).

SIGNET, s. A seal, annulus, quo signatorio utimur (Val. Max. 8, 14, 4, or only, fm the context, annulus only. This was also called by the Romans symbolum, fm the Greek σύμβολον, see *Plin.* 33, 1, 4, § 10, inasmuch as it answered to a ticket to be admitted in certain assemblies).—forma, quā signatoriā utimur (a seal used instead of signing one's name: aft. Val. Max. 8, 14, 4). A counterfeited *s.*, signum adulterinum (a collection of *s.*, dactylōtheca (δακτυλοθήκη, *Plin.* 37, 1, 5).

SIGNIFICANCE, s. Meaning; vid. || *Weight*, importance; vid.

SIGNIFICANT, significans (of words, &c.).—efficiens (of words; see Q. 10, 1, 6).—argutus (expressive of a person's air, mien, &c.); or by *Crcl.* with words under *SIGNIFY*. See also *EXPRESSIVE*.

SIGNIFICANTLY, significanter.

SIGNIFICATION, s. Act of signifying; by the verbs. || Meaning, significatio. vis; see *MEANING*. A word of wide *s.*, vox late patens: the original *s.*, ea verbi significatio, in quā natum est (*Gell.* 13, 29, in.).—naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (see Q. 9, 1, 4).—vera atque propria significatio verbi (*Gell.* 12, 13): this is the original *s.* of this word, huic verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc: to depart fm the original *s.*, ab eā verbi significatione, in quā natum est, decedere.

SIGNIFY, v. || To betoken, mean, significare, declarare (show, declare).—sonare (to sound).—valēre (to avail, confute the *q.* that sense). What does this word *s.*? quid sonat hæc vox? quæ vis est huius vocis? sub hæc voce quæ subjiacienda est vis? to *s.* one and the same thing, idem significare, declarare, or valēre; idem

significare ac tantumdem valēre: to *s.* nothing, omni vi carēre. || To denote, point out, significare (to denote).—indicare (to point out) ei qd; docere ei qd (with a view to teach: see *Ruhn.* Murel. 2, p. 117). To *s.* by words, voce significare: by *Crcl.* qd circuitu plurium verborum ostendere. || To portend, significare, portendere. That *s.* is no good to us, id nobis triste futurum est; in omen ea res vertitur: the dream *s.* unlimited dominion, somno portenditur orbis terrarum arbitrium: that *s.* something, ominosus. || To be of moment, valēre; vim or auctoritatem habēre: qd esse momenti (of persons).—grave esse; *ca* momenti esse; qd momenti o discriminis habere (of things). To *s.* nothing, nullo esse numero; nullum numerum obtinēre; nihil posse or valēre (of persons).—leve esse; nullius momenti esse (of things).

SILENCE, s. silentium (stillness, when every thing is still; e. g., the *s.* of the night, silentium noctis).—taciturnitas (*s.*, as natural disposition, or as the result of a determination to be silent; taciturnity, forbearance of speech; see *Q. ad Q. Fr.* 2, 1, 1: 'Lupus ex præsentis silentio, quid senatus sentiret, se intelligere dixit. Tum Marcellinus, Noli, inquit, ex taciturnitate nostrā, Lupe, quid aut probenhus hoc tempore, aut improbemus, iudicare').—intermissio, cessatio (*s.*; e. g. literarum, in answering a letter): *s.* gives count, *qui tacet, consentit: to keep *s.*, silēre; silentium tenēre or obtinēre: to keep a lasting *s.*, diuturno uti silentio: to observe *s.* respecting *athg*, tacere de qd re; silēre de qd re; reticēre de qd re or qd (the latter more in the sense of concealing): to pass over in *s.*, silentio or taciturn præterire qd: to order, or to enforce or impose, *s.*, silentium fieri jubere; silentium imperare; by nodding, or waving one's hand, manu poscere silentium: they ordered the most profound *s.*, to be kept respecting the circumstance, rem summā opo tacetū jubent: in *s.*, silentio; per silentium; cum silentio: to look at *athg* in *s.*, qd silentio transmittere: to put to *s.*, *ca* linguam retundere (of a person who complains with a loud voice; see *L.* 33, 31, extr.).—comprimere (to quell, to make quiet; abq, qm; *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 81, &c.): one's conscience, conscientiam animi (*C. de Fin.* 2, 17, in.); con-fute (to check, to stop, to suppress; e. g. *ca* audaciam; then also to confute, to beat by argument; e. g. *aby's* proofs, *ca* argumenta).—refutare (to make altogether invalid, to refute, to cause to fall to the ground; e. g. tribunos) libele, maledicta; opprimere (to oppress, to put down, e. g. *aby's* complaints, *ca* querelas). *Silence!* quin taces! tace modo! silēte et tacetū favete linguis! or simply, favete!

SILENCE, v. || To oblige to hold peace; see 'to put to SILENCE,' *subst.* || To still, sedare (prop., to cause *athg* to settle; hence to quell, to subdue, &c.; discord, discordias; *aby's* complaint, lamentationem).—tranquillare (to tranquillize, to quiet; e. g. *ca* animum, opp. *ca* animum perturbare)—comprimere (to still rather by force, to check; e. g. seditionem, opp. seditionem extinguerē).—compescere (not to allow to grow, or to get the better of *aby* or *athg*; e. g. *ca* pain, complaints, dolorem, querelas).

SILENT, adj. silens (of things; prop. and fig.).—tacitus (of persons and things; prop. and fig.).—taciturnus (of persons habitually *s.*). To be *s.*, tacere (not to speak).—silēre; silentio uti; silentium tenēre or obtinēre (not to make a noise).

SILENTLY, silentio. cum silentio (without noise, quietly).—tacite (secretly).—sedate (calmly).—quiete (quietly).

SILK, sericum. bombyx (the silk-worm; also silk; *Plin.*). Clothed in *s.*, sericatus: *s.* threads, fila bombycina: *s.*, serica; bombycina, orum, *n. pl.*: a *s.* garment, vestis serica, holoserica, or bombycina: a piece of *s.*, panniculus bombycinus: the *s.* trade, negotium sericarium (aft. *Aurel. Vict. Vir. Il.* 72): a *s.*-weaver, textor sericarius (late): a *s.*-mercer, negotiator sericarius (late): a *s.*-dyer, *infector sericarum: a ball of *s.*, *glōmus serici.

SILKEN, sericus. bombycinus.

SILKWORM, bombyx (*Plin.*).

SILKY, *serico similis, bombycinus (like silk).

SILL, limen inferum (*Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 1).

SILLILY, fatue, stulte, stolidē, inepte, inficete. insulse, absurde, pueriliter. Rather *s.*, subabsurde: very *s.*, perabsurde. [*SYN.* in *SILLY*.]

SILLINESS, fatutas, stultitia (foolishness).—insul-titas, absurditas (*Clavd. Mamert.* 8, 11).

SILLY, fatuus, desipiens (unwise).—vecors (senseless; these three only of persons).—stultus (foolish).—stolidus (dull, stupid).—ineptus (awkward).—insulsus

(without good taste).—absurdus (*absurd*).—subabsurdus (*somewhat absurd*).—perabsurdus (*very absurd; these seven, of persons or things*).—puerilis (*trifling; of things*). To be *s.*, desipere; ineptire (*espily in one's conduct*).

SILVAN, silvestris. silvaticus (*Varr.*). silvicola (*poet.*).

SILVER, *s.* argentum. Good, real *s.*, argentum probum: wrought *s.*, *s.* plate, argentum; argentum factum; supellex argentea: *s.* money, argentum; numi argentei: how much *s.* do you want? quantum opus est tibi argenti (*Ter.*): to pay in *s.*, argenteo solvere: of *s.*, argenteus: set in or adorned with *s.*, argenteatus: *s.* mine, metallum argenti; metallum argentarium; argentaria (*sc. fodina*): *s.* sound, sonus argenti (*prop.*); sonus purissimus, suavissimus (*fig.*): white as *s.*, argenteus; colore argenteo, or coloris argentei.

SILVER, *adj.* argenteus (*of or like silver*).—argentatus (*covered with s.*). *S.* locks, crines argentei (*poet.*).—capillus canus (*grey hair*).

SILVER, *v.* argento inducere qd; bractea argenteas inducere ci rei.

SILVERSMITH, faber argentarius (*Jabot. Dig. 34, 2, 39*).

SILVERY, argenteus. *S.* hair, crines argentei (*poet.*).—capillus canus (*grey hair*).

SIMILAR, similis. See LIKE.

SIMILARITY, similitudo (*similitude*).—convenientia. consensus. consensio. centus (*agreement; suitableness*).—congruentia (*so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts*; the latter, *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*).—congruentia morum (*of manners, character*; *Suet. Oth. 2*). *S.* of name, nominis vicinitas: there is some *s.* between persons, est similitudo inter eos: to bear *a.* *s.* to ably or alth, similitudinem habere cum qo or cum qâ re; similitudo mihi est cum qo: there are certain points of *s.* between the body and the mind, sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore.

SIMILE, SIMILITUDE, similitudo. simile (*g. t.*, any comparison nearer or more remote: to be distinguished fr exemplum, i. e. an example, with which it is frequently found in conjunction; e. g. *C. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Auct. ad Her. 2, 29, in.*)—parabole (παράβολη), or pure Latin, collatio (*of things different from or opposed to each other*; see *Q. 5, 11, 23*). To use or employ *a.* similitudine or simili quodam uti: to make *a.* similitudines comparare: to keep to the same *s.*, ut in eodem simili versor.

SIMMER. See BOIL.

SIMONY, **simonia*. *munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio. To practise or be guilty of *s.*, *munera ecclesiastica nundinari.

SIMPLE, ΠΛΗΡΑ. simplex (*like ἀπλοῦς, in almost all the senses of the English word*).—attenuatus. nudus (*without ornament; of a speech*). *S.* food, cibis simplex (*not artificially prepared*): *s.* dress, vestis non pretiosa: the soul is *a.* substance (*i. e. not compounded*), natura animi simplex est; nihil in animis est mixtum atque concretum. || Plain; vid. || Artless (*as praise rather than not*), simplex. sine affectatione (*of persons*).—apertus (*open-hearted*; homo, animus, &c.).—nullo cultu (*without ornament or polish; of things*).—(*as blame rather than not*), non artificiosus. inconditus. || Wanting art, unskilful, artis non peritus. artis ignarus. || Silly, stupidus. hebeticus ingenii. I am not so *s.* as to think &c., non is sum, qui credam &c.—[*not simplex in this sense*].

SIMPLES, herbæ medicæ or medicinales. herbæ medicinis idoneæ. See also DRUGS.

SIMPLETON, homo stultus. stipes. See also FOOT.

SIMPLICITY, simplicitas (*g. t., propr. and improp.*).—ἀπλεια, or pure Latin nulla ars (*see Q. 2, 20, 2; artlessness*).—natura (*nature itself*; e. g. mentis; see *Q. 10, 2, 5*).—veritas (*the truth, or the simple truth*; also simplicitas in this sense). *S.* of expression, pressa et tenuia (*n. pl.*): *s.* in dress, vestis non pretiosa: rural *s.*, rusticitas (*i. e. sincerity, straightforward conduct of the peasant*). || In a bad sense = silliness, stupiditas (*stupidity*).—ingenium hebes (*slowness, dulness*). See also SILLINESS.

SIMPLIFY, *simplicius qd reddere.

SIMPLY, || Without art (*as praise*), sine arte. nullo cultu. simpliciter (*without althg else*). || Merely, solum. tantum. modo ([*sc.*]) Avoid solum modo). || Foolishly; vid.

SIMULATION, simulatio (*i. e. a pretending what is not; dissimulatio is dissimulation, i. e. a concealing what really is*). See also PRETENCE.

SIMULTANEOUS, ejusdem temporis. temporis ejus (*of that time*).—eorum or eorundem temporum (*of those times*).—qui (quæ, quod) uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit (*that happens at the same time*).—æqualis ci or cs (*living at the same time*).

SIMULTANEOUSLY, simul. uno et eodem tempore (*at one and the same time*).—eodem tempore (*at about the same time; e. g. to happen or occur s.*, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri; e. g. bellum Volscorum eodem fere tempore quo Persarum bellum fuit, broke out almost *s.*, or at the same time when &c.). The battle was fought *s.* in all parts, pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis.

SIN, *s.* peccatum (*opp. rectum, virtus*).—delictum (*opp. recte factum*).—[*sc.*] C. uses peccatum and delictum as synonymous; fatetur qs se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit, *Mur. 30, 62*].—flagitium (*a base deed*).—nefas (*an unnatural, impious, horrible offence*). To commit *a.* peccare; delinquere; peccatum, delictum, nefas admittere; delictum committere: to live in *s.*, impie or flagitiose vivere: *s.* is the fruitful source of misery, nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus (*C.*).

SIN, *v.* See the subst., ad fin.

SIN-OFFERING, sacrificium piaculare. piaculum (*as a remedy agst sin*).

SINCE, *prep.* || Because, forasmuch as, quia. quoniam. quod. quum (*subj.*). quando. quandoquidem; also by qui, quippe qui [*SYN. in BECAUSE*]. *S.* these things are so, quæ cum ci sint. || From the time that, e or ex (*when an intimate connexion is implied*).—a or ab tempore (*from, denoting the point of commencement*). *S.* that time, ex eo tempore, or simply ex eo; ex quo tempore, or ex quo (*at the beginning of a sentence*): *s.* the time when, ex quo (*in L. and later writers; but cum is the more classical, and should be preferred in writing Latin*; e. g. *no est annus ex quo, or duo sunt anni ex quibus, but est annus, &c. cum; Krebs*).

SINCE, *adv.* abhinc (*with an acc., when an uninterrupted duration is implied; with an abl., when there is reference merely to the time in or during which a thing is done; the abhinc preceding: sit ante with hic. Three years s.*, abhinc annos tres or tribus annis: six months s., ante hos sex menses: [*sc.*] sit the abl. only: paucis hi diebus (*a few days ago*); and ante is found for abhinc without hic; e. g. qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt. Long s., pridem (*opp. nuper, marking a distant point of time*).—dudum (*opp. modo, marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours; all often used with jam*): he died long s., jam pridem mortuus est: you ought to have been executed long s., ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat. [*sc.*] noi diu, weh goes with the perf. def.: jam diu mortuus est, 'he has been long dead.')

SINCERE, sincērus. simplex. candidus. *A s. man*, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii. veritatis amicus. [*SYN. in SINCERITY*].

SINCERELY, sincēre. vere. candide. simpliciter. genuine. sine dolo. sine fraude. I will speak *s.* what I think, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenuè, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak *s.*, ut ingenuè or aperte dicam.

SINCERITY, sinceritas (*purity or probity of mind; without admixture, falseness, or malice*).—animi candor (*spotless purity of mind; openness, true-heartedness*).—simplicitas (*natural, straightforward frankness; without any double dealing*).—integritas. justus sine mendacio candor (*Vell.*).—tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor (*Plin. Paneg.*). 'With *s.*, see SINCERELY.

SINECURE, *munus sine armis, or pppe *munus curâ et negotiis vacans. *munus ab opere vacans, or munus quod curâ, &c. vacat.

SINEW, nervus (*propr. and fig.*). Money is the *s.* of war, nervi belli pecunia (*C.*).

SINEWY, nervosus.

SINFUL, pravis cupiditatibus deditus (*of persons*).—impious (*in deos; of persons*).—improbis. flagitiosus (*of persons or things*). To regard *a* thing as *s.*, nefas esse ducere.

SINFULNESS, scelestē. impie. nefarie.

SINFULNESS, nefas. scelus. impietas.

SING, canere. cantare (*espily according to rules of art*).—cantare (*to s. often*). To *s.* a song, carmen canere, cantare: to *s.* well or in tune, præclare, modulate canere: to *s.* badly or out of tune, absurde canere: to *s.* to an instrument, ad chordarum sonum cantare: (*of poets*) canere, cantare; also, versus scribere, canere; carmina facere: to learn to *s.*, cantare discere: to learn to *s.* of a master, *cantare or cantum doceri &

qo: a good voice for singing, vox ad cantandum egregia: singing-bird, avis canora: to s. at sight, ab oculo canere (afl. Petron. 75, 4): to s. often, cantitare: to s. again, recanere (C.): recinere (H.): recantare (Mart.): to s. well, canere suaviter et modulate: to s. in parts, or in concert, concinere: concentum facere (C.): to s. without accompaniment, assâ voce canere (Parr.): to s. with an accompaniment, vocem sociare nervis (O.). || **TRANS.** To celebrate in song, qm carmine celebrare. ca laudes or de cs laudibus canere; ca facta canere (of praising his achievements); aby's name in one's writings, nomen cs celebrare scriptis; memoriam cs scriptis prosequi (the latter if the person is dead).

SINGE, adurere. amburere (all round). To s. the beard with a hot coal, barbam adurere candente carbone: to s. a pig, suem, ex tenuibus lignis flammulâ factâ, glabrare (Col. 12, 45, 4).

SINGER, cantor (Mart.). f. cantatrix (Claudian). qui, quæ canit, &c.

SINGING, cantus, ūs (the act of s.).—ars canendi (the art of s.).

SINGLE, || **Sole**, alone, unus. solus (propr.). unica, singularis (in genere); also fig. = distinguished, unique. Not a s. one, nemo unus; nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneretur (there was not a s. soldier but &c., Cæsar); a s. time, semel: not a s. time, ne semel quidem: for this s. reason, bâc unâ de causâ: s. com-bat, certamen singulare. || Not double, simplex. In (a) single line (of ships, &c.), simplici directâ acie; simplicibus ordinibus (cf. B. Alex. 37, 3. B. Afr. 13, 2; 59, 2). || Unmarried, cœlebs (of a man).—innupta (of a woman).

SINGLE OUT, v. See CHOOSE, SEPARATE.

SINGLY, singulatim or singillatim (C); s. sigillatim (Sueton).

SINGULAR, || Of each there is but one, unus, solus (propr.); alone, only one.—unicus, singularis (also improp. = distinguished). || Excellent; vid. Strange, surprising, mirus, mirabilis (that causes astonishment).—novus (new, that did not exist or was not seen heretofore).—singularis (strange in its kind). A s. mistake, novus error: many of them have s. ideas, quibusdam miserabilibus quædam placuerunt: it seems or appears very s. to me, permirum mihi videtur: that saying seems rather a s. one, hoc dictu est difficilius (see C. Eccl. p. 198); or how nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 47): it is s. how &c., mirabile est, quam, with subj.: Singular! mira naras or memoras! (you are telling us strange things).—in a s. manner, mire; mirum in modum: a s. thing, *res mira or nova: he has many s. ways or habits, *in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit: it would be a s. thing, if &c., mirum (quod) si or nisi &c.: it is s. that &c., mirum est, eund est: it is not very s. indeed! nonne monstri simile est? a s. fellow, *mirum caput: a man of a s. character, *homo mirabiliter moratus.

SINGULARITY, *singularis ratio or natura. On account of the s. of the case, quum res in suo genere sit singularis.

SINGULARLY, unice (with ref. to one case and no other).—mire, mirum in modum (in a singular or strange manner).—singulariter (in a singular mode, peculiarly).

SINISTER, (litr. 'to the left,' hence =) Unlucky; see CALAMITOUS. || Bad, perverse; see CORRUPT. || Deviating fm honesty, unfair; see DISHONEST.

SINK, s. latrina (for impurities).—emissarium (for water). See also SEWERS.

SINK, v. || **INTRANS.**, **PROPR.** sidere (to go to the bottom).—considerare (to s. down together).—desidere (to go downwards).—residere, subsidere (to go down gradually).—mergi, demergi (to go down in water; to be sunk, as ships, &c.). To be sunk in a deep sleep, somno mergi (L. 41, 3); artus somnus qm complectitur (C. Somn. 2). || **FIG.** To fall, go to ruin, cadere. considerare, corrumpere (quickly, violently).—labi, extingui, demergi, inclinari: one's courage s., animum demittere or submittere; animo cadere or deficere: he is sunk deeply in depravity, est moribus admodum corrupti; prorsus a virtute desecit: to s. below the level of the brutes, omnem humanitatem ita exuere, ut vix bestię æquiparandum sit qs: sinking Latinity, Latinitas labens (opp. florens; Ruhnck.). || **TRANS.** demittere, submittere. To s. a well, puteum fodere (Plaut.), effodere (Col.), imprimere (Pallad.). To s. a ditch, fossam deprimere: to s. a ship, navem deprimere (v. pr. sommergere †): he sunk a ship at the entrance of the harbour (i. e. to block up the entrance), faucibus portus navem (onerariam) summersam objecit (Cæs.

B. C. 3, 39, 2): the cheeks s. in, genæ labuntur (Sen. Hipp. 364): sunk eyes, oculi concavi, conditi, additi, or latentes.

SINLESS, insons. sceleris purus; or by Crcl. **SINNER**, qui (quæ) peccavit or deliquit. homo im-pius, improbus, or flagitiosus. mulier impia, improba, or flagitiosa.

SIP, v. || **PROPR.** sorbere. sorbillare (Ter., App.). summum poculum libare (afl. V. Georg. 4, 54). To sip a little wine (in order to taste it), degustare vinum. || **FIG.** prims or primoribus labris gustare or attingere qd (C.).

SIP, s. sorbitio; or by the verb.

SIPHON, siphon, ōnis, m.; dim. siphunculus (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 10, 35, 2).

SIPPET, frustum (panis).

SIR, || **Common title of respect**, domine (under the emperors; see Ruhnck. ad Sen. Ep. 3, 1). || Title of a knight, eques; of a baronet, *baronetts.

SIRE, See FATHER.

SIREN, siren, ōnis, f. A s. song, sirenum cantus (propr.); illecebre (fig., allurements): to be deceived by the s. song of pleasure, irretiri corruptelarum illecebris; delentri illecebris voluptatis.

SIRNAME, cognomen (prps not cognomentum in C.; see Orelli, C. Fin. 2, 5, 15). To take a s., cognomen sumere or trahere (ex qâ re): to have a s., cognomen habere; cognomine appellari; est ci cognomen (with the s. following in nom. or dat., rarely in the gen.). || In Roman names, cognomen was the family name, which was joined or added to the nomen, or name of the gens or clan; e. g. M. (prænomen), Tullius (nomen), Cicero (cognomen). The cognomen was sometimes followed by an agnomen, or additional title, as Scipio Africanus.

SIROCCO, atabulus (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 5, 78).—auster (poet. H. Sat. 2, 2, 41).

SIRRAH! furcifer! scelus!

SISTER, soror, dim. sororcula; soror parva. S.-in-law, glos (JCI): a father's s., &c.; see AUNT.

SISTERLY, sororius. A s. kiss, osculum sororium (†).

SIT, || **PROPR.** sedere. To s. long, persedere: to s. at or near aly, assidere ei rei (C.): to sit on a horse, in equo sedere (C.); insidere (L.); herere (C. to s. firmly): to s. at table, accubare, accumbere in convivio (in the Roman sense): to s. still, quietum sedere; se non movere loco: to s. in the senate, or on a bench (of magistrates), sedere. sedem or locum habere in senatu, in judicio. || **FIG.** sedere, herere (to be at rest, or to remain long in a place): to s. closely at or long over aly, occupatum esse qâ re; assidue, studiosè tractare qd: to s. before a place (of bestigera), ad urbem sedere: to s. upon eggs, incubare ovīs or ova; fovēre ova: to s. apart, in different places, non una sedere (see C. Mīl. 20, 54). || Dissidere is not found in this sense. To s. out a play, *fabulam ad finem usque spectare.

SIT DOWN, considere. residere. subsidere. assidere (to s. d. by the side of others already seated). To s. d. at table, recumbere (to recline, acc. to the ancient custom).—discumbere (to recline, aid of several): to s. d. by the side of aby, propter qm considerare: to bid aby s. d. by the side of aby, qm propter qm assidere jubere.

SIT DOWN TO PLAY, ad talos (tesseras, &c.) se conferre.

SIT UP, non ire cubitum (not to go to bed).—vigilare. pervigilare noctem (to pass the night awake). To s.-up to the last, postremum cubitum eo (opp. primus cubitus surgo).

SITE, situs, ūs (situation).—area (place to be occupied with building).

SITTING, || Act of sitting, sessio, consessus (of several). || Assembly for deliberation, &c. sessio (used by Ulp. of the s. of the prætor).—consessus, concilium (of a deliberate assembly). A s. of the senate, senatus (not non sessio senatūs). A s. of a learned society, &c., acroasis: to hold such a s., acroasin facere: s.-up (for study), lucubratio.

SITUATE, || Having a certain position, positus situs. To be s., jacere (g. t. of countries and places, of natural or artificial localities; eply of those in low positions)—situs esse, positus esse (the former of both natural and artificial localities; see C. Verr. 4, 48, 106; the latter only of artificial localities, and eply the more elevated): to be s. at or near a place, qm locum adjacere; qm locum tangere, attingere, contingere (g. it.); ci loco applicatum, appositum esse (of artificial localities): to be s. in a place, in qo loco jacere, situs esse, positus esse: to be s. over against a place, e regione or ex adverso cs loci jacere, situs esse: to be s. towards

a place, jacere, situm esse ad qm locum versus (g. l.); prospicere qm locum; prospectum dare ad qm locum (to have a prospect towards); to be s. round about a place, circa qm locum in orbem situm esse; qm locum ambire (both, e. g., of islands) to be s. under a place, ci loco subjacere; jacere sub qo loco: to be s. above, &c., jacere supra &c.: to be s. before or in front of a place, jacere, situm esse ante qm locum. ¶ In certain circumstances, comparatus, affectus, or by Crcel. with res. See CIRCUMSTANCE.

SITUATION. See POSITION.

SIX, sex, seni, æ, a (distrib., six at each time, six to each; e. g. senos viros singulū currus vehebant; *enly with subst. used only in the pl.*; e. g. senas literas uno tempore accepi, s. letters; æstus maris senis horis recipi, every s. hours). Consisting of s., senarius: at s. o'clock. horā sextā: s. or seven, sex septem; sex aut septem; twice s., bis sex: s. years old, sexennis: the number s., numerus senarius (Macr.): the s. on dice, senio (Suet.). s. times, sexies: s. hundred, sexcenti; (with subst. found only in pl.) sexcenti; (distrib.) sexcenti: one of a body or committee of s., sevir: s. years after the taking of Veii, sexennio post Velos captos: every s. years, sexto quoque anno; transactis senis annis: s. twelfths, semis: to drive s. horses, sejugibus vehi: he did not do it till he had been reminded s. times, sexies admonitus fecit: s.-fold, sexies tantum (see C. Verr. 3, 43, 102; ~~not~~ not sextuplus): s.-fingered, sex or senis digitis; sedigitus; cui in manibus digiti seni: a s.-pounder, *tormentum globis senū librarum mittendis aptum: s.-oared, hexeris (L.); sex remis instructus: a house s. stories high, domus sex tabulationes habens (aft. Vitr. 5, 7, 7): consisting of s. parts, sex partibus constans; sextantarius (Plin.).

SIXTEEN, sedecim (Ter.).—sexdecim. decem et sex; (distrib.) seni deni. S. times, sedecies: s. hundred, sedecies centum: s. years old, sexdecim or decem et sex annorum: boys of s., pueri senū denū annorum.

SIXTEENTH, sextus decimus. A s. part, pars sexta decima.

SIXTH, sextus. Every s., sextus quisque: one s., a s.-part of athg, sextans; sexta pars: for the s. time, sextum.

SIXTHLY, sexto.

SIXTIETH, sexagesimus.

SIXTY, sexaginta. (distrib.) sexageni, æ, a. S. years old, sexagenarius; sexaginta annorum; sexaginta annos natus: s. times, sexagies: s. thousand, sexagies mille; sexaginta millia.

SIZAR, *sizaror, quem vocamus or qui dicitur.

SIZE, s. a Buik, amplitudo, magnitudo, moles (mass).—sle forms. In a smaller s., minore chartā (on smaller paper); minore tabellā (on a smaller tablet, of pictures; see Plin. 35, 10, 30, no. 5, § 72, pinxit et minoribus tabellis libidine); of the s. of a memorandum book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (Suet. Cæs. 56). ¶ glutinos substance, gluten glutinum.

SIZE, v. ¶ To make of due size, cause to fit, accomodare qd ei rei or ad qd. ¶ To besmear with size, glutinare (e. g. chartas, Plin.).—glutine tegere (Prudent. glutino).

SIZEABLE, by Crcel. with justa magnitudo or amplitudo.

SKATE, v. in soleis ferreis currere (Wyttenb.).—*soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

SKATER, *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrans.

SKATES, ¶ A kind of shoes or pattens used for sliding on the ice, *soleis ferratis. ¶ A fish, *aqualus equatina (Linn.).

SKATING, *soleis ferratis per glaciem decurrendi exercitatio, studium.

SKELETON, corpus nudis ossibus cohærens (in pl. also nudis ossibus coherens; see Sen. Ep. 24, 17).—ossa, ium, n. (the bones; e. g. bellus, lacertarum et serpentium). ~~not~~ Sceletus, skevros, is = a dried body, a mummy; cf. Appul. Met. 315, 2 & 9, with 314, 34, sq. He is a mere s., vix ossibus hæret (V. Eccl. 3, 102); ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28). IMPROPR. homo (e. g. senex) macie et aqualore confectus.

SKELETON-KEY, clavis adulterina (g. t. for false key). Some think clavis Laconica was a skeleton-key; see Dict. Antiq. 238.

SKETCH, s. adumbratio (whether with pencil, &c., or in words).—forma ca rei adumbrata (C.). Kraft gives delineatio; brevis descriptio. Ichonographia in Vitr. only. To give a mere s. of athg, formam ac speciem ca rei adumbrare: to give a mere s. of history, tantummodo summam attingere (opp. res explicare; see Brem. Np. Pelop. 1, 1).

SKETCH, v. formam ca rei lineis describere. spe-

ciem or imaginem ca rei lineis deformare. imaginem ca rei delineare (prop.).—adumbrare qd (prop., of a sketch partly shaded; see Freund. sub voc.; also impropr. of graving tools or words).—partes ca rei disponere (to arrange the separate component parts).—de inare qd (to draw an outline of it).—breviter paucis describere qd: to merely s. athg, see 'to give a mere sketch': to s. figures, &c., in outline, extrema corporum facere or pingere et desinentis picturæ modum includere (of mere outlines, Plin. 35, 10, 36): to s. out, delineare, designare (to draw in outline; designare also fig. verbis); primis velut lineis designare (in a speech, Q. 4, 2, 120); describere (to describe in outline); adumbrare (to represent with a due mixture of light and shade; fig. to represent in due manner, dicendo): to s. out a work, *rationem operis describere: to s. out a speech, primas velut lineas orationis ducere; orationis partes disponere: to s. out a plan of athg, rationem ca rei describere or designare (e. g. belli).

SKETCHING, *ars delineandi or deformandi.

SKEWER, s. *acus (ligna).

SKEWER, v. *acu (ligna) transfigere.

SKIFF, s. scapha (speak a ship's boat).—cymba (a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.).—alveus, lembus (flat-bottomed).—linter (canoe).—navicula, navigium, actuariolum, lenunculus. S. navis, navigium.

SKIFF, v. *scaphā or cymbā navigare.

SKILFUL, bonus (as one ought to be).—qui qd commodè facit (that does athg well or properly).—qui qd scienter facit (that does athg with skill or knowledge of the art).—arte insignis (distinguished in the practice of an art; e. g. medicus arte insignis)—peritus ca rei (that has knowledge of a thing; ~~not~~ always with a genitive of that in which a person is skilled).—exercitatus in qā re (practised, well versed; ~~not~~ always with in and an ablative of that in which one is skilful; e. g. homines in rebus maritimis exercitati).—eruditus (learned, trained).—dexter (adroit, dexterous; prop. post-Aug. in prose).—ingenius (inventive, fertile in expedients or new ideas).—sollers (possessing inventive power and practical genius). In a skilful manner; see SKILFULLY.

SKILFULLY, dextre (L.).—sollerter. ingeniose. commodè. scienter. perite. docte. More s., dexterius (H.): he managed affairs so s. that —, rem...ita dexter egit, ut (L.). [STRN. in SKILFUL.]

SKILL, habilitas (speak bodily dexterity).—habitus (when one is, as it were, at home in an art, &c.; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 86).—ars (e. in an art).—usus ca rei (practice and experience).—exercitatio (readiness, or knowledge acquired by exercise; see Q. 10, 5, 19).—facultas (ability, power of doing athg).—ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural talent for athg). ~~not~~ Ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, ad qd = dexterity, address, worldly wisdom; see L. 28, 18; 37, 7, extr. Gell. 13, 16; in the sense of 'skill', g. t., it is not Lat.).—sollertia (cleverness, talent).—docilitas, ingenium docile (aptness to learn, docility).—periticia ca rei (insight into a thing).—scientia ca rei (acquaintance with a thing).—eruditio, doctrina (scientific education and knowledge). To have or possess s. in athg, habilem or aptum esse ad qd; natum esse ad qd: with s., scite; scienter.

SKIM, ¶ PROP. despumare (Cels.). To s. a pot, despumare carnes (Plin.). to s. milk, *florem lactis tollere. ¶ FIG. leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere. celeriter or leviter perstringere atque attingere (of touching on a subject lightly). For 'to read cursorily,' see CURSORILY. To have skimmed athg, leviter imbutus esse qā re; leviter attingisse qd.

SKIMMER, cochlear (g. t. for spoon; to wch *despumandis carnis, *flori lactis tollendo, &c., may be added, if necessary).

SKIN, s. cutis (of men).—tergus (of animals; both, the skin without hair).—pellis (bristly, with pil.).—vellus (woolly, with villi). Men have cutis; elephants, snakes, &c., tergora; lions, goats, dogs, &c., pelles; sheep, vellera, Dōd.). Skin, when taken off, pellis, corium (thick hide).—exuvie (poet.). A thin or fine s., membrana; membranula (e. g. a fine membrane). Prov. He is all skin and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (V.). I should not like to be in his s., *nolim esse eo, quo ille est, loco: to come off with a whole s., integrum abire; salvum evadere; latere tecto evadere (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5, Ruhnck.); the s. of a horse, pellis: his s. is harsh and dry, aret pellis (V.): a harsh, dry s., pellis dura ac frigida: to cast its s. (of the serpent), pellem exuere; vernationem or senectam exuere. ¶ S. of certain vegetables (e. g. the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables; e. g. of berries, of the kernel of a nut).—

membrana. tunica (membr. of chestnuts, walnuts, &c.; tunic of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—corium (thick outward skin; e. g. of grapes).—callus. callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn).

SKIN, v. || To take off a skin, pellem detrahare ci or ca corpori (not degubiere). || To cover with a s.: alth (e. g. a wound) is skinned over, obducta est ci rei cicatrix.

SKINFLINT, Crcl.; e. g. pumex non est æque aridus, atque hic est senex (Plaut.); prps *homo vel pumice aridior.

SKINNER, pello. pellionarius (Inscr.).

SKINNY, macilentus. macie torridus (C., homo vegrandi macie torridus). See also LEAN.

SKIP, v. salire. exsilire (to s. high).—exsultare. assultim ingredi (Plin., to s. about, often). To s. over; see OMIT, OVERLOOK.

SKIP, s. saltus. exsultatio (skipping).

SKIRMISH, s. prœlium leve or levius. prœlium parvum or minutum (a slight or trifling engagement).—pugna fortuita (a fortuitous engagement, as distinguished from a regularly planned battle).—concurso (an engagement of short duration; e. g. meliorem concursatione quam communis militum, Curt. 8, 14, 24).

SKIRMISH, s. concursatio (an engagement of light troops, in advance of the line).—levis armaturæ prima excursio (C., of a s. of the light-armed troops; see quotation in s. IMPROPER.). To fight in s., parvulis prœliis cum hoste contendere; minutis prœliis inter se pugnare; hostem levibus prœliis lacerare (also velitari, aft. manner of the velites); in the s. the Gabinians usually had the best of it, parvis prœliis Gabinia res plurimum superior erat. || IMPROPER. prolusio—tamquam levis armaturæ primæ cs rei excursio (the preparatory s.; opp. ipsa pugna; e. g. sin mecum in hac prolusione nihil fuerit, quem te in ipsâ pugna cum acerrimo adversario fore putemus? Dio. in Cæci. 14; compare hec tamquam levis armaturæ est prima orationis excursio—nunc communis agamus, De Divin. 2, 10, 26).—velitatio (Plaut. Aem. 2, 3, 41). Nothing took place but a few s., levia tantum prœlia fiebant (aft. L. 26, 27).

SKIRMISH, v. velitari (prop. and impropr.).—procursare cum quo (prop.). See also SKIRMISH, subst.

SKIRRET, *alium silarium (Linn.).

SKIIRT, s. limbus (on a garment).—ora (fig.; e. g. Galli oram extremam silvæ circumcisedissent, L., the outer skirts).

SKIIRT, v. finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse ci loco. adiacere ci loco (to be near).—tangere, attingere, contingere locum (to touch upon).

SKITTISH. See FRISKY.

SKITTLE, prps conus (C.). To play at s., *conis globis petere: to set the s. up, *conos statuere.

SKY, cœlum; see HEAVEN. || Altum (neut. adj.) is poet. (Enn., V. &c.). To praise aby to the s., qm ad cœlum (or ad astra) tollere or ferre; cs laudes in astra tollere: alth, qd ad cœlum laudibus offerre.

SKYLARK, *alauda arvensis (Linn.).

SKYLIGHT, *fenestra, quæ est in tecto (domûs).

SKYLIGHT, (in) tecto is not Latin.

SLAB, s. quadra (a square s., as used in the base of a pillar).—crusta (e. g., a marble s., crusta marmoris. Freund says that lamina may also be applied to marble). To cover with marble s., crustis marmoris operire qd: to cut into s., in crustas secare (e. g. marble).

SLAB, v. crustis cs rei operire (e. g. crustis marmoris).—pavire (to pave; e. g. terram, aream).—pavimentum facere.

SLABBER, by Crcl. with fluit, madet, os cs salivâ.

There is no safe authority for salivare, intrans.

SLACK, laxus (not tight, loose; opp. astrictus, artus; also FIG. = not strict; e. g. imperium laxius).—remissus (not strained; opp. adductus, contentus; also FIG. of the mind = relaxed).—laciidus (hanging down loose; e. g. of sails, ears of animals, &c.; opp. rigidus).—pendulus (hanging down, not firm).—fluidus (not fast or firm in its component parts; opp. compactus).

SLACK, Thus, according to L. 34, 47, § 5, 'corpora fluida' are bodies whose fleshy parts are not firm; according to C. [Tusc. 2, 23, 54], however, they are bodies whose nerves are in a relaxed or languishing state). To make s., laxare; relaxare; remittere; cessare; mollire; emollire (e. g. the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also impropr. to weaken, to effeminate): to become s., laxari; remitti; flaccescere; languescere (Syn. above): to be s. (of business, trade, &c.), jacere; cessare.

SLACKEN, || TRANS. To make slack, laxare (g. t., to lessen the tension of alth).—relaxare (to relax, to unbind; e. g., of a bow or its string).—remittere (to

lessen the tightness, to let go to some degree; e. g. the reins, a bridle; then of the string of a bow; also of the latter, arcum tendere t.).—mollire. emollire (prop.; e. g. of the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also impropr., to s. aby's energies, to weaken or effeminate); see also 'to make SLACK.'

|| To loosen, solvere. relaxare. relaxare (to relax, to make rather loose).—expedire (to set free alth that was entangled). || To mitigate, mitigare. mitorem facere. mollire. molliorem facere (to cause to become more yielding, to cause to give way).—levare (to alleviate, to cause some relief). || To weaken; see DEBILITATE. To s. the energies of the mind, frangere vires animi; debilitare animum: to s. both the bodily and mental energies, corporis et mentis nervos frangere: to s. aby's mental energies, languorem afferre ci. || To dissolve lime, macerare (i. e. to soak). The slackening of lime, maceratio calcis. || INTRANS.) To be freed fr tension, laxari. relaxari. remitti. [Syn. above.] || To languish, to become weak, languescere. elanguescere. relanguescere. || To become rather loose, flaccescere (of sails; then impropr., of a speech). || To abate, remittere. remitti (e. g. rain, fever, pain, &c.).—minui. minuire (to lessen, to be lessened; e. g. of the violence of waters, &c.; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. on the intrans. minuire).—defervescere (to subside; e. g. passions, anger, &c.).—residere (to cool, to abate, to go off; e. g. anger, impetuosity, &c.). To s. for a time, intermittere (e. g. of a flame, of rain, &c.); aby's activity is slackening, languescit industria: the zeal of aby for alth s., languidior studio est in qâ re: to allow one's zeal to s., studium cs rei deponere; friendship, amicitiam sensim dissuere (C. Læt. 21, 76): you never s. in your work, nullum tempus remittitis: to s. for a while, qd intermittere.

SLACKLY. By the antij

SLACKNESS, Crcl. with the past partic. of the verbs in TO SLACKEN or SLACK.

SLAG, scorria.

SLAKE, extinguere. sedare. To s. one's thirst, sitim explere (C.), extinguere (O.), restinguere (V.), sedare (O.), depellere (C.). To s. lime, macerare glebas calcis (Vitr.); calcem extinguere (id.).

SLANDER, s. calumniâ (false accusation).—crimnatio (the traducing aby's character).

SLANDER, v. calumniari (to accuse falsely and with malignant intention).—falso criminari qm apud qm. de famâ or existimatione cs detrahere. male dicere ci. absentem rodere (H.). de quo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumeliosius dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134). ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am slandered, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

SLANDERER, calumniator. fem. calumniatrix. obtretractor.

SLANDEROUS, calumniosus (late).—falsas criminationes continens (of things).—qui calumniatur, &c. (of persons).

SLANT, || TRANS. obliquare. || INTRANS. obliquari; or by Crcl. with obliquus, in or per obliquum.

SLANTING, obliquus.

SLANTINGLY, oblique. ex or ab obliquo (sidelong).

—in or per obliquum (sidewise).

SLAP, s. alapa (qz colaphus = a blow with the fist).

SLAP, v. ci alapam ducere.

SLASH, v. cadere. incidere.

SLASH, s. incisura; or by the verbs.

SLATE, s. saxum fissile (in masses).—*lapis fissilis (in smaller pieces). A s. quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina: a s. roof, tectum cui tegulæ e lapide fissili impositæ sunt: s. colour, *color lapidis fissilis; color nigricans: a s. (for writing on), *tabula e lapide fissili facta: a s. pencil, *stilus e lapide fissili factus.

SLATE, v. *tegulas e lapide fissili tectis imponere.

SLATER, *contegulator (Georges; but without authority).—scandaliarius (Dig. = one who covers a roof with planks or boards). Crcl. with the verb.

SLAUGHTER, s. cædes (g. t.). trucidatio (a slaying, as of cattle).—jugulatio (only of persons; qz Avoid laniena in this sense). A dreadful s., cædes atrox: there was no battle, but a s. as of cattle, non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum: the s. is general, cædes omnia obtnet: to breathe forth s., cædem eructare sermonibus: to commit s., cædem or stragem edere, facere.

SLAUGHTER, v. cadere. trucidare. jugulare. mactare (as a sacrifice). [Syn. in SLAY.]

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, *ædes mactandis bestiis destinata, extructæ. Laniena, a butcher's stall, according to Freund and others; but Krebs says that it is the Class. term for a s.-h.

SLAVE, servus. *vena* (*born-s.*).—mancipium (*s. by purchase, or prisoner taken in war*).—famulus (*as attendant*).—puer (*as waiting-boy*).—minister (*as waiter*). The *s.*'s, servi; servitia; also servitium; corpora servilia; mancipia; young *s.*'s (*i. e. recently bought*), venales novitii: the *s.*'s of a family, familia: to be a *s.*, servum esse; in servitute esse (servitutem servire *rare and forced*): to be *aby*'s *s.*, servire ci or apud qm: to make *aby* one's *s.*, qm in servitute redigere: ci servitum inungere; qm servitute afficere: to sell *aby* for a *s.*, qm sub coronâ vendere: to be sold for a *s.*, sub coronâ vendi: a runaway *s.*, fugitivus. [Fig.] The *s.* of lust, servus libidinum: to be the *s.* of *aby* or *athg*, servum esse *cs* or *ca* rei; servum esse potestatis *ca*; ci rei obedire: to be the *s.* of sensual pleasures, voluptatum esse ministrum; corporis voluptatibus se dedisse; voluptatibus obedire (C.).

SLAVE-DEALER, negotiator mancipiorum. venaliciarius. venalicius (*g. fl.*). mango (*who tries to conceal their defects, &c.*).

SLAVE-MARKET, *locus, quo mancipia or corpora servilia proponuntur venalia. Bought in the *s.-m.*, de lapide emptus (*according to Roman custom*).

SLAVERY, servitus, servitudo (*the former the condition of a slave, the latter the manner of being in that condition, inasmuch as it is connected with debasement, pressure, work, &c.*; but servitium is = the service or work of a *s.*).—jugum servitutis (*the yoke of s.*); also jugum servile. To reduce *aby* to *s.*, jugum ci imponere: to free *fm* *s.*, jugum ci solvere or demere; qm eximere servitio: to keep *aby* in *s.*, qm servitute oppressum tenere: to hate *s.*, odisse conditionem servitutis: to shake off the yoke of *s.*, jugum decutere or exuere or exuere; Jugo se exuere; jugum servile a cervicibus deiecere; servitutum or servitium exuere: to reduce or put *aby* to the yoke of *s.*, ci jugum servitutis inungere: to deliver *aby* *fm* the yoke of *s.*, jugum servitutis a cervicibus se depellere.

SLAVERY. See **SERVILE**.

SLAVERY, servitior. —vernilitur (*also in a sneaking manner*).

SLAY, trucidare (*in a barbarous or horrible manner*).—jugulare (*to cut the throat*).—mactare (*prop.*), to kill as a sacrifice; all three of men or animals).—deicere (*to strike to the ground; an animal or person*).—cadere, occidere (*to cut down enemies, &c.*).—interficere, interimere (*to kill*).—conficere (*to kill those who offer resistance*). To *s.* many enemies, multos hostes concidere. See also **TO KILL**.

SLAYER, *cs* interfectior (*never without a gen. of the person slain*; ~~cs~~ occisor *cs* only in *Plaut. Mit.* 4, 2, 64: interemptor and preceptor are late, and to be avoided). Or *Crol.* with the verbs. *Man-s.*, homicida.

SLEDGE, *||* A heavy hammer, malleus ferrarius, fabrilis. *||* A kind of vehicle, traha (*Col.*). To drive a *s.*, trahâ vehi.

SLEDGING, *s. prps* traharum vectationes (*aff. quadrupedum vectores, C. N. D. 2, 60, 151*).

SLEEP. See **SOMNUS**.

SLEEP, *s. somnus* (*natural, healthy s.*).—sopor (*a heavy s., unnatural, as of persons intoxicated, sick, or weary*).—quies (*s. considered as repose, rest fm exertion*). A sound, deep *s.*, gravis or artus somnus; artus et gravis somnus. I am seized or overcome with *s.*, somnus me opprimit; somno opprimor. To fall into a deep *s.*, arte et graviter dormire cepisse; arto somno opprimi; arto et gravi somno opprimi: to cause *s.*, somnum facere, gignere, afferre, conciliare, concitare, or accessere: to endeavor to get some *s.*, somnum quærere, allucere, or moliri: to drive away *s.*, somnum fugare or auferre; somnum adimere or avertere: to be overcome with *s.*, somno vinci. I have not been able to get a wink of *s.* all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (*Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 82). I get no *s.* at night, noctem insomnis ago (*I am unable to s.*); but ~~cs~~ noctem pervigilo means, 'I do not attempt to go to *s.* all night'. If I could but get some *s.*, ego si somnum capere possem. I cannot get any *s.* after I have been once awakened, ego somnum interruptum recuperare non possum. To arouse out of *s.*, *e* somno excitare or expergerefacere: to awake *fm* *s.*, expergiscere. expergesci; somno solvi. In or during *s.*, per somnum; per quietem; in somno; in somno; dormiens: to put or lull to *s.*, sopire, consopire; ci somnum afferre, parère, conciliare (*prop.*); securum or lentum or negligentem reddere or facere (*fig.*). To go to *s.* (*prop.*), obdormire. obdormiscere (*also = to die gently*).—somnum capere (*to take s.*).—somno opprimi (*to be overcome with s.*). I go to *s.*, somnus me arripit (*against my inclination, Justin* 11, 13, 1). To have gone to *s.*, somno sopitum

esse: to have fallen into a deep *s.*, arte et graviter dormire cepisse: to go to *s.* again, somnum repetere: to go to *s.* at or over a thing, indormire ci rei; obdormiscere in re (*e. g.* in mediis vitæ laboribus, *C. Tusc.* 1, 49, 117, there = to die). To go to *s.* (*fig.*), torpescere. refrigerescere (*to grow cold*).—in oblivionem ire or adduci (*to fall into oblivion*).—industriam remittere (*to abate one's diligence*). To have gone to *s.* (*i. e.*, to be forgotten), jacere; in oblivione jacere; oblivione obrutum esse; oblivitum esse.

SLEEP, *v.* [PROP.] dormire (*g. s.*).—dormitare (*to be in a deep s.*).—quiescere (*to be at rest after exertion*).—somnum capere (*to fall asleep*). To prevent *aby* *fm* sleeping, qm somno prohibere. To cause *aby* to *s.*, sopire. consopire. ci somnum afferre, parère, conciliare. To *s.* soundly, arte et graviter dormire (~~cs~~ alium dormire *is poet.*). To *s.* sweetly, sine omni curâ dormire; dormire in utramvis aurem otiose: to *s.* but little, minimum dormire (*on a single occasion, Plin.* Ep. 3, 5, 11).—brevissimi esse somni or brevissimo somno uti (*habitually*; *Suet. Claud.* 33. *Sen.* Ep. 83, 6; but ~~cs~~ parvisimi esse somni is a false reading in *Plin.* Ep. 3, 5, 3, for erat somni parvisimi). To *s.* or have slept enough, somno, or quiete, satiari. To *s.* upon *athg* (*i. e.* to take a night to consider of it), noctem sibi sumere ad deliberandam rem, or simply ad deliberandum: to *s.* off or away (*i. e.* to get rid of by sleeping), edormire (*e. g.* vinum, crapulam). To *s.* through, edormire (*e. g.* illosum edormire; *i. e.*, to *s.* through the part he should be acting). [Fig.] securum, lentum or negligentem esse: dormire. To *s.* over a business, indormire ci rei (C.), also in qâ re faciendâ (*e. g.* in homine colendo, C.). To *s.* away, edormire qd (*e. g.* tempus). See also **SLEEP**, *s.*

SLEEPER, [One who sleeps, dormiens, qui dormit, &c.; dormitor (*Martial*).] (*In architecture*), see **CROSS-BEAM**.

SLEEPILY, [PROP.] Crcl. with the subst. or verb. [Fig.] Negligently, tarde, lente, segnitèr (somnolose only in *Plaut.*).

SLEEPINESS, [PROP.] a) As a temporary state, somni necessitas, oscitatio (yawning). b) As a characteristic quality, vternus (~~cs~~ not somnolentia, which occurs for the first time in *Sidon.* Ep. 2, 2). [Fig.] Slowness, tarditas, segnitès.

SLEEPING-ROOM, cubiculum dormitorium; or simply dormitorium (*Plin.*); cubiculum noctis et somni (*Plin.* Ep.). zotheca, zothëcula (*a small chamber*). The *s.-r.* (as a part of a house), dormitorium membrum.

SLEEPLESS, insomnis (*that cannot sleep*).—ex-somnis, vigilans (*that does not desire to sleep*). To pass a *s.* night, noctem insomnem agere (*involuntarily*).—noctem pervigilare; noctem perpetuis vigiliis agere (*voluntarily*).

SLEEPLESSNESS, insomnia (*involuntary*).—vigilia (*voluntary*).

SLEEPY, [Drowsy, a) as a temporary state, dormitans (beginning to sleep).—somni plenus; somne gravis (*overcome with sleep*).—somni indigenus (*needing sleep*).—oscitans (*yawning*). To be *s.*, dormire (*to be falling asleep*).—somni indigere (*to want sleep*).—somno urgèri ultra debitum (*to be unusually drowsy*). b) As a characteristic or permanent state, somniculosus; somno deditus (~~cs~~ somnolentus is found only in later writers). [Fig.] Slow, tardus, lentus, segnis. [Soporific, qui somnum affert or conciliat; soporificus.

SLEET, pruina; nix concreta pruina (*Lucr.*). *Imber niveus; *pluvia grandinosa or nivea.

SLEEVE, manica (*v. pr.*).—manules (*a sort of long s. covering the hand, xepis, as a defence agst the cold*): having *s.*, manicatus, manuleatus, chiriôotus (*Gell.* 7, 12). To wear no *s.*, partem vestitus superioris in manicis non extendere (*T. Germ.* 17, 3). To shake *athg* *fm* the *s.* (*i. e.*, to speak or write with ease or without preparation), qd effundere (*with ease*).—extempore dicere (*without preparation*). To laugh in one's *s.*, furtim cachinnare (*Lucr.* ~~cs~~ not cachinnari); sensim atque summissim ridere (*Gell.*).

SLEIGHT (*of hand*), præstigiæ (circulatoriæ præstigiæ, *Teri. Apol.* 23).—fallacia (trickery, *g. t.*).—vana miracula (*false miracles, L.* 1, 17, 4). To practise *s.* of hand, præstigiâs agere: one who practises *s.* of hand, præstigiator; fem. præstigiatrix.

SLENDER, [Thin and long, procærus (*tall, opp. brevis*).—gracilis (*thin, opp. obesus*).—tenuis (*thin*).—Jx. procærus et tenuis (*e. g.* collum, neck. ~~cs~~ teretibus membris, in *Suet. Cæs.* 45, is said of a well-proportioned stature or shape).] *||* Slight, parvus (*small, not grown up*).—pauillus, paululus (*small, opp. magnus or multus; e. g.* equi hominesque paululi gracilesque, *L.*

35, 11, 7).—pusillus (*stunted in its growth, very small, minutus (of the smallest size)*).—humilis (*low, not high, of the stature or shape of men, animals, plants*).—humilis staturæ. humilī staturā (*of short size, small in stature*).—parvulus. infans (*quite young*).—exiguus (*inconsiderable, small, short, relative to quantity, number, &c.*).—macer (*lean, opp. pinguis*).—strigosus. strigosi corporis (*exply of animals, produced by want of food, opp. obesus*).—exilis (*not full, that has not its usual fullness, e. g., the thigh, &c., opp. plenus; then also of no value, e. g., production of an author, speech, &c.*).—Jn. exilis et macer.

SLENDERLY. See SLIGHTLY.

SLICE, v. See TO CUT.

SLICE, s. || *Any piece cut off.* frustum. *A s. of bread, frustum panis. A s. of bread and butter, *panis butyro illitus. || A spatula, spatula. spatha. || An egg-spoon, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121).*

SLIDE, s. lapsus. *A s. upon the ice, *iter glaciale; *stadium glaciatum, or per glaciem (of the act of sliding).*

SLIDE, v. labi (e. pr.).—fallente vestigio cadere (*Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5*). *To s. on the ice, per glaciem currere or decurrere.*

SLIGHT, adj. tenuis (*propr. thin, opp. crassus; then impropr. small, inconsiderable, &c., e. g. spes, hope; suspicio, suspicion*).—exilis (*not strong, weak, opp. plenus, e. g., voice, vox*).—parvus. non magnus (*small, not great, e. g. non magna signa cs rei, a s. proof only of athg; hope, spes; faith, fides*).—exiguus (*small, trifling, of no note, e. g., force, manus; hope, spes; credibility, fides*).—levis (*light, without intrinsic value, opp. gravis, e. g. munus leve; suspicion, suspicio; proof or argument, argumentum*).—infirmus (*not firm, weak, not able to undergo or bear athg, of persons and things; glimmer, lumen; taste, sapor; proof, argumentum*).—invalidus (*not powerful, inefficient, e. g., poison, venenum; medicamentum, medicamentum*).—iners (*without life, dull, e. g., colour*).—imbecillus (*imbecillitate; opp. fortis, e. g., pulse, imbecilli venarum pulsus*).—levidensis (*propr. lightly wrought, of a light texture, Isidor. Orig. 19, 22, § 19: hence meton. = without value; e. g. munusculum, C. Fam. 9, 12, 2; Orelli, N. Cr.*).—nullus (*voider, next to none; see C. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Np. Phoc. 1, 1*).—villis (*without worth, according to quality, mostly as term of contempt*).—dictus parvus (*hardly worth mentioning; e. g. accident, res*).—tener. mollis (*tender, delicate*).—gracilis (*slim, thin, of shape; delicate; e. g. legs, crura*). || *Negligent, neglectus (not taken care of)*.—parum accuratus (*on such no pains have been bestowed*).—negligens. dissolutus (*of the person*). || *Small (of number), numerus exiguus, parvus, pauci (a few)*.—paucitas (*fewness*). With *s. trouble, sine negotio; nullo negotio: not the slightest doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: not in the slightest degree, nihil (in no respect); ne minima quidem re (not by the least thing; e. g. to offend aby, offendere qm); minime (in the least; e. g. quod minime putabat: to consider as very s., parvum, parvi, &c. ducere; parvi aestimare; contemnere; despiciere (to look on with contempt); Jn. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; vile habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2): not to have the slightest knowledge, omnium rerum rudem esse: to have not the slightest idea of athg, or to be able to form, &c., notionem cs rei non habere; fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem: s. causes, parvulæ causæ: a s. attack of an illness, commotiuicula; levis motiuicula (Suet. Vesp. 24).*

SLIGHT, s. See CONTEMPT.

SLIGHT, v. || *To pass over unnoticed, to disregard, præterire silentio or taciturn; or, fm the context, præterire simply.*—repulsam dare ci (*not giving aby a place or post applied for*).—parvum or parvi ducere; parvi aestimare; pro nihilo ducere; vile habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2: *all = not to make much of, to disregard, pass over*); elevare (*to deprive of credit, respect, &c.; qm or qd, to condemn with words*). *To be slighted, præteriri (s. t.); repulsam ferre or accipere (to be refused a post or office). For stronger terms, see 'To treat with CONTEMPT.'*

SLIGHTLY, contemptum (*contemptuously, with contempt*).—male (ill). *To speak s. of aby, contemptum or male de qo loqui: to think s. of aby, male de qo opinari (see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51): to treat aby s., *qm contemptum tractare; qm contemnere: to look down on aby s., qm or qd despiciere or despiciatui habere or despiciatui habere: to think s. of, parvum or parvi ducere; parvi aestimare; pro nihilo ducere; leve or in levi habere. See TO SLIGHT.*

SLIGHTLY, || *To a certain degree = a little, paulum, and with a compar. paulo; nonnihil, aliquid (in a certain measure; e. g., it s. comforts me when I come to think that &c., nonnihil me consolatur qum recordor)*.—leviter (*e. g., saucius, eruditus, inflexus, ægrotare*). *To differ s. fm athg, qd differre: to be s. vexed with aby, qd succensere ci: s. incensed agst aby, subiratus: to be s. incensed, subirasci. If = slightly, vid.*

SLIGHTNESS, exiguitas. levitas. vilitas [SYN. in SLIGHT, adj.].

SLILY. See SLILY.

SLIM, gracilis (*thin, of shape*); see also SLENDER.

SLIME, pituita (*in the body of men or animals*).—mucus (*when thick*).—saliva (*of snail, &c.*).

SLIMY, pituitosus. mucosus (*full of s.*).—pituitæ similis (*like s.*).—lubricus (*slippery*).

SLING, s. || *An instrument for throwing stones, funda. To put athg into a s., in fundam indere qd: to throw athg with a s., fundā librare or excutere qd; fundā mittere. || A throw, a sling; see FLING. || (From its resemblance) = a hanging bandage, vinculum. mitella (as t. t. chirurg.). To use a s. for one's arm, or to have one's arm in a s., brachium mitellā excipere; also brachium suspendere ex cervice (if it hangs down fm the neck): the broader part of the s. is intended for the arm, and its ends are tied to the neck, mitella latitudine ipsi brachio, perangustis capitibus collo injicere.*

SLING, v. || *To throw with a sling, fundā mittere or librare or excutere. || To hurt, jaculari (e. g. a lance, &c.).*—mittere. emittere (*to throw with the hand, &c., in general*).—jactare (*to throw repeatedly, e. g. lances; hence also of 'throwing out one's arms, brachia*).—Torquere or contere, for jaculari, only poet.; see TO FLING. || *To hang as in a sling; see TO HANG.*

SLINGER, funditor (*one that throws by means of a sling*).

SLINK, || *To steal out of the way, clam se subducere.*

SLIP, s. || *A false step, || PROPRI. vestigiū lapsus. To make a s., vestigio falli: to make a s. and fall, vestigio fallente cadere. || IMPROPR. lapsus (departure fm what is right).—error (a mistake).—peccatum (an offence): to make a s., labi; peccare: 'there's many a s. 'twixt the cup and the lip,' iuter os et effat (sc. multa intervenire possunt; a prov. of Catō's, Gell. 13, 17); multa cadunt inter calicem supremæque labra (a transl. of πολλά μεταφύ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χειλέος ἀκρων: see Facciol. in ANCEPUS): a s. of the memory, offensatio memoriæ (labentis); or by Crcl. with memoriā labi (e. g. to do athg fm a s. of the memory, memoriā lapsum facere qd, or perperam edere qd). || A branch set in the ground, aurculus. || A long thin board, &c., *pala. || A noose: vid. || PHR. To give the s., excidere. elabi. Jn. excidere atque elabi.*

SLIP, v. INTRANS. vestigio falli. vestigio fallente cadere (*when one s. and falls*). *My foot s. me, instabilis gradus fallit (Curt. 7, 11, 16); vestigium fallit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5): one's foot s. on the ice, glacies vestigium non recipit (L. 21, 36): to slip on the steep rocks, prærupta saxa vestigium fallunt (Curt. 4, 9, 18); se subducere (as earth s.): to let an opportunity s., occasionem amittere (Ter.), omittere (C.): to s. out, excidere; elabi (both propr. and fig.); Jn. excidere atque elabi: a thing s. out of my hands, qd de manibus excidit, delabitur, fluit; qd mihi excidit atque elabitur: a word s. out fm me, verbum (or vox) excidit or elabitur (ex ore): a thing s. fm my memory, excidit or effluit qd ex animo; elabitur qd memoriā; exit res memoriā: the name has slipped fm me, nomen perdidit: to s. through or away, perlabi per &c. (to s. through entirely, &c.); elabi (to give the slip; with custodie, of a prisoner); evadere (to escape); se subducere, subtrahere, surripere (to get out of the way quickly and imperceptibly). || TRANS. To s. a knot, nodum solvere, expedire.*

SLIP INTO, v. TRANS. rem in re inserere or injicere.

SLIPPER, crepida, dim. crepidula; pure Lat. solea (see Gell. 13, 21, 5). *In s. soleatus: a maker of s., crepidarius (Gell.).*

SLIPPERY, || *That does not afford firm footing, lubricus. || FIG. Uncertain, fickle; vid. I said he was a s. fellow, dixi volaticum esse ac levem, et ut non pedem ejus tenere, non pennam.*

SLIT, v. incidere (*to make a slit in athg*).—scindere. discindere (*to s. up or open*).

SLIT, a. scissura. *flasura*. Or by the verb.
SLOE, *prunus sylvestris (Linn.).
SLOOP, lembus. celox. See **SHIP**.
SLOP, || *Poor drink*. *potus villor or tenulor.
 — || *Water, &c. epitt*, lacūna. lacuna lutosā. —
 || *Ready-made clothes for sale, vestes promercales*.
SLOP-BASIN, labrum eluacrum (Cat.; but the reading is doubtful).
SLOP-SHOP, officina vestium promercalium (Suct. Gramm. 23).
SLOPE, s. declivitas (downwards).—acclivitas (upwards).—proclivitas (a sloping position).—locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis (a sloping place).—ascensus (of ascent; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 21). To go up a great s., ascensus ingredi arduo: a hill with a gentle s., collis leniter editus or clementer assurgens; molle et clementer editum montis jugum: a town on the s. of a hill, urbs applicata colli.
SLOPE, v. || **INTRANS.** declivem, devexum esse (Cæs., C.). proclinari (Virg.). || **TRANS.** *declive reddere qd.
SLOPING, declivis. acclivis. proclivis (declivis, as seen *fm above*; acclivis, *fm below*; proclivis, s. gradually and stretching out to some length). A hill s. in front, collis frontem fastigatus (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 8).
SLOPPY, lutosus. uvidus. madidus.
SLOTH, || *Idleness*, ignavia. pigritia. segnitias. inertia. scordia. desidia (SYN. in **IDLENESS**). fuga laboris. To be sunk in s., desidia marcescere; marcescere otio et inertia sopiri. See **IDLENESS**, **LAZINESS**. || *The animal so called*, *bradypus, ôdis (Linn.).
SLOTHFUL, ignavus. piger. socors. deses. desidiosus. segnis. fugiens laboris. (SYN. in **IDLENESS**: PHRASES in **IDLE**, **LAZY**.)
SLOTHFULLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer (L.). (SYN. in **IDLENESS**.)
SLOUGH, s. || *A deep miry place, locus cœnosus*. || *Cast off skin, pellis. exuvie (poet.)*. To cast a s., pellem exuere; vernationem or senectam exuere (of serpente).
SLOUGH, v. (Med. t.) crustâ obduci.
SLOVEN, SLOVENLY, squalidus. discinctus (in dress).—negligens (g. t.; e. g. in cultu; in re familiari).
SLOVENLINESS, squalor (in person and appearance).—cultus corporis parum accuratus (in person, &c.).—negligentia (carelessness in general).
SLOW, tardus (opp. celer, velox; also of the mind). lentus (opp. citus; and of the mind, opp. acer).—segnis (opp. promptus). According to Diderlein, tardus denotes slowness with ref. to the great length of time spent; whereas lentus with ref. to quietness of motion (Handbuch, p. 209). S. in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis: to be s. in writing, cessatorem esse in literis: s. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardo; piger (stothful): s. of apprehension, hebes, hebes ad intelligendum, tardus (stupid); stupidus (dull, stupid); JN. stupidus et tardus; mente captus (without understanding): s. poison, venenum lentum.
SLOWLY, tarde. lente (also of the mind).—tardo pede. tardo gradu or passu (with slow pace).—leniter (gently).—paullatim. pedetentim (gradually); JN. lente et paullatim.—segniter (only of the mind; sleepily, sluggishly). To walk s., tarde ire or ingredi; tardo pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere: to move s., lente moveri.
SLOWNESS, tarditas (bodily or mental, of persons or of things).—segnitia. segnitias (sluggishness, of character).—*lentitudo was not used in this sense during the best age. S. of pace, tarditas in incesso: s. in transacting business, tarditas in rebus gerendis.
SLUG, || *A kind of snail, limax (Col., Linn.)*. || *A kind of shot, *massa or massula plumbi, ferri*.
SLUGGARD, dormitator (Plaut.). somniculosus. somno deditus.
SLUGGISH, ignavus. piger. deses. desidiosus. segnis. socors. iners (SYN. in **IDLENESS**). fugiens laboris. For phrases, see **IDLE**, **LAZY**.
SLUGGISHLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer (L.). (SYN. in **IDLENESS**.)
SLUGGISHNESS, ignavia. pigritia. segnitias. scordia. desidia. inertia (SYN. in **IDLENESS**). fuga laboris. JN. tarditas et ignavia; scordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia. See **LAZINESS**.
SLUICE, cataracta. To form s.'s (for the purpose of breaking the force of water), cataractas aquarum cursum temperare (Plin. Ep. 10, 69).
SLUMBER. See **SLEEP**.
SLUR, macula. labea. nota turpitudinis. To cast a

s. on aby, labem or labeulacum aspergere ci or ci rei; ci ignominiam inurere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdere, oblinere.
SLUT, mulier discincta or negligens.
SLUTTISH, discinctus. negligens. dissolutus.
SLY, callidus. versutus. vafer. astutus. subdulus. JN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. (SYN. in **CUNNING**.)
SLYLY, astute. callide. vafre. subdole.
SLYNESS, astutia. vafritas. versutia. calliditas. dolus.
SMACK, s. || *Taste, savor, sapor; see TASTE*. || *A loud sound, crepitus. fragor. sonitus fragilis (Lucr. 6, 11)*. || *A loud kiss, basium. They gave each other a hearty s., osculo (oculis) collisa labra crepitabant (Petr.)*. || *A small sailing-vessel, scapha*.
SMACK, v. || **INTRANS.** To make a cracking noise, fragorem dare. crepare. sonitum fragilem dare (after Lucr.). || To taste, vid. || **TRANS.** To slap, ci alapam ducere.
SMALL, parvus. exiguus. minutus. Very s., parvulus. perexiguis (SYN. and PHR. in **LITTLE**): a s. letter (i. e. not a capital), litera minuta (see Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 69; C. Verr. 4, 24, 74).
SMALL-BEER, *cerevisia dilutor. Not to think s.-b. of himself, sese qm or qd esse putare.
SMALL-CLOTHES, femoralia (pl., Suet.). braccæ (pl., T.). Wearing s.-c., braccatus, bracci indutus: to wear s.-c. and stockings in winter, hieme muni femoralibus tibialibusque (Suet. Oct. 82).
SMALL-POX, variolæ, pl.
SMALL-TALK, garritus (late).—or *Crcel. with garrigue* quicquid in buccam.
SMALLAGE, *apium graveolens (Linn.).
SMALLNESS, parvitas. exiguitas. Or by the adj. S. of stature, stature brevis, or, fm the context, brevis only (Cæs. B. G. 2, 30).
SMART, s. dolor. cruciatus. angor.
SMART, adj. || *Sharp in flavour, acer. acidus*. || *Quick, vigorous, acer. vehemens*. || *Witty, clever, acutus. salsus. mordax (pungent)*. || *Fine, gay, ornatus. complus*.
SMART, v. dolorem capere ex qâ re. dolore affici ex qâ re or ob qm rem. I will make him s. for it, hoc non impune fecerit; hoc non impunum omitam.
SMART-MONEY. See **FORFEIT**.
SMARTNESS. See **SHARPNESS**, **SEVERITY**.
SMARTERER, rudis et tiro. tiro. semidoctus. mediocriter doctus. leviter eruditus. qui primoribus, ui aiant, labris literas attigit (C.). Avoid sciolus, wch occurs first in Arnob.
SMATTERING, Crcel. with leviter eruditus. To have a s. of learning, primoribus, ui aiant, labris literas attingere.
SMEAR, linere. oblinere. perlinere. ungere. perungere.—*linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance; ungere, to cover, &c., with a greasy, oily substance.
SMELL, s. || *Sense of smelling, odoratio. odoratus* (Suet.) olfactus, both for odoratus and for odor, is not found in Class. prose. || *Scent, odor (g. t.)*. nidor (viscera, of roast flesh and fat things prepared on the fire).—anhelitus (of spirits). A bad s., odor malus or teter; odor foetidus; fœtor (a stench): a pleasant or agreeable s., odor suavis; suavitatis odoris: a strong, penetrating s., odor gravis: to take a s., odore imbuti (see H. Ep. 1, 2, 69): odorem ducere or ad se ducere is not Latin; alieno odore infici (affl. Plin. 15, 3, 4): to have or emit a s., odorem habere, præstare, emitere (Suet.) post, spargere, spirare, diffundere): to have or emit a good, agreeable, bene or jucunde olère: a bad, disagreeable s., male olère, fœtere: to have the s. of a thing, olère or redolère qd: a thing loses its s., cs rei odor non permanet integer (affl. Colum. 10, 49, 3): without s., that has no s., *odoratu or odoris sensu carens (that has not the sense of s.); odore carens, ex qâ re odor non afflatur or odores non afflantur (that yields no s.).
SMELL, v. || **TRANS.** olfacere. olfactare (to s. a thing; olfactare also = to try or examine by smelling).—odorari (to try or examine by smelling).—ad nares admove (to hold to the nose for the purpose of smelling; e. g. fasciculum florum). IMPROPR. To s. out a thing, quodam odore suspensionis qd sentire (C.). || **INTRANS.** olère (to have a scent; epiy a bad scent).—fragrare (to s. sweetly).—redolère (to have a strong s., good or bad).—perolère (to have a strong bad s.). To s. sweetly, bene or jucunde olère (C.); suavem odorem reddere (Plin.): the flowers s. sweetly, odores e florum afflantur: to s. badly, male olère; reddere fetorem.

SMELLING, *adj.* *oldus* (*espily with a bad smell*).—*odor* (*with a good smell*).

SMELLING-BOTTLE, *olfactorium* (*Plin.*).

SMELT, *v.* liquefacere. liquare. confiare. excoquere.

SMELT, *s.* **salmo* *eperlanus* (*Linn.*).

SMERK, *subridere*.

SMERLIN, **cobitis aculeata* (*Linn.*).

SMILE, *s.* *risus lenis* (*Mart.*). *With a s.*, *subridens*:

to force a s. fm aby, *excutere* *ci risum*.

SMILE, *v.* *subridere*. *renidere* (*when a smile is considered as lighting up the features*). *To s. upon*, (*leniter*)

arridere *ci* (*prop.* and *fig.*); *blandiri* *ci*; *affulgere* *ci* (*fig.*): *fortune s.'s upon him*, *fortuna ei arridet* or *affulget*; *fortuna blanditur* *ceptis suis*.

SMILINGLY, *risu leni*; *subridens*.

SMITE, *see* **STRIKE**, *PROP.* and *FIG.* *Smitten with love*, *amore captus* or *incensus*; *amore perditus* (*Plaut.*): *to be smitten with love of aby*, *fure* or *insanire* in *qâ*;

amore ca mori (*Propert.*), *perire*, or *deperire*.

SMITH, *faber* (*ferrarius*, *argentarius*, *aurarius*).—*opifex ferri*, &c.

SMITHY, *officina ferraria* (*B. Afr. 20*).—**fabryca ferraria* (*1665*) *if for the purpose of forging arms*, *officina armorum*, *Cæs.*; *fabrica armorum*, *Veget.*.

SMOCK, *indusium* (*chemise*).

SMOCK-FROCK, **amiculum agreste*. **amiculum* *lintum*.

SMOKE, *s.* *fumus*. *To make a s.*, *fumare*: *full of s.*, *fumosus*: *to cure or dry by s.*, in *fumo suspendere* (*Calo*, *R. R. 162*, *extr.*); *fumo siccare* (*Plin.* 19, 5, 24):

s. rises, *fumus evolvitur* *ex* &c.; *also fumat* *qd* (*e. g.* *domus*, *culmen*: *see* **TO SMOKE**).

SMOKE, *v.* **TRANS.** *To dry in the smoke*, *fumo siccare* (*Plin.* 19, 5, 24)—in *fumo suspendere* (*Calo*, *R. R. 162*). *To s. burn* (*to tobacco*), **herbæ Nicotianæ fumum ducere*. *To s. jeer*, *vid.* **INTRANS.** *fumare*. *vaporare*. *The house s.'s*, *domus fumat*; *culmen fumat* (*i. e.*, *s. ascends fm the chimney*);

**ventus in conclave fumum regerit* or *refundit* (*a room is filled with smoke*).

SMOXY, *fumidus*, *fumosus*. *To have a s. taste*, **fumum asperare*: *to have a s. smell*, *fumum redolere*.

SMOOTH, *adj.* **PROP.** *Not rough*, *lævis* (*g. l.*, *opp. asper*; *1665*) *but in the sense of 'without hair, it is only poet.*].—*lævigatus*, *politus* (*rendered s.*, *polished*).

To make s., *lævigare*, *polire*. *Slippery*, *lubricus*. *Without hair*, *bald* (*by nature*), *sine pilo* or *pilis*.

pilo carens: (*by artificial means*), *deplatus* (*g. l.*, *deprived of hair*).—*rasus*, *tonsus* (*shaven*, *shorn*; *opp. Intonsus*).—*glaber* (*prop. naturally s.*, *without hair*; *opp. pilosus*; *then, also, rendered s.* *by shaving* or *plucking off the hair*). **FIG.** *Bland*, *mild*, *blandus* (*e. g.* *words*, *a tongue*).—*mendax* (*lying*). *Flowing*, *soft* (*of style*), *fluens*. *Easy*, *vid.*

SMOOTH, *v.* **PROP.** *To free from roughness*, *lævigare*, *more rarely lævare* (*g. l.*).—*polire* (*so that the thing smoothed receives a polish*; *also of the smoothness of style*, &c. *1665*) *Both lævigare and polire are used of making s. with a knife, a file, pumice stone, or in any other manner*.—*limare* (*to file*).—*ruccinare* (*to plane*).—*fricare* (*to smooth by rubbing*; *e. g.* *pavimentum*).—*radere* (*to scrape, rub with pumice stone*; *see* **Mart.** 1, 118). *To level*, *vid.* *To facilitate*, *vid.*

SMOOTHLY. *Not roughly*, *by Crel.* *with the adj.* (*1665*) *læviter does not occur*. *With soft language*, *leniter*, *blande*, *comiter*, *benigne*. *See* **GENTLY**.

SMOOTHNESS, *lævōr* (*smooth quality*; *e. g.* *chartæ*).—*lævitas* (*quality of being smooth*, *also of gentleness in expression*).—*mollitia* (*softness*).—*mollitudo* (*as lasting quality*). *See* **MILDNESS**, *see* **GENTLENESS**.

SMOTHER, *PROPR.* *To suffocate*, *suffocare*, *animam* or *spiritum* *intercludere*.—*strangulare* (*to strangle*). *To s. aby* *by throwing a number of clothes over him*, *opprimere* *qm* *infectu multæ vestis* (*T.*):

to smother aby with blankets, *infectis lodicibus* in *caput* *saucisque spiritum* *intercludere* (*aff. L. 40*, 24, *where it is injectis tapetibus*): *to s. oneself by putting one's pocket handkerchief into one's mouth*, or *by stopping up one's mouth with a pocket handkerchief*, *sudario coartatos* *one's* *et faucibus spiritum* *intercludere*: *to be smothered*, *suffocari*; *spiritu intercluso* *extingui*: *to be smothered by athg*, *qâ* *re suffocari*. **IMPROPR.** *To put down* or *out*, *extinguere*, *restinguere* (*e. g.* *of fire*, &c.; *then to quell*, *to suppress*, *e. g.* *an insurrection*, &c.).—*aufferre*, *tollere* (*to sifle*, *fig.*; *e. g.*, *all sense of honour*). *To s. in the very birth*, *nascens* *qm* *opprimere*. *See* **also** **CONCEAL**.

SMOULDER, *fumare*.

SMUGGLE, **inscriptas* *merces* *clam importare*, *ne*

portorium dem (*aff. Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 19*).—*merces sine portorio importare* (*aff. C. Ferr. 2, 70, 171*). *Smuggled goods*, **inscriptas* *merces*.

SMUGGLER, **inscriptas* *merces* *importans*.

SMUGGLING, **inscriptarum mercium importatio*.

SMUT, *s.* *Blacness*, *nigritudo*. **macula* *ex rubigine concepta*. *Obscenity in expression*, *obscenum verbum*, *canticum obscenum*, *obscena dicere*.

SMUT, *v.* **TRANS.** *rubiginem obducere* *ci rei*.—*denigrare* (*to turn black*). **INTRANS.** *To gather mould*, *rubigine obduci*, *rubigine infestari* or *lædi* or *corripi*, in *eruginem incidere* (*the latter of copper*).

SMUTTILY, *sordide*.—*obscene*. *See* *the adj.*

SMUTTINESS, *Crel.* *with the adj.* *See* *also* **SMUT**.

SMUTTY, *fumosus* (*sooty, soiled with smut*).—*fumidus* (*of the colour of smoke or smut; also, smelling of it*).—*rubiginosus*, *æruginosus* (*covered with rust, rusty*).—*colore nigro* (*of a black colour*).—*cineraceus* (*of the colour of cindera*).—*pullus* (*of a dirty black, either by nature or fm soil*).—*sordidus* (*black in general*). *Obscene*, *obscenus*. *S. language*, *obscenum verbum*: *to make use of it*, *obscena dicere*.

SNACK, *A share, a part taken by compact*, *portio* (*the part of a whole, inasmuch as it forms one's share, used only with 'pro'; see* **also** **SHARE**). *A meal taken in haste, a slight repast*, *cœnula*, *gustatio*. *To have a s.*, *cœnula* *facere*.

SNAPPLE, *See* **BIT**.

SNAIL, *cochlea* (*g. l.*).—*limax* (*without a shell*). *A s. in its shell*, *limax cochleæ implicitus* (*C.*): *like a s.*, *cochleæ speciem habens*, *referens*: *a s.'s shell*, *domus cochleæ* (*Suet.*); *cochlea* (*Mart.*): *a s.'s pace* (*fig.*).—*incessus tardus*, *lentus* (*C.*); *gradus testudinum* (*Plaut. Aut. 1, 1, 10*): *people who travel at a snail's pace*, *homines spissigradissimi*, *tardiores quam corbitæ* *sunt* in *tranquillo mari* (*Plaut. Paen. 3, 1, 4*).

SNAKE, *See* **SERPENT**. *The bearded s.*, **coluber naja* (*Linn.*).

SNAKY, *anguinus*, *anguineus*, or *by Crel.*

SNAP, *s.* *A sudden noise*, *fragor*, *crepitus*. *A bite*, *morsus*, &c. *A catch*, *captus*, &c.

SNAP, *v.* **TRANS.** *To break*, *frangere*; *diffringere*; *see* **BREAK**. **INTRANS.** *frangi*, *confringi*.—*disillire* (*e. g.* *of the blade of a sword*). *See* **BREAK**, **INTRANS.**

SNAP AT, *hiante ore* *captare* *qd* (*prop.*).—*inhire* *ci rei* (*to open the mouth at athg; also, fig., to seek eagerly*).

SNAP-DRAGON, **antirrhinum* (*Linn.*).

SNAPPISH, **SNAPPISHLY**, &c. *See* **CROSS**, **ILL-TEMPERED**, &c.

SNARE, **PROPR.** *Athg set to catch an animal, a gin, a noose*, *laqueus* (*a sling*, &c.). *To lay a s.*, *laqueum ponere*, *also with 'venandi causa'*: *to fall or get into a s.*, in *laqueum* or *laqueos* *cadere*: *to have fallen into a s.*, in *laqueis* *hærrere* (*† all three also impropr.*). **IMPROPR.** *insidiæ* (*trap*).—*laquei* (*snares, traps*). *1665* *Decipula* or *decipulum* = *'gin, trap, never occur in the proper meaning, and they are either ante- or post-Classic*. *To lay a s.*, *insidiari*: *for aby*, *insidias* *ci* *tendere*, *ponere*; *insidias petere* *qm*; *dolum* *ci* *nectere* (*to deceive, to defraud*): *to entice aby into a s.*, in *fraudem* *pellicere* *qm*: *to get or fall into a s.*, in *insidias* *incidere*: *I am falling into the s. which I have laid for others*, *eædem capior* *viâ* *quâ* *alios* *captabam*: *to have fallen into the s.*, *laqueis* *irretitum* *teneri*: *to catch as it were in a s.*, *velut* *indagare* *capere*.

SNARL, *gannire* (*also* *improp.* *of men*).

SNARLER, *canis*, *qui gannitu lascivit* (*aff. Appul. Met. 6, p. 175, 30*).—*homo*, *qui allatrat omnes*, *et gannitibus improbis lacestis* (*aff. Mart. 5, 61, 2*).

SNARLING, *s. gannitio* (*Fest. p. 74 and 109*).—*gannitus* (*also* *fig. of men*).

SNATCH, *s.* *Act of catching hastily*, *captura*, or *by the verb*. *By snatches* (*i. e.* *at intervals*), *per intervalia* (*Plin. 8, 42, 66*); *prps* *captum*; *per intermissa spatia*. *S.'s of sunshine*, **sol interdum nubibus interfulgens*.

SNATCH, *v.* *rapere*. *To s. at*, *captare*, *prehendere*: *to s. from*, *eripere*; *adimere*; *aufferre* (*to take away unjustly*); *avellere*, *divellere* (*to tear away*); *extorquere* (*to wrest from the hands*, *prop.* and *fig.*; *e. g.* *ci regnum*); *ci* *eripere* *de* (*or e*) *manibus* (*prop.* and *fig.*): *to s. from the mother's arms*, *qm* *de amplexu matris* *avellere*, or *de complexu matris* *abripere*: *to s. one fm danger*, *fm death*, *eripere* *ex periculo*, *a morte*; *fm destruction*, *servare* *qm* *ab interitu*.

SNEAK, *v.* *repere*, *serpere*. *To s. off* or *away*, *clam* *se subducere*.

SNEAK, *s.* *homo occultus*, *tectus* (*C.*).—*tenebri* (*Farr.*).

SNEAKING, abjectus. humilis. villa.

SNEER, s. See GIBE.

SNEER, v. *To s. at aby*, qm ludificari or deridēre. qm irridēre et vocibus increpare. qm irrisu insectari. qm cavillari. *To s. at the misfortune of others*, aliena mala ludificari: *to s. at aby in his misfortune*, adversis rebus cs insultare: *to gibe and s. at aby in all possible ways*, qm omnibus contumellis eludere. [SYN. in GIBE.]

SNEEZE, v. sternuere. sternutare. *To s. again*, sternutationem iterare: *to s. repeatedly*, sternutationes frequentare: *to hear aby s.*, sternutationis sonum accipere: *the elephant utters a noise as when any one is sneezing*, elephas sternutationem similem elidit sonum: *to say 'God bless you' when aby is sneezing*, sternutationis salutare; salutem ci imprecari: *to cause to s.*, *to make aby s.*, sternutamentum mōvere or evocare or excitare: *to cause frequent sneezing*, ci crebras sternutationes commovere.

SNEEZE, s. sternutatio (as act).—sternutamentum (the state in which one is when sneezing).—sternutationis sonus (the sound or noise produced by sneezing).

SNIFF, v. || *Paor.* and *Fig.* anhelare (to draw breath audibly up the nose). || *To draw in with the breath*, spiritu (spirando) ducere. (spiritu) haurire. || *As language of contempt*. || *To s. about*, odorari et pervestigare (prop. of dogs, then melon. of men; see C. Verr. 4, 13, 31). || *To be sniffing about in all corners*, in omnibus latebris perpestrare.

SNIFF, s. anhelitus.

SNIP, s. || *Act of cutting*, sectio. sectura. || *An incision*, incisura (Plin.). || *A piece cut off*, segmentum. recisamentum. particula. *A s. of paper*, resegment chartæ (aft. Plin., res. papyri, 13, 12, 23).

SNIP, v. secare. dissecare qd.

SNIFE, scolopax (Nemesian).—scolopax gallinago (Linn.).

SNIVEL, s. mucus (μῦκος), or pure Lat. narium excrementa, orum. pl.

SNIVEL, v. * *prps mucus* resorbēre.

SNIVELLING, mucosus. muculentus.

SNORE, v. stertēre.

SNORE, or SNORING, rhonchus (ῥόγχος), or pure Lat., stertentis (or stertentium) sonitus.

SNORER, stertens.

SNORT, fremere (as a horse).—vehementius anhelare. imo de pectore spiritum trahere (to fetch breath forcibly).—fremere. sævire (to rage).

SNORTING, fremitus.

SNOUT, rostrum. *An elephant's s.*, proboscis. See NOSE.

SNOW, s. nix, gen. nivis, f; usually in pl., nives (of a great fall or quantity of s.). Consisting of s., nivalis: full of s., nivosus: white as s., niveus: s. falls, nives cadunt (Sen.); delabuntur (L.): to be covered with s., nivibus obrui, oppleri: the s. is deep, nix alta jacet (V.); altæ nives premunt terram (Curt.): there is a deep fall of s., plurima nix e cœlo delabitur (L.): plurimæ nives cadunt (Sen.): to make one's way through the s., nives eluctari (T. Hist. 3, 59): mountains covered with perpetual s., montes perenni nive rigentes; montium juga perenni nive obruta (Curt. 7, 11, 8); montes in quibus nives ne æstus quidem solvit (aft. Sen. Ep. 79, 4): a s.-ball, *globus ex nive compactus; glebula nix (Scrib. Larg.); globus nivalis (Macrob. Sat. 7, 12): a fall of s., nix casus (L. 21, 35): a flake of s., floccus nivalis: a s. storm, nives volantes; tempestas nivosa: a s. drift, *agger niveus; *vis nix exaggerat; moles, magna vis nivium (aft. C.): a s. bank, *calceus nivibus trajiciendis aptus factusque: s.-water, aqua nivalis (Gell.): *aqua ex nivibus resolutis; nives ex montibus prolutæ (Cæs. B. C. 1, 48); nives de montibus solutæ (O. Met. 8, 556). To cut a road through the s., nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere.

SNOW, v. It snows, ningit; nives cadunt (Sen.), delabuntur (L.).

SNOW-DROP, *leucolum vernum (Linn.).

SNOWY, nivalis (consisting of snow).—nivosus (full of s., covered with s.).—niveus (white as snow).

SNUB, v. ci convicium facere. qm conviciis or contumeliis consecreti.

SNUB-NOSE, nasus simus. nares resimæ (turned up).—nasus collisus (flat). That has a s.-n., silus or simus; homo simā nare (Mart. 6, 39, 8); homo narius remisio.

SNUFF, s. || *Burnt tip of a candle*, fungus candlæ; or, *in context*, simply fungus (V.). || *Powdered tobacco*, *pulvis sternutatorius (Krafft).—medicamentum ad sternutamentum movendum efficax (aft. Cels. 3, 18, p. 157, ed. Bip.; Georges). To take s.,

*ducere pulverem sternutatorium (Bau.); *medicamento ad sternutamentum movendum efficaci uti (Georges). || *Anger, scorn*, vid.

SNUFF, v. INTRANS. || *To inhale*, haurire nariibus. || *To scent, smell*, vid. || *Fig.* To turn up the nose, fastidium ostendere, præ se ferre. To s. at, qm suspendere naso (H.). || TRANS. || To crop the wick of a lighted candle, *fungum candlæ demere (not emungere).

SNUFF-BOX, *theca sternutatoria.

SNUFF-TAKER, *qui utitur pulveris sternutatorii. *qui culcit pulverem sternutatorii. A great s.-l., *qui crebro utitur &c.

SNUFFERS, emunctorium (Bibl. Vulg. Ezod. 25, 38).—*forfex candelarum.

SNUFFLE, de nare loqui (Pers.).

SNUG, SNUGLY. See CLOSE, CLOSELY.

SO, adv. || Referring to a subject already indicated, a) demonstrative; in this manner, in this degree, sic (in such wise; used only subjectively, or with reference to a fact as conceived in the mind of a speaker, not implying the actual existence of the thing). — ita (used subject., and also with reference to a fact as actually existing — under these circumstances).—tantū (in so high a degree).—tam (so very; eply with adj., adverbs, and participles, followed by another clause with ut or qui; and with verbs in comparisons, followed by quam, quasi, &c.: sic and ita are more rarely found with adj.).—adeo (up to that limit; places two things on an equality in point of intensity, &c., followed by ut: adeone esse hominem—in feliciem quemquam, ut ego sum! Ter.). b) relative; in such manner or degree, ita, sic. It is so, sic est; ita res se habet: it is not so, non ita res se habet; sic res non est; aliter factum ac narras. || Referring to something which follows; e.g. Be so good as to come to me, da mihi hoc, ut convenias; me velim convenias: be so good as to pardon him, eā sis liberalitate, ut ei ignoscas: who is so rich as you? quis tantas, quantas tu, habet divitias? (O). Not so...as; see AS. || Copulative; by constr. with æque, ac, or atque. non minus, quam. || Conditional; by Crcl. (e.g. quod si feceris, gratum mihi erit, so you will oblige me). || Consecutive; ita (= and so, thus): e.g. deus vester...expers...virtutis, ita (= and so) ne beatus quidem est. [After detailing the various opinions of philosophers], ita [and so] cogimur disensione sapientum dominum nostrum ignorare; Pr. Intr. ii. 778, n.).—itaque (= and so, accordingly); e.g. itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat. || How so? why so? quid ita? (ri dai): || Comparative; as...so, ut...ita, or inverted, ita...ut (sic sicut, prout, ut si, quomodo, quo pacto, quemadmodum: ita quam, quasi, tamquam, veluti, atque ac).—ut...sic; sic...ut (less frequently the correlative to ita is quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi; Pr. Intr. ii. 779, 2).—tam...quam (with adj. &c.; nemo tam multa scripsit, quam multa &c.).—adeo (in such a degree; with adj., adverbs, and verbs, or absolute; e.g. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 92, unum aspicio vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra; or C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 5, rempublicam funditis amissimus; adeo, ut Cato adulescens nullius consilii, sed tamen civis Romanus et Cato, vix vivus effergeret). For 'so' (an adj. in the positive degree, e.g. so good, so great, &c.), the Latin employs a superlative, e.g. so fine a city, urbs pulcherrima; or (adj.) talis, hic (of such a quality; of persons and things).—tantus (of such quantity; of things only), or (adv.) ita, sic; e.g. itaque et Siciliæ amissum et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ næs triebunt, quod talem virum e civitate expulissent (so illustrious or so excellent a man, Np. Cil. 6, 2).—celeri rumore dilato, Dionii vim aliam, multi concurrerant quibus tale facinus displicebat (so atrocious a deed, Np. Dion 10, 1).—non id tempus esse ut merita tantummodo exsolventur (not so good, L. 2, 29, § 8).—jam Latio is status rerum erat, ut (so sad, L. 8, 13, § 2).—quoniam Ariovistus hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut (was so ungrateful, Cæs. B. G. 1, 35).—senatus consultum tantam vim habet (is of so little worth, C. Fam. 1, 7, 4).—Hegesiæ se ita putat Atticum (so good, C. Brut. 83, 286). By Crcl. (e.g. quales pueri, teneris annis assuefacti sumus, tales adulti manemus, so we are in manhood). ~~It~~ 'sic', like our 'so', is it is 'such'; 'a good man, for so he was', vir bonus, sic enim fuit. || So so = but moderately or indifferently, sic [e.g. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95. Dæd. Quid rei gerit? Gel. Sic, tenuler. Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 9. Crit. Quid vos, quo pacto hic? satisne recte? Mys. Nosne? sic, ut quimus, afficit]. So much for to-day, in hunc diem hactenus; reliqua differamus in crastinum.

So CALLED, quem, quam, quod vocant, dicunt. qui, quæ, quod dicitur. ~~Not~~ sic, ita dictus, nominatus, appellatus.

So FAR, LONG, MANY, MUCH, SOON, TRUE, WELL...AS. See AS.

SOAK, v. || TRANS. macerare (to put a thing in water, in order to soften it, as *flax, fish*).—aquâ perfundere (to wet well with water, as corn).—madefacere (g. t., to make quite wet). To be soaked with rain, pluviâ or imbre madefieri. || INTRANS. madefieri. madère. madescere.

SOAKING, maceratio (by steeping in water).—perfusio (by pouring water on).

SOAP, s. sapon, ònis (Plin.). A piece or ball of s., bulla saponis.

SOAP, v. saponare linere or oblinere qd.

SOAP-BOILER, *saponis coctor. *qui saponem coquit.

SOAP-HOUSE, *officina saponis.

SOAP-SUDS, aqua saponis infecta.

SOAR, sursum or sublimè ferri, subvolare (to fly up, of birds and things). To s. aloft to heaven, in cælum ascendere; sublimem abire; ad deos abire (of persons dying): to s. aloft to a higher region, in cœlestem locum subvolare.

SOB, v. singultire (Cels.).—singultare (Q.).

SOB, s. singultus, ùs.

SOBBINGLY, cum singultu (with a sob, C.).—modo singultantium (as those who sob, Q.).

SOBER, || That avoids excess in drinking, sobrius (C.).—qui crapulam vitat, qui modice bibit. || Moderate, sobrius. temperans. temperatus.

SOBERLY, sobrie (prop.). temperanter. temperate (fig.).

SOBRIETY, || Abstinence from excessive drinking. Crcl. with sobrius. || Moderation, sobrietas (Sen.).—temperantia (C.).

SOCCAGE, servitus. servitium. In s., servus; or by Crcl., e. g. Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit (in s., C. Rep. 3, 9, 16).

SOCIABLE, commodus (suiting his manners to those of others).—affabilis (ready to speak, condescending in conversation).—sociabilis (inclined to intercourse with others).—congregabilis (apt to unite in a flock or herd).—facilis (as a quality of character). Not s., insociabilis. morosus (sullen).

SOCIABLENESS, socialitas (as prevailing in a society, Plin.).—mores faciles (as a person's character).

SOCIABLY, socialiter.

SOCIAL, socialis (inclined to union and companionship).—sociabilis (capable of or inclined to union and companionship with others).—congregabilis (also capable of being easily united with others in a herd or set; e. g. apum examina, C.).—facilis (easy of access, companionable).

S. life, vitæ societas; societas conjunctionis humanæ; caritas atque societas humana: to bring uncivilized men to the habits of s. life, homines dissipatos congregare, et ad (or in) vitæ societatem convocare: to lead a s. life (i. e. life of friendly intercourse) with one's companions, societatem caritatis coire cum suis: man is a s. animal, homo est animal sociale; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem: the s. union, civilis societas; hominum inter homines societas; societas or consortio humana; consociatio hominum; societas generis humani; conjunctio congregatioque hominum; societas hominum conjunctioque; convictus humanus (all C.).

SOCIETY, || Union, societas. To live in s., congregatos esse (eply of animals; opp. solivagos esse; see C. Tusc. 5, 13, 88); societatem caritatis coisse inter se (Im mutual inclination): man is born for s., homines naturâ sunt congregabiles; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem; natura impellit hominem ut hominum cœtus et celebrationes et esse et a se obiri velit. || Companionship. To give one's s. to aby, esse cum quo (to be with him); qm comitari; ci comitem se adire or adungere (to accompany aby as an attendant): in the s. of aby, cum quo: to shun the s. of aby, cs aditum sermonemque defugere: to seek the s. of aby, cs consuetudinem appetere: bad s. spoils good manners, malignus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam affricat (Sen. Ep. 7, 6). || Union of several persons for a common end, societas (eply of literary societies, trading companies, &c.).—sodalitas (of colleagues: e. g. of certain priests at Rome; then, g. t., of any s. in which any secret exists; e. g. of freemasons with us).—factio (a party, eply for a bad purpose; see

Trajan ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 [43], 1).—collegium (a corporation; e. g. of merchants, artisans, priests, &c.). To enter into s. with aby, societatem cum quo facere, inire, coire (g. t.); rationem communicare cum quo (to make common cause with aby); societatem contrahere cum quo (to enter into a partnership): to receive aby into a s., qm in societatem assumere or ascribere (g. t.); qm in collegium cooptare (into a corporation): to dissolve a s., societatem dirimere: human s., societas humana, hominum, or generis humani: civil s., societas civilis. || A body of persons united for one object, cœtus, conventus hominum or amicorum (g. t., an assembly of friends)—circulus (a social circle).—congressus (an assembly which meets together for some purpose).—acrosis (an assembly of learned persons in which atq is read).—sodalicum (an assembly of colleagues, eply of certain priests and others, in order to celebrate the private worship of a deity with feasting): a s. of friends, congressio familiarium: a large s., frequentia, celebritas; celeberrimus virorum mulierumque conventus: to be fond of attending s's and meetings, circulos et sessunculas consecrari.

SOCK, soccus (worn by comic actors, Plaut.). SOCKET, myxus (in a candlestick or lamp, i. e. the part in which the wick stood; Mart. 14, 41).—tubus (a tube).—vagina (a sheath).—theca (a case). S. of the eye, *cavum oculi.

SOCKLE (in architecture), podium (Vir.). SOD, cœspes (gleba = a clod). To cover a roof with s., *cæspite tegere or contegere.

SODA, soda (i. t., prepared).—nitrum (in its natural state).

SODALITY. See SOCIETY.

SOEVER, cunque (added to a word; e. g. quiscunque, whosoever).

SOFA, lectus (g. t.).—lectulus. lectica lucubratoria (eply for reading or study).—grabatûs (a low couch).—hemicyclum (of a semicircular form, fig. two or three persons, eply for conversation, &c.).—stibadium (Plin. Ep.).—sigma, âtis (Mart., of a semicircular form). Arms or side of a s., pluteus (e. g. plutei fulcra, Propert.). S. cushion or squab, torus lecti.

SOFT, || PROP. mollis (not hard; opp. durus).—tener (tender; opp. asper).—mitis (gentle, mild). Very s., præmolis: s. bottled eggs, ova mollia or sorbilla. A s. hand, manus mollis (O.). A s. voice, vox lenis: a s. air, aer tepidus. See also GENTLE, MILD. To grow s., see SOFTEN. || FIG. mollis, tener.

SOFTEN, || PROP. mollire, emollire. mitigare (trans.); emolliri. mollescere. emollescere. mitigari (intrans.). || FIG. mollire, emollire, commovere (intrans. cs); qm, cs animum, lenire, dlenire, mitigare (trans.); molliri. leniri (intrans.). To s. down allg in the telling, ad qm in mollis referre qd (T. Ann. 14, 39).

SOFTLY, molliter (g. t.).—leniter, placide. clementer. pacate (gently, mildly, quietly).

SOFTNESS, mollitia. —mollitudo (as an abiding quality).

SOHO, heus! eho! heus tu! (Ter.)

SOIL, || Ground, earth, terra, (terræ) solum (surface of the ground).—ager: soli natura, ingenium; solum (in respect of its natural quality and its produce), A rich s., solum pingue. A thin s., solum macrum et exile. A loose or close, moist or dry s., solum solum vel spissum, humidum vel siccum. || Dung, stercore (of men and animals).—excrementum, usually pl. excrementa, orum, n. (of men and animals; post-Aug., but Class.). || A spot, stain, vid.

SOIL, v. qd qd re inquinare (to cover with dirt; the strongest term).—contaminare (to s. more slightly, eply by use or frequent handling).—turbare (to take off the freshness of a thing; ~~not~~ not deturbare).—maculare (with spots).—spurcare. conspurcare (so as to make foul or loathsome). To s. one's fingers (fig.), se sceleribus contaminare (C.); flagitiis se dedecorare (S.); contaminare, inquinare, polluere (C.).

SOJOURN, s. and v. See ABIDE, ABODE; DWELL, DWELLING.

SOLACE, v. See CONSOLATE.

SOLACE, s. See CONSOLATION.

SOLANDER, *scabies.

SOLAR, solaris. solarius. or by gen. solis. A s. eclipse, solis defectus or defectio; sol deficiens (see ECLIPSE). The s. year, annus qui solstitial circumagitur orbe (L. 1, 19, extr.).—annus solstitialis (Serv. V. Æn. 4, 653). The ancient Romans reckoned a lunar year, the latter s., Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum, et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digressunt.

SOLD, part. of TO SELL.

SOLDER, s. ferrumen (Plin.). 'Soft s.' (Sam Slick),

palpam (e. g. mihl obtrudere non potes palpam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4. 1. 35).

SOLDER, v. ferruminare. conferruminare (to s. together, *Plin.*).

SOLDIER, miles (e. pr.; s. collective for milites).—armatus (an armed man, usually pl. *§* bellator, pug-mator, proelator, a warrior, poet).—homo or vir militaris (as when we say 'a good s.', 'a distinguished s.', in speaking of a veteran or general: *§* only the poets and later prose writers employ militaris for miles). Of or belonging to a s., militaris. A raw or fresh s., miles tiro, or tiro only (C. Cæ.). miles tirunculus (*Suet.*). An old or veteran s., veteranus (s. with respect to their profession), homines or viri milites. A common s., miles gregarius, or miles only. The common s., milites gregarii; militum or armatorum vulgus. A brave or good s., miles fortis, strenuus, bonus, acer (C.); ad pugnandum alacer or paratus; studio pugnae ardens, incensus atque incitatus (C.). A cowardly, bad s., miles ignavus, timidus (C.), pavidus (S.). S.'s of the line, (milites) legionario: to turn s., to enlist as a s., nomen dare, or profiteri, militare (L.); sponte militiam sumere (T.). To go out as a s., militatum abire (Ter.); in militiæ disciplinam proficisci (C.); *§* these phrases are not to be employed in the sense of 'to turn s.', 'enlist as a s.', 'become a s.'. To be, serve as a s., militare; militiæ munus sustinere; stipendia merere, mereri (C. L.); militiam tolerare (V.), colere (O.). A s.'s wife, uxor militis: s.'s child, puer (puella) militaris: a s.'s life, vita militaris. A s.'s cloak, sagum: a s.'s dress, vestitus militaris; habitus gregalis (of the common s., T. Ann. 1. 59): s.-like, militaris: in a s.-like manner, militum more, modo (C.); militariter (L.).

SOLDIERY, milites, pl.; miles. armati, pl.

SOLE, adj. solus. unus.—unicus (e. g. fili, filia, &c.—illa villa solius tua, you have s. possession of). See ALONE, ONLY.

SOLE, s. *§* The bottom of a foot, planta. *§* not solea in this sense. To find no place for the s. of one's foot, locum, ubi consistat, non reperire. *§* The bottom of a shoe, solea. *§* A fish, *pleuronectes platissa (*Linn.*).

SOLE, v. *calceis soleas suffigere.

SOLECISM, vitium. error.—*§* barbarismus, a fault in single words, as though one should say Mæcenatium for Mæcenatem, or should use an outlandish word, e. g. canthus, for ferrum quo rotæ vincuntur; solecismus, a fault in grammar or construction, e. g. non feceris, for ne feceris; acyrtologia, Gr. or Lat. improprium, an erroneous combination of words, as, hunc ego si potui tantum sperare (for timere, dolorem; Q. 1. 5, 6).

SOLELY, solum. tantum. See ONLY.

SOLEMN, solemnus (festive, ceremonial).—gravis. severus (grave, serious). To take a s. oath, persancte jurare or dejerare; jurare per plures (or omnes) deos.

SOLEMNITY, *§* Gravity, seriousness, by Crcl. with the adj. *§* A festive or formal celebration, solemne (*§* solemnitas is late).—cærimonia (a solemn religious ceremony).—pompa (a solemn procession). To keep a festival with great s., *diem festum magno cum apparatu celebrare (cf. T. Hist. 2. 95, 1).

SOLEMNIZE, *§* To celebrate, agere, agitare (v. pr., festivals, birth-days, holidays, &c.).—celebrare (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly; e. g., birth-day, marriage-feast: less frequently of a festival). To s. a day as a festival, diem prosequi (*Np. Att.* 4. extr.). To s. a festival for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum; public games, ludos facere or committere. To s. divine service, sacra procurare; sacris operari; res divinas rite perpetrare: but, in the modern sense, better *rebus divinis interesse (of the officiating minister).

SOLENNLY, solemniter (in a festive or ceremonial manner).—graviter. severe (gravely, severely).

SOLICIT, *§* To seek for, ask, petere. expetere (to petition for).—querere (to seek with pains and exertion).—consectari (to pursue zealously)—captare, aucupari (to snatch eagerly at a thing, at all these with an acc.). To s. the favour of the people, auram popularem captare; gratiam ad populum querere: one who s.'s (for an office), petitor; candidatus (see CANDIDATE). The act of soliciting, petitio. ambitio (canvassing)—prensatio (taking voters by the hand, in order to gain their favour).—ambitus (by unlawful means; whereas ambitio, in the best age, was only by lawful means). *§* To attempt a b'y's mind, sollicitare qm or cs animum (e. g. pretio, pecuniâ); pellicere qm,

SOLICITOR, *§* One who solicits, qui petit &c.; petitor; and see the verb. *§* A legal assistant or adviser, causidicus (in a depreciating sense). See ATTORNEY.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, advocatus fisci (legal assistant of the treasury in judicial proceedings; *Eutrop.* 8. 18 [10], init.).

SOLICITUDE. See ANXIOUS.

SOLICITUDE. See ANXIETY.

SOLID, densus. condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable; opp. solutus).—solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opp. rarus).—artior or artior (compressed into a small space).—pressus (of an orator's style, concise, nervous).—brevis (also of style, &c.). S. food, cibus plenus: s. learning, doctrina or eruditio accurata, subtilis, recondita, exquisita (*§* not solida; yet solida gloria, solida utilitas are correct). To make s. (according to the above distinctions), densare. condensare. spissare. conspissare. solidare: to become s., densari, &c. (pass. of the above verbs); spissescere. solidescere.

SOLIDLY, solide. dense. spisse. See the adj.

SOLILOQUY, *sermo secum ipso habitus (comp. C. sermo intimus cum ipse secum [qs loquitur], of a purely mental s.). *§* Soliloquium fæci in Augustin. S. meditatio (Q.). or sermo intimus may be used for a mental s. To hold a s., ipsum secum loqui; intra se dicere (Q.); also secum loqui; solum secum colloqui: he held the following s., hæc secum collocutus est; ipse secum hæc locutus est.

SOLITARY, *§* Single, vid. *§* Lonely, remote from others, solitarius. solivagus (living alone, of men and animals).—solus. desertus (without inhabitants, of places; opp. celebrer, frequens). A s. life, vita solitaria (g. t.); vita inculata et deserta ab amicis (friendless): to lead a s. life, vitam solitariam ago; in solitudine vivere; tempus solum in secreto vivere; vitam agere segregem (*Sen. Benef.* 4. 18, 2); hominum conventum fugere (to avoid society); solitariâ naturâ esse (of animals which frequent s. places, *Varr. R. R.* 3. 16, 4): a s. place, locus solus or desertus (opp. locus frequens or celebrer); locus ab arbitris remotus (where one has no witnesses).

SOLITUDE, solitudo (state and place).—orbitas (loss of children).—viduitas (widowhood).—solitudo liberorum, viduarum (the condition of orphans or widows).—locus solus or desertus (a solitary place; opp. locus celebrer or frequens); locus ab arbitris remotus (private and retired): to live in s., see 'to lead a SOLITARY life': to retire into s., se conferre or se recipere in solitudinem; vitam solitudini mandare (g. t.); a publicis negotiis se removere; de foro decedere; se ab omni parte reipublicæ subtrahere (to retire from political life): to seek s., solitudines captare: to wander about in s., full of deep sorrow, in locis solis mæstum errare.

SOLO, unus. cantus. To sing a s., solus qs cantat. To play a s., *solus qs fidibus canit; on the flute, solus qs tibis cantat.

SOLSTICE, solstitium (at the beginning of summer).—bruma (at the beginning of winter).—*§* It is un-Class. to say solstitium æstivum, for solstitium, or solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma. At the s., solstitial die (in summer).—brumali die (in winter).

SOLSTITIAL, solstitialis.

SOLUBLE, qui (quæ, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest; dissolubilis (C.).—solubilis (*Ammian.*).

SOLUTION, *§* The act of dissolving, &c., Crcl. by the verb. *§* A naver, solutio. dissolutio (both imply of a captious question).—explicatio. enodatio (of a perplexed or obscure matter). See ANSWER.

SOLVE, solvere (a riddle, a question).—dissolvere (a question).—enodare (perplexed or captious questions: for such we may also say, [captiosas] solvere; [captiones] explicare, discutere). To s. a doubt, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere; dubitationem tollere; dubitationem ci eximere.

SOLVENCY, solvendi facultas, or Crcl. by the adj.

SOLVENT, *§* Able to pay, qui est solvendo (C.).—qui est ad solvendum (*Vitr.*).—idoneus (e. g. debitor). To swear that one is not s., bonam copiam ejurare. *§* Able to dissolve, *qui corpus qd solvere, dissolvere, potest.

SOME, aliquis (any, indefinite).—nullus (opp. nullus, empty after negations).—quispiam (nearly = aliquis, but always implies a number, out of which any indifferently may be supposed: mihi used substantively; but

not always: *si agricola quispiam &c., C.; see the word in SOMEBODY.*—quidam (a certain one, without specification).—aliqui (indefinite).—nonnulli, or nonnemo, sing. (in ipsa curia nonnemo hostis est, C. several).—aliquot (more than one).—perique, complures (s., and, indeed, several or many).—often aliquid with gen.; e. g., s. indulgentia, qd veniat. It is s. consolation to remember, in qâ re nonnihil me consolatur quum recorder &c.: s. progress has been made, nonnihil est profectum (C.). S. ... others, alii ... alii; quidam ... alii: s. ... others ... others, quidam (alii) ... alii ... alii (and thus alii may be used successively five times or more; but Cicero also varies it by partim, &c.; see C. N. D. 2, 47, extr.): s. in one direction, others in another, alii alio, &c.: s. in one manner, others in another, alii aliter, &c.: s. few, pauci: s. twenty days, aliqui viginti dies: in s. measure, aliquo modo; aliqua ex parte (partly); aliquid (in s. respect; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 40, *Held.*). ~~Q~~ Avoid quadamtenus.

SOMEBODY, aliquis, quispiam, aliquispiam, quisquam. ullus. (1) aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, subst.; aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, adj. (2) aliquispiam, quispiam [*subst. and adj.*], but usually quispiam is found as a subst., and aliquispiam as an adj.; Z. § 129, relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of. Quispiam often in objections, e. g., s. will say, dixerit quispiam).—quidam (a certain one, whom it is not necessary to specify).—~~Q~~ Aliquis, indef. and affirmative; also like our 'somebody,' used for 'a person of consequence.' si vis esse aliquis: ego quoque sum aliquid (C.).—quispiam (*subst.*) and ullus (*adj.*) are indef. and negative; therefore also in interrogative clauses, where a negative is implied.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER, nescio quo modo. nescio quo casu. nescio quo pacto.

SOMETHING. || Opp. to 'nothing,' aliquid (usually with a gen. of the subst. joined with it; e. g. aliquid numulorum; after the particles si, ne, quo, ut, num, we find simply quid, unless there be a particular emphasis; see Kühner, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; Hermann, *Viger*, p. 731).—paulum aliquid (some little thing, a trifle).—nonnihil (a pretty good deal, also followed by a gen.).—quidquam (in negative propositions).—quidam, quædam, quoddam (certain, each one cannot or may not mention; e. g. singularis est quædam natura atque vis animi).—numquid. eequid (in questions, *athg.*) A s., nescio quid: to reckon one as s., aliquem magni facere: that is s., but far from being all, est istuc quidem aliquid, sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia: to think s. of oneself, putare se esse aliquid: he seems to be s., aliquid esse videtur. || Opp. to 'not,' = somewhat, in some measure or degree, paulum (with comparatives, paullo). nonnihil. aliquid (e. g. nonnihil me consolatur, quum recorder). ~~Q~~ Aliquantum, aliquanto, always mean 'in a considerable degree.' Sts this is implied in a comparative adj.; e. g. soror meliusculæ est, 'is something better.'

SOMETIMES, aliquando (q. t.).—interdum (now and then).—nonnumquam (rather frequently).—umquam (in interrogative clauses, where a negation or doubt is implied).—quandoque (Cels.). S., though not often, etiamsi raro, non tamen numquam (Q.).

SOMEWHERE, alicubi. usquam. usquam (with the same difference of meaning as between aliquis, quispiam, and ullus; see SOMEBODY).

SOMNIFEROUS. See SOPORIFIC.

SON (with reference to parents), filius (opp. puella).—(with reference to sex) puer. sexus virilis (also of several s's, *Np.*)—stirps virilis (also of all the s's of a family collectively, L.).—so also suboles virilis (T.). ~~Q~~ In the poets, and also in Q., we find natus or gnatus for filius, but it is never thus used as a subst. by the best prose writers; so that we cannot say natus meus, tuus, &c., for filius meus, tuus, &c.; or nati parentum for liberi parentum. In C. Amic. 8, 27, and De Fin. 5, 25, 65, natus is used as a participle. A young s., little s., filiolus; filius parvus: to have a s., another s., filio, filiole augeri (C.); sexu, stirpe virili augeri (*af. L. and T.*): to be ahy's son, quo natum, prognatum esse (L.); quo ortum esse (C.): to lose a s., filium amittere, perdere: to leave no s., sexum virilem non relinquere (*Np.*).

SON-IN-LAW, gener.

SON OF MAN (a title assumed by our blessed Saviour), *mortali matre natus.

SONG, carmen (q. t.).—cantus (act of singing or the thing sung, as an effect of talent or art).—canticum (that which is or may be sung).—cantilæna (a s. adapted to a well-known air. Döderlein remarks, that cantica and canti-

lenæ are only s's adapted for singing, in which, as in popular ballads, the words and melodies are inseparable, and serve to excite mirth and pleasure, in opp. to speech and that which is spoken: indeed canticum means a favourite piece, still in vogue; cantilæna, a piece which, being generally known, has lost the charm of novelty, and is classed with old s's).—cantio (a s. sung, esp. as a form of enchantment). It is the old s., cantilænam eandem canis (you are always singing the same thing, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribis (you are always writing the same); semper ista eademque audio (I am always hearing the same thing); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is continually doing the same thing, C. de Or. 2, 39, init.). SONGSTER, cantor.—vocis et cantus modulator (Col. 1, præf. 3).

SONGSTRESS, cantrix.

SONNET, carmen (tetradecastichum).

SONOROUS, sonans (C.).—canorus (C., sounding well).—sonorus (Tibull., poet. and post-Aug. prose). A s. voice, vox canora.

SOON, || In a short time, brevi tempore, or simply brevi (denoting the short space of time in which *athg.* happens).—mox (very s. afterwards, immediately after, always supposes a comparison between circumstances or points of time, of which the one follows after the other).—jam, more strongly jamjamque (in a moment, represents the time of an action as present, which one indicates as impending).—propediem (as s. as possible, to-morrow, denotes a definite point of time up to which any thing may happen). Very s., perbrevis: s. afterwards, or thereupon, paullo post or post paullo; brevi postea; non ita multo post; brevi spatii interjecto: I will s. be here, jam hic adero. || Quickly, immediately, celeriter, cito; see IMMEDIATELY. As s., statim; post (e. g. Germani statim e somno lavantur, as s. as they get up); as s. as Feii was taken, post Velos captos; or by an abl., e. g. cs adventu, discessu, as s. as one had come, gone; solis occasu, as s. as the sun had set. || At an early period, mature, mane (early in the morning). Too s., ante tempus; mature or maturius (see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 26): to do *athg.* s., maturatur qd facere: as s. as, simul ac (or when a vowel follows) simul atque: as s. as possible, simul; simul ut; ut primum; quum primum; quum maturime: as s. as I came to Rome after your departure, ut primum a tuo digresso Romam veni: as s. as the meeting was over, ambassadores were sent, ab illâ concione legati missi sunt. || Easily, facile, facile negotio. It is s. said, proclive dictu est (C. Off. 2, 60, 69).

SOONER, || Rather, potius. citius. prius. S. than, potius quam; citius quam; prius quam; also non tam cito ... quam (putting, of course, the epithet that is preferred after the quam; e. g. quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses, quam ... πολιτικόν, i. e., would sooner call a πολιτικός than a rhetorician): I would s. die than &c., mori malo, quam &c.

SOOT, fuligo.

SOOTHE, qm or cs animum placare (to pacify, calm).—mitigare (to moderate, alleviate).—lenire or delinire (to soften, make less painful or disagreeable). In cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To s. one's anger, cs iram lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sedare: to s. pain, dolorem mitigare: to s. grief, levare luctum. See also ALLEVIATE.

SOOTHSAYER, vates. divins (an inspired prophet; C.).—vaticinans (O.; very rare, = vates).—fatidicus (one who foretells the destiny of man; C.).—fatiloquus (poet. = fatidicus).—sortilegus (one who divines by lots; C.).—haruspex (one who foretells events fm the appearance of the entrails of victims).—augur (one who foretells fm the flight of birds).—fem., vates. mulier fatidica, fatiloqua. interpres divum (L.). saga (C.).

SOOTY, fuliginosus (full of soot; late).—fuliginæus (looking like soot).

SOP, s. *frustum in aquâ (embammate, lacte, &c.) instinctum. A s. to Cerberus, *quasi Cerbero offam obijcere (the prov. being taken fm V. En. 6, 420).

SOP, v. intingere qd in aquâ, lacte, &c.—macerare in qam rem (Cat. qâ re).

SOPHISM, sophisma, atis, n. (or Lat., as rendered by C., conclusiuncula fallax, cavillatio; wch did not, however, obtain currency).—captio dialectica or sophistica, or simply captio, when the context fixes the sense. To detect or expose a s., sophisma diluere; captionem refellere or discutere.

SOPHIST, sophistes (C.); also by Crcel. qui ostentationis aut quæstus causâ philosophatur (C. Acad. 2, 23, 73).

SOPHISTICAL, *sophisticus* (Gell.). *captiosus* (of things; e.g., a question; C.).—ad *captiones* repertus (Gell.). *S. conclusions*, *concluduntur fallaces* (C.; vid. in **SOPHISM**): *s. questions*, *interrogationes fallaces* et *captiosæ* (C.).

SOPHISTICALLY, *sophistarum modo*, *more* (aft. C.). *sophistic* (Appul.).

SOPHISTRY, *A false argument*; see **SOPHISM**.
|| *The art or practice of using sophisms*, *captiones*. *interrogationes captiosæ* (Gell.) *sophisticæ*, = *sophistia*, very late; Appul.).

SOPORIFIC, *somnifer* (Plin., O.). *somnificus* (Plin.).
|| *medicamentum somnum concilians*. *A s. (medicine)*, *sopor* (Np., Sen.). *¶* *medicamentum somnificum* is *not* *Class.*; *potio somnifica* is *altogether without authority*; *to administer a s.*, *ei soporem dare*; *to take a s.*, *soporem sumere* (Sen. Ep. 83, 3n.) or *potare*.
SORB, *sorbis*, *i. f. (tree)*—*sorbium* (*fruit*).
SORCERER, *magus*. *veneficus*. *incantator* (*late*).
SORCERESS, *мага*. *venefica* (O.). *saga* (C.). *strix* (O.).

SORCERY, *ars magica* (L.). *magice* (Plin.). *veneficia*, *pl. (C.)*. *Jn. veneficia* et *cantiones* (*sorceries and incantations*)—*magica* (Appul.). *S. i.*, *sacra magica* (V.); *superstitiones magice* (T. Ann. 12, 59).

SORDID, *humilis* (*low-minded*: *opp. altus, excelsus*).—*abjectus* (*despicable*).—*illiberalis* (*ungentlemanly*).—*sordidus* (*base and mean*).—*turpis* (*disgraceful*; *opp. honestus*).—*impurus* (*vicious*; *opp. castus*).—*improbus* (*vile, bad*).—*foedus* (*disgusting*). *A s. spiritus*, *sordes*.

SORDIDLY, *humiliter*. *abjecte*. *illiberaliter*. *sordide*. *turpiter*. *Jn. turpiter* et *nequiter*. *sine dignitate*. [SYN. in **SORDID**.]

SORDIDNESS, *humilitas*. *illiberalitas*. *improbitas*. *animus abjectus* or *humilis*. *sordes*. *mens sordibus oppleta*. *indignitas*. [SYN. in **SORDID**.]

SORE, *s. ulcus*, *eris*, *n.* See **ULCER**.

SORE, *adj.* **||** *PROPR.* *saucius*. *atritus* (*made sore by rubbing*). *S. places*, *atritia*, *n. pl.*; *atritæ partes*: *to rub s.*, *atterere*; *atterendo sauciare*. **||** **FIG.** *Painful*, *distressing*, *gravis*; *acerbus*.

SORELY, *graviter*. *ægre*. *molestè*.

SORREL, *s. || A plant*, **rumex pratensis* (Linn.; *common s.*).—**oxalis acetosella* (Linn.; *wood s.*).—

**andromeda arborea* (Linn.; *red s.*, *s. tree*).

SORREL, *adj.* (= *equus*) *albus subruber*.

SORRILY. See **POORLY**.

SORROW, *tristitia*. *mæstitia*. *mæror* (*great s.*). *Feigned s.*, *tristitia simulata*: *to give way to s.*, *se trahere tristitiæ*: *to cause s.*, *tristitiam ei afferre* or *inferre*.

SORROWFUL, **SORROWFULLY**. See **SAD**, **SADLY**.

SORRY, **||** *Sorrowful*; *vid.* *To be sorry for*;
 1) *To repent, regret, poenitit me* *cs rei*. *I am not s. that I held the same opinion as they did*, *me* *habet poenitit eorum sententiæ fuisse*: *I am s. that I was not there*, *dolet mihi non adfuisse*. 2) *To grieve over, dolere*. *ægre* or *molestè* *ferre*. *lugere* (*to mourn for*). *To be s. for any one's lot*, *vicem cs dolere*: *one ought to be sorry that &c.*, *dolendum est quod*. **||** *Poor, mean*, *vid.*

SORT, *s. || Kind*, *genus*; see **KIND**. *Sts a sort of* may be expressed by *quidam*; e.g. *non perspicit alean quandam esse in hostiis deligendis* (C.) or *by omnis*; e.g. *omnes ægritudines, metus, perturbationes*; *omnia pericula*: *sts by nota* (*prop. a mark put on althg*); hence, e.g. *vinum bonæ, mæne notæ* (*of a good or bad s.*); *quæcunque vini nota* (*wine of every s.*); *vini nota optima* (*the best s. of wine*; Col.); *cujuscunque notæ caseus* (*cheese of every s.*; Col.); *secundæ notæ mel* (*of the second s.*; Col.). **||** *Manner*, *vid.*

SORT, *v.* in *genera digerere* (aft. C. de Or. 1, 42, 190). *digerere*. in *ordinem digerere*; *secernere*, *relicere* (*to reject in sorting*).

SORTIE, *excursio*. *eruptio* (*a violent s.*). *To make a s.*, *erumpere*; *facere excursionem* or *eruptionem*: *to make a s. fm a town*, *excursionem* or *eruptionem* *facere* *ex oppido*; *eruptione* *ex urbe pugnare*; *portis se foras erumpere*: *to make a s. upon the enemy*, *egredi e portis* et *hosti signa inferre*.

SOT, *homo ebriosus*. *præter modum vino deditus* (aft. C.). *homo in vinum effusus* (Curt. 5, 1, 37). *vinolentus*. *potator* (Plaut.).

SOTTISH, *ebriosus*. *temulentus*.

SOTTISHNESS, *ebriositas*. *vinolentia*.

SOUL, **||** *The spirit of man*, *anima* (*the principle of life*; also *the s. apart fm the body*, *the spirit*: *¶* *not = the intellect* in the best prose).—*spiritus* (*the*

breath of life).—*animus* (*the living power, the sensitive and appetitive nature*, *ὁ θυμός*; then *the whole spiritual nature of man*, *opp. corpus*).—*mens* (*the intellect*; *ὁ νοῦς*). *To believe the immortality of the s.*, *censere animum semper permanere*; *censere animum immortalem esse*: *fm my s.*, *ex animo*; *vere*: *with all my s.*, *toto animo*. **||** *A living being*, *a person*, *anima*. *caput homo*. *Not a s.*, *nemo*: *there was not a s. in the house*, *nemo natus in ædibus fuit* (Com.); *hominum numerus capulum xxx millium erat* (30,000 souls; Cæs.). **||** **FIG.** *A principal actor*, *leading principle or power*, *auctor*. *principes* (*leader*)—*fundamentum* (*groundwork*). *He was the very s. of the undertaking*, *dux*, *auctor*, *actor rerum gerendarum* *fuit* (aft. C. Sect. 28, 61); *principes erat agendæ rei* (L. 4, 48, § 8): *piety is the s. of virtue*, *pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum*.

SOUND, *s. || A noise*, *sonus* (*the thing*).—*sonitus* (*a sounding, the giving of a sound*).—*vox* (*voice*).—*nitus* (*clang, tinkling, ringing*).—*clangor* (*clapping, flapping*).—*streptitus* (*rattling*).—*crepitus* (*clear, sharp, crashing, rattling*).—*tonus* (*a tone, in music*; *¶* *modulatio is the melodious combination of s.'s in music, not s. itself*). *To have a s.*, *sonare*: *to give or emit a s.*, *sonum* or *vocem*, &c. *edere*: *empty s. of words*, *inanis verborum sonitus*; *tinntus* (T. Dial. 26, 3n.). **||** *A probe*; *vid.* *I shallow sea*, *fretum*. **||** *A cuttle-fish*, *sepia*.

SOUND, *adj.* *sanus*. *validus* (*healthy*).—*rectus*. *integer* (*right*). *I am safe and s.*, *salvus sum* et *incolumis*: *s. sleep*, *somnus artus*, *plenus*: *a s. constitution*, *firma corporis constitutio*; *corpus bene constitutum*: *a s. mind* in a *healthy body*, *mens sana in corpore sano* (Juv. 10, 356): *to get a s. beating*, *vehementer vapulare*: *to give a s. beating*, *verberibus* or *flagris implere*; *male mulcare*; *verberibus subigere* or *irrigare*; *verberibus mulcare* (*all comic*): *to give a s. scolding*, *to graviter increpare qm*; *acerbe* et *contumeliose* in *qm invehi*.

SOUND, *v.* **||** **INTRANS.** *To give a sound*, *sonare*. *sonum edere* or *reddere* (*prop.*). *That s.'s well*, *hoc bene sonat* (*prop.*).—*oratio honesta est* (Ag.). **||** **TRANS.** *To s. a signal*, *canere classicum*: *to s. a retreat*, *receptul canere*; *signum receptul dare* (L.); *milites tubâ revocare*: *to s. (a trumpet, &c.)*, *inflare* (*buccinam*, &c.); *to s. the praises of athg*, *magnifice prædicare qd*; *buccinatorem cs rei esse* (C. Fil. Fam. 16, 21). **||** **PROPR.** *To try the depth of water*, **cataporatâ uti*; **maris altitudinem cataporatâ tentare* (aft. Isid. Orig. 19, 4; see **Freund**, *cataporates*). **||** **FIG.** *To try*, *voluntatem cs perscrutari* (C.); *animus cs scrutari* (C.) or *explorare*; *degustare qm* (*used playfully, to see what is in him*); *pertentare cs animum*; *sciscitari quid cogitet* (*to try and find out his sentiments*).

SOUNDING, *sonans*. *canōrus* (*rich in tone*; *¶* *sonōrus is poet.*). *A s. speech*, *oratio verbis sonans*.

SOUNDING-LEAD, *cataporates*, æ, *m.* (Isidor.).

SOUNDLY, *probe*. *valde*. *vehementer*. *graviter*. *To beat s.*, *scold s.*, see the *adj.* *To sleep s.*, *arte* [= *arcte*] et *graviter dormire*.

SOUNDNESS, *sanitas* (*of body or mind*; *opp. morbus, ægritudo*).—*integritas* (*of body or mind*; also, *completeness*, *unimpaired condition of athg*).

SOUP, *jus*. *Hi s. ius*, *servens*, *servidum*: *s. warmed up again*, *jus hesternum*.

SOUR, *adj.* **||** *Not sweet*, *acerbus* (*opp. mitis*).—*amarus* (*opp. dulcis*: *according to Dôd*, *acerb. of a biting*, *amarus of a nauseous, bitterness*: *acerbus is far more cmly used fig. of s. in words, character, &c.*).—*acidus* (*opp. dulcis*; *s. to taste or smell*).—*acer* (*sharp*).—*Jn. acer acidusque*. *Somewhat s.*, *acidulus*, *subacidus*. *Very s.*, *acidissimus*, *peracerbus*, *acerbissimus*, *peracer*. *acerimius* (*¶* *malum acidum* *an apple s.*, *though ripe*; *m. acerbum*, *an apple s.*, *because unripe*). *To be s.*, *acere*; *acidum* or *acerbum* or *acrem esse*; *gustatu acido* or *acri esse sapore*. *To be turning s.*, *acescere*, *coacescere*: *s. milk*, *lac acidum* (Plin.); *very s. vinegar*, *acetum acidissimum* (Plin.). *A s. grape*, *uva acerba* (*¶* *not austera*). **||** **Cross**, *ill-tempered*, *difficilis*, *morosus*. *tristis*: *s. looks*, *vultus acerbi* (O.). *severi* (Mart.). *To put on a s. look*, *acerbos sumere vultus* (O.); *severos ducere vultus* (Mart.); *frontem contrahere* (C.); *frontem attrahere*, *adducere* (Sen.). *To make s.*, *acidum facere*.

SOUR, *v.* **||** **TRANS.** *acidum facere*. **||** **FIG.** *qm exacerbare*. **||** **INTRANS.** *acescere*. *coacescere*.

SOURCE, **||** **PROPR.** *fons* (*the water weh rises, and the spot fm weh it springs*).—*scaturigo* (*the springing water*).—*caput* (*the place where a spring rises*). **||** **FIG.** *fons* (*g. t.*).—*caput*, *principium* (*beginning*).—*Jn. fons*

et caput; principium et fons; origo (*origin*).—causa (*cause*).—Jn. causa atque fons. *fm a good s. i. e. author*, bono auctore: *fm an authentic s.*, certo, or haud incerto, auctore. *S. of profit*, see PROFIT. *They were the s's*, inde ducenda (repetenda); eo referenda; inde originem trahunt.

SOURNESS, aciditas (*late*).—acidus sapor (*acid taste*). || *Of temper*, acerbitas. morositas. tristitia. severitas. asperitas.

SOUTH, s. merides. plaga or regio australis. *To look to the s.*, in meridiem spectare; aspicere meridiem (*the latter*, Col. 8, 2).

SOUTH, SOUTHERN, *adj.* meridianus (☞ meridionalis, or meridialis, *only in late writers*); in meridiem spectans; australis. *The s. wind*, auster. ventus meridianus.

SOUTH-EAST, regio inter ortum brumale et meridiem spectans. *To the s.-e.*, inter ortum brumale et meridiem spectans: *s.-e. wind*, euronotus (*south s.-e.*).—vulturus (*s.-e. by south*). ☞ Libonotus, or Lat. austroafricus, *south-west by south*.

SOUTH-WEST, (regio) inter occasum brumale et meridiem spectans. *S.-w. wind*, africus: *s.-w. by west wind*, subvesperus.

SOUTHERNWOOD, abrotōnum, i. n.: or abrotōnus, i. f. (*Lucan*).—*artemisia abrotōnum (*Linn.*).

SOUTHWARD, in meridiem (e. g. spectare).—ad meridiem (e. g. vergere).

SOVEREIGN, *adj.* supremus. summus (*supreme, highest*). *A s. prince*, rex sui juris. *A s. people*, natio dominatrix, or penes quam est summa rerum; populus sui juris: *s. power*, summa potestas; summum imperium (C.); summa rerum; omnium rerum potestas (Np.).

SOVEREIGN, s. dominus. rex. tyrannus (C.). principes (*of the emperors*).—ad quem unum omnis potentia collata est (*af. t. Hist. 1, 1*); penes quem est omnium summa rerum (C. de Rep. 1, 26); penes quem est summa potestas.

SOVEREIGNTY, dominatio. dominatus. principatus. summum imperium. summa imperii. omnium summa potestas. omnium rerum potestas. [Syn. in DOMINION.]

SOW, s. porca (Cat.). sus (Varr.). femina sus. scrofa (*for breeding*; Varr.). or by Crcl., sus ad partus edendos idonea (Col.).

SOW, v. || TRANS. seminare (*prop.*).—serere (*prop. and fig.*). *To s. land*, agrum seminare: *to s. (seed)*, (semen) spargere (C.), jacere, serere (Plin.). *To s. barley, wheat*, seminare hordeum (Col.), serere triticum (C.). *To s. with athg*, serere, conserere qā re (*prop.*); obserere qā re (*prop. and fig.*). *To s. discord*, civiles discordias serere. *The sky sown with stars*, totum cælum astris distinctum et ornatum. || INTRANS. sementem facere; semen spargere (C.), jacere, serere (Plin.); semen terræ mandare; sulco deponere semina; semen ingerere solo (Col.); semen jacere, demittere in terram (Varr.). Prov. *As a man s's, so shall he reap*, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (C. de Or. 2, 65, 261). *To reap where one has not sown*, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare (*Auct. ad Her. 4, 3, 5*). *To s. to the flesh*, pravas sequi cupiditates (*opp. virtuti, sanctitati studere, Bau*).

SOW-BANE, *chenopodium rubrum (Linn.).

SOW-BREAD, *cyclamen europæum (Linn.).

SOW-FENNEL, *peucedanum officinale (Linn.).

SOW-THISTLE, *sonchus (Linn.).

SOWER, sator (Col.). seminator (C.). qui semina spargit.

SPACE, intervallum. spatium interjectum (*either of place or time*).—tempus interjectum (*of time*; ☞ we seldom find distantia of local s., as in Vitr. 6, 1, 7). *To leave a s.*, spatium relinquere, or intermittere: *after a brief s.*, interjecto haud magno spatio. *A s. of two years*, biennium.

SPACIOUS, amplus; latus, spatiosus (*roomy*).—capax (*able to hold much*). *A s. mansion*, ampla domus (C.).

SPACIOUSLY, ample. spatiosè.

SPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo (e. g., of a city, urbis).

—laxitas (e. g., of a house, C.).—capacitas (C.).

SPADE, pala (Plaut.). bipalium (*with a cross-bar in the lower part of the handle, just above the broad part; by means of wch, a person using the s. could dig more deeply into the earth*; Varr., Col., Cat. ☞ Ligo = a hoe, mattock). Prov. *To call a s. a s.*, qd ita appellat ut appellat qui plane et Latine loquuntur (*af. C.*); rem quamque suo nomine appellare.

SPALERS, adminicula, orum, n.; pali. *To fasten vines to s's*, vites jugare or adjugare. *To furnish with s's*, vites adminiculare; palare et alligare arbores.

SPAN, s. palmus (Varr.); spithama (Plin.); dodrans (*id.*, three-fourths of a foot). *A s. wide*, palmaris (Varr.); dodrantalis (Plin.); *fig., life a s. long*, exigua vitæ brevitas (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 37).

SPAN, v. *palmā metri qd.—*palmā amplecti qd (*to s. round it*).

SPANGLE, s. *bracteola. *bracteola micans.

SPANGLE, v. *bracteolis [micantibus] distinguere. *The spangled sky*, cælum astris distinctum (C.).

SPANIEL, *canis avicularius (Linn.).

SPAR, s. *A kind of stone*, lapis specularis (Plin.); argyllithus (t. t.).

SPAR, s. *A round piece of wood*, canterius (Vitr.). *A little s.*, capreolus (Cæs.).

SPAR, v. || PROPR. se exercere or (pass. in mid. sense) exerceri (*to practise; it being understood fm the context that the persons are boxing; athletes se exercentes; athletes, quum exercentur*).—*se exercere pugnis certando (*af. se exercere saliendo, Plaut.*, and pugnis certare, C.). || FIG. (de doctrina) gladiari inter se, cum qd; certare.

SPARE, *adj.* || LEAN, vid. || Superfluous, abundans [see SUPERFLUOUS]. *S. time*, see LETSURE.

SPARE, v. || To reserve, servare. reservare. condere. recondere, qd. ☞ Not parcere, comparcere, qd in this sense. || To use or apply carefully or parsimoniously, parcere ci rei. *To s. pains*, expensè, parcere labori, impensè: *to s. no pains about athg*, graviter, strenue laborare, elaborare in qā re; sedulo agere qd (*af. C.*). *To s. one's praises*, maligne laudare (*opp. non maligne, plenā manu, laudare*). *To s. the butter*, parce uti butyro: *to s. one's words*, parcere verbis (Sen. Ep. 29, 1). *To s. no entreaties*, omnibus precibus petere, contendere; etiam atque etiam rogare (*af. C.*). *To have no time to s.*, vacui temporis nihil habere. || To leave off, omit, supersedere qā re; omittere qd. || To refrain fm severity, parcere ci (g. t.).—temperare (*to be moderate or gentle*).—indulgere (*to be lenient*), cl.

SPARING, || (Of things), angustus. tenuis. Jn. tenuis et angustus. exiguus. parvus. Jn. tenuis et exiguus (☞ parvus, in this use of it, only in the poets; the best prose writers apply it exclusively to persons). || (Of persons), parvus (e. pr.). restrictus. Jn. parvus et restrictus. tenax. Jn. parvus et tenax. restrictus et tenax. frugi (comp. frugalior, superl. frugalissimus; the positive frugalus was not in use).—malignus. *To be s. of athg*, parce dare qd (e. g. civitatem Romanam parcessime dedit, Suet. Oct. 40). *So s. was he of time*, tanta ci erat parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12).

SPARINGLY, || (Of things), exigue (☞ not tenuiter). || (Of persons), parce. maligne.

SPARK, *A particle of fire*, scintilla (*prop. and fig.; the smallest part of athg wch appears first or remains to the last; see C. de Rep. 2, 21; ad Fam. 10, 14, extr.*).—igniculi (beginnings, small appearance at first; see Q. 6, Proem. 7; cf. C. Att. 15, 26, 2).—qā significatio ca rei (some sign or symptom of a thing; as, C. Off. 1, 15, 46, puto neminem omnino esse negligentem, in quo qā significatio virtutis apparet, in whom some s's of virtue appear): s's of virtue, igniculi virtutum; virtutum quasi scintillulæ (C. Fin. 5, 15, extr.). *A s. of hope*, spes exigua; see 'GLIMPSE of hope.' Every s. of hope has disappeared, omnes spes mihi erepta, praevisa est. *If you have the least s. of feeling*, of honour, *nisi omnem humanitatem, nisi omnem pudorem exuisti. *If you have a s. of love for me*, si quid in te residet amoris erga me. || *A showy man*, homo elegantior; or prps, homunculus bellus (Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 3).—trossulus (a dandy; Pers. 1, 82).

SPARKLE, scintillare (Plaut.); radiare (Plin.); micare, fulgere, nitere [Syn. in GLITTER]. *His eyes s.*, oculi ardere (*are, as it were, on fire*; C. Verr. 4, 66, 148).—vultus ejus ardore animi micant (*with rage*).

SPARKLING, ardens. scintillans. micans.

SPARKING, || PROPR. pugilum exercitatio. || IMPROPR. What s. there is amongst the learned, quanta pugna est doctorum hominum (C.). There is a constant s. between the Stoics and Epicureans, pugna perpetua inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos (C.).

SPARROW, passer.

SPARROW-HAWK, *falco nisus (Linn.).

SPASM, spasmus (Plin.).—distentio nervorum (*as a translation of the Greek word, Celso*). *To be seized with s's*, spasmo convelli, tentari, corripri. *To suffer fm s's*, spasmo vexari (Scrib. Larg.), jactari, laborare.

SPASMODIC, spasticus (Plin., afflicted with spasme).—convulsus (convulsed, Suet.).—spasmo similis (like spasme).

SPASMODICALLY, *quasi spasmo vexaretur.

SPATTER, aspergere qd re, or aspergere qd cl.
SPATTERDASHES, *scortee, pl.; pænulæ scortee (Jan).

SPATULA, spatula (Cels.).

SPAVIN, *vitium suffraginum. *A spavined horse, equus suffraginuosus (Col.).*

SPAWN, s. ova piscium.

SPAWN, v. ova parere, gignere (C.: fetificare, Sotina.).

SPEAK, || *To utter articulate sounds as expressions of thought, loqui (to express one's thoughts; opp. tacere or reticere; esp. in familiar conversation).*—dicere (to enunciate, utter in words; more formally, as in a set speech).—fari (rare in prose; used by poets of solemn or set speech).—fabulari, and (of several) confabulari (almost exclusively Com.).—verba facere (of a set speech, by an orator). *To learn to s., loquendi facultatem consequi (Cels.). To s. together, or with one another, colloqui, sermocinari. sermonem conferre: to be always (often) speaking of a thing, usurpare qd sermonibus; in ore habere qd: to s. of a thing, narrare qd: to s. good Latin, bene, or scienter, Latine loqui: to s. plainly, loqui plane, dilucide: to s. generally, loqui generatim, universe: to s. quickly, rapidly, lingue celeritatem incitare; volubili esse lingua (C.); præcipitare sermonem (L.). Not to s. of all of them, remotis his omnibus: not to s. of this, that &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infn.: ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infn.: præterquam or præter id, quod &c.: to wish to s. with a body, qui velle: to s. evil of a body, secus de qd dicere (C.), loqui (T.); ci male dicere, proba dicere: not to s. a word with one, non unum verbum commutare cum qd (Ter.). To s. to a person, alloqui, appellare, compellere qm. *To finish speaking, dicendi or loquendi finem facere (q. t.).—sermonem conficere (to end a conversation).—perorare (to come to a conclusion in a speech). Not to suffer a body to finish speaking, qm or es orationem interpellare (Sot. non occupare). Let me finish speaking, sine me pervenire quo velle; sine omnia dicam; sine dicam quod cepli. || To deliver an oration, orationem habere, agere, or dicere: to s. before the people, orationem dicere ad populum; verba facere apud populum: to s. in public (to an assembly regularly convened), concionari; concionem habere (C.). || To be very expressive, to bear witness, &c., by Crcl. (e. g. huius rei testis est pugna Marathonica, s. s. for): a speaking argument, example, manifestum, apertum, promptum argumentum, exemplum. *A speaking image or picture, imago viva. The thing s. for itself, res loquitur ipsa (C.); si res verba postulant, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur (C. Fam. 3, 2).* || *Speak to: see Accost, Address.***

SPEAKING, || *The act of speaking, locutio (opp. silentium, tacturnitas).—sermo (esp. in conversation).—dictio (delivery of a speech). || That which one says, a speech, sermo. oratio, verba, dicta (pl.): much s., multa verba; loquacitas; verborum intemperantia (Bau.). To avoid much s., ut rem paucis absolvam, dicam; ne multa; ne longus sim: mode of s., verba; dicendi genus: modern writers say, loquendi genus (Murel.); loquendi forma (Ruhnck., Ern.). or formula (Wolf); Avoid the Grecism phrasid; also loquendi ratio).*

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, *tubus qui vocem longissime fert.

SPEAR, hasta (v. pr.).—lancea (Λογχή, the lance or comparatively slender s. of the Greeks; used by the cavalry, and also by hunters: Iphicrates added greatly to its dimensions: it was used also by the Spaniards; and in the time of the emperors was the ordinary weapon of the Prætorian guards).—pilum (ισορός, the javelin, much thicker and stronger than the Grecian lance: its shaft, often of cornel, was partly square, and five and a half feet long; the head, nine inches long, was of iron. It was used to thrust with; was peculiar to the Romans, and gave the name of pilani to the division by which it was used).—hasta velitaris (the lighter s. of the light-armed).—verutum (the s. or spit of the Roman light infantry).—gæsum (properly a Celtic weapon, but adopted by the Romans: it was given as a reward to any soldier who wounded an enemy).—sparus (a rude missile, used when no better could be obtained).—jaculum. spiculum (q. tt. for dart resembling the lance and javelin, but smaller; used by the jaculatores, and in hunting).—sarissa (the long s. of the Macedonians).—romphea (the Thracian s. with a long sword-like blade).—sibina (an Illyrian s. like a hunting pole).—framen (a German s., with a short, narrow, but very sharp head).—falarica or phalarica (a large s. of the Saguntines, impelled by twisted ropes: it had a long iron head, and a ball of lead at the other end, and often carried flaming pitch or tow).—matara, tragula (s. s. used in Gaul and Spain: the trag. probably barbed. The Aclis and Catela were much smaller missiles).—[Chiefly fm Dict. of Antiqu.: compare the account under MISSILE, which is fm Ramahorn.] *To hurl a s., pilum conicere, also torquere; missile (telum, &c.) mittere. The shaft of a s., hastile: the head of a s., acies. cuspid. spiculum: to be wounded by a s., hastâ vulnerari: to transfix a body with a s., hastâ transfigere; oneself, induere se hastâ: to brandish a s., hastam vibrare. A little s., hastula.*

SPEARMAN, hastatus (Cicero once uses doryphoros δορυφόρος: but only of a status by Polyctetus, known by this name).—sarisophorus (one who carries the sarissa: see under SPEAR.—Sot. lancearius is late and badly formed).

SPECIAL, singuli (e. g. singulae lites; opp. generales cause, Q.).—singularum partium (relating to separate parts, not to the whole of a thing; e. g. index singularum partium c. rei).—singularis (peculiar).—proprius (only for a particular case or end).—intimus (intimate; of friends and friendship).—Sot. specialis, opp. generalis, is common in Q., Sen. &c. C. uses Crcl.; thus to generale quoddam decorum he opposes aliud huic subiectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis.—Ulp. uses definitus: et generales questiones et definitæ.

SPECIALLY, singulatim, separatim (apart).—nominatim (by name; expressly).—proprie (individually; opp. communiter; Sot. nos specialiter). || Especially, vid.

SPECIES, pars (opp. genus; C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42, genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas; pars est, quæ subest generi, ut amor); more rarely, species (in logic).—species (C. Top. 7, 31; in natural history).—form.

SPECIFIC. See SPECIAL.

SPECIFICATION, *index singularum partium.

SPECIFY, singulatim enumerare.

SPECIMEN, (artis) specimen (exhibited in order that one may judge).—documentum (esp. as an example or pattern, fm which one may copy).—exemplum (an example, sample).—experimentum (by way of proofs or trial). *To give a s., (artis) specimen dare, edere (aft. C.), ostendere (L.).*

SPECIOUS, speciosus (having a fair appearance).—simulatus, fictus, fucatus, fucus (C.); coloratus (Sen., showy, but false). *S. virtus, virtutis species (C.); virtus simulata, non vera (C.).*

SPECIOUSLY, in or per speciem. specie. simulatione. simulate, fecte.

SPECK, SPECKLE, parva macula. labecula (if it disguises).

SPECKLE, v. maculare (Plaut.). Speckled, maculosus (Col.); maculis sparsus (L.). *To be speckled, maculari (Plaut.); commaculari (T.); maculis spargi (L.); maculam trahere (aft. Plin.).*

SPECTACLE, species. aspectus. spectaculum. [Syn. and Phr. in Sight.]

SPECTACLES, *perspicillum; or by Crcl., e. g., s. s. were not yet invented, *nondum oculi arte adjuvi erant.

SPECTATOR, spectator (C.). *To be a s. of a thing, ci rei se immiscere (L.), or admiscere (Ter.). To be an idle s. of a thing, otiosum spectatorem ci rei se præbere (C. Off. 2, 7, 26; opp. non otiosum, non lento animo, spectare qd). A female s., spectatrix (T.); quæ spectat, quæ spectatum venit.*

SPECTRAL, larvalis (Sen.); *larvæ similis.

SPECTRE, species (any appearance, e. g. mortui, Appul.).—simulacrum vanum (O., deceitful appearance).—umbra (shadow, e. g. mortui, Suet.).—larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night).—Sot. Spectrum is not Lat. in this sense: εἶδωλον only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plaut. Mostellaria.—Appul. has also occuracula noctium.—bustorum formidamina. sepulcrorum terribilissima (terrific s. haunting graves). *To fear s. s., simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by s. s., umbris inquietari. I see s. s., obvise mihi fiunt species mortuorum.*

SPECULATE, || *To think, cogitare de qd re; studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (philosophically).—de exitu rei divinare (to hazard a conjecture). || To make an adventure: for gain, lucro, quæstui servire (to be an habitual speculator, aft. C.).—spe et cogitatione rapi a domo longius (C. de Rep. 2, 4; to go abroad on a speculation).*

SPECULATION, || *Thought, imagination, &c.*, cogitatio: *s. s.*, studia cogitationis (C. Off. 1, 6, 19); studia scientiæ cognitionisque. || *A plan or adventure for gain*, spes et cogitatio questus. *To be fond of s.*, emendi aut vendendi questu et lucro duci. *A turn for s.*, solertia (fm context).—mercandi studium or cupiditas, mercandi cupiditas et navigandi (see C. Rep. 2, 4, 7; for mercantile s.).—questus studium (desire of gain). *To undertake or be connected with foreign mercantile s.*, aleam maris et negotiationis subire (aft. Col. 1, prof. 8). *To lose all one's money in mercantile s.*, pecuniam omnem in merationibus perdere (Gell. 3, 3): fm a love of s., mercandi cupiditate; mercandi causâ; questus studio.

SPECULATIVE, (philosophia) quæ contemplatione rerum continetur; or simply (philosophia) contemplativa (Sen. Ep. 91, 10). *A s. genius*, ingenium sollers, acutum; or, fm the context, solertia (C.).

SPECULATOR, questuosus, qui questui servit. *A s. in corn or provisions*, fenerator or toculio ex annonæ caritate lucrans (Suet. Ner. 45). *A s. in corn*, dardanarius (Ulp., &c.).

SPEECH, || *Faculty of speech*, vox (voice; g. t. for power of utterance; of beasts or men).—oratio (power of expressing one's thoughts and emotions in articulate s.).—lingua (the tongue; also s.).—linguæ or sermonis usus. *To be without the faculty of s.*, mutum esse; orationis expertum esse (not to possess the faculty at all); elinguem esse; linguæ usu defectum esse (to be unable to utter any articulate sound): one who has been deprived of the faculty of s., cui sermonis usus ablatu est: to deprive any of the faculty of s., see 'to render SPEECHLESS': to lose, recover, the power of s., linguæ usum amittere, recipere (aft. O. Met. 14, 99). || *Manner of speaking*, vox, lingua. *An impediment in his s.*, linguæ hesitantiâ. || *An address, harangue, colloquium* (address of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind: a soft s., blandum or lenè colloquium, L.).—alocutio (speaking to).—appellatio (addressing a man quietly; e. g. to request althg).—compellatio (direct address in a s.; rhet. term).—oratio (formal studied s.).—concio (address to a popular or military assembly, harangue).—sermo (s. of an unpremeditated, conversational kind). *A set or studied s.*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparsa or apparsa et composita: to make a s., orationem habere, agere, or dicere (g. ii.). concionem habere, concionari (to the people, troops, &c.). to make a s. before any (i. e. to him), verba facere apud qm; to the people, verba facere apud populum: to compose a s., orationem facere or conficere: to prepare a s., orationem meditari or commentari: to learn a s. by heart, orationem ediscere: to read a s., orationem de scripto dicere; orationem recitare (to read any s. before an audience): an extempore s., oratio subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio, a prepared s.): a little s., oratiuncula: to end a s., perorare; dicendi finem facere. || *A thing said*, dictum, vox, verbum. *Cutting s.* (= sayings, words), verborum aculei: unkind or abusive s.'s. maledicta, pl.

SPEECHLESS, mutus (dumb).—elinguis (deprived of the faculty of speech; e. g., fm fear). *To render any s.*, qm elinguem reddere; ci usum linguæ auferre (of a thing; O. Met. 14, 99): to be or become s., elinguem esse; linguæ usu defectum esse: I am or become s., vox me deficit; qd mihi vocem intercludit or praecludit (althg deprives me of the power of utterance). *S. fm amazement*, stupidus.

SPEED, s. festinatio. properatio (C.). properantia (S. T.). maturatio (Auct. ad Her.). With s., festinanter; prope; raptim; properanter; cursim; curriculo: with the utmost s., præprope; properantius; maturius; quam celerime (C.); quam ocissume (S.); velis remis; remis velisque (C.): to make all possible s., omni festinatione properare (C. Fam. 12, 25, 3); ventis remisque festinare (C.); nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliquum facere (Cæs. B. G. 2, 26): more haste worse s., sat celeriter fit, quicquid satis bene (Suet.); sat cito si sat bene.

SPEED, v. || **INTRANS.** *To hasten, festinare* (to do a thing in a hurried and imperfect manner).—maturare (to take care to be in good time).—properare (to take care that an opportunity does not pass; C.).—festinationem adhibere (Np.).—celeritatis studere (Cæs.).—accelerare, currere (to make haste; C.).—se incitare (Cæs.).—propere tendere, contendere qd (to hasten to a place; L.). || **TRANS.** *To hasten, accelerare* qd (to endeavour to bring althg about quickly).—maturare qd, or with inf. (not to put off althg wch should be done now; but ad maturare is only = to bring althg to maturity,

Cæs. B. G. 7, 54).—repræsentare qd (to execute althg without delay, even before the time).—præcipitare qd (to accelerate it too much). || *To prosper; vid.*

SPEEDILY. See QUICKLY.

SPEEDY. See QUICK.

SPELL, s. carmen (Plin., H.). cantio (C.). cantus magicus (Col.). incantamentum (charm, incantation; Plin.).—canticum (Appul.). *To pronounce a s.*, carmen incantare (Plin.): s. bound. (fig.) defixus (T.).

SPELL, v. ordinare syllabas literarum (Priaë; to arrange the syllables and letters)—literas in syllabas colligere. *To s. correctly* (in writing), *recte ordinare syllabas literarum: to know how to s. a word, *nosse quibus quæque syllaba literis constet.

SPELLING, Crcl. with the verb.

SPELT, far (Cæa, wch Pliny also writes in Latin, zea).—*triticum spelta (Linn.).

SPEND, || *To lay out, apply*, convertere qd in qm rem. conferre qd ad qm rem. ponere, collocare, consumere, conterere qd in qd re. adhibere, impendere qd ci rei. erogare qd in qam rem (Kp. not ci rei; e. g. in ludos, not ludis). || *To pass (time)*, degere, agere, transigere (e. g. diem, vitam, or ætatem). *To s. (time) in althg or with any one*, (tempus) ducere qd re (e. g. noctem jucundis sermonibus); consumere or conterere qd re or in qd re (to consume, bestow upon althg, or, in a bad sense, to throw it away)—absumere qd re (to s. uselessly, to waste; e. g. tempus dicendo, diem frigida rebus).—extrahere qd re (to wear out, to protract, without any result; always used of spending time in talk, &c., instead of action). *To s. one's whole life in study*, totam vitam in studiis literarum conterere, absumere, or consumere; ætatem ducere in literis: to s. one's life in idleness and entertainments, vitam in otio et conviviis agere: to s. one's life in travelling, ætatem suam consumere in perpetua peregrinatione: to s. whole days over the fire, totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agere: to s. the whole day in running about, totum diem cursando atque ambulando conterere: to s. a day with any one, diem cum qo ponere (C. ad Fam. 5, 21, 5). *I spent three days with him*, triduum cum eo fui: let us s. this day merrily, hilare hunc consumamus diem (aft. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23, where sumamus is only poetic; see Ruhnk. in l.). to s. the night in a place, pernoctare qo loco (to pass the night); manere qo loco (to remain anywhere during the night; e. g. in tabernaculo; inter vicos et vias; usually with the idea that one cannot travel further or find a lodging elsewhere; see Ruhnk. Suet. Cæs. 39): to s. the night with any one, pernoctare cum qo or apud qm.

To SPEND ITSELF, absumi. consumi.

SPENDTHRIFT, homo prodigus, profusus, effusus. heluo. gurgis; Jn. gurgis atque heluo. nepos (a young s.).

SPERM, semen (Cels.). sperma (Sulp. Sever.).

SPERMATIC, spermaticus (s. t.); or by gen. seminis.

SPEW, vomere. evomere. vomitum vomere (Plin.).

SPHERE, || **PROPR.** sphaera. The celestial s., celestia loca, n. pl. || **FIG** || **FIG** || munus, munia, ium, pl. *To keep within one's s.*, se rerum suarum finibus continere.

SPHERICAL, by Crcl. with sphaera. Sphaericus, sphaeroides, late.

SPHINX, sphinx, gif, s. (Auson.).

SPICE, s. condimentum (g. i., althg by wch food is rendered savoury; also fig. e. g. condimentum amicitiae).—aroma, atis, n. (foreign s., as cinnamon, ginger).

SPICE, v. (cibos) aromatibus condire. *aspergere aromata cibis.

SPICERY, *omne aromatum genus. *omnia aromata.

SPICY, aromaticus (Spartian.); or by Crcl. with aroma.

SPIDER, aranea (Linn.). araneâ. Of a s., araneus: a s.'s web; see CORWEB: the s. orchis, *ophrys aranifera (Linn.): s.-wort, *anthericum liliastrium (Linn.).

SPIGOT, obturamentum. embolus. epistomium (Varr.).

SPIKE, s. || *An ear of corn*, &c., spica. || *A long nail*, *clavus spicatus. || *A javelin*, spiculum. || *A kind of lavender*, *lavandula spica (Linn.).

SPIKE, v. spicare. spiculare. *To s. cannon*, *tormenta clavis adactis inutilia reddere.

SPIKENARD, spica nardi (Plin.). spica (Scrib. Larg.).

SPILL, s. || *A thin shiver of wood*, assula.

SPILL, v. effundere. profundere.

SPIN, || TRANS. nere. **SPIN** Stamina nere, stamina ducere versato fuco, stamina torta ducere manu, are found in the poets, but are admissible in prose; but fila deducere, stamina torquere digitis or pollice are purely poetical.—lanam tractare (as a business).—pensum facere or peragere (as a task). To s. a web (of the spider), texere telam: to s. out, deducere (to s. to the end; Tibull. 1, 3, 86): to s. out, deducere (to s. to the end; propr. or fig.); excogitare; comminisci (to think out): to s. out a thing, i. e. to unfold it copiously, uberius or fusius disputare de re; pluribus docere, exponere qd. **|| INTRANS.** = To turn round quickly, in orbem agi, circumagi, or circumferri (**SPIN** rotari is rather poetic); gyros variare (to make circles, as birds do in the air).

SPINACH, SPINAGE. *spinacee oleraceae (Linn.).

SPINAL, spinæ (gen.).

SPINDLE, || In a spinning wheel, fusus. To work a s., fusum versare (O.). **|| Any slender pointed rod made to turn round, cylindrus.** axis.

SPINE, spina. One of the vertebræ of the s., spondylus; vertebra (Cels.).

SPINNER,* qui, quæ net, fila or stamina deducit.

SPINNING, florum deducendorum opus (Bau.). S. of wool, lanificium: to live by s., lanâ victum quaerere (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48): the art of s., ars nendi, stamina or fila deducendi: a s. machine, *machina staminibus nendis utilis: a s. wheel, *rhombus cuius ope stamina nentur.

SPINOUS, spinosus (prop. and fig.).

SPINSTER, virgo, inupta, æ.

SPIRACLE, spiramentum, spiraculum, lumen (any opening that admits light and air).—To open s.s., spiramenta laxare, relaxare (†). If 'spiracles' = pores, foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels. 1, præf. p. 14, Bip.). *pori (t. t.).

SPIRAL, quasi in cochleam serpens, in cochleam retortus, muricatum intortus (Plin. 9, 33, 52). A s. line, spira; linea tortuosa (non spiralis): a s. pillar, columna cochlis (P. Vicia de Regg. urb. Rom. 8, 9): a s. staircase, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes or extructi. **|| Cochlea is without authority.**

SPIRALLY,* in cochleæ speciem, in cochleam (Cels. 8, 10).—muricatum.

SPIRIT, || Athg eminently refined, inflammable liquor raised by distillation, prps *spiritus (t. t.).—*liquor acrior (Georges).—liquor tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus (Bau.; Plaut. says, flos vini). Hence **|| Essential quality, flos, medulla. The s. of Luther's works, flores e Lutheri scriptis decerpti (aft. Plin. 14, 1, extr.).**

|| FIG. Liveliness, vivacity (of style), spiritus; sanguis (freshness): to borrow fm poets the art of giving a subject s. and life, a poetis in rebus spiritum petere (Q. 10, 1, 27): in Archilochus we find great s. and life, in Archilochus plurimum sanguinis atque nervorum (Q. 10, 1, 60). **|| The soul, powers of the human mind, animus (the vital power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, τὸ ἐνθυμητικόν, ὁ θυμὸς; then the whole spiritual nature of man; opp. corpus).—mens (the intellect, ὁ νοῦς).—anima (in the best writers, denotes the principle of life = spiritus, πνεῦμα; it is only in later prose writers that it obtains the meaning of animus).**

—spiritus (almost = anima, the breath of life; then also those properties of the mind wch answer to our 'high s.', energy, inspiration, &c.).—ingenium (intellectual powers, talent, epy the creative or inventive faculty).

Jx. animus et mens. A great or lofty s., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; ingenium magnum, excelsum: a man of great s., animus magnus; vir magni ingenii: noble or choice s.s., clarissima ingenia: an inferior s., ingenium parvum, pusillum; homo parvi ingenii (of a person): a philosophical s., subtilitas (in disputando); vir subtilis, sagax (of the person): to have great s., magno ingenio esse; ingenio abundare: to show s., signa dare ingenii. **|| The prevailing opinion or constitution of mind, also that wch principally guides the actions, animus, mens.** studium cs rei (inclination to athg). A servile s., animus servilis: a s. of contradiction, *obloquendi studium: a s. of novelty, rerum novarum or novandarum studium: a s. of private gain, *privatæ utilitatis studium: a warlike s., gloriæ bellicæ studium; studium bellicum. **|| Peculiar manner of thinking and acting, ingenium (peculiar turn or constitution of mind).—natura (natural quality or state).—proprietas (property).—ratio (peculiar manner and way).—mens (the peculiar mode of thinking; hence, also, the sense attached by a writer to his words; opp. verba; see Paul.**

Dig. 19, 4, 10).—voluntas, or (ad Her. 2, 10) scriptoris voluntas (that wch a writer means to say, that wch he had in his mind when he wrote; opp. scriptum, verba, or literæ = literal meaning, the letter; see C. Cæcin. 23, 65; de Invent. 1, 4, 19); also voluntatis conjectura (opp. verborum proprietates)—sententia (idea contained in what is said, &c.; opp. verbum ac litera; see C. Cæcin. 27, 77).—Id quod ex verbis intelligi potest (opp. to the words themselves).

|| GENIUS, in this sense, is not Latin. Whether the s. should be followed or the letter, verbis standum sit an voluntate (Q.): to follow the s., agere the letter, a voluntate et contra scriptum iudicare de re (ad Herenn.). the letter agere the s., verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem: to obey the letter, not the s., of a law, command, &c., ad verba ci obedire, non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi potest, obtemperare: to preserve the s. of an author without tying oneself down to a strictly literal translation, non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omne verborum vimque servare. The s. of eloquence among the Greeks in each successive age can be learnt fm their writings, ex Græcorum scriptis cuiuscumque ætatis vix dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest: to comprehend the s. of a writer, mentem (SPIN** not genus) scriptoris assequi; ad voluntatem scriptoris accedere: the s. of Lælius seems also to breathe in his writings, videtur Lælii mens etiam spirare in scriptis: the s. of the Gk language, *Græcæ linguæ natura: s. of the age; see AGE. **|| A simple incorporeal being, with the power of thought and will, prps spiritus (Sen. Ep. 41, in. sacer intra nos spiritus sedet).—anima quæ relicto corpore errare solet (after death, acc. to Plin. 7, 52, 53). The Holy S., Spiritus Sacer; Deus (e.g. Deus tecum est, intus est, with Sen. l. c.): God is a s., Deus est mens soluta quædam et libera, segregata ab omni concrectione mortali (with C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66): an evil s., demon (Laet. 2, 14, sqq.): the s. of the dead, lemures (g. t.); manes (souls of the dead regarded with awe, as being no longer connected with matter, but like shades); lares (good spirits, worshipped as domestic gods); larvæ, maniæ (bad spirits, supposed to wander about at night as ghosts); pii (the pure spirits; see C. Phil. 14, 12, 32); umbræ, epy with infernæ (shades of the departed in the lower regions): the world of s.s., *quidquid sine corpore viget (every thing incorporeal).—celestia, ium, n. (in heaven).—piorum sedes et locus (habitation of the pious, blessed). To enter the world of (happy) s.s., piorum sedem et locum consequi.****

SPIRITED, alacer (brisk, lively, in body or mind).—acer (full of fire and energy).—vividus (lively, energetic).—vegetus (of the mind, lively, quick).—vigens (fresh, strong, in body or mind).—concitatus (impassioned).—animosus (full of high courage; of men, of horses, O.). A s. speech, oratoris fervidior: a s. orator, orator agens; calens in dicendo: to give a s. account or representation of athg, cs rei imaginem exprimere quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (aft. Q. 4, 1, 23): a s. contest, contentio acris; certamen acre (fight): the battle is s., fit pugna acris certamine.

SPIRITEDLY, alacri animo. acriter.

SPIRITLESS, imbecillus, tardus. tardi or pinguis Ingenii (of weak mind).—frigidus, inanis. Jx. frigidus et inanis (without vigour or life).

SPIRITUAL, || That consists of spirit, incorporeal, corpore carens; in quo nihil est mixtum atque concretum, aut quod ex terrâ natum atque fictum esse videatur; or ab omni concrectione mortali segregatus (see C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66). **|| Incorporeus and incorporealis are not found in Classical prose. Pure s. existences, animi per se ipsoes viventes (C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37). **|| That concerns the mind or spirit, by the gen. animi, ingenii (e.g. s. joys, animi voluptates).****

|| Avoid the barbarous spiritualis. S. goods, animi bona: the s. welfare of mankind, æterna animi felicitas: s. excellences, animi virtutes: with s. eyes, animi oculis. **|| Not secular, ecclesiasticus (ecclesiastical, Eccl.).—sacer (sacred).—clericorum (gen. pl. of belonging to the clergy, e.g. ordo clericorum). A s. person, clericus, ecclesiasticus.**

SPIRITUALLY, animo. ingenio. mente (opp. sensu).

SPIRITUOUS,* fervidus.

SPIIT, s. veru, n. verum (Plaut.). To turn a s., veru versare.

SPIIT, v. || To fasten on a s., * (carnes) veru transigere. || To eject from the mouth, spuer. expuer. To s. blood, sanguinem vomere, ejicere, extussire; sanguinem per tussim exscire or ejicere; tussis sanguinem extundit (Cels.); sanguinem per os reddere; sanguinem (ore) rejicere (Plin.): to stop a

splitting of blood, excretaiones cruentas inhîbere: to s. at or on, qd sputo aspergere or respergere; inspuere in qd; conspuere; consputare (g. l., in good or bad sense). 165. Aspuere, Plin. 28, 4, 7, and insputare, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 21 & 23, are unusual: to s. in aby's face, inspuere ci in frontem or in ca faciem; os ca sputo respergere; also consputare qm: to s. forth, out, or up, exscreare (in clearing the throat, or coughing); spueri, espueri (to s. out); salivare (to emit as spitte, of the murex, Plin. 9, 36, 60); vomere, evomere; ejicere, rejicere (to vomit; evomere also of volcanoes); per os reddere (to emit from the mouth): to spit forth flames, ex montis vertice ignes erumpunt; mons ignes evomit (†) or flammis emicat: (fig.) to s. out venom and gall, acerbatis virus evomere; against aby, apud qm: to s. out death and destruction, cædem eructare sermonibus.

SPITAL. See **HOSPITAL.**

SPITE, s. odium occultum, tacitum. simulas obscura (a secret, suppressed dislike or enmity between two parties or persons, espy in political matters; opp. simulas aperta; Död. and Herzog. show that simulas alone does not express our 'spite').—odium inclusum (C. Fam. 1, 9, 54). To cherish s., odium occultum gerere adversus qm (ast. Plin. 8, 18, 26); occulta simulas mihi cum qd intercedit (ast. Cæs. B. C. 2, 25): in s. of, by the prep. adversus or in; adv. marking opposition and inconsistency between the two things; in expressing the existence of a state, but implying inconsistency between it and the other assertion. Something was done in spite of a treaty, a decree of the senate, adversus inducias, senatus consultum: stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitium (in s. of his age and grey hairs); sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant; tamen in tot circumstantibus malis mansit qm diu immota ætas; or by abl. absol. with contemptus, neglectus, &c. (e. g., in s. of aby, invito or nolente qo): he proceeds in s. of difficulties, licet tot difficultates obstant, objiciantur, tamen incepto suo non desistit: he retains his opinion in s. of all contrary arguments, contemptis, neglectis, omnibus adversarii rationibus, in suâ perseverat sententiâ: you see how poor it is in spite of its fine name, qui tam tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides.

SPITE, v. ¶ To be spiteful; see 'To cherish SPITE.' ¶ To show spite or ill-will towards aby, odium occultum habere ci rei or in qm: to be spited by aby, esse ci in odio, or apud qm in odio.

SPITEFUL, malignus (opp. benignus).—malevolus. malevolens (ill-natured).

SPITEFULLY, maligne.

SPITEFULNESS, malignitas. malignitas multo veneno tincta (Sen.).

SPITTER, sputator (Plaut.).—qui spuit. &c.

SPITTING, by sputum (spittle); or by the verb. S. box, cistula or vas sputo excipiendo collocata (Hor.); *vas in quod inspuitur.

SPITTLE, saliva. humor oris (whether spit out of the mouth or not).—sputum (only as spit out).—oris excrementa, pl. (post-Aug.). To create s., sputum cîere, movere, or facere.

SPASH, aspergere qd re or aspergere qd ci.

SPLAY, v. luxare (e. g. membrum). 165. There is no sufficient authority for eluxare).—ejicere (armum, a shoulder, Veget. of a horse).—movere suâ sede, or de suo loco.

SPLAY-FOOTED, varicus (O. A. A. 3, 304).

SPLEEN, ¶ **PROPR.** splen (Plin.).—lien (Cels.). Disorder of the s., morbus lienis (Plaut.); malum hypochondriacum (t. t.). ¶ **FIG.** Ill-will, bilis; indignatio, (cs rei) indignitas, &c. To vent one's s. upon or agst aby, stomachum in qm erumpere; dolor meus in qm incurat; iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere.

SPLENDID, splendidus (propr. and improp.).—splendens. fulgens. nitens. nitidus. [Syn. in Bright.]—micans (glittering, bright).—illustris. magnificus (improp.; the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing).—Jn. splendidus et magnificus. præclarus (illustris).—Jn. magnificus et præclarus; lautissimus (very neat and elegant, exquisitely fine).—Jn. magnificus et lautissimus. The s. passages in a poem, eminentia, lum (Q.). s. achievements, magnificæ res gestæ; facta splendida (†). To gain a s. victory, magnificæ vincere. A s. reputation, nomen illustre. A s. edition, editio et chartâ et literarum formis ornatisima; liber et chartâ et literarum formis ornatisimus (165) not editio splendidissima, or liber splendidissimus).

SPLENDIDLY, magnifice. splendide. præclare. lautissime. egregie. To live s., largiter se invitare (with ref. to food and drink).—magnifice vivere (in respect of magnificence).—luxuriose vivere (g. t., in respect of luxury). The affair went off s., prorsus ibat res.

SPLENDOUR, ¶ **PROPR.** As a property of a body, splendor (bright lustre; of any colour).—fulgor (strong and dazzling brightness; of light; espy of the colour of fire, or the like).—nitor (of a polished or glossy surface).—candor (clear brightness; espy of the sky, the sun). To give s. to a thing, splendidum or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem inducere ci rei. ¶ **FIG.** Magnificence, illustrious quality, splendor (of athg great or imposing).—fulgor (of character or reputation).—claritas (renown).—magnificentia (pomp, magnificence). S. in style of living, vitæ cultus: s. of diction, splendor verborum: s. of a name, splendor et nomen: to be still in the s. of glory, recenti gloriâ nitere: the s. of a thing is extinguished, cs rei splendor deletur: to lose its s., obsolescere (of things): to show itself in its s., fulgere qd re (of persons); totum splendere (of things); entîere (of things wch attract observation).

SPLENETIC, ¶ **PROPR.** splenicus. spleneticus. lienosus (Plin.). ¶ **FIG.** stomachicus. morosus. tristis. æger animi or animo.

SPLICE, jungere.nectere. See **JOIN.**

SPLINT, **SPLINTER**, ¶ A fragment split off, fragmentum. A s. of a broken bone, ossa fragmentum (Cels.): to take out s.s., fracta ossa extrahere (Plin.). ¶ A thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place, canalis. canaliculus (Cels.); also pl. ferulæ [the stalks of that plant being used as s.s.], to wch Cels. adds, explaining their use, quæ fissæ circumpositæque ossa in suâ sede continent (Cels. 8, 10, 1). To put on s.s., ferulas accommodare, or circumponere, or imponere (Cels. ib.); ferulas circumdare (ib.).

SPLINTER, v. TRANS. *in assulas tenues findere qd. INTRANS. *assulatim abscedere.

SPLIT, TRANS. findere (g. t.).—diffindere (asunder).—cædere (with an axe; e. g. lignum).—split (part.), fissus (g. t., as Suet. Cæs. 61, ungula).—bisulcus (in two parts, as cloven, ungula, pes, lingua). To s. a rock, saxum diffindere: to s. in the middle, medium secare; ictu findere (with a blow). INTRANS. findi. diffindi. To s. (of stones), rumpi in testas.

SPLUTTER, s. ¶ **PROPR.** Crcl. with the verb. ¶ **IMPROPR.** To make a great s. about athg, magno conatu magnas nugas dicere (Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8); excitare ductus in simpulo, ut dicitur (C. Leg. 3, 16); laborare sine causâ (C. Fam. 13, 1); what a s. he makes! quas tragicædiâ efficit! (C. Tus. 4, 34, 73).

SPLUTTER, v. tumultuari (may express the noisy spluttering of one in a passion).—ore confuso loqui or blaterare (os conf. opp. os planum or explanatum).—voce perturbatâ loqui (vox perturb. inarticulate, opp. vox explanabilis; Sen. de Ira, 1, 3, 5).—raptim atque perturbate loqui.

SPOIL, v. ¶ To plunder, prædari. prædam or prædas facere or (of living creatures) agere. rapere. rapinas facere. ¶ To devastate; vid. ¶ To corrupt, destroy, TRANS. corrumpere. depravare. perdere. pervertere. vitare. The dinner is spoiled, corrumpitur cœna (Plaut.), prandium (Ter.): the fish are spoiled, pisces corrumpuntur (Plaut.): to s. fruit, fruges perdere (C.): to s. corn, frumentum corrumpere (Cæs.): to s. one's pleasures, gaudium cs contaminare (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4), acerbare (Stat. Theb. 12, 75); gaudium cs turbare; voluptas cs corrumpitur qd re (†): to s. one's character, depravare, corrumpere mores (C.): to s. a child, indulgentiâ puerum depravare or corrumpere; deliciis solvere; molli illâ educatione, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (Q.): to be spoiled by a luxurious and indolent life, luxu atque inertia corrumpi (S.): to be spoiled (of children, &c.), remollescere, effeminari. INTRANS. corrumpi. depravari. perdi.

SPOIL, s. præda. raptum. S's, pl. spolia, orum, n.; exuvie (the former, arms, standards, and all trophies taken fm an enemy; the latter, only arms taken off the person); spolia opima, orum, n. (arms taken fm a general); manubiz (money obtained fm the s.s; then the general's share of them; see Interp. ad Np. Cim. 2, 5); sectio (booty divided into portions; then the share wch fell to the treasury; see Interp. ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 23; Ernesti, Clav. C. s. v.).

SPOKE, radius (Col., Vitr.).

SPOKESMAN, qui loquitur. orator.

SPOLIATE. See **SPOIL.**

SPOILIATION, direptio. spoliatio. expilatio (C.);

or by spolia; e. g. allorum spoliis facultates suas augere (C. Off. 3, 5, 22).—peculatus (peculation).
SPONDAIC, spondaius.
SPONDEE, spondæus.
SPONDYL, spondylus (Plin.). vertebra (Cels.).
SPONGE, spongia. To wash with a s., spongiā abstergere: to squeeze a s., spongiam exprimere.
SPONGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).
SPONSAL, sponsalis. nuptialis. (sponsalitus, Cod. Jurst.).

SPONSOR, || Surety, vid. || At baptism, sponsor (Tert. Bapt. 18). To stand a., *cs baptismi sponsorem interesse.

SPONTANEITY, voluntarius animi motus (C. Fat. 11, 25). The human mind possesses s., animus humanus ex se ipse sua sponte movetur (aft. C. N. D. 2, 12, 32).

SPONTANEOUS, || Voluntary, vid. || Of its own accord, Crcl. by sponte. sua sponte (K) not sponte sua, wch is found only in poets and later prose writers; the pronouns are put first for emphasis; see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 9).—ultra. voluntate. sua voluntate. ipse. (K) Seneca introduced the use of spontaneous, ultroque; these words can be adopted only as t. t.)

SPONTANEOUSLY. See SPONTANEOUS.

SPOON, cochlear (terminated with a point at one end, broad and hollow at another: the pointed end was for drawing snails, cochleæ, out of their shells, and eating them; the broad end for eating eggs, &c.).—lingula (provincial lingua, a flatter s., for eating preserved fruit with; savillum, for scooping up honey, &c.). S-shaped, *in formam lingule reductus. The handle of a s., *manubriolum cochlearis or lingule.

SPOONFUL, cochlear (= 1-24th of the cyathus; used as a measure of medicine).—lingula (Plin.).—lingua (Plin.), semen lonicitidis duabus linguis ex aqua potum; 26, 11, 73). Two or three s's, duarum aut trium ligularum mensura (Plin.): a s. of salt, ligula salis: a large s., cochlear cumulatulum. ligula cumulata. To take a s. of, qd mensurâ cochlearis bibere: to take a s. of it in water every day, cochlearis mensurâ in die sumere or sorbere qd in aqua: to give aby a s. of, qd, qd cochleari or cochlearis mensurâ dare.—cochlearium (Plin., Scrib. Larg.) is another form of cochlear.

SPORADIC, dispersus. diffusus. dissipatus. Jn. dissipatus et dispersus.

SPORT, s. || Play, ludus. jocus. See PLAY. To make s. of, qm ludere, deludere, illudere. In s., per jocum. per ludum et jocum. per ridiculum.—joco, joculariter (e. g. ci obijcere qd). || Mockery, irrisio. derisio. derisus (post-Aug.).—cavillatio. ludibrium. To make s. of, ludibrio (sibi) habere or qd: to be the s. of the winds, ventorum ludibrium esse. qd or qm irridere, deridere, cavillari: to make great s. of, acerbis facetiis qm irridere: to be made s. of, irrideri. ludibrio esse. || Pursuit of game, venatus. To enjoy field s's, *venandi studio teneri. multum esse in venationibus. venandi studiosum esse. Fondness for field s's, venandi studium or voluptas or studium ac voluptas.

SPORT, v. || To play, ludere. ludendo tempus terere. ludicrâ delectari delectationes. lusionibus delectari. || To pursue some sport, venari.

SPORTFUL, SPORTIVE, hilaris. hilarus. lætus. solutus. festivus. To be s., animum explere. animo obsequi. oblectare (C.): hilarum se facere.

SPORTFULLY, SPORTIVELY, hilar. læte. festivo. jocose (C.): joculariter (Suet. in fest).

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, hilaris animus et ad jocandum promptus.

SPORTSMAN, venator. S-like, in a s-like manner, *venatorum more: of or belonging to a s., venatorius: a s's word or term, *verbum venatorum: a company of sportsmen, *cohors venatorum.

SPOT, s. || A stain, mark, macula (wch marks a thing otherwise of a single colour; also for labe).—labe (wch renders unclear; in prose mly fig. = stain, blot, blemish).—nota (a mark used for distinction).—nævus (natural s. on the skin).—ærgo (a s. of rust).—atramenti litura (a blot || to George; but Freund gives no instance of litura in this sense, its meaning being that of smearing over, e. g. in erasure fm a waxen tablet: thus linere atramentum is to cover with a wash of black paint:—better, nota or labe atramenti, aff. tractata nota m labemque remittunt Atramenta, H.).—ruber (a red s.).—livor, agullatio (a blue s. on the body: the former natuk, the latter in consequence of a blow).—glaucoma, kila, n. (a blue or grey s. on the eye).—sarcion (a vein in a precious stone).—vitium (fig. a fault, stain). To

make a s. in athg., maculam facere in qâ re: to take away or remove a s., maculam tollere, delere, auferre; fm athg. or de re (g. l.); maculam (atramenti labem) abluere; fm athg. e re; with athg. qâ re (to wash out); maculam extrahere (to draw out): to remove a s. fm the body, maculæ corporis mederi: fm the face, maculam e facie tollere: to be without a s., omni vitio carere. See also BLEMISH, STAIN. || Place, locus. In the right s., suo loco: not to move or stir fm the s., nusquam se vestigio movere: not to remain in one s., nusquam insistere: to be always looking to one s., eadem contueri: not to stir or advance fm the s., nihil promovere.

SPOT, v. maculare. commaculare. maculis aspergere (eeply to make s's on athg white).—inquinare (to disfigure by s's).—contaminare (to pollute, fig.).—oblitterare (to besmear).—labem or labeculam aspergere ei rei (to affix a stain of infamy to). See To STAIN, POLLUTE.

SPOTLESS, || PROPRI. sine maculâ or maculis. purus. || Fig.) integer. castus. candidus. A s. life, vita sine labe peracta (O.); vita pura (H.): s. conduct, mores labe carentes (O.).

SPOTTY, maculatus. maculosus. maculis sparsus. SPOUSE, conjux (husband or wife).—maritus (husband).—uxor (wife).—sponsus. sponsa (betrothed).

SPOUT, s. || A tube from wch water springs forth, siphon, ônis, m.; os, oris, n. (mouth of a vessel). || A cataract, vid. || Under the eaves (for collecting rain-water), canalis, qui excipit e tegulis aquam coelestem (Virg. 3, 5, 15). Tegulae colliciales were the gutter-tiles down wch the rain-water flowed (Cat. R. R. 14, 4). || Water-s., typhon.

SPOUT, v. || PROPRI. prosilire (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—emicare (t); se ejaculari in altum (all three of the blood, O. Met. 6, 259).—scaturire (to bubble up; post-Aug., very rare).—exallire (of water, Lucr. 2, 200). || Fig.) See To DECLAIM.

SPRAIN, s. Crcl. by the verb: luxatura (dislocation, very late).

SPRAIN, v. convellere (e. g. armos, Col.).

SPRAT, *clupea sprattus (Linn.).

SPRAWL, porrigere manus et crura. Sprawling, stratus. porrectus. To lie sprawling, supinum jacere porrectis manibus et cruribus; resolutum stratis in herbis porrigi († O. Met. 7, 254); *projectum humi jacere (if one has been struck down); projectus humi (T.).

SPRAY, || A little branch, ramulus. ramusculus. virgula. germen. surculus (aprig). || Foam of the sea, spuma.

SPREAD, v. || TRANS. tendere. contendere (to s. out).—distendere (to stretch apart or aunder).—extendere (to stretch out, extend).—pandere. dispandere (to open, s. out).—explicare (to unfold). To s. nets, plagas tendere (C. Off. 3, 17, 68); rēta tendere (for an animal, allici; also fig.). To s. the sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere (poet.). || INTRANS. diffundi (of trees and their branches).—luxuriari (to grow luxuriantly, of plants). To s. far, late diffundi (of branches); vastis or patulis diffundi ramis (of trees); manare, serpere (of a calamity, a rumour; the latter also with the notion of gradual, unobserved progress); increbrescere, invalescere (as customs, &c.); diffundi, evagari (of diseases); luxuria s's, luxus excrescit or pulululare copit: to s. further, longius serpere atque progredi (of an evil): to s. further every day, serpente manare in dies latius: a rumour s's through the whole town, rumor totâ urbe manat or discurrit: the doctrine of Pythagoras s. far and wide, doctrina Pythagoræ longe lateque fuebatur.

SPREAD ABROAD, TRANS. || PROPRI. pandere. expandere. dispandere. explicare (as troops, ships, battle array).—extendere (to stretch out, extend).—diffundere (to s. a. in different directions, as a tree spreads its branches).—sternere (to stretch out upon the ground). || FIG. diffundere. differre. circumferre. disseminare. spargere; dispersere (to scatter).—vulgare; divulgare; pervulgare (among the people).—evulgare. In vulgus edere (to divulge what ought to be kept secret). || INTRANS. diffundi. se diffundere (of trees and fluids).—se spargere (of trees).—vagari per locum; spargi per locum; late vagari (to wander over a place, of persons).—diffundi et patescere (of a road).

SPREAD, s. By Crcl. with the verb.

SPRIG, surculus. germen. virgula. A s. of olive, virgula oleaginis (Np.).

SPRIGHT, vid. SPIRIT.

SPRIGHTLINESS, vigor. animus acer or alacer. hilaritas.

SPRIGHTLY, hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment

or habitually).—alacer gaudio (at the moment). See GAY. *Sis vegetus*; alacer; vigens. [SYN. in ALBERT.]

SPRING, s. || *The vernal season*, ver. tempus vernum (the time of s.). At the beginning of s., primo vere; principio veris; ineunte et inito vere (the former when it begins, the latter when it has begun): it is early in s., prævernâ (Plin. 18, 26, 65, no. 2, § 239): that happens or is found in s., vernus: the s. of life, flos primus ætatis (165) ver ætatis (s. poet.): the beginning of s., veris principium; ver primum: a s. day, * dies vernus; * dies veris (165) species verna diei (s. poet.): s. weather, tempestas verna; * cœlum vernum: it is s. weather, cœlum (or aer) quodammodo vernat (see Plin. 2, 50, 51): warm s. weather, * vernus cœli tepor. || A principle of motion, * elater, * spira e ferro recedente facta; * spira recellens or resiliens. S. of a watch, * elater horologii. || A leap, saltus, ūs. || A fountain, (prop.) aqua saliens (Suet.); saliens (Vitr.). salientes (sc. aquæ, C. Vitr.). || A source, origin; vid.

SPRING, v. || *Intrans.* To begin to grow, progeminare (Col.).—emergere (C.).—enasci (Col.). || To arise, oriri (q. t.). scaturire, excurrere, at a place, ex (to bubble forth, of fountains).—originem habere (to have its origin any where, of rivers).—profundere (of fountains and rivers).—fluere. manare. proficisci. nasci. gigni. exsistere. erumpere ex qâ re (fig., to have its foundation or ground in athg).—sequi qd (to be the consequence of athg). Injurious consequences s. from that measure, inutiles res sequuntur illam viam consilii: to s. from another quarter, gigni aliunde: sprung from, natus or prognatus qd (born from); ortus ab qd (descended fm); oriundus ab qd (that derives his origin fm aby of more remote descent): to be sprung fm a place, fm a person, ortum esse ex qd loco, ab ex qd; natum esse qd loco, qd (in respect of the place, the rank, or the person fm whom one is derived); oriundum esse ab qd loco or ab qd (of the place or person fm whom our ancestors were descended; hence freq. opp. to natus; e. g. L. 24, 6, Hippocrates et Epicydes nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis). || To leap, salire. To s. up, subsilire; exsilire (de); prosilire (a). || To fly with elastic power, dissilire. rumpi. disrumpi. The door s. open, janua se aperit. || *Trans.* To burst, rumpere. disrumpere. || *Phr.* To s. an arch, camerare, concamerare, conforicare, qd. To s. a leak, rimas agere. The ship s. a leak, navis rimis fatiscit (V.). To have sprung a leak, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari coepisse (in several places). To s. a mine, * in pulveris pyrit cuniculum discutere: to s. a rattle, *insonare crepitaculo (ast. insonitque flagello, V.).

SPRING-GUN, *sclopetum quod suâ sponte discludit.

SPRING-TIDE, (maritimus) æstus, quem luna plena (or luna nova, as the case may be).—maximum effect (aft. Cæs. B. G. 4, 29). S.-s., maritimi æstus maximi, or quos luna plena maximis effectit (ib.).

SPRINKLE, || To scatter water by drops, spargere. aspergere (e. g., water on the ground). To s. on athg, aspergere qd ci rel. conspergere qd qâ re: to s. the ground before the door, spargere or conspergere humum (ante ædes). To s. the roads in order to lay the dust, vias conspergere propter pulverem. || To spot, maculis variare (165) not maculare: sprinkled, maculosus. coloris maculosi. Sprinkled with white, maculis albis: sprinkled with black, maculis nigris: sprinkled with gold, ex aureolo varius: aureis maculis sparatus: sprinkled with blue and yellow, ex cæruleo fulvoque varius. (165) Sparatus alone can never mean 'sprinkled.'

SPRITE, See SPIRIT.

SPROUT, s. germen (as in a bud, &c.).—surculus (shoot of a tree, that may be used as a setting to propagate the species, tree, &c.).—sarnentum (a useless twig or shoot).—stolo (an injurious s. or sucker).

SPROUT, v. germinare. egerminare. progeminare. prosilire (of trees).—herbescere (of grass, &c.).

SPRUCE, bellus (pretty; shy but not always with praise).—nitidus (carefully and strikingly neat, &c., e. g. quos vides pexo capillo nitidos, C. Cat. 2, 10, [Orelli puts a comma after capillo]).—lepidus (used in a bad sense in C. Cat. 2, 10; ni pueri, tam lepidi, tam delicati, alluding to their fine and feminine dress, appearance, &c.).—lepidè ornatus (Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 84). (165) comptus almost always refers to neatness, &c. of style, composition, as lepidus often does.—Im a s. man he becomes a rustic, ex nitido fit rusticus (H.). A s. gentleman, bellus homunculus (Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 10).—homo totus de capsulâ (as if come out of a bandbox, Sen. Ep. 115, 2).

SPRUCELY, lepidè, nitidè, or lepidè nitideque. concinne. A s. dressed man, nitidus (H.). S. and neatly dressed, concinne et lepidè vestita (Plaut., of a female).

SPRUGENESS, nitor (e. g. in cultu, Q. 8, 5, 34, speaking of dress: Att. ap. Non. has nitiditas).—*nitidus or lepidus cultus, vestitus.—cultus iusto mundior (L., over-fine attire).—concinnitas (Sen.; non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Ep. 115).

SPUNGE, s. See SPONGE.

SPUNGE, v. parastiri (Plaut.): upon aby, cs mensâ vivere (aft. aliâ vivere mensâ, Juv. 5, 2).

SPUNGER, parasitus (one who jawns and flatters for the sake of good cheer, Plaut.).—cœnarum bonarum assessor.

SPUNGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPUR, s. calcar (of a boot; also of a fighting-cock: it is only in the poets that it is improp. = incitement, impulse, &c.; though the whole phrase 'to set spurs to,' 'to need the spur,' &c., is used improp.).—radius (of a fighting-cock).—stimulus. aculeus. incitamentum (fig., = an incitement). To set or put s. to, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare or stimulare (prop.); ci calcaria adhibere or advovere (prop. or fig.); qm stimulare or incitare (fig.). To require the s. (improp.), egere calcaribus (opp. egere frenis, C.). Athg is a great s. to athg (fig.), est qd maximum cs rei incitamentum.

SPUR, v. ci calcaria subdere. qm calcaribus concitare (prop.).—ci calcaria adhibere or advovere (prop. or fig.). To s. a horse on, (equum) calcaribus stimulare: to s. aby on (fig.), stimulos subdere cs animo; calcaria ci adhibere or advovere or addere; calcaribus uti in qo; qm incitare ad qd.

SPURGE, euphorbia (Plin., Linn.). S. flax, *daphne thymelea (Linn.): s. laurel, *daphne laureola (Linn.): s. olive, *daphne cneorum (Linn.): s.-wort, *iris xiphium (Linn.).

SPURIOUS, || Not genuine, adulterinus (g. t.; opp. probus, verus).—fictitious (fictitious; opp. verus).—fucatus, fucus (showy, but false; opp. sincerus, probus).—subditicius (Plaut.); subditus. suppositus. insitivus (suppositus, e. g., a child, book, will, &c.). || Illegitimate, see BASTARD.

SPURN, || *Propr.* pedibus qm conculcare or proculcare. || *Improp.* spernere. aspernari. See DESPISE.

SPURRED (wearing spurs), *calcaribus instructus.

SPURRIER, *faber calcarium.

SPURT, v. || *Trans.* spargere. To s. over, spargere or conspergere qd qâ re. aspergere qd ci rel. || *Intrans.* prosilire. emicare. A pen s.s., penna chartam atramento respergit.

SPUTTER, oris humorem spargere (aft. Q. 11, 3, 56, with anger).—indignatione bullire (Appul.).

SPY, s. explorator (a professed s., esp. in war; one who examines every thing closely on the spot, and reports it to his party).—speculator (a scout; one who observes or watches athg fm a high ground at a distance).—emissarius (one who is sent out by another, whose creature he is).—excursor (one who runs far out to spy).

—Jn. excursor et emissarius (e. g. istius excursor et emissarius, C.).—delator (one who endeavours to detect dangerous political opinions, &c., and report the holders of them to the magistrates; a police-s.). A female s., speculatrix.

SPY, v. explorare. speculari. To s. into, introspicere: to s. out, perspicere. pervidere.

SQUAB, || A cushion, pulvinus. See CUSHION.

|| A young bird, pullus.

SQUABBLE, See QUARREL.

SQUAD, manipulus (Cæs.). militum manus (C.).

SQUADRON, || (Of troops), turma; by s.s., turmatim. To divide the cavalry into three s.s., equites dividere turmatim in tres partes (L. 20, 33). || (Of ships), classis (Neut). dim. classica (C. Att. 16, 2, 4).

SQUALID, squalidus. sordidus.

SQUALL, v. vagire (like an infant).—vagitum edere.

See CRY.

SQUALL, s. || Cry, ejulatio. ejulatus. vagitus.

See CRY.

SQUALL, s. || Sudden gust, procella. subita tempestas. ventus turbo, or turbo only. A s. comes on, ventus turbo exoritur (Plaut.).

SQUALY, v. procellosus (L.). ventis turbidus (O.).

SQUALOR, squalor. sordes.

SQUANDER, effundere. profundere (to spend lavishly).—conficere. consumere (to consume by lavish expenditure).—Jn. effundere et consumere. dissipare (g. t., to scatter abroad, dissipate).—abligurare (to con-

sume by luxurious or dainty living.—lacerare (to cut up).—perdere (to destroy).—heluari (to laze upon immoderate feasting).—~~pro~~ prodigere is an old word, revived in the decline of the language; and therefore to be avoided. To *s. one's property*, rem suam conficere or lacerare: to *s. one's time*, tempus perdere; tempore abuti.

SQUARE, *adj.* quadratus. quadrangulus. *A s. foot*, pes quadratus.—quadrata cubita soli in quadratum quaternis denariis venduntur (*four cubits s.*). Ten feet *s.*, deni in quadrum pedes: to build (*e. g. a forum s.*), in quadrato constituitur: built *s.*, in quadrato constitutus. quadratus. *A s. letter*, littera quadrata.

SQUARE, *s.* || *The mathematical figure*, quadratum. tetragonum, or pure *Lat.*, figura quadrata or quadrangula. || *Athg of a square shape*, quadra. *S. of a chess-board*, prps quadra tabulae latrunculariae. || *In architecture*, quadratum. tetragonum (*Gr.*). || *In military tactics*, orbis (*lit.*, a circle; formed by the Roman soldiers in cases in which modern troops would form a *s.*: the *s.* in this sense, was unknown in ancient tactics; for ~~agmen~~ agmen quadratum denotes the whole army marching in battle array in the form of a parallelogram). To form a *s.*, orbem facere or colligere; in orbem coire; in orbem se tutari. || *A rule by which workmen form their angles*, norma (*Vitr.*).

SQUARE, *v.* quadrare (to make *s.*).—ad acerrimam normam dirigere; rem cum re committeri (to make to fit or agree). To *s. a number*, in se multiplicare.

SQUARE-ROOT, *radix quadrata.

SQUARENESS, *Crcel.* by the *adj.* or *verb.*

SQUARING, quadratura. *S. of the circle*, circuli quadratura (*Appul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 275, Oud.*).

SQUASH. See CAUSE.

SQUAT, *v.* || To sit down on the hams or heels, conquisicare (*Plaut.*). subsidere (*L.*). || To settle, vid.

SQUAT, *adj.* || *Sitting low*, humi assidens. subsidens. || *Short and thick*, obesus.—habitu corporis brevis et obesus (~~not~~ not quadratus, *uch* = of moderate stature, but well knit together; corpus quadratum, neque gracile neque obesum, *Cels. 2, 1.*)—ventriosus or ventuosus (*corpulent, having a large stomach*).

SQUEAK, stridēre. *voce argutam or stridulam edere.

SQUEAKING, stridulus; or by *Crcel.* with the *verb.* *A s. voice*, stridula et tenuis vox (*Sen. Ep. 56*).

SQUEAMISH, fastidiosus.

SQUEAMISHNESS, fastidium. fastidium delicatissimum.

SQUEEZE, premere. comprimere. To *s. out*, exprimere: to *s. out oil*, oleam exprimere: to *s. out water*, &c., fm a sponge, spongiam exprimere: to *s. it dry*, aquae plenam spongiam manu premere ac siccare: to *s. oneself into a corner*, compingere se in angulum: to *s. to death* (*hyperbol.*), qm completendo necare (*fm affection, as apes their young ones*): to *s. to be squeezed to death in a crowd*, prae turbā elidi exanimarique.

SQUIB, || *A small firework*, *missile pyrium. radius pyrius (*Bau.*). || *A pasquinade*, vid.

SQUILL, || *A bulbous plant*, scilla (*Plin.*). *scilla maritima (*Linna.*). || *A crustaceous fish*, squilla (*C.*).

SQUINT, *v.* limis or perversis oculis esse. strabonem esse (*C.*, naturally).—limis spectare (*in a single case, Ter.*). To *s. at*, limis oculis intueri or aspicere qd or qm.

SQUINT, SQUINTING, *s.* limi or perversi oculi.

SQUINTING, *adj.* limus. perversus (*of the eyes*).—strabo (*of persons, squint-eyed*).—qui est limis or perversi oculis (*of the natural defect*).—limis (oculis) spectans (*in a single case, Plaut.*).—pætus or pætusius (*strictly speaking = looking askance, ogling, but also used as a mild expression for strabo; H.*).

SQUIRE, armiger (*F.*).

SQUIREL, sciŕrus (*Plin.*). The common *s.*, *sciŕrus vulgaris (*Linna.*): the flying *s.*, *sciŕrus volans (*Linna.*).

SQUIRT, *v.* || *TRANS.* spargere. || *INTRANS.* proillire.—poet. emicare.

SQUIRT, *s.* || *A syringe*, siphon. || *Water squirted*, scatebra.

STAB, *v.* || *PROPR.* fodere. figere. transfigere. cedere. vulnerare qm. sicā, gladio, pungere, ferire qm. punctum ferire qm: with a dagger, &c., sicā or pugione pungere or compungere. To *s. aby to the heart*, cultrum in corde cs defigere (*L. 1, 58*); sicam in corpore cs defigere (*C. Cat. 1, 6, 16*); gladium infigere ci in

pectus (*C. Tusc. 4, 22, 50*); ictum cs corpori infigere; qm ictu vulnerare: *s. oneself*, cultro se pungere, vulnerare, lædere. || *Fig.* To injure, destroy, vid.

STAB, *s.* ictus. plaga. *A s. in the side*, punctio lateris: in the breast, punctio pectoris.

STABILITY, || *PROPR.* firmitas. firmitudo (*firmness*).—stabilitas (*power of standing firmly or steadily, Cæs.*). To give *s. to*, confirmare, firmare. || *Fig.* firmitas. stabilitas. constantia (*opp. mobilitas*).—gratitas (*opp. levitas*). *S. of character*, animi constantia propositu tenacitas (*Eichst.*). Not to possess *s. of character*, non satis firmā animi constantiā munitionem esse.

STABLE, *adj.* firmus. stabilis. fixus. See **FIRM**.
STABLE, *s.* equile. equorum stabulum, or stabulum (*g. t.*, for any stall or *s.*). *S.-door*, janua stabuli (*Col.*). *S.-keeper*, stabuli magister: *s.-boy*, stabularius (*g. t.*).—agāsō (*a groom*). To clean out a *s.*, stabulum purgare (*a stercore*), convertere or evertere. || *PROV.* To shut the *s.-door* when the steed is stolen, clipeum post vulnera sumere (*O.*).

STABLE, *v.* stabulare (*Varr.*).
STABLING, stabula (*pl.*).—stabulatio (*e. g. hiberna, Col. 6, 3, 1, for cattle in winter*).—præsepia (*pl.*).

STABLISH. See ESTABLISH.

STACK, *s.* acervus (*e. g. lignorum, stramentorum, fœni*).—strues (*e. g. lignorum*).—(~~not~~ fœnile, rather the barn or yard in which the hay was kept for use: meta fœni, = a heap of hay: congeries, in the best writers, denotes a cack of things put together without order or regular form; therefore, not = stack.) *A s. of chimneys*, *ordo (fumariorum, fumariorum).

STACK, *v.* cumulare. acervare (*rare*).—coacervare. construere (*e. g. fœnum*).

STAFF, || *A stick used for support*, baculum, more rarely baculus (*a walking-stick, for use*).—scipio (*for ornament; s. of office*).—fustis (*for striking blows*).—sceptrum (*a sceptre*).—pedum (*shepherd's staff*). || *Fig.* Prop; vid. || *In military language*, a number of officers acting together, legati tribuniq (*ast. Cæs. B. G. 4, 23*).—prætorium (*Cæs. L.*). *A s.-officer*, tribunus militum (*colonel*).—legatus (*general*).—legati tribuniq militum (*the s.-officers*).

STAG, cervus (*of s.*, cervinus).

STAGE, || *A raised platform*, suggestus, ūs (*L.*). suggestum (*C.*).—catasta (*a platform on which slaves were exhibited for sale*).—tabulatum (*made of boards*).—machina. machinatio (*considered as an artificial structure*).—pegma, ātis (*Auson.*). ~~not~~ In *Class.* writers = a book-case [*C.*], or a machine used in a theatre [*Sen.*]. To prepare a *s.*, machinam comparare; machinationem præparare, instruere. || *Place for actors in a theatre*, proscenium (*space between the scena, scenes, and the orchestra; the pulpitum was the part of the proscenium which was nearest the orchestra*). Our word 'stage' may be represented by the more general terms, scena, theatrum. Of or belonging to the *s.*, scenicus, theatralis. To enter upon the *s.*, in scenam prodire, produci (*an actor*). To retire fm the *s.*, de scenā recedere; scenam relinquere (*of an actor*). To make one's first appearance on the *s.*, see DEBUT. The action is represented on the *s.*, res agitur in scenis; on the *s.* = theatrically, in fabulis: to bring upon the *s.*, novam fabulam in scenam inducere, producere. || *Fig.* Place of action or display, theatrum, scena. To go off the *s.*, a publicorum gerendarum theatro recedere; e sole et pulvere in umbram et otium recedere (*ast. C.*); se removēre a publicis negotiis (*C.*). To quit the *s.* = to die, a vitā recedere; vitā decedere (*C.*). || *Degree in a journey*, statio, stabulum (*place for changing horses; v. pr. of the silv. age; see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4.*).—hospitium ac stabulum, stabulum ac deversorium (*quarters*). || *A stage-coach, i. e. coach that travels by s's*, vehiculum publicum. || *Single step in any progress*, gradus.

STAGE-PLAYER. See ACTOR.

STAGGER, || *INTRANS.* titubare (*prop.*, to trip).—vacillare (*e. g. ex vino*).—labare (*so as to fall*).—labascere. labefieri (*prop. and fig.*). To *s. home*, titubante pede domum reverti. || *Fig.* claudicare. fluctuare. fluctuare animi or in animo; incertum esse; hæsitare. dubitare. in dubio esse. || *TRANS.* PROPR. labefacere. labefactare. || *Fig.* labefacere, labefactare, collabefactare (*O.*). To *s. aby's opinion*, labefacere, labefactare qm; labefactare cs opinionem, sentimentum; movēre cs sentimentum. To *s. aby's fidelity*, fidem cs labefactare, sollicitare. To be staggered, labascere (*Ter.*). labefieri, labefactari (*C.*). Athg s: me = makes

me almost doubt the conclusion I thought certain), dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur.

STAGGERS, vertigo. *To be seized with the s.*, vertigine corpi: *to have the s.* vertigine laborare (Plin.). vertiginem pati (Macrob.).

STAGNANT, stagnans (post-Aug.). — reses (e. g. aqua; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8). — lentus. torpens (+ lacus, Stat.). — piger (sluggish). — Jn. stagnans pigerque (e. g. aquae, Plin.).

STAGNATE, stagnare (Plin.). immotum esse (C.). coagulari (to coagulate).

STAGNATION, Crcl. with the verb. *S. of trade*, mercatura frigens, jacens, torpens.

STAIN, s. macula (a mark wch variegates). — labes (a mark wch disfigures). — nota (a mark wch distinguishes). *All these words prop. or fig. : to denote a s. on the character more distinctly, we may say, macula sceleris; labes turpitudinis or ignominiae; nota turpitudinis. A slight s., labecula. parva macula. To get a s., maculam trahere. To take out a s. (prop.), maculam, labem eluere. maculam delere. maculam (e. veste) abluere (Plin.). (de veste) auferre (O.). To wipe out a s. (fig.), labem abolere, maculam delere (C.).*

STAIN, v. *|| To mark or disfigure with a stain*, maculare (Macr.) maculis variare, to spot, sprinkle; — maculis aspergere. rei labem imponere. *|| To colour, vid.*

STAIR, gradus (a single step). — scalae, arum (a flight of steps, s'p.). — descensio (a flight of steps leading downwards). *To live up three pair of s's, tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7): up s's, contra scalas : down s's, secundum scalas : to throw aby down s's, qm per gradus deicere : to fall down s's, per gradus praecipitem ire.*

STAIR-CASE, scalae, arum.

STAKE, s. *|| A pale, palus (g. t.).* — sudes (flat, and pointed). — stipes (round, uncut). — vallus (a palisade). *To fasten to a s., palare qd; alligare qd ad palum (C.). To drive a s. through the body, adigere stipitem per medium hominem (Sen. Ep. 14, 4). || Post at wch a (real or pretended) malefactor is burnt, *palus (ad quem nocens alligatur igni comburendus); hence *qg., for death by fire, as a punishment, poena, quā qz igni crematur (as Cæs. B. G. 1, 4); ita fmi the context, rogus (funeral pile). To die at the s., igni necari; flammis circumventum examinari (voluntarily). The condemned must die at the s., damnatum poenam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur. || A thg laid down at play, pignus. A thg is at s., agitur qd (e. g. caput, one's life is at s.; rarely in this sense agitur de qā re, wch = "a thg is treated of", cf. Cortie, S. Cat. 52, 10). — In discriminate veratur qd (a thg is in a dangerous position or situation; e. g. salus mea). — dimico de qā re (I am running the risk of losing a thg; e. g. de vitā, de famā, dimico; cf. Interp. ad Np. Timoth. 4, 3). Some have their life at s., and others their reputation, alii de vitā, alii de gloriā in discrimen vocantur.**

STAKE, v. *|| To fasten by stakes, palare qd. || To wager, hazard at play, ponere (cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76, pono pallium; ille sum annulum opposuit, staked against it). — In medium conferre (Suet. Oct. 71, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferebat, he staked a denarius upon every throw). — qd in pignus dare. Say what you will s., dic, qd pignore mecum certas. Hence, fig., to hazard, fortunae committere (C.). — aleam jacere (Suet.).*

STALE, vetus, vetustus (old). — non recens (not fresh). — vapidus (of liquors). *S. bread, panis strictus (Juv. 5, 69); panis vetulus.*

STALK, s. (of a plant), stirps (the whole lower part of plants or trees; stem, including the roots; of reeds, Plin.). — stilus (of asparagus, Col.). — caulis (e. g. brassicae). — (of corn), culmus (as bearing the ear); calamus (as hollow). — pediculus (fruit or leaf s.) — petiolus (fruit-s.). — scapus (e. g. lupini, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, fn.). Bean s's, fabalia, um.

STALK, v. incedere, ingredi. *To s. proudly, magnifice incedere : to s. in purple and gold, insignem auro et purpura conspici.*

STALKING-HORSE. See PRÆTEXT.

STALL, *|| Place for cattle, stabulum (g. t.).* — jubile (an ox s.). *|| A bench, mensa. || A small house or shed used by a tradesman, taberna (as a place of sale). — officina (as a workshop). || In a cathedral, *scamnum, subsellum, locus (place, dignity) canonicorum.*

STALLION, equus mas. equus admissarius; also simply equus or admissarius, fm the context (Col.).

STAMINA, stamen. pl. stamina.

STAMMER, balbutire (intrans. and trans.). — balbum esse, linguā hæsitare (intrans.).

STAMMERER, balbus (habitual). — blæsus (unable to pronounce the sibilants s, z, mly). — linguā hæsitans, balbutiens (denoting simply the fact).

STAMMERING, hæsitantia linguæ. *There is no authority for balbuties.*

STAMP, s. forma (instrument for stamping with). — signum, nota (impression). — species (appearance given to a thg). *Stamped paper, *plagula signo reipublicæ notata : the price of s's (i. e. a stamped paper), *pecunia, qm pro plagulis signatis solvitur (Macr. not sigillum). || With the foot, pedis suppositio.*

STAMP, v. *|| To impress with a mark, signare (g. t.).* — signo reipublicæ signare or notare (to affix a public or official mark upon, e. g. plagulam). formā publicā percutere. publice probare (e. g. mensuram). *To s. a thing, fig., ci rei speciem cs rei conciliare. || To strike with the foot so as to make a noise, supplodere pedem. terram pede pulsare or percutere. terram pedibus tundere. || To beat; vid.*

STAMPER, pistillum.

STANCH, v. (anguinem) suppressere (Cels.), sistere (Plin.). — (sanguinis profuvium) inhibere (Curt.), sistere (Plin.).

STANCHION, adj. firmus, stabilis, constans, certus.

STANCHION. See PROP.

STAND, v. *|| INTRANS.* stare (g. t.). — consistere. resistere (to stand still, halt, not to flee). — collocari (of statues, &c.; not stare). — durare. perdurare. obsistere. sustentare (to hold out, esp. in a contest). — pererrare (of plants wch endure the cold of winter). — manēre. esse ratum (to remain unchanged; e. g., if he wished his measures to stand, si suas res gestas manēre vellet, Np. Alcib. 10). *Nothing will s. of all that &c., nihil eorum rerum erit ratum, quas &c. (Np. Alc. 10): tears begin to s. in ab's eyes, lacrimæ oboriuntur cs oculis : to s. by an agreement, stare pacto or conventis; by a promise, promissis stare; by an opinion, in sententiā suā manēre, permanēre, perseverare : to s. by ab, ci non deesse; qm non deserere, destituere, &c. : to s. still, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco (not to walk about; opp. inambulare); consistere, resistere (not to proceed, or to retire; opp. procedere, fugere); subistere (to halt, stop, of persons, e. g. in itinere; or things, e. g. a clock); insistere (to stop one's course); non residere (not to sit down) : to keep aby standing, qm residere non jubere. PRÆ.) To s. in = to cost, stare or constare, with an abl. of the price : to s. for = to be bound for, sponsorem esse or spondere pro qd [see BAIL, SPONSOR] : to s. high in one's opinion or favour, esse in gratiā, in honore, apud qm; gratissimum esse ci; gratiā plurimum valere apud qm : to s. on aby's side, stare ab qd; facere ab qd : to s. in my power, penes me est; est in meā potestate; situm est in meā potestate; mea est potestas; also stat per qm (Macr. but not stat apud qm, which is barbarous) : how stand matters with you? quo loco sunt res tuæ? (Ter.) : to s. out, exstare; prominerē : to stand out against, resistere; obniti : to s. in awe, see TO BE AFRAID : to s. in doubt, see DOUBT, HESITATE : to s. in need, see TO NEED, WANT : to s. on end, stare; horrere (e. g. stant arrectæ horrore comæ, V.; stant comæ, ibid. : horrent capilli, Tib.; comæ, O.: rident comæ metu, terror, horrore, ibid.). : to s. up, surgere (to rise) : to s. as a candidate, munere candidatorio fungi (C.); petere; ambire : to s. good, manēre; valere; ratum esse : to s. upon ceremony, magno apparatu qm accipere, excipere, colere : not to s. upon ceremony, nullo, sine ullo apparatu; simpliciter : pray do not s. upon ceremony with me, ne magno apparatu, quæso, me accipias : one who does not s. upon ceremony, homo simplex. (|| TRANS.) pati. perpeti (to endure, suffer; perpeti, to the end). — ferre. perferre (to bear; perferre, to the end). — tolerare. toleranter ferre (to endure with constancy). — perferri qā re (to discharge). Jn. perpeti qd et perferri. sustinere (to hold out). — parem esse ci rei (to be a match for). To s. pain, dolores perpeti, subire : to s. torture, subire cruciatum : to s. trouble, danger, molestia, periculo perferri : to s. toil, laboribus perferri; labores perferre : not to be able to s. a thg, vinci qā re; succumbere or impareem esse ci rei : that can s. a thg, patiens, tolerans cs rei (Macr. of the silver age) : to s. fight, in acie stare ac pugnare (opp. fugere, in castra refugere); pugnari non detractare.*

STAND, s. *|| A station, statio, locus. || A stop, mora. To be at a s., stare; sistere : to come to a s., subsistere. || Act of opposing or resisting, Crcl. with verbs in OPPOSE, RESIST. || A frame or the like on wch a thg is placed, statumen, suggestus.*

basis. pes. *A set (e.g., a s. of arms), arma, pl.; armatura.*

STANDARD, s. *That wch has been established or stands as a test, a settled rate or measure, mensura (g. t.).—mensura publice probata (as a measure, Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32, no. 1).—pondus publice probatum (as a weight, ibid.).* *[Fig. A model, rule, regula. norma. lex. A n ensign in war, signum militare; or, fm the context, signum only. vexillum [Syn. and Phr. in Colours].*

STANDARD, adj. *ad publice probatæ mensuræ (or ad ponderis publice probati) normam redactus.

STANDARD-BEARER, signifer. vexillarius (L.).—vexillifer (Prudent.).

STANDING, part. a. stans. S. upright, erectus: s. water; see STAGNANT: a s. camp, castra stativa, orum, n. pl.: a s. army, (we may say) milites perpetui: a s. festival, festi dies anniversarii.

STANDING, s. *The act of s., status, ūs. A place where one stands, locus. Condition, circumstances, status, conditio. Rank, position, locus (position in civil relations)—dignitas (station according to character, family, &c.).—sors (the state of life to wch one has been called or born)—genus; stirps (family, descent). Odo ne means rank or standing, but the whole number of persons of a certain rank or standing, a class. Age. A by of the same s. as another, æqualis ei; as myself, æqualis meus.*

STAND-STILL, statio. institio (g. tt., but eply of the apparent standing still of certain stars, stellarum). To be at a s., consistere; vestigio hære (not to be able to walk on); in dicendo deficere (in a speech); in qâ re hærescere or inhærescere; nescio quid agam or quo me vertam (of not knowing what to do); nescio quomodo me expediam: business is at a s., mercatura jacet or friget; negotia jacent: every thing is at a s., omnia tamquam in quodam incili hædeserunt (Cæsar. ap. C. Fam. 8, 5).

STANZA, prps tetrastrichon. A poem arranged in s.'s, *carmen tetrastrichum or tetrastrichôn (gen. pl.); carmen (Q.).

STARPLE, s. *A mart, emporium. forum venalium.—receptaculum peregrinarum mercium. A loop of iron, h amarus (ferreus).*

STARPLE, adj. S. commodities of a country, *quæ qâ terra gignit or parit (its natural products); cs terræ opera et artificia (its manufactures, &c.).

STAR, stella (any single s.).—astrum (any of the larger heavenly bodies, as the sun, moon, planets, or large fixed star).—sidus (a constellation, freq. also astrum; *astrum belongs rather to the style of poetry and science, sidus to common and historic prose. Translated to the s.'s, stellatus (C. Tusc. 5, 3, 8): born under a lucky s., dextro sidere editus or natus; unlucky, malo astro natus: shooting s., trajectio stellæ (C. de Div. 2, 6, 16); stella transvolans (Sen. N. Q. 2, 14); pl. stellarum discursus (Plin. 2, 36, 36). There is a shooting or falling s., scintilla e stellâ cadit; stella cadit or preceps cælo labitur; stella volat or transvolat: a fixed s., stella innans; sidus certâ sede infixum; pl. sidera quæ certis locis infixa sunt: the course of the s.'s, stellarum, siderum cursus (C.): brighter than the s.'s, clarior stellis (e. g. oculus): a map of the s.'s, *tabula cælestis; *tabula complexum cæli exhibens: like a s., in stellæ figuram redactus (Col. 12, 15, extr.).*

STAR-GAZER. See ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER.

STAR-LIGHT, sideribus illustris (e. g. nox; T. Ann. 1, 50, 3; 4, 5, 1).—stellans and subultrix are poet.

STARBOARD, *latus navis dextrum.

STARCH, s. amyllum.

STARCH, v. *linea amylare or *amylo solidare.

STARCHED. See STIFF.

STARE, v. torpentibus oculis qd or qm Intuëri (aff. Q. 11, 9, where torp. oc.).—defixis oculis intueri qd. obtutum figere in qâ re. To s. aby in the face, oculos defigere in vultu cs (Curt.). to s. with astonishment, stupere.

STARE, s. oculi torpentes defixi. *obtutus in qâ re defixus.

STARKE; see QUITE. S. naked, plane nudus.—omni veste exutus (stript of all his clothing): s. mad, delirius.

STARLING, sturnus (Plin.).—*sturnus vulgaris (Linn.).

STARRY, adj. stellarum plenus (full of stars).—astris distinctus et ornatus (adorned with stars).—stellifer, stellatus, stellans are poetical. A s. night, nox sideribus illustris (T. Ann. 1, 50, 3): the s. heavens, cælum astris distinctum et ornatum (C. N. D.

2, 37, 95); nocturna cæli forma undique sideribus ornata (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68).—cælum stelliferum or stellans, stellatum or siderum, are poetical.

START, v. *[INTRANS.] To startle, concitari terrore et metu. metu concuti. commoveri, percelli re novâ. stupere. stupescere. To s. back, resilire; resutare: to s. at athg, refugere, timere, vereri, horrere, reformidare qd: a horse s., equus consternatur. To make a beginning, incipere. initium facere. To set out, abire. proficisci. To s. fm a certain place, excurrere: e carceribus emitti (in a race). To burst asunder, dissiliri. rumpi. [TRANS.] To arouse, excitare. ciere. To set on foot, rei initium facere. aggredi qd or ad qd faciendum (e. g. ad hanc disputationem, ad dicendum, C.; also acc. only, anticipem causam, C.; in S. always acc. only; in poet. and post-Aug. prose, infin.).—fundamenta rei ponere or jacere. To s. a question, rem commovere (quæ &c., C. Brut. 87, 297). To burst, rumpere.*

START, s. *[Sudden action of the body fm fear, repens terror. A sudden impulse or rousing, impetus. impulsus. A beginning, initium. A setting out, profectus. To have made a false s., ad carceres revocari (effect for cause). Advance, precedencia, plus vix confectum. To have the s. of aby, præcipere iter ci (L. 3, 46); antecedere, antecessisse qm (to have got before aby): the king had got a considerable s., aliquantum vix rex præceperat (L. 36, 19), or longius spatium præceperat (e. g. Iugâ; L. 22, 41): to have scarcely four hours' s. of aby, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (to be hardly four hours' march ahead; Cæsar): Antony had got two days' start of me, biduo me Antonius antecessit (Brut. ap. C. Ep. 11, 13).*

STARTING-PLACE, carceres, pl.

STARTLE, *[INTRANS.] See START. [TRANS.]* territare. terrere. terrêfacere. ci terrorem inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere. qm in timorem concitare.

STARTLING, formidolosus (Ter., S.). terrorem injiciens, offerens, inferens. terribilis. horribilis. A s. speech, verbum teritans (Plaut.).: a s. blow, ictus ad terrendum, terroris causâ, paratus, incensus.

STARVATION, famës (hunger), inedia (abstinence fm food). To die of s., fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici.

STARVE, *[TRANS.] To kill by deficiency of food, fame necare, macerare, suffocare. To s. oneself, fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem: to be starved to death, fame mori, absumi, perire, or interire (through want); inediâ mori; inediâ vitam finire; per inediâ a vitâ discedere (voluntarily, i. e. to s. oneself to death); fame necari (either as a punishment or otherwise): to s. out, qm fame enecare, conficere; (urbem) fame domare or suffocare; inopiâ expugnare: starved out, fame enectus, confectus. To kill with cold, *frigore necare, &c. [INTRANS.] To be suffering fm hunger, fame necari. To be dying of hunger, fame mori, confici, consumi, &c. (See above). To be suffering fm cold, frigere; plane frigere (C.); frigore frigescere (C.); *frigore extingui, exanimari (to die in consequence of the cold); frigore mori (H.; morietur frigore si non Rettuleris pannum).*

STATE, s. *[Condition, status, conditio (cond. is lasting, status transient).—locus (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances: see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 26).—causa (any unusual, embarrassing s., of wch the end is still uncertain).—res (circumstances in the widest sense). A good or flourishing s., bonus status; bona conditio; bonus locus; res bonæ or secundæ or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar s., in eodem loco esse; in eadem causâ esse; eadem est mea causa: to find oneself in a better s., in meliore condicione or in meliore causâ esse; meliore loco res meæ sunt: to be in a wretched s., in summâ infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad s., deteriore statu esse: to keep athg in a good s., qd integrum et incolume servare; qd tueri: to restore athg to its former s., in pristinum restituere; in antiquum statum restituere (g. l.); in integrum restituere (eplly in juridical matters); reficere; restituere (to mend): to remain in its original s., statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); in integrum manere (to remain uninjured): a hopeless s., res pessimæ, perditæ: Plantius is in nearly the same s., eadem fere causâ est Planii: the s. of affairs, rerum status: the s. of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavourable s. of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the s. of affairs (circumstances), pro re; pro re natâ; pro rei condicione or*

statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. *Commonwealth*, civitas (the whole body of persons in the full enjoyment of civil rights and privileges, and lords of the soil).—res publica (with ref. to the public institutions and ordinances, as designed for the common good).—res (with ref. to its power and influence).—regnum (a kingdom).—imperium (an empire). Office of *s.*, munus reipublicae; magistratus (of a magistrate): business or affairs of *s.*, publica res; publicum negotium: records of the *s.*, *s. papers*, tabulae publicae: a servant of the *s.*, homo publicus; magistratus: great officers of *s.*, summus honoribus fungentes or functi: to enter upon the service of the *s.*, rempublicam or magistratus capessere; ad rempublicam accedere: revenues of the *s.*, vectigalia, ium, *n. pl.*; pecuniae vectigales; publici fructus: a *s. prisoner*, qui in custodia publica est: a *s. secret*, arcanum aulicorum consilium: it is a *s. secret*, hoc tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenent aulici (see *C. de Or.* 3, 17, 64): the good of the *s.*, rationes or utilitates reipublicae; communis omnium utilitas: for the good of the *s.*, e publica: a robe of *s.*, vestis forensis (opp. vestis domestica): a *s. coach*, carpentum: piltentum: a minister of *s.*, socius et administrator reipublicae regendae; amicus regis, qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habetur particeps (see *N. Eum.* 1, 6): council of *s.*, consilium publicum (*C. Mil.* 33, 90); consilium reipublicae (*Flor.* 1, 1, 15): religion of the *s.*, sacra publica, *n. pl.*: the helm of the *s.*, gubernacula reipublicae, civitatis, or imperii: to preside at the helm of the *s.*, ad gubernacula reipublicae sedere; gubernaculis reipublicae assistere; gubernacula reipublicae tractare; clavum imperii tenere: the constitutions of the *s.*, civitatis forma or status; reipublicae ratio or modus; reipublicae genus: to give a constitution to the *s.*, rempublicam instituit temperare; rempublicam or imperium constituere. *A higher class of citizens*, ordo. *Pomp, splendour, magnificentia*, splendor, apparatus. cultus, supellex ad ostentationem luxus comparata (*C.*).

STATE, *v.* indicare (to point out, disclose).—edere (to *s. publicly*).—profratē qd. professionem *s.* rei edere or conficere (to profess, make a public return or declaration).—memorare, commemorare (to mention; of writers, &c.).—auctorem esse *s.* rei (to be a voucher for *athg*; likewise of writers).—significare (to give to understand by signs).—monstrare (to show, call attention to). To *s. athg* verbally and explicitly, pronuntiare (see *C. Off.* 3, 16, 66): to *s. his debts*, se alienum profratē: to *s. one's income* (to a magistrate), profratē (apud praetorem): to *s. one's property too low*, censum extenuare: to *s. all things accurately*, omnia diligenter persequi.

STATE-PAPER-OFFICE, tabulinum or tablinum (place in a Roman house where papers were kept).—tabularium (place where public records are kept: later, archivum, archium, grammatophylacium).

STATELY, magnificus, splendidus, lautus.

STATEMENT, ratio, descriptio, designatio (a description, sketch).—indictum (in a court of justice).—delatio (information, notice).—libellus de quo datus (in writing: *Plin.* Ep. 7, 27, 11).—professio (with or without bonorum, *s.* of property; or nominis, of one's name; *esp.* before a magistrate; see *Herz. Cæs.* B. G. 7, 2).—argumentatio, confirmatio (in rhetoric, a *s.* of the grounds or proofs with which one supports his argument).—auctoritas (allegation of a writer; see *C. Caecin.* 23, 65). According to the *s.* of Livy, Livio narrantē; Livio auctore or teste; si sequaris Livium auctorem or Livii auctoritatem: to make a *s.*, indicare qm (as an accuser); nomen *s.* deferre (to give in the name of any one before the judge); de accusatore qm (to make a formal accusation); dare de quo libellum (to hand in a written accusation against any one; *Plin.* Ep. 7, 27, 11): to make a *s.* of *athg* against any one, deferre qd ad qm: to make a false *s.*, calumniari qm: an old woman made this *s.* to me, id indicium mihi *s.* fecit.

STATESMAN, vir rerum civilium peritus, vir regendae civitatis peritus or sciens (not vir politicus). *Statesmen*, principes rempublicam gubernantes: as great a *s.* as a general, magnus bello nec minor pace: to be a great *s.*, reipublicae regendae scientissimum esse.

STATICS, staticē (*t. t.*).

STATION, *s.* Place, positio, statio, locus, sedes (of a thing fixed or quite at rest). *Rank*, locus, dignitas, sors. [*STN.* in *STANDING*.] *Office*, munus, partes, *pl.* *A place of lodging or rest on a journey*, mansio.

STATION, *v.* locare, collocare. To *s.* in several places, disponere: to *s. troops*, milites constituere (in colle, *L.*; in fronte, *S.*): to *s. guards* round the house,

domum seipre custodibus (*Np. Dion* 9, 1): to *s. guards* along the bank of a river, custodias ad ripam disponere.

STATIONARY, immotus, fixus, stabilis. loco se non movens. statarius (miles, pugna, orator).—stationarius is low Latin. To *be s.*, commorari (e. g. Romae): to be *s.* (of a disease), consistere (opp. increcere and decrecere).

STATIONER, *chartarius. To be a *s.*, *chartas venditare.

STATIONERY, *materia scriptoria. *charta (see *Bremi* ad *Suet. Ner.* 20).

STATISTIC, *ad civitatum, ad rerum civilium, cognitionem pertinet.

STATISTICS, rerum publicarum scientia, cognitio (*C.*). *Modern s.*, cognitio regnorum rerumque publicarum nostri aevi (*Wyttenb.*).

STATUARY, *Q. One who makes statues*, factor (*Q.*). statuarum artifex (*Q.*). simulacrorum sculptor (*Jul. Firm.*). statuarus (*Plin.*). qui signum fabricatur (*C. Off.* 1, 41, 147). marmorarius artifex, or simply marmorarius (*Vitr., Sen.*; in marble). *The art of making statues*, ars signa fingendi, fabricandi (*ast. C.*). sculptura (*Plin.*).

STATUE, signum (any plastic work; opp. tabula, pictura).—simulacrum (image of a god; see *IMAGZ*).—statua (full-sized image of a person, in marble or brass; *never* = the image of a god).—effigies (a bust).—herma or hermes (a *s.* of Mercury; then *g. i.*, a *s.* representing only the head with part of the breast of a person, the trunk consisting merely of an oblong stone). A *s.* of brass on horseback, or on foot, statua aenea equestris or pedestris: to erect a *s.* to any one, ci statuam ponere, constituere: he stands like a *s.*, taciturnior est statuā (*ast. H. Ep.* 2, 2, 83): to make a marble *s.*, facere *s.* simulacrum e marmore.

STATURE, statura. habitus, corporis statura (*C.*). *Great or high s.*, statura magna, procera: *little or low s.*, statura parva, brevis: *middling s.*, statura media (*L.*). *mediocris* (*Just.* 1, 2): *short of s.*, brevi corpore (*Suet.*).

STATUTE, lex. According to *s.*, legibus convenienter; legitime. See *LAW*.

STAUNCH, adj. firmus, stabilis, constans, certus.

STAUNCH, *v.* (sanguinem) sistere, supprimere; profluviū (sanguinis) sistere, cohibere, inhibere.

STAVE, *Plank of a cask*, *doliū lamina. *In music*, *lineae quibus notae musicae rescribuntur, complementum.

STAY, *s.* Continuance, mansio (*C.*; e. g. in vitā).—commoratio, permanens (continued *s.*; also perseverance in *athg*; *C.*). [*FIG.* Support, cōlumen (of persons).—adminiculum, firmamentum, praesidium, subsidium (of persons or things). See *SUPPORT*, *q.*] To be the *s.* of *athg*, fulcire or fulcire et sustinere *q.*; praesidio or subsidio esse *ci* or *ci* rei, &c.; in quo salus *s.* nititur; in quo omnes *s.* spes sunt sitae. *Delay*; vid. *Stand-still*, vid.

STAY, *v.* INTRANS. To remain at a place or with any one, morari, commorari, versari, at a place, in loco, se tenere, continēre se (loco). degere, or degere vitam, vivere loco (to live anywhere).—habitare, sedem ac domicilium habere loco (to dwell anywhere).—considerēre loco (to abide any where for a time; *v. pr.* of sailors who lie any where). To *s.* frequently at a place, multum versari in loco; locum frequentare: to *s.* idle at home, sedere desidem domi: to *s.* in the country, ruri se continēre (never to go to town); rusticari (to live in the country, *esp.* for pleasure): to *s.* long in town, diu in urbe hēre: to *s.* with any one, commorari (to abide), habitare (to dwell, live), deversari (for a short time), apud qm; hospitio *s.* uti (as a guest). TRANS. morari, remorari. moram facere *ci* rei. moram afferre *cs* or *ci* rei. moram et tarditatem afferre *ci* rei (to occasion delay in *athg*).—tardare, retardare (to hinder in the prosecution of a thing; e. g. the pursuit of an enemy, a journey, &c.).—tenēre, retinēre, sustinēre (to check the course, of a person or thing).—reprimere (to check or keep back by force; e. g. fugam hostium, redundantem lacum).—arcēre, cohibere (to keep or ward off).—ducere, trahere, extrahere (to protract). To *s.* any one, morari, demorari, remorari qm (*g. t.*, to cause to lag); detinēre, demorari et detinēre qm (to delay any one, to keep back *fm* a point at which one aims): to stay the course of a thing, moram et tarditatem afferre rei; morari celeritatem rei (e. g. belli).

STAYLACE, *vinculum astrictorium.

STAYS, *prps* mamillares (used to confine the bosom; *Mart.* 14, 66), or *thorax.

STEAD, locus. In *s.* of, loco or in loco (in the place

af); vice or in vicem (in the room of), with a gen.; pro (for; with an abl.). To be or act in s. of, as vice fungi (g. i.); as officio fungi (to discharge the duties of abys office); vicem ca rei praeferre (g. i. of things); ad ca rei vicem addi; in vicem ca rei sumi: to come in s. of, in locum ca or pro qd substitui (to be put in abys place); in vicem ca, or in locum ca, or simply ci, succedere (to be abys successor); in ca locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected in abys room); succedere in vicem imperii ca (to succeed in command); qd excipere (of things).

STEADFAST, firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it; hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying; of persons and things).—constans (steady, consistent; opp. varius, mobilis).—fidus (which may be confidently trusted; of persons and also of things, as, pax fida).—Jn. certus et constans: firmus et constans.—status (fixed, not subject to alteration; e. g. cursus siderum; Plin.).—ratus (calculated; hence settled, immutable; e. g. in omni aeternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus). Jn. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus.

STEADFASTLY, firme. firmiter. constanter. stabilis et firmo animo. See the adj.

STEADFASTNESS, constantia, firmitas or firmitudo (animi).

STEADILY, firme. or by Crol. with the adj.

STEADINESS, stabilitas (e. g. of infantry; opp. mobilitas equitum, C.; and of the s. given to athy by a firm support; also of s. in principle, &c.).—constantia (firm continuance in athy). Jn. stabilitas et constantia.—firmitas (firmness, strength; of things and persons).—firmitudo (of things or persons; e. g. pontis, Cae., and of the mind, animi). S. of mind, firmitas or firmitudo animi; firmitudo gravitatisque animi; firmitas et constantia (with ref. to the steady continuance in athy; e. g. friendship, C.; opp. ardor quidam): s. of character, gravitas; constantia (in respect of opinion); constantia morum; mores temperati moderateque (in respect of manners and behaviour).

STEADY, v. firmare. confirmare. stabilire.—Jn. confirmare stabilireque qd.—stabilitatem dare ci rei. To support and s. athy, qd dat stabilitatem ci rei, quam sustinet (C.).

STEADY, adj. Firm, not moveable, firmus. immotus. fixus. stabilis. Grave, serious, gravis (of dignified gravity; opp. levis).—constans (that acts according to fixed principles, consistent; opp. mobilis, varius). S. old age, aetas gravior; aetas constans. Steadfast, vid.

STEAK, offa (Plaut.). Beefsteak, carnes bovillae in carbonibus superimpositae (Theop. Princ. 1, 7).

STEAL, furtum facere ci (g. i.). furari ci qd, or qd ab qd (secretly: clerepe ci qd, basely, is an old word, but retained in the phrase rapere et clerepe).—sublegere ci qd; surripere ci qd, or qd ab qd (g. i. whether really or in jest: e. g. multa a Nævio surripuisse, really; puellae suavius surripere, in jest).—furto abigere (of animals which are driven away by the thief). To s. a little time, qd spatii surripere: to s. out of the town, urbe elabi: to s. away fm a company, clam se subducere circulo: stolen goods, oblatum furtum (as offered for sale, Gaj. Dig.; actio oblata, an action agst abt for offering goods for sale, knowing them to be stolen, Gell.).—res furtiva (Q.), or furtum; furta, pl.

STEALTH, furtum. By s. furtive clam. clanculum. STEALTHY, furtivus. tectus (secret, hidden).—clandestinus (clandestine).

STEAM, s. vapor. A pipe or flue for conveying s., vaporarium.

STEAM, v. vaporare (trans. and intrans.).

STEAM-ENGINE, STEAM-BOAT, *machina, navis, vaporaria, or vi vaporis impuls.

STEED, equus. See Horse.

STEEL, s. chalybs (g. i.). For striking fire the ancients used either a large nail, called clavus, or a second stone; see Plin. 36, 19, 30.

STEEL, v. durare. indurare (to harden).—confirmare (e. g. animum). To have steeld oneself agst athy, obstinatum esse adversus qd (e. g. adversus muliebres lacrimas, L.).

STEELYARD, statéra.

STEEP, adj. præruptus. deruptus (shelving).—præceps (precipitous).—arduus (almost perpendicular; hence, difficult of ascent). Jn. arduus et deruptus. A s. place, locus præceps: s. places, prærupta or derupta, orum, n.; præcipitia, lum (Suet.): to have a s. approach, arduo esse ascensu.

STEEP, v. mergere in aquam (C.). intingere in aqua (Vir.). madefacere (to moisten, soak).

STEEPLE, *turris aedi sacrae imposita.

STEEPLY, prærupte.

STEEPNESS, Crcl. with the adj.

STEER, v. [TRANS.] (navem) gubernare, moderari, regere. To s. any where, tendere qd; cursum dirigere qd. [INTRANS.] navigare.

STEER, s. juvenens (a young bullock).—bos novellus (somewhat older; see Farr. R. R. 2, 5, 6).

STEERAGE, [The act of steering, Crcl. by the verb; or scientia gubernatorum (Cae.). ars gubernandi (C.).] The hinder part of a ship, puppis.

STEERSMAN, gubernator. rector navis. The s. is at the helm, gubernator sedet in puppi clavum tenens (C.): the ship has a good s., navis utitur scientissimo gubernatore (C.).

STEM, s. [A trunk, truncus (not caudex or stirps)—arboris corpora (Plin.).] Prow of a ship, prora.

STEM, v. obstare. obsistere. resistere. Jn. repugnare obsistereque. Athy may be stemmed, ci rei repugnari obsistatque potest: to try to s. the torrent (fig.), obicere qd fluctibus; dirigere brachia contra torrentem (prov. † Juv.): to s. the torrent of public calamities, fluctus (qos) a communi peste depellere (C.). See RESIST, OPPOSE.

STENCH, fetor. See STINK.

STEP, s. [A pace, gradus (a s. taken).—gressus (a stepping).—passus in the best prose writers always includes the idea of a certain length, a pace. To take a s., gradum facere (prop.); agere et moliri (fig.): to take long s's, magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus: to take short s's, gradum minuire (Q.); parvo procedere passu (O.): not to stir a s. out of the house, domo pedem non efferre; domi or domo se tenere: to take a hazardous s. (fig.), "periculosum consilium inire; se in casum dare: to keep s. with abt, gradum equare (prop.); parem esse ci (fig.): s. by s., gradibus; gradatim (up or down, acc. to a certain measure); pedetentim (with great care and caution); minutatim (little by little): to take the first s. in athy (fig.), initium facere ca rei; qd facere capisse: to tread with a firm s., certo gradu incedere: to urge abt to take a bold s. (fig.), qm ad audendum qd concitare. [A footstep, vestigium. To follow the s's of abt, vestigia insistere (C.). vestigia persequi (C.), legere (O.), premere (T.).] A stair, gradus. S's, pl. scalae (a flight of stairs)—gradus, pl. (single stairs)—descensio (a place for going down): a flight of s's, gradus scalarum. [Fio.] A degree, gradus. [Measure, ratio, consilium, via. See MEASURE. To take a s., agere et moliri: to take a rash s., temere or inconsiderate agere.]

STEP, v. gradum facere, incedere, ingredi. To s. back, regredi; retrogredi: to s. out = go quickly, pleno gradu tendere: gradum addere, accelerare, corpore: to s. on athy, pedem ponere in qd re; ingredi qd (to set foot on); intrare qd (to enter); prodire in qd (e. g. in oceanum): to s. on shore, exire in terram, in litus: to s. on board a ship, inscendere navem, or in navem: to s. into, inire, introire, intrare, or ingredi qd (e. g. domum inire; domum, or in domum, introire; limen intrare): to s. over, transire: to s. aside, secedere (g. i.); de via secedere (fm the road or path, to make room); viam, locum dare; locum dare et cedere (that abt may pass).

STEP-BROTHER, mariti or uxoris frater. levir (husband's brother).—sororis maritus (sister's husband).

STEP-DAUGHTER, privigna.

STEP-FATHER, vitricus.

STEP-MOTHER, noverca; adj. novercalis.

STEP-SISTER, mariti or uxoris soror. glos (Pand.; husband's sister).

STEP-SON, privignus.

STERCORACEOUS, stercorarius. stercorosus (full of dung).

STEREOTYPE, *formae litterarum fixæ. *stereotypus (t. i.).

STERILE, infecundus (in reference to procreative power, also of the soil; opp. fecundus).—sterilis (in ref. to productives power, that bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year; opp. fertilis and [in ref. to soil] opimus, fig. in ref. to the female sex).

STERILITY, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

STERLING, adj. verus. bonus (e. g. of money, numi; opp. num. adulterini). S. coin of the realm, numus cui publica forma est; numus publicae formæ (i. e., coin of the realm); numi Anglica moneta percussu (aff. Appul. Apol. 298, the mention of 'sterling' being eply applied to English money on the Continent). See GENUINE.

STERLING, s. A pound s., prps fm context, libra pond.

STERN, s. puppis.

STERN, adj. austērus. durus. severus. naturā asper.

STERNLY, dure. severe. torve.

STERNNESS, severitas. duritas. austeritas.

STETHOSCOPE, s. stethoscōpium (f. i.).

STEW, v. *incluso intus vapore excoquere. *testā tectā vapore suo qd mitigare. *in ollā clausā coquere.

STEW, s. *Stewed meat*. *carnes vapore suo temperatæ, mollitæ (Bav.). || *A brothel*, lupanar. lustrium. fornic. stabulum. || (Collog.) *Difficulty*, angustia. difficultas. *To be in a s.*, angustus se habere; in angustis esse (to be harassed with difficulties); perturbatum esse (to be perplexed or confused); incertum or dubium sum, quid faciam; nescio quid agam; nescio quid agam, quo me veram (not to know what to do, or whether to turn) to put aby in a s., qm or cs animum perturbare or conturbare; qm in angustias adducere.

STEWARD, administrator.—procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission).—villicus (under-steward of a manor). To commit the management of an estate to a s., villicum fundo familiæque præponere: a house-s., qui res domesticas dispensat; dispensator.

STEW-PAN, *olla clausa.

STICK, s. baculum or (more rarely) baculus (a walking-stick for use or convenience).—acipio (for ornament, also as a walking-stick).—fustis (a cudgel).—ferula (a little s., rod). To lean upon a s., inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere (t): to use a s. (for striking), fustem ci impingere; qm fuste coercere (as corrective discipline; e.g. puerum, H.): a s. of sealing-wax, *scapus cereæ or lacæ signatoris.

STICK, v. || TRANS. || figere. infigere. To s. on or to, affigere ad qd: in front of, præfigere ci rei: through, inserere ci rei or in qd: into, figere or infigere in qd; inserere ci rei or in qd. || INTRANS. || fixum or infixum esse in qd re. affixum esse in qd re. hærrere in qd re. To have something sticking in one's throat, faucibus qd obstat (Q.): a bone s.'s in ab's throat, os devoratum faucē cs hæret (Phædr.). to s. (in speaking), in dicendo defecere: to s. to, inhærrere ci rei or ad qd (prop.); hærrere, adhærrere rei or ci (prop. and fig.): to s. close to, se applicare ad qd (to apply closely to); pressare qd (to seize and press; e.g. cs genua); ci blandiri (to fawn upon aby); se applicare ad qm (in a friendly manner); se insinuare in cs familiaritatem or familiarem usum, insinuare in cs consuetudinem: to s. out, emînere; exstare; see PROJECT.

STICKINESS, lentitia.—tenacitas.

STICKLER, rei defensor acerrimus. To be a great s. for a thy, *acri studio qd defendere; cs rei esse propugnatorum.

STICKY, tenax (tenacious; e.g. was).—resinaceus (like resin).—glutinosus (like glue).—lentus (capable of being easily extended or bent; hence 'sticky').

STIFF, || Rigid, rigidus (also of status, signa, C.).—rigens. S. with cold, frigore rigens, torpidus, torpens: to be s., rigère, torpère. || Formal, starched, durus (opp. mollis).—moribus incompressus. To have a s. gait, durius incedere; in incessu duriores esse. STIFFEN, rigidum facere, reddere qd (to make more rigid; g. t.).—densare (to thicken). To s. with starch, (vestem) firmare.

STIFFLY, rigide. dure.

STIFF-NECKED. See OBSTINATE.

STIFFNESS, rigor (rigidity; also in painting, sculpturæ, &c.).—mores asperi or duri (Q.); formal and unpleasant manners).

STIFLE, || PROP. || suffocare qm (C.).—intercludere ci animum, spiritum (L.).—interpungere ci fauces (Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 46).—strangulare (to strangle). || FIG. || opprimere. extinguere. To s. genius, extinguere vires ingenii: fear, anguish, stifles the voice, metus, angor, præcludit, intercludit vocem.

STIFLING, Crci. with the verbs. || PROP. || Strangulatio = strangling; suffocatio, Plin., only mulierum.

STIGMA, nota. labe. nota turpitudinis. macula. stigma, atis (= a branded mark on slaves, &c., was used as a mark of infamy, by Suet., Mart., &c.).

STIGMATIZE, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ci inurare. qm ignominia notare (of the censor).

STILETTO, sica. mucro.

STILL, v. || To suppress, reprimere. sedare. || To pacify, tranquillum qm or cs animum reddere or facere. || To dissipate, (liquores) destillare.

STILL, s. *alembicum (f. t.).

STILL, adj. || Motionless, immotus. stabilis. fixus. To stand a., consistere; see STAND. || Tranquil, quiet, tranquillus. quietus. placidus. sedatus

[SYN. and PHR. in CALM]. || Silent, silens. tacitus. To be s., silere (not to make a noise); tacere (not to speak); silentium tenere; quiescere.

STILL, adv. || Always, vid. || Nevertheless, vid. || Followed by a comparative, etiam (in the golden age; e.g. tantum et plus etiam mihi debet, C., still more).—adhuç (in later writers; e.g. adhuç difficilior obscuratio est, Q., still more difficult; Q. to be avoided).

—also jam (= nōn, when there is a progression implied; e.g. non ad maritimos modo populos, sed in mediterraneis quoque, et montanis et ferocioribus jam populos, C.—Pr. Intr. ii. 865). S. more, magis etiam; multo etiam magis. || The 'still' is s. omitted (with diminished emphasis); e.g. indignum est a pare vinci, in dignus ab inferiore; and 's. more' is often plus, amplius, only; e.g. plus pecuniæ poscit. || Of time, (= yet, up to this or that time) adhuç (up to this time).—(usque) ad id tempus. ad id. ad id locum (up to a past time spoken of: on ad id loc. see Cortile and Fabri on S. Jug. 63, 6. Gronov. L. 27, 7, 17).—etiam (where 'still' is emphatic, implying that it is surprising the thing, state, &c., should even now exist, inasmuch as it might have been expected to have ceased before this; are you s. muttering? muttis etiam? do you still refuse to speak? tacet etiam? when he was s. asleep, quum iste etiam cubaret).—etiāmnunc (a strengthened etiam; it may be used of the past, esp. in oblique narrative of what was the speaker's present; e.g. dixisti paululum tibi esse etiāmnunc mors, &c., C., and in letters; Brutus erat in Neside etiāmnunc, 'is still', &c., it being the writer's present. Also with verb in imperf. subj. with quum, the principal verb being in the perfect; see Pract. Intr. ii. 331—334). How long s.? quādiu etiam &c. † s. at this day, hodie; hodie etiam; adhuç: do you s. not know me (= my character)? non satis me pernoti etiam qualis sim? and s. more, or s. further (in continuing arguments, &c.), quid vero; verum etiam; et, quod plus est; et, quod magis est: nay, what is s. more, imo; imo enim vero: and s. more if &c., præsertim si.

STILLNESS, silentium (silence).—quies (repose). S. of the water at sea, malacia (Cas.); maris tranquillitas (C.). See CALM.

STILTS, grallæ, pl. (Farr. ap. Non. 115, 19; defined by Fest. 'perlicæ furculas habentes'). The pace of one in s., grallatorius gradus: to go on s., *incedere grallis; *super grallis ambulare (prop.); pompam adhibere in dicendo (improp. of an author): one who walks on s., grallator (Farr.).

STIMULANT, STIMULUS, incitamentum. irritamentum (means of incitement).—stimulus (qu. a goad).—gloriæ stimuli. To have no stimulus, calcaribus egere.

STIMULATE, stimulare. excitare.—incendere; inflammare; extimulare (poet. post-Class.). STING, s. || PROP. || aculeus (of insect).—aculeus; spina (of plants). Wound from a s., ictus. || FIG. || aculeus. morsus. The s.'s of conscience, conscientie stimulus; animi morsus; conscientie angor et sollicitudo, cruciatus (C.).

STING, v. pungere; compungere (g. t. for pricking or causing a pricking pain).—ferire (to strike).—mordere (of a biting pain; e.g. of a nettle).—urere (of a burning, smarting sting; e.g. as that of a nettle, &c.). To be stung by a serpent, a serpente pungi or feriri (Plin.); by a nettle, urticæ folia compungi: the stinging leaves of a nettle, urticæ folia mordentia. || IMPROPR. || mordere (e.g. valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ); conscientia mordere (C.); pungere or stimulare ac pungere.

STINGILY, tenuiter. parce. Jn. parce ac tenuiter. illiberaliter. sordide. maligne. STINGINESS, parsimonia. sordes. illiberalitas (C.). STINGY, parvus. tenax. sordidus. illiberalis (L.). STINK, s. odor malus. fœditas odoris; also, in context, odor only.—fœtor (common Lat. and post-Class., Col., Plin.).—olor (according to Dîd., avoided as a too common and coarse word).

STINK, v. male olere.—fœtere (less common).—putere [SYN. in STINKING]. To s. of a thy, olere or obolere qd (e.g. of garlic, allium).

STINKING, male olens (g. t.).—fœtidus (foul, giving forth a strong, bad smell; e.g. anima, the breath; os, the mouth).—putidus (in a state of corruption, putrid; e.g. ulcus).—olidus (having a strong smell; e.g. capra, H.).

STINT, modum facere ci rei. qm circumscribere. coartare. coercere. To s. one as to time, in speaking, in breve tempore conjicere qm (T.): to s. oneself for time, sibi temperare in dicendo, in scribendo (aff. C.);

to *s. one in food*, arte colere qm (*S. Jug. 85, 85*); parce habere qm; ci cibum subducere or deducere; to *s. oneself*, parce vivere; sumptus circumcidere; modum facere sumptibus (*to contract one's expenses*; also impensas corripere, *Suet.*); to *s. oneself in food*, parce fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem (*to defraud the genium suum is rather poet.*; *opp.* defraudare nihil sibi, *Petr.* 69, 2).

STIPEND, *beneficium annuum. annuus in beneficium loco præbita, *pl.* (if necessary, *as l. t.*, *stipendium; but in *Lat. authors we find stipendium of the pay of a soldier, not of civil officers.*)

STIPENDIARY, *qui beneficium annuo sustentatur (*not stipendiarius in this sense.*)

STIPULATE, paciisci, depaciisci. qd convenit ci cum qo or inter aliquos (*to agree with abdy about athg, or among another.*)—sibi depaciisci (*to reserve to oneself, to s. for oneself.*)—sibi excipere (*to exempt oneself.*)—stipulari (*to cause formally to be promised to oneself.*)

STIPULATION, pactio, stipulatio. conditio. *To make a s., conditionem ferre, proponere: to accept a s., conditionem accipere (opp. conditionem aspernari).*

STIR, v. || TRANS. movere. excitare. *To s. the fire, ignem languentem excitare (cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 57); ignem extinctum suscitare (aff. O. A. 3, 597): to s. with a ladle or spoon, rudicula peragitare; rudicula or rudiculis miscere: to s. up; see AROUSE, EXCITE.* || INTRANS. moveri. se movere.

STIR, s. tumultus. turbæ, *pl.*; see also CONFUSION. *To make a s. about athg, about nothing, &c., multum in agendo discursare (Q.); jactare, venditare qd; qd mirifice extollere, or miris laudibus efferre (to praise highly and officiously).*

STIRRING, sedulus. navus. Industrius. laboriosus. strenuus. acer. impiger. *A s. life, vita negotiosa.* || ACTUOSUS used by C. only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration *ought to be the most animated, &c.* *Sen. says vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis. C. would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens qd et molens; for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu præditus est semperiterno.*—activus is a post Class., *philos., and gramm. t. t. (Krebs).*

STIRRUP, stapla, stapēda (in the *Lat. of the middle ages*)—scale (fm the sixth century; see *Vogel's Hist. of Inventiones*, vol. i. p. 431). *S. leather, *lorum staplae.*

STITCH, v. consuere. acu conserere qd.

STITCH, s. || A pass of the needle, *tractus (aculis)—*ductus (filii). Or by the verb. || A sharp pain, dolores lateris (or laterum) subtili, qui punctationem affertur (*Plin. 34, 15, 44*).

STOCCADO, petitiō, lectus.

STOCK, s. || The trunk or body of a plant, truncus. arboris corpus. stirps (*not caudex or stipes*). *S. still, immotus; immobilis: to be standing s. still, tamquam in inciliis qd adherere (Prov., Cæl. ap. C.); immotum stare. || A race, lineage, vid. || Great quantity, vis. copia. magnus numerus. || Store, copia. apparatus. A large s., vis magna, maxima: to lay in a large s. of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare. || Capital, sors. caput. || (In ship building) Stocks, pl. navalia, um, pl. To put a ship upon the s's, navem edificare or extruere (in navaliibus) || To take a ship off the s's, navem deducere: a ship leaves the s's, navis exit navaliibus. || Pl. Stocks, hold for the legs, compedes, pl. || If = funds, vid.*

STOCK, v. suppeditare ci qd. instruere. exstruere (rare)—ornare. Jm. instruere et ornare qm qd re. Stocked, instructus, ornatus.

STOCKADE. See PALISADE.

STOCK-DOVE. See PIGEON.

STOCK-GILLIFLOWER, leucolon (Col.). *cheiranthus incanus (Linn.).

STOCKING, s. *We may say tibiale (the sing. occurs, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14; the plural, Suet. Oct. 82). To wear s's, tibialibus munire. || The ancient tibialis were in fact bandages, fasciæ or fasciolas, wch were worn usually by none but the infirm, and sis in winter by other persons, fasciæ vincire pedes, or vestire crura.*

STOIC, Stoicus. A complete s., germanissimus Stoicus (C. Acad. 2, 43, 132). || Fig. || perfectus e Stoicæ scholæ sapiens (Wyttenb.).

STOICAL, || PROPRI. Stoicus. || Fig. || lentus, durus. To regard athg with s. indifference, non moveri, non duci, non tangi qd re. durum esse ad qd. animus obdurat ad qd. lente ferre qd. See also APATHY.

STOICALLY, || Fig. || inhumane, lente.

STOLE, stōla.

STOMACH, || PROPRI. stomachus (prop. the canal that conveys the food into the belly; then also the s.,

including all the digestive organs in man and beast).—ventriculus, venter (belly; as the receptacle of food: venter also for the whole lower part of the body). [See BELLY.] A weak s., stomachus infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus (opp. stom. firmus, fortis). To have a weak s., stomacho parum valere.—languenti esse stomacho (a sluggish s., that does not digest properly). This is not good for the s., hæc stomacho aliena sunt, non apta sunt or non conveniunt. To overload the s., largius se invitare: to injure the s. by any (improper) food, stomachum se rei usui vitare (aff. Suet. Vesp. 24). An overloaded s., stomachus marces cibi onere (Suet.). To have a pain in one's s., torminibus or ex intestinalibus laborare. torminibus affectum esse. Disorder of the s., stomachi resolutio (Cels.); defectus, um, pl.; dissolutio (Plin.). The s. is out of order, stomachus dissolvitur (Plin.), non consistit. || Fig. || Anger, indignation, vid.

STOMACH-ACHE. See BELLY-ACHE, under BELLY.

STOMACHER, strophium (C.). mamillare (Mart.). [These words do not exactly apply: the first was used either to raise or depress the breasts, the latter only for the latter purpose.]

STOMACHIC, quod stomachum reficit, recreat, corroborat. A s. (medicine), recreantes stomachum suum (aff. O. Pont. 4, 3, 53).

STONE, s. lapis (g. l.).—lapillus (a small s.).—saxum (a large s.).—gemma (a precious s.).—sillex (flint) (cotes is a whet-s.).—os, ossis. granum (in fruit).—saxum scitile, lapis scitilis (free s.).—pumex (pumice s.).—magnes (lapis) (a loadstone). Full of s's, lapidosus. granosus (of s's in fruit). To clear (a field) of s's, elapidare agrum. A heap of s's, acervus lapidum; lapides in unum locum congesti (not congestus lapidum): s's throw, lapidum coniectiones. Sei with (precious s's), gemmatus. gemmis distinctus: to turn to s's, lapidescere. In lapidem (in saxum) verti. || In the human body, calculus (as a disease): to cut for the s., ci calculus excidere: to cure of the s., ci calculus pelere, discutere, or curare. ci lapillum ejicere. PAOV. || Not to leave one s. upon another, domum, or urbem, diruere atque evertere, solo æquare or adæquare. To kill two birds with one s., de eadem fideliū duos parietes dealbare (= to despatch two things at once; Curio, ap. C. ad Fam. 7, 29, extr.).—unā mercede duas res assequi, or uno saltu duos apros capere (= to obtain a double advantage with one effort; C. Rosc. Am. 29, 80. Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40). Not to leave a s. untended, nil intentatum linquere (H. A. P. 235); nihil inexpertum omittre (Curt. 3, 6, 14); omnia experiri (Ter.); nihil reliqui facere (Ter.); nihil sibi reliqui facere (Cæs.). || A certain weight, *octo (or quatuordecim, as the case may be) libræ pondo.

STONE, v. || To take away stones, (agrum) elapidare. || To clean with a stone, cote despumare (pavimentum). || To kill with stones, lapides in qm conijcere. qm lapidibus co-operire (not qm lapidibus obruere, wch was a false reading in C. Off. 3, 11, 48). qm lapidare is not found in the best prose; wch has only the impersonal lapidat, usually with imbrī or de celo, 'it rains s's.'

STONE-BLIND, cæcus. See BLIND.

STONE-CUTTER, STONE-MASON, lapicida, æ, m. (VARR.)—lapidarius, s. faber (late).

STONE-PIT, STONE QUARRY, lapicidinæ (pl.; C., VARR.) lautunniæ (pl.; C., Plaut., L.) latomia lapidaria (Plaut.).

STONING, s. || The act of destroying with stones; must be expressed by the verbs or phrases mentioned under To STONE. Lapidatio means 'a throwing of stones.' || Lapidatio cs, is not Latin.

STONY, lapideus, saxosus (of stone).—lapidosus, saxosus (full of stones).

STOOL, || A low seat, sellula (T.). seducula (C.). subsellum, scabellum (foot-s.). || Natural excretion of the bowels, alvus. To go to s., alvum exonerare (Plin.). necessitati or naturæ parere; secedere ad exonerandum corpus (Sen. Ep. 70, 17). To have a s., alvum dejicere (C.), solve, exaninare (Cels.).

STOOF, v. || PROPRI. se demittere. caput demittere (C.). caput inclinare (Prisc.). se flectere (Cæs.). flecti, incurvescere (C.). || Fig. || To descend, vid.

STOOF, s. inclination, flexus. Or by the verb.

STOF, v. || TRANS. morari. remorari. morans facere ci rei. moram afferre cs or ci rei. moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (causa a delay in athg)—tardare. retardare (to retard the prosecution of athg; e. g., of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy). tenere. retinere. sustinere (to s. the progress of something; a thief, a carriage, a

horre).—reprimere (to check forcibly; fugam hostium; redundantem lacum).—arcere, cohibere (to hold *aliquis* off, so that it may not approach).—inhibere, sistere (sistere, of persons or things; inhibere, of lifeless objects in motion, currens, or flumen, sistitur; currus inhibetur). To *s. aby*, morari, demorari, remorari qm (g. t. for delaying him).—detinere, demorari et detinere qm (to draw him back, with ref. to some object pursued by him).—abrumper (to s. abruptly): to *s. aby* on a journey, retardare qm in viâ; remorari et iter: to *s. aby's* pursuit of an enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a marsh or other obstacle): to *s. the progress* of a war, moram et tarditatem adferre bello; morari celeritatem belli; the onset of an enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum: to *s. horses*, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare); frenare; refrenare (to *bridle*: to hold in check): to *s. mischief*, obviam ire ei rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by countervailing measures): *s. thief's* tenete furem! to *s. one's* breath, animam comprimere (Ter.). spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath): to *s. the course* of a vessel, navigium inhibere: to *s. a sedition*, opprobar, &c., seditionem, motus comprimere: to *s. oneself*, se sustinere; se reprimere; se cohibere: to *s. aby's* mouth, linguam ei occludere; ei os obturare; comprimere linguam ei, or vocem ei, or qm only (all Com.): to *s. payment*, non solvendo esse: to *s. aby* on the high-road, viatorem invitum consistere cogere (Cæs. B. G. 4, 5; not of itself implying robbery). || INTRANS. To *stay*, abidē, manēre, permanēre. To *s. on the road*, devētere ad qm (in hospitium): to *s. with aby*, in cs domo or apud qm habitare; apud qm or in cs domo deversari (for a time, as a guest); cum qo habitare (to live together); commorari (to be stopping at, or abiding for a time). See STAY. || To *pause*, consistere. insistere. subsistere. quiescere. 1) in speaking, paullum respirare; in lectione spiritum suspendere (Q. 1, 8, 1); intervallo or intervallis dicere (opp. sine intervallis dicere, *af. C. Or.* 3, 48, 185; also uno tenore dicere, to speak without intermission). 2) in reading, distinguere (to observe the proper stops). 3) in singing, intermittere. 4) in writing or printing, interpungere. 5) in drinking, intermittere. Without stopping, sine intervallo; ne intervallo quidem facto; sine ulla intermissione; uno tenore: to drink without stopping, non respirare in hauriendo (Plin. 14, 22, 28). || To *cease*, vid.

STOP *UP*, obturare. obstopare. claudere (shut in).—obstruere. obsepere. intercludere. To *s. up* the way, viam præcludere. viam obstruere (barricade).—iter obsepere. iter intercludere. interrumpere. To *s. up with altho*, qâ re pro timento uti.

STOP *s. i. Delay*, mora, impedimentum. or by the verb. || *Pause*, intermissio. intermissus (Plin.); or by the verb. || *Point* (in writing), punctum. || (On a musical instrument), by the Gr. *ῥόμφαξ* or *ἔλμος*: some say *epistomium (in a wind instrument); *manubrium, *capulum (in a stringed instrument). To open all the *s.'s*, omnia sonorum itinera aperire (Bac.).

STOPPAGE, By the verbs. *S. of the bowels*, alvus suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

STOPPING, inter punctio, or pl. interpunctiones. Interpuncta (pl.) verborum (C.). interductus librarī (C., as marked by the scribe). In the *s.*, in interpunctionibus verborum (C.).

STOPPLE, STOPPER, obturamentum (Plin.). The *s. of a tobacco-pipe*, *obturamentum fumisugii; *pistillus ardentis herbe Nicotiane comprimende inserviens.

STORAX, styrax (Plin.). *styrax officinalis (Linn.). STORE *s.*, || *Stock*, copia, apparatus. To lay in a *s. of provisions*, rem frumentariam providere. A large *s. of altho*, viâ maxima cs rei (e. g., of corn). || Magazine, receptaculum (g. t.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, wine, provisions, &c.).—horreum (a granary).

STORE, v. || To provide with necessities, instruere. ornare. Jn. instruere et ornare qâ re; extruere (rare). Stored, instructus, ornatus. || To lay up, concavare, colligere, congerere.

STORE-HOUSE, receptaculum (g. t.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, provision, wine, &c.).—horreum (granary).

STORE-KEEPER, promus, cellarius, condus (in a Roman family). Sic promus condus or procurator peni (promus = qui promittit: condus = qui condit).—horrearius (Ulp. Dig.).—*horrei administrator (who has the care of such stores as are placed in a horreum, or granary).—*commensalis administrator.

STORK, ciconia. *ardea ciconia (Linn.). *S.'s* bill, *geranium (Linn.).

STORM, *s.* || A tempest, tempestas (s. pr.).—procella (a squall or gust of wind).—nimbus (rain).—imber maximus (a heavy s. of rain; e. g., to arrive anywhere in a s., maximo imbri qo pervenire). A thunder-s., tonitrus ac fulgura, n. pl. (thunder and lightning).—tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (bad weather, with thunder and lightning).—tonitrus, n. pl. (thunder). A s. rises, tempestas venit, excitatur, oritur, concitatur, nubilatur (k. e. clouds collect or gather).—cooritur tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (a s. arises with a crash and thunder); a s. rages, tempestas, procella, furit, sævit. To dread a s., tonitrus (ac fulgura) expavescere: to wait till the s. shall have passed by, transitum tempestatis exspectare (C. Att. 2, 21, p. in. fig.). || Fig. tempestas, procella (of troubles, &c.).—impetus (of passion). || Assault on a fortified place, oppugnation. impetus. vis. To take a town, &c. by a s., vi or impetu capere. vi or per vim expugnare. Impetu facto scalis capere. To determine on a s., exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovere: to order a s., urbem vi adori or oppugnare; scalis muros aggredi. See also SIEGE.

STORM, v. || INTRANS. To rage, vid. || TRANS. PROPRI. oppugnare. impetum facere in qd (urbem, castra). vi adori. aggredi (to approach for attack).—vi expugnare (to take by s.). || Fig. oppugnare (of persons; with or without verbs).—vexare. agitare. exagitare. To s. one with prayers, precibus fatigare. precibus expugnare (when the request is gained). To s. one with letters, questions, &c., obtundere literis, rogitando.

STORMILY, tumultuose. turbide. turbulent. violent (fig.).

STORMY, turbulentus (disturbed, propr., e. g. tempestas; then fig., e. g. tempus, annus, concio).—turbidus (propr., e. g. cœlum, tempestas; and fig., e. g. res, mores).—procellosus (only propr., e. g. ver. cœli status, mare, ventus).—tumultuosus (fig., full of disturbance or tumult; e. g. vita, concio: *see* propr., e. g. tumultuosus mare, is only poet.)—violentus (propr., e. g. tempestas, cœli status; and fig. = done or attended with noise or uproar; e. g. impetus, ingenium).—vehemens (violent; e. g. ventus, clamor). Jn. vehementes et violenti. A s. sea, mare procellosum (in wch storms are frequent); mare vi ventorum agiatum atque turbatum (in wch a storm rages): to have a s. weather, tempestate turbulentâ uti: e. a. assembly, concio tumultuosa or turbulentâ.

STORY, || A short and amusing narrative, fabella (C.). narratiuncula (Q. *see* historiola is without authority). To fill one's head with idle s.'s, centones sarcire (Plin.). A mere s., res ficta; fabula; fabula ficta. || History, vid. || Floor, see FLOOR = story. Of one s., domus, quæ unam tabulationem habet (see Vitr. 6, 5, 7).

STORY-TELLER, narrator. A good s.-t., narrator dulcis (Wyttenb.).

STOUT. See STRONG, HEALTHY.

STOUT-HEARTED, impavidus. intrepidus. fidens. audens. auidax. (Syn. in Bold.)

STOUTLY, audacter. fidenter. confidenter. impavide. Intrepide. libere.

STOVE, fornax. dim. fornacula (furnace). *see* furnus, an oven; caminus, a kind of s. for heating rooms; focus, a pan or brazier, for the same purpose). Of a s., fornacalis.

STOW, ponere (g. t.).—disponere; digerere; collocare (to put in place or order).—seponere, reponere qd (to s. away).

STRADDLE, divaricare.

STRAGGLE, palari.—spargi (L.). dispergi; dissipari (Cæs.).

STRAGGLER, STRAGGLING, dispersus. dissipatus. Jn. dissipatus et dispersus. disjectus.—palantes. palati. pl. (e. g. palatos aggressus). To collect the s.'s (after a retreat), contrahere ex fugâ palatos (L.).

STRAIGHT, adj. || Not crooked or curved, rectus (opp. curvus, pravus).—directus (in a s. line).—libratus (horizontal).—erectus (upright; e. g. incessus).—æquus, planus (even, level). A s. line, linea directa: a s. road, via recta or directa: s. growth (of a person, tree, &c.), proceritas: to make a s. what before was crooked, qd corrigere: to make a s. thing crooked, recta prava facere: to become s., se corrigere. || Direct, right, vid.

STRAIGHT, adv. rectâ viâ. rectâ. recto itinere. recto.

STRAIGHTEN, corrigere (Col., Plin.). dirigere, erigere, qd (L.) ad rectum revocare qd (wch before was crooked).

STRAIGHTWAY. See IMMEDIATELY.

STRAIN, s. || *Force*, *via* intentio (the straining; opp. remissio). || *A musical sound*, see MUSIC. || *A song*, carmen. || *Style, manner, tone*, vid.

STRAIN, v. || *To stretch*, contendere. Intendere. *To s. every nerve*, contendere nervos omnes; manibusque pedibusque obnix facere omnia (Prov. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134); *in alth*, omni virum contentione incumbere in qd or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere in qd; rem magno conatu studioque agere; contendere et laborare, or omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut &c. *To s. the mind, the eyes, animus, aciem oculorum* intendere. || *To force*, vid. || *To purify by filtration*, deliquare (by pouring of a liquid; Col. 12, 39, 2).—percolare (by passing through a strainer).—defecare (to clear fm the dregs).—despumare (to take off the scum, to skim).—diffundere (to s. by drawing off, wine; see the Interpp. ad H. Ep. 1, 3, 4). || *Sprain*, convellere.

STRAINER, colum. *To pass alth through a s., percolare*, per colum transmittere.

STRAIT, adj. See NARROW, DIFFICULT.

STRAIT, s. || *A narrow part of the sea*, fretum. euripus (the former the common and pure Latin word; the latter borrowed fm the Greek; with the Greeks and Romans, also espy the s's between Eubœa and Boœtia, hodie Golfo di Negroponte).—fauces angustæ or artæ (a narrow channel); s's boeoprus (e. g. bosporus Thracicus, Cimmericus). The s's of Gibraltar, fretum Gaditanum or Herculeum. || *Difficultly*, vid.

STRAIT-WAISTCOAT. *To put in a s.-w., constringere qm* (C.). Ought not you to have a s.-w. put on you? tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? (C. Phil. 2, 38, 97.)

STRAITEN. See CONFINE, LIMIT.

STRAITLY. See CLOSELY, STRICTLY.

STRAND, s. litus, ora maritima. See SHORE.

STRAND, v. || *To drive on shallows*, impingere (navem vadis, saxo); in terram deferre. *To be stranded*, vado, in vadum, or litibus illidi; in terram deferri; in litus ejici (to be wrecked and cast ashore). || *To untwist* (a rope), retorquere, relaxare.

STRANGE, || *Foreign*, vid. || *Fig.* a) *Unacquainted with alth*. *To be s. (stranger) in a thing*, in qâ re peregrinum, hospitem, non versatum esse; in qâ re peregrinum atque hospitem esse; alienum esse in re (not to be trusted with alth).—rudem esse in re (to have no knowledge of alth). b) || *Unusual*, insolitus, insolens; novus (new).—mirus (wonderful, striking). *To be s., mirum esso* or vidêrî. *A thing seems s. to us*, mirum qd mihi videtur; miror, demirrô, admiror qd; admiror de re (it excites my astonishment).—offendit me qd; egre or moleste fero qd (it is very offensive to me); very s., permirum qd mihi accidit. *This ought not to appear s. to aby*, mirabile nihîl habet ea res. || *Not belonging to oneself or one's family*, extrarius, extraneus (the former, that does not belong to one's person, e. g. extrarius canis, a s. dog; Suet. Vit. 4: the latter, that does not belong to the family; opp. domesticus; see Col. 12, præf. § 4. Suet. Claud. 4).—alienus (g. i., that does not concern or relate to one; apply in respect of possession; opp. meus or noster, amicus, &c.). S. persons, extranei (opp. familiares, &c.).—alienissimi (Cæs. B. G. 6, 31). *To pass into s. hands*, in alienas manus incidere. || *Fig.* a) *To be s. to a person or thing*, i. e. not suited, alienum esse; abhorrere &c. b) *To be s. (i. e. averse, disinclined)*, averso or alieno esse in qm animo.

STRANGE, interj. papæ! (Ter.): nonne hoc mirum est? nonne hoc monstrum simile est?

STRANGELY, mirum in modum. admirabiliter. monstruose. miro, novo, insolito modo.

STRANGENESS, Crcl. with the adj.

STRANGER, || *A foreigner*, externus (not a citizen; opp. civis, popularis)—alienigena (born in a foreign country; opp. indigena)—advena (that has come into the country, but was not born in it; opp. indigena; but propr. advena are opp. aborigines, ἀλλογενες, the original inhabitants)—peregrinus (propr., one who, as a traveller, stays with us a longer or shorter time, but does not enjoy the rights of a citizen; then g. i., one of a foreign nation residing at Rome; opp. civis)—hospes (the peregrinus enjoying civil rights)—barbarus (not a Roman; apply that does not speak the Roman language or adopt Roman manners; see Daehna, Milit. 7, 1). || *All these terms (except hospes) are also used adjectively, and frequently together*: e. g. Jn. externus et advena (e. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus et advena; peregrinus atque

hospes. || *One not of our family*, extraneus. alienus. || *One not versed in alth*; see STRANGE.

STRANGLE, strangulare, with or without laqueo (to be distinguished fm jugulare = to cut the throat; and suffocare = to suffocate).—laqueo interimere (H. Sat. 2, 3, 131: ~~laqueo~~ laqueo gulam frangere. S. Cat. 55, 5, should be avoided as obsolete).—fauces ei interprimere, interstringere (Plaut., Suet.). spiritum elidere (Suet.). fauces elidere (O.).

STRANGLES, *papas (f. t.).

STRANGLING, STRANGULATION, strangulatio (Plin.). spiritus interclusus (Curt.). fauces interpresse (Plaut.).

STRANGURY, dysuria (Gr. in C. Att. 10, 10; Cæl. Aur.).—stranguria (Gr. in Cels. 2, 1, and translated difficultas urinae, C., Plin.).—urinae tormina (Plin. 20, 8, 80). Suffering fm s., dysuricus (Firm.); stranguriosus (Aure. Emp.).

STRAP, lorum, corrigia (a thin s., esply for tying).—taurea (used in inflicting punishment).—habena. amenum (a thong on a javelin, &c.).

STRATAGEM, belli ars (g. t.).—stratagemata, ktis, s. (Gr.) or pure Lat. consilium imperatorum (C., who adds quod Græci στρατηγικὰ appellant: N. D. 3, 6, fin.). S's, furtâ belli (S. Frægm. ap. Serv. Æn. 11, 515, &c. Cf. furtis incautum decipit hostem, O. Met. 13, 104).

STRATIFICATION, Crcl. with the verb.

STRATIFY, in struem congerere. accumulare. extruere.

STRAW, stramentum (~~stramen~~ stramen est poet.). Made of s., stramenticulus (~~stramineus~~, poet.). To go to s., in culmum or in festucam crescere (culmus, festuca, = the stalk, while standing): a bundle or sheaf of s., fascis stramentorum (Hirt. B. G. 8, 15).

STRAW-BED, lectus stramenticulus. The ancients used s.-b's, antiquis torus et stramento erat.

STRAW-COLOUR, color flavens, flavescens.

STRAW-YARD, cohors, cors (chors in the MSS.; Col., Varr.).

STRAWBERRY, fragum (pl. fraga, V., Plin., s's). S. plant, *fragaria vesca (Linn.). s. tree, *arbutus unedo (Linn.); its fruit, arbutum (V.).

STRAY, v. errare. errore vagari. vagari et errare. *To s. fm, deerrare, aberrare ab qd* (qâ re), or simply (propr. and fig.) qâ re: to stray fm the road, deerrare itinere; aberrare viâ: the child strayed fm his father, puer aberravit inter homines a patre: to s. fm one's design, aberrare a proposito.

STRAY, adj. errans, vagus.

STREAK, s. linea (a line; esply on paper).—limes (for distinction).—virga (a stripe; esply of a different colour fm its ground).

STREAK, v. virgis distinguere qd. Streaked, virgatus (V.).

STREAM, s. || *PROPR.* flumen (e. pr.).—cursus (the flowing of a river).—amnis (large s. or river).—torrens (mountain-torrent). *To flow with a rapid s., rapido cursu ferri* with the s., secundo flumine (not fluvio); secundâ aquâ; secundum naturam fluminis: to swim or flow with the s., secundo flumine or secundâ aquâ deferri: Prov. nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juv.): against the s., adverso flumine; contra aquam: to s. against the s., contra aquam remigrare (Sen. Ep. 122, extr.); adversum flumen subire (Curt.: both propr. ~~non~~ non fluminibus se obvium ferre; the true reading in Cæs. Rep. 1, 4, 7, is fulminibus). || *Fig.* S. of time, cursus temporis: (of a speech, &c.) flumen (e. g. velut flumen quoddam eloquentiæ; vis (great abundance; g. t.).

STREAM, v. fluere (flow; g. t.).—ferri (to be borne rapidly; of rivers, cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, &c., and of persons in alarm, &c.).—se effundere or effundi (to pour out; propr. of streams discharging themselves into a sea or lake; then also of men, &c.). *To s. out of a gate*, portâ se effundere or effundi.

STREAMER, *vexillum nauticum.

STREAMLET, rivus, rivulus.

STREET, vis (having houses on each side).—platæa (a broad or open place in a town; opp. to more dense or crowded parts, lanes, &c.).—vicus (a main s., with several by-s's, forming a whole quarter or ward of a town). In the s. = publicly, in publico (opp. in privato): to walk in the s., in viâ ire: to cross the s., per viam ire: to go out into the s., in publicum prodire.

STRENGTH, || *Force*, vis; vires, pl. (power).—robur (physical ability to endure toil, &c.).—nervi, lacerti (muscular powers, for work). Ezerition of s., contentio; labor; virium contentio: to possess great s., bonis esse viribus; viribus polîere (S.): with all my s.,

as far as my s. permits, pro meis viribus (R) not pro virili parte); omnibus viribus; viribus; ut possum; ut potero; quantum in me, in mea potestate, situm est; quantum per vires licet: *that is beyond my s.*, hoc excedit virium mearum modum; hoc superat vires meas; hoc facere, efficere, non possum: *to lose s.*, vires amittere (C.): *my s. fails me*, vires me deficient (Cæ.): *to gather s.*, vires colligere (C., L.); viribus firuari, augeri, crescere (aft. C.): *to recover one's s.*, vires recolligere (Plin.), recuperare (T.), revocare (C.), convalescere (*to recover fm sickness*): *to put forth one's s.*, contendere nervos, vires: *to try one's s.*, vires suas exercere; nervos atque vires experiri: *s. of mind*, vis, vires, robur animi; nervi mentis. || *Efficacy*, vis, virtus, efficacitas, efficientia. || *Civil or military power or influence*, vis, potentia, opes; pl. copiae, facultates (for war).

STRENGTHEN, roborare, corroborare, firmare, confirmare. *To s. the body by food or exercise*, corpus firmare cibo (L.), labore (C.); exercitatio corpus robustum facit (Q. 5, 10, 82): *to s. the nerves*, nervos confirmare (Cæ.): *to s. the memory*, memoriam confirmare (C., Q.): *to s. the stomach*, stomachum corroborare: *to s. oneself*, se corroborare or reficere; vires reficere: *a strengthening medicine*, *remedium quod valetudinem confirmat, or quod valetudini firmandæ, corroborandæ adhibetur (R) not firmentum in this sense): *to s. by arguments or witnesses*, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis; probare; comprobare (*to declare to others as true, valid, or fit*): *by athg*, qâ re: *by examples*, exemplis comprobare, firmare, affirmare, confirmare (*to s. the truth of athg*); fidem ci rei addere (*to add confirmation or credit to athg*).

STRENUOUS, strenuus, fortis, animosus. acer. **STRENUOUSLY**, strenue, fortiter, animose, animo strenuo, animo magno fortique, acriter.

STRESS, || *Force*, vis; see **FORCE**. || *Emphasis*, pondus, significatio (*emphasis*, as *t. t.* in Q.).

STRETCH, v. TRANS. intendere (*that wech before was slack*; e. g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (*that wech was already stretched, to draw more tightly*; e. g. arcum, tormenta).—extendere (*to stretch out, in length*)—intendere qd qâ re (*to s. althg over another*)—producere (*so as to lengthen*)—nimis extendere, modum excedere in qâ re (*to overstrain, outdo*; e. g. one's authority). *To s. out*, porrigere; portendere (*before one*); tendere; extendere (*at full length*): *to s. out the arms*, brachia projicere (opp. contrahere): *to s. oneself out on the grass*, se abjicere in herbâ (R) not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28, Orelli). || **TRANS.** porrigi, pertinere, patere, diffundi, excurrere, procurare, tendere, extendi (R) not pertinere). See also **EXTEND**, **REACH**. || *To stretch, or stretch oneself*, = *to yawn*, pandiculari (= 'to tot corpore oscitante extendi'; Fest.).

STRETCH, s. intentio (opp. remissio), or by Crel. with the verb.

STREW, spargere, conspergere. See **SCATTER**.

STRIATED, striatus (Plin.).

STRICKLE, radius, hostorium (Priscian).

STRICT, || *Severe, rigid, durus*, austêrus, severus, acerbus, strictus (Manil., Auson.). || *Careful*; vid.

STRICTLY, || *Severely, rigidly, dure*, austêre, severe, acerbe, stricte (Pand.). || *Carefully*; vid. **STRICTNESS**, || *Severity*, acerbitas, severitas, austeritas. || *Carefulness*; vid.

STRUCTURE, annotatio (a note).—explicatio, interpretatio (exposition). *To make s.*, annotare (de qâ re).

STRIDE, magnus gressus, grandis or plenus gradus. *To take long s.*, pleno gradu incedere (*of a rapid pace*); magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus (Plaut.); *to make great s.*, fgr, longe progredi; procedere et progredi; processus (R) in the best writers neper profectum) facere in re.

STRIFE, rixa, jurgium, contentio. *To cease fm s.*, *rixari desinere (R) not deligare = *to weary oneself with s.*). See **DISCORD**, **QUARREL**.

STRIKE, || **TRANS.** **PROPR.** pulsare qd qâ re.—percutere qd qâ re. *To s. one's head agst the wall*, caput illidere or impingere parieti (*with a murderous intention fm despair*). *To s. the lyre*, pulsare chordas lyrae (†). *To s. with fists*, qm pugnis cadere; qm colaphis pulsare; *with a club*, qm fusti verberare; fusti in qm animadvertere; qm verberibus cadere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere. *"To strike athg home"*, see **HOME**, adv. *To s. with the fist and on the face*, cs os manu pulsare; pugnum ci impingere in os: *to s. with the fist of the hand on the cheek*, ci alapam ducere: *to s. with a stick*, qm or qd petere baculo: *struck by light-*

ning, fulmine ictus, percussus (C.); ictu fulminis attactus (*of trees*; Inscript.); de cælo percussus (e. g. turres, C.): *to be struck dead by lightning*, ictu fulminis deflagrare (C., of Phaeton). || **PHR.** *To s. sail*, vela subducere demittereque antennis (prop.); *to aby*, *velis subductis se victum tradere ci (prop.); cedere ci (improp.). *To s. a balance*, conferre, conficere rationes: *to s. a bargain with aby*, pacisci cum qo; pactionem facere or conficere cum qo (R) not convenire cum qo; *but we may say*, res convenit mihi cum qo; convenimus inter nos. *To s. fire*, ignem elidere e silice; ignem silici excudere (see V. Georg. 1, 135). || *To strike* (= coin), percutere numos (e. g. *with this impression*, hac notâ; *post-Aug. in this sense*). || **FIG.** a) *To surprise by novelty*: *a thing's s. me*, moveor or commoveor re; percutit qd animum meum (*produces a sudden and powerful expression*).—res habet qd offensionis (is offensive). || b) *To appear unusual*, esse notabilem (*to be remarkable*; *of persons and things*).—conspici, conspicuum esse (*to attract the attention*; *of persons and things*; see Bremi, Np. Ath. 13, 5, and Suet. Oct. 45). || **INTRANS.** (*Of a clock*), *indicare horas. || *To cease fm working*, opere faciundo cessare; nolle operam suam mercède collocare.

STRIKE OUT, || *To destroy, erase, delere*, extinguere (g. t., *to destroy*).—inducere (*to erase writing with the blunt end of the style*).—eradere (*to scratch out, erase*). *To s. aby out of a list*, nomen cs eximere de tabulis (*of senators*); eradere qm albo senatorio (T. Ann. 4, 42, fin.); *a name fm a book*, nomen tollere ex libro. || *To invent, find, vid.*

STRIKE TOGETHER, collidere (e. g. manus). (R) manus complodere is of the sivo. age.

STRIKE UP (a tune), incipere (cantum); (*a friendship*), pervenire in amicitiam; jungere amicitias; se conjungere, societatem inire cum qo; se applicare ad cs societatem (Np.).

STRIKING, notabilis, notandus (*remarkable*).—Insignis; insignitus (*that attracts the attention*).—conspicui; conspicendus (*worthy of observation*; see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 45).—mirus (*wonderful*). *A s. dress*, dissentiens a ceteris habitus: *a s. likeness*, vero proxima imago; *indiscreta veri similitudo* (Plin. 34, 7, 17): *to produce a likeness*, imagines similitudinibus indicare pingere (Plin. 35, 10, 36, mo. 12, § 88): *s. thoughts*, sententiæ acutæ or concinnæ: *s. remarks*, comoda dicta: *on this subject there is a s. remark in Plato*, de quâ re præclare apud Platonem est: *a s. example*, exemplum illustre or grande.

STRIKINGLY, mirum in modum, admirabiliter, miro modo.

STRING, s. || *A thread, line, cord*, linea, linum. —funiculus (*a little rope*, Plin.). **PROV.** *To have two s. to one's bow*, duobus sellis sedere (Laber, ap. Sen. Controv. 3, 18, fin.). || *Of a musical instrument*, chorda (χορδή), or in pure Lat. fides (*but fides is always used in the plural* = 'the strings'; except C. Fin. 4, 27, 75, and in poet.).—nervus (νεῦρον, s. of animal sinews or gut). *To touch the chord*, nervos tangere.

STRING, v. inserere lino (*to put on a thread*; e. g. margaritas, Teri. Hab. Mut. 9).—resticulum or resticulas perserere per &c. (*to put a cord or s. through althg in order to hang it up*; e. g. resticulas per ficos maturas perserere, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5).—nervo, nervis aptare (*to put a s. or s's to a musical instrument*). *A stringed instrument*, fides, lum, pl.

STRINGENT, see **STRICT**, **SEVERE**. *S. measures*, consilia asperiora.

STRIP, s. lacinia (e. g. of cloth, of land).—scidula (chartæ). resegmen (chartæ).

STRIP, v. || **PROPR.** detrahare rem ci. re qm nudare. exuere qm veste (g. t., *to take off one's clothes*).—detrahare ci vestem (*to draw off clothes*).—nudare qm (*to s. aby*; e. g., *in order to scourge him*).—qm veste or vestibus spoliare (*to deprive or rob of clothing*). *To s. oneself*, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem; corpus nudare: *to s. a tree (of leaves)*, nudare arborem foliis; detrahare folia arboris; stringere arborem or frondes. || **FIG.** qm spoliare (*to deprive*); qm nudare (*to deprive of all his property*). *To s. entirely*, omnibus rebus spoliare; omnibus bonis exuere; evertere fortunam omnibus; add vivam cutem tondere (Comici), *to shave to the very blood*, Plaut.; qm emungere argento; qm perfabricare (*to cheat, defraud of*, Com.). *to s. (a narrative or action) of its ornaments*, *ornatum detrahare, exuere: *stript of his hypocritical disguises*, evolutus integumentis dissimulationis.

STRIPE, s. || *A line*, linea, lineas. virga (fascia, a cloudy streak in the sky, Juv.). || *A blow*, plaga, verber (usually pl. verbera).

STRIPE, *v.* virgis or lineis distinguere. striare.

STRIPPLING, adolescentulus. See **YOUTH**.

STRIVE, *||* *To endeavour*, niti or anniti ad qd. petere or appetere qd. expetere qd. affectare qd. aspirare ad qd. immisere in qd. (*not ad qd*) or ci rei. —sequi or persequi, sectari or consectari qd. studere ci rei. *To s. that*, niti, eniti or id contendere, ut; operam dare, ut; studere, *with an infin.*, or, *more rarely*, ut; omnibus nervis contendere, ut. *||* *To contend*, vid.

STRIVING, contentio. appetitio (cs rei, *after athg*). —impetus ad qd. consectatio cs rei.

STROKE, *s.* *||* *A blow*, ictus, ūs. plāga. pulsus (remorum). *A violent s.*, ictus validus: *a s. of lightning*, fulmen. *||* *Fig.* *A loss*, damnum. *||* *Line with a pen*, &c., linea (lineamentum, Petron.). —limes. *To make a s.*, lineam ducere: *s. of letters*, literarum ductus: *by a single s. of his pen*, unā literarum significatione (*C. Man.* 3, 7, *of a single letter producing a great effect*). *||* *Act of one body on another. A finishing s.*, confectio: *to give a finishing s. to athg*, finire qd; finem cs rei or, *more rarely*, ci rei facere (*to make an end*). —ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (*to bring to an end*). —conficere, transigere qd (*to accomplish*). *||* *A masterly effort*, facinus. dolus; machina (*a s. of crafty policy*).

STROKE, *v.* mulcere. demulcere (*e. g.* ci caput). —palpare. palpari (ci or qm).

STROLL, *v.* obambulare (*L.*). —deambulare. inambulare (*C.*).

STROLL, *s.* obambulatio (*Auct. ad Her.*). —deambulatio (*Ter.*). —ambulatio (*C.*).

STROLLER, *||* *One who wanders about*, qui obambulat, &c. —erro (*a vagabond*). —homo vagus (*a wanderer*). —qui circum foras vicosque vagus est (*ast. Plant.*, *a loungeur*). *||* *A wandering player*, *histrion vagus, paganicus, or rusticanus.

STRONG, *||* *Powerful, able to resist*, robustus (*opp.* imbecillus). —firmus (*opp.* labans, lubricus, vacillans). —validus. valens (*opp.* invalidus, debilis). —stabilis (*opp.* mutabilis, mobilis). —solidus (*opp.* fluidus, fluxus). —pollens (*possessing internal strength or power*). *Very s.*, praevalidus; viribus ingens; qui est magnarum virium: *to be very s.*, prevalere (*L.*); maximū esse viribus (*Suet.*); *in body*, eximio esse corporis robore (*Curt.*); virium robore insignem esse (*Plin.*); corporis firmitate excellere (*L.*): *to grow or become s.*, convalescere; viribus crescere, augeri; incrementa virium capere: *a s. man*, vir robustus, validus, valens; magnarum virium: *a s. garrison*, praesidium firmum (*L.*): *to be s. by sea*, *in cavalry*, classe maritimisque rebus valere; multum valere equitatu. *||* *Numerous*, numerosus. frequens. magnus. *A s. army*, exercitus magnus; numero magnus. *||* *Firm, compact* (*of things without life*), robustus, firmus, solidus. *A s. door*, foras robusta (*L.*), firmā, solidā: *s. food*, cibi robustiores (*Cels.*), non faciles ad concoquendum (*C.*), pleniores, valentes (*C.*): *s. cloth*, pannus firmior, solidior: *s. paper*, charta firma, solida, densa: *a s. wall*, murus firmus, robustus, solidus. *||* *Fig.* *e. g.*, *a s. memory*, memoria firmior, tenax (*Q.*), magna (*C.*): *a s. mind*, animus robustus, firmus, confirmatus, fortis: (*of arguments, proof, &c.*) *convincing*, ad pervincendum idoneus; firmus ad probandum (*fit or apt for evidence*; *e. g.* *proof*, argumentum). —gravis (*weighty*, and thus also convincing, argumentum; *cf. C. Rosc. Com.* 12, 36). —argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum (*i. e.*, the most *s. proof*). *||* (*Of speech*) *emphatic, nervous*, gravis, vehemens. potens. fortis. *A s. word or expression*, vocabulum, verbum, grave, vehemens. *||* *Of spirituous liquors, &c.* *A s. wine*, vinum validum (*Plin.*), forte (*H.*, *Pall.*), plenum (*Cels.*): *s. medicine*, medicamentum validum, potens, praesentissimum, also strenuum (*Curt.*): *the medicine was so s.*, tanta vis medicaminis fuit (*Curt.*). *||* *Vehement, violent*, acer, gravis, vehemens. magnus. *A s. wind*, ventus vehemens (*C.*), magnus (*Cass.*): *a s. smell*, odor gravis, acer, potens (*Plin.*): *a s. voice*, vox robusta (*Plin.*), firma (*Q.*), plenior, grandior (*C.*): *s. consolation*, solatium valens (*Sen.*), magnum (*C.*): *to be in a s. fever*, graviore, vehementiore febri jactari (*aff. C.*).

STRONGLY, valde. vehementer. multum. fortiter. *vi.* See the adj.

STROPHE, strophæ (*Macrob.*).

STRUCTURE, structura. conformatio. *The s. of the human frame*, omnia membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only; *fm context* also corpus (*e. g.* *maximi corporis*; *immani corporis magnitudine*). *||* *Corporatura is un-Class.*; corporis structura, *without authority*. *The s. of a period*, (verborum) compo-

stitio (*cf. Q. 2, 4*); numeri (*rhythm*): *the s. of a speech*, *structura orationis.

STRUGGLE, *v.* *||* *To strive*, luctari. *To s. with aby*, cum qd luctari; ci congedi: *to s. through athg*, eluctari qd (*L., T.*; *not C. or Cass.*) see also **STRAIVE**. *||* *To contend*, vid.

STRUGGLE, *s.* *||* *Effort*, nisus. conatus. contentio. See also **EFFORT**. *||* *Contest*, vid.

STRUMA, struma (*Plin.*).

STRUMOUS, strumousus (*Col.*).

STRUMPET, meretrix. prostibulum. See **HARLOT**.

STRUT, *v.* magnifice incedere; or simply incedere. se inferre (*Ter.*); viden! ignarum, ut se inferat? *how he struts!* —se jactare (magnificentissime, *C.*).

STRUT, *s.* *By the verb*.

STUBBY, truncus. curtus.

STUBBLE, stipula. *A s. field*, *ager demessus; *if necessary*, add et stipulis horrens.

STUBBORN, pertinax. perversicax. obstinatus. offirmatus. contumax [**SYN.** in **OBSTINATE**]. —præfractus (*not yielding*). —perversus (*perverso, not so as it should be*). —difficilis. naturā difficilis (*obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat*). *Jn. difficilis et morosus*. *||* *re-fractarius and præfractus are entirely foreign to standard prose*.

STUBBORNLY, perverso. pertinaciter. contumaciter. præfracte. perversiciter. [**SYN.** in **FORWARD**]. —obstinato animo. offirmatā voluntate.

STUBBORNNESS, pertinacia. perversicacia. contumacia. animus obstinatus. voluntas offirmator. [**SYN.** in **OBSTINACY**].

STUCCO, opus tectorium, or tectorium only (*prop. plasterer's work*). —gypsum (*plaster of Paris*). —opus albarium (*Vitr.*). —marmoratum tectorium, or marmoratum only (*a plaster of beaten marble and lime, for covering walls or floors*).

STUD, *||* *A nail with a large head*, clavus. *||* *Button*, *orbiculus or *fibula. *||* *A collection of horses and mares*, equaria (*Farr.*). —equitium (*Pand.*).

STUDENT, bonarum literarum studiosus (*not but not studiosus alone*). —doctrinæ studiosus. doctrinæ studiis deditus. *A s. at the University*, academiæ civis (*Ruhnck.*). —juvenis bonarum literarum studiosus: *fresh s. s.*, recentes a puerili institutione triones (*Wyttenb.*): *to be a s.*, versari inter cives academiæ (*Ruhnck.*); literis in academiā operam dare, navare (*Herm.*).

STUDIED, meditatus. commentatus. apparatus. *S. spite*, accurata malitia: *a s. speech*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparatus or apparatus composita: *s. grace*, venustas in gestu (*such would make an orator theatrical, Auct. ad Her.* 3, 15, 26).

STUDIO (*of a sculptor, &c.*), officina.

STUDIOUS, *||* *Fond of study*, studiosus (literarum, *Np.*). —literarum studio deditus or addictus. studiorum amans. *Very s.*, valde studiosus et diligens (*C.*). *||* *Attentive*, vid.

STUDIOUSLY, studiose. attente. diligenter. sedulo. **STUDY**, *s.* *||* *Attention of the mind*, meditatio. commentatio. *||* *Pursuit of literature*, studium. *Studies*, studia, *pl.*; literarum studia; humanitas studia atque literarum: *to give oneself to s.*, in studio toto animo incumbere; in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere (*C.*); studiis se totum tradere; tempus transmittere inter libros (*Plin. Ep.* 9, 6, 1): *a place of s.*, studiorum ratio (*Murel., Ruhnck.*): *to begin the s. of athg*, qd attingere: *I, though I did not begin the s. of Gk literature till late in life*, &c., ego, qui sero Græcās literas attigissem, &c. (*C.*) *||* *An apartment set apart for literary employment*, mæuseum. umbra. umbraculum. studium (*Cicutil.*). *||* *Subject of attention*, studium (*Ter., Np.*).

STUDY, *v.* *||* **TRANS.** meditari. commentari. cognoscere, explorare qd. operam dare ci rei; see also **DEVISE**. *To s. a speech*, orationem commentari (*not studere orationi*): *to s. a charge*, meditari accusationem: *to s. men's dispositions*, hominum animos explorare, pertereant, scrutari: *to s. philosophy, law, philosophy*, jure civile, discere (*C.*): *to s. medicine*, arti medicæ discendæ operam dare; *||* **INTRANS.** *To pursue literary objects*, studere literis (*C.*); and simply studere, but not before the silver age (*Plin. Ep.*, 4, Sen.). see may say also studia exercere, ad studia incumbere (*to s. hard*). —artes studique colere. doctrinæ, studia, se dedere. studiis doctrinæque deditum esse. literis et optimis disciplinis studere. versari in artibus ingenuis. *To begin to s.*, se conferre ad studia literarum (*C.*): *to s. at college*, literarum studiis in academiæ operam dare (*Herm.*); in academiæ scholis

graviore disciplina percipere (*Wyttenb.*): *litterarum; studiorum causa versari, vivere, in academia; *versari inter cives academici: to *s. under aby*, discere ab qo; audire qm; operam dare ci; scholis cs adesse, interesse (*aff. C.*).

STUFF, s. *Matter*, materies or materia. *¶ Furniture or goods*, supellex, lectilia, f.; bona, pl. (*goods*). *¶ A kind of cloth*, pannus (laneus, sericus). *¶ A figured s.*, *textile sericum floribus distinctum. *¶ Trash*, nugæ, gerræ.

STUFF, v. complere. implere. replere (*to fill*).—farcire (e. g., a cushion; also in cookery).—effarcire. refarcire. *To s. with atq*, qd re pro tomento uti (*to use a thing for stuffing*): to *s. birds*, *avium pelles effarcire veris avibus assimilare: to *s. a garment* (*with wadding*, &c.). *vestem linteo munire.

STUFFING, quo facitur qd. impensa (*in cookery, ingredients for s. a pie*).—tomentum (*esp. for cushions, &c.*).

STUMBLE, v. *¶ PROP.* pedem offendere. vestigio falli (*to slip, make a false step*).—labi (*to s. so as to fall*). *To s. against or upon*, incurrere in qd; offendere ad qd (*g. t., to strike against*); alii ad qd (*to be dashed against with violence*): to *s. blindly upon aby*, cæco impetu incurrere in qm. *¶ IMPROP.* *To s. upon atq* (= fall upon atq, meet with it accidentally), imprudentem incidere in qd (*with ad.*, huc, &c., *C.*, of stumbling on a word he did not intend to use, *Verr. 2, 4, 20*); de improviso incidere in qm (*C.*, of stumbling on a person).

STUMBLE, s. offensio pedis. lapsus.

STUMBLER, (of a horse) offensator (*Q. 10, 3, 20*).—cæspitator ('a daisy-cutter', *Serv., V. Æn. 11, 671*).

STUMBLING-BLOCK, *¶ PROP.* offendiculum (*only in Plin. Ep. 9, 11, 1; not to be adopted*).—offensio (*C.*). *¶ FIG.* offensio. impedimentum (*C.*).—mora (*Ter., L.*).—quod offensioni est. ci. quod qm offendit. *If = 'bad example'*, exemplum malum, perniciosum. *To cast a s.-b. in aby's way*, in offensionem cs incurrere, cadere; *by bad example*, malo exemplo qm offendere; turpi vitâ ci esse offensionis.

STUMP, *Crci.* by *adj.* truncus (e. g. manus trunca; candelâ trunca).

STUN, *¶ PROP.* exsurdare (*v. prop.*; e. g. aures).—obtundere (e. g., the ears, by loud talking, or aby by asking, qm rogando).—torpore afferre ci rei. torpore hebetare (*to deafen, deaden*).—sopire (*to deprive of consciousness*; e. g. of lightning). *¶ FIG.* cs mentem animique perturbare, in perturbationem conjicere. consternare. percutere (*not percellere*). *Stunned*, stupefactus ac perterritus. —adfectus (*deprived of all courage and energy*).—attonitus (*as if struck by a thunder-bolt*). *Jn.* confusus et attonitus. —spe dejectus (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*).—fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning*, *Petr. 80, 7*).—exanimatus (*entirely beyond oneself, annihilated*). *To be stunned*, stupere; cs animus stupor tenet.

STUNT, impedire. morari. *To be stunted*, male crevisse.

STUPE, fovere. fomentis curare. fomenta adhibere.

STUPEFACTION, stupor (*prop. and fig.*).—torpor, *prop. and fig., T.*

STUPEFY, in stuporem dare. obstupescere. cs mentem animique perturbare, in perturbationem conjicere. consternare. percutere (*not percellere*). *To be stupefied*, obstupescere; torpescere; and the pass. of the verbs above; stupere; cs animus stupor tenet: they are all stupefied, as it were, both in body and mind, by fear, stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet (*L. 9, 2*).

STUPENDOUS, stupendus.—admirabilis (*astomishing*; e. g. audacia).—mirus. permirus (*wonderful*).—ingenis. immanis (*immense*).

STUPENDOUSLY, stupendum in modum.—valde. vehementer.

STUPID, stolidus, stultus (*stolidus, of one who is defective in judgement; stultus, silly, inconsiderate; both also of things*).—ineptus (*imprudent, inconsistent; of persons or things*).—fatuus (*silly; only of persons*).—desipens. insipiens (*mad*).—inconsultus. imprudens (*inconsiderate, imprudent*).—amens. demens (*without understanding*).—vecors. socors (*senseless*).—bardus. tardus (*slow in intellect*).—stupidus (*dull*).—*Jn.* stupidus et tardus; hebes (*ad intelligendum, dull, heavy*).—hebetatus. retusus. obtusus. brutus (*like a brute animal, without reason*; ingenium retusus; *opp.* acutum, *C. Div. 1, 36*). *S. as a poet*, stipes. truncus: *s. as a beast*, æque hebes ac pecus (*C. de Div. 1, 22, extr. fm a poet*): he made his pupils half as *s.* again as he found them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.

STUPIDITY, stultitia. tarditas ingenii. vecordia. socordia (*SYN. in STUPID*).—stupiditas. stupor (*want of energy or force*).—vigor animi obtusus. vis animi obtusa (*dullness*). *To do a thing fm sheer s.*, stultitiâ facere qd: to act with *s.*, stulte et imprudenter facere.

STUPIDLY, stolidè. stulte. stulte et imprudenter. insipienter. dementer. (*SYN. in STUPID*).

STUPOR, stupor (*prop. and fig.*).—torpor (*prop.; fig. in T.*).

STURDILY, fidenter. confidenter. impavide. audacter.

STURDINESS, fidentia. confidentia. audacia. animus audax.

STURDY, fidens. non pavidus. parum verecundus. audax.

STURGEON, acipenser (*C.*). *acipenser sturio (*Linn.*).

STUTTER. See STAMMER.

STY, *¶ Pen for swine*, suille. hara. *¶ A humour in the eyelid*, crithe (*i. s., Gr., Cels. 7, 7*).—hordeolus (*Marc. Emp.*).

STYLE, s. *¶ Instrument used in writing*, stilus. *¶ Manner, mode, genus. ratio. The ancient s. of architecture*, antiquum structuræ genus: the old or new s. of the calendar, veterum, recentiorum, spatia temporis finitendi ratio. *¶ Manner of speaking or writing*, dicendi, or scribendi, genus. orationis, or sermonis, genus. oratio. sermo. *¶ A flowery s.*, fusus orationis genus: historical s., genus historicum: a book in Xenophon's s., liber conscriptus Xenophontis genere sermonis (*not stilus denotes the characteristic manner, or style, of a single writer; therefore stilus Latinus, Græcus, is not good Latin*).

STYLE, v. nominare. appellare. vocare. dicere. See CALL.

STYPTIC, sanguinem cohibens, sistens, supprimens. *A s.*, medicamentum, or (if the juice of herbs) succus quo sistitur sanguis.

SUAVITY, suavitas. dulcèdo. *Jn.* dulcèdo atque suavitatis. gratia. (*SYN. in AGREEABLENESS*).

SUB ROSA. See 'IN CONFIDENCE.'

SUBALTERN, alius imperio, or alieno imperio, subjectus, obediens; also inferioris loci, gradus, ordinis. *A s. post*, munus inferioris, minoris dignitatis. *A s. officer*, decanus (*one who had the command of ten men*); or prps succenturio.

SUBDIVIDE, discernere qd in partes (*aff. C.*); (iterum) partiri (e. g. genus in species partitur, *C.*). *The other division is naturally subdivided into &c.*, altera divisio in (tres) partes et ipsa discedit (*Q. 12, 10, 58*).

SUBDIVISION, pars. membrum (*not subdivisio, Cod. Just.*); quæ subjecta sunt sub metum, ea sic definiunt (*C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18; the s.'s of fear*).

SUBDUE, expugnare (*v. pr.*; of place or person).—domare (*to make oneself master of*).—superare (*to gain the upper hand*).—vincere (*to conquer; both implying less than domare*; see *Flor. 4, 12, 30*, Germani victi magis quam domiti sunt).—subigere (*to bring under the yoke*).—in ditionem suam, or in potestatem suam redigere; ditionis suæ, or sui juris, facere; armis subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring under one's power*).—continere. coercere. frangere (*to keep within check or limits; esp. one's passions*). *To s. thoroughly or entirely*, perdomare. devincere. See also CONQUER.

SUBJACENT, subjaccens (*Plin. Ep.*). *To be s.*, subjacere.

SUBJECT, adj. *¶ Under the dominion of another*, imperio, or ditioni, or sub cs dominationem subjectus (*under the authority of*).—ci parens (*obediens to*).—ci obnoxius (*under the power of*; *T.* has subjecti, *s.*). *To be s. to*, esse in cs ditione, or ditione ac potestate; cs juris esse aut haberi; sub dominationem cs, or cs rei subjectum, esse; ci or ei rei obnoxium esse. *¶ Exposed, liable*, obnoxius. subjectus (*not subditus*).

SUBJECT, s. *¶ A matter, point, res (a thing, in general; e. g., a s. of importance, res magna, res magni momenti)*.—argumentum (*for speaking or writing upon, s. matter*).—*not* Avoid materia or materies, = only the materials, thoughts, &c., used in working out a s.; and them, vch Quintilian ventures to use only with velut prefæz; instead of vch he [5, 10, 9] recommends the Class. argumentum; see *Spald. in loc.*; but *C.* says, materia ad argumentum subjecta).—causa (*the point at issue*).—locus (*a single point, chief point; esp. of a philosophical system, vch forms the s. of discussion; e. g. omnia philosophæ loci, C. Or. 35, 118; hic locus a Zenone tractatus est, C. N. D. 2, 24, 63*).—questio.

id quod querimus. Id quod positum or propositum est, propositum (*question proposed, s. of investigation, espily of a philosophical one.*)—positio (*a proposition defended; Q. 2, 10, 15.*) **Q**uod Avoid the foreign thesis, although it is used by Quint.; see Spald. in loc.).—sententia, sententia (*principal thought or thoughts*)—summa (*main s.; e. g., of a letter, conversation, &c.*)—|| Topic or matter of discussion, questio, controversia, res controversa, disceptatio. Often by Crcl. with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem. To make athg the s. of discussion, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere: the s. under discussion is, who &c., queritur, quis &c.; questio est, quis &c.; in questione versatur &c.: to change the s., sermonem alio transferre. || (*In logic*), subjectum (*Marc. Cap.*): pars subjectiva (*Appul.*) de quo qd declaratur (*Appul.*). || One under the dominion or authority of another, see SUBJECT, adj. A man, homo. A bad or troublesome s., homo nequam.

SUBJECT, v. subijcere. obnoxium reddere. SUBJECTION, obedientia (*obedience*).—servitus (*servitude*). To retain aby in s., qm in officio retinere. qm in ditione atque servitute tenere. qm oppressum tenere.

SUBJECTIVE, **S** not subjectivus; but by Crcl., e. g., s. man, homo ipse (*opp. the objective world*), or by meus, ego quidem.

SUBJOIN, subijungere. annectere. adjungere, qd ci rei or ad qd. subijcere, qd ci rei. [*SYN. in Adv.*]

SUBJUGATE, subijgere. vincere et subigere (*to conquer, subdue*).—domare, perdomare (*to make oneself master of, to tame*).—JX, subijgere et domare; in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring completely under one's power*).—in servitutem redigere (*to reduce to servitude*).

SUBJUNCTIVE, adjunctivus modus (*Diom.*). subjunctivus modus (*Diom., Prisc.*); conjunctivus modus, or conjunctivus only (*Marc. Capell., Sere.*).

SUBLIMATE, clauso vase qd vi ignis solvere. SUBLIME, altus, celsus, excelsus, grandis (C.). sublimis (Q.). Very s., magnificus, divinus, augustus (C.). A s. poem, carmen sublime (O.). A s. style, genus dicendi sublime (Q.). To place s. images before the mind, imagines cum amplissima dignitate ante oculos constituere (C. Tusc. 5, 13).

SUBLIMELY, excelsè, sublate, elate (C.). sublimiter (Q.).

SUBLIMITY, altitudo, excelsitas, elatio (C.). sublimitas (Q.); or by the adj. S. of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo, grande dicendi genus: s. in expression, sublimitas in verbis; majestas verborum (C.).

SUBLUNARY, quod infra lunam est (C.). All s. things are transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum (C. Somn. 4).

SUBMERGE, submergere. In aquam mergere.

SUBMERSION, Crcl. by the verb. (submersio, Jul. Firmic.)

SUBMISSION, Usually by the verbs; obsequium (T., obedience of subjects); sts by officium (e. g. magnam partem Galliae in officio tenere, continere, Cæs.). See also OBEDIENCE.

SUBMISSIVE, qui se subijcit &c.; dicto audiens. obediens. obtemperans.

SUBMIT, || INTRANS. se submittere ci. se dedere ci. se subijcere cs imperio, in cs potestatem se permittere. in cs ditionem venire. sub cs imperium ditionemque cadere, sub nutum ditionemque cs pervenire. To s. to the laws, se subijcere legibus (*Plin. Pam. 65*); legibus parere (C.). To s. to an indignity, or = to condescend to althg, descendere, or suā voluntate descendere; to althg, ad qd (v. pr.). se demittere; to althg, ad or in qd. se submittere; to althg, ad or in qd.—dignari qd facere (not C.; but Catull., Lucr., V., Col., Suet., both positively and negatively). To s. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to s. to use flattery, se demittere in adulationem (T.): to s. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (L.). || TRANS. To refer, referre (ad). See REFER.

SUBORDINATE, adj. ci subjectus or obnoxius; cs imperio subjectus, parens (subject).—inferior (lower in rank, &c.).—secundus (second in rank). To act or play a s. part in althg, secundas tantum aut tertias (sc. partes) agere in qā re.

SUBORDINATE, v. subijcere. supponere (e. g. a species to a genus). **S** Subordinare is not Lat.; and subijungere, subnectere = to subjoin, to make coordinate. To s. one's own interests to the public good, reipublice comoda privata necessitatibus potiora

habere (C.): to be s., ci rei subjectum esse or subesse; inferiore esse qā re (to be under or lower); satellitem et ministram (or ministram) esse cs rei (to be in the relation of servant or assistant); ci rei obedire debere (to be bound to obey).

SUBORDINATION, discrimina (pl.).—gradus ordinum (*gradation, difference of rank*).—disciplina (*discipline*).—obsequium (*obedience*); also in an under sense, modestia (e. g. in milite modestiam desiderare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52). A spirit of s., obsequii amor: want of s. among the troops, immodestia, imperantia militum (Np.). To maintain strict s., severe regere disciplinam militarem (Suet. Cæs. 48).

SUBORN, qm subijcere (Cæs.).—subornare (C.).—(homines) comparare (L.).—immittere (S.).

SUBORNATION, By Crcl.; e. g. qo instigante, impellente, impulsare; cs impulsu facere qd.

SUBPENA, s. denunciatio testimonii (C. Fiacc. 6, 14).

SUBPENA, v. testimonium ci denunciare (C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110).—or absol. denunciare (e. g. non denunciavi. C. Fiacc. 15, 35). Aby is subpoenaed, ci denunciatum est (sc. ut adesset; cf. C. Verr. p. 828, Zumpt. and Q. 5, 7, 9: duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntarium, aut eorum, quibus in iudiciis publicis lege denunciari solet).

SUBSCRIBE, subscribere, with an acc. or dat. (*prop. to ratify by a signature; hence fig. with a dat. only, to approve, q. t.*)—qd subnotare (*to sign one's name at the foot of athg*).—nomen suum notare ci rei (e. g. epistolae).—nomen subijnare; nomen profiteri (*to add one's name to a subscription list*). To s. one's name, nomen subscribere, also simply subscribere; nomen subnotare: to s. for a book, libri emptorem se profiteri (nominis subscriptione).

SUBSCRIBER, qui nomen subscribit, &c. S. to a book about to be published, *emptorem libri se profectus or professus. We confidently hope to have a large body of s.'s to that work, *non paucos illud opus patronos nacturum esse confidimus; qui nominis sui subscriptione favora documents sint dati: s.'s names will be received until the end of June, *nomen profiteri poterunt empturi usque ad finem mensis Junii.

SUBSCRIPTION, *nominis subscriptio (*the act of subscribing*).—*nomen subscriptum (*a name subscribed*). By s., *subscriptions lege.

SUBSEQUENT. See LATRA.

SUBSEQUENTLY. See ARTER.

SUBSERVE, ci opem ferre, auxiliari, opulari, succurrere, subvenire (subservire, Plaut. = to be subject to, serve). [*SYN. in Aid.*]

SUBSERVIENT, || Subject, vid. || Conductive, utilis, commodus. See CONDUCTIVE, USEFUL.

SUBSIDE, residere, concidere. remittere (*of winds and stormy passions*).—subsidiere (*of winds and waves*).—abire, decedere, remitti (*of fevers, &c.*).—decreasce (aequora, undae decrescunt, O.; admiratio decrescit, Q.). The wind has already subsided, venti vis omnis cecidit.

SUBSIDIARY, by adjumento, auxilio, &c.; utilis ad. SUBSIDIZE, pecuniam conferre, dare (*to give a supply of money*).—subsidium, auxilium mittere (*to send aid*).

SUBSIDY, collatio (*contribution of money to the Roman emperors*).—stips, collecta, s. (a contribution).—subsidium, auxilium (*aid*).

SUBSIST, constare, consistere (*to have a continued existence; opp. to non-existence*).—esse (*to be*).—valere (*to avail, be valid*).—exerceri (*to be observed or kept*).—vigere (*to be in force; as when we say 'a law or institution subsists in all its force'*). **S** Obtinere in this sense is quite unclassical; see Klotz, C. Tusc. 5, 41, 118.

SUBSISTENCE, || Real being, by Crcl. with the verb. || Life, vita.

SUBSTANCE, || That which is or has being, res, res creata (**S** Avoid ens and essentia). A living s., animans (*man*); animal: an intellectual s., mens; natura intelligens, mente or ratione praedita. || A essential part, natura (element)—corpus (body).—natura atque vis. vis et natura. **S** substantia is found in Q., Sen., and later writers; often by esse or esse in rerum natura. || Means of life, facultates, res, omnia ad vitam necessaria (C.). || The chief part of a thing, medulla, flos, vires atque nervi, summa, caput rei. || Reality, as opposed to appearance, veritas, or by ipse (e. g. to have the appearance of virtue, but not the s., speciem virtutis prae se ferre, non virtute ipsa praeditum esse). To have some s., stabilitatis qd habere (C., of a philosophical opinion).

SUBSTANTIAL, || *Belonging to the nature or being of things, solid, verus (true, real)*.—*principus (chief)*.—ad rei *ca* naturam pertinens. in rei *ca* naturā positus, situs (*essential*).—*substantialis*, *Ecclesi.*.—*gravissimus*. maximus (*weighty, important*). *A s. difference*, discrimen in ipsā naturā *ca* rei positum: *the s. part of a thing*, interiora, *pl.* (*opp. to the mere outside*); natura (*opp. to the accidents*). || *Possessed of substance or competent wealth*, qui est solvendo. dives. See **RICH**.

SUBSTANTIALLY, *re*. naturā. genere. *S. different*, ipsā naturā diversus, separatus.

SUBSTANTIATE, *firmare*. firmum reddere. See **CONFIRM**.

SUBSTANTIVE (*in Grammar*), nomen substantivum (*Gramm.*).

SUBSTITUTE, *v. qm* in locum alterius substituere. *qd* in locum *or* in vicem *ca* rei reponere. *To s. one word for another*, aliud verbum reponere (*Q. 11, 2, 49*).

SUBSTITUTE, *s.* vicarius (*one who administers an office in the place of another, eply in the place of one who still retains his office, either in public or in private life*).—*procurator* (*an agent, either in public or in private life, one who acts on behalf of another during his absence*). *To be or act as a substitute*, alienā fungi vice (*to be a vicarius*); procurare (*to be a procurator*); *ca* vice *or* officio fungi (*as vicarius*); *ca* negotia *or* rationes procurare; *cl* procurare (*as procurator*): *to procure a s. for aby*, *cl* vicarium expedire (*e. g.*, *to serve as a soldier*, *L. 29, 1, 8*); *for oneself*, vicarium mercēde conducere (*e. g.*, *to serve in the militia*, *cl.*).

SUBSTITUTION, *Crcl.* with the verb.

SUBTERFUGE, latebra (*qu.* *a hiding-place, a pretext*).—*deverticulum*. *deverticulum ac flexio* (*an evasion*).—*excusatio* (*an excuse*).—*causa simulata* *or* *speciosa* (*an alleged specious reason*). *To seek a s.*, *deverticulum*, *or* *deverticula flexionesque* querere; tergiversari (*to twist and turn oneself in every direction, in order to escape altho*: *to find a s.*, rimam quam reperire (*Prov.*, *Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24*): *to have a s.*, latebram habere: *he answered by a s.*, alio responsione suam derivavit: *without a s.*, directe *or* directo (*in a straightforward manner*).

SUBTERRANEAN, subterraneus. *A s. passage*, crypta: *to put into a s. cavern*, qm sub terrā mittere in locum saxo conceptum (*L.*): *the s. deities*, dii inferi *or* inferni.

SUBTLE, || *PROPR.* *Thin, fine, subtilis, tenuis*. exilia. || *FIG.* *Acute, nice, subtilis, acutus*. See **ACUTE**. || *Crafty, artful, astutus, versutus, calidus*.

SUBTLETY, || *FINENESS*, subtilitas, tenuitas (*Plin.*). || *ACUTENESS*, acies, acumen, subtilitas, acies ingenii. || *CRAFT*, astutia, versutia (*natural*).—*calliditas* (*acquired by practice*).

SUBTRACT, || *To take away*, subtrahere. detrahēre. deducere. adimere. auferre. || (*In computation*) *to deduct*, deducere (*sed* *but not subtrahere* *or* *detrahēre in this sense*).

SUBTRACTION, by *Crcl.* with deducere (*e. g.* *ad dendo deducendoque vidēre, quae reliqui summa sit*, *C. Off. 1, 18, 59, by addition and subtraction*).

SUBURB, suburbium (*C.*).

SUBURBAN, suburbanus (*C.*).

SUBVERSION, SUBVERT. See **OVERTHROW**.

SUBVERSIVE, by *Crcl.* with evertere *or* subvertere.

SUCCEED, TRANS. *To follow*, sequi. subsequi.

See **FOLLOW**. || *To follow another in a post or office, succedere ei* *or* *in* *ca* locum (*g. t.*, *to take the place of another*).—*in* *ca* locum subrogari *or* suffici (*to be elected to an office in the place of a person dead or discharged; the former, of election by the comitia; the latter, of election by the people*). *To s. one on a throne, succedere regno* in locum *ca*. || **INTRANS.** *To have a prosperous issue*, succedere. procedere (*sed* *the former rarely with bene or prospere, the latter rarely without one or the other; cf. Herz. Cass. B. G. 7, 26*). *It has succeeded to my wish*, ex sententiā successit (*opp. parum processit*): *a thing s.*, *ex sententiā* successit mihi *qd* (*it has a good result or issue*); prospere *or* ex sententiā eventit *qd* (*it has the desired result*).

SUCCESS, successus, *us* (*L., T.*)—eventus felix, bonus, *or* optatus.—*often by Crcl. with the verb; eply in such phrases as 'to meet with s., and the like. Elated with s.*, successu rerum ferocior (*T.*): *to be elated with s.*, successu quo tumēre (*Juv. 39, 2, 1*); successu exultare (*T.*).

SUCCESSFUL, felix. fortunatus. beatus. faustus. secundus. prosper. bonus. [**SYN. and PHR. in FOR-TUNATE.**]

SUCCESSFULLY, feliciter. fortunate. beate. fauste. prospere. bene (*well*).—ex sententiā (*according to one's wish*).

SUCCESSION, usually by *Crcl.* with the verb (*but successio is Class. for 'a following in an office,' &c.*); *or* successio in *ca* locum (*Pseud. C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17*). *Order of s.*, *etatis privilegium* (*privilege of birth*, *Justin. 2, 10, 2*): *the kingdom came in order of s. to Asyages*, regnum per ordinem successione ad Asyagem descendit: *of these (sons)*, Artamenes, *as the eldest in order of s.*, claimed the throne, *ex his Artamenes maximus natu etatis privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat: to leave a kingdom to aby by the order of s.*, regnum *cl* per manus tradere: *a war* (*respecting the order*) *of s.*, *bellum propter ordinem successione in regno confiatum, gestum, &c.: *in s.*, deinceps; continenter (*without interruption*); *sed* *not continue or continuo*; ordine (*in order*); alter post alterum; alius post alium (*one after another; the former, of two; the latter, of several*); *often also by continuus* (*uninterrupted*); *e. g.* *three days in s.*, triduum continuum; tres dies continuus: *to go through all in regular s.*, per omnes in orbem ire.

SUCCESSIVE, SUCCESSIVELY. See **IN SUCCESSION**.

SUCCESSOR, successor (*always, except in connexion, with a gen. of the office to which one succeeds; usually by Crcl.*, qui in *ca* locum succedit, sublegitur, substituitur, subrogatur, *or* sufficitur: *a s. on a throne*, qui succedit (*in* *ca* locum) regno: *to give a s. to any one*, qm in *ca* locum substituitur, sublegere, subrogare, *or* sufficere (*by election*); *cl* successorem dare, mittere (*by removing him*; *Suet. Oct. 88. Dom. 1*): *a person receives a s.*, *cl* succeditur (*g. t.*); *qs* successorem accipit (*he is removed*; *Plin. Ep. 9, 13, extr.*).

SUCCINCT, SUCCINCTLY. See **BRIEF**, BRIEFLY. **SUCCOR**, cichorium (*Plin.*). *cichorium intybus (*Linn.*).

SUCCOUR, *s.* auxilium. adjumentum. subsidium. ops. [**SYN. and PHR. in AID.**]

SUCCOUR, *v.* succurrere *ci.* auxilium ferre *ci.* auxiliari *ci.* esse *ci.* auxilio. optulari *ci.* [**SYN. and PHR. in AID.**]

SUCCELENCE, succus.

SUCCULENT, succi plenus. succosus (*Col.*). succulentus (*Appul.*).

SUCCUMB, succumbere, cedere rei. See **YIELD**.

SUCH, talis (*relatively* *qualis, s. an one; as also = Gk. τοιοῦτος, so great, so good, &c.*).—*ejusmodi*. *hujusmodi* (*of that or this kind or sort*).—*hujus* *or* *ejus* generis, *id* genus (*of that kind*).—*often is* *or* *hic* only (*e. g.* *mater... cuius ea crudelitas, ut nemo eam matrem appellare possit*). *And more s.*, et quae sunt generis ejusdem; *et* *id* genus alia: *and several s.*, atque ejusdem generis complura: *s. is the nature of man*, natura hominum ita est comparata (*sed* *not instituta*) *ut &c.*: *s. is the fact*, sic res est; *ita res se habet*: *he is just s.* *as* *i* wished him *to be*, ut volebam eum esse, ita est (*Ter.*): *in s. wise*, tali modo; *eo* modo; *ita*; *sic*: *of s. sort*, talis; *ejusmodi*; *ejus* generis.

SUCK, *v.* TRANS. sugere (*v. pr.*).—bibere (*s. up, drink in; e. g.* *spongia aquam bibit*). *To s. in*, imbibere, bibere (*e. g.* *colorem*): *to s. in false notions with one's mother's milk*, errores cum lacte nutricis sugere: *a sucking pump*, *antlia aquas sugens, bibens: *to s. out*, exaugere. || **FIG.** *To exhaust, enfeeble, exhaustire; exinanire; expilare* (*to exhaust the strength of a country*); *defenare*; *fenore* trucidare (*to drain with usury*): *to s. the life's blood out of any one*, *ca* medullam peribere; *ca* sanguinem *or* *qm* absorbere (*Com.*). || **INTRANS.** sugere. sugere mammam matris. *A sucking* (*pig, &c.*), lactens (*with subst.*): *a sucking*: subrumus only in the language of peasants: *to let aby s.*, ad ubera admittere *qm* (*of animals*); *ad* mammam matris admovere *qm* (*of a person making a young animal s.*: subrumus belongs to the language of peasants); *mammam dare* *or* *præbere* *ci* (*of a mother*): *to s. still*, *he still s.* *his mother's teats*, adhuc sub mammā (*or* sub mammis, *of several*) haberi: *a sucking-spoon* *or* *boat*, *rostrum ad sugendum factum.

SUCK, *s. by the verb, or by Crcl. with mamma* *or* *uber*; *e. g.*, *to give s.*, mammam dare *or* præbere; *uber dare* (*Plin.*); nutritre infantem, admoto ubere (*Phaedr.*).

SUCKING, *a.* suctus, *us* (*Plin.*); *or* by the verb.

SUCKLE, *cl* mammam dare *or* præbere (*of women and animals*): *sed* *lactare is without good authority in this sense*.—*qm* *ad ubera* admittere (*of animals*).—*qm* uberibus alere (*opp. to feeding in any other way; of women and animals*).—*qm* lacte suo nutritre (*of a mother, instead of employing a wet-nurse*; *Geil. 12, 1*):

also nutrire only (Just.); nutrire (of a sow suckling so many pigs; Farr.).

SUCKLING, *s.* || The act of giving suck; by the verb. || *An infant at the breast, (infans) lactens* (185) *subrumus, a term used by the peasants. Romulus, when yet a s., Romulus parvus et lactens.*

SUCTION, *suctus*, *is* (Plin.), or by the verb.

SUDATORY, *adj.* sudatorius; or by the verb, or sudatio.

SUDATORY, *s.* sudatorium (Sen.). sudatio (Farr.).

SUDDEN, *subitus* (opp. ante provius, of the manner in which a thing comes upon or appears to us).—repens or repentinus (opp. expectatus, meditatus et praeparatus; of the manner in which a thing happens).—non ante provius, improvisus (unforeseen).—nec opinatus, inopinatus (unexpected, nearly in the sense of subitus).—inexpectatus. non expectatus (nearly in the sense of repentinus). We often find *in* subitus et repentinus; subitus atque improvisus; subitus inopinatusque; repentinus et necopinatus; inexpectatus et repentinus; improvisus atque inopinatus. *A s. storm, tempestas subita; tempestas improviso concitata* (i. e., which takes one by surprise); *tempestas repentina* (i. e., which arises hastily; *fig. in C. Sect. 67, 140*): *a. arrival, adventus necopinatus: to die a s. death, repentina morte perire, or repentino mori* (i. e., *s. with respect to the person who dies*). (185) *subitā morte perire, or subito mori, would mean 'to be carried off unexpectedly, as far as one's friends or relatives are concerned'.*

SUDDENLY, *subito, repente, repentino, derepente* (185) *derepente is late*.—improvis, ex or de improvviso. nec opinato. ex necopinato. inexpectato. ex inexpectato. praeter opinionem improviso (C. Ferr. 2, 74, 182). repente ex inopinato (Suet. Galb. 10).

SUDDENNESS, *by the adj. or adv.*

SUDORIFIC, *sudorem ciens, movens, faciens, eliciens* (Plin.). *diaphoreticus* (med. i. t.).

SUDS, *aqua saponis infecta.*

SUE, || *To request, pray for, rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare, efflagitare qd a quo (with eagerness and importunity). To s. the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precatione ad deos facere: to s. humbly atq. fm aby, supplicare ei pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a quo; orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to s. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to s. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to s. for votes, ambire; premiare (absol. i. e., to go about soliciting votes, to shake hands, &c. ambire honores, &c., is not Latin). || At law, lege agere cum quo (185) not in qm) *cs rei or de rei; legibus experiri de re; qm in qm vocare. See 'to bring an ACTION.**

SUET, *adeps renium* (Plin.).

SUFFER, || *TRANS.* || *To endure, bear, ferre, pati, perpeti, tolerare, perferre, sustinere. Jx. ferre et perpeti, pati ac ferre, pati et perferre, perpeti ac perferre* [SYN. IN ENDURE]. *To be able to s. hunger and cold, inedia et algoris patientem esse: the heat is so great that one's hand cannot s. it, tam vehemens calor ut manus appoita patiens ejus non sit: not to be able to s. any one, ab qo animo esse alieno or adverso (to be averse); odium habere or gerere in qm (to hate); ei case infernum atque inimicum (to entertain hostile feeling): not to be able to s. atq., alienum esse, abhorrere ab qā re (to be disinclined or averse); qd mihi odium in odio est (to detest). || To undergo (an evil), accipere qd (to be affected by atq.); affici ab qā re (to be affected or afflicted with atq.). To s. a defeat, cladem accipere: to s. a shipwreck, naufragium facere (not pati): to s. loss, damage, damnum, detrimentum, jacturam facere (not damnum or jacturam pati); detrimentum capere, accipere. — (185) naufragium pati (only in Sen. Hero. Cēl. 118), damnum pati (only in Sen. de Irā, 1, 2, 3, in an amended passage, and Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 19), and jacturam pati (only Col. 1, praef. 11) are wrong, because in Class. Latin pati is always = equo animo ferre, to bear with patience; e. g. damnum pati (L. 22, 41; Lucan. 8, 749). || To permit, pati (allow).—sinere (not to hinder; see LET).—ferre (to bear).—pati qd fieri (to s. atq. to be done).—permittere (to allow, not to forbid; opp. vetare. (185) tolerare in this sense would be wrong). I will not s. it at all, non feram; non patiar; non sinam (C. Cat. 1, 5, 10): should I s. this? egone hoc feram? the matter s.'s no delay, res dilationem non patitur. || *TRANS.* || *To be sensible of an evil or pain, mala ferre, perpeti, affectum esse qā re (to be affected by).—premi qā re (to be oppressed with). To s. (fm pain), dolores ferre, pati: to s. (fm want),**

inopiā premi, laborare: to s. (fm injustice), injuriam pati, ferre: (at the hands of aby), qm mihi injuriam facit, inferi: the patient s.'s much (qm), ægrotus magnos dolores patitur, or magnis doloribus cruciatur: to s. fm atq. = to be sick of, ægrotum esse or ex re; laborare ex re: to s. very much in the eyes, gravi oculorum morbo affectum esse: to have suffered much (of ships), gravis afflictas esse (Cæsar): the regiment suffered severely in the engagement, legio vehementer prelo erat attenuata: his honour s.'s, ejus existimatio in eā re agitur: the country suffered much in this war, hoc bellum republicæ erat calamitosissimum: his health has suffered much, æjus valetudo valde afflictas est: the ships suffered much fm the storm, tempestas naves afflictavit: to s. (punishment), poenam dare; supplicium pati: to s. for a fault, &c., luere (to atone for); poenas cs rei dare, luere, or persolvere (to give satisfaction for): to make aby s. for a fault, poenas cs rei ab qo expetere (opp. impunitum ci qd omittere [S. Juc. 31, 13], ignoscere ci qd, veniam dare ci cs rei; to pardon: I will make you s. for this, hoc non impunitum feceris; hoc tibi non sio abibit.

SUFFERABLE, *tolerabilis, tolerandus* (opp. intolerabilis).

SUFFERANCE, || *Endurance, tolerantia* (act of suffering).—tolerantia (power of suffering; C. Paradoz. 4, 1, 27).—perpassio (act of suffering steadily; Jm. perpassio et tolerantia).—patientia (capability of bearing; absol. and cs rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). || *Permissio*; vid.

SUFFERING, *s.* || *Act of enduring, perpassio* (185) *passio is quite un-Class.*—toleratio (C. Fin. 2, 29, 94; both with a gen. of the thing suffered). || *Pain, grief, dolor* (bodily).—*ægritudo* (mental).—(185) *Later writers use ægritudo also of bodily s. (Ramsd.). See PAIN.* || *Misfortune, malum. S's, res adversæ; mala; calamitas: to be involved in s's, in res adversas incidere: to endure s's, mala ferre, perpeti: to bring s's upon any one, mala ci inferre; qm calamitate afficere (of things).*

SUFFICE, *sufficere, satis esse. See SUFFICIENT.*

SUFFICIENT, *quod satis est; see PHRASES IN ENOUGH. A s. (of property, &c.), victus* (what one can live on); *quod satis esse videtur* (what is probably enough): *to have a s., habere in sumptum* (C.); *rem habere; habere, unde commodè vivam: not to have a s., deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus* (Gell.).

SUFFICIENT, *quod satis esse videtur or visum est (enough).—par (a match for).—satis idoneus* (proper, fit, as it ought to be); *also by satis (enough) with a gen.* (185) *Sufficiens absolute, is late. 'Sufficient' may often be translated by is (= such) followed by a relative clause with posse, &c. (e. g. Deiotarus non eas copias habuit, quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset). I am not s. for these things, * non is sum, qui hæc facere cs. possum: to leave a s. garrison, præsidium, quod satis esse videtur (visum est), relinquere: s. eloquence, satis eloquentia: s. knowledge of atq., *satis idonea cs rei scientia: to have strength s. for atq., sufficere ad qd: to be s., satis esse; suppetere ci rei; for a person or thing, sufficere ci, ad qd [see ENOUGH]: to have s. to live on, habere in sumptum (C. ad Fam. 9, 20, 1, Manut.; opp. deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus, Sen. Benef. 2, 10, 1, Gronov.); rem habere (C. Off. 2, 21, 73).*

SUFFICIENTLY, *satis* (185) *sufficienter is late. More than s., plus quam satis est; satis superque; abunde (abundantly). 'Sufficiently' is also its expressed in Latin by satiare (to satisfy) or satiari (to be satisfied); e. g. to manure the land s., agrum stercore satiare: to sleep s., somno satiari.*

SUFFOCATE, *suffocare qm* (C.). *intercludere ci animam, spiritum* (L.). *To be suffocated, suffocari* (C.); *intercluditur mihi anima or spiritus; intercluso spiritu extingui* (Curi.). *Suffocare and suffocari also fig.*

SUFFOCATION, *suffocatio, spiritus interclusus. Or by the verb.*

SUFFRAGAN, *suffraganeus* (i. t.). *chorepiscopus* (Ecccl.). **episcopali vicarius.*

SUFFRAGE, *See VOTE.*

SUFFUSE, *suffundere. Eyes suffused with tears, oculi suffusi lacrimis: a face suffused with blushes, facies multo rubore suffusa.*

SUFFUSION, *suffusio* (Plin.). *Use the verb.*

SUGAR, *s. saccharum* (Plin. 12, 8, 17; of the s.-cane): *a s.-baker, *sacchari coctor: s.-bain, *pyxis sacchari: s.-candy, *saccharum crystallinum: s.-loaf, *meta sacchari* (fig., of a conical hill, collis in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fatigatus, L.): *s.-paper,*

*charta crassior sacchari metis amidiendis: *s. plum.*
 *amigdulum saccharo conditum (*a large s.-p.*): *spira
 saccharo condita (*a small s.-p.*): *a s. house*, *officina
 saccharo coquendo: *a s. cause*, arundo saccharifera
 (*Bau.*); saccharum officinarum (*Plin.*): *sweet as s.*,
 dulcissimus; melleus; *sacchari dulcedinem habens.

SUGAR, *v.* *saccharo condire qd.

SUGARED, *saccharo conditus. *saccharinus;
 *mellitus (*honeyed*).

SUGGEST, suggerere, subicere ci qd (*to prompt*).—
 monere qm qd: or monere qm, *followed by ut (to give
 warning)*.—ci injicere (*to insinuate, to inspire*; *to in-
 spirare in poet. and post-Aug.*). *To s. to any one the
 idea that &c.*, mentem ci dare, ut &c.; in eam mentem
 qm impellere, ut &c.: *a speech such as anger and dis-
 simulation s.*, sermo qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit
 (*T. Ann. 2, 57, 3*): *to s. what one ought to say or
 answer*, subicere, quid dicat q; admonere, quid re-
 spondcat q.

SUGGESTION, monitum, consilium. *Or by the
 verb. At aby's s.*, qd monente; qd auctore: *to fol-
 low the s's of others*, aliorum consilia sequi. *See also
 HINT.*

SUICIDAL, qui suā manu se occidit.

SUICIDE, || *Self-destruction*, mors voluntaria.
 mors accessita (*Plin.*). mors quaesita or sumpta (*T.*).
 finis voluntarius (*T.*). *To commit s.*, mortem or necem
 sibi consciscere; mortem or vim sibi inferre; vim afferre
 vite suae; manu sibi exhaurire vitam; manus sibi af-
 ferre; se ipsum vitam privare; vitam durius consulare;
 sese morte multare; se ipsum interimere; se interficere;
 ipsum interemptorem sui fieri (*Sen. Ep. 76, 12*); volun-
 taria morte perire (*P. Patere*). *de se statueret (T.)*.—
to s. se interficere occurs in Sulpic. in C. Epp. Fam. 4,
12, 2, and L. 31, 18, 7: C. also has Crassum suapte
manu interfectum, Or. 3, 3, 10: se occidere is quoted by
Q. fm a lost oration of C., cum ipse sese conaretur oc-
 cidere; *Q. 5, 10, 69. To drive aby to commit s.*, qm ad
 voluntariam mortem perducere or propellere; qm co-
 gere, ut vita se ipse privet: *to dissuade aby fm commit-
 ting s.*, efficere, ut manus q; a se absteat. || *A per-
 son who commits self-destruction*, interemptor sui
 (*Sen.*), or qui suā manu mortem sibi consciscit. *See
 the preceding meaning.*

SUIT, || *TRANS.* *To adapt*, accommodare qd ci rei
 or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat
 cum re (*to make athg s. another thing*). *To s. the words*
to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; senten-
 tias accommodare vocibus: *a speech to the place, cir-
 cumstances, and persons*, orationem accommodare locis,
 temporibus, et personis. || *TO dress*; vid. || *INTRANS.*
To fit well, aptum esse or apte convenire ad qd.
 apte convenire in qd (*e. g. calcei ad pedes apti sunt or*
apte conveniunt).—bene sedere (*to sit well*; *of a coat,*
vestis, &c.). || *To be fit for a person or thing*,
 (= *be suitable for*), decere (*become*).—aptum esse ci,
 or ci rei, or ad qd. accommodatum esse ci rei or ad qd.
 convenire ci, or ci rei, or cum qd re. congruere ci rei
 or cum qd re (*SYN. in AGREE*). *Not to s. athg*, abhor-
 rere a re: *the name does not s. him* (= *is not applicable*
to him), nomen non convenit or cadit. || *To be agree-*
able to, ci gratum esse (*v. pr.*); ci placere (*to please*);
 ci arridere (*to make a good impression on*): *not to s.*, in-
 gratum esse: *a thing s.'s me*, qd gratum juvat (*poet.*);
 delectat me qd or delector qd re: *these things do not s.*
me, ea ingenii nostri non sunt: *this spot exactly s.'s*
my taste, hic mihi præter omnes locus ridet or arridet
 (*Ast. H. Od. 2, 6, 13*).

SUIT, || *Action at law*, lra. causa; *see ACTION*.
Costs of a s., litis summa; impensæ in litem factæ
 (*Paul. Dig. 3, 3, 30*). || *A set (of clothes)*, vestimenta,
 orum, pl.; *synthesis (a complete suit, Mart. and later*
writers). || *Petition*, vid.

SUITABLE, SUTED, accommodatus ci rei or ad
 rem (*adapted*).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (*appropriate*).—
 conveniens. congruens (*to be congruous is not Lat.*).—
 consentaneus ci rei or cum re (*that agrees with*).—
 decorus ci or ci rei (*becoming*).—dignus qd or qd re
 (*worthy*). Jn. aptus et accommodatus. aptus consen-
 taneusque. congruens et aptus. aptus et congruens.
 commodus (*in due measure*).—opportunus (*proper, fit*;
eply of situation or position, then of time, of age, &c.).
 —idoneus (*fit, adapted by nature*). Jn. opportunus et
 idoneus. commodus et idoneus. habilis et aptus. *Very s.*
percommodus; peropportunus; peridoneus (to adthg,
ci rei or ad qd): a s. opportunity, occasio idonea or
commoda et idonea; opportunitas: not s., alienus: *a s.*
punishment, pro modo pœna: *a s. speech*, decora
 oratio: *s. to time or circumstances*, consentaneus tem-
 pori; ad tempus accommodatus; ... and persons, aptus

consentaneusque temporis et personæ: *to be s.*, con-
 venire ad qd; consentire or congruere ci rei or cum qd
 re; respondere ci rei; (*of climate, food, &c.*) salubrem
 esse: *not to be s.*, gravem, parum salubrem esse.

SUITABLENESS, convenientia, congruentia (*Plin.*
Ep. Sen.). *Rather by the adj.*

SUITABLY, apte (*e. g. dicere, qd disponere*).—ad
 qd apte, accommodate, or apposite.—ci rei conveni-
 enter, congruenter. Jn. apte congruenterque; con-
 gruerter convenienterque. idonea, apposite, comode.

SUITE, comitatus, comites (*g. t., attendant*).—cohors.
 asseclæ (*emply of a governor going into a province*).—
 delecti (*chosen companions*).—stipatio, stipatores cor-
 poris (*as a body-guard; also sta by Cret.*); *e. g. qui eunt*
or proficiantur cum qd, qui sunt cum qd; quos qd
 secum ducit; qui qd sequuntur, comitantur). *To be*
in the s. of a prince, inter comites ducis aspic; ... *of a*
prator, asseclam esse prætoris: *to join the s. of aby*,
 se comitem ci adjuungere: *one of aby's suite*, assecla ci.

SUITOR, || *Petitioner*, petitor. supplex. || *A*
wooer, amasius (*Plaut.*).—amator. petitor (*Appul.*).
 nec quiaquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit).
 SULKY, SULLEN, morosus, difficilis. Jn. difficilis
 ac morosus, durus. *A s. brow*, frons caperata.

SULLENLY, morose, dure.

SULLENNESS, morositas, natura difficilis.
 SULLY, inquinare, polluere (*to stain, pollute*).—ma-
 culare, commaculare. maculis aspergere (*with spots*).
See also STAIN.

SULPHUR, sulfur or sulphur. Sulphureous (*of s.*),
 sulphureus: *full of s.*, sulphureosus: *saturated with s.*,
 sulphuratus.

SULTAN, *imperator Turcicus.

SULTANA, SULTANESS, *imperatrix Turcici
 conjux.

SULTRINESS, æstus fervidus (*H. Sat. 1, 1, 38*).
 SULTRY, fervidus, æstuosus (*e. g. dies*). *It is s.*,
 sol æstuat: *the most s. part of the day*, fervidissimum
 diel tempus.

SUM, *s.* || *An amount*, summa. *A small s.*, su-
 mma: *a large s. of money*, magna pecuniæ summa;
 pecunia magna or grandis. || *Whole contents*,
 summa, caput. *The s. of all*, summa summarum; *see*
also SUBSTANCE, SUMMARY.

SUM, SUM UP, *v.* cs rei summam facere. rationem
 cs rei inire, ducere, subducere. calculos ponere, sub-
 ducere.

SUMACH, rhus, *gen. rhois, c.*—*rhus coriaria (*Linn.*).
 SUMMARILY, brevisiter (*shortly, g. t.*).—paucis (*sc.*
verbis), brevisiter (*in few words*; *e. g. reddere, exponere,*
exprimere).—strictim, carptim (*but slightly, not at*
length; opp. copiose). Jn. brevisiter strictissime.—*præ-*
cise (touching the principal heads, with omissions;
opp. plene et perfecte).—*presse or pressius (in a compressed*
form, but fully and sufficiently; e. g. definire).—arte
 (or arcte).—anguste (*in small compass*).

SUMMARY, adj. brevis. angustus, concisus. astric-
 tus, pressus. Jn. contractus et astrictus. (*SYN. in*
SHORT). *A s. narration*, narratio brevis: *to be s. (of*
a speaker), brevem (*opp. longum*) esse; brevitem ad-
 hibere in qd re; brevitati servire: *to take a very s. view*
of a subject, perquam brevisiter perstringere qd atque
 attingere.

SUMMARY, *s.* summa. epitome. summarium. bre-
 viarium (*the latter word common in Seneca's time, Sen.*
Ep. 39: the former in earlier use).

SUMMER, *s. and adj.* æstas (*opp. hiems*).—tempus
 æstivum. *The beginning, middle, end, of s.*, æstas
 iniens, media, exacta: *a wet, dry, hot s.*, æstas hu-
 mida, pluvia carens, perfervida: *towards the end of s.*,
 æstate summa, prope exacta: *s. is almost over*, non
 multum æstatis superest (*C.*): *s. is almost s.*, æstas
 imminet, instat: *to spend the s. at a place*, æstatem
 agere qd loco (*to s. æstare qd loco, Suet. Galb.*, *is not*
to be recommended: of or belonging to s., æstivus: *s.*
evening, vespër æstivus: *s. quarters (for troops)*,
 æstiva, pl.: *the s. holidays*, vacationes æstivæ; ferise
 æstivæ (*Ruhnck.*): *a s. freckle (a spot on the skin)*, len-
 tigo (*Plin.*); lenticula (*Cels.*): *a s. flower*, flos æstivus
 or solstitialis: *s. fruit*, fructus æstivus; fructus qui
 æstate provenit; frumenta æstiva, pl. (*Plin.*): *a s. house*,
 ædes æstivæ: *a s. residence*, æstivus locus (*C. Qu. Fr.*
3, 1, 1); æstiva, orum, pl. (*prop. s. quarters; hence*
ironic, C. Verr. 5, 37, 96, of the summer residence of
an effeminate and indolent person): Præneste, a deligh-
 tful *s. residence*, æstivæ Prænestæ delicia (*Flor. 1, 11,*
7): *heat of s.*, fervor æstivus (*Plin.*): æstivi solis ar-
 dores (*Just.*): *in the hottest part of s.*, flagrantissima
 æstate (*Grill. 19, 5, 1*): *a s. dress*, vestis æstivæ levitate
 (*Plin. 11, 23, 27*).

SUMMER-HOUSE, * ædes æstivæ (☞ not æstivum).

SUMMIT, || Prop.) *Top of a mountain, &c.*, cacumen, culmen (cacumen = that weh runs up to a point; hence of the *s.* of a pyramid, of a tree, &c.; culmen = 'the highest part' both also of the top of a mountain).—☞ fastigium (prop. the gable of a roof, represents the *s.*, as that weh is most striking or conspicuous; but never in prose for the *s.* of a mountain).—vertex (crown of the head; hence, top, *s.*, e. g. of a mountain).—also freq. by Crcl. with summus; e. g., the summit of a mountain, summum jugum montis; mons summus; (with historians) summum montis or collis. || Fig.) Height, fastigium; or, mly, by Crcl. with summus, supremus; e. g., the *s.* of glory, gloria summa. To raise oneself to the highest *s.* of human greatness or power, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli: to stand at the *s.*, stare in fastigio. See also HæIGHT.

SUMMON, || To call out or forth, provocare (to challenge to a contest, whether in jest or in earnest).—vocare, evocare ad bellum, &c., also simply evocare (to call out to military service).—appellare (to go to aby by way of request, or in a threatening manner).—cohortari (to exhort, encourage to a performance).—appellare cohortarique. deposcere (to press or urge to a performance, also to challenge to a contest).—admonere (to warn with threats; e. g. a debitor to payment. To *s.* aby as a witness, testem qm citare or excitare: to *s.* a town, an enemy, to surrender, postulare ut urbe tradatur; denunciare urbi ut se dedat (with threats); hostem ad deditionem invitare (in a gentle manner); denunciare hosti ut se (urbemque) dedat (in a threatening manner): to *s.* to fight, to battle, lacerare prælium, pugnam. || To cite (before a court), citare (of the herald; a defendant, reum; a witness, testem; see Ernesti, Cl. C. s. v.).—qm in jus vocare or in judicium adducere (of the plaintiff or accuser himself; the former in civil, the latter in criminal cases). ☞ In judicium vocare or accersere is not Lat. || To convoke, convocare, convocare; see CONVENE. A summoning of parliament, *ordinum convocatio (convocatio is used in a similar sense, Auct. Orat. post Red. in Sen. 15, 38).

SUMMONS, || A message to call aby to one, accitus (but only in abl. accitus; it may have a gen. of the person who summons, but not an adj. also; thus, 'on a *s.* fm his brother, fratris accitus; but 'a hasty *s.* fm his brother', must not be cito fratris accitus, Kreb). Crcl. by accire, accersere, advocare. || A legal form, evocatio (g. t. for summoning a person before a court, &c.).—vocatō (before a court; Varr. in Gel. 13, 12).—in jus vocatio.

SUMPTUARY. A *s.* law, lex sumptuaria (C.).—lex quæ modum faciat sumptibus (L.).—lex cibaria (with ref. to food).

SUMPTUOUS, sumptuose. magnificus. splendide. lautus. See COSTLY.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sumptuose. magnifice. splendide. laute.

SUN, *s.* sol (sol, dux et princeps et moderator luminum, C. Somn. Sc. 4, 10; sol astrorum obtinet principatum; sol conficit conversionem annuum quinque diebus et sexaginta et trecentis, quartā fere diē parte additā, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49). The *s.* enters Cancer, sol introitum facit in Cancrum (Col. 1, 1, 49); is in Capricorn, consistit in Capricorno: fm *s.*-rise to *s.*-set, ab orto usque ad occidentem solem: the course of the *s.*, solis cursus or circuitus; solis lustratio (C. N. D. 1, 31, § 7, ed. Orell.). solis anfractus reditusque (C. Rep. 6, 12). ☞ solis orbi = 'disk of the *s.*' (Plin. 2, 3, 21). The light or rays of the *s.*, sol; solis radii: grapes ripen in the *s.*, uvæ a sole mitescent: to be in or to have the *s.*, solem accipere; sole uti; soli expositum esse (of places): to put ahy in the *s.* (*s.*-shine), in solem proferre (Plin.); in sole ponere qd (Col.); soli or solibus exponere (to lay in the *s.*, expose to the *s.*): to dry ahy in the *s.*, qd in sole assiccare (g. t.); in sole pandere (to spread abroad in the *s.*, in order to dry): to be dried in the *s.*, in sole siccare: to bask in the *s.*, apicari: to walk in the *s.* (*s.*-shine), in sole ambulare: the villa has plenty of *s.*, villa plurimum solis accipit: the room is very warm in winter, because it has a great deal of *s.*, cubiculum hieme tepidissimum est, quia plurimo sole perfunditur (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24): a room has the *s.* on all sides, cubiculum ambitus solis fenestris omnibus sequitur: a room has the *s.* all day long, cubiculum toto die solem accipit; cubiculum totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit: a room has the morning and the evening *s.*, sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque: a room has plenty of *s.*, cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur: cubiculum plurimum sol implet et circumit:

without *s.* (= shady), opacus: the path of the *s.*, orbita solis (Q.), or, fm context, simply orbi; linea elliptica quā sol cursum agit circum terram (Serv. ad V. Æn. 10, 216): spot on the *s.*, quasi macula solis (aft. C. Somn. Scip. 6): *s.*-rise, solis ortus (C. Cas.); sol oriens, ortus (L.); lucis ortus, exortus (Curt.); also simply ortus (C.); at, after *s.*-rise, sole oriente; sole orto; luce ortā: about *s.*-rise, sub or circa ortum; sub exortu lucis; appetente jam luce (T.); *s.*-set, solis occasus; sol occidens (C.): he came a little before *s.*-set, paulo ante quam sol occideret, venit (L.); *s.*-shine, solis fulgor, candor, nitor; sol: we had some gleams of *s.*-shine to-day, sol hodie subinde e nubibus emicabat: an eclipse of the *s.*, solis defectio, defectus, obscuratio (☞ Avoid eclipsis solis, Plin.; deliquium solis, title: a stroke of the *s.*, letus solis; also simply soles (Plin.); morbus solstitialis; sideratio (as a disease): a *s.*-dial, horologium solarium; or simply solarium (modern); solarium descriptum (opp. solarium ex aqua, C. N. D. 2, 34, 87; Ernesti uses *solarium lineare): to be a worshipper of the *s.*, *solem pro deo venerari: in their religion they are chiefly worshippers of the *s.*, in superstitionibus atque curā deorum præcipua soli veneratio est (aft. Justin. 41, 3, 6).

SUN, v. in sole ponere (to put out in the sun).—In-solare (to expose to the light or heat of the sun). To *s.* oneself, apicari.

SUNBEAM, radius solis.—pl. sol. soles.

SUNBURNT, adustioris coloris (L. 27, 47, 2; of a person).—adustiore colore (Plin. 2, 58, 59; of a stone).

SUNDAY, *dies solis, dies Dominica (Ecccl.).—dies Deo sacer (aft. O. Fast. 2, 52). A *S.* service, *sacra die solis facta (pl.). *S.* clothes, vestis seposita (aft. Tibull. 2, 5, 8), or diernum sollemniurn ornatus (aft. Col. 12, 3, 1). Of *S.*, *dominicus: every *S.*, *dominicalis.

SUNDER. See DIVIDE, PART, ASUNDER.

SUNDRY, varii. diversi. Jn. varii et diversi. *S.* ways, varie. diverse. non uno modo. At *s.* times, sæpe, sæpenuvero.

SUN-FLOWER, *helianthus annuus (Linn.).

SUNNING, insolatō cs rei.—apricatio (of oneself).

SUNNY, apricus; soli or solibus expositus (exposed to the sun). *S.* spots, loca aprica or solibus exposita.

SUP, cenare. cenam (in the Roman sense, weh was an evening meal, though answering rather to our dinner, or *cibum vespertinum, nocturnum, sumere.

SUPERABOUND, abundare. superesse (be in abundance).—circumfluere (qm circumfluere, Curt.).—Jn. circumfluere atque abundare. (nimis) redundare qd re (espily in something bad). See also ABOUND.

SUPERABUNDANCE, abundantia. affluentia (the having somewhat more than one needs).—ubertas (a large supply, without ref. to what is required). *S.* of provisions, copiæ (Cæs. B. G. 1, 30). *S.* of goods, supeditatio bonorum: *s.* of all things, omnium rerum abundantia. affluentia. affluentes omnium rerum copiæ. Also Jn. saturitas copique.

SUPERABUNDANT, abundans. affluens. copiosus. **SUPERABUNDANTLY**, abunde. satia superque. abundanter. cumulate.

SUPERADD. See ADD.

SUPERANNUATED, ad munera corpora senectâ invalidus (unfit for bodily service fm the weakness of old age. But ☞ invalidus alone is simply = without strength or power, weak).—annis et senectâ debilis (that has lost the strength of his limbs through old age). Of soldiers, &c. See INVALID.

SUPERB, magnificus. splendide. lautus. opiparus. Jn. splendide et magnificus. magnificus et lautus. magnificus et præclarus.

SUPERBLY, splendide. magnifice. laute. ample. opipare.

SUPERCILIOUS, superbus. arrogans. insolens [Syn. in ARROGANT]. alios præs se contemnens. fastidiosus. nimis admirator sui.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, insolenter. arroganter.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, fastidium. arrogantia. superbia. insolentia. nimia sui admiratio aliorumque præ se contemptio.

SUPEREMINENCE, præstantia; or by the adj.

SUPEREMINENT, eminentissimus (Q., and later writers).—præstans. egregius. Jn. eximius et præstans; singularis eximiusque (e. g. virtus); eximius et præclarus. To be *s.*, supereminere. See EXCEL.

SUPEREROGATION, supererogatio (t. t., occurs in Q. in the sense of a paying over and above).

SUPEREROGATORY, supererogatorius (t. t.). ex abundanti.

SUPEREXCELLENT, eximius. præstans. egregius ac præclarus [Syn. in EXCELLENT].

SUPERFETATION, *Crci.*, *af. Varr. R. R. 3, 12*: quæ quum catulos habent recentes, alios in ventre habere reperiuntur; *or by superfetare (e. g. lepus superfetât; Plin. 8, 55, 81).*

SUPERFICIAL, || *PROP.* *Crci.* *by superficies, summum, or adj. summus.* || *FIG.* *levius (of persons and things, not thorough; slightly made or done).*—*parum diligens (acting or done without due care).*—*parum accuratus (of things, carelessly done).*—*parum subtilis (of persons or things, not thorough or complete).*—*Avoid superficialis and perfunctorius.* *A. s. author, levis auctor (Q.). A. s. scholar, homo leviter eruditus; qui leviter attigit literas (af. C.). To have a s. knowledge of literature, leviter imbutum esse literis (Q.).* *primoribus labris literas gustasse, attigisse (C.; opp. habitare, bene versatum esse in literis, af. C.).*

SUPERFICIALLY, *leviter, strictim (C.).* in transitu (Q.). *levi brachio (C.).* *Avoid per transennam; and observe that perfunctory belongs to later Lat.). To touch or handle atq. s., strictim, leviter, extremis ut dicitur digitis attingere, primis ut dicitur labris attingere qd (C.).*

SUPERFICIES. See **SURFACE**.

SUPERFINE, subtilissimus (*the finest*).—longe præstantissimus (*the best*).

SUPERFLUITY, redundantia (C.; *fig.*). *superfluitas (Plin.).*—id quod ei supererat (e. g. de eo, quod ipis supererat, aliis gratificari volunt (C. *Fin.* 5, 15, 42). See **SUPERAUNDANCE**.

SUPERFLUOUS, supervacaneus (*in the best age supervacuous was only poet; superfluous was not earlier than the third century*). *JN.* *supervacaneus atque inutilis. It is s., supervacaneum est; non or nihil attinet; alienum est; all with an infn.*

SUPERHUMAN, quod supra hominem, *or supra hominis vires est (exceeding human power); also quod supra hominem est Deoque tribuendum (e. g. ratio).*—*ultra humanæ cs rei fidem (e. g. ultra humanarum virium fidem, with reference to strength; ultra humani ingenii fidem, with ref. to talents, &c., af. ultra humanarum irarum fidem scire).* *S. size, forma (viri) aliquidum amplior humanâ (L. 1, 7); of s. size, humanâ or mortali specie amplior.—divinus or singularis et pæne divinus (divine)—immanis (colossal). S. strength, vires humanis majores; vires majores quam pro humano habitu. He possesses almost s. talents, in eo plus ingenii est, quam videtur natura humana ferre posse; of almost s. talents, ingenio singulari et pæne divino (of Aristotle); audire sunt voces, quasi ex qo numine, supra humanas (s.; see T. *Ann.* 16, 25).*

SUPERINDUCE, addere (*to add*).—*afferre, parère (causa, bring on)—ferre, efficere (produce).*

SUPERINTEND, *ci rei præesse (to be or preside over atq.).* *qd procurare (for another in his absence).* *To s., the domestic affairs, domum regere, domesticam agere curam (in general).*—*res domesticas dispensare (with regard to receipts and expenditure).*

SUPERINTENDENCE, cura (*management; cs rei*).—*gubernatio, moderatio (government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publice).*—*gestio (the managing, e. g. negotii).*—*curatio procuratio (management, a taking care of atq.). To commit the command of atq. to aby, ci qd curandum tradere; curam cs rei ci demandare.*

SUPERINTENDENT, qui rei præest, antistes (*in propr. of a temple and sacred services; seld., and only in the sivo. age, for s. in general*).—*præfectus (rei); or, for perspicuity, *superintendens (t. t.).*

SUPERIOR, *adj.* *superior (higher; also, more powerful, excellent, or noble).*—*inter alios præcellens. excellens. eminens. præstans. virtute superans (in merit).*

SUPERIOR, *s. præses (president).*—*magister (master).*—*præfectus (not without a gen. or dat. of the office in the best style).*

SUPERIORITY, *By the adj. or Crci.; e. g., s. of numbers, numerus superans; or, fm the context, numerus only (e. g. fretus numero copiarum suarum, relying on his s. in numbers); also multitudo. See EXCELLENCE.*

SUPERLATIVE, eximius. egregius. præclarus (*SYN. in EXCELLENT*). summus. optimus. maximus. *JN.* *eximius et præstans; eximius et præclarus; singularis eximiosus. The s. degree (in grammar), gradus superlativus (Gram.).*

SUPERLATIVELY, summe.

SUPERNAL, celestis, supernus (O.).

SUPERNATURAL, divinus (*divine*).—*incredibilis (incredible).*—*prope singularis (almost unique).*—

incredibilis et prope singularis et divinus.—*prodigiosus, portentosus, quod præter naturam existit, means *unnatural. See also SUPERHUMAN.*

SUPERNATURALISM, *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt. *supernaturalismus.

SUPERNATURALIST, *qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicit. *supernaturalista.

SUPERNATURALLY, divinitus, vi superâ et cœlesti. supra quam natura potest.

SUPERNUMERARY, *adj.* *ascripivus, or ascriptivus (of soldiers; for wch later writers said supernumerarius).* *To be s., postea additum esse, quum jam numerus completus esset.*

SUPERSCRIBE, inscribere (*superscribere, Gell.*). **SUPERSCRPTION**, inscriptio, titulus, index.

SUPERSEDE, || *To come in the place of, in locum cs rei succedere, rem inutilem reddere.* || *To set aside, cashier, loco suo qm movère (g. t.) removere, amovere, submovère a munere (esp. fm a public office).*—*abolere ci magistratum (a magistrat).*

SUPERSTITION, superstitio, falsa religio. *Silly and contemptible s.s., superstitiones pæne aniles. To fill with s., superstitione qm imbui; cs animum superstitione implère: to deliver fm s., superstitione qm liberare or levare: to destroy or eradicate s., superstitionem funditus tollere; superstitionis omnes stirpes ejicere.*

SUPERSTITIOUS, superstitiosus (*of persons and things*).—*superstitione imbutus. superstitionibus obnoxius. capti quadam superstitione animi (of persons).*—*Religious in this sense is found only in Gell. 4, 9, fm a poet.* *S. practices, superstitiones.*

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, superstitiose.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, exedificatio (C. *de Or.* 2, 15, 63, but only *fig. of composition*). *Having laid the foundation of your works, don't grudge us the s., ne graveris exedificare id opus, quod instituiti (C.).*

SUPERVENE, supervenire. de improvviso adesse (*suddenly*).

SUPERVISION. See **SUPERINTENDENCE**.

SUPINE, *adj.* || *With the face upwards, supinus. resupinus.* || *Negligent, careless, indolent, supinus (post-Aug., Q.). socors. otiosus. JN.* *otiosus et supinus; supinus securus (Q.).*—*negligens.*

SUPINE, *s. (in grammar), supinum (sc. verbum).*

SUPINELY, supine, socorditer, negligenter.

SUPINENESS, negligentia, socordia, incuria, supinus animus († *Caull.*).—*accordia atque desidia.*

SUPPER, *cena (in the Roman sense).* *For perspicuity it may be necessary to say cibus vespertinus or nocturnus (af. cibus meridianus, Suet.).* || *The Lord's supper, *cena Domini.*—**cena or mensa sacra, eucharistia (Eccl.). To partake of the Lord's s., *sumere cenam Domini; *ex sacra cenâ sumere cibum. To go to the Lord's s., *accedere ad mensam sacram: to celebrate the Lord's s., *celebrare eucharistiam.*

SUPLANT, supplantare (*prop., to trip up the heels*).—*vincere (C.).* *præcurrere qm (Np.).* *antevertere ci (Ter., to get the start or upper hand of).*—*privare qm cs favore or gratiâ (to displace in the esteem of aby).*

SUPPLE, flexibilis, mollis, tractabilis (*prop. and fig.*).

SUPPLEMENT, supplementum (*a fresh supply*).—*additamentum (atq. added).*

SUPPLEMENTAL, *Crci.* *with the subst., or with the verbs supplere, supplemento explere.*

SUPPLENESS. *By the adj.*—*flexibilitas (Solin.). tractabilitas (Vitr.).*

SUPLIANT, supplex, rogator, qui supplicat, rogat, &c.

SUPPLICATE, supplicare. orare supplicibus verbis. obsecrare. obtestari. *JN.* *obtestari atque obsecrare. orare et rogare. See also PRAY.*

SUPPLICATION, obsecratio, obtestatio (*a beseeching by things sacred or dear to aby*).—*preces supplices (humble entreaties). Earnest supplication, precum constantia (T. Germ. 8, 1).*—*preces infimæ (entreaties in the most submissive terms.*—*supplicatio, with religious ceremonies, = a Litany). See also PRAYER.*

SUPPLY, *v.* || *To fill up what is deficient, supplere (to add what is wanting).*—*complere. explere (to complete).*—*reficere, reintegrare (to restore, repair). To s. a loss, quod perit, deperit, explere: to s. in thought, intelligere, supplere, qd subaudire was used in this sense in the silver age, but subintelligere is not Latin): to supply the place of aby, obire cs vices (Plin.); fungi cs vice (L.).*—

vicarium *cs esse (to act in his stead)*.—succedere in *cs locum (to occupy his room)*. || *To yield, afford, dare, praebere.* || *To furnish; vid.*

SUPPLY, s. || *That by which a deficiency is filled up, supplementum.* complementum. *explementum.* (Hoc complementum rem perficit; supplementum id quod deerat adjicit). || *Provision, quod datur ad qd (considered as given or provided).* facultates, opes, copiae, res (*things considered in themselves, as for the purposes of use*). *A good s. of athy, copiae, vis: s. of food, &c. for an army,* commeatu, frumentum. res frumentaria *to get, or take care of, s. s. rem frumentariam providere, comparare.* frumentum conferre. commeatu petere: *to furnish s. s., commeatu supportare (Cæs. B. G. 3, 23); subvehere (L.); adducere (Curt.); frumentum subministrare (Cæs.): to be without s. s., re frumentariâ laborare (C.) or premi (Cæs.); rei frumentariæ difficultate affectum esse (Cæs.): to be short of s. s., angustâ re frumentariâ uti.*

SUPPORT, v. || *To prop, fulcire.* statuminare. adminiculari (*e. g. arborem*). || *To maintain, nourish, alere (prop. of living creatures, to nourish, provide with food; hence fig. of things, e. g. spem, libertatem).*—sustinere, sustentare (*to preserve from falling; of persons or things*). || *To aid, assist, befriendi, favere ci, cs rebus or partibus (to s. both in will and action).*—ci studere; cs esse studiosus (*to s. by affection and kindness*).—juvare, adjuvare qm (*applicable both to persons and to fortunate circumstances*).—esse ci adjumento; afferre ci adjumentum (*applicable to persons only*).—fovere qm. fovere ac tollere qm. sustinere ac fovere qm; gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare qm (*to s. aby in reference to civil honours*).—benevolentia qm prosequi. benevolentiam ci prestare, or in qm conferre (*show him kindness, good-will, &c.*).—suffragari ci (*to give him one's vote, interest, &c.*). || *To endure, bear, tolerare.* sustinere. pati. perpeti. perferre. *Able, unable, to s. athy, patiens, impatiens rei cs.*

SUPPORT, s. PROP. || *A prop, fulcrum (esp. of the leg of a bed, sofa, &c.).—futura (Vit. Plin.).—id quo fulcitur, sustentetur, firmatur, &c.—statumen (Col.). statuminiatio (Vit., athy placed by or under something else to s. it, the latter only of the foundation or ground-work of a building).—adminiculum (prop. or other s. of a young tree; e. g. a vine).—pedamen, pedamentum (pole, as s. of a tree). To place a s. under athy, qd fulcire or statuminare. Fig. A stay, pillar, column (prop. a round wooden pillar supporting a building; then fig. of a person on whom athy, e. g., the state, a business, a family, rests).—firmamentum (that which makes athy firm; e. g., the state, reipublica;—firmamen only in O.).—adminiculum (the person or thing on which athy leans for s.).—praesidium (a protection; of persons or things, e. g. p. p. generis).—subsidium (the person or thing to which one flies in time of need; e. g. Balbus est praesidium senectutis nostrae). S. in canvassing for an office, &c., suffragatio (C., vote and interest): to be the s. of a person or thing, qm or qd fulcire (e. g. amicum, reipublicam).—ci esse praesidio or subsidio (e. g. cs senectuti). Jm. fulcire et sustinere. To be the s. of a family, domum fulcire cs sustinere. Chrysippus fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum: to give aby to aby as a s., dare ci adminiculum qm. 'Support' may also be translated by Crel. Aby is my only s., omnes meae spes sunt in qo sitae; solus qs me sustentat: you will be the only remaining s. of the state, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur salus civitatis (C.): to rest on (or have) more s. s., pluribus munimentis insistere (T.). || *Sustenance, food, victus (said of all the necessities of life).*—alimenta, pl. (prop. nourishment; hence, in a legal sense, of the necessities of life). To furnish s., ci victum or alimenta praebere. ci vestitum et cetera quae opus sint ad victum praestare: means of s. (a profession, trade, &c.), quaestus.*

SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilis, tolerandus.

SUPPORTER, A support, vid. || *One who supports; by the verbs.*

SUPPOSABLE, quod arbitrari, &c. potest.

SUPPOSE, || To imagine, think, arbitrari. putare. videre with an inf., or mihi videtur qd. opinari. rerum. animum or in animum inducere. existimare. ducere (Syn. and Phr. in BELIEVE). || *To require as previous, ponere, facere, rem esse.* Fac = s. for a moment (of an improbable supposition). S. that the soul does not remain after death, fac animos non remanere post mortem: s. that you could, fac potuisse. For 'supposing that,' 'even supposing that,' see 'granting,' 'even granting that,' in GRANT.

SUPPOSITION, opinio.—conjectura (conjecture); so by Crel. with the verbs. A mere s., opinionis commentum: no third s. is possible or conceivable, tertium nihil inveniri potest; tertium esse quidquam nego. Even on the s. that, see 'even granting that,' in GRANT.

SUPPOSITIVOUS, suppositus (Plaut.); subditus (L.); subditiuus (Plaut., C.); subditivus (Plaut., Suet.); suppositivus (Varr.; e. g. filius subditivus, Suet.; libri subditiui, Q.).

SUPPRESS, opprimere. comprimere. reprimere (more or less).—supprimere. extinguiere (entirely), qd. To s. a rebellion, comprimere seditionem, tumultum: to s. a rumour, rumorem extinguiere (C.): the report was suppressed from fear of the king, suppressa fama est propter metum regis (L. 5, 1): to s. the truth, veritatem deprimere (O.): to s. grief, segritudinem suppressimere (C.): to s. tears, laughter, sighs, anger, lacrimas or fletum, risum, gemitus, irascundiam, reprimere: to suppress laughter, repressus risus (Varr. ap. Non. 456, 9): to s. books, a name, reprimere libros (Suet.); nomen cs (T. Hist. 2, 96).

SUPPRESSION, By Crel. with the verbs.

SUPPURATE, suppurare (trans. and intrans.).—in pus verti (to form matter; intrans.).

SUPPURATION, suppuratio (Plin., Cels.); or by the verb.

SUPREMACY, dominatus. principatus. summa rerum. imperium. To hold the s., dominari. summum imperium habere. summa est penes me potestas.

SUPREME, summus. supremus. S. lord or ruler (of man), rerum omnium dominus; (of God), regnator omnium, cuius numini parent omnia: God is s., regnator omnium Deus; cetera subjecta et parentia (T. Germ. 39, 5).

SUPREMLY, summe. praecipue. potissimum. imprimis. maxime. (Syn. in ESPECIALLY.)

SURCHARGE, *nimium onus imponere ci rei. *nimio pondere onerare qd. To be surcharged with business, negotiis obrutum or oppressum esse: to s. oneself (with eating and drinking), se ingurgitare.

SURE, certus. firmus. stabilis. constans. fidus. Jm. certus et constans. firmus et constans. status. ratus. Jm. ratus et certus. ratus atque firmus. constans et ratus. stabilis, fixus, ratus. certus, ratus, firmus, fixus. (Syn. and Phr. in CERTAIN.)

SURELY, || With certainty, certo. certe (certo objective: certe subjective. Certo rarely occurs in C. except in certo scire, which is more common than certo scire).—liquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true).—haud dubie. sine ulla dubitatione. profecto (assuredly) a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely; 'doubtless,' in assumptions).—nam (= profecto, stands always at the beginning of a sentence, and mly before personal pronouns).—sane (in the judgement of every sound mind).—nimium (of an assertion which it would be strange if you did not grant: e. g. nimium recte: omnibus regibus ... hunc regem nimium anteponebat, C.). I am s. persuaded, persuasus est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall s. do, &c., certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statum habeo. —'Surely' may be often translated by non dubito, quin, &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. 'This may s. be accomplished,' non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. It appeared from this letter that he would s. arrive before that day, prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.). || In answers, certe (certainly).—vero (assuredly: an emphatic assest).—recte (a polite form of assest).—ita. ita est. sic est (just so).—ita plane (exactly so; just so).—etiam. sane. sane quidem (concessive forms).—|| At least, at all events, saltem. certe. certe quidem. si tamen. If not ... yet s., si non ... at saltem: si non ... certe.

SURENESS, firmitas. stabilitas (steadiness, steadiness); or by adj. certus, exploratus, non dubius, &c.

SURETY, sponzor. fidejussor. vas, vadia, m.; praes (one who gives security). (Syn. in BAIL.)—obes (a hostage).—vadimonium (security given). To be s. for aby or athy, sponzorem, praedem esse pro qo; intercedere pro qo (also intercedere pecuniam pro qo: to be his s. by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question).—praestare qm, qd, or de re (to be s., to answer for, in a wider sense).—spondere, fidem interponere pro qo. vadem fieri ejus sistendi (to answer for aby's appearance).—praedem fieri pro qo and cs rei; obidem cs rei fieri.—also vadem se dare ci pro qo. See more in BAIL.

SURETYSHIP, sponatio. fidejussio.

SURF, locus aestuosus. fluctus in litus saxorum sese flidentes. *The s. runs high, crebri fluctus ex alto in litus evolvuntur* (L. 4, 2).

SURFACE, ~~est~~ superficies in this sense is found in *Plin., Col., and later writers, but is not Class.: the best writers explain the meaning by summus in agreement with a subt.*; e. g. *summa corpora* (Q. 10, 2, 15); *amphorae summæ* (Np. *Han.* 9, 2); *summa cutis* (Cels. 3, 6, p. 137, Bip.).

SURFEIT, v. nimis implere, replere qd qâ re. rei satietatem parere or creare. fastidium movere. *To be surfeited with food, &c., onerari epulis, vino* (S.); *epulis refertum esse* (C.).

SURFEIT, s. satietas (too much).—fastidium (loathing).

SURGE. See **SURF**; **WAVE**.

SURGEON, chirurgus. *pure Lat., vulnere medicus, or medicus qui vulneribus medetur.*

SURGERY, *Professione of a surgeon, chirurgi, or ars chirurgica. ea pars medicinæ, quæ manu medetur* (Cels. *præfat.* p. 13, Bip.). *Place or room for surgical operations, officina chirurgi or chirurgica.*

SURGICAL, chirurgicus (χειρουργικός, *Hyg. Fab.* 274). *A s. operation, curatio, quæ manu editur or quæ corpori manu adhibetur.*

SURGICALLY, chirurgice.

SURLILY, morose. austere. dure.

SURLINESS, morositas. mores austeri, asperi, difficiles. difficultas (C.; rare).

SURLY, morosus. austerus. difficilis.

SURMISE. See **CONJECTURE**.

SURMOUNT, superare or transire qd. defungi or perfungi qâ re (~~est~~ exhaustire qd, e. g. labores, is poet.). *To s. difficulties, obstacles, difficultates superare* (Vell.); *impedimenta superare, vincere* (C.). See also **CONQUER**; **OVERCOME**.

SURNAME, cognomen. cognomentum (very rare in C.—agnomen, late). *To give a s. to any one, cognomen imponere, indere, ci: to assign a s. to any one, cognominare qm appellare: Aristides bore the surname of Just, Aristides cognomine Justus appellatus est: to derive a s. fm aqñ, cognomen trahere ex re.*

SURPASS, excedere, superare, exsuperare. *It s. my power, id virium mearum modulum superest, excedit, id efficere, perficere nequeo: it s. belief, hoc excedit fidem* (Vell.); *est supra humanam fidem* (Plin.); *hoc est supra quam cuiquam credibile* (S. *Cat.* 5, 3); *it s. a's imagination, supra quam quisquam mente, cogitatione, fingere possit. ne cogitari quidem potest* (aft. C.).

SURPLICE, vestis lineata religiosaque (Suet. *Otho*, 12).—stola sacerdotalis.

SURPLUS, reliquum. reliquæ. residuum (remainder).—or by *Crci.*: e. g. quod redundat ex or de qâ re (e. g. quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu; ad quos aliquantum ex quotidianis sumptibus . . . redundet). *Small as my income is, I shall have some s., ex meo tenui vectigali qd tamen redundabit* (C.); *there is a s. revenue, ex vectigalibus superest pecunia, quæ in ærario reponatur* (cf. Np. *Han.* 7, 5).

SURPRISE, v. *To astonish, qm in admirationem conjicere. in stuporem dare. obstupescere (to astound). Crci. by mihi mirum videtur, &c. You s. me by &c., mirum mihi videtur, te &c.: to be surprised, obstupescere; obstupesceri; stupescere (to be astonished; also stupor me invadit; qd stupidum me tenet); mirari, admirari, demirari qd (acc. with inf. or quod): I am surprised at your not writing to me, miror te ad me nihil scribere: I am surprised at your not laughing, miror quod non rideas, or te non ridere. To come upon unexpectedly, opprimere qm (with or without incautum, imprudentem, improvisum). To be surprised by the enemy, adventu hostium occupari.*

SURPRISE, s. *A astonishment, miratio. admiratio. To excite s., admirationem efficere, movere, habere: to feel s., admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit: to fall aby with s., qm in admirationem conjicere: to throw oneself into an attitude of s., in habitum admirationis se fingere* (Q.); *to my s., mirum mihi videtur; miror. Sudden arrival or attack, adventus repentinus. Impetus repentinus. incursio subita. To take a place by s., impetu facto capere: to take aby by s., opprimere qm; occupare adventu.*

SURPRISING, stupendum, admirabilis. mirus. mirificus. mirabilis.—*St ingens, immanis (huge, immense). A s. amount of money, immanes pecunie: to perform s. cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis* (Plin.).

SURPRISINGLY, stupendum in modum.—mirum

in modum.—mirandum in modum.—mirabiliter.—valde.

SURRENDER, v. *TRANS.* *To give up, yield, concedere qd. cedere qd or qâ re; to aby, cedere ci qd or qâ re. concedere ci qd. transcribere ci qd (to s. in writing, Dig.). To s. a part of a thing, cedere ci qd de qâ re: to s. one's share in aqñ, cedere parte suâ: to s. the possession of a thing to aby, cedere ci possessione cs rei: to s. the throne to aby, concedere ci regnum, imperium. TRANS.* *To capitulate, arma conditionibus hosti tradidit. de conditionibus tradendæ urbis agere cum qo (to treat about capitulating, L. 37, 12). To s., ad conditiones deditionis descendere: to refuse to s., nullam deditionis conditionem accipere. conditiones rejicere, recusare: to consent to s. on terms, ad conditiones accedere; certis conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci.*

SURRENDER, s. deditio. traditio (a fortified place or town).—abdicatio (of an office, muneris, L. 6, 16).—or *Crci.* by the verb.

SURREPTITIOUS, *Done by stealth, furtivus. clandestinus. occultus. surrepticius* (Plaut.). *Fraudulent, fraudulentus.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY, *By stealth, furtim. clam. clanculum. Fraudulently, fraude. fraude malâ. fraudulenter* (Col., Plin.).

SURROUND, circumdare ci rei qd or rem qâ re.—cingere qâ re. circumstare (stand round).—circumscindere (sit round).—circumstare (place oneself round, with accessory notion of oppressing).—circumcludere. *To s. a besieged city, circumvallare (s. with palisades); vallo et fossâ munire or cingere; circummunire; munitione seipre (with works generally); stipare (to s. in masses); seipre or circumseipre (with a hedge or other defence). Carthage is quite surrounded with ports, Carthago succincta est portibus: to s. with walls, mœnibus cingere; muris seipre.*

SURROUNDING, qui circa est or sunt.

SURTOUT, amiculum (C.).—*Q. has epitogium for a garment worn over the toga.*

SURVEY, *To look at attentively, oculis lustrare or obire. See also CONTEMPLATE, CONSIDER. To measure land, &c., metiri. dimetiri.*

SURVEYING, mensurarius ratio (see Col. 5, 1, 3).—geometria (art of measuring land; of or belonging to s.).—geometricus. *To understand s., mensurarius rationem nosse.*

SURVEYOR, mensor (g. t.; see Col. 5, 1, 3).—decempedator (one that measures a piece of land with a rod, C. Phil. 13, 18, 37).—sinitor (one that assigns and fixes boundaries; e. g. in a distribution of land).—metator (one that measures out aqñ, and fixes marks [metas] at the boundaries; e. g. the place for a camp, for a town; see C. Phil. 14, 4, 10).—geometres (a land-measurer, one who measures a country, forests, &c., in order to discover the superficial contents, &c.).

SURVIVE, superstitem esse, with a dat. (~~est~~ rarely with a gen. in the best writers).—superesse, with a dat. (~~est~~ supervivere in the silver age).—vitâ superare, with an acc. *To s. only a short time, non diu superstitem esse.*

SURVIVOR, (alteri) superstes.

SURVIVORSHIP, *Crci.* with a dat.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiesque naturæ (i. e., apiness to receive impressions, emotions, &c.; C. *Att.* 1, 17).—cs rei percipiendæ or sentiendæ facultas. *Usually by Crci. with the adj.*

SUSCEPTIBLE, capax (g. t., able to contain aqñ).—docilis rei (that easily learns what he hears; e. g., pravi, H. *Sat.* 2, 52).—natus factusque ad qd (constituted for).—mobilis ad qd (easiable; see L. 6, 6). *A heart very s. of aqñ, mollis animus ad accipiendum qd* (aft. C. *Att.* 1, 17, 2): *to be s. of aqñ, qd admittere or suscipere (to admit, receive); qd sentire (to have a taste for): not to be s. of aqñ, qâ re non moveri or non tangi: qd me non tangit or in me non cadit* (e. g., dolor): *to be no longer s. of aqñ, omni sensu carere; omnem sensum exuise: to render one s. of aqñ, qm ca rei sensu imbueri.*

SUSPECT, suspicari (aqñ of aby, qd de qo).—suspicionem habere cs rei (to have a misgiving with respect to aqñ; e. g., periculi). *To s. that &c., suspicari or venit ci in suspicionem, both followed by an acc. and infn. Suspected, suspectus; suspiciosus (strongly suspected): to be suspected, suspectum esse; in suspicionem esse; suspicione non carere; a suspicione non remotum esse; of aqñ, suspectum esse de qâ re: to be suspected by aby, ci in suspicionem venire: to render or cause to be suspected, qm suspectum reddere; qm in*

suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspicionem in qm conferre.

SUSPEND, || *To hang athg on athg*, suspendere qd ci rei or (de, a, ex) qā re. *To be suspended*, pendere (prop. and fig.); on or fm athg, a (de, ex, in) qā re.—dependere (prop. & both pend. and depend. denote the hanging loose fm a fixed point, without a support under the thing); on athg, (de, ex) qā re. *To be suspended fm the ceiling of a room*, dependere de laquearibus, de camera (e. g. a lamp, &c.). || *To defer*, differre. proferre conferre.—procrastinare. Jn. differre et procrastinare.—producere. polatere.—rejicere in or ad. protrudere (Syn. in DEFER). *To s. hostilities*, facere or inire indutias: to s. one's judgement, in dubio esse; dubitare. || *To check, interrupt*, vid. || *To leave off*, intermittere (v. propr.).—omittere, dimittere (= to leave off entirely).—abjicere (not to continue).—desinere (to cease to practise; e. g. artem).—desistere re or a re (to desist fm). *To s. payment*, bonam copiam ejurare (lit., to declare upon oath that one is insolvent, C. Fam. 9, 16, 7). || *To remove fm an office*, loco suo (ad or in tempus) qm movere.—(ad or in tempus) removere, amovere, summovere qm a munere.

SUSPENSE, dubitatio. *To be in s.*, animo or animi pendere; in dubio esse; dubitare; dubium esse; incertum esse: to keep aby in s., *qm incertum habere.

SUSPENSION, by Crcl. with the verb. *S. of hostilities*, indutiae: to agree to a s. of hostilities, consentire ad indutias: during a s. of hostilities, per indutias: after the s. of hostilities, indutiarum tempore circumacto.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, *pons pensilis or pendulus.

SUSPICION, suspicio. *To excite s.*, suspicionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, præbere, dare, or afferre: to entertain s. of aby, de qo suspicionem habere; of athg, suspicari de, or super, qā re: I have a s. that, venit mihi in suspicionem (with an acc. and inf.): to regard aby with s., qm suspectum habere: to fall under s., in suspicionem cadere, venire, or vocari; suspicio cadit in me, or pertinet ad me: to bring under s., qm in suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspicionem in qm conferre: to free oneself fm s., suspicione se exsolvere; injectas suspiciones diluere: to avoid s., suspicionem se rei vitare: a s. attaches to or falls upon aby, suspicio pertinet ad qm; convenit in qm (from its being natural that he should have done it; C. Rose. Am. 23).

SUSPICIOUS, || *Apt to suspect*, suspiciosus. suspicax (very seld. L., T.). || *That is suspected*, suspectus. suspiciosus (very s.). *T. uses suspicax* (e. g. silentium).

SUSPICIOUSLY, suspiciose (e. g. dicere qd, i. e., so as to excite a suspicion agst somebody in the minds of one's hearers, C.).

SUSTAIN, sustinere (in nearly all the meanings of the English word, which is derived fm it; onus, causam, se, personam civitatis, qm or necessitatem cas opibus suis, mala, labores, also impetum hostis, Cæs.).—sustentare (to hold upright).—servare. conservare (to keep, preserve; e. g. rem familiarem conservare).—tueri (to maintain, keep up). Jn. tueri et conservari. alere (by nourishment; then also g. i., to support, maintain). Jn. alere et sustentare. sustentare et alere; and (in the sense of propping up, supporting) fulcire et sustinere. *To s. oneself*, se servare; se conservare; salutem suam tueri; alii, sustineri, se sustentare; by athg, qā re (to prolong one's life by, &c.): to s. aby's life, qm (integrum) conservare; ci salutis esse; salutis autorem esse ci (g. i., to save one's life); ci sanitatem restituere (to restore one's life, as a physician): to s. one's credit, fidem suam tueri; expedit: to s. the part or character of aby, agere qm or pro qo (Cæs.) se agere qm is incorrect; see Benecke, Justin., I, 6, 16); gerere, sustinere ca personam (Cæs.) agere ca personam is incorrect; vicem ca implere (to take the place of aby).

SUSTENANCE. See SUPPORT.

SUTLER, lixa, m, m.

SUTURE (with surgeons), sutura (i. t.).

SWADDE, infantem incunabulis colligare (Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 52); infantem fasciis involvere.

SWADDLING-CLOTHES, panni. incunabula, pl.

SWAGGER, se jactare. See STRUT, BRAG.

SWAGGERER. See BRAGGART.

SWAIN, pastor; pastor ille Corydon.

SWALLOW, s. || *A bird*, hirundo: a s.'s nest, nidus hirundineus: s.-tail (in joinery), securicula (Vitr.). (If double) subcus, adis: s.-wort, *Asclepias

vincetoxicum (Linn.). || *The throat*, gula (Plin.) fauces, pl. (C.).

SWALLOW, v. glutire (prop.; to gulp down; post-Aug.).—absorbere (to take down, things dry and liquid).—devorare (prop.; to swallow greedily, to devour, dry food; also fig. = to put up with it; e. g. molestiam, C.).—exsorbere (fig.; to bear athg or put it with it; e. g. difficultatem, C.).

SWAMP, s. palus, ūdis. locus palustris. uligo. locus uliginosus [Syn. in FEN]; stagnum (covered with standing water).

SWAMP, v. || **PROF.** mergere. demergere. ceno ca palude mergere qm (T.). *To s. a vessel*, navem deprimere (Cæs.); suppressere, demergere (L.); navem in alto mergere (L.). || **FIG.** malis mergere qm: to be swamped, demersum esse (e. g. quamvis sint demersæ leges cs opibus, emergunt tamen aliquando, C.).

SWAMPY, palustris. uliginosus.

SWAN, cygnus. cyneus (C.); olor (V.); *anas olor (Linn.). s.-down, pluma cyneae (Ov.): swan's song, cantus olorum (Plin.); cantus olorinus (Sidon.); vox cyneae (C. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Prov.); extremæ morientis voces; tamquam cyneae vox (C.); carmen cygneum. All his geese are s.'s, arcem facit e cloacâ; arces facit, or facere solet, e cloacis (aff. C.).

SWARD, cæspes. locus gramineus or gramine vestitus: the green s., cæspes; cæspes vivus or viridis: to cast oneself upon the s., se abjicere in herbâ (C. de Or. 1, 7, 28).

SWARM, s. apum pullities (Col.; of bees).—examen (apum, C.; also of other things).—vis, turba (great number).

SWARM, v. examina condere (V.).—examinare (Col.; of bees).—affluere. abundare (to abound): to s. about aby, circumvolitare qm.

SWARTHY, fuscus (C.); dim. subfuscus (T.); ex rubro subniger (Cels.); adusti coloris.

SWATH, striga (Col.).

SWATHE, s. fascia.

SWATHE, v. fascias involvere. ligare.

SWAY, v. See RULE, SWING.

SWAY, s. || **POWER**, imperium. dominatio. || *Motion to and fro*, vacillatio. motus.

SWEAR, || **INTRANS.** *To take an oath*, jurare. jurejurandum jurare or dare (that; acc. with infn.). *To s. to athg*, jurejurandum firmare (to confirm by oath).—jurare qd or with acc. and infn. (to s. that a thing really is so; e. g. morbum, to s. that a person is sick, to s. to a sickness).—adjurare, followed by acc. and infn. (to assure upon oath that a thing is or is not so, that one will or will not do athg).—jurare in qd (to lay an oath upon athg; e. g. in item, i. e., to s. that a person is really indebted to one, to s. to one's accusation; but eply to bind oneself by oath to athg, to undertake upon oath; e. g. in fœdus, in legem): 1. s. (as a witness) to evidence, iuro testimonium dicens: I can s. to it with good conscience, liquet mihi jurare: I will s. to it that &c., dabo jurejurandum. || *To use profane language*, diras, impii voces edere: to curse and s., *maledicere ci. qm execrari, et diras, impii voces, dira verba, diras exclamations addere. || **TRANS.** *To put upon oath*, jurejurando or jurejurandum or ad jurejurandum qm adigere; jurejurandum ab qo exigere (g. it.).—qm sacramento rogare or adigere (a soiaier). Sworn, juratus. A swearing or swearing in, adactio jurejurandi (L. 22, 38).

SWEARER (profane), *dirarum jactator. qui male precatur, male imprecatur ci.

SWEAT, s. sudor. A cold s., sudor frigidus (Cels.), or gelidus (Virg.); frigidus sudor mihi occupat artus (Ov. Met. 5, 632); gelidus manabat corpore sudor (V. En. 3, 175): to put into a s., sudorem movere (Cels.); facere, ciere, vocare (Plin.); elicere (Cels.): in a s., sudore madens, diffusus, perfusus: to be in a s., sudare (C.); sudorem emittere: to be in a great s., multo sudore manare (C.), or diffuere (Phædr.): to check or suppress s., sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere (Plin.): earned by the s. of one's brow, sudore partus; multo sudore ca labore partus.

SWEAT, v. || **INTRANS.** sudare. sudorem emittere. sudore manare. **FIG.** The walls s., parietes madent (Plaut.), or asperguntur (ast. aspergo parietum, Cato, Plin.): to s. blood, sudare sanguine or sanguinem. || **TRANS.** sudorem movere (Cels.), facere, ciere, evocare (Plin.), elicere (Cels.).

SWEEP, v. verrere (e. g. pavimentum, sedes, vias). *To s. down*, detergere: to s. off, abstergere: to s. out (i. e., cleanse by sweeping), everrere. evertere et purgare

(to remove by sweeping, as dung from a stall; and, to cleanse by sweeping, as, a stall).—vertere (to s., cleanse, e. g. a house).—purgare. depurgare. emundare (g. t., to cleanse) to s. clean (fig., of plunder), evertere et extergere (e. g., templa, of Verres; C.).

SWEEP, || *Act of sweeping; by the verbs.* || *A chimney-sweeper.* *caminus detergendi artifex.—|| *Compass of a stroke, ambitus. circuitus. circum-actio.* || *Space, spatium.*

SWEET, || *PROPR.* dulcis (v. *propr.*; opp. amarus, austerus, asper). *S. as honey, mellus: cloyingly s., languide dulcis (Plin.).* || *FIG.* Of sounds, dulcis. suavis. mollis. blandus: a s. voice, vox dulcis, suavis, mollis. || *Of smell, suavis. jucundus (C.); mollis (Plin.).* || *Agreeable, pleasant, suavis. jucundus. dulcis: s. sleep, somnus dulcis or jucundus (C.). mollis (V.).* levis (H.): the s. name of liberty, dulce nomen libertatis (C.).

SWEETBREAD, glandula vitulina (Plin.).

SWEETEN, qd dulce facere, reddere (with sugar).—*saccharum ci rei incoquare (aft. Plin. 34, 17, 48).—*saccharo condire (esp. to preserve). || *To alleviate, vid.*

SWEETHEART, dilecta (g. t.; e. g. Plin. 35, 11, 37. **amatata does not occur*).—amica (in a dishonourable sense). *My s., amor noster. delicæ meæ. voluptas nostra: to have a s., qm diligere (with ref. to a particular person, in a good sense); amare (in a bad sense): to have many s.'s, multos amare.*

SWEETLY, || *PROPR.* By the adj.: e. g. to taste s., dulci esse sapore. || *FIG.* dulciter. blande. molle. suaviter.

SWEETNESS, || *PROPR.* dulcēdo. (dulcetudo, rare; C.).—|| *Avoid dulcitas, wch is late.* || *FIG.* suavitas. dulcēdo (e. g. dulcedo, suavitatis, orationis. dulcedo cantus, gloriæ, C.).

SWELL, v. || *INTRANS.* tumescere. intumescere. extumescere (to contumescere very late); turgescere (to turgescere very late).—crescere. accrescere (to grow).—augeri. augescere (to increase). || *To be swollen, turgere. tumere (Dōd. makes turg. denote actual fulness, tumere, apparent fulness, but real emptiness; but this does not always hold: tum. seems, however, to be used esp. of unnatural, unhealthy cases; turgere, though not exclusively, of natural, healthy ones: the seed, corn, a grape, &c. s., semen turgit; frumenta turgent; gemmæ in læto palmit turgent; uva turgit mero: the body is swollen with poison, corpus tumet veneno). Her eyes are swelled with weeping, lumina turgent gemitu (Prop.). his face is swelled from a blow, ora turgent ab ictu (O.).* || *FIG.* To s. with passion, turgere (Plaut.).—turgescere. tumere (C.; of swelling with any vicious passion; (vitæ) bilis turgescit (Pers.). To be swelled (with pride, &c.), inflatum, elatum esse (tumidum esse, in Sen. and T.; but rare). *My heart s. with joy, lætitiâ magnâ perfuror. lætitiâ or gaudio exalto.* || *TRANS.* tumefacere. (to cause to s.).—augere (to enlarge; e. g. flumen).—implere (to fill).—inflare. inflationem habere, facere, or parere (to inflate): to s. the sails, vela tendere or intendere; vela implere (to fill them): swollen sails, vela turgida or tumida (the former when filled with useless air; so Dōd.; but *prps* with too nice a distinction).

SWELL, s. (of the sea), æstus (maris).

SWELLING, adj. tumidus. turgidus. *S. words, ampulæ. jactatio. jactantia.* See also BRAGGING.

SWELLING, s. tumor (g. t.).—tuber (a projecting tumour, boil, &c.).—panus (inflammation of the glands of the neck, under the arm, &c.). *A s. on the leg, tumor crurum.*—bos (a s. on the legs fm much walking; Fest. p. 25).—scirrhoma, tūis, n.; scirrhus (a hard s. without pain, but dangerous). *A s. grows hard, tumor occalescit: a s. goes down, tumor decrescit.*

SWERVE, decedere. declinare. See DECLINE; DEPART.

SWIFT, adj. citus. celer. velox: s. of foot, pernix. pedibus celer (to celeripes is poet.): a s. horse, equus celer or velox. See QUICK, RAPID.

SWIFT, s. || *A bird, apus (Plin.);* *hirundo apus (Linn.).

SWIFTLY, cito. celeriter. festinanter. velociter.

SWIFTHNESS, celeritas. velocitas. pernicitas (Aetness); or by Crcl. with the adj. The s. of a stream or river, rapiditas fluminis: s. of time, temporis celeritas.

SWIG, SWILL, v. glutire. haurire.

SWIG, SWILL, s. haustus. potus. *A good s., largus haustus: at one s., uno haustu, potu.*

SWILL, s. || *Wash for pigs, coluvies (Plin. 24, 19, 116).*

SWIM, || *PROPR.* nare. natare. *To s. in or upon, innare. innatare ci rei; at or near, adnare qd (Cæs.); adnatare ci rei (Plin. Ep.); across, tranare; nando trajicere. To s. with, against, the stream; see STREAM.* || *FIG.* redundare. inundari. madere. perfusum esse. circumfluere (e. g. sanguine redundare, madere, or perfusum esse. fletu or lacrimis perfusum esse. lacrimis madere. delictis diffuere. circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere).

SWIMMER, natator (Varr. L. L.). *To be a good s., bene, perite, natante posse: I am not a good s., non valde bonus natator sum (Muret.).*

SWIMMING, natatio (Suet.). *To save oneself by s., nando in tutum pervenire (Np. Chabr. 4, 4): the art of s., ars natandi: a s. place, natatio (Cels.): a s. school, *locus quo ars natandi traditur.*

SWIMMINGLY, facile. prospere.

SWINDLE, fraudare. imponere ci. qm emungere argento. circumducere (Comm.).

SWINDLER, fraudator. circumscriptor. prestigator. quadruplator.

SWINDLING, fraus. fraudatio. dolus malus. circumscriptio.

SWINE, sus (g. t.).—porcus (considered as tame and kept for food).—pl. pecus suillum (Col.). *Of or belonging to s., suillus; porcinus: s.'s flesh, (caro) suilla or porcina: a drove of s., grex suillus.*

SWINEHERD, subulcus (Col.).—suarius (Plin.).

SWING, v. || *TRANS.* jactare (huc illic). || *INTRANS.* *se jactare (huc illic). agitari. moveri. || *To enjoy the amusement of swinging, oscillare (Schol. Bob. ad C. Planc. 9).*—oscillo moveri (Fest. p. 193).—tabulâ interpositâ pendente funibus se jactare (Hygin. Astron. 2, 4, p. 36. ed. Muncker).—pendulâ machinâ agitari (Schol. Bob. l. l.).

SWING, s. || *Act of swinging, oscillatio (late), or by Crcl. with the verb.* || *An apparatus for swinging, *oscillum.*—laquei pensiles (Gloss. as explanation of oscillum).—* pendula machina.

SWINISH, || *PROPR.* suillus. porcinus. || *FIG.* beluinus (British).—stolidus. hebes. stupidus (stupid).

SWIPE, tollēno, ōnis, m.

SWITCH, virgula.

SWIVEL, *prps* verticula or verticulus. *rota versatilis. *organon versatile. || *A kind of gun, *tormentum versatile.*

SWOLLEN, tumidus. turgens. *A s. style, inflata oratio; verborum tumor.*

SWOON, s. subita defectio (Suet. Calig. 50). || *in more modern Lat., deliquium, syncope (Med. t. t.).*

SWOON, v. animus qm linquit, deficit (Curt.).—anima deficit (Cels. l. 17).—animo linqui qz cœpit (Curt.).—animo linqui (Sen. de Ira, l. 12, 2).—animus qm relinquit (Cæs. B. G. 6, 38).—internori (L.).—collabi (Suet.).

SWOOP, pulsus, ūs. petitiō.

SWORD, gladius.—ensis (in poetry, for the sword wielded by heroes; and in L. for that of a giantis Gaul).—spatha (a long and very broad sword, such as those of the Gauls, Britons, and Germans; not used by the Romans till the times of the emperors).—acinaces (ἀκινάκης, scimitar of the Persians, Medes, Scythians, &c.).—ferrum (iron; used, like our 'steel', meton. for sword).—mucro (point of the sword; hence, meton. for the whole sword, with ref. to its point and sharpness; but only in the higher styles of composition, and in suitable phrases: e. g., to fix or plunge one's sword into abg's body, mucronem figere in qo. Q.). To have a s. by one's side, gladio (or ensi, or acinace, spathâ, ferro) succinctum esse: to lay aside one's s., latus gladio (or ensi, &c.) succinctum nudare: to draw one's s., gladium (or ensi, &c.) vaginâ educere; or only gladium educere; gladium stringere or destringere (poet. nudare): to sheathe one's s., gladium (or ensi, &c.) in vaginam recondere: to seize one's s. (for defence), arma capere: to settle a dispute with the s., qd gladio decernere: to let the s. settle a dispute, rem gladio decernere: to perish by the s., hostium gladio or milibus perire: to perish either by the s. or by famine, vel hostium ferro vel inopia interire: with fire and s., ferro ignique, ferro atque igni; ferro flammâq; ferro, igni, quâcunq; vi (said. in the reverse order; but C. Phil. 13, 21, 47, has igni ferroque): to conquer abg. s. in hand, qm manu superare: the hilt of s., capulus: the blade, lamina: the point, mucro: the sheath, vagina: the belt, baldus: a stroke with a s., ictus gladii: a-bearer, *qui gladium fert.

SWORN, juratus. jurejurando firmatus (established by oath). *A s. enemy, ci infestissimus; adversarius capitalis.*

SYCOMORE, *sycomorus* (Cels.).—**ficus sycomorus* (Linn.).

SYCOPHANT, *sycophanta* (Ter.).—assentator. adulator (Auct. ad Her.). To play the s., adulari.

SYLLABIC, by syllabae or syllabarum. *syllabicus (t. t.).

SYLLABLE, *syllāba*. The last s., syllaba postrema (Plaut.); extrēma; ultima (Q.). the last s. but one, penultima (Gell.). to count s's, syllabas dinumerare: by s's. s. by s., syllabatum (C.): of one s., of two, three s's, monosyllabus, dissyllabus, trisyllabus.

SYLLOGISM status ratiocinativus (C.); cf. Q. as quoted (in next word).—syllogismus (Q., passim).

SYLLOGISTIC, ratiocinativus (C.: Cicero... statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, Q. 5, 10, 6).—syllogisticus (Q.).

SYLPH, **syphus*. **sypha* (t. t.).

SYMBOL, *sign*, *imago*, *signum*. *A confession of faith*; see CREED.

SYMBOLICAL, symbolicus (according to the analogy of symbolice in Gell.).—or by Crel. with imago, signum.

SYMBOLICALLY, symbolice (Gell.).—per signum (or signa).—sub imagine.

SYMBOLIZE. See AGREE.

SYMMETRICAL, *symmetrus* (Vitr.).—**symmetrie* conveniens, respondens.

SYMMETRICALLY, **symmetrie* convenienter.

SYMMETRY, *symmetria* (Vitr.—Plin. 34, 8, 19, says, non habet Latinum nomen Symmetria).—commensus (Vitr.).—commodulatio (Vitr.).—congruentia et aequalitas (Plin. Ep.).—convenientia partium. concinnitas. To pay the greatest attention to s., symmetriam quam diligentissime custodire (Plin.).

SYMPATHETIC, **a concordia rerum* petitus. *in convenientiā et conjunctione naturae positus, situs. S. treatment (in medicine), *curatio a concordia rerum, a cognitione naturae et quasi consensu, ducta, repetita.

SYMPATHETICALLY, *per quandam naturae conjunctionem et convenientiam.

SYMPATHIZE, *To have a common feeling, to agree, consensire, congruere, convenire. The mind sympathizes with the body, animus corporis doloribus congruit* (C. Tusc. 5, 1, 3): the loadstone sympathizes with iron, magnes concordiam habet cum ferro (Plin. 34, 4, 42). *To display fellow-feeling with another, unā gaudere* (in joy).—*cas casum* or vicem dolēre (in sorrow).—*ci* misericordiam tribuere or impertire. *To profess sympathy with aby, coram aium dolorem declarare ci: to manifest sympathy with aby's misfortunes, ci miseria a se non alienas arbitrari: a sympathizing friend, *amicus qui unā gaudet* (in joy). *amicus qui meum casum dolet; *qui vicem luctumque amici dolet (in sorrow).

SYMPATHY, *Natural harmony or agreement, naturae quasi consensus, quam avuṛḃeav* Graeci vocant (C. N. D. 3, 11).—concordia rerum, quam avuṛḃeav appellaverunt Graeci (Plin. 37, 4, 15).—also simply, concordia rerum (Sen. Ben. 6, 22.—*sympatheia*, Vitr.). *Fellow feeling with another* (in joy and sorrow), humanitas (Np. Dion. 1, 4); (in grief or distress), misericordia, doloris sui coram declaratio (Afr. Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 5): a letter of s., litterae consolatorie: to feel s., aequē dolēre (C. ad Fam. 4, 6, in.).

SYMPHONIOUS, *symphoniacus* (C. has symphoniaci, sc. pueri or servi, musiciani, choristae).—consōnus, concinens, concors, consentiens.

SYMPHONY, *symphonya* (C.).—*concentus musicus. *opus musicum fidibus tibisque canendum.

SYMPTOM, *Sign*, vid. *Sign of a disease*; pl., signa (C.).—indicia (Cels.).—*cas morbi propriae notae* (Cels.).—valetudinis significationes (C.). Dangerous, bad, alarming s's, terrentia, tum: if the alarming s's continue, si terrentia manent (Cels. 3, 2): if any unfavorable s's follow, si mala indicia subsecuta sunt (Cels.): every s. of inflammation, omne indicium inflammationis (Cels.).

SYNAGOGUE, *synagoga*, æ (Eccl.).

SYNCHRONISM, *compositio rerum uno eodemque tempore gestarum.

SYNCHRONISTIC, ejusdem temporis. (res) gestae uno eodemque tempore.

SYNCOPATE, *litteram, syllabam, detrudere de verbo.

SYNCOPE, *syncope*, es (-a, æ), f.

SYNDIC, cognitor civitatis (C.: in the ancient sense).—syndicus (Pand.; modern).

SYNDICATE, *munus syndici (the office of syndici).—syndici, pl. (the syndici).

SYNECDOCHE, *synecdoche* (Q.). By s., per synecdochem.—*synecdochic* is late.

SYNOD, *conventus* (C.).—*synōdus* (Cod. Just. and Amm.).

SYNONYM, vocabulum idem declarans or significant; usually pl. verba idem declarantia, idem significantia (Q.). To be a s., idem declarare, significare, valere: a number of s's, collecta vocabula quae idem significant (Q. 10, 1, 7).

SYNONYMOUS, idem declarans. idem significantes. quod idem declarat, significat, or valet. quo idem intelligi potest (cf. C. Fin. 3, 4, 14; Q. 10, 1, 7).—cognominatus (ὀνομαστος, e. g. verba: a sure reading, C. Partit. 15, 53). Some expressions have the property that they are s. with several words, sunt alla hujus naturae, ut idem pluribus vocibus declarent.

SYNOPSIS, *synopsis* (Pand.).—epitome. summarium. breviarium. See COMPEND.

SYNTACTICAL, **syntacticus*. *ad syntaxim pertinentens.

SYNTACTICALLY, grammaticae (e. g. loqui, Q.; who distinguishes it fm Latine loqui).

SYNTAX, verborum constructio (C.).—*syntaxis* (Gramm.).—verborum consecutio (Gramm.).

SYNTHEtical, *per conjunctionem or colligationem.

SYRINGE, s. siphō; dim. siphunculus (Plin.).—oricularius clyster (a s. for injection into the ears, Cels.).

SYRINGE, v. conspergere qd qā re.

SYRUP, **syrrupus* (Med. t. t.). So Georges.—Kraus gives syrups.

SYSTEM, forma, formula, or descriptio disciplinæ (outline of a scheme or doctrine).—disciplina (a doctrine; e. g., of a philosophical sect).—ratio (the rules or principles of a science or art).—ratio et disciplina. ars (the theory of an art). Jn. ratio et ars. artificium (an artificial s. or theory; e. g. memorie).—sententia (opinion, principle; g. t.). The s. of the Stoics, ratio, or ratio et disciplina Stoicorum: a good, complete, or well-arranged s., ratio bene instituta; ars perpetuis præceptis ordinata; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina; satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina: a bad or imperfect s., ratio male instituta: to reduce to a s., certam quandam ca rei formulam componere; formam ca rei instituire; qd ad artem redigere; qd ad artem et præcepta revocare; qd ad rationem revocare: to compose a s., artificium componere de qā re (e. g. de jure civili): to be reduced to a s., in artis perpetuis præceptis ordinatē modum venire (see L. 9, 17): to have been reduced to a s., arte conclusum esse: s. of government, descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta (C.).

SYSTEMATIC, ad artem redactus; ad artem et ad præcepta revocatus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetuis præceptis ordinatus. A s. compendium or treatise, libri in quo omnia artificii et viā traduntur (see C. Fin. 4, 10; or we may say, liber in quo præcepta ordinate traduntur; liber in quo artis præcepta alia ex aliis nexa traduntur). *Not* liber systematicus.

SYSTEMATICALLY, must be expressed by Crel.; e. g. ca rei rationem artemque tradere, or qd artificio et viā tradere (to treat of s.). *Not* systematico qd proponere or docere.

SYSTEMATIZE, certam quandam philosophiæ formulam componere (C. Acad. 1, 4, 17).—philosophiæ formam instituire (ibid.).—artem efficere, instituire (C. de Or. 1, 41, 183).—ad artem redigere qd (C.).—ad rationem revocare qd (Id. de Rep. 2, 11).

T.

TABARD, **toga lorica* tegens. **caduceatoris* vestis.

TABBY, maculosus, maculose coloris.

TABERNACLE, v. tabernaculum, taberna.

TABERNACLE, s. habitare (qo loco). domicilium or sedem ca domicilium habere (qo loco).

TABLATURE, *In music*, *orbis, ambitus melicus (Bav.). *Paintings on walls or ceilings*, (opus) tectorium. udo tectorio diligenter inducti colores (Vitr.).

TABLE, *A board on wch meals are spread*, mensa; dim. mensula (Plaut.).—monopodium (a s. with a single pillar or leg). To sit at s., assidēre mensæ (according to the modern fashion); accumbere mensæ (in the Roman manner): to sit down to s., assidēre mensæ (according to the modern fashion); accumbere mensæ (in the Roman fashion): to cover a s., *linteum

superinjicere mensæ (i. e., *to lay the cloth*): *to set food on a t.*, mensam extruere epulis: *to clear the t.*, mensam tollere (according to the Roman custom). || **A meal, entertainment, cœna, cœnatio, convivium.** epulæ (S.); also mensa (Curt.): *at t.*, apud mensam (Plaut.); super mensam (Curt.); super mensas (H.); better, super cœnam (Plin. Ep., Suet.); inter cœnam (C.); inter epulas (S.); super vinum et epulas (Curt.): *to purchase fish for t.*, ad cœnam pisces emere: *to invite to t.*, qm invitare, vocare, ad cœnam: *to be at aby's t.*, cœnare apud qm (C.); cum qo (H.): *to rise fm t.*, a mensa surgere (Plaut.); *desurgere cœnâ* (H. Sat.): *a good t.*, lautus victus; epulæ conquisitissime: *to keep a good t.*, laute, lepide cœnare: *the pleasures of the t.*, delectatio conviviorum; oblectamenta convivialis; voluptates epularum: *to enjoy the pleasures of the t.*, delectari convivis. || *Any long or broad board, tabula; tessera (small).* || *For writing on, tabula, tabella; codicilli, pugillares (small tablets, memorandum book).* || *A written list, &c.*, tabula (e. g. tabulæ historicæ, chronologicæ).

TABLE-BEER, *cerevisia cibaria.
TABLE-CLOTH, linteum in mensâ ponendum or positum (linden: see *Appul. Apol.* 308, 19).—gausape or gausapes (woollen, wove on one side), or *mensæ linteum, only. *To lay the t.-c.*, mensam linteo sternere (afr. tricinium sternere, Mart.); *linteum superinjicere mensæ.

TABLE-SERVICE, mensæ vasa, orum, pl.; abacorum vasa, pl. (on a sideboard). vasa escaria, pl.—repositoria (supports for plates; waiters). T.-s. of silver, argentum escarium, argentum escarium et potiorum; or simply, argentum, when the context fixes the sense: *of gold, aurea mensæ vasa, pl.*

TABLE-TALK, sermo natus super cœnam.—fabulæ convivales (T. Ann. 6, 5). Agreeable t.-t., oblectamenta sermonum convivialis (afr. L. 39, 6); jucundi inter epulas, super cœnam, habiti sermones (afr. C.).

TABLET, s. tabula (of wood).—lamina (of wood or metal).—tessera (of wood, square).—charta (of any material; e. g. of lead).—tabellæ, pugillares (when consisting of several leaves).

TABOUR. See **TAMBOURINE.**

TABULAR. By gen. of tabula. ut tabula.

TACIT, tacitus. See **SILENT.**

TACITLY, tacite. tacito. See **SILENTLY.**

TACTURNITY, tacturnitas. pectus clausum.

TACK, v. TRANS. || *To join or unite, rem rei or cum re jungere, connectere, conjungere. rem rei or ad rem annectere.* || **INTRANS.** In navigation, rursus prorsum navigare pedibus prolatis (afr. Plin. 2, 47, 48). || *pedem facere or proferre, ventum obliquum captare, &c., are = to sail with a half wind.*

TACK, s. || *A small nail, clavulus.* || *The act of turning about ships at sea; by the verb.*

TACKLE. See **IMPLEMENTS.**

TACKLING, s. armamenta, orum, n. pl. (K&S) navalia, sub. instrumenta, is found in this sense only in *V. Æn.* 11, 329: in *L.* 45, 23, and *Plin.* 16, 11, 31, it is = naves). *To destroy the t. of a ship, navem armamentis spoliare. navis armamenta funderè* (Suet.).—navem exarnare (said of a storm).

TACT, naturalis quidam sensus (e. g. non arte qâ sed naturali quodam sensu judicare qd); ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only (ad qd, *L.*, of t. in conduct towards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.).—sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia; ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural adroitness, in a particular respect). *By a certain t.*, naturali quodam bono (Np. *Thras.* 1).

TACTICS, || *Military, res militaris. He made many improvements in military t.*, multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). || **FIG.** ars. modus. ratio agendi.

TADPOLE, rânula (Appul.).

TAFFETA, *pannus sericus tenuissimus.

TAG, s. *ligula. *acus astrictoria.

TAG, v. *ferro, ligulâ, acu præfigere.

TAG RAG AND **BOB TAIL,** fœx popul. homines bectissimi, perditi (C.).

TAIL, cauda (K&S not coda). *A little t.*, cauda jarva. caudicula (in later writers): *to wag the t.*, caudam movere or jactare (ad): *to drop the t.*, caudam sub alvum reflectere: *the t. of a comet, stellæ crines: to tie up a horse's t.*, *caudæ setas in nodum colligere.

TAILOR, sartor (Plaut.); vestifica, f. (Inscr.). *To be a t.*, vestes facere.—sartorium artem, vestificam exercere. *The t. makes the man* (Prov.), homo ex veste,

aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (afr. Sen. Ep. 47, 14).

TAILORING, *ars sartoria; *ars vestes faciendi; vestificina (Terull.); vestificium (Gloss.).

TAINT, v. || **PROPR.** vitare, corrumpere. inficere. contagione qm labefactare. || **FIG.** inficere vitis. imbueri erroribus, vitis.

TAINT, s. *By the verbs; or vitium, contagio (propr. and fig.).*

TAKE, || **TRANS.** sumere (to remove that wch is at rest; to t. athg to oneself in order to use or to enjoy it, &c.).—capere (to t. hold of; then to make oneself master of a thing in order to possess it: hence = to capture, e. g. a town).—rapere (to snatch away, carry off hastily).—arripere (to snatch to oneself suddenly, unexpectedly).—accipere (to accept a thing offered; pro. dare, tradere, &c.; but the former words rather denote a taking of one's own accord).—deprehendere (to catch, t. in the act; e. g., of stealing).—tolle (to t. up).—promere, depromere (to bring or fetch forth, for the purpose of use).—auferre (to bear or carry forth or away; hence also simply 'to take', in good or bad sense; and then = eripere, surripere, furari).—eripere (to snatch out, t. with violence; implying resistance on the part of a person in possession).—surripere (to purloin, t. by stealth).—furari (to steal).—expugnare (to take by storm; propr. or fig.). *Not to t. athg, qd non accipere. qd accipere abnuo (courteously to refuse acceptance): to t. to pieces, dissolvere qd (e. g., moveable towers, turres ambulatorias, Hist.; hence of taking to pieces puzzles, &c.).*—in memoria (suâ) discipere: to t. in the hand, in manum sumere; in manum capere (to seize with the hand): to t. in hand (a book, a writing, &c.). in manus sumere (e. g. Epicurum): to t. money, pecuniam sumere (to t. to oneself for any use, as Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 40, a me argentum, quanti est, sume).—pecuniam capere (to t. if whether the other party be willing to give it or not).—pecuniam accipere (to t. if when another offers it; hence also = to suffer oneself to be bribed). *To t. up money on interest, pecuniam mutuari or mutuum sumere.* || **To assume, vid.** To t. the name of king, regium nomen sumere. regium nomen sibi accipere. **PRÆ.** || *To take for granted; see ASSUME (end of article).*

To t. upon oneself, a) *To undertake a thing, suscipere (not to decline; opp. recusare).*—recipere (to undertake a thing readily, and to answer for a good result; cf. Müller, C. de Or. 2, 24, 101). b) *To promise, to answer for, in se recipere (v. pr.; e. g. periculum).*—præstare qd (e. g. culpam, sc factum): *I t. it upon myself, ad me recipio.* To t. out athg (i. e., to reach or fetch out or forth), promere, depromere ex or de, &c. (to fetch a thing out of a place in order to use it).—eximere ex, de, &c. (to t. away a thing, whether for the purpose of removing it or of applying it to a different use).—demere de or ex, &c. (in order to remove it; e. g. securæ e fascibus).—auferre ex, &c. (to t. away a thing in order to gain possession of it; e. g. pecuniam ex ærario). *That passage I have taken literally fm Dicaearchus, istum ego locum totidem verbis Dicaearchus transtuli.* To t. for athg; a) *To receive payment for athg, accipere pro re.* b) *To interpret, acc.*, accipere in qd (e. g. in contumeliam). To t. (i. e. receive) into, recipere in qd (e. g. in ordinem senatorium); assumere in qm (e. g. in societatem). To t. with one, qd auferre (to t. away with oneself).—qm secum educere (to t. out with oneself).—qm secum deducere (to lead any one away fm a place with oneself).—qm abducere (to lead or t. any one fm one place to another). To t. fm a person or thing, demere de, &c. (fm a thing, propr.).—demere ci qd, eximere ci qd or qm ex re (to t. athg fm a person, fig.; i. e., to free him fm athg). To t. a thing or person in athg = to make or compose athg out of a material, facere, or fingere, or effingere, or exprimere qd ex qâ re. To t. a thing or person to or as athg; a) *To apply to athg, adhibere qm ad or in qd:* b) *To choose one to athg, sumere (only in the comic writers capere) qm, with an acc. of that to wch the person is chosen; e. g., to t. one as an umpire, qm arbitrum; to t. one as a general, qm imperatorem.* To t. to oneself; a) *To receive into one's house, qm ad se, domum ad se, or, simply, domum suam recipere;* qm tecto et mensâ recipere (to one's house and to one's table. b) *To put in connexion with oneself, pecuniam in crumenam suam condere.* γ) *To eat or drink, sumere (food and liquids; e. g. venenum).*—cibum modicum cum aquâ (Cels.).—assumere (Lucr.; Cels. passim: e. g. nihil assumere, nisi aquam).—capere (food).—potare or bibere (to drink; e. g. medicamentum).—accipere (medicine, poison, &c.). To t. nothing (no food), cibo se abstinerè: to t. a little (food), gustare (as a luncheon;

see Givig, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11): to give one athg to t. (to drink, &c.), ci qd potandum præbere. To t. well or in good part, in bonam partem accipere. belle ferre. boni or æque bonique facere. boni consilere: to t. ill or in bad part, in malam partem accipere. ægre, graviter, moleste, indignè ferre. male interpretari: to t. kindly, benignè audire (to listen kindly) to, in mitiorem partem or mollius interpretari. mollius accipere (indulgently): to t. thankfully, grato animo interpretari: to t. coolly, æquo animo accipere: to t. as a reproach, accipere in allam partem ac dictum est. To t. rest, quiescere, requiescere, quiescere et respirare (g. t.). acquiescere, conquiescere, quietem capere, quieti se dare (fm bodily exertion).—se reficere (fm exertion of body or mind).—animum relaxare (of mind). To t. root; see Root. To t. a sketch of athg; see SKETCH. || To put up with (an insult), accipere. || To catch, vid. || INTRANS. To succeed, please, vid.

TAKE AFTER, i. e. to be like, imitate, follow, similem fieri cs or ci (to become like).—qm imitari (to imitate).—*cs ingenium or mores inducere (to adopt the character or manners of any one): to have taken after any one, cs mores referre. qm reddere et referre: to t. after the father, patris similem fieri (see Com. patrisare); in athg, patrem in qâ re imitari: he t's more after his mother than after his father, matris similior est quam patris.

TAKE AWAY (without force), demere qd qâ re. detrahere qd ci rei. legere qd ex or a qâ re: with force, or unjustly, adimere ci qd. detrahare ci qd (to withdraw fm).—eripere ci qd (to snatch fm). To t. away the baggage fm the enemy, hostem exure impeditis: to t. away an office fm any one, abrogare ci munus: to t. away the command fm any one, adimere ci imperium.

TAKE BACK, To t. back an article sold, on the ground of its being defective, redhibere qd.

TAKE IN, || To comprehend, capere, percipere, with or without animo or mente. Jn. percipere et cognoscere, cognoscere et percipere (g. t.).—accipere (of a pupil who attends a lecture). To t. in athg quickly, qd celeriter percipere (ast. Q. 1, 10, 34). qd arripere: to t. in greedily, avidè arripere qd; quickly or easily, quæ iraduntur, celeriter, non difficulter, accipere. || To deceive, cheat, vid.

TAKE OFF, || To remove, demere qd qâ re. detrahare qd ci rei (to draw off).—legere qd ex or ab qâ re (to gather).—levare qm qâ re (to t. a burden fm any one). To t. off a limb, membrum amputare: to t. off the beard, barbam ponere: to t. off the hat, pilum deponere (in order to lay it aside).—caput aperire (out of compliment to any one); capite aperto salutare qm: to t. off a cloak, pallium deponere (opp. se amicire pallio). *cs not exuere se pallio, uch = to draw off, opp. induere. || To abate, remittere ci qd de summâ or pecuniâ. || To pourtray, draw, exprimere imaginem cs rei (g. t.).—formam (the whole figure) cs describere. delineare imaginem rei (in outline): in gold, wax, &c., exprimere qd auro, cerâ or in cerâ. || To burlesque, mimic, vid.

TAKE OUT, eximere ci rei, de or ex qâ re (to remove fm).—excipere de or ex qâ re (to fetch out).—promere (to draw or fetch forth) ex, &c. To t. out a tooth, dentem eximere; fm any one, ci dentem excipere or evellere. To take out horses, &c., (equos) disjungere. abjungere (Virg.).

TAKE ROUND, circumducere (e. g. per sedes). To t. any one round in order to show him objects worth seeing, ducere qm ad ea quæ visenda sunt et unumquidque ostendere (C. Ferr. 4, 59, 132).

TAKE UP. See ADOPT; ANSWER; OCCUPY; PATRONIZE.

TAKING, s. Crcl. with verbs in TAKE. The t. of honey, &c., exemptio; e. g. alvi apiarii (Farr.); favorum (Col.).

TAKING, adj. See ATTRACTIVE; CHARMING. TALC, *talcum (Linn.). *lapis specularis, lapis phengites = mica.

TALE, || That wch one relates, a narrative, story, fabula, narratio, fabella. A mere t., fabula ficta. ficta et commenticia fabula: nursery t's, fabulæ atque commenticia narrationes: to tell (relate) a tale, enarrare, denarrare, qd. fabulam narrare. || That wch one counts, a number, numerus: double t., numerus duplicatus: the t. is right, numerus convent: to tell (count) a tale, numerare, dinumerare (C.); numerum linire (Curt.); numerando percrensere.

|| IMPROVE. This is the old t., hoc vero tralaticium est (e. g. mo exquisisse qd, in quo te offendam, C.).

TALE-BEAKER, susurro (ψυβρησθης, late; Sîdon Ep. 5, 7).—delator (Tac.); calumniator (C.); sycophanta (Ter.). To be a t.-b., delationes facitare: not to listen to t.-b.'s, delatoribus aures non habere: to listen to t.-b.'s, delatoribus aures patrefacere.

TALENT, || A certain weight or sum of money, talentum. || Ability, indoles, natura. ingenium. naturæ habitus (natural, innate talent).—virtus (acquired by effort and practice; opp ingenium).—facultas, ingenii facultas (ability). Talens, ingenium; (of several), ingenia.—indoles (singular). Jn. natura atque ingenium. *cs ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, not = 'cleverness, adroitness', in general; but 'tact, address, skill in the art of pleasing.' A man of t., ingeniosus: a man of great t., peringeniosus: oratorical t., facultas dicendi. ingenium oratorium. virtus oratoria: a t. for writing, ingenium et virtus in scribendo: to have but little t., non maximi esse ingenii; for athg, ad cs rei intelligentiam minus instrumenti a naturâ habere: good t's, ingenii bonitas. magnæ facultates ingenii: good natural t's, naturæ bonitas. naturæ quoddam bonum: to possess good t's, bonâ indole prædium esse. ingenio valere or abundare: to possess great, remarkable t's, præstantissimo ingenio prædium esse. excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse: to possess moderate t's, mediocri ingenio esse.

TALENTED (in bad English; e. g., a talented man, for 'a man of talents'), ingeniosus. peringeniosus. eximii ingenii. magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, amuletum (Plin.); *imaguncula magica. sigillum magicum. To serve as a t., amuleti naturam obtinere, amuleti ratione prodesset.

TALK, s. sermo (g. t., a conversation of several persons on any subject).—voces, pl. (loud talk).—fama, rumor (same, report; see REPORT). There is a t., &c.; see REPORT. To become the common t., in sermonem hominum venire; in ora hominum, or vulgi, abire or pervenire: to become the t. of ill-natured people, incurere in voculas malevolorum: to make athg the t. of the town, per totam urbem rumoribus differe: to be the common t., or the t. of the town, in sermonem hominum venire (C. Ferr. 2, 4, 7); esse in ore hominum or vulgi; esse in ore et sermone omnium; omnium sermonibus vapulare: to be the t. of the town for one whole summer, qd unam æstatem aures refercit sermonibus.

TALK, v. loqui. colloqui (rarely fari, wch is poet.). fabulari, confabulari (of very familiar conversation). To t. much of athg, sermone qd celebrare. crebris sermonibus qd usurpare (C.): to teach children to t., parvulos verba edocere (Plin. Paneg. 26): children learn to t., pueri loqui discunt: when the parrot learns to t., psittacus quum loqui discit (Plin. 10, 42, 58): birds that learn to t., aves ad imitandum vocis humane sonitum dociles (Curt. 8, 9, 16); aves humano sermone vocales (Plin. 10, 51, 72): to t. over athg with aby, colloqui qd cum qo, usually colloqui de re (see Interp. ad Np. Them. 9, 4).—conferre qd; consilia conferre de re; communicare cum qo de re (to communicate about athg).—agere, disceptare qd de re (to treat, discuss). To t. over, coram conferre qd: to t. with the fingers, digitis loqui (O. Trist. 2, 453); per digitorum gestum significare qd (see O. Trist. 5, 10, 36): talking with the fingers, digitorum signa, pl. (Q.); digiti nostram voluntatem indicantes (Q.).

TALKATIVE, garrulus, loquax [Syn. in GARRULOUS].—affablis (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending).—linguâ or sermone promptus (ready to talk).

TALKATIVENESS, loquacitas, garrulitas.

TALL, altus. procerus (C.). A t. man, homo procerus, procerâ staturâ; procero corpore (Sen.); homo celsum or excelsum.—longus homo (a t. fellow; logger-head, contemptuously). A t. tree, arbor altâ or procera (Plin.): a very t. poplar, populus procerissima (C.); Octavianus usus est calecantis altiusculis, ut procerior quam erat videretur (taller, Suet. Oct. 73): taller than others, corporis proceritate elatior aliis atque celisior: plants of taller growth, plantæ majoris incrementi: trees wch do not grow t., arbores non magni incrementi.

TALLNESS, altitudo. proceritas.
TALLOW, sebum. A t. candle, *candela sebatâ. sebacæ (Appul. Met. 4): to make t. candles, sebare candelas (Col. 2, 21, 8).

TALLOW-CHANDLER, *candelarum fuser.

TALLOWY, sebosus (full of tallow, Plin. 11, 37,

86).—sebaceous (*mada* or *consisting of tallow*, *Appul. Met.* 4).

TALLY, s. tessera.

TALLY, v. See AGREE; MATCH.

TALMUD, *Talmud. *corpus magistrorum Judaicorum. *To be conversant with the T.*, *magistros Judaicos intelligere.

TALMUDICAL, *Talmudicus.

TALMUDIST, *Talmudicus. *Talmudis interpretandi peritus. *magister Judaicus.

TALON, unguis (*Plin.*); ungula (*Plaut.*; but the latter usually of quadruped). *To strike with the t's*, ungulas injicere (*Plaut.*); *unguibus vulnerare, lædere.

TAMARIND, *tamarindus (*Linn.*).

TAMARISK TREE, tamarix (*also in Linn.*).

TAMBOURINE, tympanum. *To play on the t.*, tympanum pulsare.

TAME, a. || *Not wild, gentle*, cicur (*by nature*; opp. ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (*tamed, by art*; opp. ferus).—domitus (*broken in*; opp. ferus, ferox). *T. animals*, animalia domestica, or mansueta (*if once wild*). || *Fig.* Cowardly, weak, animo defectus (*Plin.*); qui deficit animo (*Cæs.*); qui animo est abjecto, demisso (*C.*); demissus, fractus (*C.*). || *Flat, insipid*, jejūnus, languidus, exilis.

TAME, v. || *PROPR.* domare (*e.g. beluas, C.*); mansuafacere (*e.g. leones, Plin.*). || *Fig.* domare, refrenare. coercere, mansuafacere, mollire.

TAMER, domitor.

TAMPER, || *To meddle, vid.* || *To practise secretly*, occulto cum qd agere; qm or cs animum tentare or sollicitare (*often with abl. of the means, pecuniā, minis, &c.*). || *qm aggredi (to attack a person; e.g. variis artibus). To t. with subjects or soldiers*, cs animum ad defectionem sollicitare.

TAN, || *To prepare leather*, subigere, depesce (*to work thoroughly*).—conficere, perficere (*to prepare*). *Fine tanned leather*, aluta tenuiter confecta. || *To make it sunny, imbrown*, colorare (*of the sun*; e.g. quum in sole ambulem, naturā fit, ut colorē, C. de Or. 2, 14, 6; so Q. 5, 10, 81).—*cutem adurere or infuscare* (*Plin.*).—sole colorare (*Sen.*).

TANGENT, *linea tangens. *linea circulum contingens.

TANGIBLE, quod sub tactum cadit (*C.*). tactilis (*Lucr.*). || *Avoid tangibiles* (*Lactant.*).

TANGLE, v. See ENTANGLE.

TANGLE, s. Crcl. by turbatus, implexus, impeditus.

TANK, cisterna. lacus. castellum (*a large reservoir connected with an aqueduct*).

TANNER, coriarius. coriorum confector (*late*).

TANTALIZE. See TASE.

TANTAMOUNT. See EQUAL.

TAP s. || *A gentle blow*, piāglevis. || *A pipe for a barrel*, epistomium, fistula.

TAP, v. || *To strike gently*, leviter ferire. || *To broach a vessel*, * (terebrā) dolum aperire (*with ref. to our method*).—dolum relinere (*to take off the pitch*; opp. oblinere, *to cover with pitch*, Ruhnck. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51).—promere vinum de dolo (*to draw wine fm the cask*, H. Epod. 2, 47).—de dolo haurire (*to drink wine immediately from the cask*, C. Brut. 83, 287). *To t. for the dropsy*, eutem incidere.

TAP-ROOT, *radix maxima or altissima.

TAPE, tænia.

TAPE-WORM, tænia (*Plin.*); *tænia solum and vulgaris (*Linn.*).

TAPER, s. cereus, i; candēla cerea.

TAPER, adj. *pyramidis formam habens. *in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus (*pyramidal*).—*cono similis. *in conī formam reductus (*conical*).—cacuminatus, fastigatus (*running to a point*).

TAPER, v. in acutum or in tenuitatem desinere.—fastigatum esse.

TAPESTRY, tapes, ētis, m.; pl., tapētes (*Plaut.*); tapētum (*V.*).—auleum (*a hanging, curtain*).—textile stragulum (*C.*); stratum (*Sp.*; for use, as a carpet, coverlet, &c.). *On walls, vestie, velamentum parietum: to hang (walls) with t.*, (parietes) tapētis exornare, vestire.

TAPIS. *To bring upon the t.*, commemorare qd. mentionem es rei facere, inferre, or injicere. mōvere or commovere qd. in medium proferre qd. commemorare et in medium proferre.

TAR, s. pix liquida (*Vitr., Plin.*); also simply pix (*Virg., Vitr.*): a t. pot., *pixis picis liquidæ servandæ.

TAR, v. pice (liquida) illinere or ungere or munire; picare qd (*Plin., Suet., Vitr.*).

TARANTULA, *aranea tarantūla (*Linn.*); *lycosa tarantula (*Latr.*).

TARDILY, tarde, lente (*of body or mind*).—tardo pede, tardo gradu, tardo passu (*with slow step*).—leniter (*gently*, and so slowly; e.g., *to act, flow*).—paulatim, pedetentim (*gradually*). *JN. lente et paulatim. segneri (sleepily; of the mind)*.—diu (*a long time; e.g. diu mori, perire, &c.*): *to go or move t.*, tarde ire or ingredi, tardo pede or tardo incedere, lente incedere (*of persons and animals*).—tarde moveri (*of things; e.g., of a machine, &c.*).—lente or (as praise) leniter fuere (*of a river*).—tardius procedere (*of undertakings, &c.*): *to travel t.*, iter facere tarde: *to advance or proceed t.*, tarde procedere (*g. t.*); lente et paulatim procedere (*cautiously and gradually*).

TARDINESS, tarditas (*bodily or mental; of persons and things*).—segnitia, segnitie (*slowness, of character; phlegmatic disposition*). || *Not lentitudo, in this sense, in the best writers.*

TARDY, tardus (*that moves or operates slowly; of the mind, slow of comprehension, either indifferently or as blame; opp. celer, velox*).—lentus (*considerate; not hasty and precipitate, as praise only; and per euphemismum as a censure; opp. citius, celer*).—segnis (*sleepy; denoting want of energy; opp. promptus; all these of persons or things*). piger (*lazy; as a consequence of natural heaviness or dullness, of persons; then also by personification, of things; as, remedia pigriora, in Col. 2, 17, 3*).—lenis (*that flows gently; of rivers*).—longinquus (*that lasts long, and so that passes away slowly; e.g. noctes*).—serus (*too late*). *The t. course of a river, fluminis lenitas (as praise)*.—segnis fluminis cursus (*as a censure*): t. of foot, male pedes (*Suet. Oth. 12*); t. in business, tardus in rebus gerendis; t. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo.

TARE, || *A kind of plant*, ervum (*also Linn.*). || *A weed that grows among corn*, spica inanis (*Plin., an empty ear*).—avena sterilis (*among oats*). || *A mercantile term*, interitum (*loss, waste*). TARGET, || *A shield*, vid. || *A mark to shoot at*, scopus (*Suet. Dom. 19*).

TARIFF, *formula portoria exigendi (*list of duties to be paid*).

TARNISH, TRANS. rem obscurare; præstringere nitorem rei; hebetare, præstringere qd (*propr.*; speculorum fulgor hebetatur, is tarnished); obscurare, obruere (*fig.*); then also decori officere (*L. 1, 53, to t. one's reputation*). || INTRANS. obscurari; splendorem, candorem amittere (*C.*); also hebescere (*T.*).

TARRY, morari; moram facere. See DELAY.

TART, adj. acidus. See SHARP, SOUR.

TART, s. arpticius panis dulciore (*apt. Plin. 18, 11, 27*). *A t.-pan, arptio* (*Gr., Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4*): *a baker of t's*, pistior dulciarius (*late*).

TARTAR. *To catch a t.*, carbonem pro thesauro invenire (*Plaut.*).

TARTLET, *arpticius panis dulciore, minoris forme.

TARTLY, TARTNESS. See SHARPLY, SHARPNESS.

TASK, s. pensum, pensum imperatum (*a day's work appointed; fm the practice of weighing out wool for spinning*); opus (*work to be done*). *To set or prescribe a t.*, pensum imperare: *to set oneself a t.*, proponere sibi qd faciendum: *to be equal to a t.*, operi sufficere: *to perform a difficult t.*, quod est difficillimum, efficere: *to take one to t.*, reprehendere qm.—castigare qm verbis (*to reprove*).

TASK, v. pensum ci imperare. *To t. oneself*, proponere sibi qd faciendum. See also CHANGE.

TASSEL, cirrus. A row of t's, fimbrie.

TASTE, I. objectively A) *PROPR.* as a property of things, sapor (|| gustus for sapor is un-Cicer.). *To have a pleasant t.*, jucundo sapore esse, jucunde sapere: *ath loses its t.*, cs rei sapor non permanet integer: *to have a t. that does not belong to it*, alieno sapore infici (not alienum saporem ducere): *to have a bitter t.*, amarum saporem habere: t. in the mouth, sapor in ore relictus: *to have a t. in the mouth after ath*, respere qd: *pears leave a sourish t. in the mouth*, piā acidulum saporem in ore relinquunt: *the wine leaves a pitchy t. in the mouth*, vinum respicit picem. B) *Fig.* The good t. of ath, elegancia (*e.g., of a poem*): the bad t. of ath, insulistas (*e.g. villæ*). || inelegancia is not Lat.). II. Subjectively, as belonging to a person. A) *PROPR.* || The power or sense of tasting, gustatus. gustus (*opp. odoratus, aspectus; but C. uses gustatus only*; || sapor is quite un-Class. in this sense). B) *Fig.* I. || By way of trial; slight participation, &c., gustus (gustum tibi dare volui = 'a short specimen';

Sen.—2) *¶ Sense of the beautiful, &c., gustatus; for athg, cs rei (e. g. facinorosi veræ laudis gustatum non habent, C. Phil. 2, 45, 115 [so Or., al. gustum]).*—*sensus (perception of; for athg, cs rei).* To form one's *t.*, **animum ad elegantiam informare: to have a t. for athg, qd re delectari, gaudere: to have no t. for, abhorrere a re; qd suo sensu non gustare: to acquire a t. for athg, cs rei sensu quodam imbui: to give abt a t. for an art, *cs artis veluti gustatu quodam imbuiere qm: athg is according to my t., qd elegantie meæ esse videtur: athg is not to my t., res non sapit ad genium meum (see *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 28); res non est mei stomachi (see *C. ad Fem.* 1, 8, 5). Hence *taste, in a more restricted meaning = a) the power and then the readiness to observe and feel the beauty or deformity of an object, iudicium (so far as it rests on a right judgement; sapor is here not Lat.).*—*intelligentia (understanding and appreciation of): a good or correct t., elegantia (as a fine tact possessed).*—*iudicium intelligentia (correct judgement).*—*elegantia; venustas (sense of the beautiful).* *¶ Sensus pulchritudinis or pulchri not Lat. Critical i., teretes aures (critical in judging of language, music, &c.).* A man of *t.*, elegans; politus; venustus: a man of admirable *t.* on every subject, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus: *bad t., pravitas iudicii (Q.).* A person of no *t.*, homo exiguum sapiens; homo sine iudicio; homo parum elegans: a fastidious *t.*, fastidium delicatissimum: *to possess the fine t. of aby, cs elegantia tinctum esse: to have t. in any matter, in qd re sensum qm habere; elegantem cs rei esse spectatorem (on a subject of wch the eyes can judge): to have no (or little) t., exiguum sapere: to have a good t., recte sapere (with good t., scite (e. g., to dress oneself, coli; to prepare a banquet, convivium exornare).*—*commode (e. g. saltare).*—*scienter (scientifically; e. g. tibias cantare).*—*manu eleganti (with tasteful hand; e. g. effingere scenam): to my t., quantum ego sapio; pro meâ sapientiâ (see *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 73); quantum equidem iudicare possum.* *b) ¶ Manner of thinking or acting arising from taste of a particular kind, ingenium.*—*mos (the former, of character of mind; the latter, of practice): a t. for Gothic, *ingenium Gothicum. Of artistic t., stylus (style).*—*manus (hand; the execution of a particular artist).**

TASTE, v. ¶ TRANS. gustatu (*¶ Sensus gustu is late*) explorare (*to try by the t., propr.* *¶ Sensus gustu libare is poet.*)—*gustare (to enjoy a little of athg; then fig. = to become slightly acquainted with).* To *t. athg, degustare qd; gustare de re (to take a slight t. of athg; then also fig. = to become acquainted with the pleasures of athg; e. g. degustare vitam; degustare honorem): to t. beforehand, prægustare (propr.): to t. the charm of life, gustare suavitatem vitæ: to enable the people merely to t. of liberty, tantummodo potestatem gustandi libertatem populo facere: to t. adversity, calamitatem affici.* *¶ INTRANS.* sapere. qd sapere esse: *to t. of athg, sapere or resipere qd (propr.); redolere qd (fig.): to t. bitter, amare esse sapore: to t. well, jucunde sapere; suavi esse sapore.*

TASTEFUL, elegans (one who possesses and uses correct discrimination; of things, recherché).—*non indicitus.*—*venustus.* *T. dress, cultus amicus: t. in the choice of words, elegans verbis: a t. choice of words, elegans verborum delectus.*

TASTEFULLY, scite, scienter, commode, manu eleganti, elegantier, venuste. [*SYN. IN TASTE.*]

TASTELESS, ¶ PROPRI. nihil sapiens. *It is somewhat t., cs rei sapor nullus est: it is growing t., cs rei sensus non permanet integer.* *† FIG.* ineptus, inficetus. *Insulens (vapid, of persons and things).*—*inelegans (empty of tle).* A *t. age, *ætate inficeta.*

TASTELESSLY, inepte, ineptè, inficetè, insulse, ineleganter.

TASTELESSNESS, ¶ PROPRI. *sapor cs rei nullus. *¶ FIG.* insulitas (with respect to outward arrangement or beauty: e. g. villæ).—*inscitia (want of knowledge and judgement).* *¶ Inelegantia is found only in Gaj's Instit.* 1, § 84, *Gorsch. T. in dress, cultus parum amicus.*

TATTLE, See RAO.

TATTLE, balbutire (to speak inarticulately, like a child).—*garrire (to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, fm fondness of speaking).*—*blaterare (to talk much about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what is said).*—*harrolari (to talk senseless stuff, like an insane soothsayer).*—*alucinari (to speak without any thought or consideration).*—*nugari (to bring forth stupid, trifling matter. These three mts trans. with acc.).*—*fabulari, confabulari, fabulari inter se, sermones cædere (λόγους ἀκούειν; of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way).*—*effutire (qd, or absol. C.).*

TATTLER, garrulus, loquax (the garrulus is strong fm the quality, the loquax fm the quantity, of what he says).—*qui silere ascenda nequit.*

TATTLING, garritus (late).—*garrulitas.*—*loquacitas.*—*confabulatio (good-natured chattering conversation of one or more; late).*

TATTOO, s. *sonus tympani vespertinus (Bau.: receptus, signal for retreat, in the Roman sense). To beat the *t.*, *revocare milites signo vespertino (Bau.: receptui canere, in the Roman sense).

TATTOO, v. corpus notis compungere (C. Off. 2, 7, 25).—*notis persignare.*—*notis inscribere (see Plin. 18, 3, 4).* To *t. oneself, corpus notis compungere or inscribere; corpus omne notis persignare: tattooed, notis compunctus; virgatus (Val. Fl. 2, 159).*

TAUNT, s. contumelia, contumelia.
TAUNT, v. contumellam facere in qm, verborum contumellis lacerare qm, contumellâ qm inequi objurcare, cavillari, exprobrare ei qd.

TAUNTING, contumeliosus (insulting).—*amarus (bitter).*—*acerbus (sour).*—*asper (rough).*—*mordax (biting).*—*invidiosus (calculated to raise a prejudice against the person attacked).*—*aculeatus (stinging).*—*probrosus.* [*SYN. IN CONTUMELIOUS, CHIDE.*] *T. words, verborum aculei.*

TAUNTINGLY, contumeliosè, &c. See the adj.

TAUTOLOGICAL, idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans.

TAUTOLOGY, ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio, repetitio. Iteratio (verborum, rerum, nominum, Q.).—*crebra repetitio (C.).*—*tautologia (Marc. Cap.).* To avoid *t.*, vitare, fugere, repetitionem ejusdem verbi (ast. C.).

TAVERN. See INN.

TAWDRY, speciosus. T. dress, cultus speciosior, quam pretiosior. *¶ IMPROPR.* oblitus (of style; e. g. exornationes oblitam reddunt orationem).

TAWNY, *nigricans e gilvo (of a yellowish dark colour).—*fuscus, adustus (brownish, sunburnt).*

TAX, s. vectigal (g. t., eply on land. Particular parts of this were decumæ, the tenth of corn; scriptura, the tenth of pasture; portorium, harbour dues, customs, for wch also the g. t. vectigal is used).—*tributum (poli tax, property-tax).*—*stipendium (like tributum, a kind of contribution imposed on conquered people, after a rate of property).*—*vicesima (a twentieth, five per cent.; hereditatum, manumissionum).*—*quadragesima (a fortieth).*—*onera (burdens borne by citizens).* A door-*t.*, ostiarium: *to lay or impose a t. on, vectigal, tributum imponere (ci or rei rei); tributum indicare ci (oa persons: ¶ not rei): to pay taxes, be tributary, vectigalia penitare: to pay the t.'s, tributa vectigalia pendere: to collect t.'s, vectigalia &c. exigere: a collector of t.'s, t.-gatherer, vectigalium exactor: to be a t.-gatherer, vectigalia exercere: to remit t.'s for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere ci: to petition for a reduction of t.'s, magnitudinem onerum deprecari apud qm: to exempt from t.'s, a tributis vindicare or tributis liberare qm: free fm t.'s, immunitas tributorum (opp. vectigalis).*

TAX, v. vectigal, tributum imponere ci or rei. tributum indicare ci (¶ not rei); see also Assess. *¶ IMPROPR.* Nature seems to have taxed her creative powers to the uttermost, natura (in hoc) quid efficere posset, videtur experta.

TAX-GATHERER, exactor vectigalium.

TAXATION, taxatio (Plin.). *Crcl. by the verb.*

TEA, ¶ The plant, *thea (Linn.). Black *t.*, **thea Bohea (Linn.): green t., *thea viridis (Linn.).* *¶ Infusion or decoction of the leaves of the plant, *potio e thea cocta.* **Caldæ Sinensis, or *thea only.* To invite abt (to drink) *t.*, *invitare qm ad theæ potum una sorbendum, bibendum: *to drink a cup of t., *pocillum theæ haurire.*

TEA-CADDY, *pyxis theæ.

TEA-CHEST, *cista theæ.

TEA-CUP, *pocillum ansatum in scutellâ positum, or, fm context, *pocillum ansatum only.

TEA-KETTLE, *ahenum theæ.

TEA-POT, *hirnea (¶ not cantharus) theæ.

TEA-SPOON, cochlear, cochlearium (Plin.).—*ligula (more shallow, Col.).*

TEA-TRAY, *abacus disponendis scutellis caldæ Sinensis.

TEACH, docere (g. t.).—*præcipere, præcepta dare de re (to give precepts, rules).*—*tradere (to deliver; e. g., the history or rules of an art, &c.).*—*profferi (to profess or t. publicly).*—*ostendere, declarare (to show, prove).* To *t. aby, qm instituire, erudire (to instruct him; the latter eply of a beginner); qm condocescere (to train*

or *is an animal*): *to t. a person a thing*, docere qm qd (182) *different fm docere qm qd or de re = to give accurate information on a definite subject*; instituire, erudire qm qd re, in qd re: tradere ci qd (see above); imbure qm qd re (to imbue with imperceptibly, but completely; also = to give a smattering of). ¶ *Prov.* *To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs*; see *Egg*.

TEACHABLE, docilis, qui cito qd discit. *To be t.*, docilem se præbere ad qd.

TEACHER, doctor (one acquainted with an art or science who instructs others in it, and imparts to them elementary knowledge of it; the art or science wch he teaches is expressed by a gen. or an adj.; e.g. *a t. of eloquence*, doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus).—magister (master of an art or science, as presiding with authority over learners).—præceptor (one who gives instruction or rules for the practice of a science or art; cf. *C. de Invent.* 1, 25, in.; de *Or.* 3, 15).—pedagogus (παῖδαγωγός, a slave who had the oversight of children, and gave them some elementary knowledge; see *Q. 1, 1, 7, seq.*).—literator, literator (learned in languages, who lectured on the poets).—professor (a public teacher; e.g. sapientie; professor grammaticus).—ludi magister (a school-master). *Jw.* magister atque doctor. præceptor et magister. *Dux* et magister. 'Teacher' may also be expressed by *Crci.*; e.g. qui doctoris partes agit; qui magistri personam sustinet; qui docere se proficitur: *t. of an art*, qui proficitur qm artem, &c. (183) *but* qui proficitur without an object, as in *Plin. Ep.* 2, 18, 3, *is not Class.*: a good *t.*, magister ad docendum aptus: *to be a t. of a science*, qd docere (e.g. *t.*) qd proficere (to be a public *t.*): *to be the t. of aby.*, cs doctorem esse (g. t.).—cs studia regere (to direct the studies of aby; e.g. docere qm fidibus canere, or simply fidibus; docere qm equo armisque; docere qm Latine loqui, or simply Latine); *to have aby as a t.*, habere qm doctorem, magistrum, præceptorem; uti qd doctore, magistro: *in aby.*, qd magistro in qd re uti; qd auctore in qd re versari: *to look for a t. for one's children*, præceptorem suis liberis querere: *to put oneself under aby as a t.*, se dare ci ad docendum.

TEACHING, ¶ *Instruction*, institutio, eruditio, disciplina. ¶ *Doctrine*, system of instruction, doctrina, præcepta, orum, n. præceptio. See also *INSTRUCTION*, DOCTRINE.

TEAL, prps querquedula (*Varr.*).—*anas crecca (*Linn.*).

TEAM, jugum. *A t. of horses*, equi iugales.

TEAR, s. lacrima. *T's*, lacrimæ; pl. fletus, ūs. *With t's* (in the eyes), lacrimans; oculis lacrimantibus; illacrimans; fletus: a flood of t's, magna vis lacrimarum; with a flood of t's, cum or non sine multi lacrimis; magno (cum) fletu: *to shed t's*, lacrimas effundere or profundere; lacrimare; flere (184) lacrimant means 'to be moved to t's': *I shed t's of joy*, gaudio lacrimo or lacrimas effundo; gaudio lacrimis mihi cadunt or manant: *to refrain fm t's*, cohîbere lacrimas; fletum reprimere, lacrimas sistere (to suppress t's): *not to be able to refrain fm t's*, lacrimas tenere non posse: *t's come*, lacrimæ oboriuntur; flow, manant; burst forth, prorumpunt or erumpunt; fletus erumpit: *to yield or give way to tears*, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimis indulgere (*O. Met.* 9, 142): *to shed a flood of t's*, vim lacrimarum profundere: *to bedew or moisten with t's*, qd lacrimis opplere (185) lacrimis lavare qd is found only in the comedians): *to draw forth or excite t's*, lacrimas concitare or excitare: *to move aby to t's*, lacrimas or fletum ei movere: *to wipe away t's*, abstergere ci fletum (see *C. Phil.* 14, 13, 34): *a t. soon dries*, lacrima cito arecit; nihil facilius quam lacrimam inarescit or lacrima inarescent.

TEAR, v. ¶ *TRANS.* in partes discindere (into pieces).—discerpere (to pluck to pieces).—concernere. scindere. concindere. lacerare (to lacerate). *To t. one's hair*, abscondere comas; vellere comam: *to t. aby away fm aby's arms*, qm a or ex complexu (not complexibus) cs abripere: *to t. oneself away fm aby's embraces*, ex complexu cs se eripere: *to be torn by wild beasts*, a feris laniari or dilanari: *to t. off or away (a part fm a whole)*, abscondere (186) *not abscondere = to cut off*: *to t. oneself away*, se proripere (ex loco). volare. abripere: *to t. t. open*, divellere (to separate hastily); scindere; discindere (to separate with violence); a garment, vestem discindere: *to t. open a wound*, vulnus suis manibus divellere (prop.; *Mit. B. Afr.* 88): *to t. up*, concerpere. concindere: *to t. up a letter*, epistolam scindere, concindere, or concerpere. ¶ *INTRANS.* rumpli. drumpi.

TEARFUL, lacrimans. lacrimosus.

TEASE, negotium facessere; negotium or molestiam

exhibere ci. *To t. aby with a thing*, obtundere qm qd re (e.g. literis, rogando).—obstrepere ci (e.g. literis); with entreaties, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre. molestia qm afficere. ci qd re molestum or gravem esse.—*Sis agitare*, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c.

TEASEL, *dipsacus fullonum (*Linn.*).

TEAT, papilla.

TECHINESS, morositas. difficultas (*C.*, rare).—natura difficilis. asperitas.

TECHNICAL. *A t. term*, vocabulum artis; vocabulum artificibus usitatum: *t. terms*, verba artis propria (*Q. 8, 2, 13*); vocabula que in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria; vocabula artis; verba or vocabula quibus philosophi or artifices (as the case may be) utuntur quasi privatis ac suis; vocabula ex artis propria necessitate concepta: *to use a t. term*, *ut in arte dicimus; *ut more artificum loquar: *to employ t. terms in teaching*, verbis in docendo quasi privatis uti ac suis.

TECHY, morosus. difficilis. naturâ difficilis. *Jw.* difficilis et morosus.

TEDIOUS, molestus. tædii plenus. tædium creans (e.g. oratio, narratio molesta, tædii plena, quas facit ut temporis moram sentiamus). *A t. speaker*, odiosus in dicendo: *a t. war*, bellum diuturnum ac lentum: *a t. affair*, res lenta (*L.*); negotium lentum (*C.*).

TEDIOUSLY, moleste. lente.

TEDIOUSNESS, molestia. gravis tarditas. temporis molestia.

TEEM, ¶ *PROPR.* See *PREGNANT*. ¶ *FIG.* See *ABOUND*.

TEETH, v. dentire.

TEETHING, dentitio. *To assist the t.*, faciem præstare dentitionem infantibus.

TEGUMENT, tegmen (tegimen, tegumen). tegumentum. involucreum. integumentum. velamen. velamentum.

TELEGRAPH, s. *têlegraphum, quod dicitur (*t. t.*). 'To communicate by telegraph' may be nearly expressed by per homines certis locis dispositos in singula diei tempora que aguntur cognoscere, et quid fieri volumus imperare (see *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 16).

TELESCOPE, *têlescôpium. *To look through a t.*, *oculis armatis spectare qd or prospicere in longinquum. *It appears that certain telescopic tubes, without glasses, were in use among the ancients.*

TELL, ¶ *To utter, speak, say*, dicere. rem verbis exsequi or enuntiare. See *SPEAK*, *SAY*. *To narrate, relate*, narrare. commemorare. qm de re certior fieri facere. *I t. you this in perfect confidence*, hæc tibi soli dicere puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aures dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (187) *not sub rosa hoc tibi dixerim, wch is not Lat.* See *INFORM*, *NARRATE*, *RELATE*. *To count, numerare*, numerum inire. dinumerare. See *COUNT*.

TELL-TALE, delator (*Suet. Cal.* 15). *To listen to t.-t.*, delatoribus aures patefacere (aff. *C. Off.* 1, 26 91; opp. delatoribus aures non habere, *Suet. Cal.* 15).

TEMPERITY. See *RASHNESS*.

TEMPER, s. ¶ *Due mixture*, mixtio (*Vitr.*).—mixture (*Plin.*).—concreto. temperatio (*C.*). *Disposition of mind*, animi affectus (in the best prose writers).—natura. indoles. animus. *To be in a good t.*, lætum esse; alacrem esse animo: *to be in a bad t.*, stomachari; tristem, morosum esse. ¶ *Coolness, evenness of mind*, animus æquus. *With t.*, æquo animo; placide; sedate; placate; tranquillo animo.

TEMPER, v. ¶ *To mix, mingle*, temperare qd qd re. miscere, permiscere qd ei rei or qd re. ¶ *To form (mould) to a proper degree of hardness*, durare. indurare (e.g. ferrum, *Plin.*).—temperare (ferrum, *Plin.*). ¶ *To moderate, mollify*, mollire. emollire. mitigare. lenire. temperare (e.g. calores solis, victoriam, *C.*).

TEMPERAMENT, ¶ *Of body*, (corporis) affectio, constitutio (*C.*).—habitus (*T.*). See *HABIT*. *Of mind*, indoles. vis. affectio. natura. animus. ingenium. *To be of a warm and sanguine t.*, naturâ esse acrem et vehementem, or vehementem et ferocem; ingenio esse violento: *to be of a mild or gentle t.*, animo esse miti.

TEMPERANCE, temperantia (general and habitual self-government).—moderatio (the avoiding of excess, as an action).—continentia (opp. to libido; command over all sensual desires).—modestia (is an habitual preference of the modus, or true mean; the three last words are qualities).—abstinentia (abstaining fm desire for what is another's). *Jw.* temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia.

C. Off. 3, 26, has moderatio continentiae et temperantiae.

TEMPERATE, *temperans. temperatus. continens. modestus. moderatus (rare).* *JN. moderatus ac temperans. temperatus modestusque. Of t. habitus (in eating and drinking), sobrius (not given to drinking); parvo et tenui victu contentus; parvus in victu: a t. life, vita moderata, modica, or temperata (R^{es} abstemius, temperate, *exactly as to drinking wine; used only in H. for abstinentis*). A t. climate, cœli temperies; t. zone, orbis medius (Plin.).* [SYN. in TEMPERANCE.]

TEMPERATELY, *temperanter. modeste. moderate. continenter.*

TEMPERATURE, *temperatio. temperies. affectio (cœli).*

TEMPEST. See STORM.

TEMPESTUOUS. See STORMY.

TEMPLE, *[[A sacred building or place, ædes sacra (as the habitation of a deity; sacra must not be omitted unless the name of the deity is added, or when the context otherwise fixes the sense).—templum (a place dedicated to a deity, with all its precincts).—fanum (a place set apart for a temple; thence also a temple itself).—delubrum (as a place of purification and expiation). A small t., ædicula sacra; sacellum: to dedicate a t., deo ædem (ædiculam) or templum dedicare: to rob a t., sacrilegium facere, admittere, or committere. || Temples (of the head), tempora, pl. (rarely in the singular; Cels.).*

TEMPORAL, *[[Relating to time, temporalis (post-Aug.). || Of this world, externus (relating to outward things).—humanus (relating to men and human affairs). || Terrenus and terrester only in Eccl. writers. T. affairs, res externæ: t. possessions, bona hujus vite; bona fluia, caduca. || Secular (not ecclesiastical), profanus (opp. sacer). || Belonging to the temples, Crcl. by tempus or tempora. temporalls (e. g. vena, Veget.).*

TEMPORARY, *in tempus structus (built for a present purpose, but to be afterwards taken down).—subitarius (hastily put together).—brevis et ad tempus (lasting but for a time).—caducus (quickly perishing).—non diuturnus (not lasting). A t. theatre, subitarii gradus et scena in tempus structa (T. Ann. 14, 20); temporarium theatrum (Plin.).—[[Temporarius is post-Class., except in Np. Att., temporaria liberalitas: to run up t. buildings, subitaria ædificia extruere (T. Ann. 15, 39).*

TEMPORIZE, *[[To delay, vid. || To comply with the times and occasions, tempori servire. Inservire temporibus (Np. Alc. 1, 3).—temporis causâ facere qd (Np. Att. 9, 5; to accommodate oneself or submit to the times, to suit oneself to circumstances).—duobus sellis sedere (to play a double part).*

TEMPORIZER, *homo bilinguis (a double-tongued man).—temporum multorum homo (a time-server, Curt. 5, 3, 4).—prevaricator (guilty of shuffling ground). You are a temporizer, duobus sellis sedere soles (Liber. ap. Sen. Controv. 3, 18, extr.). See TIME-SERVER.*

TEMPT, *[[To attempt, vid. || To solicit to ill, entice, tentare, sollicitare qm or cs animum. pellicere qm. To t. the enemy across the river, by pretending to retreat, hostes cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere (L. 21, 54).*

TEMPTATION, *[[not tentatio), sollicitatio; usually by the verb. To yield to t., ci ad scelus sollicitanti cedere; succumbere culpe.*

TEMPTER, *qui qm tentat, sollicitat, &c. tentator (rare).*

TEN, *decem. with subit. used only in pl., dēni, &c. a. (distib.) deni. Consisting of t., containing t., denarius: t. o'clock, hora decima: a t., (decas, dāis, Tert.) numerus denarius (Virg.) the figure t., numeri denarii figura: t. times, decies: t. times as much, decuplum, or rather decies tanto plus (L.); decies tanto amplius: t. years old, decennus (Plin., Q.), or rather, decem annos natus (C.); decem annorum (C. Np.).*

TENACIOUS, *tenax (propr. and fig.). See also FIRM.*

TENACIOUSLY, *tenaciter (propr. and fig.). See also FIRMLY.*

TENACIOUSNESS, **TENACITY**, *tenacitas (propr. and fig.). See also FIRMNESS.*

TENANCY, *by Crel. with conductus or locatus (e. g., contract, law of t., pactum, formula, lex conducti, locati).*

TENANT, *s. conductor (one who rents).—incola (an inhabitant).*

TENANT, v. See INHABIT.

TENANTABLE, *habitabilis (habitable, C.). Not t.,*

Inhabitabilis (uninhabitable, C.): to keep a house in & repair, sarta tecta ædium tuæri.

TENANTRY, *clientes, pl. (in the Roman sense).*

TENCH, *tinca (Auson.). *Cyprinus tinca (Linn.).*

TEND, *TRANS. curare. procurare (to attend to, take care of).—colere qd. deservire ci rei (to take proper care of).—dare operam ci rei (to bestow pains or attention upon). To t. one's office, colere, obire munus || INTRANS. PROP. tendere iter or cursum. tendere. pergere. || FIG. tendere. spectare.*

TENDENCY, *inclinatio (propr. and fig.); proclivitas. propensio. animi inductio (of the mind and will). A strong t., studium. appetitus (of the mind or will): to have a strong t. to alth, proclivum, propensum esse ad qd; studio tenēri cs rei; appetere qd.*

TENDER, *s. || Offer, vid. || A small vessel waiting on a larger, navicula, navigium.*

TENDER, *adj. tener (t., sensitive; dim. tenellus).—mollis (soft, gentle).—blandus (showing visible signs of affection).—amoris plenus (full of love).—amans (mly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved; e. g. uxoris).—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults); JN. amans indulgensque.—delicatus (of too fine feelings, tastes, &c.).—effeminatus (effeminate).—[[Effectuosus in very late writers; Macrob., Cassiod., Ter. T. upbraiding, molles querēre: to write a t. letter to aby, literas amoris plenas dare ad qm: very t. words, verba blandissima, amantissima.*

TENDERLY, *blande. amanter. pie [SYN. in TENDER]. To look t. at aby; prps molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609): to behave t. towards, ci multa blandimenta dare. || Softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.). molliter. delicate. To bring up children too t., molliter educere liberos.*

TENDERNESS, *[[Affectionate feeling, pietas (as exhibited towards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—amor blandus. amor.—blandimenta (blandishments): winning, petting ways).—[[Softness, molliities. teneritas.*

TENDON, *nervus (Cels.).*

TENDRIL, *brachium (Col.); (of a vine), pampinus. clavícula (C.). To put forth t's, in pampinis, in surculis crescere: to clasp with t's, *brachia, clavibus amplecti qd, inharēscere ci rei: to cut off the t's of vines, vitas pampinare. pampinus viti detergere.*

TENEMENT, *domicilium. habitatio. sedes [SYN. in ABODE].*

TENET, *placitum. dogma (opinion or doctrine of a philosopher).—præceptum (C.). The t's of the Stoics, ratio Stoicorum. See OPINION.*

TENFOLD, *adj. decemplex.*

TENFOLD, *adv. decies. To bear t., efferre cum decimo (C.); cum decimo (Farr.).*

TENNIS, *Tennis-ball, *pila pennata. To play at t., *pila pennatâ ludere.*

TENON, *cardo (Virg.; tignum cardinatum): dovetailed t's, cardines securiculati.*

TENOUR, *sententia (tenor; Pand.) See DRIFT, MEANING.*

TENSE (in Grammar), *tempus, oris (Gramm.).*

TENSION, *tensio (Hygin., Virg., post-Class. rare).—tensura (post-Class., Hygin., Veget.). Mly by Crel. with extendere (e. g. funem).—intendere (e. g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (arcum, &c.).—intendere qd qâ re (e. g. sellam loræ).*

TENT, *tentorium (of cloth or skins, a military, moveable t.; Sen., Hirt.).—tabernaculum (C.; the word used for a soldier's t.; it denotes properly, a slight hut or habitation, made of boards, skins, &c.; but more durable and serviceable than tentorium, we often find pelles, pl., for 'tents'). The general's t., pretorium: to pitch a t., tabernaculum statuere, constituere (Cæsar); collocare, ponere (C.; also absol.); tendere (T., Curt.). To strike t's, tabernacula tendere (Cæsar, L.); a t. bed, lectus in tentorio collocandus. lectus castrænsis: a little t., tentoriolum (Hirt.): a t.-mat, paxillus tentorii.—[[A roll of lint put into a sort, turunda (Cat.); penicillum (Cat., Plin.).*

TENTATIVE, *quod tentat, &c. By a t. process, by t. methodo, experiendo. See TRY, ATTEMPT.*

TENTER-HOOK, *hamus. uncus (larger).*

TENTH, *decimus. A t., decuma; decuma or decima pars.*

TENTHLY, *decimo.*

TENUITY. See THINNESS.

TENURE, *Crel. by possidere. tenēre. habēre qd, or possidere. esse in possessione rei. possessionem rei habēre (C.); possessionem cs rei tenēre (Np.).*

TEPID, *tepidus. See LUKEWARM.*

TEREBINTH, terebinthus (*Plin.*). *pistacia terebinthus (*Linn.*).

TERGIVERSATE, tergiversari.

TERGIVERSATION, tergiversatio.

TERM, s. *Space of time, spatium (g. t.).*—temporis intervallum (*interval*).—dies certa, dies praestituta. tempus finitum, definitum (*a fixed, appointed t.*). To fix or appoint a t., diem statuere, constituere, praefinire; tolerably long, diem statuere satis laxam (*e. g.*, before the expiration of *which payment must be made*; quam ante, &c.; see *C. Att. 6, 1, 16*): to request a t. of a few days, petere paucorum dierum interjectum (*of a defendant*; *T. Ann. 3, 67, 2*): to grant a t. of some days to a debtor, ci paucos ad solvendum dies prorogare: to request *fm* *aby* a short t., ab *qo* parvam exigui temporis usuram *cs* rei postulare (see *C. Agr. 3, 1, 2*): the t. expires, exit dies (*e. g.* indiciarum, *L. 4, 30. cf. 22, 33*). *At the universities, in the courts of law, terminus (t. t.).* *A word, verbum, vocabulum.* nomen. *Condition, vid. Relatio*, ratio; *pl., t's of friendship, &c.*; by *Crcl.*; *e. g.*, res mihi cum *qo* est; mihi cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo est (*I am on good t's with*; *Coel. ad C.*)—at mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum omnibus (*C.*; *if I were on less friendly t's with*).

TERM, v. See **CALL**, NAME.

TERMAGANT, mulier rixosa or jurgiosa.

TERMINAL, *At certain periods, certis diebus*; certis pensionibus (*of payments*). *Of or in a term at the universities, &c.*, terminalis (*t. t.*).

TERMINATE, *TRANS.* terminare *qd* (*to put a limit to althg, with regard to place*).—concludere (*e. g.*, a letter).—finire (*to end*).—finem facere *cs* or *ci* rei. finem *ci* rei imponere, constituere (*to put an end to*). To *t.* his speech, finem dicendi facere. perorare.—ad finem or ad exitum adducere *qd* (*to bring althg to a conclusion = to accomplish it*).—conficere. transigere *qd* (*to settle*).—componere *qd* (*to amicably*).—finem or modum imponere *ci* rei; finem statuere or constituere *ci* rei (*to put an end to althg, with regard to duration*): to *t.* a war, pacem facere (*not conclude*): to *t.* a business, expedire negotium (*to settle it*).—profligare negotium (*by a violent exertion*): to *t.* a dispute, &c., controversiam componere or dirimere (*dir.*, also of terminating althg by sudden intervention; nox proelium diremit). See **END**. *INTRANS.* finem habere or capere. desinere (*to cease*).—finem or exitum habere (*of time or an event*).—terminari (*of space*).—cadere or excidere in (*to end in such a letter or syllable*; of words): to *t.* in a long syllable, longā syllabā terminari; cadere or excidere in longam syllabam: the matter is not yet terminated, res nondum finem invenit: to *t.* badly, fœde finire. See also **END**, **CEASE**.

TERMINATION, conclusio (*the closing or finishing point*; *C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 16*, in extrema parte et conclusione numeris ac negotii tui).—finis. exitus (*end, ultimate result*).—extrema pars (*last part of a matter*). To bring a thing to a t., *qd* ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to a t., ad finem venire. *T.* of a word, terminatio or exitus: to have an a or e for its t., exitum habere in a aut in e: to have for its t., cadere or excidere in &c. (*of words*): to have the same t., similes casus habere in exitu. similiter cadere. See **END**.

TERMINOLOGY, artis *cs* vocabula, &c. See **TECHNICAL**. The only difference between *Zeno* and the *Peripatetics* lies in their t., inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest.

TERNARY, *Crcl.* by terni (ternarius, *Col.*; consisting of three).

TERRACE, solarium (*Plaut.*; *g. t.* for any projection, &c. attached to a house, for the purpose of receiving the sun; balcony, &c.; *Plaut. i. Suet., Aug. ap. Macrob.*)—pulvinus (*Varr. i. in a garden*).

TERRAQUEOUS, *qui ex terrâ et aquâ constat.

TERRENE, TERRESTRIAL, terrenus, terrâ natus, fictus (*consisting of earth*).—terrenus, terrester (*relating to the earth, living on the earth*); often also humanus (*opp. celestia, divinus*). *T. affairs*, res humanæ (*&c.* not res terrene); humana, *pl.*, interiora, *pl.*, t. goods, bona hujus vitæ, bona fluxa, caduca.

TERRIBLE, *PROPR.* terribilis (*causing fright*; terrificus *is poet. only*).—horribilis, horrendus (*causing horror*).—atrox (*fearful, frightful*; *e. g.* death, bloodshed)—immanis (*monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel*; *e. g.* animal, deed, character).—fœdus (*causing indignation, abominable*; *e. g.* projects, war, fire, or conflagration).—dirus (*dire*).—trux (*causing a shudder*; *e. g.* of looks).—incredibilis (*that cannot be conceived*; *e. g.* stupidity, stupiditas). To be the bearer of some t. news, milros terrores afferre ad *qm*.

TERRIBLY, *PROPR.* terribilem or horrendum in modum. *FIG.* fœde, fœdum in modum, atrociter.

TERRIER, *A kind of dog, *canis terrarius* (*Linn.*).

TERRIFIC. See **TERRIBLE**.

TERRIFY, perterrere. perterrefacere *qm*. pavore percellere *cs* pectus. See also **TO FRIGHTEN**.

TERRITORY, territorium (*land belonging to a town*; *if = country, district, region, &c.*, ager, terra, regio, fines; *&c.* Avoid ditto as *not Class. in this sense*). The t. of the Helvetii, ager Helvetius: the Trojan t., ager Troas: to enter the t. of *aby*, intra fines *cs* ingredi: to add a district to the t. of *aby*, *cs* finibus regionem adicere (*also fig.*; *e. g.* ars dicendi non habet definitam regionem); locus (*fig.*; *e. g.* locus philosophiæ proprius).

TERROR, metus. terror. See **FEAR**.

TERSE, tersus (*Q.*; *e. g.* auctor tersior est Horatius); pressus. brevis. sententia densus. creber [*SYN. in CONCISE*].

TERSEL, breviter. paucis (*sc. verbis*). breviter strictimque. præcise. presse or pressius [*SYN. in CONCISELY*].

TERSENESS, brevitās (dicendi). breviloquentia.

*astricta brevitās.

TERTIAN, tertianus (*C.*). A t. fever, tertiana (*sc. febris, Cels.*).

TESSELATE, tessellare. in tessera formam figere *qd*. A tessellated pavement, pavimentum tessellatum. pavimentum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis stratum. See **MOSAIC**.

TEST, s. *PROPR.* obrussa (*Sen.*).—*FIG.* tamquam obrussa (*C.*). See also **PAOR**.

TEST, v. See **PROVE**, **TRY**.

TESTACEOUS, testaceus (*Plin.*; *e. g.* operimentum, *Plin. 11, 37, 55*).

TESTAMENT, *Will*; vid. *A name given to each of the two divisions of the Bible, testamentum (vetus, novum; Eccl.)*.

TESTAMENTARY, testamentarius (*t. t.*; or rather by *Crcl.* testamenti or testamentum).

TESTATOR, testator (*Suet. Ner. 17, and JCl.*); or by *Crcl.*, is qui testamentum facit (*C. Terr. 2, 18, 46*).

TESTATRIX, testatrix (*Ulp.*); ea quæ testamentum facit.

TESTIFY, testari (*g. t.*). attestari. testificari. testimonio confirmare (*to establish by a witness*).—testimonio esse. testem esse (*to serve as a witness: the former of a thing, the latter of a person*).—testificari. affirmare (*to affirm, assure*).

TESTILY, stomachose, asperæ, acerbæ.

TESTIMONIAL, testimonium (*a testimony, whether oral or written*; *e. g.* testimonia quæ recitari solent; opp. præsentēs testes; so legitē testimonia, *C. Mil. 17, 46*).—*scriptum testimonium.—*litteræ *cs* rei testes.—litteræ commendatiæ (*C.*; a letter of recommendation). A t., or letters t., *litteræ dimissionis testes (*of servants or soldiers*): testimonialis, *litteræ missionem honestam significantes (*g. t.*).

TESTIMONY, testimonium (*whether oral or written*). To bear t., testimonium dicere: to bear important t. in favour of *aby*, grave testimonium impertire *ci* (*C.*): to bear t. for *aby* on any point, *ci* perhibere testimonium *cs* rei. See **WITNESS**, **EVIDENCE**.

TESTY, stomachosus. acerbus. difficilis.

TETHER, numella (= genus vineuli, quo quadrupedes deligantur; *Fest. As an instrument of torture, both the head and feet were inserted in it* [*Non. 144, 25, sq.*]; hence, this was probably the case when it was used as an instrument for confining cattle to their pasture, &c.); prps pedica (*g. t.* for fetter), or funis.

TETRARCH, tetrarches (*C.*).

TETRARCHY, tetrarchia (*C.*).

TETRASTIC, carmen tetrastichum (*Q.*). tetrastichum (*sc. carmen, Mart.*).

TETER, lichen, or pure Lat. mentagra (see *Plin. 26, 1, 2*).

TEXT, *Words of a writer, oratio or verba scriptoris*; oratio contexta (*the words of the author, as opp. to commentaries; the last, Diom. 448, 24, P.*).—*exemplum (*in the same sense, so far as the text is written or printed, i. e. perhaps in such sentences as, 'the annotations wch we have added after the Greek t.,' annotations quas post Græcum exemplum exhibemus*). To correct the t. of an author, *verba scriptoris a corruptelarum sordibus judicando emendare. *A portion of Scripture chosen as a subject of discourse*, *argumentum (*to preach on a t.*, argumento proposito orationem sacram habere. argumento proposito *cs* sacro suggestu dicere.—*textum or tex-

tus, *as are allowed as t. th. by most writers on the subject; even J. A. Wolf uses them, *as with, and *as without* ut ita dicam. qui (quod) dicitur or vocatur.**

TEXTILE, textilis (C.).

TEXTURE, textura (Plaut., Propert.).

THAN, *affl. comparatives, and verbs of comparison, (e.g. malo, praestari, quam: if the object of comparison be expressed in the nominative, where we may ask the question, who? or whom? 'than' may be expressed in Latin by the simple abl.; e.g., virtus is better t. gold, virtus est praestantior quam aurum or praestantior auro. Affl. the comparatives amplius and plus (more), minus (less), minor (younger), major (older), with ref. to number, quam is frequently omitted, and the number is in the case which would be required without quam; e.g., there are more t. six months, amplius sunt sex menses: he missed more t. two hundred soldiers, plus ducentos milites desideravit: less t. three hundred perished, minus trecenti perierunt: he is more t. twenty years old, major viginti annorum est (cf. Grotef. § 219, obs. 3; Zumpt, § 485). T. that, quam ut or quam qui (quae, quod, &c.), followed by a subjunctive: the town was stronger t. he could capture, urbs munitionibus fuit, quam ut quae primo impetu capi potuisset (cf. Grotef. § 263, 3; Zumpt, § 560): 'than in proportion to', *affl. a comparative, is expressed by L. and later writers simply by quam pro (such, however, does not occur in C. and Cæsar: e.g., the battle was harder t. in proportion to the number of combatants, praedium atrocis erat quam pro pugnantium numero; see Zumpt, § 484, extr.). After 'no other' (or interrog., 'what other?') 'than' may be expressed by nisi or quam, but with this distinction, that nisi requires the exclusion of all other ideas; quam is used only comparatively; e.g., the history was no other t. a compilation of annals, erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio (i. e., it was this and this only: C. de Or. 2, 12, 52): virtus is no other (or nothing else) t. perfect nature carried to the highest degree of excellence, virtus nihil aliud est, quam in se perfecta et ad summum perfectura natura (i. e., it is as much as, is equivalent to: C. Legg. 1, 8, 25; cf. Grotef. § 269, a. obs. 3; Dölke, pp. 284 and 291).**

THANE, dominus.

THANK, gratias agere, persolvere (with words; see THANKFUL for the construction); gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere, beneficium respondere, beneficium remunerari (by action); gratiam habere, gratum esse erga qm. beneficium memoriam conservare, memoriam gratiam persolvere, gratam memoriā beneficium (beneficia) prosequi (in the heart),—re ipsa atque animo esse gratum (in deed and in heart). To t. most earnestly, maximas, luculentissimas, singulares gratias agere ci. amplissimis or singularibus verbis gratias agere ci: I t. you, benigne dicis (in accepting an offer): to have to t. one for athg, ci qd debere (athg good); ei qd acceptum referre (good or bad): to t. (i. e., merely to t., and so to refuse or decline), qd gratiā rei acceptā non accipere (to feel obliged by an offer, but not to accept it; see L. 22, 37).—recusare (to refuse)—deponere (to decline).—deprecari (to excuse oneself): I t. you! benigne (dicis)! benigne ac liberaliter! recte (not as an answer to a proposal or offer: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51): I t. you for your kind invitation, bene vocas; jam gratia est (Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36).

THANKFUL. By Crel.: e.g., To feel t. to one for athg, gratiam (rarely gratias) habere ci (χαρίν ἔχειν or εὐδέναι τιμι, when the thing for which one feels t. is either not expressed, as Cic. de Orat. 1, 24, extr., or it follows in a clause of its own with quod, as Cic. in Catil. 1, 5, 11; or in a clause subjoined by a relative agreeing with the person, who is put in the dative; as, I feel most t. to him for having, &c. ego illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me esā penā multaverit, C. Tusc. 1, 42, 100). To be t. fm the bottom of the heart, gratiam habere, quantam maximam animus capere potest: to feel t. to aby for having done athg, is gratiam habere ci, qui... fecerit, &c.; but *as the indicative is used, to add more weight to the cause as a fact of actual occurrence: habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit = for she has increased, &c. (see Fr. Intr. App. 17).*

THANKFULNESS, gratus animus. See GRATITUDE.

THANKLESS, ingratus. Immemor beneficii.

THANKLESSNESS. See INGRATITUDE.

THANKS, gratia (in the pl., when it expresses great number or variety of t.'s).—grates (solemn, religious thanksgiving; *not used in any other sense in good Classic prose*). To deserve or merit t.'s, gratiam mereri. gratiam inire apud qm or ab qo. gratum facere

ci: to owe t.'s to any one, gratiam ci debere: to give or return t.'s to any one, gratias agere or persolvere ci (χαρίν ἀποδοῦναι or χάριτας ἀγεῖν, by word of mouth or writing, followed by quod or qui, *not by pro re*).—gratiam ci referre, reddere; for athg, pro re (χαρίν ἀποδοῦναι, to show oneself thankful by act and deed: *not rarely gratias referre; in C. Phil. 3, 15, 39, it is found among other plurals*). Not to return t.'s due, gratiam negligere: to reap t.'s, gratiam capere: deserving of t.'s, gratus (opp. ingratus; cf. Ruft. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 6).—qui bene meriti (of persons). You will get no t.'s for it, tibi ingratum erit: to require or demand thanks, gratiam exigere ab qo: to receive with t.'s, in gratiam accipere. grate accipere or excipere: t.'s be to God! est Deo gratia!

THANKSGIVING, grates, pl.; gratiarum actio (a returning of thanks).—grati animi significatio (as expressed).—"proces grati in Deum animi (of Christian t.). A public t., supplicatio, gratulatio (with festivity; *not festum or dies festus gratiarum actionis*): to order a public t., gratulationem decernere. superis decernere grates (O.): to celebrate a public t., gratulationem facere (e.g. republicae bene gestae).

THANKWORTHY, propter quod gratia debetur, gratiae debentur (propr.).—laudabiles, laude dignus (praiseworthy).

THAT, conj. A) Serving to connect an idea with the chief proposition. This idea is either 1) the simple subject of the predicate connected with the copula in the chief proposition, or of the verb which occupies its place. Then 1) if this idea be general and not compounded, the simple infinitive, or another noun, is used; e.g. It is a chief duty t. one assist him who is most in need of our help, (hoc) maxime officium est, ut quisque maxime opia indigeat, ita eum potissimum opulari. Nothing is more pleasant than t. one be loved by all, nihil suavius est, quam ab omnibus diligere et quam auri omnium. 2) If the idea be limited to a single person, the accusative and infinitive is used. To this belong espy the impersonal expressions, 'it is pleasant, delightful, sad, &c.:' 'it is probable, clear, evident, true, profitable, just, necessary, lawful' (ilicet, after which the person with the infinitive is used in the accusative, if the permission be taken as general, but in the dative, if it refer only to a single person); see Krebs, § 437. (See Several of these modes of expression take also quod and ut after them in certain cases; see below, Nos. IV. and V.) Examples: I am delighted t. you are well, gratum est te valere: it grieves me t. we have been almost too late in learning, dolet mihi, nos pene sero scire, &c.: it is true (proved) t. friendship can exist only between the good, verum est (constat), amicitiam nihil inter bonos esse non posse: it is not permitted t. a man often be what he wishes, non licet hominem esse saepe ita ut vult. This idea may also be expressed by another noun with the pronoun possessive; as, it is pleasant (delightful) t. you are restored, grata est confirmata tua valetudo. 3) If it be a compound idea, either the infinitive with an adverb, or another noun with an adjective or participle, is used; e.g., nothing is more to be desired than t. one may live happily, nihil magis optandum quam beate vivere or quam vita beata: nothing was so prejudicial to the Lacedaemonians as t. the constitution of Lycurgus was taken away, Lacedaemoniis nulla res tanto erit damno, quam disciplina Lycurgi sublata. Or the idea is II.) The simple object of the verb in the chief clause. Then we find either the noun in the accusative, with or without the pronoun possessive, or another noun in the genitive, or the accusative and infinitive. To this belong a) All the verba sensuum et affectuum, i. e. which express perception and feeling, knowing, recognizing, remembering, expecting, believing, &c.; see Grotef. § 240. Zumpt, § 602, sqq. Hence, also, after fac when = 'to imagine, picture to yourself'; e.g. imagine t. you were in my place, fac, qui ego sum, esse te eum te esse finge, qui ego sum. After the verbs 'to hope, swear, promise, vow, threaten,' the accusative and future infinitive are used, and after 'to hope,' also, the present infinitive, if in the next proposition the subject be only of the present, and the perfect infinitive, if the subject be of the past; see Krebs, § 442. Grotef. § 220. Zumpt, § 605, 2. b) The verba declarandi, i. e. the verbs of 'saying, narrating, showing, reminding, convincing, teaching, proving,' (efficere, &c.); see Grotef. and Zumpt, locc. cit. c) Nearly allied with all these are the ideas 'to settle, fix, will, forbid, impose, grant,' (t. a thing is so, &c.), which (if the object of the verb is named, simply as such, but not as a wish or end in view, for in this case ut follows; see below, V.), take after them an accusative and infinitive; see Zumpt, §

614 sq. **605** a) The phrases 'they say, it is said' (dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent), admit a change into the passive form, when the accusative becomes the nominative: e. g., they say *t. Romulus was the first king of Rome*, dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanorum fuisse, or Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicitur: they say *t. you were present*, dicunt vos adfuisse, or vos dicebimini adfuisse: see Grof., § 173, 3. Zumpt, § 607. b) After non dubito, 'I doubt not', C. always uses quin; it is only in the sense of 'I do not hesitate' *t. a simple infinitive follows*; see Grof., § 238, b. 3 and 240, obs.; Zumpt, § 540. Or, III.) The idea is a local or other definite addition to the chief clause, wch may be resolved into a noun in the ablative with a preposition. Then the infinitive is changed into the gerund or the participle future passive; e. g., the tribunes prevailed by this, *t. they threatened*, &c., tribuni pervicere denunciando, &c.: men learn to do evil by this, *t. they do nothing*, nihil agendo homines male agere dicunt: justice consists in this, *t. we render to every one his own*, iustitia in suum cuique tribuendo cernitur. Or it is, IV.) Description or circumlocution 1) of the subject, where 'that' may be exchanged with 'who, which', &c. It is then to be rendered by quod. To this belong espily the expressions, 'there is reason, there is no reason', est (habeo), non est, nihil est (after wch, however, we may also employ cur in Latin, as 'why' in English); see Krüger, § 615, Not. 6 (on the difference of the construction of quod with the subjunctive and indicative); Zumpt, § 562: also the expressions, 'it is pleasant, delightful to me, it pains me', &c. Examples: There is no reason *t. you should fear*, *t. you should envy*, nihil est quod (i. e. illud, quod) timeas, quod invidetas illis: it pains me *t. you are angry*, dolet mihi quod stomacharis. To this also we may refer the expression, 'add to this', eo or ut accedit; after wch quod is used if a new reason is brought forward, ut when a concomitant circumstance is added, to be for the first time brought under consideration; see Krebs, § 428, 1, and 434; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 13. 2) Of the object, where 'that' in English may be exchanged with 'since' or 'because'. Likewise by quod. This case can occur only after verbs wch, being originally transitive, have become intransitive by use. To this belong espily verbs of the affections and their expression; as, to be glad (gaudere), to be sad (dolere), to wonder (mirari), &c.: after wch quod (or) is used when a definite fact is mentioned, but si (ei) if the thing appears as a mere conjecture or representation. Again, the verbs 'to thank, to congratulate, to praise, to accuse' in all wch cases we can ask the question 'for what? on what account?' see Grof., § 234 A.; Zumpt, § 629; Krebs, § 427. 3) Of a definitive addition or complement; where, in English, 'that' may be exchanged with 'so far as'. Likewise by quod; e. g., I have never seen you, that I know, non ego te, quod (quantum) sciam, umquam vidi: see Grof., § 234 A. 1; Zumpt, § 559; Krebs, § 349, 10. V.) In all three cases ut is used if the nature, aim, purpose, operation, or consequence, supposition, permission, exhortation, wish, or command, is to be marked as the subject, object, or definitive addition or complement of a chief proposition. For special uses of ut, see Grof., § 235 sqq.; Zumpt, § 616 sqq.; Krebs, § 414 sqq. **606** After the words dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus, for ut, with is (hic), &c., the Latins use qui (quæ, quod, &c.): e. g., pleasure does not deserve, *t. a wise man should consider it*, voluptas non est digna ad quam sapiens respiciat: see Grof., § 236, 4; Zumpt, § 568; Krebs, § 344. **607** dignus with an infinitive is not Classical: see Reischer. Q. 10, 1, 96, p. 87; Krebs, § 344. In like manner, qui for ut, is, &c., is used after is sum, non is sum, after talis, qualis, is (such an one), ejusmodi, &c.; after tam, tantus (usually with negatives); after quis? and after comparatives with quam, if these words import the degree of a property which can or ought to exist; e. g., who am I, *t. I should*, quis? quis sum, qui (cujus, cui, &c.); e. g. quis sum, cujus aures ludi nefas sit? see Grof., § 236, Obs. 3 and 4; Zumpt, § 556 sqq.; Krebs, § 343. But we find also ut is, &c., if an operation is to be signified, or else for the sake of periphrasis (espily if a qui, &c., be near); see Krebs, § 344 fin. CONCLUDING REMARKS: a) The construction with 'that not' does not alter in the cases mentioned under Nos. I. II. III. IV. and V. Only after the verbs 'to fear, to care', 'that not' is ne non; more rarely ut; 'that' is ne: see Grof., § 239, Obs. 5; Zumpt, § 533; Krebs, § 452: again, after the verbs 'to keep off, hinder, deter', 'that not' is quominus: see Grof., § 228, c; Zumpt, § 543; Krebs, § 439. b) After a negation we find quin

for qui (quæ, quod) non, if no emphasis lie on the negation; in like manner also for qui non (why not?): see Zumpt, § 538. c) Ne is used for ut non, if the whole proposition is negated; but ut non if the negative refer only to one word; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 17. d) Our 'that—not at all', 'that—not by any means', &c., is expressed in Latin by ut ne, where ne must, for the most part, be placed separately from ut immediately before the idea which it precludes; e. g., *t. I should not by any means do this*, ut hoc ne facerem. e) 'I say, maintain, affirm, that no' (no, &c.), is usually expressed by nego with an acc. and inf.; e. g., he maintains *t. there are no gods*, deos esse negat. B) Denoting time: quum. ex quo (from the time *t.*): until *t.*, dum, donec, quoad: it is many years ago *t. I saw him*, anni sunt plures, ex quo enim non vidi. C) Denoting emotions or passions: a) in wishes; *t. I would!* ut! utinam! o si!—God grant *t.*, &c. I faxit Deus, ut &c. I—oh *t.* not! utinam ne! b) in exclamation and in indignant interrogative, the Latins usually adopt an (apparently) independent accusative and infinitive; e. g., ah! me unhappy! *t. thou shouldst for my sake have fallen into such trouble!* me miserum! te in tantas ærumnas propter me incidisse! see Grof., § 241, II.; Zumpt, § 609.

THATCH, s. tegulum arundinum (Plin. 16, 36, 64); tegulum cannarum or cannularum.

THATCH, v. stramento integere (with straw).—tegulo arundinum opere domum (with reeds; Plin.).

THAW, s. tabes (liquefcentis nivis, L. 21, 36).

THAW, v. TRANS. liquefacere, solvere (ice).—regulare (to clear firm ice; then fig.; see Sen. Ep. 67, 1). || INTRANS. liquefcere. liqueferi. tabescere calore. tepescere molliri et tabescere calore. solvi (of ice).—regulare, regulari (of things wch are freed from ice: the latter also fig. = to become lively or cheerful; see Sen. Ep. 67, 1).

THE, || As an article, not to be rendered by any corresponding word. But **605** if a substantive with the article is followed and defined by a relative clause, it should be translated by is (ea, id). || Emphatic; may sit be represented by ille, illa, illud, or is, ea, id, or iste, a. ud. That is *t. man*, is est vir iste: is this *t. man who?* hicne est ille, qui? Alexander *t. the Great*, Alexander ille magnus. || Before a comparative, hoc, eo, &c.; e. g., he did *t. more easily persuade them* to it, id hoc facilius eis persuasit: (in order) that... *t. more easily*, &c., quo facilius, &c. || The—the; quo—eo; eo—quo;—tanto—quanto. **606** Observe, however, that the clause with quo, quanto, often precedes. T. denser *t. atmosphere*, *t. nearer to* *t. earth*, eo crassior aer est, quo terris propior: *t. shorter* *t. time*, *t. happier* it is, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est: cf. Grof., § 164; Zumpt, § 487. S. quam—tam (with superl.); e. g., quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, S. Jug. 31, 14; but this is rare). In general propositions, instead of the comparative, we find the superlative with ut quisque... ita; e. g., the better *t. man* is, *t. more backward* he is to esteem others bad, ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur: cf. Grof., § 164. Then also the particles wch connect the two propositions and the verb sum are omitted, in wch case quisque is put after the superlative; e. g., *t. wiser* a person is, *t. more calmly* does he die, sapientissimus quisque equissimum animo moritur: cf. Grof., § 252, obs. 4; Zumpt, § 710. T. sooner *t. better*, quam primum. primo quoque tempore or die. **607** quantocius is quite unclassical.

THEATRE, theatrum. scena (as we say, the stage; prop. and fig.).—cavea (pars pro toto: C. opp. circus; ludi publici... sunt caveæ circque divisi, Leg. 2, 38). The parts of a *t.*, according to modern usage, may be thus rendered; pit, cavea prima; boxes, cavea media; gallery, cavea ultima or summa. A temporary *t.* See TEMPORARY.

THEATRICAL, theatralis (with ref. only to the theatre, as a building; but not to be used with ref. to the actors, their poetry, art, manners, &c.; in ref. to wch scenicum must be used: hence consensu theatralis is right, but ludi theatralis wrong; for ludi scenici)—scenicus (resembling the habit, manners, art, &c. of the stage-players; opp. to what happens in ordinary life). Also histrionum, gen. (in ref. to the actors). Affected and *t. gestures*, histrionum gestus inepti: to clap the hands together and strike one's breast is *t.*, manus complodere scenicum est, et pectus cedere (Q.; not theatralis). A thing presents a somewhat *t. aspect*, qd velut theatri efficit speciem.

THEATRICALY, scenice or velut scenice (Q. 6, 1, 38).

THEFT, *furtum* (g. t., also *literary t.*; see *Vitr.* 7, præf. 7; for *wech* only *moderns use plagiium*).—*peculatus* (of public money). To commit t., *furtum facere*; upon any one, cl.: to commit literary t., *autorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare* (to copy a writer word for word without naming him, *Plin. H. N. præf.* § 22); ca scripta furantem pro suis prædicare (see *Vitr.* 7, præf. 3).

THEME, *propositio*, *propositum*. id quod propositum est (a subject proposed).—*questio*, id quod queritur (a subject of enquiry).—*argumentum* (contents, subject-matter).—*causa* (the subject).—*thema*, *ktis*, n. (post-Aug.). *Lat.* positio, or quod positum est (a sentence proposed as the subject of discussion or debate). To depart fm one's t., a propositio aberrare, declinare, or egredi; very far, longius labi: to return to one's t., ad propositum reverti.

THEN, ¶ *At that time*, *tunc* (opp. *nunc*, when an event took place at the same time with another); *tum* (opp. *jam*, after another thing had happened).—*illo* or *eo tempore*, illa or eâ estate (g. t., at that time). *¶* *Then* and *tunc* temporis belong to later writers, *esp. to Jus.*, and ought to be avoided. *T.* at length; t. first, tum demum; tum denique: now and t., interdum (opp. semper).—*nonnumquam* (opp. *numquam*).—*aliquando* (at times; at one or another time). ¶ *Emphatic in argument, after enumerations, deinde* (see *Turs.* 2, 248, 5, ext. 1). ¶ *Therefore*, *igitur*, *itaque*.—*quare*, &c. See **THEREFORE**. ¶ *Thereupon*, *vid.*

TENCE, ¶ *From that place*, *inde*, *ex eo loco*; at the beginning of a proposition, if it refer to althg going before, *unde*, *ex quo loco* (fm *wech* place).—*illinc*, *isthinc*, *ex illo loco* (fm that place).—*Indidem*, *Ex eodem loco* (fm the same place). 2) Denoting a reason; *therefore*, *inde*, *ex eo*, *ex eâ re*, *hinc*, *hac ex re*; at the beginning of a proposition, relatively, *unde*, *qâ ex re*.

TENCEFORTH, *ex eo tempore*; *ex quo* (tempore, fm that [wech] time); *postea* (afterwards).

THEOLOGIAN, *theologus* (t. t.).

THEOLOGICAL, *theologicus* (t. t.); also by gen. **sacrarum* *litterarum*. A t. treatise, **liber qui est de theologia*, qui spectat ad *litteras sacras*, *santas*: a t. student, *theologiæ studiosus* (*Ruhn.*); **sacrarum litterarum cultor*.

THEOLOGICALLY, *theologicè* (t. t.).

THEOLOGY, *theologia* (t. t.). **litteræ sacræ*, *santæ*; **rerum divinarum scientiæ*. To study t., *litteris sacris* (in academiâ) *operam navare* (*Eicht.*); *sacræ theologie studia excolere* (*Græv.*).

THEOREM, *præceptum* (C. *Fat.* 6, 11, as a translation of the Greek word, *wech* *Gell.* first uses as *Lat.*, *theoremata*).

THEORETICAL, quod in cognitione versatur. in cognitione et æstimatione positus. quod ab artis præceptis proficiatur (*aff.* C. *Fat.* 6, 11). To have a t. knowledge of althg, qd ratione cognitum habere: to have both a t. and a practical application, ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque afferri: to have merely a t. knowledge of althg, doctrinam ad usum non adjuvare.

THEORETICALLY, *ratione*. *ex artis præceptis*.

THEORY, ars (the fundamental principles of an art or science; see *Auct.* ad *Her.* 1, 2, 3; *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 27, 30; then, both in sing. and pl. = the rules of art; also a book of instruction; see *Cic.* *Brut.* 12, 48; Q. 2, 15, 4, *Spald.* and 18, 1, 15, *Frotsch.*).—artificium (system; an art or science; see *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 32, 146, and 2, 19, extr.); doctrina. præcepta, orum, pl. J. n. ars et præcepta (the principles or rules of an art or science; see *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 11, in.).—*ratiocinatio* (*Vitr.* 1, 1; opp. fabrica, the scientific knowledge that can explain and justify its works on the principles of architecture). To construct a t., *artem componere*: a moral t., *conformatio officiorum* (*Cic.* *Fin.* 5, 6, 15): t. and practice, ratio atque usus: to combine t. with practice, doctrinam ad usum adjuvare: you must combine t. with practice, discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmas: to refer althg to a t., qd ad rationem revocare, or ad artem et præcepta revocare: it is not enough to know the t. of virtue, without putting it in practice, nec habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem quam, nisi utare.

THERE, ¶ *In that place*, *istuc* (in letters; of the place to which the letter is going).—*illuc* (of a third place).—*ibi* (t., when a place has been already mentioned; as, *Demaratus fied fm Corinth to Tarquinii*, and there settled, *Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho*, et ibi fortunas suas constituit).

THERE, ¶ *Employed for emphasis with the verb subst.* *What is t.?* quid (quidnam) est?—*is t.* any news? num

quidnam novit?—*t.* is (one), are (some) ... who &c., est, pl. sunt, non desunt (t. are not wanting &c.).—*inveniantur*, *reperiuntur* (t. are found), qui &c. (followed by the indicative, when the relation of the predicate to the subject is represented as actual, but by the subjunctive when this is represented only as necessary or possible; e. g., t. is a God who forbids, est Deus, qui vetat: t. are philosophers who maintain, sunt philosophi qui dicunt: t. are persons who maintain, sunt, qui dicant, t. e., who are ready to maintain, who would maintain; whereas dicunt would represent their maintaining as a fact): t. are cases or instances in which &c., est ubi (followed by a subj.): t. is no ground or reason for &c., non est (causa), cur (followed by a subj.): t. is a point up to which &c., est quatenus (followed by a subj.); cf. *Grot.* § 236, 6; *Zumpt*, § 563; *Krebs*, § 45): t. is nothing more doubtful, nihil est magis dubium: t. is no third, nihil tertium est (whereas tertium non datur = no third is granted or conceded): t. is no happiness without virtue, vita beata sine virtute nulla est: t. are very few (many) springs in this country, fontes in hac regione rari (frequentes) sunt: t. is abundance of fruit this year, hic annus secundissimus est; magnum proventum frugum fructumque annus hic attulit (*aff.* *Plin.* Ep. 1, 13, 1).

THEREABOUT, ¶ *Of quantity*, *ferme*, plus minusve. plus minus. See **ABOUT**. ¶ *Of place*, *See NEAR*.

THEREBY (denoting a means or instrument), *eo*, *eâ re*. *his rebus*. per eam rem. per eas res, or, at the beginning of a propos., by a relative pronoun, *qâ re*, &c. *Sic fm the context, 'thereby' is expressed by a participle joined with a pronoun*: e. g., he encountered many dangers, but was not t. alarmed, multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perperuss, &c.

THEREFORE, *igitur* (consequently).—*ergo* (on that account).—*itaque* (and so). (¶ *ædeo*, inferential, is bad Latin; see *Lindem. Ruhn.* *vita duumv.* p. 5).—*proinde* (accordingly).—*ideo* (in consequence).—*scicco* (on that account).—*igitur* and *ergo* are also, like the English 'therefore', 'then', rightly used for resuming the connexion after a parenthesis (¶ *ergo* igitur and *ergo* propterea are not *Class.*, being found only in early and late writers; *Krebs* remarks that the phrase *itaque ergo* occurs several times in *L.*); also, in drawing an inference after a series of observations, 'therefore' is rendered by *quæ quum ita sint* (since these things are so). If the clause with 'therefore' does not contain a strict inference, but only explains the results of a ground or reason previously assigned, the word is not translated, but the demonstrative pronoun of the clause is simply changed into a relative; e. g., the works of Xenophon are useful in many respects, therefore read them carefully, *libri Xenophontis ad multas res peritiles sunt*, quos legite studiosè: t. also, *ergo etiam* (this phrase has been rejected by some critics without reason; *Krebs*).

THEREIN, (in *eo*, (in) *istis*, pl. (in that thing, those things).—*eo loco* (in that place). See also **THERE**.

THEREOF, by *ejus rei*, &c.

THEREUPON, *inde*, *deinde*, or *contr. dein* (after that, then).—*exinde*, or *contr. exin* (immediately after).

—*postea*, *post* (afterwards; when althg is spoken of, only in respect of time, as later than another, or than the present; whilst *inde*, *deinde*, and *exinde*, denote that althg follows upon another).—*tum* (then; with ref. to an event going before).—*quo facto* (after this had happened or been done).

THERewith, *eo*, *istis*, *eâ*, *illâ*, *hac re* (denoting instrumentality).—*cum eo*, *istis*, &c. (denoting concomitancy).

THERIAC, *theriaca*, æ, or -e, es (*Plin.*).

THERMOMETER, **thermometrum* (t. t.).

THESIS, *thesis*. *positio*.

THEY, **THEIR**, **THEM**. See **HA**.

THICK, *densus*, *condensus* (consisting of compressed parts; opp. *rarus*).—*applus* (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impenetrable; opp. *solutus*).—*solidus* (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opp. *caesus*, *pervius*).—*confertus* (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opp. *rarus*).—*artior* or *artior* (compressed into a small space).—*turbidus*, *turbatus*, *feculentus* (muddy, not clear). The thickest part of the wood, *opacissima nemorum* (*Col.*); t. darkness, *crassæ tenebræ* (*Plin.*); a t. wood, *silva densa* (*C.*); *condensa* (pl.) *arborum* (*Plin.*); *opaca sepes* (*Plin.*); *nemus nigrum* or *obscurum* (*V. Sen.*); *nemus atrum horrenti umbrâ* (*V.*).

THICKEN, ¶ **TRANS.** *denare*, *condensare*. *spissare*, *condensare*. *solidare* [*Syn.* in **THICK**]. ¶ **IN-**

TRANS. densari. condensari. spissari. spissescere. solidescere.

THICKET, frutices, virgulta, pl. (a collection of several bushes near each other).—fruticetum, frutistum (a place overgrown with bushes, &c.).—spinetum (overgrown with thorns).—viminetum (full of withies).—locus crebris condensus arboribus (aft. Hist. B. Afr. 50).—locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (aft. Cae. B. G. 2, 17).

THICK-HEADED. See STUPID.

THICKLY, dense. spisse. solide. confertim. aetius [SYN. in THICK]. frequenter. frequentissime (to be t. inhabited, habitari, &c.; see INHABIT). T. planted with trees, condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: to plant or set t., dense serere, ponere: to place t., densare, comprimere.

THICKNESS, densitas, spissitas (close coherence of the single parts; e. g. densitas aeris)—soliditas (firmness). T. of hearing, gravitas auditus: to be affected with a t. of hearing, gravitate auditus laborare: t. of voice, vox obtusa, fusca.

THICK-SET, compactus (Plin. Ep.; Suet.).

THICK-SKINNED, callosus (prop.). durus (fig.). To become t.-s. (fig.), callum fieri; concalescere; occalescere; percalescere.

THIEF, fur (g. t.; also a literary t., and as a term of reproach).—homo trium literarum (because fur consists of three letters [Com.], Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 46).—plagiarius (one that sells freemen as slaves, a man-stealer; only in Mart. 1, 53, 9, of a literary t., where he compares his writings to manumitted slaves; so that plagiarius is always a man-stealer).—raptor (a robber). A petty t., furunculus: a t. that robs the treasury, peculator; deceptor avarii; fur publicus (opp. fur privatorum furturnum = who robs private persons): to make out any one to be a t., arguere qm furti: to accuse any one as a t., cum qo agere furti: petty thieves are hanged, great ones run away, dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas (Juv. 2, 63); fures privatorum furturnum in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt; fures publici in auro atque in purpura (M. Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, extr.); non rete acceptit tenditur, neque milvo, qui male faciunt nobis, illis qui nil faciunt tenditur (Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16, sq.); sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur (Sen. Ep. 87, 20): a receiver or harbourer of thieves, furum occultator et receptor (aft. C. Mil. 19, 50); furum receptor et receptor (Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 13; Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3, &c.): a den of thieves, furum receptaculum (aft. L. 34, 21); domus praedarum et furturnum receptif (aft. C. Verr. 4, 18, 17): a nest of thieves, *locus furum occultator et receptor (aft. C. Mil. 19, 50).

THIEVE. See STEAL.

THIEVISH, furax, tagax (Lucil.).

THIEVISHLY, furtim. furto (by stealth).—furaciter (like a thief).

THIEVISHNESS, furacitas (Plin.).

THIGH, femur. T.-bone, os femoris.

THIMBLE, *munimentum ab acis injurilis digitum tuens. Mun. digitale would mean a guard of the measure of a finger. Varro has digitabulum in the sense of a finger-stall, a sort of glove used in gathering olives.

THIN, adj. tenuis (v. pr., not thick; opp. crassus).—subtilis (fine, tender).—tritius. attritus (worn thin).—gracilis. exilis. macer (lean; opp. obesus).—rarus (not close together; opp. densus).—angustus (narrow, small in the opening; e. g., the neck of a vessel; opp. latus).—liquidus (watery).—dilutus (mixed with liquids, made t.; e. g., wine, colour). Very t., praetenuis; per-tenuis: to grow or become t., macrescere; rarescere; liquescere.

THIN, v. tenuare. extenuare (prop.). attenuare (prop. and fig.). emaciare. liquefacere. diluere. minuere. absumere. consumere (fig., to lessen, consume, &c.). To t. trees, &c., colluere (thoroughly); inter-luere (here and there); intervellere (to cut off branches here and there; not sublegere in this sense).

THINE. See THY.

THING, res (in all the senses of the English word).—negotium (business).—ens (phil. t. t., a being, raz. 5vra). The Latins also express 'things' by the use of adjectives in the neut. pl.; as, shameful t.'s, turpia: wonderful t.'s, mira: t.'s future, futura: or they employ proper substantives; e. g., silly, trifling t.'s, nugae; ineptiae: a tedious, vexatious t. (i. e., business), lentum, molestum negotium: before all t.'s, ante omnia; imprimis; praecipue (especially): that is not the right t., qd doli subest (there is some cheating in it); hoc monstri simile est (it seems contrary to nature).

THINK, || To have ideas with consciousness, 1) Without an object, cogitare. intelligere. notions rerum informare. 2) With an object, a) To think of a thing; i. e., to imagine, conceive, qd cogitare. qd cogitatione comprehendere, percipere or complecti. qd mente concipere. qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of a thing in the mind).—qd conjectura. Informare. In these parts I thought of nothing but fields and rocks, nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: that cannot be thought of, id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit: t. for a moment that you were in my place, cum te esae finge, qui ego sum; fac, qui ego sum, esse te: t. oneself such or such an one, qm sentire, intelligere talem (see C. Ecl. p. 141). b) To think on a thing, = to meditate upon, cogitare de re; meditari rem or de re; rem versare in animo, or reputare in animo. || To believe, suppose, be of opinion, arbitrari. rerl. censere. existimare. ducere. animum or in animum inducere. autumare [SYN. in BELIEVE]. I think (inserted parenthetically), credo. opinor (credo, like de bonis, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto inserted without a dependent word or clause is Class. but rare; Krebs). Sis mea quidem opinio. ut ego existimo. ut mihi vltus sum. quomodo mihi persuado (as I persuade or flatter myself; parenthetically, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end). || To have in the mind, cogitare (with an infn.); agitare animo (or secum) qd: I thought of going to Rome, cogitabam Romam ire (where ire may be omitted; see C. Att. 16, 2, 4). || To remember, recordari. reminisci. meminisse [See REMEMBER]. cs rei memoriam comprehendere. rei cs memoriam habere. To t. no more of a thing, cs rei memoriam deponere; rem ex memoria deponere. || To consider, revolve in the mind, cogitare cum or in animo, or simply cogitare qd or de qd re. considerare in animo, cum animo, secum, or simply considerare qd or de qd re (to consider carefully).—qd agitare mente or animo, or in mente or cum animo (to turn over in one's mind).—perpendere, pensitare qd (to weigh and ponder).—(secum) meditare de qd re or qd (to t. over, consider how a thing ought to be done or to be).—secum or cum animo reputare qd (to t. over a thing past or present, or of wch the mind has formed a conception).—apud animum proponere (to place before the mind; Sulpic. ap. C. ad Div. 4, 5, end).—deliberare (to deliberate). T. of this one thing, hoc unum cogita: t. over many important subjects, versantur in animo meo multae et graves cogitationes: to t. seriously on a thing, toto pectore cogitare de re; diu multumque secum reputare qd; animo contemplari qd; intendere cogitationem in qd. || To be of a certain opinion, be disposed in a certain way, cogitare. sentire. To t. affectionately towards any one, amabiliter cogitare in qm: to t. ill of any one, male opinari de qo (see BREMI, Suet. Cae. 51): to t. one thing and say another, aliter sentire, aliter loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere (S. Cat. 10, 5). || To judge, judicare. sentire. Jx. sentire et judicare.—statuere. To t. differently at different times on the same subject, alias aliud iisdem de rebus et sentire et judicare (C. de Or. 2, 7, 30): to t. the same, idem sentire; idem mihi videtur: to t. with any one, as he t.'s, cs sententiam sequi: to t. differently, aliter sentire; quite differently, longe dissentire; longe alia mihi mens est. || To have regard, care, consulere, prospicere ci or cs rebus, rationibus, curare qd. rationem cs rei habere or ducere. respicere qd. To t. of a person in one's will, in testando memor esse cs (aft. L. 1, 34); legare ci qd in testamento (opp. in testando immemorem esse cs).

THINKER, usually by the verbs. Intelligendi auctor or magister, or auctor et magister. A speculative t., philosophus (in this sense always in C. in his philosophical treatises): an acute t., homo acutus ad excogitandum.

THINKING, adj. cogitans. intelligens (that has distinct ideas).—cogitationis participes (that has the power of thought). A t. being, mens (C. N. D. 2, 5, extr.); see the verb.

THINKING, s. See THOUGHT, MIND.

THINNESS, tenuitas. raritas. gracilitas. exilitas. See the adjective.

THIRD, tertius. Every t., tertius quisque; e. g., every t. month, tertio quoque mense: for the t. time, tertium: for the second and t. time, iterum ac tertium; iterum tertiumque: that comes on every t. day, tertianus (as an ague, &c.): the t. part, tertiae (with or without partes): a t. (= another), tertius.

THIRDLY, tertio. See also the forms of division given under FIRST.

THIRST, *s. sitis* (*prop. and fig.*).—*cupiditas* (*fig., deire*); *for athg, cs rei. T. after liberty, sitis libertatis: s. after truth, cupiditas veri videndi; studium veri reperiendi: to have a t. after athg, sitire qd: to have or suffer t., sitire; siti cruciari* (violent *t.*): *to die of t., siti enecari, mori: to cause or occasion t., sitim facere, gignere, afferre, stimulare, accendere: to quench t., sitim restringere, extinguere: to remove t., sitim expellere, depellere, primum; sitim haustu gelidæ aquæ sedare* (*by a draught of cold water: he ought to quench his t. only with cold water, potione aquæ tantum a siti vindicari debet*).

THIRST, *v. sitire* (*prop. and poet.*). *To t. violently, siti cruciari; sitis fauces urit* (*fig.*): *fig., to t. after athg, sitire qd; cs rei cupiditate flagrare; rem ardentem cupere*.

THIRSTILY (*fig.*), *sitienter. ardentem.*

THIRSTY, || *That thirsts, sitiens* (*prop. and fig.; after athg, cs rei.*)—*situlosus* (*of the ground.*)—*cs rei cupiditate flagrans; cs rei avidus, appetens* (*fig., very desirous of a thing.*) || *That causes thirst, siticulosus. sitim faciens, gignens, or stimulan.*

THIRTEEN, rarely *tredecim* (*L. 38, 45, & Frontin. Aquad. 33*); usually (*in C. only thus*) *decem et tres, or tres et decem* (*see C. Rosc. Am. T. 20; 35, 99; L. 37, 30, 8*). Every *t.*, *terni dēni, or dēni terni: t. times, tredecies.*

THIRTEENTH, *tertius decimus. decimus et tertius* (*rarely decimus tertius, Gell. 18, 2, extr.: never tertius et decimus*). *For the t. time, *tertium decimum.*

THIRTIETH, *tricesimus or trigesimus.*

THIRTY, *triginta. (distrib.) triceni, æ, a* (*used also for 'thirty' with subst. wch have no singular.*) *A space of t. years, tricennium* (*Cod. Just. 7, 31*); *triginta anni: the males attain at the most to the age of t. years, vita maribus tricenis annis longissima: t. years of age, tricennarius; triginta annorum: that lasts t. years, triginta annorum: thirty times, tricies; trigesies: t. times as large, as small, &c., *triginta partibus major, minor, &c.: months of t. days, cavi menses* (*opp. pleni menses, those of t.-one, Censorin 20*).

THIS, *hic, hæc, hoc* (*for wch qui, quæ, quod must be used at the beginning of a new proposition when 'this' refers to a person or thing already mentioned: in Eng. we use in such cases 'and,' 'for,' 'but,' 'hence,' 'therefore,' 'now,' &c.; wch in Lat. must be omitted before qui for hic; see Krebs, § 570*).—*ille* (*is often used in Lat. with ref. to a statement to follow, where in Eng. 'this' is used. In quoting abys' words, hic is however generally used: illud animarum corporumque dissimile, quod &c.; but, in hæc fere sententiam locutus est*). *T. and that, ille et ille; ille aut ille (= several, indefinitely; e. g. commendo vobis illum et illum). As antecedent to a relative, is the regular unemphatic pron., but hic, iste, ille, can all be used with their proper meaning: ista quæ a te dicta sunt* (*iste as demonstrative of second person*); *hæc, quæ a nobis disputata sunt* (*i.e., as just present to our thoughts*); *qui illa tenet quorum artem instituere vult. T. here, hinc, hæcce, hæcce: t. and that, ille et ille; nonnemo* (*many a one*): *this...that, hic...ille* (*often also ille...hic, where ille refers to the latter, hic to the former; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 11*); *allus...alius* (*the one...the other*): *t. of mine, hic, hæc, hoc: t. of yours, iste, ista, istud: t. of his, ille, illa, illud* (*all in the gender, &c., of the following subst.*): *t. time, nunc* (*and, when past time is viewed as present, tunc*); *in præsentī* (*now, at t. time*): *hic, hac in re, hac in causâ* (*in t. case*): *in t. case, hac in re; hac in causâ; si res ita se habet* (*if the thing be so*); *si hic casus incidit* (*if t. case shall have happened*): *t. year, hujus anni; hornotinus, hornus* (*born or produced in t. year, of fruits and animals; the latter, prps accidentally, only in poets*): *on t. side, cterior: t. side of, cis; citra* (*prep. and adv.*): *and t. too* (*as adding an attributive in the way of climax*); *et is, isque, atque: and t. too, not, neque is* (*e. g. unam rem explicabo, eamque maximam*). || *In oblique narration, where the speaker would use 'this,' hic, the reporter sometimes retains the hic, and sometimes changes it into 'that,' ille, adapting the statement to his own position; thus, Marcellus respondit, 'Non plura per annos quinquaginta benefacta Hieronis, quam paucis his annis malefacta eorum, qui Syracusas tenuerint, erga populum Romanum esse' (L. 25, 31, where Marcellus would himself use his annis; but in 25, 28, occasionem, qualis illo momento horæ sit, nullam deinde fore, where the speaker would use hoc momento).*

THISTLE, *carduus. A place overgrown with t.s, carduistum: the head of a t., *cardui cacumen.*

THITHER, *illuc. istuc. ille. in eum locum. eo* (*to that place*).—*ad id. ad eam rem. eo* (*to that point or state*).

THONG, *lorum* (*g. t.*; || *loramentum* *is not Class.*).—*habēna* (*with wch athg is kept or drawn in, or the contrary, as a rein, &c.*).—*corrigia* (*used for binding together, as a shoe-tie*).—*amentum* (*a t. fastened to a javelin*).—*taurea* (*a leathern t.*).

THORN, || *PROP.* *spina* (*a t. or prick on plants; also the thorn-bush*).—*sentis. vepres* (*a brier*). *Black t., prunus silvestris* (*Cole.*): *Glastonbury t., *cratægus* (*Linn.*): *of t.s, made of t.*, *spineus*. || *Fig.* *spina. molestia. cura. To be a t. in the side of aby, ci invisium or odiosum esse; qm pungere, urero: I am a t. in your side, stimulus ego nunc sum tibi* (*Comicé*).

THORNBACK, **raja clavata* (*Linn.*).

THORNY, *spinosus* (*only prop.*).—*laboriosus. arduus. erummosus* (*fig., troublesome*). || *Disserendi spinæ and spinosus disserendi genus signify 'a subtle investigation,' not a 'thorny' one* (*see C. Fin. 3, 1, 3; 4, 28, 79*).

THOROUGH, || *Complete, verus. germanus* (*but before another adj. vere must be used, not verus: a t. Ciceronianus, *veie Ciceronianus*).—*subtilis* (*of a person, that performs athg with ingenuity, accuracy, or precision: of a thing, done with such ingenuity, &c.*).—*acutus*; *in athg, qd re or ad qd faciendum* (*of a person, who penetrates to the very pith of a matter; of a thing, made or done by such a person*).—*accuratus* (*made or done with care and exactness; only of things*).—*exquisitus*. *Jw. exquisitus et minime vulgaris. reconditus et exquisitus* (*above the ordinary; of persons and things*). || *Solidus* *is used by good modern writers in the sense of 'thorough,' but without any ancient authority. A t. scholar, exquisitè doctrinâ homo* (*who possesses more than ordinary learning*); *vit omnibus artibus perpolitus* (*a varied and extensive information*): *a t. philosopher, philosophus subtilis; philosophus acutus: t. scholarship, doctrinâ exquisita: to have a t. knowledge of the Lat. language, bene* (*more strongly optime*) *Latine scire: to have a t. acquaintance with Lat. literature, in Latinis literis multum versatum esse. 'Thorough' may often be transl. by summus, maximus, with or without omnium; by caput or princeps with a gen.; by totus ex qd re factus est or constat; versatus est in omni genere cs rei. In Plaut. by compounds with the Gk. tri (trifur; triscuria): a t. rogue, trifureifer* (*Com.*); *caput acclerum* (*Plaut.*); *principes flagitiorum* (*C.*); *veterator. Ss by a superlative adj.: a t. fool, stolidissimus, stultissimus. That goes through, per locum penetrans. locum lustrans.*

THOROUGH-BRED, *honesto genere natus.*

THOROUGHFARE, *transitus. transitio pervia* (*through houses, courts*).—*Janus* (*a passage, such as those leading fm the forum at Rome into the neighbouring streets*). *Having a t., transitorius; pervius* (*through wch one may make way: opp. invius: a forum with t.s, forum transitorium* (*Eutrop. 7, 23*); *a house with t.s, domus transitoria* (*Suet. Ner. 31*).

THOROUGHLY, *prorsus* (*opp. 'in some degree,' or 'almost'; quite, without exception*).—*omnino* (*opp. magnâ ex parte, &c.; completely, quite*).—*plane* (*quite; opp. pæne*).—*in or per omnes partes. per omnia* (*in every respect*).—*penitus* (*through and through; e. g. amittere, perspicere, cognosce, &c.; opp. magnâ ex parte, and to 'superficially'*).—*funditus* (*fm the foundation, utterly; espily with verbs of perishing, destroying, defeating, rejecting, depriving*). *See QUITTE. Ss bene penitus* (*e. g. qui bene penitus.... in istius familiaritatem sese dedit, C. Verr. 2, 70*). *To treat t. on any subject, subtiliter or accurate atque exquisitè disputare or disserere de re: to examine a thing t., qd penitus pernoscere: to know athg t., qd penitus percipere; qd perspexisse planeque cognovisse: to make oneself thoroughly acquainted with athg, animus pervolvitur in re* (*see C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*).—*insinuo* *in qd* (*see C. Tusc. 5, 12, 34*).—*penitus insinuo in qd* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*). || *That Cicero used not only insinuaré* (*intrins.*), *but also se insinuaré, is satisfactorily shown by Zumpt, C. Verr. 3, 68, 157; I have made myself t. acquainted with a thing, rea penitus mihi nota est* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, in.*).

THOU, *tu* (*pron. pers.*); usually omitted in Latin, except for sake of emphasis or distinction; but (1) If two actions of the same person are distinguished, the pronoun is usually expressed with the first. (2) When two actions are related of a person wch seem inconsistent with each other (e. g. 'You who did this, also did that'), the first may have qui; the second is with the second

person (e. g. qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videretur... is per municipia coloniasque Galliae... cucurristi; C. Phil. 2, 20).

THOUGHT. See ALTHOUGH.

THOUGHT, cogitatio (act of thinking; and as concrete, a t.).—cogitatum (a t.)—mens (understanding; then = opinion, view).—sententia (an opinion, espily if well founded; then = a good or just t.).—opinio (a mere opinion, supposition).—suspicio (conjecture, suspicion).—consideratio, meditatio, deliberatio, cogitatio (reflection, deliberation, consideration).—consilium (design, plan, intention).—dictum (a thought uttered; a saying).

—locus (a chief point or matter in philosophical questions; as Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57, quem locum multo etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo ipso die, quo excessit e vita; so also Cic. Læl. 13, 46, &c.). A quick or sudden t., a flash of t., cogitatio (repentina).—inventum (invention): a wise t., callidum inventum: a wonderful t., mirum inventum: a witty t., facetie, sales, facete, saise, acute dicta: the t's, cogitata mentis; sensa mentis or animi; mae mente concipimus; quae animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus: the t. enters my mind, ad cogitationem deducor (I am led to the t.).—subit cogitatio animus; succurrit mihi res (athg occurs to me).—venit mihi in mentem (athg suddenly occurs to me, strikes me).—venit mihi in opinionem is unusual; see Bremi ad Np. Milit. 7, 3).

—induco animum (I hit upon the idea), with an infin. (as C. de Divin. 1, 13, p. in.), or with ut (C. Rosc. Am. 19, in.; L. 2, 5, 7).—adducor in suspicionem (I am led to suspect).—venit mihi in suspicionem is unusual; see Bremi, l. c.). To pass fm one t. to another, cogitare aliam rem ex aliâ re: to turn or direct all one's t's to athg, cogitationes omnes or animus totum ad qd intendere; cogitationes omnes conferre in rem; toto animo cogitare de re; omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad qd incitare; omni cogitatione ferri ad rem; totum et mente et animo in qd insistere. To pursue a t., versari in cogitatione cs rei: not to collect or concentrate one's t's, aliud or alias res agere; non attendere: to be in deep t., deep in t., in cogitatione defixum esse: after due t., re diligenter pensâ or consideratâ; inîta subductaque ratione; omnibus rebus circumspicietis: the matter requires t., res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: to divert aby's t's to athg, in cogitationem cs rei qm avertere: to give the t. of athg to aby, ei cogitationem cs rei injicere: to suggest to aby the t. that, qm ad eam cogitationem deducere, or in eam cogitationem adducere, ut &c.: to put athg out of aby's t's, abducere cs animum a re: to dismiss athg fm one's t's, cogitationem de re abjicere; non amplius cogitare de re: dissimulâ these t's, abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus: what are your t's? quas cogitationes volvis? This is my only t., nihil cogito nisi hoc: to supply athg (a word, &c.) in t., intelligere; intelligi velle (when the writer himself is spoken of).—subintelligere is not Lat., and subaudire is not Class.; to enter into aby's t's, et in sensum et in mentem cs intrare (Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 109); ad sensum opinionemque cs penetrare (Cic. Partit. 36, 123): to know aby's t's, quid cs cogitet scire: my t's (opinion) on the subject are quite different, longe mihi alia mens est: these are my t's on the matter, hæc habui quæ de eâ re dicerem (I had this to say on the subject); (forensium) rerum hæc nostra consilia sunt (Cic. Att. 4, 2, extr.): wrapt in t., defixus cogitatione.

THOUGHTFUL, gravis (opp. levis).—prudent (cautus, prudent, cautious; of persons).—prudens (acting or pronouncing with consideration; of persons, judgments). See also CONSIDERATE.

THOUGHTFULLY, provide, caute, prudenter.

THOUGHTFULNESS, gravitas (consideration; opp. levitas).—cautio, circumspicatio, prudentia (caution, circumspection, prudence, &c.).

THOUGHTLESS, temerarius (acting without due reflection).—securus (unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety).—imprudens (fm want of proper foresight, opp. paratus).—socrus (stupidly t.).—incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care; indifferent).—negligens (opp. diligens) in qâ re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus.

THOUGHTLESSLY, inconsulte (inconsiderate, without due reflection); sine cura, secure, incuriose (post-Aug.). negligent, indiligenter.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, inconsiderantia, temeritas (want of due reflection).—securitas (freedom fm care and fm fear of danger).—imprudencia (want of foresight).—socrordia (want of thought, observation, &c.).—incuria (want of activity and good heed; indifference).—negligencia (negligence and indifference).

THOUSAND, mille (a t., is properly a subst., indeclinable in the sing., but found only in positions wch admit a nom. or an accus. As a subst., it governs the gen.; e. g. mille hominum, mille passuum; but mille is also very frequently used as an indeclinable adj., and that in the place of all the cases).—milia, ium, n. (several t.; the declinable pl. of mille). The number of thousands is denoted either by the cardinal numerals or by distributives, e. g. duo or bina, decem or dena, milia; the objects enumerated are put in the gen. after mille, e. g. trecenta milia armorum, unless followed by one of the numeral adj., e. g. habuit tria milia trecentos milites.

None but the poets express the number of t's by the indeclinable mille, preceded by numeral adverbs; as, bis mille equi, for duo or bina milia eorum. Octavius left a t. sesterces to each of the prætorian soldiers, Octavianus legavit prætorianis militibus singula milia numorum (not millenos numos): you shall give a t. talents every twelve years, dabitis milia talentum (not millena talenta) per duodecim annos. When 'thousand' is employed to denote a large indefinite number, the Latin is mille or sexcenti; e. g., a t. new plans, mille nova consilia: a t. such things, sexcenta similia. multa similia: a t. thanks, summas gratias ago: containing a t., millarius: captain of a t., chiliarchus; (the number), a t., chiliar; or Lat. (in late writers) numerus millenarius: by t's, milia; e. g. milia crabronum coeunt: a t.-fold, millies tantum (there is no good authority for millecuplus): a t. times, millies: in a t. ways, mille modis.

THOUSANDTH, millesimus.

THOWL, scamus (C.).

THRALDOM. See BONDAGE, SERVITUDE.

THRASH, ¶ To beat, verberibus cedere or castigare. verberibus or flagris implere. male mulcare. verberibus subigere or irrigare (Com.); verberibus mulcare; with a stick, ci fustem impingere; qm fuste coercere (H.). ¶ To beat out corn, e spicis grana excutere, discutere, or exterere. frumentum dederere (g. tt.).—messum peticis flagellare, spicas baculis excutere (with long sticks).—spicas fustibus tundere or cudere (with clubs or mallets).—frumentum pulsibus tribularum dederere. messum tribulis exterere. a spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo (these three by a machine; prob. a roller drawn by oxen).—spicas exterere pecudibus or jumentorum ungulis. spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto (by oxen).—messim exterere eorum gressibus (by horses). We find frumentum in aræ terere (H. Sat. 1, 1, 45); terere culmos (Virg.).

THRASHER, *qui excutit flagello grana frugum, &c. See the verb.

THRASHING, tritura (Col.).

THRASHING-FLOOR, area (C.); or, more fully, area in quâ frumenta deteruntur (ast. Col. 1, 6, 23).

THRASHING-MACHINE, *machina granis frumenti excutiendis; or prps tribula or tribulum (V. Georg. 1, 164; O. Met. 13, 803; Varr. R. 1, 52; Plin. H. N. 18, 30: this was a thick heavy board, armed underneath with spikes or flints, and drawn over the corn by a yoke of oxen).

THREAD, s. ¶ PROPRI. filum (g. t.). linum. linea (thicker; composed of several t's twisted together). To draw a t., filum ducere, trahere: gold t's, aurea fila; aurum netum (spun gold; Alcim. Avit. 6, 36): silver t's, argentea fila. *argentum in filum ductum. (PAOV.) To hang by a t., admodum tenui fila suspensum esse (Fal. Max.). in summum discrimen deductum esse. in summum discrimine versari. tenui filo pendere (O.): not to have a dry t. about one, imbre, pluvia, sudore (as the case may be) madidum or madafectum esse. (Fig.) The t. of a discourse, cursus or series narrationis: to cut off the t. of a discourse, incidere or præcidere orationem (not filum orationis arumpere: filum is the texture of a discourse; the nature, &c. of an argument): to resume the t. of a discourse, redire ad id unde devertimus; unde exorsa est oratio, eo reverti: but to resume the t. of our discourse, sed jam unde huc degressa est, eo redeat oratio; sed jam, unde exorsa est oratio, eo revertatur: the t. of a screw; by the Gk. πείροχλιον (we find pl., rugæ per cochleam bullantes, Plin. 18, 31, 74).

THREAD, v. ¶ To put a thread through (a needle), conjicere filum in acum (Cels.).—filum per acum trajicere. filum in acum inserere (ast. Q. 2, 20, 3). ¶ To put on a thread, lineam per rem perserere

(*nfl. Varr.*); lino inserere (*Tert.*). || *To wind oneself through a place, penetrare per locum. pervadere locum or per locum.*

THREADBARE, tritus, obsoletus (*the latter of clothes or the wearer*).—attritus (*e. g. toga attrita, Mart.*).

THREAT, minatio, comminatio (*act of threatening*).—denunciatio (*a threatening declaration*).—minae (*threatening words, t. s.*). *To throw out t. s., minas jacere, jacere; agere ab, minis qm insequi.*

THREATEN, || **TRANS.** **PROPR.** minas jacere, jacere, minis uti. *To t. one with atq, qd ci minari, minitari, comminari (g. t.); denunciare ci qd (to give a threatening notice); intentare ci qd (by preparations made, arma ci intentare); to t. one with fire and sword, minitari ci ferrum flammamque, or ferro ignique; to t. one with war, arma intentare ci: we are threatened by him with blows, verbera minatur; verbera nobis intentant.* || **FIG.** imminere. Impendere. *A war with the Parthians t. s. us, bellum nobis impendat a Parthis: the enemy's camp t. s. the city, castra hostium imminet portis.* || **INTRANS.** Something t. s. (*i. e., is near at hand*), res imminet, instat, impendet: war, danger t. s., impendit bellum, periculum: it t. s. for rain, imbres imminet; nubilatur, or nubilare cœpit (*it is becoming overcast*).

THREATENING, a. minatio, comminatio (*a threat*).—denunciatio (*menacing declaration*).—minae (*threats, menacing words*).

THREATENING, adj. || **PROPR.** minax, minitabundus (*of persons*). **FIG.** instans, imminens, præsens (*impending*). *To withdraw fm the t. storm, impendentem effugere tempestatem (Np.): to assume a t. character, imminere (see Np. Eum. 10, 3): in a t. manner, minaciter.*

THREE, tres, tria, trini, trinæ, trina (*t. together; also = t. at once, usually with substantives each have no singular, but also otherwise*).—terni, æ, a (*every t., distrib.*); also = t. at once. *A space of t. days, triduum; every t. days, ternis diebus; tertio quoque die (on every third day): after t. days, post ejus diei tertium diem: t. years old, trimus, trimulus (æ never = lasting t. years): tres annos natus (t. years old; of persons); trinus annorum (that lasts t. years; also t. years old); triennis (that lasts t. years): a space of t. years, triennium: t. pounds, trepundo: in t. parts; see **THREZOLD**: t. parts (of a whole), dodrans: consisting of t., ternarius: t. words with you, te tribus verbis vobis (Com.): to say atq in t. words, qd in tribus verbis dicere: there are t. of us, nos sumus tres: t. and a half, tres et semis; tres et dimidium; dimidium super tres (æ not sequitertius, æch denotes the relation of 3 to 4).*

THREEFOLD, triplus (*three times as much, τριπλάσιος*).—trigeminus or tergeminus (*triple*).—tripartitus (*divided into three*).—triplex (*consisting of three parts, τριπλῆς*).—terni, æ, a (*see THREE*). *To make a t. division, trifariam or tripartito dividere: to make t., triplicare.*

THRESCORE, sexaginta. See **SIXTY**.

THRESHOLD, limen (*propr., and fig. in poetry*).—initium (*fig., beginning*). *To cross aby's t., limen cs intrare or lûre: the t. of a speech, prima orationis verba, exordium, proœmium (æ not initium in this connexion): the t. of an art or science, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula, pl. (æ The word in its fig. sense may often be rendered by Crcl. with primus).*

THRICE, ter. *T. as much, triplum: t. more, triplo plus: to multiply t., triplicare.*

THRIFT, || **CAREFULNESS**, cura, diligentia. See **CAREFULNESS**. || **FRUGALITY**, frugalitas. See **FRUGALITY**. || **PROFIT**, lucrum. See **PROFIT**.

THRIFTILY, || **CAREFULLY**, caute, diligenter. || **FRUGALLY**, frugaliter, parce. *Jn. parce et frugaliter.*

THRIFTY, || **CAREFUL and industrious**, cautus ac diligens, providus, diligens. || **FRUGAL**, frugalitas, parcus.

THRILL, s. || **A sharp sound**, sonus acutus, sonus vibrans (*a warbling; Plin. 10, 29, 43*).—tinnitus (*a tinkling*). || **A sharp, piercing sensation; by the verb.**

THRILL, v. || *To make a sharp sound, acute sonare, resonare, tinnire. It t. s. in my ears, aures meæ tinniunt, personant; aures strepunt (L. 22, 14).* || *To feel a sharp or tingling sensation, micare, agitari, moveri. To t. with joy, gaudium percipere; lætitiâ exultare, gesticere, or efferi; gaudio exsillire.*

THRIVE, crescere (*to grow; propr. and fig.*).—provenire (*of trees, corn, &c.; also fig., as Plin. Ep. 3, 19,*

extr., of studies).—convalescere (*fig., to grow strong; see C. Rep. 2, 14, init.*). || *To t. well, bene, feliciter provenire (propr.); *læta incrementa capere (fig.): wealth unjustly gotten never t. s., male parva male dilabuntur (Poeta ap. C. Phil. 2, 27, init.): to cause to t., qd lætum facere (propr.); rem alere (fig., C. Tusc. 1, 2, 4, honos alit artes); rem augere; incrementum afferre ci rei.*

THROAT, jugulum (*v. pr.*). faux, usually pl. fauces (*the upper, narrower part near the entrance of the t.*).—gula (*the gullet, wch conveys the food fm the mouth to the stomach*).—guttur (*the entrance of the wind-pipe; also the gullet and wind-pipe*). *To cut aby's t., qm jugulare; jugulum ci perfodire; gladium demittere cs in jugulum (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28): to have a good t. (to be able to speak loudly), in clamando robustum esse.*

THROB, v. palpitare, salire (*e. g. cor salit or palpitat*).

THROB, THROBBING, a. palpitatio; or by the verbs.

THROE, dolor (*in pl. also = pangs of childbirth, cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 12, &c.: also dolores puerperæ, Plaut.: dolor qudm in puerperio qd patitur, Sen.*). See **PANG**.

THRONE, solium (*v. pr.*).—thrōnus is not found in the best prose writers; and solium in its fig. sense, for 'royal dignity,' is poet.).—sedes or sella regia (*propr.*).—regnum (*fig., kingdom, regal power*).—imperium (*fig., empire*). *To sit upon a t., sedere in solio, or in sede regâ (propr.); regem esse; regnare (fig.): to ascend a t., *in solium escendere (propr.); regnum occupare; regnum or imperium adipisci; regni or regno, imperii or imperio, potiri; regnare corpore (fig.): one comes to the t., imperium or regnum transit ad qm: to aspire to the t., regnum appetere; regnum occupare velle: to succeed to the t., succedere regno ci, or succedere regno in cs locum: to call to the t., qm accire in regnum or ad regnandum: to raise to the t., summum regem deferre ad qm (deferre ci regnum es diadema; H. Od. 2, 2, 22): to restore to the t., restituere qm in regnum: reducere qm: to drive fm the t., ci regni dignitatem adimere; ci imperium abrogare; ci regnum auferre or eripere; qm regno spoliaré; regno pellere or expellere.*

THRONG, s. turba, &c. See **CROWD**, s.

THRONG, v. infuere, &c. See **CROWD**, v.

THROSTLE, || **A bird**, *turdus musculus (*Lin.*).

THROTTLE, s. See **THROAT**.

THROTTLE, v. ci elidere spiritum, fauces, or colium (*v. pr.*). *although the two last occ. only O. Met. 12, 142, and Sen. Herc. Cl. 1235: to be distinguished fm suffocare = to suffocate, choke; fm strangulare = to strangle; and fm jugulare = to cut the throat.*

THROUGH, adv. See **THROUGHOUGH**.

THROUGH, prep. || *Of space and time, per; but this is usually expressed by compound words.* || *Denoting a means, per (esp. if a living being be the means; rarely if it be a thing). The Latins usually express the means, if it be a thing, by a simple abl.; as, to gain the favour of others by flatteries, alorum benevolentiam blanditiis colligere; see **GROEF**, § 217 and 218, Obs. 2; Zumpt, § 455. Hence also with the gerund the prep. is always omitted; as, the human mind is nourished by learning and thinking, hominis mens discendo alitur et cogitando. Sic also the Latins employ the participles utens and usus (as the Greeks χρῆσθαι and χρῆσθαι); e. g. proælis secundis usus. || Denoting cause and operation, per (by occasion of).—a, ab (denoting immediate operation, esp. after passive and intrans. verbs; as, interire ab qo).—propter (denoting an efficient cause, after trans. or intrans. verbs; e. g. il propter quos hanc suavisimam lūcem aspeximus; or it may be expressed by ductus, adductus, motus, excitatus, &c.; e. g. pulchritudine ductus; or in this case we may use propter, ob, causâ: if the notion of hindrance or impediment be included, we may use prohibitus or impeditus instead of ductus (e. g. negotiis impeditus).—cs operâ (by the efforts of any one; as, eorum operâ plebs concitata est).—cs or cs rei beneficio (the kindness of; e. g. sic Gyges repente annuli beneficio rex exortus est, t. the ring). If things without life are specified as a cause, the relation is usually expressed by the abl. without a preposition; as, this has happened i. your fault, vestra culpa hoc accidit (see **GROEF**, § 218, Obs. 2, sqq.; Zumpt, § 452). || Denoting extension of space and time, = throughout, per; e. g., t. all the provinces of your empire, perimperi tui provincias: the report spreads t. all Africa, fama per omnem Africam divulgatur. Here also the Latins form compounds with per; e. g., t. and t., penitus (to the innermost part, entirely; e. g. perspicere, nosse).—per omnes*

partes (i. all parts, &c.). The Latins also express it by verbs compounded with per; as, percutere: also with trans; as, to pierce t. and t. with a sword, qm transigere gladio. To be carried t., valere (of a law, plan, &c.).—perfect! (of a proposed law).

THROUGHOUT, ad. prorsus (altogether, entirely, without exception; as, prorsus omnes).—omnino (perfectly; opp. magnā ex parte, &c.).—plane. in or per omnes partes. per omnia (in every respect).—penitus. funditus (thoroughly, fm the foundation). Nothing t., nihil omnino: t. or for a great part, omnino aut magnā ex parte. Sometimes 'throughout' is rendered by totus.

THROUGHOUT, prep. See THROUGH.

THROW, v. jacere. jactare (to do it repeatedly or constantly).—mittere (to send it forth to a person or persons; e. g. tela tormentis missa).—conjicere (prop., to t. together; either of many doing it at once, or of bringing many things or persons together; e. g., to t. their knapsacks in a heap, conjicere sarcinas in acervum, L.; soldiers into a town, milites in locum; aby into prison, qm in maledicta; also pla in hostes; maledicta in qm).—injicere (to t. into, and also upon or over; e. g. pallium cl. C.) ci rei or in qd. petere qm qā re (t. aby at aby).—jaculari (to hurl, by swinging the hand round). To t. stones, lapides jacere; at aby, lapides mittere or conjicere in qm; lapidibus petere qm: to t. aby at aby's head, in caput cs qd jaculari: to t. money amongst the people, numos spargere populo, in plebem: to t. money into the sea, pecuniam in mare jubere mergi: to t. oneself at aby's feet, se ad cs pedes, or ci ad pedes projicere or abjicere (cs or ci equally right; Krebs was too hasty in condemning cl, which he allows in his 2nd ed.).: to t. a cloak around or about one, pallium circumjicere or pallium injicere cl (C. N. D. 3, 34, 83): to t. oneself into aby, injicere se in qd (e. g. in medios ignes, C.); irruere in qd (e. g. in medium aciem): to t. light on aby, lumen or multum luminis ci rei afferre; aby overboard, qm in alto ejicere e navi (C.); merchandise overboard, jacturam facere (of a voluntary loss). || Throw a way, abjicere. projicere (both also fig.); one's arms, arma abjicere or projicere; one's shield, scutum manu emittere.—(Fig.) To t. away m., pecuniam profundere: to t. oneself away (i. e. by misconduct, &c.), se abjicere (not se projicere, wch, C. Att. 9, 6, 8, —to expose oneself rashly to a danger, 'to t. one's life away'). || Throw down, sternere. prosternere (stretch on the ground).—affligere (dash down).—dejicere. deturbare (cast down).—evertere. subvertere (overthrow). To t. a man down, qm ad terram dare; qm terrae or ad terram affligere; qm ad terram arietare (Curt. 9, 7, 22; to dash him down violently): to t. oneself down, se abjicere; corpus sternere or prosternere; on the grass, se abjicere in herbā (not in herbam; see C. de Orat. 1, 7, extr.); at aby's feet; see above, 'throw at aby's feet': to t. oneself down fm a wall, dejicere se de muro (Caes.); precipitare se ex muro (C. Frag.).: to t. down a statue, statum evertere (C.); a citadel, arcem evertere (C.); a house, domum evertere (C.), subvertere, prouertere (C.); a horae, equum evertere (prop.). || Throw off, ponere. deponere (lay aside).—exuere (put off).—abjicere (fling away). To t. off a yoke, jugum excutere; jugo se exuere; jugum exuere (slip it off); the dogs, canibus vincla demere (O.); canes immittere or inatigare (in feras). || Throw on; see THROW UPON. || Throw out, jacere. ejicere. To t. out many very intelligible hints, multas nec dubias significationes jacere (Suet.). || Throw up, sublimare jacere (aft. Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4); earth, terram adaggerare; about a tree, arborem aggerare; a mound, aggerem jacere. extruere (fig.): if — vomit t., &c., rejicere ore, and simply rejicere, per os reddere (e. g. sanguinem).—exsorcere (to spit out; e. g. sanguinem, pituitam).—exsorcere per tuam, extusare (to cough up blood, phlegm, &c.).—exspuere (to spit out; e. g. blood, &c.).—evomere. eructare (to vomit forth; hence of volcanoes, ignes evomere, Sil. Ital. 17, 598; flammās eructare, Justin 4, 1, 4). || Throw upon, superinjicere. To t. oneself upon a bed, decumbere in lecto; oneself down upon aby, se abjicere in qā re (not in qd); gravel upon a road, glareā superstruere viam; oneself upon (a body of troops, &c.), conjicere se in qm or qd; impressionem facere (e. g., on the left wing, in sinistram cornu); invadere qm, the blame upon aby, culpam in qm conferre (if fm oneself); culpam or causam in qm transferre, vertere: to t. cold water upon aby, spem cs incidere or infringere; consilium cs improbare, &c. (according to the meaning): to t. myself upon a person, sepon reponere, constituere in qo (see CAST); upon aby's compassion, ad misericordiam cs confugere.

THROW, || A cast, jactus.—missus.—jaculatio.—conjectio (e. g. telorum) [SYN. in CAST, v.].—ictus (a successful cast, a hit). A stone's t., lapidis jactus or conjectus (e. g. extra lapidis, tell, &c., jactus or conjectum esse): a t. of dice, jactus or missus telorum or tesserarum [SYN. in DIE, DICe, where the names of the t.'s will be found]. || Risk, venture, alea. To venture aby at a t., qd in aleam dare (prop. and fig.); qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; qd discrimini committere: oflen by agitur qd or de qā re (aby is at stake); or by dimicare de qā re. My life is ventured upon the t., de vitā dimico; de vitā in discrimen vocor: to be brought to the last t., in ultimum discrimen adduci (to be brought into the greatest danger); ultima audere, experiri; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (to be trying one's last chance): it is our last t., ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum perducta casum.

THROW, Hicium, pl. licia. fimbriae (the threads wch hang loosely at the end of a piece).

THRUSH, || A bird, turdus (Plin., H., &c.). || A kind of disease in the mouth, aphthae (Cels., Marc. Emp.).

THRUST, v. trudere (g. t.).—pellere (to drive)—fodere (so as to pierce) qm or qd qā re. || Perfidere in this sense only in inferior or poetical prose; in Class. prose it always means 'to thrust through.' || Thrust at, petere. || Thrust down, detrudere. || Thrust into, trudere in (not intrudere). detrudere in. pellere in. || Thrust out, extrudere (v. prop.).—expellere (to drive out).—exturbare (to drive out with violence).—ejicere (to cast out). Jx. intrudere et ejicere. exterminare (to drive away fm a territory or a house).—excludere. removēre (to exclude, shut out). To t. one out of the senate, qm ejicere e senatu; qm movēre senatu or de senatu; qm movēre loco senatorio.

THRUST, s. pettio (a blow aimed).—plāga. ictus (a blow inflicted). In other cases usually by the verb, trudere, &c. To make a home-t.; see HOME, adj.

THUMB, s. pollex. digitus pollex. Of the size of a t., pollicaris: of a t.'s breadth, latitudine pollicaris; latitudine digiti pollicis (aft. Caes. B. C. 3, 13): of the thickness of a t., crassitudine digiti pollicis; crassitudine pollicaris: a t.'s breadth, crassitudo digiti pollicis; crassitudo pollicaris: of the length of a t., longitudine digiti pollicis (aft. Caes. B. C. 3, 13): a t.'s length, longitudo digiti pollicis (aft. Caes. B. C. 3, 30): a t.-screw, *tormentum pollicis ad movendum.

THUMB, v. *pollice terere.

THUMB-STALL, digitabulum (a finger-stall).

THUMP, s. colaphus (with the fist).—ictus. plāga (a blow).

THUMP, v. See BEAT.

THUNDER, s. tonitrus, ōs (in the pl. also tonitrua; but no where the singular tonitru; see Ramshorn, § 30, 5).—fulmen (flash of lightning with t.); also fig. verborum fulmina).—fragor (a crash, peal; e. g. fragor cœli or cœlestis). The t. of artillery. *tormentorum fragores: t. of eloquence, sonitus (of C. Att. 1, 14, 4): the t. of the Vatican, fulmen pontificale (aft. L. 6, 39, fulmen dictatorium): to hurl the t. of the Vatican at aby, *fulmine pontificali qm percellere.

THUNDER, v. tonare. intonare (both imper., trans. or intrans., prop. or fig.; tonare as intrans., intonare as trans. of a power/speaker). It t.'s incessantly, continuus cœli fragor est: to be afraid when it t., tonitrua expavescere: a thundering speech, oratio fulgurans ac tonans (aft. Q. 2, 16, 19); verborum fulmina (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1).

THUNDERBOLT, fulmen, fulminis ictus. It came like a t. after him, hac re gravissime commotus est.

THUNDERSTRUCK, PROP. fulmine tactus or percussus. de cœlo tactus (poet.).—fulguratus (Farr.). || Fig. attonitus. percussus. obstupefactus. territus. exterritus. perterritus. perturbatus. (animo) consternatus (beside oneself with agitation).—(animo) confusus (confounded).—commotus. permotus (deeply moved).—Sis afflictus. percussus. attonitus. fulminatus. exanimatus. Jx. obstupefactus ac perterritus. confusus et attonitus.

THURSDAY, *dies Jovis.

THUS, sic (so).—ita (under such circumstances).—hoc modo. ad hunc modum (in this manner). The affair stands, sic res est. res ita se habet.

THWART, obsistere. repugnare. obniti. reniti. adversari qm (not ci). Jx. adversari et repugnare.—obstare or offere ci and ci rei cs (with this difference, that obst. means merely to be in aby's way; off. however, to be opposed to him in a hostile manner; e. g., to t.

aby's plans, es consiliis obstatre or officere, observing, however, the difference of meaning just alluded to.—*retardare qm. in atq.* ad qd faciendum or a qâ re faciendâ, in qâ re (to *t. aby* in atq. or in the execution of atq.; e. g., in his privileges, in suo jure). To *t. aby's* designs, es consilia pervertere: to see one's hope thwarted, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: to *t. aby's* whole plan, conturbare ci omnes rationes: if accidents and engagements had not thwarted his projects, nisi qe casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premisset: to *t. aby* in every thing, omnia adversus qm facere: to *t. one* another's designs, obtractare inter se (of two rivals): to *t. one's* own interest, repugnare utilitati suæ.

THY (YOUR), tuus (but in Lat., when it does not stand in opposition, and espily when it refers to the subject of the proposition, it is usually not translated; see Krebs. § 113; Grotef. § 135, Obs. 1; Zumpt, § 768; Krüger, § 406, 3, Obs. 4). It is thy (your) duty or part, tuum est, &c.

THYME, thymum. Common t., *thymus vulgaris (Linn.). Cretan or Grecian t., *Satureja Capitata (Linn.). Wild t., *thymus serpyllum (Linn.): the blossom of t., epithymon.

TIARA, tiara, æ. f. (Sen., O.) or tiaræ, æ. m. (V.).

TICK, s. || A kind of vermin, ricinus (Varr., Col.). || The covering of a bed, *tegumentum culcitæ. || Credit, vid. || Sound of a clock, &c., *ictus machinationis, quâ horæ moventur.

TICK, v. *ictum reddere, in context with machinatio, &c.

TICKET, s. scheda. acida. scidula (as a piece of paper, &c.)—tessera (as a token).—libellus. tabella (hung up or exposed to view).

TICKET, v. scidia, scidula, tesseri, notare qd.

TICKLE, titillare qd (also fig.: e. g. sensus; but in C. always with quasi prefixed; see Fin. 1, 11, 39; Off. 2, 18, 63).—quasi titillationem adhibere ci rei (fig.; e. g. sensibus).

TICKLING, titillatio (when used in a fig. sense, always with quasi).—titillatus (only in abl. titillatu).—Or by the verb.

TICKLISH, || PROPRA. qui titillatu facile movetur. *titillationis minime patiens. || Fro. a) Of persons, excitable; e. g., he is very t. on that point, *hac re facile offendiatur. b) Of things, lubricus et anceps (nice, critical, dangerous).—difficilis (difficult to manage).

TIDE-BIT. See TIT-BIT.

TIDE, || Alternata ebb and flow of the sea, æstus. æstuum accessus et recessus (C.). reciprocatio æstus. æstus maris reciproci (Plin.). æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes (C. N. D. 2, 53, 103). With the t., æstu secundo (opp. *æstu adverso): when the t. is coming in, æstu crescente; quum ex alto æstus se incitat; going out, minuente æstu (Cæ. B. G. 2, 12); æstus marini undæ recedunt (C.); æstus maris residunt, se resorbent: the t.'s are governed by the moon, marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus motu lunæ gubernantur (C. Dio. 2, 14, 34): there are two t.'s every twenty-four hours, æstus maris bis affluit bisque remeant vicenis quaternisque semper horis (Plin. 2, 97, 99). Spring-t., vid. (Fig.) history shows the t. of political affairs, in historia videre licet quo modo opes civitatum crescant ac decrescant. || Time, vid. || Course, cursus, Æ. See COURSE.

TIDELY, compe. nitide.

TIDINGS, nuntius. See NEWS.

TIDY, comptus. nitidus. See NEAT.

TIE, v. ligare. alligare. deligare. illigare. astringere (to draw, bind tightly).—reigare. revincire (to bind backwards). To t. on, to, qd in re illigare: to t. aby to a post, qm alligare ad palum: to t. aby to a chariot, qm illigare in currum or reigare ad currum: to t. one's hands behind one's back, manus reigare; manus illigare or reigare post tergum: to t. up, substringere: to t. up the hair, capillos in nodum colligere (O. Met. 3, 170); obliquare crimem nodoque substringere (T. Germ. 38, 2): to t. up to or on atq., alligare, deligare, astringere ad qd; illigare in qâ re: to t. up a vine, vites capistrare or perstringere (to bind fast); adjugare vites (to frellis work); vites arboribus applicare (to frellis).

TIE, s. vinculum (prop. and fig.).—nodus. copula (fig.). There is a closer t. among kinmen, artior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: the strict t. of friendship, amicitia conjunctionisque necessitudo.

TIER. See ROW.

TIERCE, tertius pars.

TIENNET, *cantus ternarius.

TIFF, || Drink, vid. || Angry feeling, see PASSION.

TIGER, tigris, is or ydis, m. or f. (of the male; of

the female [tigris] only f.)—*fells tigris (Linn.). Of or like a t., tigrinus: spotted like a t., *maculis tigrinis varius, sparvus.

TIGHT, strictus. astrictus (opp. resolutus, as a garment).—strictus et singulus artus exprimens (e. g. vestis).—contentus (opp. laxus, as a rope).—angustus. artus (narrow, close, vid.). A t. shoe, calcæus astrictus (as a commendation; see H. Ep. 2, 1, 147); calcæus urens (that galls the foot): to sit tightly, anguste sedere.

TIGHTEN, stringere. astringere.—tendere. contendere. (Syn. in TIGHT.) To t. the reins, frenos inhibere. habenas adducere.

TIGHTLY, astricte. arte. See the adj.

TIGHTNESS, Crcl. with adj. or verb.

TIGRESS, tigris, is or idis, f.

TILE, s. tegula. imbrex (a gutter t.).

TILE, v. tegulis obducere or tegere. A tiled roof, tegulæ, pl.

TILER, *contegulator.

TILING, tegulæ, pl. To let down through the t., per tegulas demittere (C. Phil. 2, 18, 45).

TILL, prep. See UNTIL.

TILL, s. See DRAWER.

TILL, v. See CULTIVATE.

TILLAGE, See CULTIVATION.

TILLER, || Cultivator, vid. || Rudder of a boat, clavus (v. prop.).—This word, although often used for the rudder or helm, denotes, strictly speaking, the tiller or handle, so called fr. its resemblance to a nail).

TILT, s. || A vaulted covering, *arcus, Æ. *linteum crassius tegumento serviens. || A military game, *certamen hastis concurrentium. *hastiludium (a modern word). To hold or celebrate a t., *celebrare equitum certamen hastis concurrentium (Poliitian. Ep. 12, 6).

TILT, v. || To cover with a tilt, *linteo crassiore arcuatim obtegere. || To join in the military game so called, hastis concurrere, certare, concertare, contendere cum qo. — || To set in a sloping position, *in præcipiti locare, ponere qd e. g., dolum).

TIMBER, tignum (a beam, post, &c.).—trabe (a large beam). Long perpendicular t.'s, mali: horizontal t.'s, templa, orum, n.: rough t., materia.

TIMBREL, tympanum. dim. tympaniolum.

TIME, || Measure of duration, tempus (g. t.).—spatium (a space).—setas (an age, relative; having ref. to men who live during a certain period, and are affected by the events of it).—intervallum (an intervening space).—ævum (chiefly poetical, for an indefinite space of t.).—æsculum (a whole generation; after the age of Augustus, for 'an age, indefinite space of time'). tempestas (a definite space of t., period; classical, but not used by C. in prose).—diæ (an indefinite duration of t.; usually fem. in this sense). In our t., nostrâ memoriâ: before my t., ante meam memoriâ (Plin. Ep.). t. present, past, future, tempus præsens, præteritum, futurum: former t., tempus prius, superius: ancient t., tempus vetus, vetustum: summer t., tempus æstivum: a t. of peace, of war, tempus pacatum, bellium: the shortness of t., temporis brevitatis, angustia (C.); exiguitas (Cæ.). length of t., temporum longinquitas. longum temporis intervalum. diuturnitas. vastitas: the course of t., cursus temporis (C.): a short, long t. before, brevi, longo, tempore ante. brevi abhinc tempore. paulo ante. multo ante: after a long, short t., longo, brevi, tempore interjecto (C.); parvo intermisso temporis spatio (Cæ.): at that t., eo tempore (C.); eâ tempestate (S.); id tempore, per id tempus (C.): in the mean t., interim (during the interval).—interea (during the same t.; while such or such a thing was going on; usually with conjunctions, interea dum or quod). After some t., post aliquot annos (but not post qd tempus): in course or progress of t., tempore procedente (Plin. Ep.; Val. Max.); temporis progressu, intervallo (C.); temporis successu (Just.); diæ (C. Tus. 4, 17, 39. not cum tempore). Return immediately, I will be back again in no t., revertere ad me extemplo. Continuo hic ero (Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 43). || Space of time in which a thing may be done; season, opportunity, leisure, tempus. spatium. To have t. (for atq.), vacare (ci rei). spatium (ad qd) habere: to have no t., otium, vacuum tempus mihi non est (not tempus non habeo). non vacat. non vaco. otium non suppetit, non datum, non concessum est; also egere tempore (C.): to have t. enough, satis temporis mihi est. satis otii datum mihi est (aff. C.): to ask for t. to

Anish a thing, postulare spatium ad qam rem faciendam (Cæs. B. C. 1, 3): to take *t.* for a thing, tempus sumere ad qd: *aby is a great economist of his t.*, magna est cs parsimonia temporis (Plin.): to speak agst *t.*, dicendi morâ diem extrahere (Cæs.): *t.* for consideration, deliberandi or consultandi spatium: to demand *t.* for consideration, tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: to take *t.* for consideration, consultandi or deliberandi spatium sumere: *t.* to begin a battle, tempus praelii committendi, or with an inf.: it is *t.* to, tempus est, with a gen. gerund, or an inf.: but *hæc* with this difference, that the gerund is used when tempus takes after it the genitive as its object and tempus est = otium est, spatium est, vacat, it is the right *t.*, or there is sufficient *t.* for doing, &c.; but the infinitive is employed when tempus est = tempestivum est, 'it is now high *t.* to,' when the inf. may be regarded as the subject, and tempus as the predicate: e. g. tempus est nunc maiora conari (L.); sed jam tempus est ad id, quod institutum, accedere (C.); nunc corpora curare tempus est (L.); Tib. Graccho brevis tempus ingenii augendi fuit (C.); nec gloriandi tempus adversus unum est (L.). For the inf. we use *find ut*; e. g. tempus est ut eamus ad forum (Plaut.); tempus est, ut uxorem duces (Ter.). Not to lose *t.*, tempus non amittere (C.): the *t.* is up, the set *t.* is come, tempus constitutum adest: the *t.* is past, tempus abiit, effluxit, præterit: at the right *t.*, tempore. in tempore. suo tempore. ad tempus (C.); per tempus (Ter.): at the wrong *t.*, alieno, non opportuno, tempore. non opportuno. intempestive: before the *t.*, ante tempus (C.); ante diem (O.); alieno, haud opportuno, tempore (C.): there is no *t.* to lose, maturato opus est (L.); nulla mora est (Np.); nec ulla mora est (Ter.); periculum in morâ est: he said there was no *t.* to lose, rem differendam esse negabat (Afr. C.): fm *t.* to lose, nonnumquam; interdum: there is no more *t.*, serum est. jam integrum non est. tempus rei gerendæ effluxit, præterit (Afr. C.): to beguile the *t.*, tempus fallere. || State of things during a certain period, tempus; tempora, pl.: to suit oneself to the *t.*, tempori servire, cedere: according to *t.* and circumstance, pro tempore et pro re (Cæs.); re et ex tempore (C.): hard *t.*'s, tempora dura, aspera, iniqua, tristia (C.): the spirit of the *t.*'s, sæculi, ætatis ingenium (aulæ ingenium, T. Hist. 2, 71.—*hæc* not sæculi genius; temporis indoles; but we may say, with ref. to human character, sæculi mores, Flor. 8, 12, 7; temporum mores, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 3): the peculiar complexion of the *t.*'s, temporum ratio et natura: not to suit these licentious *t.*'s, ab huius sæculi licentiâ abhorre (C. Cæst. 20, 48). || Part of the day, hora: what *t.* is it? quota hora. || Turn; repetition. By vicis, vicibus, pl. (nom. def.), or otherwise by Crcl.: Three *t.*'s a day, tribus per diem vicibus (Pallad.): for the third *t.*, tertiâ vice (ibid.): six *t.*'s seven make forty-two, septem sexies multiplicata fiunt duo et quadraginta: six times seven feet make forty-two, pedes decimus sexies septenones, fiunt duo et quadraginta; pedes sexies septenuli fiunt duo et quadraginta: eight *t.*'s eight make sixty-four, octo in se multiplicata fiunt quatuor et sexaginta (see Col. 5, 2, 1 sqq.): many *t.*'s greater, multis partibus major: for the first, second, third *t.*, primum, iterum (rarely secundum), tertium, &c.: for the last *t.*, postremum, ultimum: another *t.*, alias, alio tempore: this *t.*, nunc; hoc tempore: enough for this *t.*, sed hæc haecenus (in narratives, &c.): many *t.*'s, sæpius: *t.*'s out of number, sexcenties: at different *t.*'s, non uno tempore. separatim temporibus. semel atque iterum. semel iterumve. iterum ac sæpius (more than once): for the *t.* being; e. g., the governor of Gaul for the *t.* being, quicumque Galliam obfinit: one *t.* = once, vid. || In music, numerus, numeri (g. t.); measured part in parts of a whole.—modi (measured duration of the notes). Regular or good *t.*, numerorum moderatio: a beating of *t.* (with the feet), ictus modulantium pedum: beats of *t.*, numerum percussiones. percussionum modi: to keep *t.*, concentum, or modum percussionum, or numerum, in cantu servare: to beat *t.* with the hand, manu certam legem temporum servare. digitorum ictu intervalla (temporum) signare; with the feet, sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulari; with hands and feet, pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signare: in *t.*, in numerum (*hæc* not ad numerum; see Lucr. 2, 631; V. Georg. 4, 175). numerose, modulate.

TIMELY, adj. maturus (early).—tempestivus (in good or proper time).

TIMELY, adv. tempestive. in tempore.

TIME-PIECE, horologium. horarium.

TIME-SERVER, homo multorum temporum.—qui duabus sellis sedere solet (Liber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18, An.). To be a *t.-s.*, ad id unde qd flatus ostenditur, vela dare (C.); se ad motum fortunæ movere (Cæs.); fortunæ applicare sua consilia (L.); semper ex ancipiti temporum mutatione pendere (Curt. 4, 1, 27).

TIME-SERVING, s. utriusque partis studium, or Crcl.—prævaricatio (in an agent, &c.). This is what you have gained by your *t.-s.*, hunc fructum refert ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio.

TIMID; **TIMOROUS**, timidus. trepidus. anxius. formidinis plenus. [Syn. and Phr. in AFRAID; FEARFUL.]

TIMIDITY, metus. timor. See FEAR.

TIMIDLY, **TIMOROUSLY**, cum metu or timore. timide. anxie. trepide. Jn. trepide anxieque.

TIN, s. plumbum album (*hæc* stannum, in ancient writers, denotes a composition of silver and lead; it began to be used in the sense of 'tin' in the fourth century). T. ware, *res (vasa) e plumbo albo factæ (facta): a *t. mine*, *fodina plumbi albi.

TIN, v. To overlay with *t.* on the inside, *intus plumbo albo (stanno) obducere.

TINCTURE, s. || Colour, vid. || Extract of the finer parts of a substance, *tinctura (l. t.). *liquor medicatus. || IMPROPR. To have the slightest *t.* of a thing, primis ut dicitur labris gustasse qd (e. g. physiologiam, C.).

TINCTURE, v. See COLOUR; IMBUE.

TINDER, fomes, itis (Plin.). To make or prepare *t.*, fomitem parare: to burn *t.*; use *t.* in kindling a fire, admoto fomite excitare flammam (Luc. 8, 776); fig. materies (S. Cat. 10, 3): *t.-box*, igniarium (Plin. 16, 40, 76).

TINGE, See COLOUR.

TINGLE, || To have a sharp vibratory sensation, prurire: the ear *t.*'s, auris verminat pruriginē (Mart.); the skin *t.*'s, cutis prurit or formicat (Plin.). See also TINKLE.

TINGLING, pruritus. prurigo (Plin.). See also TINKLING.

TINKER, *aenorum refector (mender).—faber aenarius (maker).

TINKLE, tinnire, or, in wider sense, sonare.

TINMAN, artifex plumbarius, or plumbarius onig.

TINSEL, || PROPR. *pannus spissiore bombyce textus et auro argenteove pictus (brocade).—*bracteola coruscans or micans (a spangle).—*aurum or argentum tremulum (sparkling gold or silver on a dress, &c.). || Fig. res speciosa. mera species. nugæ speciosæ.

TINT, See COLOUR.

TIP, s. cacumen. apex. vertex. T. of the nose, cacumen nasi (Lucr.), or by summus, extremus; e. g. t. of the finger, digitus extremus: to touch a thing with the *t.* of the fingers, digitis extremis attingere (*hæc* digiti primores and digitus primus = the fore part of the finger, the first joint).

TIP, v. || To give a point or tap to a thing, acuire (Cæs.); exacuere (V.); acuminare, cuspidare, spiculare qd (Plin.). || To take off the point or top of a thing, decacuminare qd (Col.).

TIPPET, *collare.

TIPPLE, potare. perpotare (with totos dies, ad vesperum, or the like).

TIPPLER, potator (Plaut.); ebriosus. temulentus. vinolentus (C.).

TIPPLING, perpotatio (C.).

TIPSY. See DRUNK.

TIPTOE, || PROPR. To stand on *t.*, in digitos erigi (Q. 2, 3, 8): to go on *t.*, ambulare summis digitis (Sen. Ep. 111, 3); digitis suspendere pedem (Q. 4); suspensio gradu placide quo ire pergere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27). || Fig. The *t.* of expectation, expectatio erecta (L.): to be on the *t.* of expectation, expectatione intentum esse (S. Jug. 44); suspensio animo expectare qd (C. Att. 4, 15, 10); intentum expectare qd (Cæs.).

TIRADE, *iranis verborum pompa. *species ac pompa in dicendo.

TIRE, || To fatigue, 1) TRANS. fatigare, defatigare, qm (C.); lassare qm (Sen.—*hæc* delassare only poet.; e. g. Plaut., Mart.). To *t.* oneself, se defatigare (Ter.); by great exertions, se laboribus frangere. 2) INTRANS. fatigari, defatigari (C.); lassitudine confici (Cæs.); ad languorem dari (Ter.). || To dress, ornare, vestire. See DRESS.

TIRED, fatigatus (by action).—fessus (by suffering or enduring). Very *t.*, defatigatus. defessus. lassitudine confectus (Cæs.): *t.* with a journey, fessus de viâ (C.): *t.* with walking, ambulatione fessus (Plin. Ep.).

TIREOSOME, laboriosus (*propr.*), onerosus. molestus. importunus (*fig.*). To be *t. to aby*, negotium facessere, negotium molestiam exhibere *ci.*

TIRO, elementarius (*espely in writing and reading*, *Sen. Ep. 36, 4*).—**TIRO**, rudis. tiro ac rudis in qâ re (*unexercised in alth.* *1825*). A boy in a new service is novicius, applied by the ancients to a new slave).—peregrinus, or hospes, or peregrinus atque hospes, in qâ re (*unversed in alth.*; see *C. de Or. 1, 53, extr.*, fateor enim, callidum quendam hunc, et nullâ in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

TISSUE, ¶ **PROPR.** tela, textum (*a web*).—compago (*in a more general sense*). ¶ **FIG.** series: or by *Crcl.*: e. g., the whole story is a t. of falsehoods, tota narratio ficta est, merita mendaciam constat: my life is a t. of misfortunes, vita mea est continua calamitas, semper obiecta fui rebus adversis.

TIT-BIT, mattea (*a small and delicate morsel of food*, *Sen. Comr. 4, 27, Petr.*).—cibus delicatus. pl. cuppedia, orum, m., or cuppedim, arum, f.; cibi delicatioris (*g. t.*). res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ (*exquisite delicacies for the table*).—bonæ res (*the best bits, at table, as distinguished from the rest of the food*, *Np. Ages. 8, 5*; where it is, perhaps, only a translation of the corresponding ἄγαθόν).—ganæ opera, um, n. (*as articles of excess*).—gula irritamenta (*as far as they excite the palate*. *1825*). Such expressions as escæ mollicule, acitamenta, belong only to the comic writers; lautitiae = a magnificent style of living). To eat only tit-bits, unum quidquæ quod est bellissimum edere (*art. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51*): this bird is now reckoned among the best tit-bits, hæc avis nunc inter primas expetitur: fond of tit-bits, *cuppediorum studiosus (*art. Suet. Cas. 4, 6*).—fastidii delicati (*that can relish none but dainty food*).

TITHE, s. decuma. decuma or decima pars. To pay t's, decumam, decumas pendere, solvere: a t. of the produce, decumanum frumentum (*C.*): land subject to t's, decumanus ager (*C.*).

TITHE, v. decumas impere, imponere (*to levy t's*).—decimare (*to decimate, to take by lot every tenth man for punishment*).

TITHEABLE, decumanus (*e. g. ager*).

TITHER or **TITHING-MAN**, decumanus.

TITHYMAL, tithymalus (*Plin.*). lactaria (herba, *Plin.*). *euphorbia (*Lin.*).

TITILLATE. See **TICKLE**.

TIT-LARK, *alauda pratensis (*Lin.*).

TITLE, ¶ *An inscription, titulus. inscriptio* (*g. t.*). index (*of a book; on a strip of parchment [membranula] outside the roll or volume*).—nomen (*of a writing*).—præscriptio (*of an edict, decree, &c.*). To give a t. to a book, inscribere librum: the book bears the t., libro index est. liber inscriptus est or inscribitur. ¶ *An honorable name or appellation, nomen* (*g. t.*).—appellatio (*employed orally in addressing one*).—ornamentum. dignitas (*as denoting honour or rank*; *1825*). Not titulus, in this sense, in good prose). To have a t., appellari: to give a t., qm appellare.—decem prætoris viris consularia ornamenta tribuit (*the t. and rank of consul*). An empty t., nomen sine honore. inanis appellatio: a military t., honor militaris (*L.*). ¶ *Claim of right or privilege, vindictæ. postulatio*. To have a t. to alth, quæ quodam suo postulata posse. iustam postulandi causam habere. sibi vindicare, sumere or assumere qd.

TITLE-DEED, instrumentum auctoritatis (*Scæv.*).

TITLE-PAGE, index (*a title; C.*).—* plagula indicem libri continens, exhibens.

TIT-MOUSE, *parus (*Lin.*).

TITTER. See **LAUGH**.

TITTLE, pars minima. punctum.

TITTLE-TATTLE. See **CHATTER**.

TITULAR, *nomen siue honore habens. *nomine, non re.

TO, ¶ *Of place, denoting direction or motion towards a point, ad (or in) ... versus; also (but regularly only with the names of towns) simply ... versus (to denote proximate direction, ὦν, κατὰ, eis, 'towards')*.—in with an accusative (*to denote straight direction or the attainment of a limit, usque, usque to*).—ad (*to specify immediate proximity, usque or usque, immediately before, or at*): e. g., to go to Brundisium, Brundisium versus ire: to come to Rome, ad Romam venire (*i. e., to the immediate neighbourhood of Rome*). The names of towns and villages, as well as the substantive domus, to the question 'whither,' are put in the accusative without ad or in; but also with the names of small islands

(very rarely of large ones, as Sardinia, Crete, Sicily, Britain) these prepositions may be omitted; e. g., to come to Rome, Romam venire (*to the city itself*). But the prep. is expressed (1) when there is any antithesis [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt: not always, however; e. g. ab Ardeâ Romam venerunt, *L. 4, 7*]; (2) if an appellative, as oppidum, urbs, locus, stands in apposition [ad Cirtam oppidum, *S. Jug. 81*]; (3) when only the neighbourhood of a town, or a part of it, is meant: omnes Galli ad Alesiam proficiuntur (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 76*; Krüger, 387). With domus the preposition is used when it means not 'home,' 'house,' as residence, but as 'building' or 'family,' and with rus = 'particular estate.' To return home, domum redire: to march to Cyprus, Cyprum tendere. ¶ To denote the limit at which motion ceases or ought to cease, ad, usque ad (*of approximation to a certain point*: *1825* ad usque is not Classical).—in, usque in (*of the general direction, as far as the neighbourhood of, &c.*).—tenus (*ast. its substantive; denoting the definite limit or point of termination*). This is expressed also by fine (*likewise ast. its substantive; as, to the breast, pectoris fine*, see *Hers. Cæs. B. G. 7, 47*). The preposition is very frequently omitted in Latin, as having been already expressed in the verb; e. g., to go up to any one, qm aggredi. With the names of towns, 'as far as a town' is expressed by usque without a preposition, unless only the neighbourhood of the town or proximity to it is to be denoted; e. g. usque Romam proficiat (whereas usque ad Romam would be, as far as to the neighbourhood of Rome). To the skin, ad cutem: to the half, to the third, in dimidiam partem, ad tertias (*sc. partes*; e. g. aquam decoquere): the water in one place came up to the middle, at another, scarcely to the knees, alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, alibi genua vix superavit: to the other side of the Alps, trans Alpes usque: to that point, eo usque: to that place, usque iathine: to this point, hucusque (*as far as to this place; post-Aug.*).—hactenus (*so far, up to a definite point, and no further, espely in a speech; e. g. Np. Att. 19, 1*). ¶ In comparison of, ad (*in relation to*).—præ (*in comparison of, &c.*). To us he is fortunate, præ nobis beatus est: to esteem others as nothing to oneself, præ se alios pro nihilo ducere: Decimus is nothing to Persius, Decimus nihil ad Persium: the earth is to the whole heaven but a point, terra ad universi cœli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet. Sits the Crcl. ad comparaveris cum, &c., may be used; e. g., to him I am a child, al me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum. ¶ As a sign of the infinitive, 'to' is usually expressed by the form of the Latin verb or construction of the sentence; e. g. canere, dicere desit, or canendi, dicendi finem fecit, he ceased to, &c.; me rogavit ne hoc facerem, he begged me not to do this. ¶ To denote design or intention, e. g. huc veni te salutatum, te salutaturus, ut te salutarem, ad te salutandum, tui salutandi causa: dedit mihi libros legendos: non vivimus ut edamus, sed edimus ut vivamus (*Sen.*). ¶ To denote possibility, e. g. hic est quod spectatur. hæc ex re nullus percipi potest fructus. eo loco semper eum invenire, videre, potes. ¶ To denote necessity or right, e. g. quid in hæc re faciendum est? binæ tibi scribendæ sunt literæ. multa tibi debeo. ¶ 'To,' as a sign of the infinitive after substantives, is often rendered in Latin by the gerund in di; e. g. mala est impia consuetudo est contra deos disputandi (*C. N. D. 2, 67, 108*, an evil and impious custom to dispute): nemo potest non maxime laudare consilium tuum, quod cum spe vincendi simul abieci certandi etiam cupiditatem (*desire to contend, C.*): legendi semper occasio est, audiendi non semper (*Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9*, opportunity to read; to hear). ¶ Tempus est is followed either by the gerund or by the inf. ¶ After adjectives and adverbs, when the object is defined by a verb, espely after such as denote 'possibility, facility,' difficulty, necessity, duty, inclination,' or the like, we find in Latin the gerund or supine; e. g. nihil est dictu facilius. facile est intellectu or ad intelligendum. facile est ad credendum. studiosus audiendi, discendi, cupidus bellandi. ¶ Denoting a purpose or destination, ad, or a dative; e. g. aquam ad bibendum, ad lavandum petere. sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant. miseris ferundis natum esse, ad metalla condemnare qm. ¶ Denoting a final cause or end, often by a dative, or by in, per; e. g. est mihi qd gloriæ. honori, utilitati, emolumento esse, hoc mihi esse detrimentum. Also by ex, e re meâ. e republicâ. To that end, ad eum finem (*T.*); eo consilio, hæc mente (*C.*). ¶ Denoting

change of property or quality, usually by in; e. g. in pulverem, in lapidem, in aquam mutari, verti. To come to nought, ad irritum cadere, revoli: to turn to money, vendere qd. ¶ In addressing a letter, fasciculus qui est Des M' Curio inscriptus (C. Att. 8, 5; to M. Curio). ¶ After words denoting likeness or unlikeness, a simple dativæ (qst. similis, also a genitivæ); e. g. ci similem esse.

*TOAD, bufō. *rana bufo (Linn.).*

*TOAD-STONE, *lapis bufonius. also *bufonitis (t. t.).*

*TOAST, v. ¶ To dry or heat at the fire, frigere, torrere qd. ¶ To drink the health of aby, propinare cs salutem (Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16).—*libare alienæ salutis.*

*TOAST, s. ¶ A piece of bread dried at the fire, *tosta panis offa or offella. *panis tostus. ¶ A health drunk to aby, salus.*

*TOBACCO, *tabacum. *herba Nicotiana; or simply Nicotiana (Linn.). To smoke t., tabaco, quod dicitur, uti (Wytheb.). *fumum Nicotianæ haurire: a t. pipe, fistula tabaci (Genser) or *fumiugium (t. t.): he is fond of t., *multum vitatur tabaco.*

TOE, digitus pedis; or simply digitus. The great t., pollex pedis; or simply pollex: fm top to t., ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; a capillo usque ad ungues; ab imis unguibus ad summos capillos; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos: to stand on tip-toes, erigi in digitos: to go upon the t's, summis digitis ambulare; suspensio gradu ire; pedem summis digitis suspendere.

TOGETHER, ¶ At the same place or time, simul; eodem tempore (at the same time).—unā (at the same place). To bring t., in unum locum cogere: to sleep for several hours t., plures horas et eas continuas dormire (qst. Suet. Oct. 78). ¶ In company, in unum, conjuncte (C.). conjunctim (Cæs.). or conjunctus (agreeing with a subst.). All t., ad unum omnes; omnes; cuncti (opp. diversi); universi (opp. singuli). ¶ This word is often expressed in Latin by the use of compounds with con.

TOIL, v. laborare. To t. excessively, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: to t. at aith, elaborare in qā re; operam dare ci rei: to t. greatly at aith, multo usque et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in qā re. See LABOUR.

TOIL, s. labor. opera. Jw. labor et opera. See LABOUR. TOILETTE, animi mullebris apparatus (Val. Max. 9, 1, 3). To spend time at the t., occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque (Sen. Brev. Vit.). to be making one's t., ornari.

TOILSOME, laboriosus (v. propr.).—operosus (costing much pains).—arduus. difficilis (difficult).

TOKEN, signum. See SIGN.

TOLERABLE, ¶ That can be borne or suffered, tolerabilis. tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis). patibilis (endurable, phios. t. t., C. Tusc. 4, 23, 51). To render t., lenire; mitigare (to assuage, soothe); levare (to lighten). Use makes toil more t., consuetudine levior fit labor. ¶ Considerable, tolerabilis. mediocris. modicus. non exiguus. satis magnus. non contemnendus. aliquid (moderate).—quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis (that one can endure to see or hear; of actors and plays, of an orator and his speech; see C. de Or. 1, 5, 18).

*TOLERABLY, tolerabiliter. mediocriter. modice. aliquid. satis. To speak t., *ita dicere, ut æquo animo ferri possis; *orationem habere, quam æquo animo audire possint auditores, &c.*

*TOLERANCE, indulgentia (indulgence).—facilitas (absence of severity or harshness, &c.).—*animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens (in religious matters).*

*TOLERANT, mitis (gentle, mild).—indulgens (indulgent).—facilis (easy, not hard). To be t. (in religious matters), *hominum de rebus divinis opiniones et sententias leniter ferre.*

TOLERATE, tolerare. sustinere. pati. perpeti. perferri. See BEAR. ¶ In religious matters; see TOLERATION.

*TOLERATION (in religious matters), *in rebus divinis sentiendi, quæ velis, libertas. In a free state there should be universal t., in civitate liberæ religiones liberæ esse debent (qst. Suet. Tib. 28).*

*TOLL, s. *vectigal viarum stratarum. ¶ vectigal in viâ publica proficiatibus pendendum. ¶ Portorium = custom-house dues, duty on goods imported, or duty for license to sell goods about the country.*

*TOLL, v. as a bell at a funeral) *obitum cs campani sono indicare.*

TOLL-BOOTH, taberna portorii (a toll-house).—carcer (a prison).

TOLL-GATHERER, portitor. exactor portorii. qui portorium (vectigalia) exigit.

TOM THUMB, salaputium (Catull. Sen.).

TOMB, tumulus (a mound).—sepulcrum (sepultura (C.)).—conditorium (grave, Plin. Ep., Suet.).—monumentum sepulcri, or sis in the same sense, simply monumentum or sepulcrum (with a monument). A family t., monumentum hereditarium (that has passed down by inheritance); sepulcrum patrum (in which our fathers are buried; see C. Rosc. Am. 9, 24); monumentum gentile; tumulus gentilitius (a family tomb; see Suet. Ner. 50; Vell. 2, 119, extr.). to be buried in a family t., gentilitii tumuli sepultura honorari: in the family t. of the Domitii, the Julii, gentili Domitiorum monumento condi; tumulo Juliorum inferri.

TOMBSTONE, lapis cs memorie inscriptus.

TOME, See VOLUME.

TO-MORROW, cras. crastinō die (C.).

TOPE, ¶ PROPRIUS, sonus. sonitus (g. t.).—vox (sound of the human voice or of a musical instrument).—vocal genus. Variety of t's, sonorum varietas. ¶ FIG. Manner of speaking, vox (as to the sound of the voice).—sermo (as to the substance of what is said).—sonus (as to the general drift or bearing of a speech or composition). A moderate or calm t., sedata vox: to speak to aby in a harsh t., asperè compellare qm: to reprove in a gentle t., molli brachio qd oburgare: to speak in a lofty t., magnifice or superbe loqui: to speak in a low t., summis loqui: to alter one's t., allocutionem vertere; personam mutare. ¶ Colouring, tonus (Plin. 35, 8, 11).—also color (see H. Sat. 2, 1, 60, &c., color vitæ, the t., colouring, of one's life).

TONGS, forceps. To take hold of with the t., apprehendere qd forceps: to turn (iron) with the t., versare (ferrum) forceps (F.).

TONGUE, ¶ PROPRIUS The organ of speech, lingua. A stammering t., lingua titubans, hæsitans: a ready t., lingua prompta (C.), impigra (S.); mobilitas lingue (C.): an unbridled t., lingua petulans: a boastful t., lingua largiloqua: to cut out aby's t., linguam ci excidere: to cut the t. (so as to set it free), linguam scapello resectam liberare (C. Div. 2, 46, 96): to put or thrust out the t., linguam efcere, exserere (L.): to hold the t. (fig.), linguam continere (C.); moderari (S.): to have aith upon one's t. (i. e., to be desirous to utter it, to be just on the point of saying it), velle qd proloqui; gestit animus qd eloqui: I have his name upon the tip of my t. (but cannot remember and give utterance to it), nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris; nomen intra labra atque dentes latet (the latter forced; Plaut.). ¶ Language, lingua. sermo. See LANGUAGE. ¶ Of land (= a promontory, lingua, or fully, eminent in altum lingua (L. 44, 11).—lingula (Cæs. B. G. 3, 12, of which the fashionable pronunciation was ligula; see Mart. 14, 120). ¶ Of a balance, exāmen. ¶ Of a buckle, lever, &c. ligula; also acus in fibulā (of a clasp or buckle, Trebell. Poll.).

TONNAGE. The t. of a vessel was estimated by how many amphoræ (i. e., Roman cubic feet) it contained; e. g. navem quæ plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset (L. 21, 63): naves quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorarum (Lent. ap. C.). ¶ Tonnage-dues, portorium.

TONSIL, pl. glandulæ (Cels.). pl. tonsillæ (Cels., C.).

TOO, ¶ Over and above, overmuch, nimis. nimium. T. much, plus justo; nimio plus, præter modum: neither t. much nor t. often, nec nimis valde, nec nimis sæpe: t. many, nimium multi, m.; nimis multa, m., t. long, nimium diu: t. long a time, tempus nimium longum: a little t. much, paulo nimium.

¶ This word is often expressed by the mere force of the adj. in the positive degree, or by an adv. e. g., t. soon, maturus; mature: t. late, serus; sero: t. long, longus: t. narrow, angustus. Obs. When = immoderate, extra modum, ultra modum; e. g. ultra modum esse verendum.—Sts by the comparative; e. g. Themistocles liberius vivebat (Np. Them. 1, 2; t. freely): si tibi quedam videbuntur obscuriora, cogitare debetis (C. Fam. 7, 19, 1; t. recondite): versum syllabā longiorem aut breviorē pronuntiare (C. Parado. 3, 2; t. long or t. short). Also by quam qui (quæ, quod); to go t. far in aith, modum excedere in qā re; credible non est quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus (and night t.). ¶ Also, vid.

TOOL, instrumentum. pl. utensilia, instrumenta. ¶ IMPROPR. To make a t. of aby, ex voluntate uti qd.

TOOTH, dens (v. propr.; also fig.; e. g., of a comb, anchor, rake, &c.). A hollow t., dens cavus (g. t.); dens

exesus (rotten): the front teeth, dentes priores, primi, or adversi (R. primores, 'the first teeth', Plin., priores septimo mense gigni dentes...septimo eodem decidere anno): the back teeth, dentes intimi or genuini (C.); maxillares: the side teeth, dentes medii: upper and lower teeth, dentes superiores et inferiores: prominent teeth, dentes exserti (g. t.); dentes brochi (of animals: in country dialect, an animal that has such teeth, brochus): prominence of teeth, brochitas (Plin.): double teeth, dentes duplices (C.): eye-teeth, dentes canini: false teeth, dentes empti (Mart.): loose teeth, dentes mobiles (e. g. firmare, Plin.): having or furnished with teeth, dentatus; dentibus instructus: without teeth, edentulus (Plaut.); dentibus carens; edentatus (particip.): to have good teeth, bonis dentibus esse: to knock the teeth out of one's head, malas ei edentare; dentilegum qm facere (Com.): to pull out a tooth, dentem eximere, excipere, extrahere, or evellere (in Jew. also excutere): the pulling out or extraction of a t., evulsio dentis: to wash the teeth, dentes colluere; teeth are loose, dentes labant; are not loose, are fast, dentes bene hærent; fall out, cadunt, excludunt, or decidunt: a t. that has fallen out, dens deciduus: teeth come again, dentes recrescunt or renascuntur: the second teeth, dentes renati et immutabiles (Plin.): to get teeth, dentire: to show one's teeth, dentes restringere: to gnash with the teeth, dentibus frendere, also frendere alone; stridorem facere dentibus: with the teeth, mordicus or morsu (e. g. qd auferre): to snatch athw fm aby's teeth (fig.), faucibus eripere ei qd: little tooth, denticulus: chattering of the teeth, crepitus dentium: gnashing, stridor dentium. || Fig.) Of an anchor, dens: of a comb, dens, or better, radius: of a saw, dens. The t. of time, vetustas (e. g. monumenta vetustas excedat, Curt. 3, 4, 10); or, more poet., tempus edax rerum (O. Met. 15, 234). ~~but~~ but not dens or dentes ævi.

TOOTH-ACHE, dolor dentium (Cels.). To suffer fm the t.-a., laborare ex dentibus; tentari dentium dolore; dentes mihi dolent (Plaut.); dentes condolent (C.); dentium dolore cruciari (when very severe): the t.-a. is one of the worst of pains, dentium dolor maximis tormentis annumerari potest (Cels.).

TOOTH-BRUSH, *peniculus dentibus purgandis, fricandis.

TOOTHLESS, edentulus (Plaut.).—dentibus carens (Plin.).—dentibus vacuus (T.). To be t., dentes non habere; dentibus carere.

TOOTH-PICK, denticulipennis (Mart. 7, 53, 3).—spina (of wood or metal, Petron.).—penna (of a quill, Mart. 13, 22).—lenticulus (of wood, Mart. 6, 74). To use a t.-p., dentes spinâ perfodere (Pet.); os fodere lenticulo (Mart.); dentes pennâ levare (Mart.).

TOOTH-POWDER, denticulifium (Plin.).—fm con-
tect, pulvisculus only (Appul.). ~~but~~ Avoid mundici-
cina dentium (Appul.).

TOP, s. || Height, summit, vid. || For play-
ing with, turbo (g. t.; also = rhombus, i. e., a magic
reel or whirl; see Poss. V. Ecl. 8, 68).—trochus (a
humming-t.). To whip a t., turbinem (trochum) pel-
lere; turbinem (trochum) flagello torquere (Pers. 3, 51,
where for turbinem we have buxum; i. e. turbinem
buxum, a t. of box-wood); turbinem verbere ciere
(Tibull. 1, 5, 3); trocho ludere (to play with a t., H. Od. 3,
27, 57): the t. spins, turbo (trochus) movetur or versatur.

TOP, v. || To excel, surpass, vid. || To top
off the top (of a tree), decacuminare (arborum).

TOP, adj. summus.

TOP-SAIL, suppurum.

TOPAZ, topazius (Plin.).

TOPE, potare. vino se obruere, gravare. dies noc-
tesque bibere, pergræcari (Plaut.).

TOPER, potator (Plaut.).—ebriosus. vinolentus.
temulentus. bibax (Gell.).

TOPIC, argumentum (subject-matter, argument;
~~not~~ not materia in this sense).—locus communis
(common place).—questio. controversia. res contro-
versa. quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem
(subject under discussion).

TOPICAL, *topicus (t. t.).

TOP-KNOT, *tænia in laxiorem nodum collecta.

TOPOGRAPHICAL, *ad locorum descriptionem
pertinens. *locorum descriptionem continens.

TOPOGRAPHY, locorum descriptio (C. de Or. 2,
15, 65).

TORSY-TURVY, perturbate. permiste. To turn
t.-t., summa deorsum versare; miscere ac perturbare
omnia (C.).—miscere summa imis (Vell. 2, 2). Here
every thing is turned t.-t., hic summa deorsum versantur,
or summa imis miscuntur, or cælum terrâ et mare
scelo miscetur (aff. Juv. 2, 25).

TORCH, fax (of wood, covered with a combustible

material, as fat, oil, wax; espily a burning torch).—
tæxia (a piece of pine or other resinous wood, wch serves
for giving a light).—funale (of tow, covered with a com-
bustible material). A small t., facula: burning t's,
faces or tædæ ardentes; faces collucentes (as giving
light): to wave a t., facem concutere: to light a t.,
faces ex ignibus inflammare.

TORCH-BEARER, qui facem præfert ardentem
(C. Cat. 1, 6, 13). ~~but~~ Tædifier is poet.

TORMENT, s. cruciatus, ñs (any pangs, natural or
artificial; applicable to pangs of conscience).—tormen-
tum (espily pangs caused by an instrument of torture:
both often in pl.).—also cruciamentum (a torturing,
cruciamentum morborum, Tor.). To be in t., cruciari;
excruciari; discruciari; torqueri.

TORMENT, v. cruciare. excruciare. torquere. sti-
mulare. angere. vexare. To t. with questions, qm rogi-
tando obtundere: to t. to death with questions, qm
rogitando enecare: to t. with entreaties, qm precibus
fatigare: to t. with complaints, qm querelis angere.

TORMENTOR, qui cruciat, excruciat qm.

TORNADO, procella. ventus procellosus.

TORPEDO, torpêdo (C.). *Raja torpêdo (Linn.).

TORPID, torpens. torpidus (post-Aug.). To be t.,
torpêre.

TORPIDNESS, TORPOR, torpor. torpêdo (fig.;
rare, not in C. or Cas.).

TORRENT, torrens (Plin.). A mountain t., torrens
monte præcipiti devolutus: a t. of rain, imber tor-
rentis modo effusus (Curt. 8, 4, 5): a t. of tears, vis
magna lacrimarum; plurimæ lacrimæ: a t. of words,
flumen verborum (C.); quoddam eloquentiæ flumen
(C.); multa verba (C.); turba inanium verborum.

TORRID, torridus. The t. zone, zona torrida semper
ab igni (V.); zona torrida (Plin.); ardores (S. Jug. 18,
9). See also Hor.

TORTILE, tortus. obtortus. tortilis (poet.).

TORTOISE, testudo. T.-shell, testa testudinis;
also simply testudo (with the poets); chelyon: of
belonging to a t. or to t.-shell, testudinæus.

TORTURE, s. || Torment, vid. || Pain, as a
punishment, tormenta, orum, ñ. (t. applied in order
to extort confession; then = the instrument used for
that purpose: such were equuleus, the rack; fiducula,
ropes or cords so used; tabulæ; the two former were
for stretching out the limbs, the latter for pressing the
body together; ignis, fire; see Sen. de Irâ, 3, 19, 1,
Ruhk.).—carnificina (the act of torturing; then also
the place of t., L. 2, 23).—carnificina locus (place of t.,
Suet. Tib. 62).—cruciatus (the pain occasioned by being
tortured; also fig.). Examination by t., questio ac
tormenta: to examine by t., tormentis querere or ques-
tionem habere; tormentis querere or fiducilis exqui-
rere de qo; tormentis interrogare qm: to put aby to t.,
qm dare in tormenta or in cruciatum; dedere qm tor-
mentis; tormenta ci admovere: to be obliged to submit
to t., carnificinam subire; tormentis excruciarî; in
equuleum conjici or imponi or ire: to bear or endure t.,
vim tormentorum perferre: to maintain the truth
under t., vi tormentorum adductum in veritate man-
nere: not even to be satisfied with his execution, unless
it was accompanied with t., ne simpliciter quidem genere
mortis contentum esse (L. 4, 24).

TORTURE, v. torquere (prop. and fig.).—extor-
quere. excarnificare (prop. and fig.).—in equuleum
imponere, injicere, conjicere (prop.).—cruciare. excru-
ciare (prop. and fig.).—cruciatus ci admovere. cruciatus
qm afficere (to be tortured). To be tortured by conscience,
conscientiâ mordêri (C. Tusc. 4, 20, 45); agitari con-
scientiâ angore fraudisque cruciatus (C. de Legg. 1, 14,
40); me stimulare conscientiæ maleficiorum meorum
(C. Parad. 2, § 18).

TOSS, v. jactare (up and down).—agitare (to and fro).
To t. in a blanket, qm impositum distentæ lodici in
sublime jactare (aff. Suet. Oib. 2).

TOSS, s. jactus, ñs. jactatio, jactus, ñs (tossing).

TOTAL, adj., must be rendered by various turns of
expression suited to the connexion; for the words totus,
universus, omnis, commonly given by lexicographers,
can rarely or never be used. Crcl. with plane, prorsus,
&c. To destroy an enemy with t. slaughter, hostem
occisione occidere: to show t. ignorance in atq, plane
hospitem esse in re.

TOTAL, s. summa.—solidum (the whole debt; opp. to
a small portion of it). To allow each item separately,
and yet not allow the t., singula æra probare, summam
quæ ex his confecta sit non probare.

TOTALITY, universitas (C.). summa. or by totus,
omnis.

TOTALLY, prorsus (opp. 'in some degree,' or
'almost,' quite, without exception).—omnino (opp.

magnā ex parte, &c.; completely, quite; also 'altogether' = in one lot [e. g. vendere], opp. separatim. *Plin.*—plane (quite; opp. pene; e. g. plane par: vix —vel plane nullo modo, C.).—in or per omnes partes. per omnia (in every respect)—penitus (through and through, thoroughly, quite; e. g. amittere, perspicere, cognosce, &c.; opp. to magnā ex parte, and to 'superficially')—funditus (from the foundations, utterly; reply with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). T. or in great measure, omnino aut magnā ex parte.—With ref. to a person, 'totally' may be transl. by the adj. totus; e. g. totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est.

TOTTER, vacillare (to be unsteady).—nutare (to nod to a fall).—titubare (to stagger).—labare (to slip down).

TOTTERING, vacillatio. titubatio.

TOUCH, s. tactio. tactus (act of touching).—contagio (contact, in good or bad sense; hence also = contagion).

TOUCH, v. || PROPRIUM. tangere. attingere.—attrectare. contractare (to feel, handle).—manus afferre ei rei (to lay hands upon, to attack violently; e. g. alienis bonis).—invadere qm or qd, irruere in qd (to attack).—violare qd (to destroy). Not to t. aliquid (i. e., to abstain from), qd non tangere, or non attingere. sese abstinere re: to t. not a fraction of the booty, de praeda nec terunculum attingere. || FUGIO. To affect, hurt, vid. To t. the honour or character of aliquid, detraheret de fama ea. violare cs existimationem. impugnare cs dignitatem.

TOUCH AT A PORT, * (ad) portum adire.—Portum tangere (V. EN. 4, 612) = 'to arrive at, reach a port'.

TOUCH UPON, || PROPRIUM. tangere. attingere. contingere. See BORDER. || FUGIO. tangere. attingere. mentionem cs rei inchoare (to mention cursorily). To t. upon aliquid slightly, or with few words, leviter tangere. breviter or strictim attingere. breviter perstringere. paucis percurrere (in passing).—leviter in transitu attingere. leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere; with very few words, or very slightly, perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere. primoribus labris gustare, et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingere: to t. only on the principal points, rerum summas attingere (opp. res explicare, to go into detail; see Interp. ad Np. Pelop. 1, 1): to t. upon each point separately, singillatim unamquamque rem attingere.

TOUCH-HOLE, *rimula per quam scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, prep. quod attinet ad qd; sis de, ad. T. the book which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabat: i. the retention of your liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinenda tibi assentior: t. Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribas velim: t. my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia mea tibi assentior: t. your request, that &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut &c.

TOUCHING, adj. quod qm or cs animum tangit; or otherwise by verbs in AFFECT.

TOUCH-PAN, sclopi alveolus (Dan.).

TOUCH-STONE, || PROPRIUM. coticula lapis Lydius (Plin.); *schistus lydius (Linn.). || FUGIO. obrussa cs rei (C. Sen.); lex, norma, quā spectetur, ad quam exigitur, qd. To apply a t.-s. to aliquid, qd ad obrussam exigere (Sen.): this is a t.-s. for aliquid, hæc est cs rei obrussa (Sen.).

TOUCHY, stomachosus. acerbus.

TOUGH, lentus (not brittle; opp. fragilis).—tenax (tenacious; propr. and fig.).—difficilis, arduus (fig, difficult).

TOUGHLY, lente (tenaciter, solin.).

TOUGHNESS, lentitia (Plin.). By Crcl. with the adj.

TOUR, iter (a journey, g. t.).—excursio (a journey for pleasure; C.).—peregrinatio (a journey in a foreign country). See also JOURNEY.

TOURIST, viator (a traveller, g. t.).—peregrinator, peregrinans (traveller in a foreign country).

TOURNAMENT, *ludus equester. *decurso equestris. *ludicrum equitum certamen. They held a t., *ludificantes luter se certabant equites (Aft. Liv.).

TOW, s. stuppa (Cæs., Liv.).

TOW, v. navem remulco trahere (g. t.); abstrahere (to t. away; Cæs.); adducere (to t. to the person giving the order, &c.; Cæs.). To t. his prizes to Alexandria, navem remulco victrius suis navibus Alexandriam deducere: to t. vessels out of port, navem in altum remulco trahere (Sisen. ep. Non. 57, 29); into port, navem ad portum sum remulco (præeunte)

ducere (Paul. Nol. Ep. 49). To t. a vessel through or over (a strait, &c.), navem adigere (= ἀνὰ ῥέεθρα) per &c. (e. g. per æstuaria adegit trirèmes; T. Ann. 11, 18). Sailors or men who towed vessels, equisones nautici (Varr. ap. Non. 116, 1). To take aby in t. (fig.), qm fovere ac tollere. qm sustinere ac fovere, or gratiā atque auctoritatē suā sustentare.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, || Denoting direction of one object towards another, either at rest or in motion. a) In a state of rest, ad, in, with an acc.—versus (—wards, t. a place, is usually put after the name of the place; and if this be not the name of a town, ad and in are also used). T. the east, ad orientem: t. the south, ad meridiem versus: t. the west, ad occidentem: t. the north, ad or in septentriones: to lie t. the north and east, spectare in septentriones et occidentem solem: t. Rome, ad Romam versus: t. the ocean, in oceanum versus. b) In motion, in with an acc., adversus: t. the mountain, adversus montem: to advance t. the town, t. the enemy, adversus urbem, adversus hostem, castra movere. Hence c) Of the direction of an inclination or action t. a person or personified object = in respect of, with reference to, as concerns, &c., erga (almost always with the notion of good-will).—adversus (of inclination and aversion); in, with an acc. or abl. (with this difference, that the acc. distinctly sets before us the reference to a person; the abl., on the other hand, rather shows that the action is to be represented absolutely, yet still in ref. to some person; the construction of in with the ablat. is usual after expressions denoting hatred, cruelty, rage, &c.; cf. Bremi, Np. Dion. 6, 2; Phoc. 4, 3; Kritiz, S. Cat. 9, 2): liberal t. the soldiers, liberales erga milites: faithful t. friends, fidelis in amicos, or in amicos: to show clemency towards aby, clementiā uti in qm: the people entertained such a hatred t. it, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis: to give vent to one's rage t. aby, ævitiām exercere in qo: to use force t. aby, vim adhibere in qo: the goodness of God t. men, divina bonitas erga homines: love t. aby's country, amor in patriam. Where, however, no obscurity exists, the Latins frequently express the direction of an inclination or aversion, &c., by the simple gen.: e. g., love t. one's country, caritas patriæ; hatred t. slavery, odium servitutis: to be seized with compassion t. aby, misericordiā cs capi; cf. Grotf. § 177, 4; Zumpt, § 423. Frequently also, after verbs, 'to wards' is expressed by the case of the verb; e. g., to be inspired with love t. aby, qm amare, diligere.

TOWARD, TOWARDLY, adj. docilis (teachable, tractable).—obsequens. obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58).

—facilis. officiosus (complaisant; ready to render a service). T. in aliquid, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for aliquid).—inclinatus or propensus ad qd (easy to be induced; inclined for aliquid).

TOWARDNESS, TOWARDLINESS, docilitas (teachableness).—propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—obsequium. obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others; the latter, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service; O. Pont. 3, 2, 17).

TOWEL, mantile or mantele (non mappa, i. e., a table-napkin).

TOWER, s. turris. Moveable t.'s, turres ambulatorie (i. e., on wheels; Hist.). To build a t., turrem excitare or educere: the T. (as a prison) carcer: to shut up in the T., carcerem, in carcerem includere: warden of the T., custos turris (or carceris).

TOWER, v. See To RISE. To be in a towering passion (Colloq.), iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, efferi.

TOW-LINE, remulcum. See To Tow.

TOWN, urbs (opp. rus). oppidum. civitas. municipium. colonia. prefectura [Syn. in CITY]. A maritime t., urbs maritima; oppidum maritimum; civitas maritima: the talk of the t., res nova per urbem divulgata; fabula urbis: what is the news of the t.? quid novi in urbe accidit? a t. council, senatus, ūs (in large t.'s).—decuriones, pl. (in small t.'s): a t.-councillor, senator. decurio.

TOWNSMAN, civis.

TOY, s. || A plaything, crepundia, pl. (rattles, Ter.); puerilia crepundia (Val. Max.); oblectamenta puerorum (C. Parod. 5, 2). || A trifle, vid.

TOY, v. See To PLAY.

TOYMAN, *qui crepundia vendit.

TOYSHOP, *taberna crepundiorum.

TRACE, vestigium (prop. and fig.): track, footstep; mark of something formerly present, or actually present, but not plainly discernible.—indiciū (mark, token, sign). Jn. Indicia et vestigia (pl.).—significatio (symptom, cs rei; e.g. nulla timoris significatio). To leave a t., vestigium facere: there were no t.'s, nulla extabant vestigia (L.). Not a t. is to be seen! nec nota nec vestigium exstat or apparet! (Prov.; Varr. ap. Non.).

TRACK, s. || A trace, vid. || A path, vid.

TRACE, TRACK, v. qm vestigis sequi (|| C. says cs vestigis persequi, for 'to tread in the footsteps of aby,' = to imitate, follow).—investigare, presso vestigio persequi qm or qd (to t. out).—indagare, odorari; Jn. indagare et odorari (to follow by the scent); odorari et vestigare (all prop. and fig.). To t. a deer, ex vestigis animadvertere, quo cervus se receperit.

TRACKLESS, invius (L., Plin.). viā carens. sine viā, ubi nulla apparet via.

TRACT, || A region, tractus, ūs. regio. An immense t. of country, immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo (C. N. D. 1, 20). || A small treatise, libellus. commentatio. (tractatus, ūs, Plin.).

TRACTABLE, qui regi potest (prop. and fig.; see Sen. de Irā, 2, 15, extr.).—tractabilis (C.; fig., that is easy to manage; of persons.—|| molliis is = too yielding).—obsequens, obsequiosus, ci (that readily complies with the wish or advice of another; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 46; Capt. 2, 3, 58).—obediens (usually with a dat. of the person; humbly or servilely obedient).—facilis (compliant, good-tempered).

TRACTABLENESS. By the adj.

TRADE, s. mercatura (emply of the merchant).—mercatio (commercial transaction, buying and selling; Gell. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (the business wch aby carries on, emply as corn-merchant or money-lender).—commercium (commercial intercourse; S. Jug. 18, 6; Plin. 33, 1, 3; with atq, cs rei, Plin. 12, 14, 30; then also = freedom of t.). Wholesale t., mercatura magna et copiosa; retail t., merc. tenuis. To carry on a t., rem gerere. rem gerere et lucrum facere (of a lucrative business).—mercaturam (of several) mercaturas facere (emply of foreign t.).—negotiarī (by buying and selling; of money-lenders, corn-factors, &c.): to carry on a t. in atq, vendere or venditare qd. commercium cs rei facere (e.g. turis, Plin.). To carry on a large wholesale t., mercaturam facere magnam et copiosam. To go to Tarentum for purposes of t., abire Tarentum ad mercaturam: the spirit of t., mercandi studium or cupiditas (see C. de Rep. 2, 47).—quæstus studium (desire of gain): the Roman merchants carry on a t. with Gaul, Romani mercatores ad Gallos comitant.

TRADE, v. See 'to carry on a trade,' in the preceding word.

TRADER, TRADESMAN, mercator (a merchant).—negotians, negotiator (one engaged in inferior or less honorable traffic).—qui in arte sordidā versatur (as distinguished fm a professional man).—qui quæstum colit (considered as seeking gain).

TRADE-WIND, ventus, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit (of the prevailing wind of a particular district; Cæs.). [Ætesias, the wind that blows in the Mediterranean during the dog-days; explained by Gell. 2, 2, venti qui certo tempore, quum canis oritur, ex aliā atque aliā parte ocell spirant.]

TRADITION, s. || Delivery of events to posterity by oral report, fama (v. pr., not to be used in the pl. in the sense of stories, accounts handed down). Cret. by the phrases posteris tradere or prodere qd; ad posteritatem propagare qd; memorie prodere qd (to hand down by t.). A thing has been handed down by t., sermone hominum posteritati res prodita, tradita est. || An account thus handed down, *narratio a parentibus tradita. *narratio ore propagata; memoria (|| traditio is late in this sense). A mere t., fabula; res fabulosa; historia fabularis.

TRADITIONAL, tralatitius, a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus (handed down fm forefathers).—patrius (fm a father; e.g. ritus).

TRADUCE, calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—criminari qm apud qm. de famā or existimatione cs detrahere. de qo absente detrahendi causā maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134). ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am traduced, detrahitur de meā famā.

TRADUCER, obtrektor. calumniator.

TRAFFIC. See TRADE.

TRAGEDIAN, tragicus, actor tragicus. T.'s, tragici (opp. comici); cothurnati (opp. calceati; Sen. Ep. 8, 7).

TRAGEDY, tragedia. To write t.'s, tragedias facere: to act t.'s, tragedias agere.

TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, || PROPRI. tragicus. Tragicomic piece, tragicomedia (Plaut. Amph. Prol. 59). || FIG. tristis, luctuosus, miserabilis, atrox (|| not tragicus in this sense in good prose). So much concerning the t. end of Alexander of Epirus, hæc de Alexandri Epirensis tristis exitu: a t. event, casus miserabilis.

TRAGICALLY, || PROPRI. tragice. || FIG. miserabiliter; or by Cret. with the adj. To end t., tristem exitum, or tristes exitus habere (of persons or things): atq ends t. for aby, qd ci luctuosum or funestum est.

TRAIL, trahere. See DRAG.

TRAIN, s. ordo (row, order).—series (series, line, succession).—tractus, ūs (atq drawn along after one). A t. of gunpowder, &c., *ductus igniarius: a t. of artillery, *cohortes tormentariorum; *tormenta, pl.; *apparatus tormentarius: a railway t., *ordo vehicularum viam ferro stratum percurrentium; *vehicula juncta viam ferro stratum percurentia. See also RETINUE, PROCESSION.

TRAIN, v. || To draw; vid. || To educate, condocere. fingere. instituere (to instruct one, so that he may be able to do atq, ad qd; e.g. boves ad aratrum, Col. 6, 2, 8; canem vestigia sequi, Sen. Clement. 1, 16).—assuefacere qm qd re (to t. him to the habit of t.; e.g. disciplinā, officio, C.).—docere qm qd (to t. one atq).

TRAIT. See FEATURE (prop. and impropr.).

TRAITOR, perduellis. perduellionis reus. majestatis reus (reus, as accused).—civilium or rei publicæ parricida (C. Cat. 1, 12, 29; S. Cat. 51, 25. See TREASON).—proditor (that has an understanding with a foreign enemy, and acts in concert with him agst his country; then also g. t., one who injures the interests of his country). To be a t., parricidio patriæ obstructum esse.

TRAITOROUS, perfidus, or by Cret. with subst. under TRAITOR, or verbs under BETRAY.

TRAITOROUSLY, perfide (Sen.). Rather by Cret.

TRAMMEL, s. vinculum. catena. See FETTER.

TRAMMEL, v. vinculis astringere. See FETTER, HINDER.

TRAMPLE, || PROPRI. conculare (C.). proculcare (L.). pedibus proterere qd (Plaut.). proterere qd (Cæs., L.). || FIG. conculare, obterere, pervertere qd. To t. upon the rights of the people, jura, majestatem populi obterere (L.): to t. upon divine and human laws, jura divina atque humana pervertere (C.).

TRANCE, secessus mentis et animi factus a corpore (Gell. 2, 1, 2). animi vii sejuncta a corporis sensibus. animus abstractus a corpore. mens evocata a corpore (C.).—ecstasis is late.

TRANQUIL, See CALM, adj.

TRANQUILLITY, || Calmness, tranquillitas, quies. || Composura (of mind), animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillus. animi sequitas. animus æquus (t. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the state in wch the mind finds itself; see C. Parad. 1, 3, extr.). To disturb aby's t. of mind, animum cs perturbare, perterere; animum cs de statu or de sede suā demovere; animum cs perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem e sede suā et statu demovere: to lose one's t., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; by atq, qd re: to have lost one's t., sui or mentis or animi non comitem esse; minus comitem esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's t. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to maintain t. in a matter, non perturbari in re.

TRANQUILLIZE. See CALM, v.

TRANQUILLY, || Quietly, calmly, quiete. placide. || With a tranquil mind, quieto animo. tranquille. placide. placato animo. sedate. sedato animo. Jn. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque.

TRANSACT, (de re) agere, transigere (cum qo). See DO, PERFORM.

TRANSACTION, res (g. t.).—negotium (business). Mercantile t., negotium; mercatura; mercatio.

TRANSCEND, superare (v. propr.).—vincere. See EXCEL, SURPASS.

TRANSCENDENCE, præstantia.

TRANSCENDENT, eximius. præstantissimus. singularis.

TRANSCENDENTAL, quod sensu or sensibus

percipi non potest, quod non sub sensu cadit. quod sensus non subiectum est.

TRANSCRIBE, describere. exscribere (to copy off).—rescribere (to write out again).—transcribere, transferre (to transfer to another book).—furari qd ab qo (to copy in a dishonorable manner; C. Att. 2, 1, 1). To t. with one's own hand, qd suā manu transcribere: to t. fm an author literally, but not to name him, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Plin.).

TRANSCRIBER, libarius, librarius.

TRANSCRIPT, exemplar, exemplum (a copy). A t. of a speech in one's own writing, oratio suā manu transcripta: an exact t. of a will, tabulae testamenti eodem exemplo, testamentum eodem exemplo (Cæs. B. C. 3, 108; Suet. Tib. 76, Bremi). See also COPY.

TRANSFER, v. transponere. transferre. transducere. transmittere (prop. and fig.—trans portare is Class. in its literal signification; but in a fig. sense it occ. only once, in Plin. Paneg.)—labore alieno magnam partem gloriā verbis saepe in se transmovet (i. e. to himself; Ter.).

TRANSFER, s. translatio (e. g. pecuniarum; C.).

TRANSFERABLE, quod transferri potest.

TRANSFIGURATION. See TRANSFORMATION.

TRANSFIGURE, transfigurare (Plin., Suet., Sen.).—transformare. refingere (V.).—diffingere qd (H. Sat. 2, 1, 79).

TRANSFIX, trajicere. transfodere. confodere. transfigere. configere. transverberare (e. g. venabulo). percutere. To t. with a sword, c. latus transfodere gladio; qm gladio transfigere; (poet.), c. pectus ferro o gladio haurire: to t. with a dagger, qm sicā conficere; qm pugione percutere (for wch T. poetically puts the simple fodere): to t. fm below, subfodere (e. g. equum o illa equo).

TRANSFORM, transfigurare (Plin.). transformare. refingere (V.).—diffingere qd (H. Sat. 2, 1, 79; to transfigure, change the form of althg).—Immutare. conformare (in a more general sense, to change). Also fig., to be transformed, transfigurari (Sen. Ep.); transformari (Q.). See also CHANGE.

TRANSFORMATION, transfiguratio (Plin.; transfiguration: not transformatio, Augustin.).—Immutatio (change). Or by the verb.

TRANSFUSE, transfundere (prop. and fig.).

TRANSFUSION, transfusio (Cels.). By the verb.

TRANSGRESS, || TRANS. violare (legem, officium). non servare. non observare (legem, praeceptum). solvere o transcendere (morem). transcendere (ordinem naturae). L.—not transgredi in this sense). || INTRANS. officium relinquere. ab officio discedere (C.).

TRANSGRESSION, || Act of transgressing, violatio, or by the verb (not but not transgressio, as in Eccl. writers; e. g., Augustin, who says transgressio legis). In case of t., si quis deliquerit, contra fecerit; si quis hanc legem, hoc praeceptum violaverit, neglexerit, migraverit. || An offence committed, delictum, peccatum, maleficium, nefas.

TRANSGRESSOR, violator, ruptor, qui violat, non servat, non observat qd. qui facit, delinquit contra qd (one who transgresses any particular law).—qui peccat, delinquit. maleficus (an offender in general). The t. of a law must suffer its penalty, qui violavit, non observavit legem, praeceptum, poenas dabit.

TRANSIT, TRANSITION, transitus, ūs. transitio. See also PASSAGE.

TRANSITIVE, || In grammar, transitivus (t. t. Gramm.).

TRANSITORINESS, by Crcl. e. g. omnes res humanas esse fluxas et caducas natura quotidie nos admonet (of the t. of earthly things).

TRANSITORY, TRANSIENT, cadūcus (v. pr.).—infirmus (weak).—fragilis (frail).—fluxus (that soon passes away). Jw. cadūcus et infirmus. fragilis et cadūcus. fluxus atque fragilis. All sublunary things are t., infra lunam nihil nisi caducum et mortale.

TRANSLATE, || To transfer, remove; vid. || To render into another language, vertere, convertere (g. t.).—transferre (verbally).—reddere (to render accurately).—interpretari (to give the sense). To t. into Latin, in Latinum convertere; in Latinam linguam transferre; Latine reddere; Latine consuetudini tradere: to t. fm Greek into Latin, ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertere; Graeca in Latinum vertere; ex Graeco in Latinum convertere o transferre; (ad verbum) de Graecis exprimere (C.): to t. literally, word for word, closely, verbum e verbo o de verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum transferre o exprimere; totidem verbis transferre o interpretari.

TRANSLATION, || The act of transferring or removing; by Crcl. with verbs under TRANSFER, REMOVE. || The act of rendering fm one language to another, conversio, translatio (Q.—There is no good authority for versio or for interpretatio in this sense). There is no need of a verbal t., non exprimere verbum e verbo necesse est. || A book translated, liber scriptoris conversus o translatus (see C. N. D. 2, 41; Q. 10, 5, 2). The t. of a speech, oratio conversa: a bad t., liber male conversus.

TRANSLATOR, interpres, qui convertit, &c.

TRANSLUCENT, translucent, pellucens.

TRANSMARINE, transmarinus (C., L., Q.).

TRANSMIGRATE, transmigrare (L.). migrare.

TRANSMIGRATION, By the verb.—transmigration (Prudent.).

TRANSMISSION, By the verb.

TRANSMIT, transmittere; over o across, &c., trans qd; to, &c., in qd. mittere trans qd (to send over, &c.). See also SEND.

TRANSMUTATION, transmutatio (Q.). See also CHANGE.

TRANSMUTE, transmutare (H., Lucr.). See also CHANGE.

TRANSPARENCY, || State of that wch is transparent, pelluciditas (Vitr. 2, 8, 10); perspicuitas; or by the adj. || A transparent picture, *tabula translucida, pellucida.

TRANSPARENT, || PROP. pellucidus. translucidus. perspicuus (the first two represent the transparency as a property of a body in itself; but perspicuus in relation to a subject looking at it). A t. garment, vestis nihil celatura: to be t., pellucēre; translucēre; lucem transmittere; pelluciditatem habere. || FIG.) Clear; vid.

TRANSPIRE, || PROP. halare. spirare. evaporari (Gell.). || FIG.)= To come to pass, fieri, evenire. || To escape (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam o in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); Jw. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere.

TRANSPLANT, transponere (prop. transplanare is not Class.).—transferre (prop. o fig.).—traducere in locum (fig.; e. g. gentem in Galliam).—collocare in loco (fig.; e. g. gentem in vestigiis urbis). A tree will bear transplanting, arbor in aliā terrā vivit et transmigra: not to bear transplanting, translationem reformidare.

TRANSPLANTATION, translatio (Col., Plin.). Or by the verb.

TRANSPORT, v. || To carry o send over, portare. transportare. transvehere (to carry over sea o land; persons o things).—transferre (to carry over; things).—transmittere. trajicere (to put across, over the sea; persons o things).—qm cum custodiendis mittere qd (to send away in custody). || To banish; vid. || To delight, ravish, mirifice oblectare, delendere qm; perfundere qm suavisissimā, incredibilī, quādam voluptate, suavisissimo voluptatis sensu; ad se convertere et rapere (e. g. me totum ad se convertit et rapit Homerus de Hectoris ab Andromachā discessu narrans; C. Off. 2, 10, 27).

TRANSPORT, s. || Transportation; by the verb. Sen. says transportationes populorum; t. e. migrations. || Rapture, animi impetus o impotentia (C.). impotentis animi effrenatio. T. of rage, exandescencia (C.); fervens animus ab ira (O.). || A vessel employed for conveying troops, navigium vecturium. navicula vectoria (for conveying troops, &c.).—navis oneraria (a ship of burden). None of the i.'s were missing, nulla navis, quae milites portaret, desiderabatur.

TRANSPORTATION, || Act of transporting; by the verb. || Banishment; vid.

TRANSPOSE, transponere. transferre. trajicere qd. mutare locum, sedem c. rei.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *transubstantiatio (t. t. Eccl.).—*immutatio. permutatio (facta, commentitia).

TRANSVERSE, transversus, transversarius (placed athwart o across; Cæs.—Transversus, that crosses a line at right angles; obliquus, that forms unequal angles with a line, slanting).

TRANSVERSELY, transverse (Vitr.). in o per transversum (L.). ex transverso (Plaut.). transversum, transversa, pl.

TRAP, s. || PROP. muscipula (a mouse-trap).—laqueus (a snare; a cord with a noose, to catch o throttle an animal; eply pl. impropr. = t. laid for obg).—tendicula (only impropr. in C.).—pedica (to catch an animal by the foot). To set o lay a t., laqueum ponere;

also with *venandi causâ* (prop.). laqueos ponere or disponere (for *aby*, *ci*; prop. and *fig.*): to fall into a t., in laqueum (laqueos) cadere: to remain fast in a t., in laqueis hærere (poet.; all three also *fig.*). || *FIG.* insidiae (ambush); laquei (snare): ~~decipuli~~ decipuli or decipulum = a t., *fig.* before and *aftr.* the *Class.* age, and *no where* in the proper sense): to lay, place, or set a t., insidiari; for any one, insidias ei tendere, ponere, facere, or parare; dolum ei necere; laqueos ei ponere or disponere: to allure any one into a t., in fraudem pellicere qm: to fall into a t., in insidias incidere; in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere: I fall into the same t., eadem capior viâ, quâ alios captabam: to have fallen into a t., laqueis irretitum teneri. See *SNARE*. || *Claptraps*, dulces exclamatiunculae theatri causâ productæ (see *Q.* 11, 3, 179; *claptraps* as used by an orator). *Claptraps* for the gallery, verba ad summam caveam spectantia.

TRAP, v. || To *entrap*, captare laqueis (prop.).—irretire laqueis (prop. and *fig.*). See *ENTRAP*. || *Adorn*; vid.

TRAP-DOOR, *janua pensilis (in solo descensum præbens ad ea quæ infra sunt).

TRAPPINGS, ornatus, ūs (g. t.).—phalæra (prop., of horses; i. e., little golden or silver crescent-shaped plates, with which the neck, head, &c., of horses were ornamented; also of persons, esp. military men, but worn also even by women; *Publ. Syr.* ap. *Petron.* Sat. 55). To adorn with t., phaleris ornare: adorned with t., phaleratus. See *ORNAMENT*. || *Horse-trappings*, ornamentum equi (g. t.).—phalæra (see above). || *Impropr.* The trappings of war, insignia lugentium (C.).

TRASH, gerræ, nugæ, tricæ, pl. (trifles).—res villissima (a worthless thing).—res nihili.

TRASHY, villis. nihili.

TRAVAIL, See *LABOUR*.

TRAVEL, s. iter. See *JOURNEY*.

TRAVEL, v. iter facere (to be on a journey).—peregrinationes suscipere (to go into foreign parts).—peregrinari. peregrinatum abesse (to be on one's travels). To t. to a place, proficisci; tendere; contendere qm: to t. day and night, die nocteque continuare iter; to a place, diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere qm: to t. through a place, iter facere per locum; transire per locum: to t. by a place, præter locum transire; locum præterire: to t. over, obire (to go through); circumire (to go round); lustrare (to visit in travelling); peragere (to wander through); percurrere (with or without celeriter, to t. through quickly).

TRAVELLER, iter faciens (one who is on a journey).—viator (a pedestrian).—peregrinator. peregrinans (one who is in a foreign country).—hospes (a guest remaining for a time with any one).—advena (a stranger in a place).

TRAVERSE. See *CROSS*.

TRAVESTY, ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (*Eichst.*). ridiculum reddere. in locum vertere.

TRAY, ferculum (g. t.; also for placing meat on the table).

TREACHEROUS, perfidus. perfidiosus. dolosus (tricky).—subdōlus (secretly plotting, &c.).—falsus (false).

TREACHEROUSLY, perfide (*Sen.*). perfidiosè (C.). TREACHERY, perfidia. proditio (act of a traitor).

TREACLE, || *Spume* of sugar, *sacchari spuma. || *Theriac*, theriaca, æ, or theriace, es, f. (*Plin.*)

TREAD, v. pede insistere. To t. firmly, firmiter insistere: to t. softly, placido, suspensio pede incedere; suspensio gradu ire (prop., in walking).—parce as mollior facere (*fig.*, to go cautiously to work).—lenius agere (to make use of gentle means; opp. acerbius agere, as in *L.* 39, 25): to t. upon, pedem ei rei imponere; ei rei insistere; pedem ponere in qâ re (C.): to t. under foot, calcare (prop. and *fig.*). See also *TRAMPLE*. To t. grapes, uvas calcare (*Cat.*): to t. clay, terram argillaceam calcando præparare: to t. in the footsteps of another, vestigia cs persequi; vestigils cs ingredi, insistere; qm vestigiis consequi. || (*Of birds*), calcare (*Cat.*).

TREAD, s. vestigium (footstep, mark or impression of the foot; also a step).

TREASON, proditio (treachery). High t., perduellio (the crime of one who undertakes *athg* against the freedom of the citizens and the public safety); crimen majestatis, or (in later writers) crimen læsæ majestatis (the offence of one who wrongs the dignity and disturbs the tranquillity of the Roman people and the government; as, by betraying an army to the enemy, by

sedition, &c.; see *T. Ann.* 1, 72, 2: in later times, an offence against the sacred person of the prince; of. *Heineccii Ant. Rom. Syst.* 4, 16, 46 sq. In the time of the republic, the Romans, esp. the orators, expressed 'high treason' against the state by pericidium patriæ, or by the more general term scelus; both opp. to pietas: see *C. Sull.* 2, 6; *Off.* 3, 21, 83; *Cat.* 2, 1, 1; 11, 25): to commit or be guilty of high t. (agst the Roman people), majestatem populi Romani minuire or lædere: to commit t. agst one's native country, patriæ pericidulo obstringi or se obstringere: to declare *athg* to be t. agst the state, indicare qd contra rempublicam factum esse.

TREASONABLE, perfidus. perfidiosus; or by *Crel.* TREASONABLY. By *Crel.* (perfidè, *Sen.*)

TREASURE, s. thesaurus. copia (store of precious things; prop. and *fig.*).—gaza (the same, but esp. of royal t.).—opes. divitiæ (wealth, riches). To amass t., opes, divitiis colligere; thesaurum parare (*Plaut.*); opes cumulare (*Curt.*): to bury or hide a t., thesaurum defodere, obruere (C.), occultare (L.): to find a t., thesaurum fodere (C.), effodere (*Petr.*): public t., ærarium; thesaurus publicus (C.): that man is a t. to me, mihi ille vir thesaurus est (*Plin.* Ep. 1, 22, 5): the t.'s of talent and industry, copiæ ingenii et acerrimi studii (*Wolff*). My t.! deliciæ meæ! voluptas meæ! amores mei!

TREASURE, v. (opes) cumulare. (opes, divitiis) colligere (to amass riches).—thesaurum occultare (to hide a treasure).

TREASURER, ærarii præfectus (*Plin.* Ep. 5, 15, 5).—custos gaze (*Np. Dat.* 5, 3).—under the later Emp., thesaurarius. thesaurensis (*Cod. Just.*). comes largitionum sacrarum, comes thesaurorum (*Ammon.*)

TREASURY, ærarium. thesaurus publicus (of the state).—fiscus (of a prince). To lay up in the t., reponere pecuniam in thesauros, in thesauris: to bring into the t., pecuniam invehire in ærarium (*C. Off.* 2, 22, 76); ferre (L.) or referre (C.) in ærarium; pecuniam ærario conferre (*Vell.*): to exhaust the t., pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire (*Vell.*).

TREAT, v. || *TRANS.* To use in a certain manner, qm tractare, habère; well, ill, &c., bene, male, &c. To t. one kindly, liberaliter habère or tractare qm: to t. with respect, honorifice tractare qm: to t. with the greatest respect, summo honore afficere qm: to t. one with indulgence, indulgenti tractare qm; indulgere ei (see *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 1, 40): to t. one in a hostile manner, in hostium numero habère; pro hoste habère or ducere: to t. one in the same manner as another, qm eodem loco habère quo alium: to t. with contempt, contumeliose agere (de). || To manage, tractare qm or qd (v. pr.).—curare qm or qd (to attend to, wait upon).—disputare, disserere de re (to handle; of a literary subject). To t. a disease, curare morbum; adhibere morbo curationem: to t. a patient, qm tractare, curare: to suffer oneself to be treated (of a patient), se curari pati: to suffer a patient to be treated by another physician, ægrotum alii medico tradere. || To handle, discuss (a subject), agere rem, or de qâ re (in general; see *Ochs. C. Ecl.* p. 230).—disputare, disserere de qâ re (of the disputations of learned men; and disserere *eply* of a connected discourse; see *C. Ecl.* p. 12 and 354).—sermonem habère de re (to maintain a conversation; of two or more).—dicere de qâ re (to speak of).—scribere de qâ re. scripturâ persequi qd (to write of). A book well t.'s of &c., liber qui est or qui est conscriptus de &c. (*Sen.*) but not simply liber de &c. (the books well usually t. concerning contempt of death, libri quo scribunt de contemnenda morte: to t. briefly of *athg*, paucis absolvere qd. || To entertain; vid. || *INTRANS.* To negotiate, agere de re. postulare conditiones cs rei. To t. with any one, agere cum qd de qâ re (in general); colloqui cum qd de qâ re (by word of mouth); colloqui per intermedium cum qd, et de qâ re mentionem facere (by the intervention of a third party): to t. for a thing, cum qd agere (&c.), ut.

TREAT, s. See *ENTERTAINMENT*.

TREATISE, liber. libellus (*Sen.*) not dissertatio, which always denotes a verbal discussion).

TREATMENT, || *Usage*, tractatio. Kind t., comitas; humanitas; *harsh* t., asperitas; sævitia (cruelty); mild, gentle t., lenitas; indulgentia (indulgent t.); bad, shameful t., contumelia; unworthy t., indignitates (see *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 14): to receive good t. fm any one, liberaliter ab eo haberi et coli. || Management, administratio, tractatio. cura. curatio (e.g. curationem adhibere morbis, or admovère, to cure by t.).

TREATY, fœdus (a public t., confirmed by the authority of the senate and people; also between two or

more individuals.—sponsio (*a t. concluded, or a pence made by mutual consent and solemn promise of the generals of armies, but not ratified by the senate and people of the two belligerent nations; see L. 9, 5, in., non federe pax Caudina, sed per sponsonem facta est*). To make or conclude *a t. with any one, fœdus cum quo facere, icere, ferire, percutere; fœdus jungere cum quo; fœdere jungere ci; fœdus inire cum quo: to conclude a t. of marriage; see To MARR: I am in t. with any one, mihi cum quo fœdus est ictum; to observe a t., fœdus servare; fœdere stare; in fide manere (opp. fœdus negligere; fœdus violare, rumpere, frangere; fœdus violare et frangere).*

TREBLE, adj. triplus (*thrice as much*).—trigeminus (*or more poet.*) tergeminus (*repeated three times*).—tripartitus (*in three parts*).—triplex (*consisting of three divisions*).—terni, æ, *a (three at once; e. g. soles terni).*

TREBLE, v. triplicare (*Gell.*).

TREBLE, s. || *In music, vox attenuata, acuta (Auct. ad Her.). soni acuti (C.). summa vox (H. Sat.). To sing t., summâ voce canere: to go fm the highest t. to the deepest base, vocem ab acutissimo sonu usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 201).*

TREBLY, triplum (thrice as much).—tripartito (*in three parts*).—trifariam (*in a threefold manner; e. g. trifariam or tripartito dividere*).

TREE, arbor (g. t.).—planta (*for transplanting.*)—mater (*fm wch grafts or scions are taken*). A little t., arbuscula: *concerned with or belonging to t.'s, arborarius: of a t., arboreus (e. g., the fruit): a place planted with t.'s, arbutum (esp. a place where vines grow on other t.'s); pomarium (an orchard): to plant a field with t.'s, arbutare agrum (Plin. 17, 23, 35, No. 22, or § 201): to grow to a t., arborescere: the t. of a saddle, *forma sellæ equestris.*

TREFOIL, trifolium (Plin., Linn.).

TRELLIS, clathri, pl. || *§ 255 cancelli = lattice-work with larger openings. T.-work, opus clathratum: made of t.-work, clathratum.*

TREMBLE, tremere (g. t.). contremiscere. Intremiscere (*all three esp. to shake with fear; of persons and things*).—horrere (*to shudder, of persons*).—micare (*to move to and fro, as a leaf, &c.*). A t. all over, or in every limb, totus tremo horreoque (*Ter.*); toto pectore tremo (*C.*); omnibus artibus contremisco (*C.*): to t. at althg, qd tremere, contremiscere, extimescere: I do not t. at this danger, hoc ego periculum non extimesco (*C.*): to write with a trembling hand, vacillante manu scribere, epistolam exarare: the earth t.'s, terra movetur or movet (*movet in L. 35, 40, &c.*); or quatuor (*is shaken*): the earth begins to t., terra intremiscit.

TREMBLING, ptp. adj. tremens. tremebundus (*in a single case*).—tremulus (*also of a lasting state; all three, of persons and things*). Written with a trembling hand, vacillantibus literulis scriptus (*Afr. C. Fam. 16, 15, 2; cf. litera manu pressa tremente labat, O.*). A t. hand, manus tremebunda or tremula (*e. g., of a drunken man*); manus intremiscens (*e. g., of a surgeon performing an operation*): a t. voice, tremebunda vox.

TREMBLING, s. tremor. horror (*shuddering with cold, &c.*). T. seizes me, contremisco; exhorresco; horror me perfundit (*C. poet.*); tremor, horror occupat membra mea, artus meos.

TREMENDOUS, terribilis. formidolosus. reformidandus. metuendus. timendus (*formidabilis only poet.*). [SYN. in FEARFUL.]—ingens. immanis (*huge, monstrous*). Very t., horribilis; horrendus; sævus: a t. storm, tempestas turbulentissima, vehementissima: to be t., formidini, terrore esse ci.

TREMENDOUSLY, horrendum or terribilem in modum; also formidolosè (C.).

TREMULOUS. See TREMBLING.

TRENCH, fossa (g. t.). dim. fossula (*Col.*). incille, or fossa incilla (*a t. in a field for drainage, a drain*). To draw or make a t., fossam ducere (*Plin.*); facere; fodere (*L.*); percutere (*Plin. Ep.*); depimere (*Hirt.*); cavare (*Plin.*): to a certain point, fossam perducere qo: to make a t. before a place, fossam præducere (*Cæs.*): to surround with a t., (oppidum) fossâ circumdare (*C.*): to guard the entrance by a large t., aditum vastissimâ fossâ cingere (*C. de Rep. 2, 6*).

TRENCH UPON. See ENCRUACH.

TRENCHER, catillus (lignæ).

TRENCHING, || In husbandry, pastinatio.

TREPAN, s. || A surgical instrument, terebra (*large*).—modiolus. *serra versatilis (*smaller*).

TREPAN, v. || In surgery, terebrâ, modulo perforare calvariam (*ast. Cels.*).—foramen facere terebrâ.—cerebrum excidere (*Cels.*). || To cheat; vid.

TREPIDATION, tremor, trepidatio. See FEAR.

TRESPASS. See TRANSGRESS, TRANSGRESSION. To t. (*in shooting, &c.*), in alienum fundum ingrediri venandi aucupandive gratiâ (*Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 3*).

TRESS, cirrus (natural; Mart.).—cincinnus (*artificial; Plaut.*).

TRESSEL, *fulcrum. *machina (*g. t.*). The t. for a table, pppe *pedes mensæ pilaticæ.

TRIAL, || Examination, tentatio, spectatio. examen. deliberatio. reputatio. consideratio [SYN. in EXAMINATION]. || A t. tempt, conatus, periculum, experimentum [SYN. in ATTEMPT]. tentamen (*only in O., but probably current also in prose*). An unsuccessful t., res infelicitur tentata: to make a t., periculum facere (*cs rei*); conatum facere or incipere. || Legal trial, quæstio (*the inquiry*). To put aby on his t., qm lege interrogare. quære ex qo. quæstionem habere de or ex qo. quæstionem ponere in qm: for althg, audire de qâ re; quæstionem habere or instituire de qâ re; qm lege cs rei (or cs rei only) interrogare: to be put upon one's t., lege interrogari. See ACTION for more phrases. || Trials, = misfortunes sent to try us, *calamitates virtutis spectandæ causâ divinitus allatæ; also labores (*hardships*).

TRIANGLE, triangulum. trigonum. figura triquëtra. An equilateral t., trigonum æquis or paribus lateribus: a right-angled t., trigonum orthogonium. To divide a square by a diagonal line into two equal t.'s, quadratum lineâ diagoniâ, or diagonali, in duo trigona æquâ magnitudine dividere: to construct an equilateral t. on a given line, in datâ lineâ triangulum æquis lateribus constituere.

TRIANGULAR, triangulus. trigonus (*having three angles*).—triquëtrus (*having three sides*).

TRIBE, tribus, ñs (in all the senses of the English word). By t.'s, t. by t., tributum.

TRIBUTATION, mæstitia. mæror (*sorrow, grief*).

—miseria. ærumna. res miseræ (*calamity*). See CALAMITY, SORROW.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal (judgement-seat).—judicium (*judgement*). To summon aby before a t., qm in iudicium vocare: to appear at a t., in iudicium venire.

TRIBUNATE, TRIBUNESHIP, tribunatus, ñs.

TRIBUNE, tribûnus.

TRIBUNITIAL, tribunitius; or by gen. tribunorum.

TRIBUTARY, vectigalis (g. t., that pays taxes).—tributarius (*that pays poll- and land-tax; both these of persons and things*).—stipendiarius (*that pays a fixed yearly sum; of persons, esp. in conquered or subject states*). To render t., vectigalem or stipendiarium facere: to be t., vectigalis, tributa, or stipendia pensitare: to be t. to aby, stipendiarium esse ci.

TRIBUTE, tributum. See Tax.

TRICE, punctum or momentum temporis. minutum temporis punctum.

TRICK, s. ars. dolus.—artificium; techna (*Com.*). To play t.'s, dolos necere, procedere (*Com.*): a juggling t., præstigiæ (*deception, delusion*).—circulatoriæ præstigiæ (*of a juggler; Tert. Apol. 23*).—fabula (*as it were, a comedy, wch one plays for the purpose of deceiving; e. g. Cornicius ad suam veterem fabulam rediit, Cic. Ath. 2, 2, 4; at cards, *paginæ (lusoriæ) captæ, or captandæ*).

TRICK, v. || To deceive, fraude or dolo capere. eludere. fucum facere ci. fraudare. fraudem or fallaciam ci facere. To t. aby out of althg, qm fraudare or defraudare qâ re; out of money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento, qm emungere argento. perfricare qm (*all Com.*). || To adorn, exornare. See ADORN.

TRICKERY, dolus. dolus malus. doli atque fallaciæ. ars. artes, pl.; machinæ. fraus. [SYN. in DECEIT.]

TRICKISH, dolosus. subdolos. fallax.

TRICKLE, manare (to flow).—stillare, distillare qâ re (*in drops*).

TRIDENT, tridens (Plin.). cuspis triplex (*O.*); also cuspis only (*O.*); fuscina (*C.*).

TRIED, probatus (t. and found good).—spectatus (*prop., repeatedly and closely examined; both of persons and things*).—igni spectatus. Igni spectus (*that has stood the test of fire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38; of friendship, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 9, 23*).—cognitus (*known; of things*). Thoroughly t., per omnia expertus: t. by experience, probatus experimento: of t. fidelity, fidelis: a man of t. virtue, homo cognitâ virtute: men of t. morality, viri quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est.

TRIENNIAL, trietericus. A t. feast (*i. e., one cele-*

brated every three years, trieterica (sacra), orum, n.; trieteria, Idis, f.; triennia, um, n. (sc. sacra; O. Met. 9, 642, Bach.).

TRIFLE, s. res parva. res minuta. paullum. paullulum [Syn. in LITTLE].—opus minutum (a work of art in miniature).—munus leve. munusculum (a little present).—res parvi momenti (a thing of small importance). It may also frequently be expressed by the adj. parvus, levis, perlevis. T.'s, minutæ; res parvæ or minutæ; nugæ (insignificant t.'s)—apine (bagatelles, nonsense; Mart. 1, 114, 2, sq. of his epigrams): this is a t., hoc leve est; id parvum est: it is no t., est qd; non leve est: hæc parva sunt; hæc nugæ sunt (inconsiderable things, not worth caring for; e. g., these are t.'s, but it was not despising these t.'s that &c., parva sunt hæc, sed parva ista non contemnendum &c.; L. 6, 41); sunt apine triæque et si quid villus istis (scarcely worthy of regard; Mart. 14, 1, 7; of things): is that (circumstance) a t. num parva causa est? that is no t. in my sight, non parvi illud æstimo: to reduce a very difficult thing to a mere t., rem facilem ex difficillimâ redigere (Cæs. B. G. 2, 27): he accomplished the matter, wch certainly was no t., id quod erat difficillimum, effecit: to give oneself up to t.'s; to trouble oneself about t.'s, minutiarum esse studiosum (K) but not redivium curare, wch has the meaning only fm the context; Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128): aly is a mere t. to me, qd mihi jocus or ludus est: to injure a person not even in the merest t., ne minimâ quidem re lædere qm: to buy for a t. (at a low price), parvo emere, ære paucio emere: to be knocked down at a t., numo addici (at an auction).

TRIFLE, v. nugari. alucinari (C.); ineptire (Ter.); ludere (H. Ep.).

TRIFLER, homo nugax (C.).—cunctator (idler).

TRIFLING, s. ineptiæ.—*minutiarum studium (aft. minut. studiosus). Away with this t. tolle has ineptias.

TRIFLING, adj. levis. exiguus. parvus. parvus dictu (e. g. res, opp. magni momenti res) [Syn. in INCONSIDERABLE].—minutus (insignificant).—abjectus (common, low).—mediocris (not great). Accuracy or care in t. matters, minutie subtilitas or diligentia: trifling investigations, quæstiones minutæ. A t. present, leve munus; munus levissime (once, C. Fam. 9, 12, extr.): for a mere t. cause, levior de causâ (Cæs.): such t. matters, tantulæ res: such t. occupations or engagements, tantularum rerum occupationes (the business, trouble, &c., such t. matters cause): no t. sum, numi non mediocris summæ: to propose t. questions, res minutas quærere; minutas interrogaciones proponere: to be fond of t. pursuits, minutiarum esse studiosum: to consider aly as a t. matter, qd parvi facere, or (T.) in leve habere.

TRIG, (rotam) suffaminare (Sen.).

TRIGGER (of a wheel), suffamini, Juv.; (of a gun), *ligula (sclopeti).

TRILATERAL, triquëtrus. tribus lateribus.

TRILL, s. sonus vibrans.

TRILL, v. vocem vibrare (Titinn. ap. Fest., explained by vocem in cantando crispare, Fest.).

TRIM, adj. comptus. nitidus.

TRIM, v. componere (to adjust).—ornare. exornare (to adorn, decorate). To t. one's hair, see 'To dress the HAIR': to t. trees, arbores putare or amputare (to clip, prune; opp. immittere)—tondere (to clip, as hedges, &c.).—collucare or interlucare or subluare (to thin).—intervellere (to cut away boughs or branches).

TRIMMER, temporum multorum homo (a time-server). PROV. qui duabus sellis sedere solet.

TRINE, trinus. T. aspect (in astrology), trigonum.

TRINITY, trinitas (Eccl.). Prps by Crcl., triplex Dei natura (aft. Just. 44, 4, 16).

TRINKET, mundus muliebris. pl. delicæ muliebres. merces lepideæ ad nitidioris viæ instrumenta pertinentes (aft. Plin.).

TRIO, || Union of three voices, *cantus musicorum ternarius. || Three together, tres. trini, æ, a.

TRIP, v. || TRANS. || supplantare qm (C.).—qm pedibus subductis in terram arietare (Curt.). INTRANS. || In trouble, (ad rem) pedem offendere. See STUMBLE. Here I have caught you tripping, for &c., teneo te, inquam, nam &c. || To move along lightly and quickly, celeriter ire; oculus se movere; currere (to run).

TRIP, s. || Stumble, pedis offensio. lapsus (so as to fall). || A short journey, excursio. iter breve.

TRIPARTITE, tripartitus (C.).

TRIPE, Intestina, pl. (fendicæ, Arnob.).—omasum (of oxen, Hor.).—omentum (porci, Juv.).

TRIPLE, triplex. See also TREBLE.

TRIPLET, *versus terni.

TRIPOD, tripus, ôdis (C.).

TRIEMER, triremis. Avoid trieris (τρίρης), wch is in some Codd. Prov. Alcib. 4, 3.

TRISYLLABIC, trisyllabus (Varr.).

TRITE, tritus. contritus; Jn. communis et contritus. T. rules, omnium communia et contrita præcepta: t. things, res pervulgatæ or vulgi rumoribus exagitatæ: summum jus summa injuria factum est jam tritum sermone (Prov., a t. saying; C.).

TRIUMPH, s. PROP. in the Roman sense, triumphus (a larger, a regular t.).—ovatio (smaller or incomplete). To celebrate a t., triumphare. triumphum agere, habere (de quo populo, ex qâ regione, ovari, or ovare (if only the ovatio): to lead aby in t., qm ducere in triumpho, per triumphum: to obtain a t., triumphum deportare: to decree a t., triumphum ci decernere. Fig. triumphus, victoria (victory).—exultatio (Tac.).—lætitia exultans, gestiens (C.).

TRIUMPH, v. PROP. triumphare. triumphum agere, habere (ovare, to celebrate an ovation).—victorem invehi in capitulum cum insigni illâ laureâ (C.).—triumphantem inire urbem (L.). To t. over aby, or a country, triumphare, triumphum agere de quo, ex qâ terrâ. Fig. vincere; victoriam referre, reportare (to conquer).—triumphare. exultare (to rejoice).

TRIUMPHAL, triumphalis. A t. arch, arcus triumphalis: a t. car, vehiculum triumphale (C.); currus triumphalis (Plin.); or, fm context, simply currus: t. procession, pompa triumphalis.

TRIUMPHANT, triumphans. A t. general, imperator triumphans. triumphator is late.

TRIUMVIR, triumvir.

TRIUMVIRATE, triumviratus, ñs.

TRIUNE, trinus (Deus), Eccl.

TRIVIAL, levis. parvus.—trivialis (Suet., common).

See TRIFLING.

TROCHÆIC, trochæus.

TROCHEE, trochæus.

TROOP, s. turba, grex, globus (an irregular multitude; turba, in disorder; grex, without form or order; globus, group, thronging mass).—caterva (of soldiers or others; crowd).—cohors (as a regiment, &c.).—manus (a band of men).—exercitus (a host, poet.).—multitudo (a great number). A t. of soldiers, militum manus or caterva: a t. of players, sceniceorum grex: in t.'s, catervatim.

TROOP, v. coire. convenire. se congregare (in great numbers).—confluere. frequentes convenire.

TROOPER, eques, Itis, m.

TROOPS, milites, pl. See ARMY, SOLDIER.

TROPE, tropus (Q.). verbi translatio (C.). verborum immutatio (C. Or. 17, 69).

TROPHY, tropæum (C.). To erect a t., tropæum ponere, statuere, sistere, constituere.

TROPIC, tropicus (t.); circulus tropicus (Hygin.). The t. of Cancer, orbis, circulus, solstitialis (Gell.): the t. of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, brumalis (Gell.).

TROPICAL, || Relating to a tropic, by gen. circuli tropici, &c. || Figurative, translatus.

TROT, s. *gradus citatus.

TROT, v. *gradu citato ire. currere. To t. after, citato equo subsequi qm or qd. equo vectum sequi qm or qd.

TROT, fides. To plight one's troth, fidem suam obligare; fidem ci dare: in t., ex bonâ or optimâ fide.

TROTTER, A rough t., successor, succussator (Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 30 sqq.). To be a rough t., succussare gressus (Atili. ap. Non. 16, 28 sq.).

TROUBLE, s. || Pains, labour, opera. virium contentio. labor. negotium. studium. [Syn. in LABOUR.] With great t., ægerime. vix (scarcely).—multa operâ. magno labore. multo labore et sudore. multo negotio: without any t., facile. facili negotio: but my nullo negotio or sine negotio: to give oneself t., multam operam consumere: to lose all one's t., operam or operam et oleum perdere. frustra niti: to take t. for aby, niti pro qd. ci operam præstare or dicare: to take t. about aly, studere, operam dare or navare ci rei (for the purpose of obtaining it): to take t. to do aly, niti. entiti. laborare. elaborare. Jn. entiti et efficere. entiti et contendere. contendere et laborare (all with ut): to take great t., omnibus viribus contendere. omnibus nervis conitti. omni ope atque operâ entiti (all with ut). Don't put yourself to any t., noli tibi molestiam exhibere: to take much t. to no purpose, multam operam frustra consumere: to have t. in aly, operam

sustinere in q̄ re: *to take or undertake the t.*, operam capere, suscipere, obire: *to spare no t.*, operæ or labori non parcere: *to submit to the t.*, æquo animo laborem ferre: *to relieve aby fm the t.*, ci labore demerere: *I need not put myself to this t.*, hoc labore supersedere possum: *it is not worth the t.*, non tanti est: *it is worth the t.*, operæ pretium est: *don't give yourself any t. for me*, noli meâ causâ laborare. || *Annoyance*, molestia. — onus (burden). — cura (anxiety). — incommodum. *To give aby t.*, ci negotium facessere or exhibere (facere doubtful, Krebs); molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; molestiâ qm afficere; *some t.*, qd aspergere molestiâ (i. e., as a drawback; the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind). *To be a t. to aby.*, ci esse molestiâ (Plaut.), oneri (L.). onerare qm (C.). || *Affliction*, vid. *To rest fm his troubles*, a vitæ laboribus quietem capere. || *Commotion*, vid.

TROUBLE, v. || *To tease, annoy*, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere ci. *To t. aby with althg.*, obtundere qm q̄ re (e. g. literis, rogitando); obtempere ci (e. g. literis); *with entreaties*, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre; molestiâ qm afficere; ci q̄ re molestum or gravem esse. || *To disturb, disquiet*, agitare (prop., to put in motion; e. g., the water: hence to disturb, e. g., any one, the mind). — *exagitate* (prop., to hunt up: hence to rouse, harass, e. g., one's neighbours, the state). — *vexare* (to attack). — *lacerare* (to provoke to battle). — *carpere* (to weaken by single, repeated attacks). — *commovere* (to disturb the mind). — *solicitare*, sollicitum facere (to render any one anxious or solicitous). — *pungere* (with a pointed instrument, to touch sensibly). — *turbare*, conturbare, perturbare (to perplex or confuse, to put out of tone). *That t.'s me*, hoc male me habet. hoc me commovet, me pungit. || *To give pain, afflict*, contristare (in conversational style, in Cæsar. c. Ep. 8, 9, extr.; frequently in Sen. and Col.). Usually expressed by a Crcl. with dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere, dolore qm offencere. *I am troubled, doleo*, dolet mihi. ægre or moleste fero: *to t. oneself about althg* — *to be vexed or harassed on account of* i. dolere or mære re or re. dolorem ex re accipere, capere, suscipere, haurire. molestiam trahere ex re: (much), magnum dolorem ex re accipere. ex re magnam animo molestiam capere. || *To trouble oneself about althg* — *to care for* i. laborare de re. curare qd. curæ (non) not curare cordique mihi est qd: *not to t. oneself about a thing*, negligere, non curare qd: *he has enough to trouble himself about*, is rerum suarum satagit (Com.). *not to t. oneself about althg* alii, omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare. nihil omnino curare (of the heathen deities). — *soluto* et quieto esse animo (to live without care; of men): *to trouble oneself to inquire or ask after althg.*, curare, quære re qd; *inquire de qo or de q̄ re*; *as rei rationem habere* or ducere: *I do not t. myself about any one*, nihil curo qm: *to t. oneself about other people's concerns*, aliena (negotia) curare. curare quæ ad me non pertinent. *inquire de alieno*: *not to t. oneself about household concerns*, omittre curas familiares: *not to t. oneself about the opinions of others*, non curare quid alii censeant: *why should I t. myself about it?* quid mihi cum illâ re? (what have I to do with it?) *I do not trouble myself about it*, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet).

TROUBLER, turbator. Or, usually, by Crcl. with verbs under TROUBLE; e. g. qui ci negotium facessit, &c., or homo molestus, &c.

TROUBLESOME, molestus, gravis (burdensome). — incommodus. iniquus (inconvenient). — durus (hard, oppressive). — operosus, laboriosus (full of labour). — odiosus (to each one has a disinclination). — difficilis (difficult). Jn. gravis et incommodus. gravis et odiosus, laboriosus molestusque. odiosus et molestus. Very t., permoletus, perincommodus: *t. times*, res misere; tempora misera, dura; iniquitas temporum: *in exceedingly t. times*, summo et difficillimo reipublice tempore (C.): *a t. office*, provincia molesta et negotiosa: *in a t. manner*, moleste, graviter. incommode: *in a very t. manner*, permoletus, perincommode: *to be t.*, degradare (e. g., of a wound, L. 7, 24): *to be t.*, molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; gravem, molestum esse ci; oneri esse: (by speaking), gravem esse cs auribus; aures cs onerare verbis: (by asking), obtundere qm rogitando: (by letters), obtundere qm obtempere ci literis: (with entreaties), fatigare qm precibus: *if it be not t. to you*, nihil molestum est; si tibi grave non est: *I fear I am t. to you*, vereor ne tibi

gravis sim: *a t. fellow*, homo molestus or odiosus: *send away these t. fellows*, abige muscas (C.).

TROUGH, alveus: dim. alveolus (non) labrum, a vat, tub).

TROUCE. See PUNISH.

TROUT, trutta (Gloss.); *salmo fario (Linn.); fario (probably the salmon-t., Auson. Moell. 130); aurata (the golden t., *sparus aurata, Linn.).

TROW. See BELIEVE; THINK.

TROWEL, trulla. *To lay on mortar with a t.*, trullissare (Vitr.).

TROWELLING, trullissatio (Vitr.).

TROWERS, feminalia (Suet. non) Not femoralia). braccæ (bracæ, T.), or, if necessary, laxæ braccæ; *to distinguish fm braccæ strictæ, breeches*. Wearing t., braccatus (C.): *to wear t. and stockings in winter*, hieme muniri feminalibus tibialibusque (Suet. Aug. 82).

TRUANT. See VAGUE, IDLE. *To play the t.*, *scholam non obire.

TRUCE, induciæ, pl. *To make a t.*, inducias cum hoste facere (C.); inire (Plin. Ep.); paciâci (C.): *to sue or ask for a t.*, petere inducias (Np.); postulare ut sint induciæ (C.): *to grant a t.*, dare inducias (L. 1, 15); *to maintain a t.*, inducias conservare (Np.): *to observe or respect a t.*, jura induciarum servare (Cæs. B. C. 1, 85); *to break a t.*, inducias per acelus violare (ib. 2, 15); *during a t.*, per inducias (S.): *a t. of thirty days having been concluded*, quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactæ induciæ (C. Off. 1, 10, 33); *the t. having expired*, postquam induciarum dies præterit (Np. Ages. 3, 1); *induciarum tempore circum-* (L. 27, 50); *the t. had not yet expired*, nondum induciarum dies exierat (L. 30, 35).

TRUCK. See BARTER.

TRUCKLE, se venditare ci. adulari qm. See CROUCH.

TRUCKS, *currus volubilis.

TRUDGE, pedibus ire. *I cannot t. it*, pedibus ire non queo (Plaut.): *to t. off*, se amolari. se auferre: *come t. along*, amove te hinc; abi.

TRUE, || *Not false, real, verus* (g. t.). sincerus, germanus (uncorrupt, pure, genuine). Jn. verus et sincerus. *To see aby in his t. colours*, qm evolutum integumentis dissimulationis nudatumque perspicere (C.): *a t. scholar*, vir vere doctus: *a t. Stole*, verus et sincerus Stolicus. germanus Stolicus: *not a syllable of it is t.*, tota res ficta est: *it is t.*, verum est. res ita se habet. res veritate nititur (g. tt.). non nego. concedo. fateor (as forms of giving assent): *it is not true*, falsum est: *to be found or proved true*, exitu comprobari: *dreams come t.*, somnia evadunt or eveniunt (C.). || *Faithful*, vid. || *Exact*, rectus. || *In forms of protestation and swearing*: 'as true as,' ita or sic with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. if a wish is to be expressed, the indic. if an assertion is to be made: 'as true as I live, I shudder,' &c., ita vivam (or ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco: or (with ita vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. 'As true as I am alive, I should like,' &c., ita vivam (or ita mihi omnia, quæ opto, continent) ut velim, &c. || *In answers of partial assent followed by an objection*. True ... but; see GOOD.

TRUFFLE, tuber (Plin.). *Lycoperdon tuber (Linn.). *A t. hunter*, *tuberum investigator: *a t. dog*, *canis tuberibus investigandis aptus doctusque.

TRULY, vere, ad veritatem. sincere. *To speak t.*, vere loqui. in veritate dicere. sincere pronunciare.

TRUMP, s. *pagina coloris primi or præcipui.

TRUMP, v. *pagina coloris præcipui vincere.

TRUMP UP, confingere. *To t. up a charge or accusation*, crimen or qd criminis or in qm confingere. See FABRICATE; INVENT.

TRUMPERY, nugæ, geræ, trice, pl. (trifles). — scruta, orum (old clothes, &c.; frippery).

TRUMPET, s. tuba (a long straight bronze tube, increasing in diameter, and terminating in a bell-shaped aperture). — lituus (slightly curved at the extremity: the lit. was used by the cavalry, the tub. by the infantry; Afr. ad H. Carm. 1, 1, 23). — buccina (a horn-t., resembling the shell, buccinum; spiral and gibbous: originally made of a shell, then of horn, and prps of wood and metal. Its chief use was in proclaiming the watches of the day: it was also blown at funerals and before sitting down to table). — cornu (horn; invented by the Etruscans: first of horn, afterwards of brass: curved in the shape of a C, with a cross piece to steady it; non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi, O. See Dict. of Antiqu.). *To blow the t.*, tubâ canere: *at the sound of the t.*, tubâ accinnente; *the sound of a t.*,

tubæ or buccinæ sonus: the *t.* sounds, buccinatur (of course, only if it is a buccina): though they did not hear the *t.*, non exaudito tubæ sono (Cic.) Classicum was properly a signal, though also used for the instrument, mly a cornu, with which it was sounded; Dict. of Antiqq.). To sound one's own *t.* (Prov.), de se ipsum prædicare (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUMPET, v. || PROP. To blow a *t.*, tubā or buccinā canēre. cornu or buccinam inflare. || FIG. To spread abroad, publish, buccinatorum esse cs rei (C. Fil. in Cic. Ep. 16, 21, 4, Corrt.).—canere. cantare (to publish, render famous; see Virg. Æn. 4, 190; Val. Flacc. 2, 117).—vulgare. divulgare (g. t., to spread among the people).—prædicare (to boast before all).—venditare. jactare (to brag, speak boastfully).

TRUMPETER, tubicōn. *prps* buccinator. To be the *t.* of *aby's* praise, buccinatorem cs existimationis esse (C.): to be one's own *t.*, de se ipsum prædicare (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUNCHEON, *scipio, insigne imperii.

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNK, || The body of a tree, stirps (the stock, as the animating and supporting principal part of a tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, as growing fm it and dependent upon it; it includes the whole stem with the roots).—truncus (the naked, dry part of the tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, and even to the top itself, as its ornament: in short, so far as it answers to the *t.* of the human body, as distinguished fm stirps: trunc. means the lower part of the stem; stirps, the higher). || In good prose stirps (in poetry *syn.* with truncus or stirps) is only 'pole,' caudex, a 'block' or 'log' i. e., piece of wood, cut up or not, too short to be recognized as a stem or trunk (Döb.). || Of the human body, truncus (corporis). || Proboscis, rostrum: of an elephant, proboscis, idis (Plin.); manus (C.). || Chest, arca. cista. capsa. armarium. scriinium. pyxis. Little *t.*, arcula. capsula. cistula. cellula. (Syn. in Box.)

TRUNKMAKER, qui arcas, capsas, &c., conficit. (Not caparius in this sense.)

TRUSS, s. || A bandage used for hernia, *fascia hernialis. fascia, cui imo loco pila assuta est ex panniculis facta (Cels. 7, 20, in.). To put on or apply a truss, fasciam ad repellendum intestinum ipsi illi subijcere (Cels. loc. cit.). || A bundle (of hay, straw, &c.), fascis. fasciculum.

TRUSS, v. colligare. ligare (to bind together).—colligere (to collect; draw up). To *t.* up, see PACK.

TRUST, s. || Confidence, fiducia (v. pr., laudabile *t.* in things we actually can rely on, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves).—confidentia (a blameable, presumptuous *t.*, particularly in one's own strength; opp. foresight and discretion).—audacia (confidence arising fm contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise).—audentia (laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise).—fidentia ('Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducia certā cum spe collocavit, C.).—fides (faith in a man's honour).—spes firma. spes certa (confident expectation).—firma animi confisio. animus certus et confirmatus. [PR. in CONFIDENCE.] || Credit, fides. See CREDIT. || Deposit, vid.

TRUST, v. || To entrust, ci qd credere. concedere (Com., rare in C.).—commendare et concedere. committere. permittere (the latter, to leave athg to the former, to make *aby* morally responsible for athg).—mandare. demandare (to charge *aby* with the management of athg).—deponere qd apud qm (as a deposit, to be kept).—cs fidei qd commendare or permittere. tradere in cs fidem (to commit to *aby's* good faith).—qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do himself). To *t.* *aby* with one's secrets, occulta sua ci credere; with one's most secret thoughts, arcanos sensus credere ci (P.); with one's plans, consilia sua ci credere; with one's life, vitam suam ci credere or committere; *aby* with all I have, summam fidem rerum omnium ci habere: with one's reputation, existimationem suam committere ci. famam ac fortunas suas credere ci (C.). *aby* with an office, a command, munus, imperium ci dare or mandare: also imperio qm præficere; summam imperii ci tradere, or ad qm deferre (Np.): with the defence of a city, *urbem ci tuendam dare: *aby* with a letter, epistolam, literas ci committere. || To confide, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei. credere ci. fidem habere or tribuere or adjungere (all four without distinction, C. de Dic. 2, 55, 113; 2, 59, 122).—fretum esse qo or qā re (rely on).—fiduciam habere cs rei. To *t.* oneself,

fiduciam in se collocare: to *t.* too much, nimis con fidere: to *t.* *aby's* virtue, credere cs virtuti (S.): not to *t.* *aby's* eyes, ears, oculis, auribus non credere: not to *t.* *aby*, ci diffidere, ci fidem non habere. A man to be trusted, homo certus or fidus. [See CONFIDE.]

TRUSTEE, fiduciarius. || Not fideicommissarius, which is the person who is to receive the benefit of a fideicommissum: fiduciarius denotes the person laid under an obligation of delivering it.

TRUSTWORTHY, TRUSTY, fidus, fidēlis (faithful).—certus, constans. N. certus et constans. firmus et constans (firm, constant).

TRUTH, veritas (t. in the abstract; as a quality).—verum (t. in the concrete; that which is true: hence we must render the phrase 'to speak or say the *t.*,' not veritatem dicere, loqui, but verum or vera dicere; dicere quod res est). The exact *t.*, strict *t.*, summa veritas; severitas: a universally acknowledged *t.*, perspicua omnibus veritas: historic *t.*, historie fides; also historica fides (O. Am. 3, 12, 42): the *t.* of the Christian religion, vera, quæ doctrina Christiana tradit, præcepta: half *t.*s, quæ non satis explorate percepta et cognita sunt: according to *t.*, ex re: it is an established *t.*, pro vero constat: to be a lover of *t.*, veritatis amicum, diligentem, or cultorem esse: to be blind to the *t.*, a vero aversum esse: to perceive the *t.*, quæ vera sint, cernere: to say the *t.* (in concessions), verum, si loqui volumus; verum, si scire vis: to tell *aby* the *t.*, ci vera dicere.

TRY, || To attempt, rem or rem facere tentare. experiri. conari. periclitari (qm or qd; e. g. periclitari Romanos, Np.).—periculum facere cs or cs rei.—moliri (to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work).—audere (to attempt a great and dangerous work). || Probare (in this sense is without Class. authority). To *t.* my strength, tentare qd possim: let us *t.* our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: I tried *aby* I could do, tentavi quid possem: to *t.* if *g.* cs, experiri si &c. || To put to the test, tentare. examinare. explorare [Syn. in EXAMINE]. To *t.* (gold, &c.), qd ad obrussam exigere: to *t.* by fire, igni spectare qd and (g.). qm (C.): to *t.* *aby's* fidelity, cs fidem inspicere (O.): to *t.*, or *t.* on, a garment, vestem probare or experiri: to *t.* a horse, equum tentare: to *t.* a medicine, medicamentum usu explorare (Cels.). To put upon trial, interrogare. querere; see TRIAL. To *t.* a cause, causam cognoscere (of the judge); iudicem esse de qā re; iudicem sedere in qm (of a juror, &c.). || To tempt, vid.

TUB, alveus (long, like a trough).—labrum (broad, large, like a vat).—lacus. sinus (round).

TUBE, tubus (dim. tubulus, Farr.).—fistula. canalis. canaliculus. [Syn. in CONDUIT.]

TUBERCLE, tuberculum (Cels.). See SWELLING.

TUBEROUS, tuberosus (Farr.).

TUBULAR, tubulatus (Plin.).

TUCK, s. (in a garment) *pars sinuata, replicata, inflexa.

TUCK, v. *vestis partem replicare, sinuare, inflectere.

TUCK UP, colligere.

TUESDAY, dies Martis (t. t.).

TUFT, crista (on birds; a helmet, &c.). A *t.* of wool, floccus: a *t.* of hair, crines in fasciculum collecti (is a knot).—crines densiores et prolixi (natural): a *t.* of trees, fruticetum; virgultum.

TUFTED, cristatus (having a plume, &c.).—densus (close together).

TUG, v. trahere. To *t.* at, moliri qd. See PULL, STRIVE.

TUG, s. tractus (pull).—nisus. molitio (effort).

TUITION, institutio. disciplina. || Nos instructio. To entrust to *aby's* *t.*, (puerum) ci in disciplinam tradere: to be under *t.*, *in disciplinā esse.

TUMBLE, v. || INTRANS. cadere. labi. prolabi (forwards).—corrumpere (to fall down; of men and animals).—ruinam facere or trahere (to fall down in ruins; of buildings, &c.). See FALL. || TRANS. deturpare rugā. rugas cogere.

TUMBLE, s. casus, us. lapsus, us. See FALL.

TUMBLER, || One who shows feats of tumbling, petaurista, æ. m. (Farr.). || A large drinking-glass, poculum. scyphus. See CUP.

TUMBREL, plastrum (C.).

TUMID, tumidus. turgidus. inflatus (all of persons and things). A style is *t.*, oratio trahit atque inflata est. See also TURGID.

TUMOUR, tumor. tuber. See SWELLING.

TUMULT, tumultus (Roman term for any sudden outbreak; e. g., of slaves, peasants, allies).—motus.

motus concursusque (*t. in the state*).—**seditio** (*mutiny agst the government*).—*vis* (*repentina* (*sudden t.*)).—**turbas**. *T. among the citizens*, **seditio domestica**: *to excite a t.*, **turbas dare** or **facere** (*Ter.*); **tumultum facere** (*S.*), **concitare**; **seditionem facere**, **concitare**, **commovere**, **concire**: *to cause a violent t. in the camp*, **maximas in castris turbas efficere** (*C.*); *to cause fresh t's*, **novos tumultus movere** (*t. H.*); *to cause t's in a state*, **tumultum injicere civitati** (*C.*); **turbas ac tumultus concitatore esse** (*C.*); **tumultum edere** or **præbere** (*L.*): *to quell a t.*, **tumultum sedare** (*L.*); **comprimere** (*T.*): **seditionem sedare**, **lenire**, **tranquillam facere**, **comprimere**, **extinguere**: *a t. breaks out*, **seditio oritur**, **concitatur**, **exardescit**; *breaks out again*, **sed. recrudescit**; *decreases*, **sed. languescit**; *is appeased*, **sed. conticescit**. **Any violent motion**, **motus**. **Jactatio**. **jactatus** [*SYN. in AGITATION*].—**tumultus** (*of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis t.*)—**vehementior animi concitatio**. **animi permotio** (*of the mind*). *See also AGITATION*.

TUMULTUOUS, **tumultuosus**. **concitatus**. **commotus**.

TUN, *a. A large cask, dolium (very large)*.—**seria** (*of a long shape*). **A liquid measure**, ***centum urnæ**.

TUN, *v. in dolium, seriari, infundere*.

TUNE, *a. Harmony, sonorum concentus. nervorum* or *vocum concordia*. *In t.*, **consonus**: *out of t.*, **absonus** (*not of the right tone, that sounds badly*); **dissonus** (*that does not agree in tone, not in harmony; opp. consonans*): *to be out of t.*, **absonum esse** (*to sound ill*); *not in later writers, absonare*; **disonare**; **discrepare** (*not to harmonize*). **An air**, **modi. moduli. cantus**, **ûs. canticum**.

TUNE, *v. fides ita contendere nervis (or with Crcl. numeri)*, *ut concentum servare possint* (*see C. Fin. 4, 27, 75*): *to t. a number of instruments*, ***accommodare instrumentum musicum ad aliud**; ***efficere ut qd eum qd re concinat**; ***efficere ut res concentum servant**.

TUNEL, **canôrus**. **musicus**.

TUNIC, **tunica**. *A t. with sleeves*, **tunica manicata**: *a long t.*, **tunica talaris**: *an under t.*, **tunica intima** (*Gell. 10, 15*): *wearing a t.*, **tunicatus**.

TUNICLE, **tunica** (*Cels., Plin.*)—**tunicula** (*Plin.*).

TUNNEL, **canalis**. **tubus**. **canaliculus**. [*SYN. in CONDUIT*].

TUNNY, **thynnus** or **thunnus**. ***somber thynnus** (*Linn.*).

TURBAN, ***tiara** (*Turcica*).

TURBID, **turbidus** (*v. propr.*)—**cœnosus**. **limosus** (*muddy*).

TURBOT, **rhombus** (*Plin.*)—***pleuronectus maximus** (*Linn.*).

TURBULENCE, *Restless disposition*, **ingenium turbulentum** or **inquietum**; **ingenium turbidum** (*T.*). **Tumult**, **vid.**

TURBULENT, **turbulentus** (*restless, unquiet*)—**seditionis** (*engaged in a disturbance*)—**rerum** **eventendarum** or **rerum novarum cupidus**. **rerum mutationis cupidus** (*disposed to overthrow the existing constitution*). **rebellans** (*that rises against its conquerors; of a vanquished people*). **Jx. seditiosus ac turbulentus** (*e. g. civis*)—**inquietus** (*restless*)—**turbidus** (*disturbed; e. g. civitas, T.*). *To be t.*, **novas res quærere**; **novis rebus studere**.

TURBULENTLY, **turbulente**. **turbulenter**. **seditiose**. **turbide**.

TURF, *a. caespes (a spot covered with t., a grass plot; also a tuft of grass, with the earth in which it grows)*—*herba* (*young, tender grass, on which one may lie*). **Fresh t.**, **caespes vivus**: *to cut t.*, **caespitem circumcidere** (*Cæs. B. G. 5, 42*): *to lie on the t.*, *se abjicere in herbâ* (*not in herbam*): *a seat of t.*, **sedile caespite obductum**; **sedile e** or **de caespite vivo factum**; **sedile gramineum**.

TURF, *v. caespitem ponere rei. congerere rem caespite*. ***caespite obducere** (*to cover with t.*).

TURGID, **tumidus**. **turgidus**. *A t. style*, **oratio**, **quæ turget et inflata est** (*C.*); **genus dicendi**, **quod immo-dico tumore turgescit** (*Q.*); **turgida oratio** (*Petron.*); **eratio tumida**. **tumidior** (*Q.*).

TURGIDITY, **tumor**. *or by the adj.* **T. of style**, **verborum pompa**, **verborum tumor**, **inflata oratio**, **an-pulla**: *to be chargeable with t.*, **adhibere** *quamdam in dicendo speciem atque pompam*; **ampullari**.

TURMOIL, **turba**, or **turbæ**, *pl.*—**perturbatio**. **tumultus**, *ûs*. **T. of the mind** or **passions**, **perturbatio**; **vehementior animi commotio** or **concitatio**; **turbidus animi commotus** (*C.*); **mentis tumultus** (*H.*): *to allay the t. of the mind*, **motus animi tranquillare** or **sedare** (*C.*). *See also COMMOTIO*.

TURN, *a. Circular motion, conversio, circum-actus* (*corporea*). *usually by the verbs*. **Winding**, **hend**, **flexus**, **ûs**. **occurus ac recurus**. **ambages**, *pl.* (*winding, circuitous route; also in abl. sing., ambage*).—**anfractus** (*a break in the continuity of althg's direction; e. g., of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but espy of a road; hence, fm context, anfr. for a t. in the road*). *A river that has many t's*, **amnis sinuosus flexibis** (*ast. Mæander s. t., Plin.*). **A walk to and fro**, **ambulatio**. **spatium**: *to take a t.*, **ambulationem conficere** (*in quo loco*): *to go to take a t.*, **ire** or **abire** **ambulatorem** or **deambulatum**: *after two or three t's*, **duobus spatiis tribusve factis**: *a little t.*, **ambulatuncula**. **Change leading to a result**, **commutatio**. *by eventus, exitus (event); or by Crcl.*: *e. g., fortune takes a sudden t.*, **fortuna subito convertitur** (*Np. Att. 10, 2*); **celeriter fortuna mutatur** (*Cæs. B. C. 1, 59*): *all things take an unfavorable t.*, **omnia in pejorem partem vertuntur ac mutantur** (*C. Rosc. Am. 36, 103*): *things take a good, bad t.*, **omnia nobis secunda, adversa insidunt** (*C.*): *the war takes an unfavorable t.*, **res inclinat** (*L.*): *to take a different t.*, **alter cadere**, **cedere**, **mutare** (*C.*): *all things have taken a different t.*, **omnia versa sunt** (*C. Rosc. Am. 22, 61*): *the affair takes an unexpected t.*, **res præter omnem opinionem cadit**, **cedit** (*ast. C.*): *to take a good or favorable t.*, **in lictiorem** or **melioiorem statum mutari**: *to give a t. to althg.*, **rem vertere**, **convertere** (*C.*); **rem totam inclinare** (*L.*): *to give a different t.*, **rem alter**, **alio modo**, **vertere**; **rem alio vertere**, **convertere** (*ast. C.*): *to give a more elegant t.*, **to elegantius facere qd** (*C.*). **Dis-position** (*of mind*), **vid.** **Mode of expression**, **conformatio**. *To give a good t. to a sentence*, **sententiam apte conformare**; *qd elegantius dicere*: **various t's of expression**, **varie figure et verba**. **Order, course**, *usually by Crcl. with some of the cases of vicis, which does not occur in the nominative; e. g., in t.*, **in vicem**: *it is your t. now*, **nunc tuæ sunt partes** (*see Phædr. 1, 3, 25*). **Res** *ordo te tangit or ad venit is not Latin*: *by t's*, **alternately**, **alterna**, *n. pl.*; **in vicem**; **per vices** (*not alternis* = *one after the other, nor vicissim* = *in return*; **vicibus** means *'by turns,'* *'alternately,'* *but it is found only in poetry and later prose writers*). **Office** (*good or bad*). **A good t.**, **officium** (*a kindness*)—**beneficium** (*a benefit*): *to do aby a good t.*, **ci benigne facere**. *de quo bene mereri*: *to do a bad t.*, **see INJURE**, **HURT**. **Inclination of the scale**, **libramentum** (*v. propr.*)—**mantissa** (*preponderance*). **Fig.** *That wch occasions a change in a thing or in its termination*, **momentum** (*v. propr. ponit*).—**discrimen** (*critical or decisive point*). *To give the t. of the scale*, **momentum habere**; **discrimen facere**: *to give the turn of the scale to a thing*, **momentum afferre ad rem**; **rem inclinare** (*to bring near to decision*): **rem decernere** (*to decide*): **trifles frequently give a t. of the scale to important matters**, **ex parvis sæpe magnorum rerum inclinationes pendunt**.

TURN, *v. To give a certain direction*. **vertere**. **convertere**. *To t. oneself or itself*, **se convertere**; **converti**: *to t. the eyes to any place*, **oculos qd convertere**: *to t. upside down*, **topsy-turvy**, **ima summis miscere** or **mutare**; **summa imis confundere**; **omnia turbare et miscere**; **omnia in contrarium vertere**; **cælum ac terras miscere**: *to t. inside out*, **invertere**: *to t. the thoughts to*, **animum advertere ad rem** (*see ATTEND*): *to t. the thoughts fm a subject*, **animum** or **cogitationes ab qd**: *to t. the back*, **verti**, **converti** (*to t. round*): **se vertere** or **convertere** (*in sight*)—**abire**, **decedere**, **discedere** (*to go away*). **Ut t. apply**, **vid.**: *to t. to one's own use or advantage*, **uti qd re** (*to use*); **in rem suam convertere qd** (*to apply to one's benefit*); **fructum capere ex re**. **Ut t. move round, change (position)**, (*trans.*) **torquere**, **contorquere**, **circumagere** (*e. g. molas trus-tiles*). *To t. althg round*, **in orbem torquere** or **circum-agere**; **rotare** (*to t. like a wheel*)—(*intrans.*) **se torquere** or **convertere**, **se versare** (*voluntarily*). **circumagi**. **volvi**. **ferri** (*involuntarily*). *To t. in a circle*, **in orbem circumagi**; **se gyrare**; **rotari** (*rather poet.*). **Fig.** *The whole dispute t's on this question*, **circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnis vertitur**: *to t. up the nose at aby*, **ludum ci suggerere** (*cf. C. Att. 12, 44*). **Ut t. give another direction to**, (*trans.*) **vertere**. **convertere**. **torquere** (*fig.*, *to t. aside, to wrest*; *e. g. jus*). (*intrans.*) *to t. oneself*, **se vertere**; **vertere**; **se convertere**; **converti**: *to t. with every wind*, **ipsâ plumâ aut folio facilius moveri**; **mobili esse animo** (*See also CHANGE*): *his brain is turned*, **mente captus est**; *de or ex mente exilit*; **mente alienatus est**: *is not your brain turned?* **satin' sanus es?** *to t. fm one party to another* (*t. e., to*

change sides), desicere, desiciscere cl a qn. || *To change = convert*; see **CONVERT**. || *To t. into money, vendere*. || *To fashion, form, conformare, effingere*. || *To incline (a scale), (trans.) inclinare. (intrans.) inclinari* or *inclinare* in (ad) alteram partem. *The scale t.s., altera lant propendit* or *deprimitur* (cf. *C. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; Acad. 2, 12, 88*). *Fig.* *The scale of fortune t.s., fortuna vertit, convertitur, or se inclinat*. || *To translate, vid.* || *To form on a lathe, tornare (also fig. to make with niceness, &c.; e.g. versus. H.)*.—*determare (to t. off, velare annulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18: fig. sententiam, Gell.)*.—*torno facere, ex torno perficere, ad tornum fabricare (propr., to make in a lathe)*.—*perficere qd in torno (Vitr.)*. || *To t. cups of terebinthus, calices torno facere ex terebintho (Plin.)*. || **INTRANS.** || *To change its colour, varium fieri (e.g., the grapes are beginning to t., uva varia fieri cœpit)*.—*flavescere (to t. sear or yellow; of leaves, &c., e.g. folium fagi, Plin.)*. || *To apply for aid, vid.* || *whither shall I t.?* quo me vertam?—*he knew not whither to t., quo se verteret non habebat*.

TURN ABOUT, versare. See also TURN ROUND.

TURN ASIDE, || TRANS. || *deflectere, detorquere (by force)*. || **INTRANS.** || *deflectere, declinare de re (e.g. de viâ), devertere*.

TURN AWAY, TURN FROM, || TRANS. || *To avert, avertere, amovere. To t. away the eyes fm any one, oculos deicere ab qo; to another, oculos ab qo in alium avertere. Fig.* || *To t. away one's mind or thoughts, animum or cogitationes avertere ab qâ re and ab qo*. || *To dismiss; vid.* || **INTRANS.** || *amovere se, deflectere*.

TURN BACK. See RETURN.

TURN DOWN, invertere.

TURN IN, || TRANS. || *To double back, inflectere, replicare (to fold back)*. || **INTRANS.** || *To be doubled back, inflecti. To t. enter (a house), domum cs intrare, apud qm devertere*.

TURN INTO. See CONVERT, TRANSFORM.

TURN OFF, || TRANS. || *To dismiss; vid.* || *To give a different direction to; e.g., to t. off water, derivare (to draw fm or to a place)*.—*deducere (to lead or move away to a place, or downwards)*.—*avertere (to give another direction to)*. || *To t. off a river, flumen derivare, avertere; through a new channel, flumen novo alveo avertere. (INTRANS.)* || *To take a different turn, se deflectere; e.g. hinc silva, via, se flectit sinistrorsum (t.s. off to the left)*. || *To corrupt, putrefy, vitari (of fruit, meat, &c.)*.—*putrescere (to go to decay)*. *That has turned off, putridus; rancidus (rancid; e.g., meat)*.

TURN OUT, || TRANS. || *To drive away, ejicere. To t. one out of one's house, qm domo ejicere (except in this construction ejicere may takes ex or de)*. || *To seek (a word in a dictionary), *vocabulum in lexico querere. (INTRANS.)* || *To issue, have a certain end or result, evenire, exitum habere (to have an issue)*.—*cadere (to fall out)*. || *To t. out well, bene, belle evenire, prospere procedere, or succedere (to succeed)*; *ci res fauste, feliciter, prospereque eveniunt (prosperously; C. Muren. 1)*: || *to t. out badly, male, secus cadere: to t. out agreeably to one's wish, ex sententiâ succedere (opp. aliter cecidit res ac putabam; præter opinionem cadere)*: || *I feared how it would t. out, verebar, quorsum id casurum esset, or quorsum evaderet: I am afraid how it will t. out with him, vereor quid de illo, or quid illi fiet: how has it turned out with you? quis eventus te accepit? t. out as it may, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est: to see beforehand how a thing will t. out, de exitu rei divinare*.

TURN OVER, || TRANS. || *To resolve, vid.* || *To revolve, revolvere. To t. over the pages of a book, librum evolvere* (librum consulere is = 'to consult a book'; libros adire only of the Sibylline books): || *to t. over a new leaf (Prov.)*, ad bonam frugem se recipere (C.).

TURN ROUND, || TRANS. || *versare (to t., sit to one side, sit to the other; also to t. r. in a circle)*.—*circumagere (to t. r. to another side, or to move round in a circle)*.—*invertere (to t. about, to invert)*.—*convertere (to t. r. and r., and, with the terminus ad quem, to direct to a place by turning round; hence followed by ad or in with an acc.)*.—*circumvertere (to t. r. about)*.—*intorquere (to move to one side by turning; e.g. oculos ad qd)*.—*contorquere (to move quite round by turning)*.—*retorquere (to t. back; e.g. oculos ad qd)*. || **INTRANS.** || *se convertere (of persons and things)*.—*versari or se versare, se circumagere, circumagi (the first of persons or things, the latter only of things wch t. round)*.—*circumferri, circumverti (only of things; e.g. wheels, the heavenly bodies)*.—*se gyrate (to t. oneself r.; e.g., with*

the head; Veget. 3, 5, 2). || *To t. oneself r. in a circle, in orbem circumagi, or se circumagere* (rotari is poet.): || *to t. oneself r. to any one, se convertere ad qm; se circumagere ad qm*.

TURN UP, || TRANS. || *reflectere, recurvare (crookedly)*. || **INTRANS.** || *reflecti, recurvari. || To happen, vid.*

TURN UPDOWN. See TURN.

TURNCOAT, transfuga, desertor (a deserter).—*proditor (a traitor)*.—*homo levissumus, modo harum, modo illarum partium (S.)*. || *To be a t., defecisse or descivisse a partibus (e.g. optimatum)*.

TURNERY, opus torno factum, or ad tornum fabricatum (turner's work).—*ars tornandi (the art)*.

TURNING. See TURN, s.

TURNING-POINT, flexus, ūs (C.).

TURNIP, rapum; rarely rapa, æ, f. (Col., Plin.).—*dim. rapulum (H.)*. || *napus, i, m. (a navew, kind of t.; Col.)*.—**brassica rapa (Linn.)*. || *A t.-field, rapina; napina, æ, f. (Col.)*.

TURNKEY, *custos carceribus impositus, janitor carceris (C.).

TURNPIKE, *repagulum. T.-road, via lapidibus strata, munita, manu facta; also via aggerata (aft. Curt.); *via agger (T. Hist. 2, 24)*; *trames aggeratus (aft. T. Ann. 1, 63)*; *also simply via (C.)*: || *to make a t.-road, viam lapide sternere (Ulp. in Dig.)*, *consternere (Plin.)*; *viam aggerare (aft. T.)*; *viam publicam sternere (Zicht)*: || *t.-gate keeper, exactor redituum ex viarum munitione (aft. C. Font. 4, 7)*: || *toll at a t., vectigal in viâ publicâ proficiscentibus pendendum; or pro portorium (see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 4, 1)*.

TURNSPIT, (*homo, servus, canis) carnem veru transfixam ad ignem versans. (*machina) veru versando (Rau.).

TURNSTILE, *obex versatilis.

TURPENTINE, terebinthina resina (Cels.). *The t.-tree, terebinthus, i, f. (Plin.)*; || **pistacia terebinthus (Linn.)*.

TURPITUDE, improbitas, nequitia, ignavia; or by Crel. with turpis, improbus, abjectus.

TURRET, turricula (Vitr.).

TURTLE, *testudo mydas (Linn.).

TURTLE-DOVE, turtur (C.); || **columba turtur (Linn.)*.

TUSH, phui! apage!

TUSK, *dens prædæ capiendæ, excipiendæ, factus, destinatus; or, fm the context, simply dens.

TUTELAGE, || Minorit., ætas pupillaria.—|| *Guardianship, tutela. (Phr. in GUARDIANSHIP.)*

TUTELARY, præsens. A t. deity (of a place), deus præsens loci; deus qui loco præsedit; deus, cujus tutelæ; or in cuius tutelâ locus est (not deus tutelaris or nomen tutelare): || *the t. deities of a kingdom, dii præsides imperii*.

TUTOR, s. educator (in a physical or moral respect; originally of parents; afterwards also of instructors).—*nutricius (one who takes care of the physical training; Cæs. B. C. 3, 108 and 112)*.—*magister, formator morum et magister (a teacher and moral trainer or t.; see Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2)*.—*pædagogus (one who has the charge of a child; in Rome, a slave)*.—*custos rectorque (as t. and governor; see Plin. Ep. 3, 4, adolescenti nostro... in hoc lubrico ætatis non præceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorque querendus est)*.—*educator præceptorque (instructor and teacher; T. Ann. 15, 62, extr.)*. || *To be t. to the young princes, educationi liberorum principis præsente: the place of t. to the princes, *præfectura et institutio filiorum regiorum, or filiorum principum: to be a t. of youth, formare vitam juvenutis ac mores (aft. Plin. Pam. 47, 1)*: || *a private t., præceptor domesticus: to keep a private t., præceptorem or magistrum domi habere: to have a private t., *domestico præceptore uti; domesticas disciplinas habere: to become a private t., *munus præceptoris domestici suscipere; puerum suscipere regendum (aft. C. Ath. 10, 6, 2)*: || *to look out for a private t., *præceptorem domesticum querere (aft. Plin. Ep. 3, 4)*.

TUTOR, v. docere, instituere. See TEACH.

TUTORSHIP, *præfectura et institutio (juvenum or filiorum cs).

TWANG, s. clangor, sonitus, ūs.

TWANG, v. clangorem or sonitum dare, sonare.

TWEEZERS, vellsella, æ, f. (Plaut., Mart) (for-cps = pincers).

TWELFTH, duodecimus. Every t., duodecimus quisque: for the t. time, duodecimum: a t., pars duodecima: uncia.

TWELFTHLY, duodecimo.

TWELVE, duodecim. duodēni (distrib., and with

substantives that are used only in the plural; e. g. duodecim litteræ = twelve letters of the alphabet. T. times, duodecies: s. times as much, duodecim partibus plus: t. hundred, mille et ducenti; milleni et ducenti (distrib., or with substantives found only in the pl.): t. hundred times, millies et ducenties: the t. hundredth, millesimus ducentessimus: of t. years (in duration), duodecim annorum: t. years old, duodecim annos natus: t. thousand, duodecim millia; duodena millia (distrib., &c.): t. pounds in weight, duodecim pondo; duodecim libras pondo (valens): a t. pounder (cannon), "tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum militens.

TWELVEMONTH. See YEAR.

TWENTIETH. vicesimus. Every t., vicesimus quisque: for the t. time, vicesimum.

TWENTIETHLY. vicesimo.

TWENTY, viginti. viceni (distrib., and with substantives that are found only in the pl.; see TWELVE). A space of t. years, viginti anni; vicennium (*Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8): a man t. years old, homo viginti annorum; homo viginti annos natus: t.-fold, twenty times as much, vices tantum: the field bears t.-fold, ager effert or efficit cum vicesimo: t. times, vices: t. thousand, viginti millia: t. thousand times, vices millies: the t. thousandth, vices millesimus.

TWICE, bis. T. as much, duplum; alterum tantum (as much again): t. as big, altero tanto major (so longior, &c.); duplo major: t. as much, duabus partibus plus: once or t., semel atque iterum: t. a day, bis in die (Cat. 64).

TWIG, surculus (a live shoot, fit for grafting).—stolo. sarmentum. Dead, try t.'s, ramalia. frons = a green bough; ramus = a branch.

TWILIGHT, lux incerta or dubia (poet.). lumen incertum or obscurum. In the cold zones there prevails only a kind of t., from the frozen snow, in zonis frigidis maligna eat as pruina tantum albicans lux (Plin. 2, 68, 68): it was already seven o'clock, and there was still only a feeble t., jam hora diei prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies (Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6). Morning t., diluculum: evening t., crepusculum (v. propr.).—tenebre (shades of evening).

TWIN, geminus (v. propr.) = a t. born after the premature birth or the death of the other: see Plin. 7, 10, 8). T.'s, gemini; fratres gemini (g. t.); gemini pueri (if both are boys): to have t.'s, geminos parere or eniti: uno partu duos parere simul; geminam stirpem edere: to have two t. boys, duos viriles sexus simul eniti: a t. brother, sister, frater geminus, soror gemina. T'he t. twins (a constellation), Gemini; astrum geminum.

TWINE, v. [TRANS.] circumvolvere. circumplecare. [INTRANS.] se circumvolvere (e. g. arboribus). circumvolvi. circumplecti. To train vines so that they may t. round the props, vites erigere, ut claviculis suis adminicula complectantur or apprehendant (Afr. C. N. D. 2, 27, 120): the vine t.'s itself about every thing, vitis claviculis suis quasi manibus, quicquid est nacta, complectitur.

TWINGE, s. dolor (g. t. for pain).—cruciatu, ūs. pl. facies dolorum (C. Off. 2, 10, 37).—acres dolorum morsus (C. Tusc. 2, 22, 53).—(in the intestines), tormina, tormenta, pl.

TWINGE, v. dolorem ei facere, incutere, inungere (g. t., to give pain).—torquere. To be twinged, dolore angī, premi, cruciari; acer doloris morsus est; dolor me invadit, in me incurat.

TWINKLE, micare (v. propr., as the stars, &c.).—scintillare (to sparkle).—coruscare (to glitter, gleam, as arms, &c.). splendere = to shine; fulgere = to be bright.

TWINKLING. By Crcl. with the verb; e. g., the t. of the stars, stellæ micantes. (splendor, fulgor = sheen, brightness; Plin. has scintillatio oculorum, 20, 43).

TWIRL, s. gytus.

TWIRL, v. [TRANS.] in gyros agere. In orbem torquere. versare. circum agere. [INTRANS.] gyros peragere or edere. In gyros ire (O.). in orbem torquēri. orbem volvere (Plin.). se gyrare (Veget.).

TWIST, v. [TRANS.] torquere (v. pr.; propr. and fig.).—flectere (to plait, braid, intertwine).—obtorquere (to t. round, wrench). Tot. together, connectere. Inter se implicare. conjungere inter se atque implicare: to t. off, detorquere: to t. one's neck, collum ci torquere, obtorquere. [INTRANS.] se torquere or flectere. flecti.

TWIT, objicere or exprobare ci qd. objurgare qm de qā re. ci qd crimini dare. He t.'s me with having been &c., objicit mihi me fuisse &c. (C.)

TWITCH, v. vellicare (propr. and fig.).

TWITCH, s. vellicatio (Sen.). or by the verb.

TWO, duo, bini (distrib., and with subst. found only in the pl.; see TWELVE). T. days, biduum: t. years, biennium: of t. years, bimus, bimulus. duos annos natus (t. years old). biennalis is un-Class.; biennis is doubtful; for, instead of bienni, ap. Suet. Galb. 15, the last modern edd. read biennii. Of t. months, bimensis. bimetricis: t. pounds weight, duo pondo. duas libras pondo (valens) = of t. pounds weight, bilibris: t. and a half, duo semis. duo et semis: t. asses and a half, sestertius: t. feet and a half broad, latus pedes duos semis: he does not know how many twice t. make, non didicit bis bina quot sint: in t., ruptus (broken).—fractus (broken with violence).—scissus (cleft, rent); or by verbs, epiy with dis; as, to break in t., frangere, diffringere; to strike in t., discutere; to cut in t., dissecare; to be in t., ruptum or fractum esse. dehiscere, hiare (to have a chink). To do t. things at once; kill t. birds with one stone (Prov.), de eādem fideliā duos parietes dealbare (Cur. C. Ep.).

TWO-FOOTED, bipes.

TWOFOLD, duplex (double, not single; of two separate things).—duplus (twice as large or much).—geminus (double).—binus, bipartitus. anceps (double; of a whole; see Bremi ad Np. Them. 3; Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 26).

TYPE, || Modeli, exemplum. forma. || Acted prophecy, imago rerum futurarum (Lactant.).—ca rei significatio (e. g. lignum sanguine delibutum crucis significatio est; Lactant. de Ver. Sap. 30).—figura (e. g. passionis; id. ib.). || Coll., Metal printing letters, literarum formarum (cf. C. N. D. 2, 37, 93).—*typi (t. t.). || Coll., Printed letters, litera, pl.; caractères, pl. In large t., maximis literis.

TYPICAL, *typicus (t. t. in theology; Sedul. 3, 208); or by the verb.

TYPICALLY, *per imaginem. *per typum (t. t.).

TYPEIFY, rei futurae imaginem fingere (Afr. C.). *non adumbrare = to sketch out, describe.

TYPOGRAPHER, *typographus (t. t.).—*libros typis, literarum formulis exscribendi artifex.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, *typographicus (t. t.).

TYPOGRAPHY, *ars typographica (t. t.).—*ars libros typis exscribendi, formulis describendi.

TYRANNICAL, tyrannicus (C.: in the Roman sense, regius, superbus).—crudelis, sævus. Immanis (cruel). A t. disposition or conduct, crudelitas, superbia, animus sævus, crudelis.

TYRANNICALLY, crudeliter ac regie (in the Roman sense); superbe crudeliterque.—tyrannice (e. g. statuere in qm. C. Verr. 3, 48, astr.).—tyrannica crudelitate (e. g. qos vexare; Just. 42, 1, 3). To act t., crudeliter ac regie facere. crudelissimè se gerere: to rule or govern t., crudelem superbamque dominationem exercere (Afr. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

TYRANNICIDE, tyrannicidium (the killing of a tyrant; Sen. Plin., &c.); tyranni interfector (Liv.); tyrannicidea (Plin.); tyrannocidus (C.; one who has killed a tyrant).

TYRANNIZE, || To govern as a tyrant, tyrannidem exercere. tyrannum agere. dominari (regere, in the Roman sense). || To act cruelly and imperiously, crudeliter facere. To t. over aby, superbe crudeliterque qm tractare. tyrannice statuere in qm. crudelem, sævum esse in qm (Afr. C.); tyrannico imperio exercere in qm (Rubnk.); tyrannico imperio premere qm (Muret.).

TYRANNY, || Tyrannical government, tyrannis (C.); imperium sævum (S.; in the Roman sense). dominatus, ūs. dominatio (S.); dominatio impotens (L.). Severe, cruel t., dominatus superbus, crudelis. immoderati imperii crudelitas. To deliver the state fm t. (of the Roman kings), civitatem ex regā aervitute eximere (L.). || Cruelly, crudelitas, immanitas, sævitas.

TYRANT, || In the ancient sense, an absolute ruler, espy one who had made himself master of a state hitherto free, not necessarily including the idea of cruelty or injustice, tyrannus (see Bremi ad Np. Milt. 8, 3). || An absolute ruler (in the Roman sense), dominus; Jn. dominus et tyrannus: a cruel t., tyrannus gravis, crudelis (C.), sævus, violentus (L.). || In a wider sense, a cruel, domineering person, homo superbus, crudelis, sævus. To play the t., in suos sævire. suos crudeliter, superbe tractare.

TYRO. See TINO.

U.

UBIQUITY, omnipræsentia (*Eccl.*), or *Crcel.* with *omnia præsentem numine suo implēre; *omnibus locis præsentem esse.

UDDER, uber, —sūmen (*of a sow*). *A distended u.* (*Prior*), uber lacte distentum.

UGLINESS, deformitas, turpitudine. obsecenitas. fosititas [*Syn. in Ugly*].

UGLY, deformiter (*e. g.* sonare). —turpiter. tetre (teterime). —obscène. fœde. [*Syn. in Ugly*].

UGLY, deformis (*offending one's taste, &c.*; opp. formosus, = *δυσειδής*). —teter (*hideous, shocking; making one shudder fm feeling one's security disturbed; it is applied to what produces this impression on the senses* [teter naribus, auribus, oculis, *Lucr.*] or the mind [locus, tenebræ, &c.]; also vultus; = *βλοσυρός*). —turpis (*offending the moral sense; exciting disapprobation, contempt; opp. honestus; = αἰσχρός*). —fœdus (*offending natural feelings; exciting loathing, &c.*, *μιαρός; e. g.* fœdâ specie, *Lucr.*). —obsecenus (*dirty, foul; offending decency and good manners*). Jn. teter turpisque; teter et immanis (*e. g.* belua, *C.*). Dreadfully u., insignis ad deformitatem: a face dreadfully u. by nature, vultus naturâ horridus ac teter (*Suet.*). *Athys* is an u. trick or habit, qd deformate est (*e. g.* de se ipsum prædicare). To make athys u., qd deformare (opp. exornare): qd turpare or deturpare (*post-Aug.*, in prose).

ULCER, ulcus, ūris, n. (*g. i. for any festering sore*). —suppuratio (*as discharging pus*). —fistula (*an u. wch grows out in the shape of a pipe, a fistula; see Np. Att. 21, 3*). apostēma, ūtis, n. (*ἀποστήμα, or, pure Lat.* abscessus, ūs (*an abscess*)). —vomica (*in the lungs or other intestines, wch often breaks out and discharges pus: fm vomere*). —carbunculus (*a pestilential u., red with black or pale yellow pustules; see Cels. 5, 28, No. 1*). —cancerōma, ūtis, n.; carcinōma, ūtis, n.; pure Lat. cancer (*a cancer, considered by the ancients as incurable by any means: a curable kind of it was called carcōthes; see Cels. 5, 28, No. 10*). —epinictis, syce (*in u. in the corner of the eye, wch is always dropping*). —ægilopium, ægilops (*a quasi fistula in the corner of the eye*). —*cribbe* (*κρίβη, sty; see Cels. 1, 7, No. 2, tuberculum parvum, quod a similitudine hordel a Græcis κρίβη nominatur*). Full of u.'s, ulcerosus: an u. is forming under my tongue, sub lingua qd abscedit.

ULCERATE, || **TRANS.** ulcerare (*C.*). —exulcerare (*Varr.; Cels.*). || **TRANS.** suppurare (*to have pus forming beneath; as trans., post-Aug.*). —exulcerari.

ULCERATED, exulceratus. —ulcerosus. —suppuratus (*Plin.*).

ULCERATION, suppuratio. —ulceratio (*my as an ulcerated place, ulcer*). —exulceratio (*Cels.*).

ULTERIOR, ulterior. U. views, objects, &c., ulteriora (opp. præsentia; *e. g.* struere, petere).

ULTIMATE, ultimus. See *Last*.

ULTIMATELY. See '*at Last*.' (*205*) *ultime Appul.*

ULTRA. To be an u. tory, *ultra modum optima-tium partes amplecti. So of other opinions.

ULTRAMARINE, color caruleus or cyaneus.

ULTRAMONTANE, transmontanus (*L.*). To enter-tain u. opinions, *de Papæ potestate eadem fere sentire atque transmontani solent pontifici.

UMBER, || *The fish*, *salmio thymallus (*Linna.*). || *The earth*, *umbra. *terra umbra.

UMBILICAL. The u. chord, umbilicalis nervus (*Tertull., Carn. Christ.*).

UMBRAGE. See *SHADE*, *OFFENCE*, &c. To take u. at, see '*to be OFFENDED at*.'

UMBRAGEOUS. See *SHADY*.

UMBRELLA, *umbraclum contra pluvias mu-niens. U. tree, *magnolia tripetala (*Linna.*).

UMPIRE, arbitrer (*one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a judex is bound to decide by law; also in all the senses of the English word*). —disceptator (*one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged; e. g., in disagreements and verbal disputes*). To choose aby as an u., qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: to appoint an u. between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as u., esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos; qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be u. in a cause, arbitrum esse in qd; ca rei arbitrium est penes qm; dirimere or disceptare qd (*to adjust or settle a dispute*). —qd componere (*to settle it in an amicable way*). The decision of an u., arbitrium. See *ARBITER*.

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UNABASHED, *pudore non (*or nullo*) deterritus. —*pudore nullo revocatus (*a qâ rei*). *Crcel.* qm non pudet (*ca rei*). If = *shameless, impudens*. To do athys u., sine pudore facere qd (*Q.*); *pudore dimisso facere qd (*pud.* dimitt. *C.*).

UNABLE, non potens ca rei or ad qd faciendum (*e. g., u. to hold their arms, non potentes armorum tenen-dorum; to restrain the legion, non pot. ad legionem cohibendam*). —hebes ad qd u. fm *dulness, e. g., u. to understand, hebes ad intelligendum*; but *my Crcel.* with non posse, nequire.

UNACCEPTABLE, *quod ei gratum acceptumque non est; or injucundus, ingratus, insuavis. See *UNPLEASANT*.

UNACCOMPANIED, incommittatus. —sine comitatu. —solus (*alone*).

UNACCOMPLISHED, infectus. With one's object u., re infectâ. See *UNFINISHED*. To remain u., exitum or eventum non habere, non evenire (*teply of prophecies, dreams, &c.*).

UNACCOUNTABLE, || *Of wch no reasonable account can be given, cujus nulla ratio afferi potest. inexplicabilis. —inmemorabilia (too knotty to be explained; C. Fat. 9, 18); —se mirus, &c. See STRANGE.* To be u. on any principles of equity, nullam habere rationem æquitatis (*cf. C. Ferr. 2, 3, 85*). || *Not having to render an account, cui ratio non est reddenda. Sile liber (free, &c.)*.

UNACCOMMODATED. See *STRANGELY*.

UNACUSTOMED, inætuus (*of persons, and also of things, that one is not accustomed to*); to athys, ca rei or ad qd. —insolitus (*who is not used to do athys, of persons; or that aby is not accustomed to do, of things*); to athys, ca rei or ad qd (*ca rei, J. S. e. g. civitas insolita rerum bellicarum; it is also used absol., the thing to wch the person is u. being understood fm the context; C. Ferr. 2, 1, 37*). —insidens (*not used to athys*), ca rei or in qâ rei faciendâ. —inexpertus (*that has not tried or experienced athys*); to athys, ad qd. Jn. inexpertus et inætuus ad qd. U. to labour, laboris inætuus; insolitus ad laborem; to the sea, inætuus navigandi.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, incognitus, —quem (quam, quod) a non agnoscit (agnovit, agnorat). To remain u., a nemine cognosci. He had left a son, who, though u. at the time of his birth, he had on his death-bed declared to be his own, filium, quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens suum esse dixerat (*Np.*).

UNACQUAINTED, ca rei ignarus (*the ign. has no acquaintance with, being without notitia; the inætuus has no knowledge of, being without scientia*). —ca rei imperitus (*unskilled in it*). —inscius ca rei (*unknown in athys; not having the rules and principles of an art imprinted on one's memory; implying blame. Dôd.*). —rudis ca rei or in qâ rei (*not ad qd in C.; raw, un-instructed in athys*). Jn. inætuus ca rei et rudis (*C.*). —nescius (*one who has not heard of or experienced something, whether fm his own fault or not; e. g. absens et impendens mali nescius; Plin. Dôd.*). To be quite u., with athys, in maximâ ca rei ignorance versari. *205* Ignotus, in this sense, is Class., but rare; illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant (*C. Fom. 5, 12, 7*); ignotos fallit, notis est derisui (*Phædr. 1, 11, 2*; so *Np. Ages. 8*).

UNADMONISHED, non monitus.

UNADORNED, inornatus (*g. i. as well with ref. to dress as to oratorical embellishment; mulier, comæ; orator, verba*). —incomptus (*not arranged, undressed; e. g., caput; then, without oratorical embellishment, e. g. speech*). —simplex (*natural, plain; e. g. crinis*). *205* purus, of speech, stands in C. usually for '*free fm foreign words and idioms*;' see *Ernesti, Lex. Techn. Lat. Rhæd.* p. 315.

UNADORNEDLY, inornate (*e. g., dicere*).

UNADULTERATED, sincerus (*without extraneous matter; pure, genuine, as its nature is*). —integer (*left in its real natural state; opp. vitiatu*). Jn. sincerus integerque. —probus (*standing the test; opp. malus, e. g. goods*). See *GENUINE*.

UNADVISABLE, inutilis (*useless*). —supervacaneus (*superfluous*). To be u., ci or ci rei non conducere, also ad qd. ci parum prodesse.

UNADVISED. See *IMPRUDENT*, *INCONSIDERATE*.

UNADVISEDLY. See *IMPRUDently*, *INCONSIDERATELY*.

UNAFFECTED, simplex (*simple, natural*). —candidus (*clear, pure; of style, &c.*), candidus Herodotus; genus dicendi candidum). —inaffectatus (*post-Aug., Q.*; *e. g. inaffecteda jucunditas Xenophonis, Q.*). —sine arte formosus (*with ref. to u. beauty*). —sine molestia diligens (*accurate without visible and painful effort*;

e. g. elegantia; *C. Brut.* 38, 143). *An u. character, simplicitas.*
UNAFFECTEDLY, simpliciter.—sine arte (*e. g.* formosus).—sine molestia (*without painful effort; e. g. accurate, diligens*).

UNAIDED, non adjutus, &c.—sine auxilio. sine cuiusquam ope (*e. g.* sine tuâ ope, *C.*)—nullius auxilio adjutus, &c.—solus (*alone*). *Quite u., inops auxilii (having no means or resources to help himself; opp. opulentus)—auxilio orbatus or destitutus (deprived of the aid one has had or fairly expected).*

UNALLOWABLE, quod admitti non potest.—quod non licet.—inconcessus (*post-Aug. and very rare; V., Q.*)—impermissus (*† H.*)—vetitus (*forbidden*).

UNALTERABLE. See **UNCHANGABLE**.

UNALTERABLY. See **UNCHANGEABLY**.

UNALTERED. See **UNCHANGED**.

UNAMBIGUOUS, non ambiguus. See **PLAIN**, **UNEQUIVOCAL**.

UNAMBITIOUS, ¶ *Not ambitious*, minime ambitiosus (*e. g.* homo, *C.*)—*laudis or gloriæ non cupidus (non avidus, non appetens). qui laudis studio non trahitur, qui cupiditate gloriæ non ducitur (*ast. Q.*)—(*est*) inambitiosus (*unpretending; †; e. g.* rura, *O.*) ¶ *Unpretending, inambitiosus (†).* See **UNPRETENDING**, **UNAFFECTED**.

UNAMABLE, inamabilis (*poet. and post-Aug. prose*).—*parum amabilis. *Sis morosus. difficilis. morosus et difficilis. inhumanus.*

UNAMIABLENESS, difficilis (*difficillima*) natura (*Np. Att. 5*).

UNANIMITY, consensio sententiarum (*u. in voting*).—omnium consensus (*the common opinion of all*)—concordia. consensus. conspiratio et consensus (*agreement; harmony in the disposition of mind*)—unanimitas (*u., fraternal concord, fraterna, L. 40, 8*). *There was a perfect u. of opinion, omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae. To disturb the u. that existed between several persons, concordiam qm turbare or disjungere; also unanimos distinguere (L. 7, 21).* See **CONCORD**.

UNANIMOUS, unanimus (*of one mind; opp. discors; in prose, L. 7, 21, 5*).—concors (*also opp. discors; of persons or things*). *With ref. to votes, it is necessary to use Crel. To be elected consul by the u. votes of the people, cunctis populi suffragiis consulens declarari: to be u., concinere. conspire. consentire, or (stronger) ad unum omnes consentire: with ref. to this point, all are u., hoc inter omnes convēnit; in hoc omnes consentiunt; omnes in eâ re unum atque idem sentiunt: not to be u., dissentire. discrepare (de re). See **UNANIMOUSLY**. *The opinions were u., omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae.**

UNANIMOUSLY, unâ voce. uno ore (*if the agreement is expressed orally*)—clamore consentienti (*if it is expressed clamorously; e. g.* poscere pugnam).—uno consensu. omnium consensu; also consensu only (*according to the wish of all*)—unâ mente (*with ref. to the mind or inclination*).—uno animo atque unâ voce (*with ref. both to the inclination and its expression; e. g.* qm defendere; prælium poscere).—cunctis suffragiis (*by all the votes; e. g.* regem qm declarare).—omnibus sententiis (*e. g., to be acquitted or condemned*).—communi sententiâ (*by the joint votes, or unanimous opinion or resolution of all; e. g.* statuere qd).—ita, ut ad unum omnes consentient (*e. g., to decree, decernere*). *They decree u., ad unum omnes decernunt: to be acquitted u., omnibus sententiis absolvi (so, 'to be condemned', condemnari).*

UNANSWERABLE, quod convelli, infirmari, revinci non potest. contra quod dici nihil potest. firmus. invictus. *To convince aby by u. arguments, qm necessariis argumentis vincere. This appears to me u., hæc mihi quidem videtur non posse convelli (C.).*

UNANSWERABLY. *To prove aly u., qd necessarie demonstrare, or *qd ita probare, ut confutari (infirmari, &c.) nequeat.*

UNANSWERED. *To leave u., ad qd non respondere (whether orally or by writing).—ad qd non respondere (by writing). An u. letter, literæ, ad quas non rescripsimus.*

UNAPPALLED. See **UNTERIFIED**.

UNAPPEALABLE. See **IMPLACABLE**.

UNAPPROACHABLE. See **INACCESSIBLE**.

UNAPT, ¶ *Not given to do aly, a qd re aver-sus, alienatus, alienus.* ¶ *Dull, vid.* ¶ *Unfit, u. suitable, vid.*

UNAPTLY, parum apte. See **INAPPLY**.

UNARMED, inermis or inermus (*g. t.*)—armis ex-tus (*stript of one's arms*). *The soldiers being u., quum inermes essent milites.*

UNASKED, non rogatus.—voluntate (*fm one's own free will, unbiased; opp. vi or invitus et coactus*). *Jm. iudicio et voluntate.—sponte suâ (tuâ, &c.).—sponte (without external influence, êkoviav). Jm. suâ sponte et voluntate.—ultra (of one's own accord, without being asked first, αὐτομάτως, opp. cs jussu or jussu); Jm. sponte et ultra. U. for, non petitus. ¶ Un-
 asked, vid.*

UNASPIRING, qui ad altiora non nititur.—qui sorte suâ contentus vivit (*contented*). See **UNAMBITIOUS**.

UNASSAILABLE, *Crel.* quod impugnari or oppugnari non potest.—inexpugnabilis (*that cannot be attacked with success; propr. and improp.*).

UNASSAILED, intactus. See **UNMOLESTED**, **UNTOUCHED**.

UNASSISTED. See **UNAIDED**.

UNASSUAGED, non lenitus, non mitigatus, &c. See **TO ASSUAGE**.

UNASSUMING, simplex (*natural, free, unembarrassed*).—modestus (*modest, retiring; opp. immodestus, superbus*).—demissus (*humble, plain; opp. acer, acerbus*).—probus (*contented; opp. improbus*). *Jm. probus et modestus; probus et demissus. U. behaviour, modestia (opp. immodestia, superbia).*

UNASSUMINGLY, simpliciter, modeste.

UNATTAINABLE, quod assèqui (consequi, &c.) non or nullo modo possumus (quæ, &c.). *Diogenes said that the pleasures he enjoyed were u. by the Persian monarch, Diogenes dixit suas voluptates regem Persarum consequi nullo modo posse. To pursue an object that is u., sequel, quod assèqui non quæ.*

UNATTEMPTED, intentatus (*nihil, H.; iter, T.*).—inexpertus. *To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum omittire; omnia experiri.*

UNATTENDED, incommittatus. sine comitibus. *U. to, See UNHEEDED*.

UNATTESTED (*e. g., of a document*). *exemplum, cui fides non habeatur.—*parum certæ auctoritatis.

UNAUTHENTICATED, sine auctore (*e. g.* rumores) satis quidem constantes, sed adhuc sine auctore.—incertus. *To believe any u. report, levem auditionem habere pro re competâ (Ces.).*

UNAUTHORIZED, non justus, alienus. *To be u., faciendi qd jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non posse. To be guilty of an u. interference, qd invito se inserere or immiscere ci rei.*

UNAVAILABLE. See **USELESS**.

UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis (*post-Aug.*); better *Crel.*; *e. g.* quod evitare non potest. quod evitare or effugere non possumus (*that cannot be escaped or shunned; e. g., fatum, mors*).—necessarius (*grounded on a necessity of nature; e. g., death, mors*). *To be u., non esse recusandum.*

UNAWARES, præter opinionem. (ex) inopinato. improviso. (ex) inperato. *To attack aby u., qm improviso or qm imprudentem adori.*

UNAWED, qd parum revērens (*Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 24, 11*). *Crel.* qd re non commotus. immotus (*my † and post-Aug. prose; both = unmoved*). *U. by aly, qui nulla est cs rei verecundia (L.; of the habit).*

UNBAKED, crudus (*e. g., of bricks*).

UNBAPTIZED, non baptizatus (*Eccl.*).

UNBAR, pessulum reducere (*to draw back the bolt or bar*).—reserare (*unbolt*).—aperire (*g. t., open*). *claustra (januæ) pandere (Catull.), laxare (V.), relaxare (O.); all poet.*

UNBEARABLE, intolerabilis. intolerandus. non ferendus (*v. pr. of persons and things*).—importunus (*of persons and things, avaritia*). *This is u., hoc ferre or tolerare nequeo. The cold is u., intolerabile est frigus.*

UNBEARABLY, intoleranter. *To boast u., intolerantissime gloriari.*

UNBECOMING, indecōrus (*not becoming, violating propriety; opp. decōrus; e. g. risus*). *indecōrus does not belong to standard prose; dedecōrus and dedecōrus stand for 'dishonouring, disgracing'.*—turpis (*ugly, whether physically, opp. pulcher; or morally, opp. honestus; e. g. dress, manners, word*).—illiberalis (*not worthy of a free-born man, i. e., gentleman, opp. liberalis; e. g. jocus*).—parum verecundus (*violating delicate and modest feeling; e. g. words, verba*).—indignus (*unworthy of the person; e. g., in an u. manner, indignum in modum*).—inhonestus (*dishonorable, immoral, opp. honestus*).—alienus (*alien; not suited to the nature of aly; with dat., abl. [its gen.] or ab*). *U. behaviour, indignitas; mores turpes; turpitudine: u. treatment, indignitas; or (if lasting or repeated) indignitates. To be u., indecorum (turpem, &c.) esse; de-*

decēre et non decēre; *for aby, qm.* **INDECERE** *is post-Class.* It is *u.* to *q.*, indecorum eat or dedecet or non decet, with *infin.*—deformē eat (it has an ugly look), with *infin.*: *athg* is considered very *u.*, qd ab honestate remotum ponitur; qd turpe putatur.

UNBECOMINGLY, indecōre. indecenter (*post-Class.*)—indigne. inhoneste. turpiter.—Indignum in modum.

UNBECOMINGNESS, indignitas.

UNBEFITTING. See **UNBECOMING**.

UNBEFRIENDED, *amico carens.—desertus ab amicis (*left in the lurch by them*).

UNBELIEF, *prps* dubitandi obstinatio (*generally*).—impietas (*in the Christian sense*)—obstinata incredulitas (*Appul.*)—infidelitas (*Ecccl., Aug.*). By *their u.*, non credendo (*e. g.* conjurationem nascentem corroborare).

UNBELIEVER, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat (*g. t.*)—*qui veram religionem non proficitur (*in the Christian sense*). *Unbelievers*, barbari Christum averantes (*of barbarous nations*); infideles (*Ecccl. Salvan., Aug.*)—injusti ac Deum nescientes (*Lactant.*).

UNBELIEVING, infidelis (*Ecccl.*)—obstinatus contra veritatem (*Q. 12, 1, 10.*)—Deum nesciens (*Lactant.*)—incredulus (*with ref. to a particular statement, † and post-Aug. prose; H., Q.*).

UNBELOVED, minus carus.—inamatus (*† Sil. 12, 526*).

UNBEND, † *To make straight what had been curved*, corrigere (*seld.*; *not C.; Cat., Plin.*)—(præ-)vum qd; rectum facere. † *To relax the tension of athg*, retendere, remittere (*both †; to u. a bow, arcum*). † *IMPROPR.* velut retendere qd (*Q. 10. To the mind, animum remittere, or relaxare*).

UNBENDING. See **IMPLEXIBLE, RIGID, STIFF**.

UNBEWAILED, infectus (*†*)—indefectus (*†O.*)—indeploratus (*†*).

UNBIASED, simplex (*simple, natural, without preconceived notion*).—liber. solutus; *eply* together, liber et solutus (*free fm prepossession*)—integer (*free fm partiality*). *Jn.* integer ac liber (*e. g. mind, animum*).—*An u. judgement, iudicium integrum: u. in one's judgement (in concilio), liber in consulendo. To be quite u. in a matter, neque irā neque gratiā teneri; ab odio (or amicitia), irā atque misericordiā vacuum esse: in an u. manner, simpliciter (e. g., to speak, dicere)*.—libere. ingenue (*freely; e. g., to confess, confiteri; to speak for aby, dicere pro qo*)—integer; *Jn.* incorrupte integreque (*without being bribed; e. g., to judge, iudicare*).—sine irā et studio (*without any private like or dislike; T. Ann. 1, 1, estr.*). Use your own *u. judgement*, utere tuo iudicio; nihil enim impedit (*i. e., don't let me bias you either way; C.*).

UNBIDDEN, injussus. Injussu *cs* (*not by aby's command*)—ultra (*spontaneously; of our own accord; opp. jussus or cs jussu*).

UNBIND, solvere. resolvere.—dissolvere (*opp. connectere, coagmentare*). **RELIGARE** (*†*). *If = u. chain, vid.*

UNBLAMABLE, non reprehendendus. non vituperandus (*not to be blamed*).—probus (*such as it ought to be; then also honest, moral*).—ab omni vitio vacuus (*free fm any fault, whether physical or moral; of persons and things*).—Integer. sanctus (*in a moral point of view; of men and their actions, &c.*). To be *u.*, nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit; a reprehensione abesse; sine vitio esse; omni vitio carere (*to be without faults*).—sine labe esse. omni labe carere (*to be without any stain on one's reputation*).

UNBLAMABLY, sancte. sanctissime (*e. g. vivere*). sine vitio. sine labe.

UNBLEMISHED, purus.—integer (*opp. contaminatus*).—incontaminatus. impollutus (*both post-Cic.*)—castus (*chaste; morally pure*). *Jn.* castus et integer. Integer castusque. castus purusque. *An u. life, purissima et castissima vita*.

UNBLEST, funestus (*producing one or more corpses, and thus bringing on death; fatal*).—luctuosus (*causing mourning, mournful, accursed; e. g., war*).

UNBLOODY, incruentus (*L.; not C. or Cæs.*).

UNBOLT, pessulum reducere (*i. e., to draw back a bolt*). To *u. a door*, reserare. aperire (*g. t.*). See **UNBAR**.

UNBORN, nondum natus. nondum in lucem editus.

UNBOSOM ONESELF, se ci totum patefacere (*to open oneself to him; declare all one's thoughts*).—effundere ci (*e. g. omnia, quæ sentio; illa, quæ taceatur; both C.*)—secreta pectoris aperire (*T. Germ. 22, 17*).—delegere ci intimos suos affectus (*Sen. Ep. 96, 1*).

UNBOUGHT, non emptus.—inemptus (*† and post-Aug. prose*).

UNBOUNDED. See **BOUNDLESS, INFINITE**.

UNBRIDLED, infrenatus (*without bridle*).—effrenatus (*but fig. of the mind; lust, desire, passion, &c.*). **INFRENIS**, † and *post-Aug.*; effrenus, *once L. propr. equus, mly t.* *Jn.* solutus effrenatusque (*e. g. populi, C.*); effrenatus et indomitus (*e. g. libido, C.*); effrenatus ac furiosus (*e. g. cupiditas; C.*); effrenatus et præceps (*e. g. mens, C.*).

UNBROKEN, † *PROPR.* non fractus.—integer (*whole*). † *IMPROPR.* indomitus (*e. g. equus; Auct. Her.*)—*domitori nondum traditus. *Jn.* intractatus et novus (*of a horse*).

UNBROTHERLY, non (*or parum*) fraternus. *In an u. manner*, *parum fraterne. *non ut fratrem deceat. **UNBUCKLE**, debillare (*Stat. Theb. 6, 570*).—rebellare (*Mart. 9, 28, 12*).

UNBURDEN, exonerare (*L. and post-Aug.; propr. and fig.; e. g. conscientiam suam, Curt.; se, Curt.*; quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quaslibet aures exonerant, *Sen. Ep. 3*). To *u. oneself or one's mind* of athg (*q. i. e., to tell aby what is on one's mind*), denudare ci qd (*L.*); detegere ci qd (*e. g. intimos suos affectus, Sen.*); aperire (*e. g. secreta pectoris, T.*)—patefacere se totum ci. See *exonerare above*.

UNBURIED, inhumatus (*uninterred*).—insepultus. **UNBUTTON** a coat, *vestem dillicare (**†**) not vestem discindere = to tear it open).

UNCALLED, non vocatus.—invocatus.

UNCANCELLED, *non or nondum inductus, deletus, &c. See **CANCEL**.

UNCANDID, obscurus (*opp. candidus, ingenuus, C.*). *parum simplex (*ingenuus, &c.*). *St. tectus, occultus. Jn.* tectus et occultus (*dark; reserved; concealing one's real thoughts*).

UNCASE, *ex (*de*) thecā promere.

UNCEASING, perpetuus (*continued to the end without any break; e. g. risus*).—continuus. continens (*hanging together; one following another without any intermission; e. g. incommoda labor*).—assiduus (*constantly going on; e. g. imbres*).

UNCEASINGLY, perpetuo.—continenter (*continue or -o un-Class.*)—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso. assidue (*assidue un-Class.*). usque.

UNCERTAIN, incertus (*u., also = undecided or unsettled*).—dubius (*doubtful; both opp. certus, of persons and things; e. g., spes; the chances of war, belli fortuna*).—sneeps (*doubtful, as to the result; e. g. chances of war, but not in this sense of a single battle; see UNDECIDED*).—ambiguus (*ambiguous, having a double meaning, not to be relied upon; e. g., fallax, fides*). Very *u.*, perincertus (*S. frag. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4*). To be *u.*, incertum or dubium esse (*g. t., of persons and things*).—incertum mihi est. in incerto habere (*g. t., of persons*).—animi or animo pendere (*to be undecided*).—dubitatio æstare (*to be uneasy; to be in great doubt wch resolution to adopt; see C. Ferr. 2, 30, 74*).—districtionem esse (*to waver wch of two parties to join; see C. Fam. 2, 15, 3; the three last of persons*).—in incerto or in dubio esse (*g. t. of things*).—non satis constare (*not to be fully received as a settled point; not to be entirely without doubt; of things*). All *miy followed by some interrogative, such as quid, utrum ... an, &c.* The history of this year, also, is in some degree *u.*, et hujus anni parum constans memoria est: *u. what to do, incertus, quid faceret: to make or render aby u., ci dubitationem inlcere: to make athg u., qd ad or in incertum revocare; qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make it doubtful = raise a doubt about it): to leave athg u., qd in medio or in incerto or in dubio relinquere: to prefer the certain to the u., certa incertis præferre*.

UNCERTAINTY, dubitatio (*u. in wch one is kept; the act of doubting*). The *u. of war*, Mars belli communis. To be in a state of *u.*, See *to be **UNCERTAIN**. To relieve aby fm his *u.* (= hesitation), dubitationem ci tollere: to be in great *u.* what to do, dubitationem æstare (*see C. Ferr. 2, 30, 74*): to remain in *u.*, in incerto relinqui (*of things*). To prefer a certainty to an *u.*, certa incertis præferre.

UNCHAIN, catenā solvere; *mly, fm context, solvere only; e. vinculis eximere. vinculis solvere or liberare*.

UNCHANGABLE, immutabilis (*immutable*).—constans (*remaining the same, constant*).—stabilis (*standing firm*).—ratus (*fixed, unalterable; e. g. cursus lunæ; astrorum ordines*).—perpetuus (*lasting uninteruptedly; e. g., right, jus*). God is *u.*, (in Deum mutatio non cadit).

UNCHANGEABLENESS, immutabilitas (*C. Fat. 9, 17*).—constantia (*constancy*).—perpetuitas (*lasting duration*). *U. of one's sentiments towards aby, constans in qm voluntas*.

UNCHANGABLE, constanter. perpetuo.

UNCHANGED, immutatus.—Integer (entire; remaining in the former state). *U. sentiments towards abq, constans in qm voluntas. To remain u., non mutari.*

UNCHANGING. See UNCHANGEABLE.

UNCHARITABLE, durus (hard, &c.; of persons or things).—inhumanus. humanitatis expers (rough, with no human softness, &c.; the latter only of persons).—non beneficus neque liberalis (not ready to do kind and liberal actions).—malignus (having or proceeding from the desire of hurting another; of persons or things; e. g. juris interpretatio, C.). To put an u. construction on althg, qd male interpretari.

UNCHARITABLY, inhumane. *parum amanter (in no loving spirit).—duriter. immisericorditer (e. g. factum, Plaut.).—illiberaliter (factum, Plaut.).

UNCHASTE, impurus (g. t., not pure, vicious; of persons, their sentiments and manners).—incestus (not pure, not chaste; with ref. to religion, purity of manner or morals; of persons and things; e. g., conversatio, sermo; words, voces; deus, flagitium; love, amor).—impudicus (without shame, violating all chaste feeling; of persons, e. g. woman, mulier).—libidinosus (delivering oneself up to one's passions and lusts; lustful; of persons and things; e. g. love, amor).—parum verecundus (indecent, void of any proper feeling of decency; also of things, e. g. words).—obscenus or obscenus (exciting disgust by its sight, or by being heard; dirty, unchaste, of things; e. g., words, gestures, and motions of the body). Very u., omni libidine impudicus: an u. life, vita parum verecunda (shameless, immoral).—vita libidinibus dedita (sensual, voluptuous): u. love, amor impudicus. impudicitia (euph. of the female sex).—amor libidinosus. libidines (euph. of the male sex; see Interpp. Suet. Oct. 71): to be u., libidines consecrari.

UNCHASTELY, impudice (later only).—parum caste (immorally; both, e. g., to live, vivere).

UNCHASTITY, impurities. impudicitia. libidines. SYN. IN UNCHASTE. See also Interpp. Suet. Oct. 71.

UNCHECKED, non impeditus (unbridled).—liber (free).

UNCHEWED, non manducatus.

UNCHRISTIAN, impius (g. t.).—*quod Christianum (or -ae) non deest.

UNCIRCUMCISED, *non recutitus. *non circumcissus. Tertull. (Monog. 11) uses impræputatus.

UNCIVIL, inurbanus (contrary to the manners observed in towns).—rusticus (countryfied, rustic, peasant-like). To be u., ab humanitate abhorre.

UNCIVILIZED, incultus. rudis (uncultivated, rude).—ad humanum cultum civilemque nondum deductus (aft. C. de Or. 8).—politioris humanitatis expers (without the refinement that softens men's manners).—ad humanitatem nondum informatus, qui propriis humanitatis artibus politus non est (aft. C. Rep. 1, 17). An u. nation, gens barbara, immanis, or immanis atque barbara (opp. humana atque docta): u. life, vita fera agrestisque: u. ages, minus erudita sæcula (C. Rep. 2, 10, with ref. to learning).

UNCIVILLY, inurbane. rustice.

UNCLASP, diffringere (Stat.).—refibulare (Mart.).—refigere (g. t. for unfasten).

UNCLE, patruus (father's brother).—avunculus (mother's brother). Great u.: 1) On the paternal side: patruus magnus (the brother of a grandfather; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15).—patruus major (the brother of a great-grandfather; T. Ann. 12, 22, 2, and Paul. ib. § 16; in Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 3, called also propatruus).—2) On the maternal side: avunculus magnus (the brother of a grandmother; Cic. Brut. 62, 222; Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15; in T. Ann. 4, 75, extr., called simply avunculus).—avunculus major, propatruus (the brother of a great-grandmother; Paul. l. c. § 16; Gaj. l. c. § 7. In Fell. 2, 69, 2, and Suet. Oct. 7, and Claud. 3, however, avunculus major = avunculus magnus). A great-great-u., abavunculus.—avunculus maximus (the brother of a great-great-grandmother; Paul. Dig. § 17).—patruus maximus or abpatruus (the brother of a great-great-grandfather; Paul. ib. § 17; Gaj. l. c.).

UNCLEAN, non mundus. immundus (præ- and post Class. and poet.; u., impure).—spurius (filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose; fig. of moral impurity).—obscenus or obscenus (exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard; e. g., pictures, speeches, &c.; versus obscensissimi, C.).—sordidus. horridus. squalidus. *U. language, verborum turpitudine (opp.*

rerum obscenitas, C.). To use u. language, verbis obscenis uti. obscena dicere. obsceno jocandi genere uti. See DIETY, IMPURE. 166 Immundus, præ- and post-Class., poet.

UNCLEANNESS. See DIRTINESS, FILTH, IMPURITY.

UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.

UNCLOSE. See To OPEN, To DISCLOSE.

UNCLOTHE. See To UNDESS.

UNCLOTHED, nudus.

UNCLOUDED, serenus (also impropr. animus, O.).—sodus (see CLOUDLESS). With a heart u. by sadness, omni detersus pectora nube (q. Stat.). A calm u. brow, frons tranquilla et serena (C.).

UNCOIL, evolvere (e. g. intestina, Cels.).—explicare (to unfold; e. g. [t] orbes; of a serpent; O.). The uncoiling of a cable, rudentis explicatio (C. Divin. 1, 56, 127).

UNCOINED, infectus (opp. signatus; e. g. argentum).—non signatus formâ sed rudi pondere.

UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.

UNCOLOURED, purus.

UNCOMBED, implexus (t).

UNCOMELINESS. See UGLINESS, UNBECOMINGNESS.

UNCOMELY, invenustus. inelegans. inconcinuus.

UNCOMFORTABLE. See INCOMMODIOUS.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, incommoditas (once C.; mly præ- and post-Class.).

UNCOMFORTABLY, incommode (-ius, -issime; e. g. incommodissime navigare, C.).

UNCOMENDED, non commendatus. sine ullâ commendatione.

UNCOMMISSIONED, injussus.

UNCOMMON, rarus (that is sold, met with; or that happens seldom).—eximius (distinguished from the rest by peculiar advantages).—egregius (excellent in comparison with others).—singularis (unique, singular in its kind).—insignis (of distinguished excellence). An u. person, homo non publici sapientis (above the ordinary calibre; aspor = natural tact, &c., in choosing what is right).

UNCOMMONLY, raro (seldom). Jx. insolenter et raro.—eximie. egregie (very highly; e. g. placere).—Very u., admodum raro.

UNCOMPOUNDED, simplex.—cui nihil admixtum est. The soul of man is u., nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex (C.).

UNCONCERN, securitas. See INDIFFERENCE.

UNCONCERNED, securus (without care; 166 not incuriosus, uchi is not Class.). U. about althg, securus de qâ re, or pro qâ re (e. g. de bello, pro salute).—negligens ea rei (not caring for, e. g. the law, legis; friends, amicorum). To be u., securum esse; about althg, negligere, with acc. See INDIFFERENT.

UNCONCERNEDLY. See INDIFFERENTLY.

UNCONDEMNED, indemnatus (C.).

UNCONDITIONAL, simplex (simple; taken simply).—absolutus (not depending on any other subject or circumstance; absolute); eply Jx. simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione; e. g., necessity, necessitudo; C. Invent. 2, 57, 171).—purus (standing, as it were, simply and independently; with no exception to it; e. g., judgement, iudicium, as C. Invent. 2, 20, 60).

UNCONDITIONALLY, simpliciter. absolute (Scæv. Dig. 33, 1, 19).—sine adjunctione. sine exceptione (without condition, without exception or reservation).

UNCONFINED. See FREE.

UNCONNECTED, interruptus (interrupted).—dispersus (dispersed, as it were; broken up into pieces or small bits; e. g., speech).

UNCONQUERABLE. See INVINCIBLE.

UNCONQUERED, invictus.


UNCONSCIOUS, inscius (not knowing it, opp. conscius). U. of any crime, conscius sibi nullius culpæ. I am not u. that &c., non sum inscius &c.

UNCONSCIOUSLY, me inscio (without my thinking of or about it; opp. me conscio).—me insciente (without my knowledge, opp. me sciente). 166 Often translated by adj. inscens or imprudens. See INADVERTENTLY.

UNCONSECRATED, non consecratus. profanus.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, non legitimus.—non justus.—legibus civitatis (patris, &c.) contrarius.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, non legitime (juste).—contra leges (et instituta) civitatis, patris, &c.—*contra mores et exemplum populi (Romani, &c.). To have acted u., but not unjustly, non lege sed iusto fœlasse (Q. 3, 6, 45).

UNCONSTRAINED, non vi coactus ( incoactus, not before the slav. age).—liber. See VOLUNTARILY.

UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus (post-Cic.).—Impollutus (post-Cic.).—purus. integer. castus. See PURE, UNDEFILED.

UNCONTROLLABLE, impôtens (incapable of restraining itself, or of being restrained; of persons or things; homo, animus, lætitia, &c.).—As applied to desires, passions, &c. See UNBRIEDED.

UNCONTROLLED, liber (free), or solutus ac liber (e. g. motus).—Infinitus (not limited, of sovereign power, &c.).—impôtens (unable to restrain oneself, or to be restrained; of persons or things; also of sovereignty, dominatus, C.).—*non coercitus (by althg, qd re).

UNCONVINCED, non adductus ac credendum. or Crcl. *Aby is u.*, ei persuasum non est: *I have always remained u.*, mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit (C.; with acc. and infin.).

UNCOOKED, incoctus (præ-Aug.).—crudus (raw).

UNCORD, solvere (opp. vincere, &c.).—funes (funiculos) solvere or laxare.—vincula cs rei laxare (Np.).

UNCORK, *corticem extrahere.—relinere (i. e., to remove the resin, &c., that covered the cork; Plaut.).

UNCORRECTED, non emendatus (e. g., copy, exemplum libri).

UNCORRUPT. See INCORRUPT.

UNCOURTEOUS. See IMPOLITE.

UNCOUTH. See STRANGE, ODD, CLUMSY.

UNCOUTHLY. See STRANGELY, ODDLY, CLUMBILY.

UNCOUTHNESS. See STRANGENESS, ODDNESS, CLUMBINESS.

UNCOVER, detegere (g. t., faciem, caput, &c.). To u. a roof, detegere domum (g. t.); tectum nudare tegulis (to take off the tiles): to u. half a temple, ædem ad partem dimidiam detegere. To u. oneself, caput aperire (C.); detegere caput; see 'Take off one's HAT.'


UNCOVERED, non tectus (without a deck; of a ship, boat).—apertus (open on all sides; e. g., vessel, head; hence unprotected, e. g., side, iatus).—Inopertus (u., uncovered; e. g., head, caput).—nudus (without clothes, naked). With his head u., capite aperto (C., &c.); capite detecto (Suet.); capite inoperto (Sen.).

UNCREATED, non creatus.

UNCTION, unctio, inunctio (as act).—unctura (with ref. to the kind or manner of anointing). *Extreme u.*, *unctio extrema (as Rom. Cath. sacrament). || U. as quality of a religious discourse, *verba religione perfusa. mollia verba. verba animum commoventia.

UNCTUOUS. See OILY.

UNCULTIVATED, (P. PROPRI.) incultus (e. g., field, district, opp. cultus or consuetus).—vastus ab natura et humano cultu (of what is also naturally wild and desolate; e. g., mountain; S. Jug. 48, 2). To be u., vacare (of countries, districts). || FIG. agrestis.—rudis (rude, u.).—incultus (u., whether in manner or mind).—Impolitus. Intonsus (unpolished). JN. intonsus et incultus. Inurbanus (uncourteous).—Invenustus (without attractive beauty).—inelegans (tasteless).

UNCURL, ppns *crispas cincinnos iterum corrigere.—*cincinnos (crines calamistratos) laxare.  Not solvere crines or capillos (= to unbind the hair, &c.).

UNCUT, immissus (that has been suffered to grow; e. g., trees, opp. amputatus; also of hair).—Intonsus (not shorn; of the hair, then also of trees).—integer (whole, not cut into, opp. accisus).

UNDAUNTED, impavidus (not afraid or fearful).—Intrepidus (without trembling or being disheartened).—animosus (courageous, bold).—fortis (brave). JN. fortis et animosus.

UNDAUNTEDLY, impavide. intrepide. fortiter.

UNDECAYED, integer (whole, not diminished).

UNDECEIVING, immortalis (undying).—non caducus.

UNDECEIVE, errorem ei eripere (C. Att. 10, 46).—errorem tollere (C.).—errorem demere († H.).

UNDECEIDED, nondum adjudicatus (not yet decided in a court; e. g., lausit, lis).—integer (not having undergone any decision, and therefore remaining just as it was).—dubius (doubtful, of things; e. g., combat, battle, proelium; victory, victoria; then also of persons who cannot make up their minds to decide for either party; undetermined, irresolute).—incertus (uncertain, as well of things as persons; e. g., victory, victoria; issue, result, exitus, eventus).—ambigua. anceps (doubtful, with regard to the success of althg; e. g., chances of war, belli fortuna; but proelium anceps =



'a double combat,' and of proelium ambiguum or pugna ambigua there are no instances). To be u., in dubio esse: to remain u., integrum relinqui or esse: the battle remained u., incerto eventu dimicatum est. sic est pugnam, ut æquo proelio discederetur: for some time victory was u., aliquamdiu dubium proelium fuit: the battle began at noon, and at sunset was still u., a meridian prope ad solis occasum dubiâ victoriâ pugnam est: the debate or discussion remained u., disceptatio sine exitu fuit: to leave althg u., qd integrum or qd in medio relinquere (to leave off in the midst of it): he ordered the matter to be left u. until his return, rem integrum ad reditum suum esse jussit: I am u. what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam.

UNDEFENDED, indefensus (both of a town [JN. desertus et indefensus, L.], and in a court of justice). Unheard and u., inauditus et indefensus (T.; not C. or Cæs.).

UNDEFILED, impollutus (post-Aug.; virginitas, T.).—incontaminatus (post-Aug.).—integer (opp. contaminatus, C. Top. 18).—purus. castus. JN. castus et integer. integer castusque. castus purusque. See UNBLEMISHED.

UNDEFINED, non definitus.—infinitus (indefinitus; opp. definitus; e. g., questio, C.).—*nullâ definitione declaratus. Sis dubius. incertus. suspensus et obscurus (e. g. verba, T.). To leave althg u., qd non definire (qd in incerto relinquere).

UNDENIABLE, Crcl. *It is u.*, negari non potest.

UNDER, sub; 1) with abl. in answer to where? a) with ref. to something extended over and covering an object. U. the earth, sub terrâ: u. a shabby cloak, sub palliolo sordido (C.); or b) with ref. to what is elevated high above or by an object, sub mure consistere, sub monte considere. so fig. sub oculis cs esse (L.). Impropr. sub armis esse, habere (u. arms). —2) with acc. in answer to whether? hence, u. the earth, water, &c. will take acc. after verbs of motion. [L. has sub terrâ viri demissi sunt in locum saxo conceptum, here the state that follows is dwelt upon rather than the act. Key's Gramm. p. 336.] a) beneath the lower side of althg, sub terras ire (V.). b) with ref. to the lower part of an elevated object, sub ipsa monia progressus (T.); missus sub muros (L.); sub montem succedere (Cæs.); and so sub oculos cadere, venire. —3) with both cases also impropr. in the sense of subjection, dependence, subordination, &c.; u. his command, hujus sub imperio; so sub Hannibale magistro; quedam sub eo [Titio] sortita ac tristia acciderunt (Suet.); so, u. the presence, sub titulo [sequendarum legum, L.]; sub specie [liberandarum civitatum, L.]; u. a condition, sub conditione: u. the condition, sub eâ conditione [ut, ne, &c.; e. g. ut ne quid... scriberet] u. these conditions, sub conditionibus his (u. penalty of death, sub pena mortis (e. g. denuntiari qd, Suet)). So with acc. after verbs implying motion. To fall under the power of the laws, sub potestate legum cadere (C.): to fall u. the dominion of the Roman people, sub populi Rom. imperium cadere (C.): to reduce u. the power of the Athenians, sub potestate Atheniensium redigere (Np.); so sub legis vincula qd conjiungere (L. See Krüger, in voce Sub).—subter (beneath, u., with acc. or abl., mly the former: subter radices Alpium; virtus omnia subter se habet; cupiditatem subter præcordia locare, C.).—infra (below, beneath: infra lunam nihil nisi mortale). In a few combinations in is used (e. g., to walk u. the shade of plane-trees, in umbrâ platanorum ambulare); and  in references to lexicographers, schoolasts, &c. 'u. the word *μῦρα*, &c. must be in (not sub) voce *μῦρα* (Protach. ad Murel. 1, p. 244). To have althg concealed u. his garment, qd veste tectum tenere: u. aby, see sub above: u. aby's guidance, quod ducit: to fight u. a general, sub quo militare: to be u. the laws, legibus obnoxium esse: u. aby's auspices, auspiciis ( not sub auspiciis) cs: to have a horse shot u. one, equum acie sub feminibus amittere: u. these circumstances, his rebus; quæ quum ita sint (essent, &c.); in hoc (or in tali) tempore (= in this so critical a time: here in must be expressed): to be u. (= below) aby, infra quæ esse. Inferiorem quo esse. || With ref. to time. U. so many (e. g. 30) years old, (1) minor triginta annis (L. 22, 11).—(2) minor triginta annis natu (C. Verr. 2, 49, 122).—(3) minor triginta annos natus (Np. 23, 3).—(4) minores... octonum denuum annorum (L. 38, 38). Other forms are, minor (triginta) annis. nondum (triginta) annos natus. (tricesimum) annum nondum egressus. Not to be able to arrive u. seven days, intra septem dies venire non posse:

not to be able to sell *athg* u., *minoris pretio* qd non vendere. *All agreed that the number of Carthaginian cavalry was not under two hundred*, constabat non minus ducentos Carthaginienses equites fuisse (L.): u. thirty days, minus trīginta diebus (e. g. reversum esse). *Under* is its translated by sub-, the inseparable preposition of a verb; e. g., to lie u., subjacere: to place u., supponere, subicere: to be u., subesse: to spread u., subternere. To place ducks' eggs u. hens, anātum ova gallinis supponere (Farr.): also supp. colla oneri, olivam prelo, &c.): corn is placed immediately u. the roof-tiles, frumentum tegulis subjacet (so monti subjacere, Plin.): to be u. the power of fortune or chance, subjectum esse sub fortunæ dominationem. To include *athg* u. another (of logical subdivisions, the meaning of words, &c.), subicere or supponere qd ei rei (e. g. species, quæ sunt generi subjectæ; quatuor partes, quæ subijciuntur vocabulo recti; huius generi partes quatuor supposuit, C.): to reduce cities u. the Roman power, urbes sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subijungere (cf. novas provincias imperio nostro subjunxit, Vell. 2, 39, fin.). For 'to be u. sail,' 'to tread u. foot,' &c., see the subtt.

UNDER (as adj.), inferior, &c. *Its* by secundus; sub- in composition (e. g. suppromus). The u. lip, labrum inferius.

UNDER-AGE. See MINOR.

UNDER-BUTLER, supprōmus (Plaut.).

UNDER-COOK, *coquus secundus.

UNDER-DONE, non bene percoctus (Plin. 22, 25, 78).

UNDER-GARMENT, tunica interior.—*vestis interior.

UNDERGO, || To suffer, endure. To u. *athg*, subire qd.—suscipere or recipere qd (to take upon oneself: susc. a task, burden, &c., for the purpose of bearing it; rec., to take upon myself voluntarily the burden, &c., of another person, and make oneself responsible for it, &c.).—sustinere qd (to support or endure a burden). To u. danger, pericula subire, ingredi or suscipere; pericula adire (C.), obire (L.): to u. a voluntary martyrdom, cruciatum subire voluntarium (C. Off. 3, 29, 105; see also SUFFER, ENDURE). || To pass through, suffer. To u. a change, mutationem habere; mutari.

UNDERGROUND, sub terrâ (e. g. habitare with verbs of rest; in L., the state after the act being considered, we have qm sub terrâ dimittere in locum saxo consepum).—subterraneus. An u. cellar, hypogæum or hypogæum (Pirr.).

UNDERHAND, clandestinus (e. g. colloquia cum go; consilia, &c.).—occultus (hiden; e. g. consulta, L.). *Ad ade. clam. occulte (occultus).—ex occulto.*—secreto (e. g. secreto in obscuro de qd re agere, Cæs.).

UNDERIVED, simplex verbum, quod ab alio nullo dictum or ductum est.

UNDER-LEATHER, *corium inferius.

UNDER-LIEUTENANT, *auctoritarius secundus.

UNDERLINE, *lineam ducere subter qd. *lineâ conspicuum reddere qd. *not lineâ subnotare qd. In Appul. it is, in lineâ subnot., 'to set down on a line.'*

UNDERLINGS, *ministri inferiores.—magistratus minores.—qui secundas partes agunt. *Aby's u.'s*, cs satellites et ministri. *Aby's creatures* and *u.'s*, cs assecle; cs canes, quos circum se habet (if they are doing his dirty work in plundering others, C.).

UNDER-MASTER, hypodidascalus (υποδιδασκαλος, C. Fam. 9, 18, 14).—subdoctor (Auson.).

UNDER-MILLSTONE, meta (opp. catillus, the upper one).

UNDERMINE, || PROP. suffodere (to hollow underneath by digging).—subruere (e. g., to overthrow from beneath; e. g., a wall).—cuniculo or cuniculis subruere or subtrahere (to make a mine under for the purpose of destroying; e. g., a wall.—Plin. uses cavare oppida crebris cuniculis). A town that is undermined, a cuniculis suffossus oppidum. || FIG. subruere (to overthrow, destroy; e. g. libertatem).—evertere (to overthrow; e. g. rempublicam).—labefactare (to make to totter or fall; e. g. rempublicam, amicitiam, justitiam).

UNDERMOST. See LOWERMOST.

UNDERNEATH. See BELOW, UNDER.

UNDERPART, pars inferior. inferiora (pl. adj.).—infima or ima pars (undermost).

UNDERPAY, parum (non satis, maligne, &c.) solvere.

UNDERPIN. See UNDERPROP.

UNDERPLOT, *res minoris momenti.—*altera quasi fabula.

UNDERPRIZE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDERPROP, fulcire. suffulcire (the latter mly præ- and post-Class.).—statuinare (with a pole).—substruere qd (to underbuild; e. g. saxo quadrato). To u. with rafters, &c., qd trabibus fulcire.

UNDERRATE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDER-SECRETARY, *secretarius secundus (as t. t. for the sake of intelligibility).

UNDERSELL, minoris vendere, quam ceteri (or quam alius qd, naming the person undersold).

UNDER-SERVANT, *famulus inferior or inferioris ordinis.

UNDERSTAND, || To take in, to comprehend, accipere (to take in, grasp with the mind).—intelligere (v. propr.; *athg*, qd; and also intelligere qm, to appreciate *aby's* character, motives, or method of acting; opp. qm ignorare; e. g. parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur, was not understood by).—comprehendere, amplecti, or complecti, with or without mente (to comprehend, form a notion of).—percipere (to perceive). To u. imperfectly, qd parum accipere or minus intelligere: to u. thoroughly, penitus intelligere qd: to u. a writer, scriptorem intelligere, scriptoris cogitationem assèqui et voluntatem interpretari: he who fixes his attention on a writer's own statements, u.'s him far better than he who &c., multo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit, qui ex ipsius eam literis interpretatur, quam ille, qui &c.: as far as I u., quantum ego video or intelligo: do you u. what he says? num intelligis, quod hic narret? I u., teneo. intelligo, dictum puta: I do not u. you, nescio quid velis: what am I to u. by this? quid hoc sibi vult? quorsum hoc dicis? to give to u., ci qd significare: to u. by (i. e., to attach such or such a notion to), intelligere, with a double accusative; e. g. quem intelligimus divitem (C.), whom we u. by a rich man; quid hoc loco honestum intelligit (C.)? what do we u. by moral good? or, intelligi velle, with a double accusative; or dicere, with a double accusative; *not* intelligere qd sub qd re, or per qd, uel modern writers have its employed in this sense. What are we to u. by this word? sub hac voce quæ subjicienda est sententia? quæ res subjicienda est huic nomini? to u. by (i. e., to mean, to intend), dicere, significare (with a double accusative; e. g. eum enim significari murum ligneum, Np.); *not* intelligere. || To have a knowledge of, to be skilled or versed in, qd intelligere (to have a clear insight into or acquaintance with; e. g. multas linguas).—scire qd, or with an infinitive (to have a clear distinct knowledge of *athg*).—Instructum esse qd re or ab qd re. doctum or eruditum esse qd re. cs rei non igrarum esse, peritum esse cs rei: *not* to u., qd nescire or ignorare. cs rei igrarum esse: to u. Latin, Latine scire. doctum esse Latinis literis. Latine lingue peritum esse: to u. Greek as well as Latin, parem esse in Græcæ et Latine lingue facultate, nec minus Græce quam Latine doctum esse. || To supply in thought (opp. express), intelligere. simul audire (of a reader; quum subtrac-tum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Cælius in Antonium 'stupere gaudio Græcus, simul enim auditur 'cepit' = cepit is understood; Q.).—intelligi, or audiri velle (of a writer; hoc nomine donarunt ea, quæ non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, Q.). *not* in this sense, subaudire and subintelligere are not Class.; supplere is not Latin.

UNDERSTANDING, || Intellect, mens.—intelligentia.—intelligendi vis or prudentia. SYN. and phrases in INTELLECT. || Agreement, vid.

UNDERTAKE, incipere (to begin, espily in a bold or spirited manner).—aggrèdi qd or ad qd (to attack).—sumere (to take in hand).—suscipere (to take upon oneself).—recipere (to become responsible for).—moliri (to endeavour to accomplish something difficult or laborious; this is construed also with an infinitive).—conari (to begin something that requires effort and pain; usually with an infinitive).—audere (to attempt something dangerous or hazardous; usually with an infinitive). To u. a work or labour, laborem sumere, suscipere, or recipere: to u. a war, bellum incipere, sumere, or suscipere: to u. a journey, iter incipere, aggrèdi, or inire (to enter upon).—iter suscipere (as a business or charge). || Engage; see ENGAGE, intrins. || To undertake the care or charge of, curare.—tueri (to keep in one's sight or care).—recipere, suscipere (to take upon oneself, the latter espily fm. one's own impulse; all followed by an accusative). To u. the charge of *aby*, curare

de quo diligenter (to take care of).—prospicere or consulere ci. consulere et prospicere ea rationibus (to consult him good).—qm tueri or defendere (to protect, defend him).—qm tueri et defendere, or qm tueri elque consulere; suscipere or recipere qm; adesse ci (to be in a court of justice). To u. the entire charge of aby, totum qm suscipere ac tueri: to cease to u. the charge of aby, qm abicere: not to u. aby's cause, desesse ci (to be in a court of justice): to u. the care of aby, curam es rei suscipere.—tueri et defendere rem (to defend).—causam suscipere or recipere; causam tueri (in a court of justice). To u. the care of the commonwealth, the state, suscipere salutem reipublicæ: to u. the management of aby in good earnest, incumbere in rem (Ras not ci rei): with the utmost zeal, omni cogitatione curaque incumbere in rem: not to u. the care of a thing, rem negligere.

UNDERTAKER, libitinarius (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). To be an u., libitinam exercere (Val. Max. 5, 2, 10). (Ras) pollinctor, the slave who superintended the washing and anointing of the corpse; he was in the service of the libitinarius: designator, the person who arranged the funeral procession, Sen. l. c.; hence included under our notion of u.)

UNDERTAKING, a. Inceptio (a beginning).—inceptum (an act begun).—conatus, ūs. conata, orum, pl. (a bold or vigorous beginning).—facinus (a bold or daring deed).

UNDERVALUE, *qd minoris, quam debeo (debeam, &c. or quam par est, erat, &c.), aestimare.

UNDERWOOD, silva cædua (= either 'silva, quæ in hoc habetur ut cæduat,' or [Serv.] quæ succisa rursus ex stipitibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30; Cat., Varr., Col.).—virgulta, orum (brambles, &c. growing thick together).

UNDERWRITE, || To write one's name under. See SUBSCRIBE. || To ensure (a vessel), &c., *cavere pro re (e. g. pro nave).

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de or pro re.

UNDESERVED, immeritus (that one has not merited; e. g. laus).—indignus (unworthy; e. g. indignissimam fortunam subire).—falsus (unfounded, without cause; e. g. invidia).

UNDESERVEDLY, immeritum in modum. immerito. Quite u., immeritissimo.

UNDESERVING. See WORTHLESS.

UNDESIGNED. See UNINTENTIONAL.

UNDESIGNEDLY. See UNINTENTIONALLY.

UNDESIGNING, simplex, ingenuus.

UNDESIRABLE, minime cupiundus (expetendus, optandus, &c.). To seem very u., minime cupiundum videri: athg is very u. in itself, qd nihil in se habet (gloriæ), cur expetatur.

UNDETERMINED, dubius (doubtful).—incertus (uncertain). To be u., magnâ consilii inopiâ affectum esse: I am u. what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam. See UNDECIDED.

UNDEVELOPED, nondum patefactus. To be still u., nondum patefactum or detectum esse: a boy whose intellect is still u., puer ambigui ingenii (Plin. Ep. 4, 2, in.).

UNDIGESTED, indigestus. crudus (raw).—imperfectus (Cels.).—non concoctus.—reses in corpore (Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3). || IMPROPR. crudus (e. g. lectio).—quod in memoriam it, non in ingenium (ast. Sen.).—quod multâ iteratione molitum non est (see quotations in Digeret).

UNDIMINISHED, illibatus (untasted; hence, not lessened; e. g., divitie; magnitudo; gloria; imperium).—integer (not impaired; e. g., opes; vectigalia; exercitus).

UNDISCERNIBLE. See INVISIBLE.

UNDISCIPLINED, inexercitatus (unexercised).—rudis (raw). Jv. rudis et inexercitatus (e. g. miles, C.).—tiro, or tiro miles (lately-enlisted recruit; opp. veteranus; also impropr. in qâ re tiro ac rudis).—*armis or disciplinâ militari nondum assuefactus (armis me assuefacere, C.; disciplinâ assuefactus, Cæs.).

UNDISCOVERABLE, quod inveniri (reperiri) non potest. Athg is u., qd non invenio, or reperire non possum. (Ras) Indeprehensibilis, Pseudo-G. i. e. g., error.

UNDISGUISED, apertus (open).—nudus (naked).—*sine ullis simulationum involutis (sim. invol., C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 5).

UNDISMAYED. See UNDAUNTED.

UNDISPUTED, res cuius nulla est controversia or que in controversiam deducta (or adducta) non est, or non controversus, non dubius, minime dubius.—(Ras) Incontroversus is a doubtful reading in C. Or. 1, 67, 241,

the best MSS. having in controversia for incontroversi).—certus (opp. dubius, controversusque, C.).—haud ambiguus (e. g. rex, S., an u. king, or whose title is u.). To assume athg as an u. truth, qd pro certo sumere: this is an u. truth, *hoc verum esse nemo negavit: the fact is u., controversia nulla est facti.

UNDISTURBED, nullo motu perturbatus (u.; quies; dignitas). (Ras) imperturbatus, of the silver age, is to be avoided on the same ground on which Imperterritus is rejected by Q. 1, 5, 65.—To live u., in otio et pace vivere: to leave aby u., qm non vexare (not molest aby); qm non interpellare (not to interrupt aby in his work, not to call his attention fm it): to remain u., non vexari; non interpellari (not to be called off): they let him pass through their country u., cum bonâ pace eum per fines suos transiretur.

UNDISTURBEDLY, quiete. placide. otiose.—sine (molestia) interpellationibus.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus (not coven; e. g., hoof, ungula equi).—non separatus (sejunctus, &c.).—communis (joint). To receive u. applausus, omnibus probari: u. praise, uno omnium ore laudari; ab omnibus laudari: not coven, non fissus (of the hoofs of animals; also indivisus or solidus, opp. bisulcus).

UNDO, || PROPRI. solvere. dissolvere. resolve. expedit (to disentangle; ali, e. g., a knot). To u. the string by wch a letter was fastened, epistolam solvere; epistolæ vincula laxare (Np. Paul. 4, 1). || To recall or reverse what has been done, qd infectum reddere; in integrum restituere. See UNDONE. || To ruin, vid.

UNDOING, || Act of making undone, Crcl. with qd infectum reddere. || Ruin, vid.

UNDONE, infectus. To be as good as u., pro infecto esse: to make what has been done u.; see To UNDO: leaving u. what he had intended to do, infectis iis, quæ agere destinaverat (Cæs.).

UNDOUBTED, or UNDOUBTFUL, non dubius.—certus (certain). To be u., nihil dubitationis or nullam dubitationem habere. (Ras) Indubius and Indubitatus do not occur before Tac. and Plin.

UNDOUBTEDLY, haud dubie. certe. See CERTAINLY. || As an answer, certe. sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question).—sane quidem. Su recte. optime (of courteous assent). Do you grant us this? dasne hoc nobis? U. I do, do sane (Pract. Inir. ii. 143, 149).

UNDRESS, exuere qm veste (e. t., to take off aby's clothes).—detrahere ci vestem (to draw off his clothes).—nudare qm (to strip him; i. e., in order to scourge him).—qm veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive of clothing). To undress oneself, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem (to put off one's clothes): an undressing room, apodytærium (empty at the baths).

UNDRESSED, nudus (naked).—inornatus (unadorned; e. g. mulier, come).—incoctus (præ-Class., Plaut.; caro, Fab. Pict.).—crudus (raw; e. g., leather, corium, Varr.; broom, spartum, Col. = non malleatum, id.).—rudis (in its natural rough state; of stones [saxum, Q.] and other materials).

UNDUE. See IMPROPER, ILLEGAL, EXCESSIVE.

UNDULATE, undare. fluctuare.

UNDULATION, Crcl. with undare or undis moveri.

UNDULATORY. The u. theory, *ratio eorum, qui lucem (non rectis emissas esse lineas, sed) quasi undis quibusdam moveri docent.

UNDULY. See IMPROPERLY, EXCESSIVELY.

UNDUTIFUL, impius (wickedly violating the pietas that should be observed towards parents, &c.; impius erga parentes, Suet.).—inofficiosus (neglecting to perform kind offices, &c., in qm, C.). See DISOBEDIENT.

UNDUTIFULNESS, impietas (in qm).

UNEASILY, moleste (with trouble to oneself, &c.).—male (g. t., ill; e. g. quiescere, opp. bene quiescere, of a sick person; Plin.).—(Ras) inquiete very late. To breathe u., ægre ducere spiritum; spiritus difficilis redditur.

UNEASINESS, pavor (the u. of a person in fear, of a coward, of one terrified)—solicitudo (u. on account of an evil threatening fm a distance).—trepidatio (restlessness of body as a sign of u.).—timor (uneasy fear of athg).—æstus (great u., anxious embarrassment).—(Ras) inquietudo late (Sen.). Full of u., anxius; trepidans or trepidus; sollicitus: to suffer much u., angore cruciari: to cause u. to aby, anxie curis implere es animum; sollicitudinem ci struere; trepidationem ci injicere.

UNEASY, 1) Of things, qui (quæ, quod) corpori resistit (of beds, cushions, &c., culcitra).—inquietus

(restless; e. g. *nox*).—2) *Of persons*, anxius, sollicitus (troubled: anxius, *emph* of the uneasiness caused by present evils; sollicitus, *by future or threatening ones*; see *Gærdenz*, C. *Fin.* 2, 17, 55).—pavidus, trepidus or trepidans (see *UNEASINESS*). To be *u.* about *atq.*, anxium esse re or de re (*seld.* with *acc.* or *gen.*; on account of *abq.*, pro *qo*): to make *u.*, angere, sollicitare or sollicitum habere (to cause uneasiness to *abq.*); anxium et sollicitum habere; afficere (to make *very u.*): to make *abq.* *very u.*, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare; discruciare: to be *u.*, angere, sollicitus esse; animo tremere, pavere: about *atq.*, (animo) angere de re: about *abq.*, angorem capere; sollicitum esse pro *qo*: to be extremely *u.*, angore confici; aestuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angere intus sensibus: to feel *u.* (*fm* apprehension) about *atq.*, timere *qd.*: to make dreadfully *u.*, miseris modis sollicitare: to make oneself *u.*, se afficere: about *atq.*, de *qâ* re; anxie ferre *qd.*.

UNEDIFYING (of the orator or his oration), frigidus, jejunus.

UNEDUCATED, ineruditus, indoctus (unlearned).—rudis (raw, &c.).—nullâ disciplinâ assuefactus (not accustomed to discipline).—male educatus (ill-educated).

UNEMPLOYED, otiosus (at leisure; having no public office; of persons; unoccupied, of time, &c.; also not put out to interest, &c., of money, pecuniae).—feriatius (making holiday).—nullâ occupationibus implicatus (C.). To be *u.*, otiosus esse; nihil negotii habere. Money or capital is *u.*, pecuniae otiosae jacent: even my leisure hours have never been *u.*, mihi ne otium quidem unquam otiosum fuit (C.).

UNENCUMBERED (with debts), liber (of persons and things, s. *Brut.* C. ad *Div.* 11, 10, *estr.*).—sere alieno liberatus (who has paid off all his old debts). An *u.* estate, pradium solum (opp. praedium obligatum).

UNENDOWED. To be *u.*, *possessions donatas non habere. See To Endow.

UNENGLISH, *quod alienum est or abhorret a proprietate linguae Britannicae (with ref. to language).—quod abhorret or recedit a more or moribus Britannorum (of customs or conduct).

UNENLIGHTENED (of men), rudis (uncultivated, as O. *Fast.* 2, 292, rude vulgus).—impolitus, ineruditus (without education; opp. eruditus, as C. de *Or.* 2, 31, 133, *genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur, habes atque impolitus). U. ages of the world, minus erudita hominum secula (C. *Rep.* 2, 10).

UNENVIED, non invidiosus (not exciting envy; of things).—sine invidia.

UNEQUAL, impar (denotes inequality as to quantity, either arithmetically [= odd, of numbers], or as involving a relative weakness).—dispar (refers to quality, without distinguishing on which side of the comparison the advantage lies; but also used generally, dispares ciuitates, of *u.* length, *V.*).—inæqualis (g. t., opp. æquus, equal; e. g., of the sides of a triangle; then improper, of what is not regular, autumnus, &c.).—disparilis (very rare, but *Class.*; aspiratio terrarum, C.; pabulum; formæ, *Varr.*; vites, *Col.*). Equal in boldness, *u.* in prudence, par audaciâ, consilio impar: *u.* in numbers, nequaquam numero pares. U. (of things relatively to each other), dispares inter se. ¶ Not equal to a task, imparem esse ei rei (opp. parem esse; e. g. negotiis).—qd. sustinere non posse (e. g. molem).—cs vires non sufficunt (*Cæs.*; ad *q.*, Q.).—qd. ferre non posse (e. g., to be *u.* to the labour, ferre operis laborem non posse, *Cæs.*). ¶ U. marriages, impares nuptiae. Because she had made an *u.* marriage, quod juncta impari esset (i. e., with a person of inferior rank, L. 6, 349).

UNEQUALLED. See INCOMPARABLE.

UNEQUALLY, inæqualiter.—impariter (H.).—dispariter (*Varr.*).

UNEQUIVOCAL, haud ambigua.

UNEQUIVOCALLY, haud ambigue, relictis ambiguitatibus.

UNERRING, certus (sure; also of a deity, oracle, &c. t.).—qui errare non potest.

UNERRINGLY. See CERTAINLY.

UNESSENTIAL, *ad rem ipsam, or ad naturam rei, non pertinens (not belonging to the nature of).—*cum ipsâ re, or cum naturâ rei non conjunctus (not closely connected with).—assumptivus, adventicius, accessitus (added *fm* something external). See ESSENTIAL.

UNEVEN, iniquus. Inæquabilis (opp. æquus, equalis).—asper (rough; opp. lævis).

UNEVENNESS, iniquitas (opp. æquitas).—asperitas (roughness; opp. lævitas).

UNEXAMINED, non exploratus (not inquired into in general).

UNEXAMPLED, unicuique singularis (unique).—novus (new).—inauditus (unheard of).—novus et inauditus, inauditus et novus. This is quite *u.*, nullum est hujus facti simile.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE (e. g., witness), testis locuples or probus: testimony, testimonium firmum or certum.

UNEXECUTED, imperfectus (post-Aug.). To leave *u.*, omittre (to omit, leave, leave alone; e. g., a plan, consilium).—abjicere (to renounce, give up, e. g., the building, ædificationem).

UNEXERCISED, inexercitatus.—rudis (raw).—tiro (a freshman, a recruit; all three with in *qâ* re). Jx. tiro ac rudis in *qâ* re.

UNEXPECTED, inexpectatus.—inopinatus (unlooked for; what happens when least expected).—necopinatus (hardly presumable, that is hardly looked upon as possible).—repentinus (that happens all on a sudden).

UNEXPECTEDLY, præter opinionem. (ex) inopinato. improvviso. (ex) insperato, præter expectationem, repente. To fall upon *abq.* *u.*, qm necopinantem or imprudentem opprimere.

UNEXPLORED, inexploratus (L., not C. or *Cæs.*).

UNEXTINGUISHED, inextinctus (an Ovidian word).

UNFADING (e. g., glory), gloria immortalis. —~~immareciscibilis~~, post-*Class.* (*Terull.*)

UNFAIR, iniquus (of persons and things; opp. æquus, e. g., judge, law, condition).—injustus (unjust, of persons and things; opp. justus, meritis, debitus, e. g. interest).—immeritus (undeserved, with preceding negative; e. g. laudes haud immeritis). It is *u.*, iniquum or injustum est (with *acc.* and *inf.*): to make *u.* demands, iniqua postulare: to show oneself *u.*, iniquum esse in *qm.* An *u.* proceeding, inique or injuste factum: to ask *atq.* that is *u.*, iniquum postulare.

UNFAIRLY, inique, injuste.

UNFAIRNESS, iniquitas.

UNFAITHFUL, infidelis (not faithful).—infidus (not to be depended on).—perfidus, perfidiusus (habitually false, perfidious). To make *abq.* *u.*, qm fide dimovere: to *abq.*, qm dimovere a *qo.*: to become *u.*, fidem movere: to be *u.* to *abq.*, ab *qo* defecere: qm deserere: my memory is *u.*, memoria labat, mihi non constat, or me deficit; memoria labor: to be *u.* to one's duty, ab officio discedere or recedere: to be *u.* to oneself, a se desistere or discedere.

UNFAITHFULLY, perfidiosus (C.); perfide (post-Aug.); infideliter (very late; *Salvian.*). ~~Infide~~ infide not found.

UNFAITHFULNESS, infidelitas.—perfidia (faithlessness). SYN. IN UNFAITHFUL.

UNFASHIONABLE, *horum luxuriæ non conveniens, res, quâ hujus ætatis homines non delectantur or quæ hujus ætatis hominibus displicet. To practise an *u.* degree of economy in *atq.*, potius ad antiquorum diligentiam quam ad horum luxuriam facere *qd.* (*aff.* *Varr.* R. 1, 13, 6).

UNFASTEN. See UNFIX.

UNFATHOMABLE, infinita or immensâ altitudine. —*Fro.* inexplicabilis (not to be unravelled). U. darkness, spissæ tenebræ, spissa caligo.

UNFAVORABLE, iniquus, non æquus (unsuitable, troublesome, *emph* of locality; opp. æquus, e. g., ground, locus).—alienus (foreign to, not to the purpose; opp. opportunus, e. g. locus, tempus).—adversus (adverse, agâ *abq.*; opp. secundus, e. g., wind). U. situation, circumstances, res adversæ: *u.* conjunctures, tempora iniqua. To send an *u.* report of *abq.* to the Senate, *qd.* secus de *qo* senatui scribere (L. 8, 33, mid.).

UNFAVORABLY, animo iniquo; maligne.

UNFEATHERED. See UNFLEDGED.

UNFED, impastus (†).

UNFEELING, durus, ferus, ferreus, inhumanus (*fig.*, hard, unsympathizing, inhuman). To be *u.*, durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio: very *u.*, omnem humanitatem exuisse or abjecisse. obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exuisse, omnem humanitatis sensum amississe. I am not *u.*, as not &c., non sum ille ferreus, qui &c.: to render *u.*, *ferreum, inhumanum reddere: to render very *u.*, obducere callum cs animo; omnem humanitatem ei extorquere (the latter, to deprive, as it were, of all human feeling by violence): to grow or become *u.*, abjicere humanitatem suam.

UNFEIGNED, verus (true; opp. simulatus).—sincerus (genuine, opp. fucatus).

UNFEIGNEDLY, vere.—sincère, simpliciter.—sine fūco et fallaciis.—animo or ex animo (*fm* the heart). Jx. ex animo vereque (e. g. diligere *qm.*).

UNFETTER. See **UNSHACKLE.**

UNFETTERED, qui eat sine vinculis.

UNFINISHED, imperfectus.—*inchoatus (only in its beginning). An u. building, sedes inchoatr.* See **IMPERFECT.**

UNFIT, non aptus (*unsuitable, unapt, of persons and things*); for *athg.*, ad or in *qd.*—non idoneus (*not serviceable, not proper for a given purpose; of persons and things*); for *athg.*, ei rei, ad *qd.*—*inutilis ei rei or (mly) ad qd. (not serviceable for a purpose)*.—*inhabilis* ('not manageable,' hence, also, *u.*, &c.; of persons or things, ei rei or ad *qd.*).—minus commodus. *incommodus* (*inconvenient, unpleasant, e. g. conversation, colloquium*).—*alienus* (*foreign to, unfavorable, esply of place and time*); for or to *aby* or *athg.*, ei or ei rei, a *qo* or a *qâ* re.—*ineptus* (*unapt, absurd, of things*).—*minime aptus*.—*iners* (*fm laziness, &c.; e. g., u. for business*). *Paper u. for writing on, charta inutilis scribendo. U. to be eaten, ad vescendum hominibus non aptus* (*ast. C. N. D. 2, 64, 160*): *very u. for athg.*, ad or in *qd* alienissimus; for *aby*, or *athg.*, a *qo* or a *qâ* re.

UNFITLY, incommode. *inepte.*

UNFITNESS, inutilitas: *the u. of aby for business, inertia.* See **UNSUITABLENESS.**

UNFIX, refigere (*opp. figere, affigere*).

UNFLEDGED, implumis.

UNFOLD, explicare (*propr. and fig.*).—*aperire* (*to open, also fig. = to lay down*).—*explanare* (*fig., to lay down, or explain with words*).—*to u. itself, explicari*: se evolvere: *to u. itself or its blossoms (of flowers), florem aperire or expandere; dehiscere ac sese pandere. For fig. sense, see also DEVELOP.*

UNFOLLOWED. See **UNHEEDED.**

UNFORBIDDEN. *Athg* is *u.*, licet (*it is permitted*).—*licitum concessumque est (it is granted)*.—*nihil impedit, quominus &c. (there is nothing to prevent our doing this, quominus hoc faciamus)*.

UNFORESEEN, improvisus. See **UNEXPECTED.**

UNFORGIVING. See **IMPLACABLE.**

UNFORGOTTEN, nondum oblivioni traditus; quod immortalis memoriâ q's retinet (*ast. C. and Np.*).

UNFORMED, informis (*shapeless*).—non formatus, &c.

UNFORTIFIED, immunitus. non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE. See **UNLUCKY.**

UNFORTUNATELY. See **UNLUCKILY.**

UNFOUNDED. See **GROUNDLESS.**

UNFREQUENTED, minus celebr. inoleber (*not visited by much company*).—*desertus* (*deserted, opp. celebr. of places, &c.*).

UNFREQUENTLY. See **SELDOM.**

UNFRIENDLINESS, tristitia. asperitas. inclementia.

UNFRIENDLY, inimicus. *If = unfavorable to, vid.*

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus (*with regard to productive power; also of the soil; opp. fecundus*).—sterilis (*with regard to the effect of the productive power; that bears no fruit; also of the soil, the year; opp. fertilis and [with ref. to the soil] opimus; and of women*).

UNFRUITFULNESS, sterilitas (*opp. fertilitas*).—*infecunditas* (*post-Aug., Col. T.*).

UNFULFILLED, irritus.—*infectus* (*not accomplished*). *To remain u., exitum or eventum non habere; non evenire (of dreams, prophecies, &c.)*.

UNFURL. *To u. sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere* (†).

UNFURNISHED (*house*), domus nuda atque inanis (*opp. exornata atque instructa, but of one, of wch the furniture has been plundered*). *U. with athg.*, imparatus a *qâ* re (*e. g. a milibus, a pecuniâ*). *Utterly u. with the necessary means, omnibus rebus imparatissimus* (*Cas.*).

UNGAINLY. See **CLUMSY.**

UNGENEROUS, *With ref. to distribution of money, illiberalis. U. conduct, illiberalitas.—With ref. to sentiment, non or minime generosus.—illiberalis.*

UNGENTLE, asper.—*horridus*.—*immitis* (*appears first in L., and afterwards rather in poetry than in prose*).

UNGENTLEMANLY, illiberalis. *An u. action, illiberalis facinus* (*Ter.*).

UNGENTLY, aspere.

UNGIRD, discingere.—*recingere* (*in Aug. poets, &c., esply O.*).

UNGIRT, non cinctus. discinctus.

UNGODLINESS. See **IMPIETY.**

UNGODLY. See **IMPIOUS.**

UNGOVERNABLE, impotens (*unable to restrain itself or himself; of persons, the mind, passion, &c., animus, animi motus*). *Jx. ferox impotensque* (*C.*).—*ferox atque impotens* (*e. g. muller, Suet.*): *what a burst or outbreak of one's u. temper!* quæ effrenatio impotentis animi! (*C.*).—*indomitus* (*untamed*).—*effrenatus* (*unbridled*). See **UNBRIDLED.**

UNGRACEFUL, invenustus. inelegans.—*inconcinus* (*without the grace of symmetry and proportion*).

UNGRACIOUS, iniquus (*unfavorably disposed*).—*minus familiaris* (*e. g. vultus, Suet.*).—*parum comis* (*uncourteous*).

UNGRACIOUSLY, parum familiariter. **parum comiter. minus familiaris vultu* (*e. g. respicere qm.*).

UNGRAMMATICAL, vitiosus (*incorrect*).—*barbarus* (*not Latin, Greek, &c.*).

UNGRATEFUL, ingratus (*not mindful of a benefit received, but also in the sense of not paying or rewarding any's pains*).—*beneficil, beneficiorum immemor* (*unmindful of a past favour, unthankful as to character or sentiment*).—*ingratus in referendâ gratiâ* (*unthankful, not displaying gratitude*).

UNGROUND. See **GROUNDLESS.**

UNGUARDED, immunus (*unfortified*).—*incustoditus* (*unprotected; of persons and things*).—*sine custodiis* (*without escort*). *U. words, &c. or words that escape fm aby in an u. moment, verbum, quod ex cs ore excidit or quod excidit fortuito, or quod qo imprudens excidit.*

UNGUARDEDLY, temere (*rashly*). *To say athg u., qd* (*ex cs ore*) *excidit fortuito.*

UNHALLOWED, non consecratus (*opp. sacratus*).—*profanus* (*opp. sacer*).

UNHAPPILY. See **UNLUCKILY.**

UNHAPPINESS, miseria (*opp. beatitudo*). *infelicitas* (*Plaut. i. very rare*).

UNHAPPY, infelix.—*discer. See MISERABLE.*

UNHARMONIOUS, discors. discrepans.—*dissonus* (*L.*).

UNHARNESSED, helcio amovère equum; helcium dimovère ab equo (*both in Appul.*).

UNHEALTHINESS, 1) *Of men, ad ægotandum proclivitas (a predisposition for any illness; C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28)*.—*tenuis or incommoda or infirma or infirma atque ægra or mala valetudo; valetudinis imbecillitas, or (fm context) valetudo only (weak health)*.—*corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (bodily weakness)*.—*Instead of in valetudo in C., Orelli has introduced every where valetudo, the reading of the best MSS. (see his notes to C. Att. 7, 2, 1.)—2) Unhealthy nature of a place, &c., pestilens loci natura; of the season, pestilentia, gravior or intemperies cœli.*

UNHEALTHY, 1) *Sickly, morbosus (præ- and post-Class. [including Varro], e. g. servus, Cat.; pecus, Varr.)—valetudinarius (not C.; pecus, Varr.; opp. sanum pec., and as subst., Sen.)—ad ægotandum proclivis (predisposed to disease, subject to disease; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 and 28)—invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (imbecillus later only). affectus valetudine. Jx. invalidus et æger. æger atque invalidus. infirmus atque æger (weak, indisposed, suffering, with ref. to the body as well as the state of health, valetudo).—valetudine infirmior (having weak health).—causarius (post-Aug.: containing something that prevents activity, &c., corpus, partes, Sen.; so Plin. In L. = 'invalidated soldier'). To be u., valetudine incommoda (or infirma, or tenui) esse; et valetudine et naturâ esse imbecillum; semper infirmâ atque etiam ægrâ valetudine esse (if continually). How miserably u. (aby) was, quam tenui fuit aut nullâ potius valetudine. 2) *Unfavorable to health, insaluber (not healthy, opp. saluber, e. g. æger, fundus, vinum).—bonæ valetudini contrarius (injurious to health; e. g. alimenta).—pestilens (containing morbid substance or particles; hence, u., bad, opp. saluber; a. g. ædes, annus, aer; aspiratio; natura loci).—gravis (oppressive, and thus injurious to health, dangerous, e. g. cœlum; anni tempus; locus). Jx. gravis et pestilens (e. g. vapours, aspiratio).—vitiosus (injurious, impregnated with noxious elements, opp. saluber; e. g. regio): u. weather, pestilentia et gravis cœli. intemperies cœli.**

UNHEARD (or), inauditus.—*novus* (*new*); *Jx. inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus—portentî similis (strange, rare in the highest degree, almost miraculous). Sulla, aft. the victory, displayed the most u. of cruelty, Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: that is a thing u., of nullum hujus facti simile. 3) Untried; his defence not listened to; see UNTRIED.*

UNHEATED, non calefactus.

UNHEEDED, neglectus. *To leave athg u., negli-*

gere (e. g. es praecepta); non obtemperare (e. g. es dictis); *aby's advice*, es consilium spernere (†); *aby's warning*, qm monentem spernere (†) or non audire: *not to let alth pass u.*, qd in pectus suum dimittere (S.).

UNHEEDFUL. See INATTENTIVE.

UNHESITATINGLY, sine ullâ dubitatione.—non hæsitant (e. g. respondebo, C.).

UNHEWN, rudis (q. i. for what is in its rough, natural state).—infabricatus (of timber; V. Æn. 4, 400). U. stone, saxum cæmenticium (opp. sax. quadratum, Virg.).

UNHINGE, || PROF. of cardine vellere (violently, † V.).—|| IMPROPR. qm or es animum de statu (omni) dejicere, or certo de statu demovere (C.).

UNHISTORICAL, contra historię fidem dictus or scriptus. The u. ages, minus erudita hominum secula (ut fugendi proclivis esset ratio, quum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, C. Rep. 2, 10). U. narratives, fabulæ (opp. facta, C.).

UNHOLY. See GODLESS, IMPIOUS.

UNHOOK, refrigere (q. i. for *unfasten*).—diffibulare. refibulare (what had been buckled).

UNHOPED (FOR), inasperatus (e. g. gaudium). See UNEXPECTED.

UNHORSE, qm de equo dejicere or deturbare.

UNHURT, illæsus. See UNINJURED.

UNICORN, monoceros, otis (the fabulous quadruped, and the constellation).—*monodon, ontis (the sea-unicorn, L.).

UNIFORM, semper eodem modo formatus (always formed in the same manner, as Q. 9, 3, quotidianus ac semper eodem modo formatus sermo; of the language of every day life).—similis atque idem. similis semper (similar and almost one and the same, aft. Plin. 10, 35, 52; C. de Inv. 1, 41, 76).—unius generis (opp. ex pluribus partibus constans, L. 9, 19, 8, comparing the Grecian phalanx to the Roman legion; hence = composed of exactly similar parts).—æquabilis (equable: u. motion, motus certus et æquabilis, C.).—uniformis (post-Aug., T.); Jn. simplex et uniformis.

UNIFORM, a. militaris ornatus (C.).—habitus or cultus or vestitus militaris. ~~U.~~ sagum = the Roman military dress; hence saga sumere, ad saga ire, &c.

UNIFORMITY, similitudo (e. g. in omnibus rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, C. de Inv. 1, 41, 76; similitudo casuum, T.).—æquabilitas (e. g. motus, vite, actionum).

UNIFORMLY, semper eodem modo (Q. 9, 3, 3).—similiter semper (C. de Inv. 1, 41, 76, where we read similiter semper ingredi argumentationem).

UNIMPAIRED, integer (whole).—intactus (untouched).—inviolatus (unviolated).—invulneratus (unwounded).—inoccursus (untainted, spoils in no part). incolumis (unhurt).

UNIMPASSIONED, placidus, quietus. quem animi motus, perturbationes non tangunt (calm, free fm emotion or passion, tranquil, as a commendation; all of persons).—sedatus, placidus, summissus, lenis (gentle, calm; opp. fortis, of speech, as a commendation).—languidus (feeble, weak, of speech, as blame).—animi perturbatione liber or vacuus (without violent emotion of mind).—cupidalitas or cupiditatum expers. omni cupiditate carens. cupiditate privatus. cupiditate intactus (free fm desires). To be quite u., ab omni animi perturbatione liberum or vacuum esse; omni perturbatione animi carere.

UNIMPEACHED, non accusatus.

UNIMPEDED, non impeditus.—expeditus (without encumbrances or difficulties).—liber (free).

UNIMPORTANT, levis, &c.—See INCONSIDERABLE; INSIGNIFICANT. So u., tantulus (of things, Cæs.): to represent althg as u., rem elevare or verbis extenuare: to consider althg as u., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere (T.): an u. reason, levior causa: to interest oneself about u. matters, minuiturum esse curiosum: he always looked upon althg as u., qd ei semper res levissima fuit (opp. res sanctissima). Seemingly u., primo aspectu levis (e. g. res).

UNIMPROVABLE, omnibus numeris absolutus. perfectus (finished).—omni vitio carens (quite faultless).

UNINFORMED, || Not informed (of althg, or that althg is so), non edoctus. || Uninstructed; see UNEDUCATED.

UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis. To be altogether u., omni cultu vacare.

UNINHABITED, non habitatus.—desertus (C.). U. districts, loca deserta (Np. Æm. 8, 5).

UNINJURED, in quo nihil est vitii (that has no injury, no flaw, &c. esp. of buildings; opp. vitiosus).—

illæsus (unhurt, unviolated; opp. læsus).—integer (whole, intact; opp. læsus).—incolumis (undamaged; opp. afflictus, vitiosus; e. g., ship, navis).—salvus (safe, in good condition; e. g., letter, epistola). If the walls and the roof are u., si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii.

UNINSPIRED, *divino spiritu intactus.—sine qo afflatu divino (C.). Not u., non sine inflammatione animi (orum) et quodam afflatu quasi furoris (C., of poetical inspiration).

UNINSTRUCTED, integer or rudis et integer (whose mind is not injured by wrong notions received, but is a tabula rasa, to receive the impressions a teacher wishes to make; e. g. discipulus, C.). See UNEDUCATED.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, quod fugit intelligentię nostrę vim et notionem.—quod nullus mens aut cogitatio capere potest.—non apertus ad intelligendum.—obscurus (dark, obscure; e. g. narratio). See INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

UNINTENTIONAL, fortuitus.—non cogitatus.—incogitatus (post-Aug., Sen.).

UNINTENTIONALLY, imprudenter. per imprudentiam. inconsulte. temere. Jn. inconsulte ac temere. temere ac fortuito.—casu (by accident). Often by the adj., insciens, imprudens (e. g. feci qd).

UNINTERESTING, jejunus. jejunus et aridus (dry, of writings and their authors).

UNINTERRUPTED, continens. continuus (immediately following one another without any break).—contextus (hanging together, not interrupted; e. g., voluptates; cura).—assiduus (continuous, continually present; hence of things that are always extant, or at hand; e. g., rain, work).—perpetuus (perpetual, lasting to the very end, continual, everlasting; e. g., happiness, friendship).—perennis (through years or for ages, lasting continually). Jn. continuus et perennis (e. g., motion, motio).

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, continenter (~~non~~ continue and continuo are not Class.). uno tenore. perpetuo.

UNINVESTIGATED, inexploratus. non exploratus.

UNINVITED, invocatus. U. guest or visitor, umbra (i. e., whom an invited guest brings with him, as his friend and companion; see H. Sat. 2, 8, 21).

UNION, || The uniting, junctio. conjunctio. congregatio. consociatio (Syn. in Join). || United body, societas (body united for a common purpose; society).—concurus (the coming together of things; e. g. honestissimorum studiorum).—conjunctio (the joining, assemblage; of things).

UNIQUE, unicus, singularis. To be u. in its kind, in suo genere singulare esse.

UNISON. See HARMONY.

UNIT, monas, Ædis, f.; pura Lat. unitas. Number is the aggregate of u.'s, numerus perficitur ex singularibus rebus, que juxta apud Græcos dicuntur.

UNITE, || TRANS. || See TO CONNECT; TO JOIN. || INTRANS. || See TO CONCUR; TO COALESCE.

UNITY, || PROP. || unitas. unitatis ratio. To reduce althg to u., qd ad unitatis rationem reducere. || Concord, vid.

UNIVERSAL, universus. generalis (concerning the whole).—communis (common, of or belonging to all).—vulgaris. tritus (used in common, every where usual).—vulgaris communisque.—Sts to be rendered by omnis; e. g., universal laughter followed, omnium consecutus est risus. The Universal Father, communis omnium parens. operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector. summus or maximus mundi parens.

UNIVERSALLY, in universum. universe. generatim. generaliter. generatim atque universe (all = in general; opp. sigillatim or per singulas species).—communiter (opp. separatim).—si rem omnem spectas. U. known, omnibus notus: u. beloved, omnibus gratus acceptusque.

UNIVERSITY, *academia.—*universitas literaria or literarum. To be at the u., *inter academię cives versari. *in academiâ studiorum causâ versari.

UNIVOCAL, univocus (Mart. Capell.).—*vox, cui una tantum res subijcitur.—haud ambiguus.

UNJUST, injustus (violating the duties we owe to others; of persons or things).—injurius (encroaching on the rights or privileges of others; very rare; Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 2; and C. Off. 3, 23, 89; of persons or actions).—injurius (who is given to commit injustice, to wrong others; also impropr., pes, ventus, †).—iniquus (unfair, and of whatever betrays unfair dealing). ~~non~~ The 'injustus' acts contrary to established right and law; the 'iniquus' against morality. An u. war, bel-

lum implum, injusta arma (e. g. inferre cl. L.): *it is u., iniquum or injustum est: to make an u. demand, iniqua postulare: to be u. towards aby, iniquum esse in qm. U. towards aby, injuriosus in qm (C.), adversus qm (Sen.): aby is u. towards one's country, qd injustum in patriam est. To make an u. decree, injuriose decernere: how u. it is, that &c., quam inique comparatum est, ut (Ter.) quod (C.) of social arrangements, &c.). An u. will, testamentum improbum or inofficiosum (inoff., when nothing is left to one's nearest relations).*

UNJUSTIFIABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—iniquissimus.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, iniquissimo modo.

UNJUSTIFIED, non purgatus. non excusatus. [Syn. in To JUSTIFY.]

UNJUSTLY, injuste. inique (e. g., to act, facere).—injuriöse (e. g. decernere; qm injuriosius tractare). To act u., injuste or (Np.) male et injuste facere.

UNKIND, inofficiosus (not apt to perform kind offices to one; in qm).—parum benignus.—inhumanus. humanitatis expertus (of persons).—iratus (angry).—alienatus (behaving like a stranger). Not so much as an u. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.

UNKINDLY, inhumane. irate. To look u. upon aby, qm minus familiari vultu respicere.

UNKINDNESS, inhumanitas. asperitas. An u., *inhumane factum.

UNKNOWN. See IGNORANT.

UNKNOWNLY. See IGNORANTLY.

UNKNOWN, ignotus (not known, as a stranger).—incognitus (not recognized as such or such a one). U. to me or myself, me nescio (without thinking of it, or giving it a thought; opp. me conscio).—me insciento (without my knowledge; opp. me sciente).—me invito (against my will). To remain u., a nemine cognosci.

UNLABOURED. An u. but correct style, purus sermo et dissimilis curæ (Q. 8, 3, 14).

UNLADE. See To UNLOAD.

UNLAMENTED: e. g., to die u., a nemine deploratum mori. See UNMOURNED.

UNLAWFUL, inconcessus (poet. and Q.). non concessus. vitiosus.—nefas (agst the laws of God and man).—non legitimus (non legitimus to be avoided).—iniquus. non justus. U. means, artes malæ: to be u., non licere; illicitum esse. [On illicitus, see LLICIT.]

UNLAWFULLY, contra legem or leges.—præter leges or jus.—contra jus fasque. contra fas et jus (agst the laws of God and man).

UNLAWFULNESS, Crcl. To deny the u. of athg, negare qd legi (-ibus) repugnare or contrarium esse.

UNLEARN, dediscere qd.

UNLEARNED, indoctus (untaught).—ineruditus (uninstructed).—illiteratus (unlettered). To be u., nescire literas.

UNLEARNEDLY, indocte.

UNLEAVENED, non fermentatus. nullo fermento.

UNLESS, nisi. ni.—si non (nisi is used when the whole conditional clause is negative, without particular stress on any one notion contained in it: si non is used when there is emphasis on one notion; i. e., the verb, each is contrasted with the opposite affirmative proposition expressed or understood. But even where there is opposition, nisi is its used; i. e., the opposition is not marked; e. g. matris verbis Philocomasium arcessito, ut si itura siet Athenas, tecum eat: nisi eat, te soluturum esse navim, Plant. Milt. Glor. 4, 48; Haase ad Reitzig. p. 457). U. perchance, nisi forte. nisi vero (often ironical: with indic.; hence not nisi forte aptus et commodus esse tibi scribere, &c., but est). In C. nisi vero (= si quæ) often introduces a supposition, the manifest absurdity of wch is to establish the truth of the other supposition, previously stated to be true (Hand. iv. p. 253). An excepted case (added correctively) is more emphatically stated by nisi si; e. g. noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, quam ad te, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, &c. So nisi si quis eat, &c. (C.). præterquam si is post Class.; e. g. Plin. 8, 25, 39.

UNLET (= not let), non locatus (unoccupied).

UNLIKE, dissimilis (different in quality, inwardly or outwardly; with gen. or dat., but more frequently with the gen. when internal unlikeness is meant: dissimilis is not Class.).—diversus (entirely different in nature or kind; a qo or a qæ re).—dispar, ci or ci rei (not altogether like, different in some respects, or in some points of character). Jn. dispar ac dissimilis. To be u., dissimilem esse, with gen. or dat. (of persons or things); abhorrere a qæ re: to be somewhat u., nonnullam dissimilitudinem habere cum qæ re: to be u. each other, dissimiles esse inter se (of persons or

things); abhorrere inter se (of things): to become u. oneself, desclercere a seipso.—alius plane factus est, ac fuit antea (he has become quite u. himself): it is not u. him, hoc non alienum est ab ejus moribus.

UNLIKELY, non verisimilis (or veri similis).—non probabilis (not easily proved; hence, not credible). It is not u. that &c., verisimile est (with acc. and inf.; its with ut); fieri potest ut &c. (it is possible that &c.). A statement does not seem u., qd non sine veritatis specie dicitur.

UNLIMITED, infinitus.—immensus.—summus (the highest). Of u. extent, immensus et terminatus (of a plain). U. power, infinita or summa potestas: u. sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; quum principis arbitrium, or libido regis, pro legibus est (see Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—dominatio.

UNLOAD, exonerare (e. g. navem, plaustrum). U. a waggon, exonerare plaustrum: a carriage (of any kind), vehiculum onustum exinrare: beasts of burden, jumenta deponere onera; jumenta sarcinis levare. (Np.) deonerare qd ex qæ re occurs in the golden age only, fig. in the sense of 'to take away.'

UNLOADED, exoneratus.—vacuus (empty).

UNLOCK, subditi clavi pessulos reducere (i. e., with such a key as drew a bolt back, Appul.).

UNLOOKED FOR. See UNEXPECTED.

UNLOOSE. See LOOSE; UNTIE.

UNLOVELY, insuavis. invenustus. injucundus. inamencus. For the difference between these words, see LOVELY or AGREEABLE.

UNLUCKILY, infelicititer. misere. male. Athg turns out very u., male or secus qd cadit.

UNLUCKY, infelix (unfortunate, either as bringing or threatening misfortune; e. g., day, combat, result of an undertaking, rumour; also of him to whom fortune is unpropitious: δυστυχής).—infortunatus (not favoured by fortune; of persons who with regard to their circumstances, or in other respects, are no favourites of fortune or have bad luck: κακοδαιµων).—miser (of persons who are suffering from any evil, so as to claim our compassion; miserable: then also of things, wretched).—non prosper (not prosperous, not answering a man's expectation or hopes; of things: e. g., progress, result, circumstances).—inaustus (of an unpropitious appearance; e. g., day, omen, &c.); also Jn. infaustus et infelix.—calamitosus (connected with great damage and loss; e. g., war, conflagration).—funestus (causing mourning, bringing destruction; e. g., war, letter, omen, &c.).—sinister (prop. being to the left; hence of unfavourable auspices, esp. of birds: also of omens, opp. dexter, but only, in the latter sense, of the Greeks, since with the Romans the left was considered the lucky side in auspices and divinations: thus, 'avis sinistra, &c.).—adversus (contrary to one's wishes, adverse; e. g., battle, circumstance, result of an undertaking; opp. succulent).—malus (of bad quality; e. g., pay, time, omen; opp. bonus). I am the most u. person, nemo me est miserior.

UNMADE, non factus or non confectus.—non stratus (not made; of beds).

UNMAN, *facere ut qs se virum esse obliviscatur (aft. ut te ... virum esse meminisses, &c., C.).—formidine perterritum qm loco et certo de statu demovere (C.).—animum cs frangere, infringere.—percellere qm (for the moment, by a sudden shock).

UNMANAGEABLE, impotens regendi (prop. : e. g., horse, equus, L. 35, 11).—qui regi non potest (prop. and fig.; see Sen. de Iræ, 2, 15, extr.).—impotens (improp. of passions, minds, &c.). A ship almost unmanageable fm its size, navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis (L.): a multitude that is u., multitudo inhabilis ad consensum (L.; i. e., that cannot be brought to agree together, to act in concert).

UNMANLY, viro indignus (unworthy of a man). effeminatus (effeminate).—mollis (weak; e. g., vox; educatio; mens, animus). Jn. effeminatus et mollis.—illiberalis (unworthy of a free-born man, ignoble, vile; e. g., mind, mens; dead, facinus).

UNMANNERLY, inurbanus. illiberalis. impolitus. agrestis. inhumanus. incultus. intonsus. Jn. intonsus et incultus. An u. fellow, homo agrestis; homo inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, unmannerly).

UNMARRIED, cælebs. vidua (the former of a man, the latter of a woman, whether the person was previously married or not; opp. maritus, marita; see Suet. Galb. 5; L. 1, 46, 7). The u. life, the u. state, vita cælebs; cælibatus (of a man); *conditio viduæ (of a woman: in Tert. de Virg. Vel. 9, called viduatus): to live u., cælibem (viduam) esse; cælibem vitam vivere: to

remain u., nunquam viro nubere (*never to marry a husband*); nunquam uxorem ducere (*never to take a wife; both of single persons*); remanere, permanere in celibatu (*of widowed persons*); matrimonio abstinere: *to have always remained u.*, uxorem nunquam habuisse.

UNMASK, personam capiti cs detrahere (*prop. and fig.*; see *Mart.* 3, 43, 3)—animum cs nudare. evolvere qm integritatis dissimulationis suae nudareque (*fig.*), *to disclose the real sentiments of abdy.* L. 34, 24; C. de Or. 2, 86, 350).

UNMASKED, integritatis dissimulationis suae evolutus (*See the verb*).

UNMAST, *malo or malis privare.

UNMATCHED. *See* UNEQUALLED.

UNMEANING. *An u. word, vox inanis: an u. sentence, *sententia, quae intelligi non potest: to talk u. stuff, voces inanes fundere.*

UNMEET. *See* UNFIT.

UNMERCIFUL, immisericors (*without compassion*).—durus (*hard*).—ferreus (*without feeling, iron-hearted*).—inhumanus (*inhuman*).

UNMERCIFULLY, immisericorditer.

UNMERCIFULNESS, animi durtia or durities (*hardness*).—inhumanitas (*inhumanity*).

UNMERITED. *See* UNDESERVED.

UNMINDFUL, immemor; *of athg, cs rei.*—negligens *cs rei.* *To be u. of abdy's interests, commodis cs deesse.*

See FORGETFUL, INATTENTIVE.

UNMINGLED, UNMIXED, *commis (neat; of wine)*.—purus (*pure*).—simplex.—cui nihil admixtum est, nihil concretum (*uncompounded; of the soul; C.*).

UNMOLESTED, intactus. inviolatus. Jm intactus inviolatusque. integer intactusque or et intactus. integer atque inviolatus. *See* UNTOUCHED.

UNMOOR. *See* 'to weigh Anchor,' adding oram praecidere: ancoralia incidere (*i. e., to cut the cable by which the ship was fastened to the anchor*).

UNMOURNED: *e. g., to leave abdy's death u., cs mortem negligere, non laborare de cs morte.* *See* UNBEWAILED, UNLAMENTED.

UNMOVED, immotus. *To remain u. by athg, non moveri or non commoveri qd re (not to be affected by it; g. t.).*—repudiare qd (*to disregard; i. e., abdy's requests, cs preces*).—non laborare de qd re (*not to grieve or fret; e. g. de cs morte*).—misericordiam non recipere. *To remain u. by abdy's tears, repudiare cs lacrimas: I am u. by athg, qd me non commovet.*

UNMUFE. *See* UNVEIL.

UNMUSICAL. *See* UNHARMONIOUS.

UNMUTILATED, integer (*whole*); *opp. truncus*).—UNNAIL, reficere qd (*g. t.*), or *clavis extractis reficere.

UNNATURAL, parum naturalis.—quod praeter naturam existit (*which is against nature*).—monstruosus (*contrary to nature, with ref. to size, bulk, shape, or whether physical or moral existence*).—portentuosus (*terrific, exciting fear, horror, &c., by its u. appearance*).—immanis (*huge, relating to unusual shape, size, bulk, force, causing amazement or fear, whether fm its physical or moral qualities*).—ascitus (*borrowed or taken fm others, not natural, but affected; opp. natus*). *U. desires, cupiditates, quae ne naturam quidem attingunt; Hibidines monstruosae (u. iustae): an u. son, monstrum filii.*

UNNATURALLY, contra or praeter naturam.

UNNECESSARILY, praeter rem. praeter necessitatem.

UNNECESSARY, non necessarius (*that need not necessarily be or exist*).—quod non opus est (*not requisite, not necessary for use*).—supervacaneus (*superfluous*); ~~super~~ supervacuum and superfluum *are neither of them classic*.—vanus (*vain, in vain; e. g., metus. It is u. to name them, eos nihil attingit nominare*).

UNNERVE, enervare.—debilitare (*to weaken*).—emollire (*to make effeminate*).—cs nervos incidere (*by athg, qd re. C.*).—nervos omnes elidere (*C.*).

UNNOTICED. *To leave u., praetermittere (g. t., to allow to escape, to pass, not to mention)*.—praeterire, also with silentio (*to pass over in silence*).—tacitum pati (*quod, &c., L. 7, 1, in.*).—praeterire negligentia (*fm neglect or carelessness; e. g., in reading, &c.*).—negligere (*to take no notice of, to pay no attention to*). *To remain u., non conspici (not to be seen by the eye)*; praetermitti (*to be set aside, not to be mentioned*); negligi (*not to receive any attention*): *to remain u. by abdy, qm praeterire or fugere (not to be seen by the eye)*: *to pass one's life u., vitam silentio transire. Sis the advo., latenter (in concealment)*.—clam (*without abdy's knowledge*).—furtim (*secretly, vid.*).

UNOBJECTIONABLE. *See* UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

UNOBSERVABLE, inobservabilis.—quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest (*scarcely observable*). *See* IMPERCEPTIBLE.

UNOBSERVED, non animadvertus. non observatus. inobservatus (*† and post-Aug.*). *To be u., non conspic.* *See* UNNOTICED.

UNOBSERVED. *See* UNHINDERED.

UNOCCUPIED, non occupatus (*that has no business or occupation*).—labore vacuus (*that has no exertion to bear*).—vacuus negotiis (*that has no business*). *To be u., opere faciundo vacare; jacere, sedere (to sit without doing athg, to sit at home idle)*. *See* DISENGAGED, UNEMPLOYED.

UNOFFENDING. *See* HARMLESS.

UNOPENED, non apertus.—clausus (*shut*).

UNORGANIZED (*e. g., bodies*), corpora nullā cohaerendi naturā (*aff. C. N. D. 2, 32, extr.*).

UNOWNED, non agnitus. quem (quam) nemo agnovit.—*quod nemo suum esse dixit.

UNPACK, vacuum facere (*to empty; e. g., a chest*).

eximere (*to take out; e. g., acina de dolo; hence *res de sarcinis, arcæ, &c.*).

UNPAID, non solutus (*not settled; of a debt, &c.*).—residuum (*that remains to be paid*).—cui non satisfactum est (*that has received no payment yet; of the creditor*).—*† Of a letter, *pro cuius vecturā merces solvenda est.*

UNPALATABLE, nihil sapiens (*insipid*).—voluptate carens (*giving no pleasure*).—injuvundus. insuavis. *To be u., nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere: a herb that is not u., herba cibo non insuavis (Plin.).*

UNPARALLELED. *See* INCOMPARABLE, UNEQUALLED.

UNPARDONABLE, major quam cui ignosci possit (*too heinous to be pardoned*).—quod nihil excusationis habet (*inexcusable; e. g. vitium*).—inexpiables (*that cannot be atoned for; e. g., scelus; fraus*). *A sin, therefore, is not the less u., because &c., nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, si &c.*

UNPARDONABLY, *Crcl.* *To have sinned u., *ita peccasse, ut peccati venia ad ignoscendum dari non possit (aff. C.).* or *majora peccasse, quam quibus ignosci possit.

UNPATRIOTIC. *To be u., *patriae salutis parum consulere or prospicere. male de republica sentire.*

UNPAVED, saxo or lapide non stratus.—~~non~~ non immunitus (= open, free, C. Caecm. 19, 54).

UNPEG, *cuttellos ligneos reficere (*aff. cult. lign. conficere, Psal. 7, 3*); or reficere (*g. t., to unfix, unfasten*).

UNPEOPLE. *See* DEPOPULATE.

UNPERCEIVED. *See* UNOBSERVED, UNNOTICED.

UNPERFORMED, infectus.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *Crcl.* *Athg is u., *qd philosophiae repugnat, or a philosophia alienum est: it is u. to &c., *philosophi non est or philosophum non decet (with acc. and inf.).*

UNPIN,olvere. refibulare.

UNPUTTING, immisericors.—durus. ferreus (*hard-hearted*).

UNPLEASANT, injucundus. non jucundus.—ingratus (*not grateful to one's feelings; i. e., such as one does not like*).—insuavis (*not sweet; i. e., to the taste, the smell, &c.; hence, not pleasant to the moral sense*).—gravis. molestus (*felt to be heavy, oppressive, annoying, &c.*).—odiosus (*hateful, intolerable*). Jm odiosus et molestus (*of things*). *Athg is u. to me, graviter or moleste fero qd: very u., qd moleste fero: to find a smell u., odore offendi: to a modest man it is u. to &c., grave est pudenti (e. g. petere qd). More under DISAGREEABLE.*

UNPLEASANTLY, injucunde. odiose. moleste. graviter.

UNPLEASANTNESS. *See* DISAGREEABLENESS. ~~non~~ molestia may be used in pl. haec cogitatio omnes molestias extenuat et diluit.

UNPLIANT. *See* INFLEXIBLE.

UNFLOUGHED, inaratus.

UNPOETICAL, *a poetarum ratione alienus. *This word is u., *hoc vocabulo poetae non utuntur.*

UNPOLISHED. rudis. impolitus. ineruditus. *See* UNCULTIVATED, CLOWNISH, RUSTIC.

UNPOLLUTED. *See* UNSTAINED.

UNPOPULAR, *† Disliked by the people, invidiosus (disliked fm being an object of envy; of persons or things: si is invidiosus et multis offensus esse videtur; qd invidiosum est ad bonos; where observe that 'to be u. in abdy's eyes,' is invidiosum esse ad qm)*.—non gratus (*not in favour; with abdy, apud qm*). *A worthy man, but as u. as C. Calidius, homo honestus, sed*

non gratiosior quam C. Calpurnius est. To be u., in odio esse (*with abq. ci*); in invidia esse; in invidia habere: to be very u., in summo or magno odio esse; in magna invidia esse: to make oneself u., odium (cs) suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud qm: to make abq. u., in invidiam qm inducere or adducere; magnum odium in qm concitare: to make abq. u., gravem offensionem in rem qm concitare: to become u., in odium or in invidiam venire: without becoming u. with the senate, nulla senatus mala gratia: to become u. in consequence of abq. excipere offensionem ex qo facto. || *Not adapted to the comprehension of the unlearned, intelligentia a vulgari remotus.*—ad sensum popularem vulgaremque parum accommodatus, or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam parum accommodatus (*afst. the phrases for POPULAR, vid.*).

UNPOPULARITY, offensio popularis (*opp. gratia popularis, C.*)—aliens et offensa populi voluntas (*u. into uch aby has fallen, C. Tusc. 5, 37, 106.*)—invidia (*u. arising fm envy*)—odium (*hatred*). To bring into u., in invidiam inducere; in summam invidiam adducere; odium in qm concitare; invidiam ci conficere (*L.*): to court u., quasi de industria in odium offensionemque ca (*e. g. populi Romani*) incurrere: to draw u. upon oneself, odium suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud qm. With his great and deserved u., in tanto mortalium odio, iusto praesertim ci debito.

UNPRAISED, non laudatus.—illaudatus (*post-Aug.*)—laude non ornatus.

UNPRECEDENTED, unicus. singularis (*unique of its kind*).—novus (*new*).—inauditus (*unheard of*).—novus et inauditus. inauditus et novus. He replies that to allow aby to march through a Roman province would be quite u., negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare (*Cas.*).

UNPREJUDICED. See UNBIASED.

UNPREMEDITATED, subitus (*sudden, made on the spur of the moment*).—incogitatus (*Sen.*).—* non cogitatus. An u. speech, oratio subita et subita et fortuita (*opp. commentatio et cogitatio*).

UNPREPARED, imparatus. U. with abq; see UNPURNISHED.

UNPRETENDING, simplex (*simple, natural*).—modestus. Sis probus et modestus; probus et demissus. U. behaviour, modestia.

UNPRINCIPLED, male moratus. malis or corruptis moribus. Sis inhonestus. turpis. turpis atque inhonestus. U. character, mores turpes or corrupti.

UNPRODUCTIVE, infecundus (*seid., but Class.*; ager arbore infecundus, S.: *opp. fecundus*).—sterilis (*with ref. to productive power; bearing no fruit; also of the soil, a year, &c.*).

UNPROFITABLE, inutilis. Sis frivolus, futillis, inanis. Jm. frivolus et inanis; futillis et frivolus. See USELESS.

UNPROFITABLY, inutiliter. See USELESSLY; IN VAIN.

UNPROLIFIC. See UNPRODUCTIVE.

UNPROMISING, *Crci.* quod minimum (*nihil, &c.*) spei affert, injicit, &c. It is a very u. symptom, when a boy's judgement outstrips his fancy, illa mihi in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium iudicio praesumitur (*Q. 2, 4, 7*). I look upon him as an u. boy, who &c., non dabit mihi spem domae indolis, qui &c. (*Q. 1, 3, 2*).

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, ineffabilis (*e. g., name, word, Plin.* See remark in UNUTTERABLE).—quod dici or pronunciari non potest.

UNPROFITIOUS. See INAUSPICIOUS, UNFAVORABLE.

UNPROTECTED, indefensus.

UNPROVED, argumentis non firmatus or non confirmatus.

UNPROVIDED, || *Unfurnished* (*vid.*), imparatus (*with abq. a qd re*). || *Unprovided for*; e. g., children, liberi, quibus nondum prospectum est; daughter, filia non collocata.

UNPROVOKED, non lacessitus. Sis ultro.

UNPRUNED, immissus (*opp. amputatus, e. g. vitis, rami, &c.*)—intonsus (*propr.*; unshaven, but also of trees). To leave a vine u. (*for some purpose*), immittere vitem. See UNCUR.

UNPUBLISHED, nondum editus (*not yet out*).—in editus (** O. Pont. 4, 16, 39*).

UNPUNISHED, impunitus (*not punished*),—incastigatus (*not chastised*).—inultus (*not revenge*). Jm. inultus impunitusque. To go u., impune esse. non puniri.—inultum discedere (*e. g. injuria, C.*)—sic abire (*of offences*). For 'to escape u.,' and other phrases, see 'to escape (&c.) with IMPUNITY.'

UNQUALIFIED, || *Unfit*, non idoneus (*ad qd*). || *Not softened or abated, simplex et absolutus* (*unconditional; opp. cum adjunctione*).—*Crci.* U. severity, *severitas nulla comitata condita. || *Not possessing the legal qualification, lege (qd) exceptus* (*excluded by some enactment*).

UNQUENCHED (*e. g., fire*), inextinctus. non sedatus (*impropr.*; e. g., thirst, hunger).

UNQUESTIONABLE. See INDISPUTABLE.

UNQUESTIONABLY. See INDISPUTABLY.

UNQUESTIONED, non interrogatus.

UNQUIET, inquietus (*not C. or Cas.*; of the mind and character, L.; animus, ingenium; impotens semperque inquietus, Vell., of a person)—anxious. sollicitus (*SYN. in ANXIOUS*).—turbidus (*impropr., of a confused turbulent state of affairs; res, tempus; also cogitationes. T. is the first who uses it of men of turbulent characters, &c.*)—turbulentus (*stormy, &c., propr. and also impropr.*; of 'a stormy year, annus; and of restless men, who are always exciting disturbances; turbulent')—seditiosus (*inclined to plot against the existing order of things; of persons or things, e. g. a life*).—tumultuosus (*full of disturbance, confusion, tumult, &c.*; e. g., of sleep, somnus per somnia tumultuosus: an u. life, vita tumultuosa; of persons, it is only used in the sense of raging, storming, &c., in a noisy, passionate way). U. spiritus, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (*L.*).

UNQUIETLY. See RESTLESSLY, UNEASILY.

UNQUIETNESS. See RESTLESSNESS.

UNRAVEL, evolvere (*unroll, &c.*)—explicare (*unfold; propr. and fig.; opp. perturbare, impedire*).—enodare (*to untie a knot; propr. and fig.; juris laqueos, Gell.*).

UNREAD, || *Not read, non lectus*. To leave u., non legere. || *Not well read in, not conversant with, lectione non exercitus* (*afst. Gell. 7, 1*); also non versatus in literis or in libris. in veteribus scriptis non volutatus (*with ref. to the ancient authors*).—rudis literarum Graecarum (*with ref. to Greek authors*).

UNREASONABLE, rationi repugnans (*agst reason*).—iniquus (*unfair*). To be u. in one's demands, iniqua postulare.

UNREASONABLY, inique (*unfairly*).—injuria (*wrongfully; opp. jure*).—nulla ratione.—dementer. insane (*madly*).

UNRECLAIMABLE. See INCORRIGIBLE.

UNRECLAIMED, non emendatus.—qui ad bonam frugem nondum se recepit (*afst. C.*).

UNRECONCILED, non placatus.

UNREGISTERED, in acta publica non or nondum relatus.

UNRELENTING. See INEXORABLE.

UNREMITTED. See CONTINUAL.

UNREMITTING. See CONTINUAL, UNWEARIED.

UNREPEALED, non abrogatus, &c. See TO ABROGATE.

UNREPENTED, cuius me (te, eum, &c.) non penituit.

UNREQUITED. See UNREWARDED. To leave aby's affection u., qm non redamare; amoris amore non respondere: to let kindnesses received go u., beneficia non reddere; beneficia beneficiis non respondere.

UNRESENTED, inultus (*unrevenged*).—impunitus (*unpunished*). To remain u., impune esse: to leave u., inultum sinere.

UNRESERVED. See FRANK, OPEN.

UNRESERVEDLY, aperte (*openly; e. g., to speak, loqui*).—libere (*frankly; e. g., to own, profiteri*). To declare one's sentiments, feelings, &c. u., patefacere se totum ci.

UNRESISTING, non resistens or repugnans.

UNRESTRAINED, non impeditus (*not hindered*).—effrenatus (*unbridled; of desires, rage, &c.*).—indomitus (*unlamed*).—impotens (*unable to restrain itself; e. g. animus*). U. impulses, indomiti impetus (*e. g. vulgi*).

UNRETURNED. See UNREQUITED. To leave a salutation u., salutem non referre.

UNREVENGED, inultus.

UNREWARDED, praemio non affectus.—inhonoratus (*not honoured with a reward in the shape of a gift*).—sine praemio or pretio. sine mercede (*without wages*). To leave aby u., qm inhonoratum or qm sine pretio or praemio dimittere.

UNRIG, navis armamenta demere (*of sailors, when the ship was to be propelled simply by oars; opp. tollere armamenta*).—navis armamenta demittere (*of sailors when threatened by a storm*).—fundere navis armamenta; navem exarmare; navem armamentis spoliare (*of a storm which destroys the rigging of a ship*).

UNRIGHTEOUS. See **IMPIOUS**.
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. See **IMPIETY**.
UNRIPE. See **RIP OPEN**. "Friendships should not be unripped but unsatisfied" (Collier, quoting *Caio ap. C.*), amicitiae dissuendae magis quam dissolvendae (*Caio ap. C.*).

UNRIPE, immaturus (as well of fruit, &c., as *fig. of men*).—crudus (*still raw*, opp. maturus et coctus, of fruit: ~~est~~ acerbus, of fruit, does not mean 'unripe', but harsh to the taste). Half u., subcrudus (~~est~~ semicrudus later only).

UNRIPENESS, immaturitas.
UNRIVALLED. See **INCOMPARABLE, INIMITABLE**.

UNROASTED, crudus (of meat).—*non tostus (of coffee).

UNROLL, evolvere. explicare (*unfold*).
UNROOF, nudare tecto. detegere (domum). tectum nudare tegulis (*untile*).—demoliri tectum.

UNRUPLED, *nullo motu perturbatus. tranquill. æquus (*even, calm*; e. g. animus).

UNRULINESS, effrenatio impotentis animi.—impotentia.—*Sis* ferocia, ferocitas.

UNRULY. See **UNGOVERNABLE**, and (for passions, &c.) **UNBRIDLED**. *U. spiritus*, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (*L.*).

UNSAADDLE, *stratum detrahare equo; and *prope* stratum solvere (*Sen. Ep. 80, 8*, equum empturus solvi jubet stratum).

UNSAADDLED, non stratus.

UNSAFE, non tutus. intutus (*L., T.*; not *C. or Cæs.*)—periculosus (*dangerous*).—infestus (*that cannot be travelled or sailed on without danger*). To render u., infestum reddere or habere (*g. t.*); infestare latrocinii (*by robbers*; of a road or district, &c.); instigare latrocinia ac prædationibus (*the sea or water by pirates*): to be u., infestari latrocinia (*of the high roads, &c.*).

UNSALEABLE, invendibilia.

UNSALTED, sale non conditus.

UNSALUTED, insalutatus (*V. Æn. 9, 288*).

UNSATISFACTORY, ineptus. non idoneus (*not suitable for the purpose in hand*).—in quo non acquiescas (*in which one cannot acquiesce*).

UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est (of persons, with ref. to the claims they have advanced, their demands, &c.).—non expletus. non satiatum (*not filled or satiated*; of desires, passions, &c.). I remain u., qd mihi non probatum est (*athq* has not compelled my assent, approval, &c.). I remain u. by *athq*, mihi non satisfactum est qd re.

UNSAVOURY. See **UNPALATABLE**.

UNSAVY, qd, ut indictum sit, revocare (*L. 5, 15, 10*). illa (dicta) retexere (*C. Fin. 5, 28, 84*). See **RECAV**, **RETRACT**.

UNSCREW, *cochleam (-as) retorquere or *remittere. To u. *athq*, *cochleis qd retorquere (*aff. prelum ... si non cochleis torquetur, Vitr. 6, 9*).

UNSCRIPTURAL, *libris divinis or literis sanctis repugnans, or parum conveniens.

UNSEALED, non obsignatus (*g. t., not sealed*).—apertus or resignatus (*with its seal broken*; resignatus also of a will).—solutus. vinculis laxatis (*the strings being loosened*; of a letter, &c.).

UNSEARCHABLE, [PROPR.] quod reperiri non potest. [IMPROPR.] quod excogitari non potest; quod mente consequi or complecti nemo potest (*aff. C.*).

UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus (*that does not arrive or happen at the proper time, mai à propos, inopportune*; opp. tempestivus; e. g. letter, desire, fear).—importunus (*unfit, inconvenient*, with ref. to the place where *athq* happens, and also of circumstances out of place).—immaturus (*propr., not yet ripe*; hence *fig., that takes place before the right time*; e. g. advice, council).—præcox (*propr., getting ripe before the proper time*; hence of what happens too early, premature; e. g. joy, gaudium).

UNSEASONABLY, intempestive. importune.

UNSEASONED, non conditus (*not seasoned with spices, &c.*).—humidus (*wet, green*; of timber, materia). To be made of u. timber, ex humidâ materiâ factum esse (*Cæs.*).

UNSEEMLY. See **UNBECOMING**.

UNSEEN, invisus.—invisitatus (*Vitr. := unvisited, L.*).

UNSELFISH, qui utilitate communi non suâ cupiditate impellitur (*aff. C. Off. 1, 19, 63*).—qui id potius intuetur, quod universis, quam quod sibi utile sit.—qui privatæ utilitati non servit, qui omnia suis commodis non metitur (*Cf. SELFISH*).—abstinens (*abstain-*

ing fm what belongs to others, strictly honest; opp. avarus). To be u., sume utilitatis immemorem esse; id potius intueri, quod universis (or alteri) quam quod sibi utile sit: to act unselfishly, or in an u. manner, liberaliter agere; innocenter agere.

UNSELFISHLY, innocenter. liberaliter. sume utilitatis immemorem.

UNSELFISHNESS. See **DISINTERESTEDNESS**.

UNSERVICEABLE. See **USELESS**.

UNSETTLE, [To make uncertain or fluctuating (of what had been fixed), ci dubitationem injicere (to instil doubts into abq's mind).—qd ad or in incertum revocare. qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make *athq* doubtful). To leave *athq* unsettled, qd in medio, or in dubio, or in incerto relinquere. [To disturb or unsettle the mind, ca mentem or animum perturbare (to perplex, agitate, &c.).—animum loco et certo de statu demovere (to u. it by a sudden shock; C.). [To bring into disorder, turbare (e. g. statum civitatis).—perturbare (stronger; e. g. civitatem).—miscere (to turn topsy-turvy; e. g. rempublicam). To u. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere.

UNSETTLED, in medio or in dubio or in incerto relictus (*not settled*; of disputed points, &c.).—turbatus. perturbatus (*disturbed, thrown into confusion*).—fluctuans (*with ref. to opinion, resolution*).

UNSHACKLE. See **UNCHAIN**.

UNSHAKEN. See **UNMOVED**.

UNSHAPEN, informis (*that is without a determinate form or frame*).—deformis (*disagreeable fm its want of proper form or shape*). *U. state* or condition, deformitas.

UNSHAVED, intonsus.

UNSHEATHED, e. vaginâ educere. vaginâ nudare; and with gladium stringere, destingere.

UNSHIP, exponere (anywhere, in locum or in loco).

UNSHOD, pedibus nudis (*with naked feet*).—excalceatus (*Suet., Mari.*).—discalceatus (*only Suet. Ner. 51*; both = having put one's shoes off).—non calceatus (*e. g., of a horse*).

UNSHORN, intonsus. immissus (*e. g. barba, capilli*).

UNSLAVED, inercetus (**Appul. Met. 7, p. 194, 37*).

UNSLIGHTLINESS. See **UGLINESS**.

UNSLIGHTLY. See **UGLY**.

UNSTIRTERLIKE, non sbrorius.

UNSKILFUL, imperitus (*inexperienced or unpractised, raw*; in *athq*, ca rel).—ignarus, in *athq*, ca rel (*ignorant of, with gen. of the art or science*).—inacitus (*betraying a want of proper knowledge and judgement; of persons and things; e. g., joke, locus*).—rudis, in *athq*, in qd re (*uninformed in any art or science*).

UNSKILFULLY, imperite (*in an inexperienced manner*).—inepte. incommode (*unsuitably*).—inacite (*without proper knowledge or judgement*).

UNSLAKED, [Of lime, vivus. *U. time*, calx viva (*Vitr. 8, 7*).] Of thirst, non expletus (*C.*). non exstinctus or restinctus or sedatus (*all t.*).

UNSOCIAL. See **INSOCIAL**.

UNSOILED. See **UNBLEMISHED**.

UNSOLICITED, non rogatus (*unasked*).—ultra (*voluntarily*).—ultra oblatu (*offered without any solicitation*).

UNSOLVED, non solutus. To leave u., non solve.

UNSOPHISTICATED, sincerus. simplex. Jw. simplex et sincerus.—non fucosus (*e. g., an u. neighbourhood, vicinitas non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, &c., C.*).

UNSOUGHT, non quesitus.

UNBOUND, [With ref. to truth, pravus. pravus et perversus (of opinions). To be u. in faith, hæreticum esse (*Eccl.*); *veram Christilegem non sequi; infectum esse opinionum pravitate. [With ref. to logical cogency, ad probandum infirmum (nugatoriusque) levis et infirmus. levis et nugatorius. inanis et levis (*weak, of arguments*). That is an u. argument, nullum (vero) id quidem est argumentum. [With ref. to health. See **SICKLY, UNHEALTHY**. [Rotten; vid.

UNBOWN, non satus.

UNSPARED. To leave nothing u., nulli rei parcere.

UNSPARING, [Severe, inclémens (opp. clemens).—acer. acerbus (opp. lenis).—crudelis (opp. clemens).] [Liberal, vid.

UNSPARINGLY, inclementer. acerbè. acriter. crudeliter.

UNSPEAKABLE. See **UNUTTERABLE**.

UNSPOTTED. See **UNSTAINED, UNDEPILED**.

UNSTABLE, instabilis (*that does not stand fast or on*

firm ground; e. g. gradus, incessus.—*vagus* (*erring about, not settled; of persons and things; hence = inconsistent; e. g. vita, life; vultus, look*).

UNSTAINED, *purus*. *integer* (*opp. contaminatus*).—*incontaminatus* (*opp. contaminatus*).—*impollutus* (*opp. pollutus: these two post-Ciceronian*).—*castus*. *incorruptus*. *involutus*. *U. by civil blood, castus a crude civili*. *immaculatus, poet.; once in Luc.* [See in PURE.]

UNSTAMPED, *non signatus formâ, sed rudi pondere* (*of metals, silver coin, &c.*).—*publice non probatus* (*of measures, weight, &c.*).

UNSTEADILY, *instabilis* (*et lubrico*) *gradu* (*with unsteady gait; Curt.*).—*mutabiliter* (*changeably; Farr.*). *Not leviter = slightly*.—*inconstanter = inconsistently, illogically*.

UNSTEADINESS. See **INSTABILITY**, **INCONSTANCY**, **FICKLENESS**.

UNSTEADY, *instabilis* (*not firm, regular, &c.; propr. and impropr.*). See **INCONSTANT**. *An u. hand* (*in writing*), *vacillantes literarâ* (C.). *an u. gait*, *instabilis ingressus* (L.). *gradus* (Curt.): *an u. line* (*of soldiers*), *instabilis et fluctuans acies* (L.): *an u. hand*, *tremebunda* *or tremula manus* (e. g. *of a drunken man*); *manus intremiscent* (e. g. *of a surgeon*). *An u. light*, *translumen lumen* († *V.*). *If = immoral, profligate, vid.*

UNSTITCH, *disiungere*. See *quotation in UNRIP*.

UNSTOP, *relinere* (*what had been stopped with resin, pitch, &c.*).—*solvere* (g. t.).

UNSTRUNG, *nervis non intentus*.

UNSUBDUED. See **UNTAMED**.

UNSUCCESSFUL, *¶ Of persons* (see **UNFORTUNATE**). *To be u. in atq.*, *qd ci non satis ex sententiâ procedit*, *or male, parum, &c. procedit*. *Even the greatest orators are u. in their attempts*, *nonnumquam etiam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententiâ eventus dicendi procedit* (C.).—*¶ Of things*, *cassus* (*empty, hollow; hence profitless, of labours*).—*inanis* (*empty, unsubstantial; inanes contentiones*).—*irritus* (*as good as undone, irrit. ineptum, labor*). *Jn. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus*. *To make u. attempts, operam perdere, or frustra consumere or conterere; oleum et operam perdere*. *To be u., successu carere* (†). *ad irritum cadere*.—*male procedere*.

UNSUCCESSFULLY. See in **VAIN**.

UNSUITABLE. See **UNFIT**, **UNBECOMING**.

UNSUITABLENESS. See **UNFITNESS**, **UNBECOMINGNESS**.

UNSULLIED. See **UNBLEMISHED**.

UNSUSPECTED, *non suspectus*. *Aby is u., omnis suspicio abest a qo; non convenit in qm suspicio: atq. is u., nulla subest in qâ re suspicio*.

UNSUSPECTING, *nihil mali suspiciens* (C. *Cluent.* 9, 27).

UNTAINTED, *non infectus*.

UNTAMED, *¶ PROPRI.* *immanusuetus* (*propr., not tame, not withdrawn fm its savage state; of living beings*). *¶ IMPROPR.* See **UNGOVERNABLE**.

UNTASTED, *ingustatus* (*that has never been tasted before; *H.*).

UNTAUGHT, *non edoctus*.

UNTENABLE, *infirmus*. *levis*. *Jn. levis et infirmus* (*weak; of arguments, &c.*).—**quod defendi non potest*.

UNTENDED, *vacuus* (*empty*).—*non locatus* (*not let*).

UNTERRIED, *non terribus, &c.* See **TERRIFY**.

UNTHANKFUL. See **THANKLESS**, **UNGRATEFUL**.

UNTHANKFULLY. See **THANKLESSLY**, **UNGRATEFULLY**.

UNTHANKFULNESS. See **THANKLESSNESS**, **INGRATITUDE**.

UNTHINKING. See **INCONSIDERATE**, **THOUGHTLESS**.

UNTHRIFTY. See **UNECONOMICAL**, **PRODIGAL**.

UNTIE, *solvere*. *dissolvere*. *lazare* (*to make loose*). *To u. atq. or aby, qd or qm nodo vinculo solvere: to u. a knot, nodum solvere, expedire* (*propr. or fig.*).

UNTIL, *conj. dum*.—*donec* (*in this sense very rare in C.; not found in Cæs. Freund*).—*quoad* (*with ref. to the mood, the subj. is used when there is any closer connexion between the principal and accessory clauses than that of defining the time; i. e. when the event up to which atq. lasted, or before which it did not occur, or did not cease, was an object aimed at, desired, conceived possible, or pointed out generally as an indefinite future event*. *Hand says the subj. is used when the force might be given by 'no longer than till,' non diutius quam, or 'not before,' non prius quam*. *The subj. is most commonly used in pres., imperf., or*

pluperf.; the indic. in the perf. or fut. perf.; Cf. Pract. Intr. ii. 641—645, 656, 657, 667. *The continuance is more strongly marked out by adding usque, eo, or usque, in the principal clause; sit usque ad eum finem* (dum, C.).

UNTIL, *prep. (of time): u. the present moment, adhuc usque ad hunc diem* (u. *this day*): *u. to-morrow, in crastinum: u. late at night, ad multam noctem: u. daylight, ad lucem: u. the evening, ad vesperum*.

UNTILE, *tegulas demere* (Verr. 2, 3, 60).—*detegere* (e. g. *villam, ædem*).—*tectum nudare tegulia*.

UNTILLED. See **UNCULTIVATED**.

UNTIMELY. See **UNREASONABLE**. *An u. birth, abortio* (*the act of bringing forth*); *abortus* (*the u. birth, and the thing prematurely born*).

UNTINGED, *non tinctus* (qâ re).

UNTIRE, *indefessus* (*rejected by Klotz, on the ground of its not occurring in prose before the post-Aug. period; but 'non defatigatus,' wch he recommends instead, can only be used to deny aby's being tired on a particular occasion*).

UNTO. See **TO**.

UNTOLD, *¶ Not narrated, mentioned, indictus* (*unsaid*).—*non narratus, &c.* *To leave atq. u., silere qd*.—*omittere, prætermittere qd* (*to pass it over*).—*¶ Unaccounted, non numeratus*. *To treat aby with u. gold, concedere ei marsupium cum argento* (Plaut.).

UNTOUCHED, *intactus*. *To leave nothing u., prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati: to leave atq. u., qd non tangere*. *If = 'to pass over in silence,' see UNTOLD or PASS*. *¶ Unmoved, vid.*

UNTOWARD. See **STUBBORN**, **UNFORTUNATE**, **UNLUCKY**.

UNTRACTABLE. See **FEARFUL**, **UNGOVERNABLE**.

UNTRANSLATABLE, *quod totidem verbis reddi non potest*.

UNTRIED. *To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum omittere; omnia experiri*. See **UNTURNED**. *¶ Not tried* (*judicially*), *incognita causâ*. *Indictâ causâ*. *re inoratâ*.—*inauditus* (*unheard; post-Aug. in this sense; T.*).

UNTRIMMED, *immissus*. *Intonsus* (e. g. *barbâ immissâ et intonso capillo, Sissenn. ap. Non.*; *imm. capilli, V.*). See **UNCUT**.

UNTRODDEN, *non tritus* (*of ways*).

UNTROUBLED, *non vexatus*.—*accurus* (*without anxiety*).—**nullo motu perturbatus* (*untroubled, &c.*). *Imperturbatus should be rejected for the same reasons that Q. urges agat imperterritus*, 1, 5, 65).

UNTRUE, *¶ False, vid.* *¶ Faithless, vid.*

UNTRULY. See **FALSELY**, **FAITHLESSLY**.

UNTRUTH. See **FALSEHOOD**.

UNTURNUED. *To leave no stone u., manibus pedibusque eniti. omnia experiri. ad omnia descendere*.

UNTUTORED, **non or a nullo ante doctus* (*aff. jam antedocti, quæ interrogati pronunciarent, tutored what to say; Cæs.*).

UNTWINE, *¶ retorquere*.—*retexere*.—*revolvere* (*UNTWIST*, *¶* (e. g. *fila, stamina, &c.*).—*solvere* (g. t.).

UNUSED, *¶ Unaccustomed, vid.* *¶ Not used; not employed, inusitatus, non usitatus* (*not in use; e. g. verbum*).—*prætermisus* (*omissus* (*allowed to slip away without being employed; occasio, tempus, &c.*)).

UNUSUAL, *insolitus* (*that one is not accustomed to; and thus that one does reluctantly; also that has not been observed or practised either for some time or not at all, opp. solitus; e. g., labor; spectaculum; verba*).—*insolens* (*that one has not yet become accustomed to; e. g., word, verbum*).—*minus usitatus*. *inusitatus, non usitatus* (*not customary, not in use; e. g., word, verbum*).—*inauditus* (*not heard yet, e. g., word*).—*novus* (*something new, and therefore still uncommon*); *Jn. inauditus* (*not novus*).—*non vulgaris* (*not commonly occurring, not common, not of every day use or occurrence; e. g., recommendation, commendatio*).—*egregius* (*peculiar in its kind*).—*singularis* (*unique in its kind, singular*).—*ingens* (*enormous, denoting dimensions, e. g., greatness, magnitudo; number, numerus*).—*solito major* (*greater than usual, e. g. ornament, apparatus*): *to say something u., contra morem consuetudinemque qd loqui*.

UNUSUALLY, *insolenter* (*¶ insolite, un-Class.*).—*egregie* (*exemplarily, in a distinguished manner, e. g. egregie fidelis*).—*¶* *It may also be rendered by solito, followed by the comparative of an adjective; e. g., u. great, solito major* (e. g. *armament, apparatus*): *an u. rapid river, citatior solito amnis*.

UNUSUALNESS, insolentia. novitas (SYN. in UNUSUAL).

UNUTTERABLE, ineffabilis (unpronounceable; *fm* offering a physical difficulty to the organs of speech; e. g. name, word; *Plin.* 5, *prafat.* in § 1, and 28, 2, 4; quod dici or pronunciari non potest, would often be unmanageable). — infandus (dreadful, shocking, that one hardly dares to describe in words; e. g. fact, pain). — inenarrabilis (not to be related in words, not to be described; e. g. labour, pain, labor). — incredibilis (incredible; e. g. pleasure, longing). — inauditus (unheard of; e. g. magnitudo, cruelty). — immensus (immense, e. g. size, difficulty, desire). — maximus (very great, e. g. pain, dolor).

UNUTTERABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (beyond all description). — incredibiliter (incredibly). — intoleranter (insupportably; e. g., to grieve, dolere).

UNVARNISHED, || IMPROPRIUM. sincerus (opp. fucatus). — simplex (opp. simulatus); JX. simplex et sincerus. — nudus (naked, plain; e. g. veritas). — non fucatus. fuce non illitus (prop. and impropr.). To tell an u. tale, vera simpliciter dicere. vera libere profiteri (not nudam veritatem dicere).

UNVEIL, velamen cs capiti detrahare (aft. *Mar.* 3, 43, 3). To u. oneself, caput aperire. — || FIG. To u. a thing (i. e. make manifest), nudare. denudare. patefacere. palam facere.

UNWALED, *muro or mœnibus non cinctus, septus, &c. — immunitus (unfortified). The city had been formerly u., fuerat urbs quondam sine muro (L.).

UNWARILY. See INCAUTIOUSLY.

UNWARINESS. See INCAUTIOUSNESS.

UNWARLIKE, imbellis (not martial). — a bello alienus (not inclined for war). — pacis amans (loving peace).

UNWARRANTABLE. See UNJUSTIFIABLE.

UNWARRANTED, || NOT WARRANTED, *Crcel.* To buy a horse that was u., *equum pure emere, non sub conditione, ut, si malus (or morbosus) emptus sit, redhibere eum non liceat (i. e., to buy it unconditionally [pure, JCI.], so that you cannot return it, if diseased; aft. *Plaut.* *Most.* 3, 2, 14: Si malus emptus forent, nobis istas redhibere haud liceat). || Unauthorised, unjustifiable, vid.

UNWARY. See INCAUTIOUS.

UNWASHED, illotus.

UNWEARIED, indefessus (V., T.; see UNTIRED). JX. indefessus et assiduus (T.). — impiger (v. prop.; with ref. to the character). — sedulus (busy, active, stirring about). — assiduus (SYN. in INDUSTRIOUS). — strenuus (industrious, strenuous). U. industry, acre descendit stadium (in one's studies).

UNWEAVE, retexere (e. g. telam).

UNWELCOME, non acceptus. ingratus.

UNWELL. See IL, POORLY. I am very u., sum admodum infirmus (C.).

UNWEPT, infletus (†). indefletus (†). indeploratus (†).

UNWHOLESOME. See UNHEALTHY.

UNWILINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (the clumsy mass of a body; *Curt.* 9, 2, 21). See CLUMSINESS.

UNWILY. See CLUMSY.

UNWILLING, invitus. nolens (not choosing; being u. to do athg.).

UNWILLINGLY, non libenter. ægre. gravate. invito; or by adj., invitus. non libens. — coactus (by compulsion). To do athg. u., ats gravari qd facere (e. g. gravi literas dare). Very u., perinvitus.

UNWILLINGNESS. See DISINCLINATION.

UNWIND, retexere. retorquere. revolvare (e. g. sese).

UNWISE, insipiens (v. prop.; different fm desipiens, i. e., silly, fm weakness of intellect). — stultus (foolish). What is more u. than &c.? quid stultius est, quam &c.? See FOOLISH.

UNWISELY, insipienter. stulte.

UNWITTINGLY. See UNCONSCIOUSLY.

UNWITTY, insulzus (without wit or spirit). — infectus (without pleasant humour, not amusing). — ineptus (childish, insipid, absurd).

UNWOMANLY, *cum mulierum naturâ non congruus or conveniens. *ut minime decet mulierem.

UNWONTED. See UNUSUAL.

UNWORTHILY, indigne.

UNWORTHINESS (of a person or thing), indignitas.

UNWORTHY, indignus; of athg, qd re, or qui with subj. (not deserving, whether in a good or a bad sense; hence generally with the object that the person

does not deserve. *Uty alone makes use of the construction with 'ut' the infin. is poet.* — immeritus (undeserved, of things). — alienus (at variance with; e. g. ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit; dignitate imperii, &c.). An u. person, homo nullâ re bonâ dignus. u. treatment, indignitas (see *Hera.* *Cæs.* B. G. 2, 14). To do something u. of one's character, position, station, &c., minuire suam dignitatem.

UNWRAP, explicare (e. g. vestem, mercem). — evolere (to unwrap).

UNWRITTEN, nondum scriptus (not yet written).

To leave u., non scribere.

UNWROUGHT, rudis. — infectus. See UNCOINED.

UNYIELDING. See INFLEXIBLE, UNBENDING.

UNYOKED, abjungere (*V. Georg.* 3, 518). — disjungere (to u. fm each other). — demere ci jugum (to take the yoke of a horse, ox, &c.; *Ov. Met.* 7, 324, &c. *H. Od.* 3, 6, 42). — jumenta exure jugo.

UP, || To be up (= not a-bed), vigilare (to be awake). — lecto surrexisse (to have left one's bed). — || To walk up and down, ire et redire; inambulare. To bring nothing up, nihil emoliri (of a person who coughs; *Cels.*). To live up three pair of stairs, tribus scalis habitare: to rise up agst aby, exurgere contra or adversum qm (T.); cooriri in qm; imperium cs detrectare: to come up to (= as high as) athg, aquare qd (e. g. summa eorum pectora, of water; also tenuis esse, aft. abl. of thing; e. g. alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat; alibi genua vix superavit, L. 26, 45, extr.). up the stairs, contra scalas: up the stream, adverso flumine: up the mountain or hill, in adversum montem; adversus collem or elivum: to come up with; see TO OVERTAKE. Up the country, in interiora regionis: to get up, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or lecto; surgere cubito: to rise up to speak, surgere ad dicendum (see RISE): fm my youth up, a puero, a parvo, a parvulo. — ab adolescentiâ, ab adolescentulo, ab ineunte ætate; a primâ ætate or adolescentiâ, ab initio ætatis, a primis temporibus ætatis. To hold up, a) = lift up, vid. b) keep fm falling, sustinere, sustentare (prop. and impropr.); fulcire (to prop up; also fig.). — stabilire (to make firm, establish; e. g. a state; the authority of a law). To climb up, see CLIMB. To run up, see RUN (UP). To keep u. with; see KEEP.

UPBRAID, verbis castigare (to chide with words, justly, whereas all the following words imply injustice).

— increpare or increpitare, with and without vocc, vocibus, verbis (to u. loudly, and with harsh, abusive language). — objurgare (to u. reproachfully). — corripere (to u. vehemently). — convicium ci facere (to abuse). See TO REPROACH.

UPHILL, adversum (prep.) collem (e. g., to charge u. a, adversum collem impetum facere). — sursum (upwards; e. g. eniti).

UPHOLD. See TO SUPPORT.

UPHOLSTERER, *qui conclavia (cubicula, &c.) ornat. — *qui suppellectilem venditat. — *suppellectiliarius opifex (aft. supell. servus, Ulp.).

UPLAND, editus. editor. U's, regio montana.

UPON, see ON. U. my honour, see HONOUR. U. condition, either abl. only, or with sub; u. condition of his not writing any more, sub eâ conditione, ne quid postea scriberet. It is now and then (not in C.) followed by si; e. g. librum tibi eâ conditione daret, ai reciperes te correcturum esse (*Cæcin.* ap. C. *Pam.* 6, 7, 4).

(1) 'A book on friendship' must be liber, qui est de amicitia, &c. (2) Super takes the acc. after a verb of motion; e. g., he sat down u. an asp, super aspidem assedit (C.) (but not after ponere; see ON): to be thrown headforemost u. the stakes, super vallum præcipitauri (S.). (3) 'Upon this' &c. (in the continuation of a narrative) is often translated by the abl. absol., the participle being such as describes the previous action; e. g. quo facto; also by tum, hic, &c. (4) Upon, often = concerning, about, &c., super with abl.; e. g. hac super re scribam ad te. more commonly de qâ re scribere. (5) It is also used accumulatively; e. g., sorrow u. sorrow, novus super æterem luctus (L.); wound u. wound, vulnus super vulnus (L.). (6) With the 'upon' of rest, the acc. is used of extension in space = on the upper surface of athg; e. g. super tabernaculum Darii imago solis fulgebat (*Curt.*); collis erat, collemque super planissimâ campi area (O.). — To be quartered upon aby, collocari apud gos.

UPPER, || Locally, superus, — superior (of two). — summus (the highest; of several). The u. story; pars superior ædium: the u. lip, labrum superius: the u. part of the town, partes urbis superiores: the u. part of athg, pars superior, also superior, or (when the whole

u. pari is meant summus (in agreement with the subst., which is governed by 'of' in English; e. g. navis summa). || *With ref. to rank:* superior loco or dignitate, or superior only. The *u. classes*, see *GEN-TR.* || *To get the upper hand, vincere, superare, &c.; of aby, qm; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere.*

UPPERMOST, summus (supremus, *my of what is above u.*, in the air, heaven, &c.).—primus (first, in order, rank). *To say whatever comes u.*, loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur (C.), or quod in buccam venit (Varr. ap. Non., C.).

UPPISH. See *CONCITED*.

UPRIGHT, *u. U's and cross-beams*, tigna statuta et transversaria (Vitr.).

UPRIGHT, adj. rectus, erectus. celsus et erectus. erectus et celsus (e. g. status, C.). *An u. position, status celsus et erectus. To place u.*, erigere: *to remain u.*, rectum assistere: *to go or walk u.*, erectum vadere, incedere: *that cannot walk u.*, quem femora destituunt: *to keep or maintain u.*, a) *prop.*, sustinere, sustentare. *An u. man, vir bonus, probus (a good man).*—vir vitā innocens (innocent).—homo antiqua virtute et fide; princeps probitatis et fidelis exemplar; homo antiquis moribus; homo antiqui officii (all = a man of the good old stamp): *a strictly u. man, homo gravis; vir gravissimè antiquitatis (C.).* See *HONEST*.

UPRIGHTLY, 'capite erecto'. || *Honestly*, vid.

UPRIGHTNESS, probitas (honesty).—innocentia. *Integritas (the not being liable to punishment; innocence).*—antiqua probitas, antiquitas (old simplicity of manners).

UPROAR. See *TUMULT, DISTURBANCE*.

UPROOT. See *ROOT UP (or OUT)*.

UPSET, sternere qm (knock down; cause to fall; e. g. proximos).—evertere (e. g. currum; also impropr. rem publicam).—subvertere (overthrow by force applied below; mensam, and impropr.).

UPSHOT. See *EVENT*.

UPSIDE. *To turn u. down*, ima summis miscere or mutare. summa imis confundere. omnia turbare et miscere. omnia in contrarium vertere. cœlum et terras miscere.

UPSTART, homo novus.—terre filius (a nobody knows who; parvenus; C. Fam. 9, 7, extr.).

UPWARDS, sursum, sursum versus. sublime (the last 'on high, not with in, at least in C.). Inclined u., acclivis or acclivus (in a slight degree, leniter; both of a mountain). Turned (= bent) u., repandus, resimus (of the nose). *Upward is often expressed by sub in a compound verb; to look u.*, aspicere; *to fly u.*, subvolare. *With the face u.*, supinus, resupinus. sublimis et erecto capite; *so 'hands with the palms u.'* manus supinæ. || Above, amplius. plus. Eight years and u., or u. of eight years, octo anni et amplius; anni octo amplius; amplius octo anni: u. of a year, plus annum (never anni, &c. et quod excurrit). *It is now u. of eight months since*, jam amplius octo menses sunt, quum &c.

URBANITY, urbanitas. See *POLITENESS*.

URCHIN, || *Hedgehog*, vid. || *Contemptuous name for a boy, puerulus*. pusio.—frustum pueri (a bit of a boy; Com. in mockery or contempt).

URGE, urgere (to press in a vehement urgent manner, as a powerful warrior presses upon an enemy; impropr., of pressing in argument, urgere qm, or abol., urgerent præterea pullosophorum greges... Instaret Academia, C.; feci summā lenitate, quæ feci; illum neque ursti, neque &c., C. In the sense 'to urge aby to do althg', it is very rare. Lepidus ursti me et suis et Antonii literis, ut legionem tricesimam mitterem sibi, Asin. Pollio, ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4).—instare (to be ever, as it were, close upon aby, to press him, &c.; ci, often absol.; also instare de qo or de qā re. Followed by inf., instat poscere recuperatores, C.; by ut, nē [not in C.], ut, Q., ne, Plant.). Jx. urgere, instare (C.).—summe contendere a qo (C.); *to demand althg of aby vehemently; ut, nē.*—acerrime suadere ci (ut or nē; *to advise in the strongest terms; quum acerrime Lepido suavisset, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63, 2).* *To u. the plea of bad health, excusare valetudinem (L.); of poverty, excusare inopiam (Cæ.).*—causari qd (Aug. poets and post-Aug. prose). *To u. althg (= advise), suadere qd, hortari qd (e. g., to u. the necessity of peace, pacem suadere, hortari; both C.).* See *TO PERSUAD=* to urge, and *to try earnestly to persuade*.

URGENT, gravis. magni momenti (weighty).—maximus. summus (very great). *U. danger, periculum præsens: u. prayers, curatissimæ preces (T.*

Ann. 1, 13, 3); omnes preces (e. g. omnibus precibus petere qd, contendere, ut &c.): at my u. entreaty, orante me atque obsecrante: u. necessity, necessitas. necessarium. *Urgens, in the sense of 'pressing', is very late; urgentior causa, Tertull.; instans, -tior, T., Gell., &c.*

URGENTLY, vehementer. etiam atque etiam (e. g., *to entreat, recommend*).—summe (e. g. contendere a qo, ut &c.).—acerrime (e. g. suadere, ut, Vell.). *To entreat aby u. to &c.*, summe contendere ab qo ut &c.; cum qo agere ut &c. (see C. Lat. 1, 4).

URGING, *See IMPULSE, INVESTIGATION*.

URINAL, matella.

URINE, urina.—lotium (coarser term; both Suet. Vesp. 23).

URN, urna (also for the ashes of the dead).—olla ossaria (for the ashes, bones, &c., of the dead; Inscrip.).

USAGE. See *CUSTOM*.

USE, *u. utilitas. usus*.—commodum. emolumentum. lucrum. fructus (profit). *To be of much u. towards doing althg*, multum valere ad qd faciendum. *Althg is of little u. agst althg*, qd parum valet contra qd. *To be of u.*, valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy).—utile esse. usui esse. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere.—prodesse. conducere. *To be of much u.*, magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: *to be of little u.*, non multum prodesse. parum prodesse (too little). *To be of u. to aby*, prodesse ci; esse ex usu ci; esse ex re or in rem ci. juvare qm. ci adesse (assist him with advice, &c.). *Sis proficere may be used; patience is of no u.*, nihil proficere or nihil proficitur patientiā. *Guessing is of no u.*, nihil valet conjectura: *to make u. of; see TO USE.* *To make one's knowledge and good sense of u. to mankind*, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre: *to be of u. to the state by althg*, qā re rempublicam adjuvare: *of what u. is it to close the port? quid attinet claudi portum? of what u. could it be? quid referret?*

USE, *v. uti (my with ref. to the permanent or frequent use of althg, qā re; for any purpose, ad qd).*—abuti qā re (for any purpose; ad qd or in qā re = 'utendo consumere', *to make a thorough full use of the whole of althg*, otio, libertate, &c.; then = 'abuse', opp. uti).—usurpare qd (to employ or u. althg, as a single act; often as an inchoative).—adhibere (to u. for a purpose, with an end and definite view); althg, qd; for althg, ci rei; ad qd; in qā re (never to be used generally as Syn. with uti).—conferre qd ad (sts in) qd (to apply to a purpose; e. g. prædas in monumenta deorum immortalium, C.; tempus ad qd, C.).—in usum ci rei vertere (to make it serve a purpose it was not intended for or did not usually serve; e. g. naves in onerarium usum, to use ships of war as merchant vessels or transports). *To u. a word, verbo uti* (never to usurpare or adhibere in this sense): *to u. a word correctly, verbum opportune proprieque collocare*: *to u. a word in a particular meaning, subijcere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare or declarare*: *to u. a word in a rare and pedantic meaning, verbum doctiuscule ponere. Catullus uses 'deprecor' in the sense of 'detestor'; sic deprecor a Catullo dictum est, quasi detestor. So too Cicero u.'s the word in a similar meaning, item consilium Cicero verbo lato utitur: the word is used in an opposite sense by C. pro Cæcinā, when he says, 'contra valet, quum Cicero pro Cæcinā ita dicit. To u. a saying of Solon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpem' (= adopt it, make it my own for this time). *To u. aby's assistance for althg*, cs operā uti or abuti ad qd or in qā re; qd adjuvare uti in qā re.*

USED. See *ACCOMMODATE*.

USEFUL, utilis (u. *conducibilis does not belong to good prose*).—salubris (as masc., C., Cels.; saluber, Varr. and O.). salutaris (salutary; the latter also with ad qd).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus. accommodatus. aptus (convenient, fit). *To be u.*, utilem, &c. esse; usui, utilitati esse; ex usu esse; prodesse; conducere: *for any purpose, valere or vim habere ad qd (to have influence upon althg).*—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to be of use towards effecting an object; the latter also with ut).

USEFULLY, utiliter.—bene. salubriter. *Sis comode. accomodate. apte (fitly). To employ one's time u.*, tempus recte collocare. tempore recte uti.

USEFULNESS, utilitas.—salubritas (wholesomeness, &c.).

USELESS, inutilis (not useful).—cassus (empty, hollow; then profitless, causeless; e. g. labores, vota, formido).—inanis (empty, without substance; hence

unreal, profitless; e. g. cogitation. contentiones).—vanus (empty, without any useful result; e. g. luctus, inceptum).—irritus (done in vain; e. g. inceptum, preces, labor). Jm. vanus et irritus. Irritus et vanus. *U. talk*; see FRIVOLOUS. *U. things*, inutilia.—cassa, inania, &c.—nugæ (trifles). *To take u. trouble*, operam perdere; operam frustra insumere, consumere, contendere; frustra laborem suscipere: *to be just taking so much u. trouble*, oleum et operam perdere (C., Prov.).—saxum sarrire (Prov., *to hoe a rock*; Mart.).—imbrem in cribrum ingerere (to catch the rain in a sieve; Prov., Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 100).—laterem lavare (to wash a tile; Prov., Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 9). *U. for aith*, inutilis ei rei or ad qd: u. to aby, inutilis ad cs usum: a totally u. person, homo ad nullam rem or ad nullam partem utilis: *to be u.*, inutile esse; nulli usui esse.

USELESSLY, inutiliter. *! In vain*, frustra. nequidquam. incassum (S., L.) [SYN. in VAINLY]. Not u., non ex vano (not non temere, wch is 'not readily,' 'not easily').

USHER, magister admissionum ('Gentleman Usher' officer who introduces persons to whom an audience has been granted; time of Empp.).—hypodidascalus, or, pure Lat., adjutor (assistant-master), subdoctor (Ass.). *To assist as u. in aby's education*, subdocere qm (C. Att. 8, 4, 1).

USHER IN, qm introducere ad qm (for an audience; cf. Curt. 6, 7, 17). *But deducere qm ad qm* = *to introduce him, that he may make his acquaintance*, C.

USUAL, usitatus. more or usu receptus (that has become a custom).—tritus, sermone tritus (that has been much in the mouth of the people, and hence has become u.; e. g., a proverb).—vulgaris (customary, vulgar).—quotidianus (of every day). *Never use, in this sense*, sollempnis; i. e., 'made sacred by use,' whence it is wrong to say 'hoc verbum sollempne est Ciceroni,' for 'hoc vocabulo saepe utitur Cicerone.'

Usual is often translated sole(n)t esse, &c. Which are the u. indications of poison, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: the u. question is, quæri solet: as is u. with him, ut solet or assolet; (ex) consuetudine sua, or consuetudine only (Cæs.). *In English, 'than usual' is used elliptically; e. g. 'he returns sooner than u.'* = 'than it is usual with him to return.' *In Latin there must always be a verb. Quicker than u., citius quam solet (solent, &c.).*

USUALLY, plerumque (mostly).—fere (almost always; these two emply with omnes expressed or understood).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim (in many different places). *Not communiter. Often Crcl. with solere. As he u. does, ut solet, ut assolet: as u. happens, ut fit: it is u. asked, quæri solet: a more than u. learned divine, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it u. happens so, sic fere fieri solet. To ride the horse I u. ride, equo, quo consuevi, uti. See COMMONLY, GENERALLY.*

USUCAPTION, usucapio (= domini adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; Ulp.). *To obtain possession by u.*, usucapere.

USUFRACT, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and (more commonly) as one word, usufructus. *One who enjoys the u.*, usufructuarius.

USUFRACTUARY, usufructuarius.

USURER, fenerator (one that lends money on interest; in a bad sense).—tocullio (one that lends money at high interest; Cic. Att. 2, 1, extr.).

USURIOUS, avarus et feneratorius (impropr., Val. Max. 2, 6, 11).

USURP, invadere in qd (to make oneself master of by force).—qd vindicare sibi or ad se. *Usurpare, in the sense of taking unjust possession, is very late; Cod. Just. To u. the sovereignty, vindicare sibi regnum; tyrannidem occupare (in a free state).*

USURPER, tyrannus (i. e., one who has made himself sovereign of a free state).—Crcl.

USURY, usura.—feneratio. [SYN. and phrases in INTEREST, B].—fenus (denotes interest as the produce of capital, like τόκος).—usura (denotes what is paid by the debtor for the use of the capital, like δόκος). *Unlawful u.*, fenus iniquum (e. g. exercere). *To practise u.*, fenus (iniquum) exercere; fenerari; fenore pecunias aucitare (T.). See INTEREST.

UTENSILS, utensilia, lum (all that one has to use, e. g., for household purposes).—suppellex (all that belongs to furnishing and decorating a house).—vassa, orum (all kinds of vessels; also soldiers' vessels for the field). *Kitchen u.'s*, instrumentum coquinarium (Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12).

UTERINE, uterinus (e. g. fratres; Cod. Just.).

UTILITY. See USEFULNESS.

UTMOST. See EXTREME. *It was with the u. difficulty that &c.*, nihil ægrius est factum, quam ut &c. (C.). *To do one's u.*, omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni opore atque operâ eniti. *To be (or, an affair) of the u. importance*; see IMPORTANCE.

UTTER, adj. See ENTIRE, TOTAL.

UTTER, v. dicere, proferre, &c. See SAY.—elôqui, enunciare (denote an act of the intellect, in conformity to wch one utters a thought that was resting in the mind; but the eloquens regards therein both substance and form, wishing to express his thought in the most perfect manner; whereas the enuncians regards merely the substance, wishing only to communicate his thought; hence elocutio belongs to rhetoric, enunciatio to logic).—proloqui (denotes a moral act, in conformity to wch one resolves to give utterance to a secret thought; opp. reticere, like profiteri).—pronunciare (a physical act, by wch one u.'s mechanically aith, whether thought of or written, and makes it heard, like recitare. Pronunciare, however, is a simple act of the organs of speech, and aims merely at being fully heard; recitare is an act of refined art, and aims by just modulation, according to the laws of declamation, to make a pleasing impression; Dôd.).—emittere (to send forth; dictum, maledictum; vocem). *Not to u. a word*, nullum omnino verbum facere: *not to be able to u. a word*, loqui non posse: *be sure not to u. a word about the marriage*, verbum unum cave de nuptiis: *pray don't u. a word*, verbum unum ne faxis cave: *I will not u. a word more*, verbum non amplius addam; nihil verbi addam.

UTTERANCE. *To give u. to one's thoughts*, cogitata proloqui. *cogitata mentis elôqui or enunciare*. dico, quod sentiam: *to give u. to one's feelings*, mentis sensa explicare: *not to be able to give u. to aith*, completi oratione or exprimere verbis non posse. *Distinct u.*, explanatio verborum; dilucida pronuntiatio (both Q. 11, 3, 33). *Distinct u. joined to a correct and pleasing pronunciation*, emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio (Q. 1, 5, 33). *Without teeth*, there is no possibility of distinct u., dentes quum desunt, omnem explanationem admittunt (Plin. 7, 16, 18, 70).

UTTERLY. See ENTIRELY, TOTALLY, QUITE. *An u. worthless fellow*, non semissis homo; homo non quicquilius.

UTTERMOST. See UTMOST.

UXORIOUS, uxorius (†).

V.

VACANCY, ¶ Emptiness, inanitas (C., Plaut.); vacuitas (Vitr.).—inane, vacuum (empty space, void). *¶ Of an office*, locus vacuus. munus vacuum (vacuitas, D. Brut. in C. Ep. ad Div. 11, 10, ed. Ern., quantam cupiditatem hominibus inflicta vacuitas). *There is a v., locus vacat (Plin. Ep.)*: there are five v.'s every year, quotannis quinque loci vacati sunt (Wyttenb.). *during a v., loco*, munere vacante.

VACANT, ¶ Empty, vacuum, inanis. *A v. house*, domus inanis (unfurnished), vacua (uninhabited).—ædes vacivæ (not let or appropriated; Plaut.). *The house is v., vacant ædes (Plaut.)*: the whole of the upper part of the house is v., tota domus superior vacat (C. Att. 12, 10). *See also EMPT.* *¶ Of an office not filled by a professor*, vacuus. *¶ Idle, listless*, vacuus, otiosus (C.). *¶ Foid of knowledge, ignorant*, nulli literarum cognitione imbutus; rudis ignarusque; plane indoctus.

VACATE, ¶ *To make empty*, vacuefacere (C.); vacuum facere (S.); vacuare (Mart.). *¶ Evacuate*, Plin. = evacuare. *¶ To defeat, disannul*, vid.

VACATION, ferie, pl. (g. t.)—dies feriatus (of schools), ferie scholasticæ or scholarum. (¶ *Justitium was a total cessation fm business in the courts of justice and elsewhere, by public appointment, on occasion of some great calamity or cause of mourning; therefore not = v., but rather = public mourning*). See HOLIDAY.

VACCINATE, *variolas vaccinas (parvulo) insere-re.

VACCINATION, Crcl. by the verb. ¶ *Cow-pox*, vid.

VACCINE, vaccinus.

VACILLATE, [PROPR.] vacillare (titubare = to stumble). [FIG. = To hesitate, vid.]

VACILLATION, [PROPR.] vacillatio (Q.), or *Crci.* with the verb. [FIG. = Hesitation, vid.]

VACUITY. See **VACANCY**, **EMPTYNESS**.

VADE-MECUM, *libellus promptuarii.—enchiridion (*hand-book*; *ἐνχειρίδιον*, *Pomp. Dig.* 1, 2, 2).

VAGABOND, [One who wanders about, vagus, errabundus (not vagabundus. *Erro* in the younger *Plin.*; [FIG.] in *Class. writers*, *errare* denotes an involuntary wandering; *vagare*, that which is voluntary).—*qs de ponte* (a beggar at a bridge, *Juv.* 14, 134).—*subrostraneus* (one who loiters near the rostra).—*homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est* (one who wanders about; the latter after *Plaut.* *Mil.* 2, 5, 14). [FIG.] *Grassator* was one who wandered about the streets of a town, engaged passengers in quarrels, and robbed them; = one of the swell mob. [Rascal, vid.] (*fugitivus*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 38).

VAGARY, libido, mirum, ineptum commentum. *pl. ineptie, nugæ.*

VAGRANCY, *Crci.* with the adj. *vagus*, &c.

VAGRANT. See **VAGABOND**.

VAGUE, incertus (uncertain; e. g., *answer, reply, responsum*).—*dubius* (doubtful).—*suspensus et obscurus* (that is unsettled or involved in obscurity; e. g., *words, verba*; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 11, 2).—*ambiguus* (that is capable of twofold interpretation; e. g., *oracles, oraculum*).—*inconstans* (inconstant).—*inceps* (that cannot be relied upon, with regard to character as well as respecting its result). *A. v. reporti*, rumor incertus or non firmus. *To hear some v. reporti*, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see *Plaut.* *Ceph.* 5, 4, 26, and *Pseud.* 1, 5, 48).

VAIN, [Useless; to no purpose, vanus, inutilis, casus, irritus. [Frisolous, trifling, worthless, inanis, vanus, inutilis (good for nothing).—*fragilis, caducus*; *Jn. fragilis caducusque, fluxus atque fragilis (transitory)*. *V. endeavor, thoughts, contentiones, cogitationes inanes: v. pleasures, lætitiæ futiles: human affairs are v.*, res humane fragiles *caducæque sunt: every thing earthly is v. and transitory, infra lumen nihil est nisi mortale et caducum*; breves et mutabiles rerum vices sunt. [Conceited, vid.] *Attached to vain things, vanus, inanis. To be v.*, *vanarum rerum or vano gloriolæ honorisque studio trahi.

VAIN-GLORIOUS, gloriosus (boastful).—*vanus* (conceited).—*vanilobus* (*braggart*).

VAIN-GLORIOUSLY, gloriose.

VAIN-GLORY, gloria (e. g., *such is your v.-g. I que tua est gloria* C.). *Jn. ostentatio et gloria* (C.).—*tumor et vana de se persuasio* (Q.). *What an excess of v.-g. is this!* quod genus tandem est istuc ostentationis et gloriæ! (*C. Rabir. Post.* 14, 38).

VAINLY, [In vain, frustra (without effect; i. e., if in any attempt the expected result is not obtained).—*nequidquam* (without carrying one's point, without any result).—*incassum* (without reaching one's object or aim: [FIG.] *casso*, used by *L.* 24, 16, 10, and *cassum*, by *Sen. Herc. Cl.* 352, are unusual); also *Jn. frustra ac nequidquam* (*Calv.* 75, 1); *incassum frustra* (*Lucr.* 5, 1429). *Frustra* means 'in vain,' with ref. to the person who has been disappointed; *nequidquam* ('in nequidquam, in nihil') 'to no purpose,' refers to the nullity in which the thing has ended. Hence *frustra*, used adjectively, refers to the person; whereas *irritus* refers to the thing. *Frustra* and *nequidquam* denote merely a failure, without imputing a fault; whereas *incassum* implies a want of consideration, by which the failure might have been foreseen; *Död.*: but *frustra* may be used of a thing as employed or done by a person (e. g., *frustra telum mittere, Cæs.*). *Labour in v.*, labor irritus or labor frustra sumptus (*Cæs. B. G.* 3, 14, 1), or **frustra susceptus*; or labor frustra in rem gam insumptus. *To labour in vain, operam perdere*; et operam et oleum perdere (C.); oleum et operam perdere (*Plaut.*): *lest my labours should be all in vain*, ne et opera et oleum ... perierit (C.): *that attempt was in vain, frustra id inceptum* (ci) fuit (L.). [Foolishly, vid.]

VALE, vallis.

VALEDICTION, VALEDICTORY. See **FAREWELL**.

VALERIAN (a plant), **valeriana* (Linn.).

VALET, famulus, minister, servus. *V. de chambre, eubularius* (C.).

VALETUDINARIAN, valetudinarius (Sen.). qui est infirmus, tenui, incommoda valetudine. ([FIG.] *morbosus, Cato* = diseased.)

VALIANT, animosus, fortis, acer, strenuus. *Impavidus, audax, ferox* (Syn. in *COURAGEOUS*).

VALIANTLY, fortiter, forti animo, animose, strenue, acriter, alacri animo, intrepide, impavide (L.).

VALID, bonus (good; opp. *malus, bad, or adulterinus, counterfeitus*).—*justus* (such as it ought to be).—*idoneus* (fit, proper).—*ratus* (confirmed, ratified). *Jn. ratus ac firmus* (well established).—*legitimus* (conformable to law).—*firmus ad probandum* (that proves, convincing; e. g., *argumentum*).—*gravis* (weighty; hence also convincing; e. g., *argumentum*; cf. *C. Rosc. Com.* 12, 36, *argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum*; i. e., the most v. proof). *To be v.*, *valere* (g. t.); *vigere* (to be in vogue, to continue in force); *ratum esse* (to be firmly established; of laws, decrees, compacts); *exerceri* (to be in force; of laws; L. 6, 51); *esse* (to exist).—[FIG.] *obtineri* or *obtineri* is quite un-*Class.* in the sense of *valere*; see *Klotz*, *C. Tusc.* 5, 41, 118, and is even wrong in the sense of *esse*: to admit *aliquid* as v., qd *ratum habere* or *ducere*; qd *probare, approbare, comprobare* (to approve of it); qd *accipere, admittere* (to accept, allow).

VALIDITY, firmitas, gravitas (of arguments).—*autoritas*. Usually by *Crci.* with adj. or verb; e. g., *To give v. to a law, efficere ut lex valeat. To give v. to aliquid, qd ratum facere* or *ratum esse jubere*: to destroy the v. of *aliquid*, qd *irritum esse jubere* (C.; e. g., *testamentum*).

VALLEY, vallis (g. t.).—*convallis* (a deep v. surrounded with hills; the confusion as it were, of several valleys). *A large, deep v.*, *vallis magna, alta*: entrance to a v., *angustia, fauces vallis*.

VALOUR. See **COURAGE**.

VALUABLE, pretiosus, multum pretii (prop. and fig.).—*estimatione dignus, magni faciens* (fig.). *A v. work, opus magni faciendum, haud contemnendum, egregium: to send many v. contributions to a book*, **multis et egregiis accessionibus librum augere, ornare*: a v. present, munus gratum, acceptum (Np.). a v., res pretiosa, egregia, eximia, magni pretii: v. res pretiosæ, magni pretii, pl.

VALUATION, æstimatio. *To make a v.*, æstimationem facere (Cæs.), habere (C.).

VALUE, a. [PROPR.] pretium (with ref. to an equivalent, exply in money). [FIG.] *There is no authority for valor in this sense*.—*æstimo* (in the opinion of men). *The v. of money, potestas pecuniarum* (*Gai.* *Dig.* 13, 3, 4): to be of some v., pretium habere; in pretio esse: to be of great v., maximo esse pretio: to be of small v., pretii esse parvi, minimi: to be of no v., nullius esse pretii: of equal v., (res) ejusdem pretii (not valoris). [FIG.] *Pretium* (C.). *dignitas* (*Plin.*, *Gell.*). *virtus* (C.). *To attack great v.* to *aliquid*, multum tribuere ci rei; magni æstimare qd; in magno honore habere qd: to set too high a v. on oneself, multum sibi tribuere; magnificæ de se sentire; nimium sibi tribuere.

VALUE, v. [To rate at a certain price, æstimare qd (with a gen. or abl. of the price; C.).—*æstimationem* es rei facere (Cæs.) or habere (C.); pretium ci rei statuere (*Plaut.*) or constituere (C.). *To v. highly, magni* (not multi) or magno æstimare; magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere: to v. lightly, parvi facere, æstimare, ducere, habere, pendere: to v. as nothing, pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili or non fieri facere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; æstimare nihilo, pro nihilo, or nihili: to v. more highly, plus (not majoris) æstimare: to v. less, minoris æstimare or pendere: to v. equally, juxta æstimare (S. Cat. 2, 8); in pari laude utrumque ponere: to v. one more than another, unum alteri præponere, antepondere, et (vice versa) postponere, posthabere. [FIG.] *To esteem highly, diligere* (qd in qd).—*diligere carumque habere*. [FIG.] *not estimate alone in this sense; it must always have a gen. or abl. of the value*; see also 'to VALUE highly,' above.

VALVE, valvæ (only pl., folding-doors).—*epistomium* (a safety v., &c.).

VAMP, s. *corium superius.

VAMP, v. sarcire (Cat.). *resarcire* (Ter.). *reficere* qd (Cæs.).

VAMPIRE, [The bat so called, *vespertilio spectrum (Linn.).] *A imaginary monster, sanguisuga, æ. f. (wh. = a leech, Cels.)*

VAN, [Front of an army, primum agmen (opp. extremum agmen; or primi agminis cohortes, opp. extremi agminis cohortes: on a march).—*frons* (in battle). [FIG.] *not antecursores or antecursores agminis in this sense; nor præcursores. To form the v. with the cavalry, cum equitatu antecedere. [FIG.] A winning-fan, vannus, ventillabrum. [FIG.] A kind of vehicle; see CARRIAGE.*

VANE, *signum in tecto versatile ventorum index.

VANISH, evanescere (prop. and fig.; opp. apparere).—oculari (opp. aperiri).—abire. Decedere (to depart). *See* AVOID præterlabi and elabi in this sense). To v. *fm* ab'y's sight, recedere a conspectu cs (Np.); e conspectu cs evolare (quickly): hope v's, spes extenuatur et evanesit (C. *Alt.* 3, 13, 1).

VANITY, *Emptiness, transitory nature, inanitas, vanitas, fragilitas.* A vain thing, res vana, inanitas: v's of the world, res caducæ, perituriæ. Love of vain things, rerum vanarum studium, ambitio (ambition). Pain-glory, gloria (falsa et inanitas; C.).—vanitas (T.).—tumor (post-Aug. poetry). *See* also VAIN-GLORY. *Osantatio, ostentatio, jactantia, venditatio.*

VANQUISH, VANQUISHER. *See* CONQUER, CONQUEROR.

VANTAGE. *See* ADVANTAGE. V.-ground, locus superior; locus opportunus (a good position).

VAPID, *PROPR.* vapidus (of wine).—imbecillus. infirmil saporis (of weak flavour; said of any liquor). *FIG.* insulsus (tasteless; of persons, or speech, style).—jejunus (without vigour, of orators or speeches). V. expressions, insulse dictæ.

VAPIDNESS, jejunitas. insulitas (fig.). Or by the adj.

VAPOUR, s. *Exhalation, vapor, halitus, nebula (fm the earth or fm water; the latter a cloud like v.).—exhalatio, expiratio, aspiratio (exhalation fm the earth), respiratio (fm water). V's rise fm the water, aquæ vaporant; fm the earth, humores in aera surgunt: a v. bath, assa sudatio, vaporatio (the bathing with steam or v.); assum Laconicum (the chamber: *See* Not vaporarium, wech is = sue or furnace). Melancholy; vid.*

VAPOUR, v. *See* BRAG.

VAPOURISH, lienosus (aplenetic).—morosus, diffidilis (sour, crabbed).—stomachosus (irascible).

VARIABLE, varius, varians, inconstans, mutabilis, mobilis. Jn. varius et mutabilis (*SYN. in CHANGEABLE*).

VARIABLENESS, *PROPR.* By the adj.; varietas rather = variety. *FIG.* mobilitas, inconstantia; or by the adj. *See* CHANGEABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.

VARIANCE, *Dissension, discordia (difference of views and sentiments).—dissensio (misunderstanding: *See* dissensus only in poetry and late prose).—disidium (consequence of discordia, dissensio).—altercatio, jurgium, contentio (quarrel).—simultas (fm simul; state of alienated feeling towards a person with whom one comes into collision: e. g., a political rival, a member of one's family, &c.). At v., discors; dissidens: to be at v., discordare; dissidere: with ab'y, cum qo; simulates exercere cum qo; simultas mihi est or intercedit cum qo; also in simulate esse cum qo (e. g. se ... numquam cum sorore fuisse in simulate, Np. *Alt.* 17); they are at v., discordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: to set persons at v., lites inter eos serere. *FIG.* Inconsistency, difference, repugnancia, discrepantia. To be at v., inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidere: with a thing, ci rei repugnare or adversari; cum qâ re pugnare or discrepare: his actions are at v. with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.*

VARIATION, commutatio, vicissitudo, varietas. *See* CHANGE.

VARIEGATE, variare.

VARIEGATED, versicolor. varius, coloris vari (that exhibits different colours at the same time, *vari-lor*).—versicolor (that changes its colour when held up to the light, *aiolor*; then g. f., of many colours, whereas discolor = of different colours, said of two objects (opp. concolor), is only poet. and post-Aug. in the sense of 'variegated'). To wear a v. garment, variâ veste exornatum esse.

VARIETY, varietas (v. pr.).—vicissitudo (change of fortune, seasons; day and night). V. of weather, cœli varietas: v. in expression, eloquendi varietas: v. of opinion, *see* 'DIFFERENCE of opinion:' v. of day and night, vicissitudines dierum atque noctum: v. of seasons, vicissitudines annversariæ. *See* also CHANGE.

VARIOUS, varius, multiplex, multiformis, omnis generis. Jn. multiplex variusque, or varius et multiplex,—dispar (unequal: *See* multimodus, multifarius occur only in late writers). When v. opinions were given, quum sententias variaretur (L.). V. persons, nonnulli; complures (*See* but not plures): a v. reading, *lectio varia*; *lectionis varietas*; *scripturæ discrepantia* (*See* but not lectio diversa, lectionis

diversitas = an entirely opposite reading): to adopt a v. reading, **allam scripturam, lectionem recipere, sequi. See* also CHANGEABLE.

VARIOUSLY, varie, non uno modo.

VARLET, furcifer, homo nequam, pessimus.

VARNISH, s. *PROPR.* vernix, atramentum tenue (a v. of dark colour for putting on paintings; *Plin.* 35, 10, 36, No. 18). *FIG.* fucus.

VARNISH, v. *PROPR.* vernice illinere. To v. a picture, atramento tenui tabulam illinere. *FIG.* To cover with a pretext or false appearance, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext; *Val. Max.* 8, 2, 2).—rem involucris tegere et quasi vellis obtendere; also velare rem only. Varnished, coloratus (with a fair colour or appearance); fuscatus (with a deceptive dye). [PHRASES in COLOUR, v.]

VARY, *TRANS.* mutare (to cause one of two things to take place of the other).—submutare (of a partial change).—variare (so that its one, its the other has place).—distinguere (to introduce an agreeable variety). Jn. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere. To v. labour with recreation or rest, graviora opera luisibus jocisque distinguere; variare otium labore, laborem otio. *INTRANS.* mutari, variari, or variare (to change backwards and forwards; esp. of the weather; also of opinions and reports, ita fama variat, ut &c. L; variat sententia, O.; variatis sententiis, C.).—converti (to turn round, for better or worse). Not to v., sibi constare; a se non decedere.

VASE, vas, vas; n. pl. vasa; its amphora.

VASSAL, vasallus (in Latin of the middle ages),—cliens (in the Roman sense).—in fidem receptus ab qo, or qui fundos, agros, beneficii jure possidet; or (as one whose duty it is to assist in defending a district) is ejus fidei pars imperii commissæ est.

VASSALAGE, clientela (in the Roman sense).

VAST, vastus, amplus, spatiosus, magnus, ingens, immensus. *See* GREAT, LARGE.

VASTLY, vaste, ample.

VASTNESS, immensa magnitudo. Immensitas. Or by the adj.

VAT, cupa, dolium (large cask).—lacus, labrum (large open vessel). A cheese-v., forma (formis buxels, casum exprimere, Col.).

VAULT, s. *AN* arched roof, camera, concameratio, fornix (prop. of single arches; then the whole v.). *AN* arched place, concameratio, locus concameratus. A v. under ground, hypogæum (e. g., for the dead; *Petron. Sat.* 11); locus sub terrâ saxo conceptus (L. 22, 57). A place for keeping things in, cella (a store-room).—horreum (a warehouse for goods).—taberna (a shop).

VAULT, v. *TRANS.* camerare (*Plin.*).—concamerare (all round).—conformicare (*Vitr.*, completely). To be vaulted, fornicatim curvari (*Plin.*); concamerari. Vaulted, cameratus; concameratus; fornicatus (vaulted).—arcuatus (arched).—convexus; gibbus (half round, convex; opp. concavus, gibbus; *Cels.* 8, 1, in.). *INTRANS.* saltu se subijcere. saltu emicare. To v. on a horse, in equum insillire; saltu se subijcere in equum.

VAULTER, petaurista (*Varr. ap. Non.*).

VAUNT, v. se efferre, se jactare (insolenter). gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. To v. of or in a thing, qâ re, or de or in qâ re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare qd. He v's and brags as high as ever, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius: he v's of his villany, in facinore et scelere gloriatur: he v's of his own deeds, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.

VAUNT, s. jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio (of something, cs rei).—ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. To make a v. of, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd; qâ re gloriari.

VAUNTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator cs rei, homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis lingua.

VAUNTING, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

VAUNTINGLY, gloriose, jactanter.

VEAL, (caro) vitulina; or vitulina, n. pl. Roast v., assum vitulinum.

VEER, *TRANS.* obliquare sinus (velorum) ventum (to the wind; V.). *INTRANS.* se vertere; ventum (of the wind). The wind suddenly v's round to the south, ventus vertitur or se vertit in Africum. If = change, vid. Times and opinions have veered about, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio.

VEGETABLE, quæ terra ipsa ex se generata stirpibus infixa continet. ea, quorum stirpes terrâ continentur, quæ a terrâ stirpibus continentur, res, quæ gignuntur e terrâ. V's (for the table), olus pl. olera

(pulmentum, obonium = *alkg eaten with bread; as v's, meat, fish*).

VEGETATE, *vivere (of plants).—*plantæ instar vivere (of persons).

VEHEMENTE, vis (g. t., intensive force or strength).—gravitas (the impression *wh* athg makes upon the feelings).—violencia (violence).—ardor.ustus (heat, glow, fire; *esp*ly of the passions, a fever, &c.).—impotentia (want of self-control).—iracundia (v. of character, anger).—incitatio. impetus (great hurry). See also VIOLENCE, HEAT. **VEH** Vehmencia (= vis) is first used by Pliny.

VEHEMENT, vehemens (v. pr., not lenient or quiet; opp. lenis, placidus; of persons of an irritable character, or who are easily impelled to rash actions; then also of inanimate objects).—gravis (that is capable of making a strong impression; e. g., illness, morbus; expression, verbum [= offensive saying]; adversary, adversarius).—acer (sharp, cutting; opp. lenis; also denoting fierceness or violence); Jn. acer et vehemens; vehemens acroque (opp. placidus mollisque).—acerbus (mortifying or causing painful feelings, acute).—violentus (violent).—concitatus. incitatus. intentus (that is or acts in great hurry, impetuous).—ardens. flagrans (ardent, fervent, burning; e. g., of a fever, passions, &c.).—iracundus (irritated, in great anger).—ferox (wild; of persons, with ref. to their character); Jn. vehemens feroxque.—importunus (importunate; e. g. homo; passions, libidines); also Jn. vehemens et violentus. You are too v., nimium es vehemens feroxque naturâ.

VEHEMENTLY, vehementer. graviter. acriter. acerbe (Syn. in VEHEMENT).—ardenter (ardently).—ferventer (fervently).—avidè (with avidity).—iracundè (in great anger).—magno impetu (e. g., to attack, hostem aggredi).—importune (importunately). To fight v., vehementer contendere: to cry out v., valde clamare: to speak v., acriter or concitate or magnâ contentione dicere; ferventer loqui: to pursue the enemy too v., cupidius or avidius hostem insequi: to proceed v., calidè agere: to oppose v., vehementer repugnare: to urge v., vehementer or valde, or etiam atque etiam, or obnixè, or impense rogare; qm qd flagitare or efflagitare (to demand impetuously); contendere qd ab qo (to insist upon): to write too v., iracundus scribere.

VEHICLE. See CARRIAGE.

VEIL, s. **A** cover to conceal the face, rica; dim. ricinium (**VE** not velum, *wh* is a sail, a curtain).—flammeum. flammeolum (a bride's v.). **A**ny covering, velamen. velamentum. integumentum. involucrium (also velum, *esp*ly at t. for the v., i. e. curtain, of the Tabernacle or Temple). **FIG.** A prelate, species. imago. simulacrum. Under the v. of, per simulationem (**VE** not sub obtentu or sub prætextu). See PRÆTEXT.

VEIL, v. qd velare (prop. and fig.).—nomine cs rei tegere atque velare qd (improp. v. to clothe; e. g. cupiditate suam, C.). See TO CLOZE.

VEIN, **PR**OPR. vena. (arteria is an artery.) A small v., venula: to open a v. (as a punishment), venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere (Gell. 10, 8): to open a v. (as a surgical operation), sanguinem mittere; in the arm, ex brachio. **FIG.** vena (in metals, wood, or marble).—fibra (in plants).—meatus ligni (in wood). The space between v's in the earth, intervium: marked with v's, venosus (e. g., a stone, lapis): a v. of humour, &c., ingenui vena.

VELUM, *pergamena or membrana (vitulina). V. paper, charta levigata, pergamena.

VELOCITY, celeritas, velocitas (g. tt. of rapid motion, as visible).—pernicitas (swiftness).—incitatio (of a body driven onwards).—rapiditas (e. g. fluminis). V. in speaking, dicendi celeritas; oratio incitator: with v., celeriter; raptim.

VELVET, *holosericum. Of v., holosericus (Lampr.; e. g. vestis holoserica): a v-brush, *scopula holoserico detergens facta.

VENAL, **PR**ertaining to the veins, by gen. venæ or venarum. **OPEN** to bribery and corruption, mercenary, venalis (C.). pretio venalis (L.). numarius (opp. integer, incorruptus, abstinentis). V. judges, iudices numari (C. Att. 1, 16, 8).

VENALITY, animus venalis, corruptelæ facilis. qui pretio se moveri patitur. animus largitioni non resistens. qui pretio et mercède ducitur (A. C.).

VEND. See SELL.

VENER, arborem aliâ integere (aft. Plin.).—*qd vilis ligno pretiosius cortice facere; or (if the reading of Salmasius be adopted) villoris ligni e pretiosiore cor-

ticeo facere (see quotation at end of article).—ligna tenui bractea tegere, or lignum villus pretiosioris ligni bractea tegere or integere (= tenuis bractea ligna tegat, O.; where, however, bract. is a thin plate of metal; it is also, however, used for a thin piece of wood, as in the following passage of Plin., which is a locus classicus on veneering: hæc prima origo luxurie, arborem aliâ integri, et villiores ligno pretiosiores cortice fieri. Ut una arbor æquius veniret, excogitata sunt ligni bractem; Hist. Nat. 16, 43, 84. Salmas. reads villoris ligni e pretiosiore cortice fieri).

VENERING, *luxuria arborem aliâ integendi; or Crcl. by verbs under VENER. V. was invented, excogitata sunt ligni bractem (Plin., as quoted in the preceding article).

VENERABLE, venerabilis. venerandus. reverendus. gravis. augustus (*esp*ly by external dignity).

VENERATE, venerari. adorare (the latter the stronger, not used by C.; both with the addition of ut deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).—revereri. **I**n a wider sense = to love and honour, colere. mirifice or diligentissime colere. observare. (diligenter) colere et observare. observare et diligere. in honore habere. To v. as a parent, or with a filial affection, qm in parentis loco colere.

VENERATION, veneratio, adoratio (early, and in L., &c.).—cultus. Superstitious v., superstitio; vid.

VENERATOR, venerator (poet., O.).—cultor. A zealous or constant v., assidus cultor; or by the verbs, qui veneratur, &c.

VENEREAL, venerens; or by-gen. amoris, veneris.

VENGEANCE, ultio (private)—vindicta (inflicted by competent authority).—pœna (penalty, punishment).—ira. iracundia (anger, wrath). To take v., ulcisci (C.); ultionem petere (T.). exigere ab qo (Just.); pœnas petere, repetere ab qo. See AVENGE.

VENIAL, veniâ dignus (Q.). cui venia dari potest. quod excusationem habet. quod habet qd excusationis (C.). H. translates 'venial faults' by mediocritas et quæ ignoscas vitia; Ter. has culpa ea, quæ sit ignoscenda (a v. fault; Phorm. 5, 3, 26).

VENISON, caro ferina; or simply ferina (sc. caro). carnes cervinæ (of the deer).

VENOM, venenum. virus, i. n. (prop. and fig.) See also POISON.

VENOMOUS, **PR**OPR. venenatus (C.). veneno infectus, tinctus, imbutus. virulentus (Gell.). V. serpentes, serpentes venenati (Np.), virulenti (Gell.): their bite is v., venenum inspirant morsibus (V.; poet.); morsus virus habent (Cels.). **FIG.** acerbus. iracundus. furiundus.

VENT, s. **A** admission of air, aditus aeris. A v-hole, spiraculum (Plin.); spiramentum (Vitr.). To give v. to (prop.). = to admit air, ventilare (e. g. vinum; aditum aeris admittere; also aperire cœlum (Plin.): = to let out, rei viam aperire; (Ag.) erumpere: I must give v. to my joy, erumpere letitæ mihi gaudium (Ter.): to give v. to one's hatred, odium expromere or effundere (agst aby, in qm); odium dictis factisque explere: to give v. to one's ill humour, displicentia, stomachum in qm erumpere; dolor meus in qm incurat: to give v. to one's anger (agst any one), iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere; at a thing, iram in rem vertere; in rem sævire: not to give v. to one's anger, iram suppressere or reprimere: to one's hatred, odium sorbere (lit., to swallow it). **Sale, market, venditio mercium. A good or quick v.,** *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good v., *facile vendi: to find no v., *repudiari: that has a good v., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis).

VENT, v. See 'to give v. to,' under the subit.

VENTILATE, ventilare. aeri, cœlo qd exponere (to expose to the air).—ventulum facere ci (as by fanning; Ter.). To v. a room, aerem immittere in conclave; cubiculi fenestras patefacere sic ut perflatus qd accedat (aft. Cels. 3, 19); perflatus in cubiculum totis admittitur fenestris (aft. O. A. 3, 807, and Plin. 17, 19, 31).

VENTILATOR, *foramen spiritale (Aplc.).—spiraculum (vent-hole).

VENTRAL, ventralis; or by the gen. of venter.

VENTRICLE, ventriculus (the stomach; Cels.). V. of the heart, ventriculus cordis (C.).

VENTRILOQUIST, ventrilocus (Tertull., and late writers. Gr. ψῑδου, ψῑταρχ; fem. ψῑδουσα, id. It is probable that, in the Classical age, the Romans employed these Greek words, according to a very common practice).

VENTURE, s. periculum (danger).—alea (game of hazard; hazard).—facinus. facinus audax (bold deed). dimicatio fortunæ or fortunarium, vitæ, or capitis

(danger where one's property or life is at stake). *At a v.* temere. *At all v.'s*, temere. See also CAST, s.; RISK.

VENTURE, v. || *To have courage to do a thing, audere (to run a risk)*;—conari (to be bold, to make an effort, with an infn.); ~~non~~ never with ut). || INTRANS. || *To undertake a thing attended with danger, to run the risk of, aleam subire or adire, se in casum dare (to run the risk)*.—audere (to dare). *To v. an engagement, in aciem or certamen descendere* (~~non~~ T. says, poetically, audere aciem, Ann. 12, 28): *to v. a decisive battle, summis cum hoste copis contendere*: *to v. nothing, periculum or discrimen non audere, non subire*. || *To expose to loss or danger, qd in aleam dare, ire in aleam cs rei (to peril or risk althq)*.—qd audere (to dare althq).—periculum cs rei or in qd re facere. Qd tentare, experiri. periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). Jn. experiri et periclitari. *To v. one's life, committere se periculo mortis; manifesto periculo corpus obicere or caput offerre*: *to v. one's life for any one, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro cs salute*: *to venture oneself, se committere (e.g. in aciem, in hostilem terram, in locum præcipitem): to v. oneself in the midst of the enemy, se immittere in mediæ pugnæ discrimen*: *to v. oneself agai any one, audere qm agredi*; qm adire audere.

VENTUROUS, or VENTURESOME. || *Of persons disposed to venture, or to encounter risk, audens (bold, in a good sense; eply of a single act)*.—audax (bold, in good or bad sense; of the habit). confidens (full of self-confidence; in a bad sense).—temerarius (rash). Jn. temerarius atque audax. *To be v., audacem or audaciâ confidentem esse*. || *Hazardous, dangerous (of things), periculosus (full of danger)*.—aceps (threatening equal danger fm two sides).—dubius (doubtful as to how it may turn out). Jn. periculosus et aceps.

VERACIOUS, verus. veridicus (C.). veritatis amicus, cultor, diligens (of persons). See TRUX.

VERACITY, veritas, fides, religio (conscientiousness; C.). Strict v., veritas (C. Leg. 1, 1, 4).

VERANDAH, *subdiale (Plin.). *podium (a balcony; Plin. Ep.). Or it may be necessary to retain the word.

VERB, verbum (C.). *A v. active, verbum agens; passivè, verbum patiendi* (Gell.).

VERBAL, || *Having word answering to word, literal* [see LITERAL], ad verbum expressus. verba singula exprimens, reddens (aff. C.).—ad verbum descriptus (v. accuracy; of a copy). *A v. translation, interpretatio ad fidem verborum facta, ad litteram verba auctoris reddens, exprimens: petty v. discussions or distinctions, (istæ) verborum angustia: to drive aby to such petty v. discussions, qm in tantas verborum angustias compellere (both C.; opp. campus, &c., the field of fair, full discussion): a dispute that turns on petty v. distinctions, verborum disceptatio or discordia: to reduce althq to a discussion of petty v. distinctions, ad verba rem deflectere: v. criticism, *critice or ars critica, quæ verborum pondera examinat (aff. C.): a mere v. critic, *verborum or syllabarum anceps (in a bad sense); qui verborum pondera examinat (in a good sense). || By word of mouth, oral, by verba, or per colloquium or colloquia. To give aby a v. answer, ci voce respondere; a v. commission, ci qd voce mandare.*

VERBALLY, || *Verbatim*; vid. || Orally, præsens (adj.). coram. voce. verbis, or per colloquium or colloquia.

VERBATIM, ad verbum. verbum e verbo (C.). ad litteram (~~non~~ verbotenus and verbatim are not Latin). *To translate v., ad verbum transferre* (C.).

VERBOSE, verbosus. verbis abundans (C.; in a good sense).—copiosus. plenus (copiosus; opp. jejunus).

VERBOSELY, verbosè. copiose (in a good sense).

VERBOSENESS, VERBOSITY, turba verborum (C. de Or. 3, 13, 50). inanis verborum volubilitas (ib. 1, 15, 17). jejuna verborum concertatio (ib. 2, 16, 68). inanis quædam profuentia loquendi (C. Part. Or. 23, 81). inepta verboritas. inanis garrulitas (Err.). inanis loquacitas (Muret.). inanium turba verborum (Q. 8, 21). inanium verborum torrens (id. 10, 7, 23). inanium verborum flumen (C. N. D. 2, 1, 1). verborum colluvio (Gell. 1, 15, 17).

VERDANT, viridis. virens (green).—frondescens (leafy).—herbaceus (grassy). Very v., perviridis: somewhat v., subviridis: to be v., virere: to walk on a v. or shady bank, in viridi opacique ripâ inambulare (C.).

VERDICT, iudicium. sententia. decretum. *To give a v., sententiam ferre, dicere, pronuntiare; judicare; decernere; respondere: to give a v. in favour of*

aby; adjudicare causam ci or qd ci; secundum qm decernere, judicare (C.); agnati, adjudicare ci qd (in civil causes). In criminal cases = ACQUIT, CONDEMN.

VERDIGRIS, ærugo (Plin., Col.).—serica (Vitr.). VERDURE, viriditas (C.). viride (Plin.). *V. of the meadows, viriditas pratorum* (C.): v. of the banks, viridis riparum vestitus (C. N. D. 2, 39, 98): to gain v., virescere: to be clothed with v., virere: to recover v., revirescere.

VERGE, s. margo; ora (edge, border).—finis; confinium (boundary, limit). FIG. || *To be on the v. of death, capulo vicinum esse; capularem esse* (Serv. Virg. Æn. 6, 222. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33).—in extremâ regulâ (not tegulâ) stare; extrema tangere (by a figure fm the race-course; see Sen. Ep. 12, 4, Ruhnck., and 26, 1).—in præcipiti esse (i. e., to stand on the brink of a precipice, to be in extreme danger; Cels. 2, 6). He seems to me to be on the v. of death, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to be attending his own funeral; Sen. Ep. 30, 4). To be on the v. of ruin or destruction, in summo discrimine esse or versari: to lead aby to the v. of ruin, qm in locum præcipitem perducere.

VERGE, v. proximum, finitimum, vicinum esse ci or rei: tangere, attingere (terram).

VERGER, *apparitor. *licitor.

VERIFY, probare (to try or examine, and find good).—explere, implere (e.g. spem; to fulfil). To be verified (i. e., to come true), exitum, eventum habere. evenire. ratum esse, effici, fieri; e. g. exitum, eventum habent oracula, vaticinia (aff. C.); eveniunt, fiunt quæ prædicta sunt; somnia evadunt; quæ somniavimus evadunt (aff. C.).

VERILY, nœ (only used before pronouns by C., nœ ego, tu, illi, &c.: also mediis fidius nœ). *V. you have made a good purchase, mediis fidius nœ tu præclarum locum emisti* (C.).—certe. profecto. See also TRULY.

VERISIMILAR, VERISIMILITUDE. See PROBABLE, PROBABILITY.

VERMICULAR, vermiculatus (Plin.).

VERMILION, s. minium. cinnabaris. The colour of v., color mini, cinnabaris: to paint with v., pingere cinnabari; miniare.

VERMILON, adj. miniatus (C.). minlaceus (Vitr.). minianus (C.).

VERMIN, bestiolæ molestæ, rapaces, &c. (g. t.).—vermes (worms).—pediculi (lice).—mustelæ (weasels, &c.). *V. that injure corn, &c.*, *bestiolæ quæ fruges, semina, &c. populantur (aff. Col.; and V., populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio): full of v., verminosus (Plin.); vermiculosus (Pall.).

VERNACULAR, vernaculus. *V. language, sermo is, qui nobis natus est* (C.). See MOTHER-TONGUE.

VERNAL, vernus. *V. season, ver; tempus vernum: v. equinox, æquinoctium vernum* (Plin., Col.).

VERONICA (a flower), *veronica (Linn.). On the legendary derivation fm vera icon or vera unica icon, cf. Buckholz's Philosophische Betrachtungen, and Kraus Med. Lex.

VERSATILE, versatilis (prop., Plin.).—mobilis. mutabilis (changeable, fickle).—alacer. promptus (ready). *A v. genius, ingenium velox* (Q.), or versatile (L. 39, 40); animus agilis (Sen.). See also CHANGEABLE.

VERSATILITY, agilitas, or by the adj. (prop.). *V. of mind, animi mobilitas* (Q.); ingenium mobile (Vitr.); ingenii celeritas (C.); ingenium versatile (L.) or velox (Q.); animus versutus, callidus (C.; when cunning is implied).

VERSE, || *A line of poetry, versus, ūs* (distichon, tristichon, tetrastichon, &c., a set of two, three, four, &c. verses). Beautiful v.'s, versus ornatî, luculentî (C.): very good, bad v.'s, versus optimi, mali: better and smoother v.'s, versus magis facti et mollius euntes (H. Sak. 1, 10, 58): to write v.'s, versus facere, scribere: to write excellent v.'s on any subject, optimis versibus de qd re scribere; ornatissimis atque optimis versibus de qd re dicere (C.). || *Poetry, numeri* (pl.). *versus*. *To write in v., sententias claudere numeris; verba includere versu* (C.). || *A small section, membrum, articulus*.

VERSED, exercitatus or volutatus in re (experienced in).—peritus. gnarus cs rei (acquainted with). Well v. in a science, perfectus in qâ scientiâ: to be v. in althq, non hospitem esse in re; cs rei esse imperitum: to be v. in history, ad historiam instructum esse: to be v. in Greek and Latin, et Græcis et Latinis doctum esse: to be well v. in ancient literature, in veteribus scriptis studiosè et multum volutatus esse: well or thoroughly v., peritissimus; experientissimus; plurimo rerum usu or magno usu præditus; usu et prudentiâ præ-

stans; multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16*).

VERSICLE, versiculus (*C.*).

VERSIFICATION, versificatio (*Q.*). *The art of v., poetica*; ars metrica; ars versus faciendi.

VERSIPIER, versificator (*Q.*). metricus (*Gell.*). artis metricæ peritus.

VERSIFY, versus facere, scribere, componere (*to compose verses*).—versus fundere or ex tempore fundere (*to compose rapidly or impromptu*).—sententias claudere numeris. verba includere versu (*to write in verse, not in prose*).—versificare (*Q.*). *To be fond of versifying, delectat qm claudere verba pedibus* (*H. Sat. 2, 1, 28*).

VERSION. See TRANSLATION.

VERTEBRA, spondylus (*Plin.*). vertebra (*Cels.*).

VERTEBRATED, vertebratus (*Plin.*; *made in the manner of a vertebra, having joints, jointed*). *vertebris instructus.

VERTEX, vertex. See SUMMIT, TOP.

VERTICAL, usually verticalis (*L. & I.*); *better directus* (*Cæ.*).

VERTICALLY, ad verticem.

VERTIGINOUS, vertiginosus (*Plin.*).

VERTIGO, vertigo (*L., Plin.*). *To be seized with v., vertigine corripit* (*Plin.*): *to occasion v., vertiginem facere* (*Plin.*): *to suffer from v., vertiginem laborare* (*Plin.*); *vertiginem pati* (*Macrob.*): *to remove v., vertiginem discutere, sedare*; offusam oculis caliginem disjicere.

VERVAIN, silderitis (*Plin. 25, 19, and 26, 88*). verbenāca (*Plin.*). *verbenā officinalis (*Linn.*).

VERY, adj. See TRUZE, REAL. 'Veriest' may often be rendered by summus; or by a superlative. *A v. fool, stultior stultissimo*. || *Itself, ipsa*. *In that v. place, in eo ipso loco*.

VERY, adv. summe (*in the highest degree; with verbs and adjectives*).—maxime. quam maxime. magno opere or magnopere. maximo opere or maximopere. summo opere or summopere (*with great pains or effort; only with verbs*).—impense (zealously; with verbs).—perquam (*used almost exclusively with words wch may be compounded with per*).—admodum (*fully*).—valde (*strongly; with verbs and adjectives*).—sane quam (*with verbs and adjectives*).—oppido (*lit. enough for the time, plentifully, with adjectives and verbs; chiefly in common life, and hence found, for the most part, in the Comedians; but also in Cicero, in dialogues and epistles*).—satis (*sufficiently; always with relation to some given end or to certain circumstances; with adjectives and adverbs; e. g. non satis se tutum in Argis videbat, not very safe*).—vehementer (*earnestly, passionately; with verbs of emotion or the like; as dolere, gaudere, rogare; also, not uncommonly, in other connexions, merely to denote intensity; e. g. vehementer utile est, C.; erit mihi vehementissime gratum, C.; vehementer errare. Cæ.*).—graviter (*severely; with verbs and participles; e. g. graviter ægrotare, graviter iratus*).—mirre. mirifice. mirum quantum (*extraordinarily; with verbs and adjectives*).—apprime (*particularly, especially; with adjectives*).—perfecte (*thoroughly; with adjectives*).—imprimis (*before all, among the first; and for this we find also inter primos, in or cum paucis, inter paucos, ante alios, præter cæteros, super omnes*).—bene (*well, duly; with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs*).—probe (*finely; with adjectives and verbs; but only in conversational style in the Comedians*).—egregie, eximie (*excellently, extraordinarily; with adjectives and verbs*).—egregie is used also to denote excess or defect, but only in common discourse, in dialogue, or in the epistolary style; e. g. egregie falsum, 'v. false' (*but there is no authority for egregie falli or errare, for wch the Classical expressions are valde or vehementer errare, procul or longe errare, totā errare viā, probe or diligenter errare*).—longe (*far; with words denoting preference or distinction; e. g. longe superare, præstare, or antecellere; longe diversus*). 'Very' is expressed in Latin in various other ways; e. g. by per in composition with adjectives, adverbs, or verbs; as, perpauci, perquam pauci, v. few; mihi perplacet, or perquam placet, I am v. well pleased or satisfied; by dis in composition with verbs; e. g. discupere, to desire v. eagerly; dilaudare, to extol v. highly.—by the superlative, sometimes with longe or multo; e. g. (longe) fertilissimus; multo ditissimus: not v. (before adjectives and adverbs), non ita; haud ita (*not, not admodum, not valde*).

VESICLE, vesicula (*C.*).

VESPER, vesp̄r, vesp̄r.

VESPER, *proceus vespertinæ.

VESSEL, || *A receptacle, vas, vasis, n.; dim. vasculum. An empty, full v., vas inane, plenum: a v. of gold or silver, vas auro solidum (T.); vas ex argento fabrefactum (L.); pl. vasa aurea, argentea. || A ship, navis; see SHIP. || In anatomy, vas; eply in the pl. vasa, urum.*

VEST, v. See CLOTHE, INVEST.

VEST, s. See GARMENT, WAISTCOAT.

VESTAL, vestalis.

VESTIBULE, vestibulum (*open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited; in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem Cæsaris*).—procceton (*an ante-room to a bed-chamber, where slaves used to wait; προκίτων, in Varr. R. R.*).

VESTIGE, vestigium (*trace, footstep*).—reliquia (*remainder*).—indicium; aliquid; nota (*mark, indication*). *There is not even a v. of alth, ne vestigium quidem ullum reliquum est ei rei* (*C. Fam. 4, 14, 1*); nullum exstat vestigium (*after L.*).

VESTMENT, VESTURE. See GARMENT.

VESTRY, || *A room attached to a church, saccrarium (a place where sacred things are kept)*.—vestiarium (*a room where clothes are kept*). || *A parish meeting held in the said room, *concilium parœciæ. To call a v. meeting, *concilium parœciæ convocare: to hold a v. meeting, concilium (&c.) habere*.

VETCH, vicia (*Col., V.*). *Of v.'s, vicialis, vicarius* (*Col.*).

VETERAN, veteranus. *A v. = old soldier, (miles) veteranus; vetus miles expertusque belli (T.); emeritus (that has served his time out)*.

VETERINARY, veterinarius (*Col.*). *A v. surgeon, veterinarius. medicinæ veterinariæ prudens* (*Col.*): *a v. school, schola veterinaria: the v. art, ars veterinaria* (*Veget.*); *medicina veterinaria* (*Col.*).

VEX, || *TRANS.* stomachum ci facere or movēre. indignationem ci movēre (*to render indignat*).—bilem ci movēre or commovēre. Irritare qm or cs iram (*to make angry*).—pungere qm (*sensibly to grieve or mortify*).—offendere qm (*to offend, displease ably; also of things*). *Something v.'s me, qd mihi stomacho est; qd ægre fero; qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd male me habet* (*Col.*). *Not nihil ægrius factum est, quam ut, wch means 'it was with the utmost difficulty that; see C. Verr. 2, 4, 65*). *These things vexed me more than they did Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. To be vexed, indignari, stomachari. commovēri dolore. irasci: to be very much vexed, dolore or irā exardescere. dolore or irā incensum esse: to be vexed at alth, indignari or stomachari qd. irasci propter qd. moleste, ægre, indigne ferre qd; very much, dirumpi qd re. discruciar: to be vexed with aby, cum qd stomachari. ci irasci. INTRANS.* piget or lædet me cs rei. male me habet qd. ægre habeo or patior qd. moleste, graviter, or ægre fero qd. sollicitudinem habere. in sollicitudine esse ægritudinem suscipere. ægritudine affici: *about alth, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. afficiari de re* (*C.*); *anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about aby, ægritudinem suscipere propter qm*.

VEXATION, ægritudo animi (*g. i., a disturbed state of mind*).—indignatio, stomachus (*displeasure, indignation*).—ira (*anger*).—dolor (*secret v.; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 4; all these of the v. wch one feels*).—offensio (*v. inflicted*). Slight v., indignatiuncula. animi offensiuncula: *full of v., indignabundus. stomachosus* (*adv. stomachose*): *to my great v., non sine qo meo stomacho: to the great v. of persons, magnā qm offensione hominum: to cause or occasion v., see TO VEX: to feel v., see 'to be vexed, under TO VEX: to be ready to burst with v., dirumpi; at alth, qd re*.

VEXATIOUS, indignandus; plenus stomachi (*that deserves displeasure*).—gravis; molestus (*that is troublesome*).—qd qm pungit (*that annoys aby*).

VIAL, phiala (*quædam, Jus. 5, 37; Mart.; Plin.; used by Jerome of the 'vials' in the Apocalypse*).—laguncula (*dim. of lagena, a bottle*).—ampulla (*a flask*).

VIAND. See FOOD.

VIATICUM, viaticum (*C., Plaut.*).

VIBRATE, || *TRANS.* vibrare (*v. pr.*), torquēre, versare, agitare qd (*e. g. vibrare hastam, C.; jaculum, O.; torquēre hastam, jaculum, V.*). || *INTRANS.* vibrare (*e. g. lingue vibrare, O.; nervi vibrantes, Sen.; vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen.*).—torquēri. agitari (*e. g. of the strings of a musical instrument: C. Truc. 1, 10, 20*).

VIBRATION, *actus vibrandi (vibratio, *Juv. Calpurn. ap. Fopisc.*; vibratus, *us, Marc. Cap.*). *V. of light, vibratus ignium* (*Marc. Cap.*): *v. of sound, motus sonorum* (*C.*).

VICAR, vicarius (C.).

VICARAGE, *domus or ædes vicarii.

VICARIOUS, vicarius (C., Q.); loco, or, more rarely, in loco, *ca.*

VICE, vitiositas; turpitude (κακία, *as moral evil: respecting vitiositas, see C. Tusc. 4, 15, init.*).—libidines (*evil passions or desires*).—vitium (a fault; *athg amiss*).—flagitium; scelus (a vicious or wicked act). To be a v., in vitio esse (to be faulty): to give oneself up to v., dedere animum vitii. dedere se libidinibus: to be a monster of v., ingurgitare se in flagitia (C.).—omnibus vitis affinem esse (aft. C. de Invent. 2, 10, 33).—omnibus vitis teneri (aft. H. Sat. 1, 4, 130); omnibus flagitiis, omnibus libidinibus deditus esse. To avoid, *see fm v.*, a vitis abstinere. vitia declinare. || A kind of instrument, *prps* retinaculum.

VICE-ADMIRAL, qui fungitur officio supremi classis prædicti (aft. Col. 11, 1, 17); *vicarius prætoris navalis.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *qui cancellarii officia or vices sustinet; usually *procancellarius or *vicecancellarius (t. t.).

VICEGERENT, vicarius. *qui vice *cs* fungitur, vicem *cs* implet.

VICE-PRESIDENT, *præsidis vicarius.

VICEROY, *regis vicarius. *qui regis vices implet, or regia vice fungitur. To be a v. any where, *regis vice ci terræ præesse: to give a v. to a people, præponere populo qm qui regis vice ipsi imperet (Ern.).

VICIOUS, vitiosus (faulty, defective).—turpis (shameful, disgraceful).—improbis (morally bad).—flagitiosus (infamous, gross; all of persons and things). Jn. vitiosus *ca* flagitiosus, cujus in animo improbitas versatur (morally bad; of persons).—vitilis contaminatus, inquinatus (stained with vice; of persons).—sceleratus, sceleratus (criminal; the former in respect of disposition, the latter in respect of action; of persons and things). Extremely v., vitilis, flagitius, sceleribus obtritus (of persons); vitilis flagitiusque omnibus deditus (of persons and things).

VICIOUSLY, vitiose (faultily).—turpiter. flagitiose. Jn. flagitiose et turpiter.—acelerate (basely, with moral turpitude).

VICISSITUDE, vicissitudo. varietas. commutatio. V. of day and night, of the seasons, of fortune, &c. See CHANGE.

VICTIM, victima (of the larger sort; *propr. and fig.*).—hostia (of the smaller sort).

VICTOR, victor. expugnator (with *gen.*; e. g. urbis).

—domitor (with *gen.*; e. g. Hispaniæ: vanquisher). See also CONQUEROR, CONQUER.

VICTORIOUS, victor. superior. To come off v., victorem or superiorem discedere. See also 'to obtain a VICTORY.'

VICTORY, victoria (v. pr.).—tropæum (τρόπαιον, trophy; *meton. for v.*, *as Np. Them. 5, 3, victoria quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo*).—palma (*fig.*, reward for a v., superiority). A decisive v., parta et explorata victoria: a v. over foreign enemies, victoria externa: a v. over enemies at home, victoria domestica: to get, win, &c. a v., victoriâ potiri: the v. was easy, facile erat vincere: after the v. was obtained, partâ victoriâ: to turn the scale of v. in favour of aby, victoriâ ad qm transferre: to have the v. in one's hands, victoriâ in manibus habere: to follow up a v., victoriâ uti (C.); a victoriâ nihil cessare (L. 34, 16; ~~see~~ but not victoriâ exercere, *whch*, in L. 2, 55, and 1, 22, *fm* the context, has quite a different meaning): to concede the v. to aby, manus dare vinctique se pati (to confess oneself conquered); ci palmam dare (to concede the superiority to aby): to foretell a certain v., certam victoriæ spem augurari: to proclaim a v., victoriâ proclamare: to celebrate a v., victoriâ concellare (also by *Crcel. with the verbs under CONQUER*; e. g., after a v. over enemies, difficulties, &c., victis hostibus, difficultatibus): to obtain a v., vincere (g. t.); victoriâ consequi or adipisci; superiorem or victorem discedere; palmam ferre (*fig.*, to have the superiority): over aby, vincere or superare qm; victoriâ ferre, referre ex qo; victoriâ reportare ab or de qo: to obtain a complete v. over aby, devincere qm (e. g. Pœnos classe): to obtain a v. over one's passions, &c., cupiditates coercere, continere, comprimere; cupiditatibus imperare: a certain, uncertain, doubtful, brilliant, honorable, glorious, &c. v., victoria certa, explorata, incerta, dubia, clarissima, honesta (egregia, L.), præpara, gloriosa (C.): a melancholy, bloody, bloodless, cruel, wicked v., victoria acerbâ, cruenta, incruenta (L.).—funesta, crudelis, nefaria: a complete v., victoria iusta: an easy v., victoria facilis: almost to give up the v., *fac*-lost, victoriâ prope despe-

rare: that v. cost the Carthaginians much blood, Pœnia *ca* victoria multo sanguine stetit: our v. was won without the loss of a man, victoria nobis incruenta fuit (L. 2, 31): Scipio was called Africanus on account of his great v. over the Carthaginians, Scipio ob egregiam de Pœnia victoriâ Africanus appellatus est.

VICTUAL, supportare frumentum et commestum (Cæs.). frumentum dare. commestum portare (S.; to send a supply of provisions).—sustinere commestus (to v. well, to keep up an ample supply of provisions; Cæs.); rem frumentariâ providere, comparare (to obtain and furnish with provisions in the first instance; exercitui).

VICTUALLER, caupo (C.). hospes (a host).—popinarius (Lamprid.).

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, caupōna (shop where wine and ready-dressed meat were sold).—popina (where persons were allowed to eat and drink 'on the premises').—taberna cauponia (Pand.).

VICTUALLING-OFFICER, rei frumentariæ præfectus, præpositus. qui rei frumentariæ præest. annonæ præfectus (L. 4, 13). frumentarius (Hirt.).

VICTUALS, cibis; pl. cibi (the pl. when several kinds of food are spoken of).—esca (food prepared, so as to be eaten; v. and drink). Jn. cibis potusque; cibis vinumque.—victus (g. t.). Moderate quantity of v. and drink, temperatæ escæ modicæque potiones: he is fond of his v., libenter cenat.

VIE WITH, || Of persons, certare or concertare or contendere cum qo. æmulari qm or cum qo. To v. with aby in athg, qâ re certare or concertare cum qo; (of mutual competition) qâ re inter se certare. || Of things, certare cum qâ re (poet. ci rei; e. g. viridique certat bacca Venafro, H.).—æmulari qd (e. g. Balicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur, Plin.).

VIEW, || Sight, visus, ñs. See SIGHT. || Survey, aspectus, ñs. conspectus, ñs. To take a v. of, qd visere or invisere (to look at out of curiosity; invisere, with accuracy).—aspicere (to look at).—inspicere (to inspect).—contemplari (to view).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to examine one by one). To take a v. of a country, aspiciere situm omnem regionis; contemplari locum situm: to take a v. of athg on the spot, in re præsentî cognoscere qd: point of v.; see POINT. || Prospect, prospectus, ñs; see PROSPECT. To command a v.; see also TO COMMAND (end, ß). || Design, object, end, consilium (plan, design).—ñs (object in view).—quod mihi proposui (end proposed).—quod maxime sequor, spectro (special object in view). ~~scopus~~ scopus is not Latin: to have athg in v., spectare qd or ad qd, or followed by ut (to look at).—querere or sequi qd (to endeavour to reach or attain).—propositum habeo or propositum est mihi qd, or followed by an infinitive (to propose or purpose a thing).—cogitare qd, or followed by an infinitive (to think of doing athg).—(animo) intendere, followed by the accusative of a pronoun, by ut, or by an infinitive; animum intendere ad or in qd (to turn one's mind to a thing).—tendere ad or in qd (to strive after athg).—id agere, ut (to have in hand).—rationem referre ad qd. To have athg espy in v., qd potissimum, maxime sequi; qd consilia et cogitationes imprimis referre: to have a different v., non idem velle: to have quite other v's, longe alio spectare: to entertain v's hostile to the state, contra rempublicam sentire: to have nothing in v. but the public good, ad communem salutem referre omnia; cs mens nihil nisi commodum publicum videt: to take the same v. of athg, de qâ re idem sentire (with aby, cum qo or atque qs), or simply cum qo sentire: all entertain the very same v's, omnes sentiunt unum atque idem: to entertain a different v., non idem sentire de qâ re: what are your v's? quid tibi vis? quid tua mens est? my view is, mens mea hæc est; eo pertinent, or valent, mea consilia: it is for *fm* my v., plurimum ab eo absum: with a good v., bono consilio or animo: with this v., with a v., to eo consilio ut; hoc animo; hac mente (~~see~~ ad eum finem, in this sense, occurs only in later writers): idcirco; ita; ut; eo; ut, &c. 'With a v. to, often by ad only; e. g., with a v. to conciliation, ad conciliationem gratia.

VIEW, v. qd inspicere (to see in what state a thing is; survey).—visere; invisere (to look narrowly into, examine closely).—spectare (to look at openly and carefully).—perlustrare (to look over, look at thoroughly).—contemplari (to look at steadily).—intueri (to look at attentively, with interest).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to look over carefully or minutely).—oculis obire, Plin. Ep. (to look over, take a view of).

VIEWLESS, SEE INVISIBLE.

VIGIL, vigilia. pervigillum (through the whole night). To keep a v., vigilare. pervigilare.

VIGILANCE, *vigilantia* (v. pr.).—cura; diligentia (care, diligence).—cautio; circumspectio (circumspection).

VIGILANT, *vigilans*. *vigil*. To be v., *vigilare*. *ad-vigilare*: to be very v., *mirificè esse vigilantia*: to keep a v. eye upon, *diligenter custodire qd* or *qm*: to be v. in *aby's* service, *excubare vigilareque pro qd* (C.): v. core, *vigilantes curæ* (C., *impror.*). If = cautious, v. id.

VIGILANTLY, *vigilanter* (C.).

VIGNETTE, **embléma*. *ornamentum. *imago ornamenti causâ apposita.

VIGOROUS, || *Forcible*, vid. || *Full of strength*, *valens*. *validus* (g. t.).—firmus (firm; of men and the human body, states, &c.; then also of other objects; e. g. *cibus firmus*, *potio firma*). Jv. firmus et robustus (e. g. *respublica*); valens et firmus (e. g. *civitas*).—robustus (robust, staunch; of the human body, the state, &c.). Jv. robustus et valens (e. g. *homines*).—lacetous (muscular; of men and animals).—corpore *vigens*. corpore *validus*. corpore *robusto* (only of man; the former denoting a body in the prime of youth; the second, *vital strength*; and the third, relating to firm sound flesh).—potens; efficax (powerful, of effect).—gravis (that influences the mind forcibly; of speech and the speaker).—nervosus (full of nerve in expression; of a speaker).—alacer; vividus (lively).—strenuus (that sets to work with energy).—impiger (not sluggish). To be v., corpore *vigere*. corpore *robusto* esse. corpore *valere* or *validum* esse. bonis viribus esse (that possesses strength): a v. speech, *oratio gravis*, also *nervi orationis* (energetic expressions or words): a v. delivery, *actio plena spiritibus* (full of spirit and life): in a v. manner; see **VIGOROUSLY**.

VIGOROUSLY, *nervose*. *gravier*. *strenue*. *impigre*. *alaci animo* [Syn. in **VIGOROUS**]. He spoke so powerfully and v., tantâ v. tantâque gravitate dixit: to support *aby* most v., *qm enixissime juvare*. See also **FORCIBLY**.

VIGOUR, || *Force*, vid. || *Mental force*, *robur animi* or *animi vis*.—magnum, quo qd valet, *ingenium*. *ingenii præstantia* (high cultivation of the mind).—animi *firmitas* (fortitude of mind or character).—virtus (mental or moral strength; fortitude).—animi *vigor* (liveliness or freshness of the mind; opp. *corporis vigor*).—vis *ingenii*, or, simply, *ingenium* (productive mental power; respecting *ingenium*, see *H. Sat.* 1, 4, 43, *Heind.*).—vigor, *virtus* (swiftness of power; both of animate and inanimate subjects).—vis *vitalis* (vital power).—animus; anima (the vital principle; τὸ ἐνθυμητικόν).—sanguis (vivacity, as well of the body as of speech; also of the speaker himself). Full of vigour, *plenus sanguinis* (of persons and things): to lose the true v., *verum sanguinem perdere* or *deperdere* (of a speaker): the scholastic orations possess less nerve and v. than those of the forum, minus *sanguinis* et *virum* declamationes habent, quam *orationes*: what v. is displayed in this book, quantum in illo libro *vigoris* est (*Sen. Ep.* 64, 2): v. of expression or thought, *gravitas verborum* et *sententiarum* (see *C. Or.* 9, 32): a man full of v., *vir fortis*: the v. of a speaker, *virtus oratoris*: with a certain v., cum quadam *virtute*. || *Energy*, vid. || *Activity*, vid.

VILE, || *Worthless, despicable*, *vilis* (properly, that to which one affixes a low value; then, *worthless, paltry*; e. g., *honour*).—contemnendus. contemptus. despectus (despised; [Syn. in **DESPISE**]).—abjectus (*flung away; hence worthless*). Jv. contemptus et abjectus (1665) Avoid contemptiblis, despicable, aspernablis.) A v. fellow, homo *despicatissimus*; homo contemptissimus or contemptissimus et despectissimus (despised, despicable).—homo omni parte *detestabilis*; homo *impurus*; monstrum hominis. To become v., in contemptum venire or adduci. || *Abominable*, *foet*, *foedus*, *abominandum*. *detestandum*. *detestabilis*. *nefandus*. *immanis*. *teter*. [Syn. in **ABOMINABLE**.]

VILELY, *foede*. *foedisimè*. *nefarie*. *terrible*.
VILENESS, turpitude, animi abjectus (*baseness*). Usually by *Crci*. with the adj. (1665) not villitas, *wh* is = cheapness.)

VILIPY, male dicere ei (to speak ill of).—criminari (to accuse).—de qd absente detrahendi causâ male dicere, contumelioseque dicere. detrahere de *cs* famâ or gloriâ.

VILLA. See **COUNTRY-HOUSE**.

VILLAGE, || *PROPR.* pagus. vicus (the former, a large v.; the latter, a small v. or hamlet, a farmhouse with out-buildings, &c.).—rus; agri (v. with the country round it; the country, as opposed to the town). Of a v., paganus. vicanus (that lives in a v.).—

agrestis; rusticus (of the country; hence boorish, coarse). From v. to v., pagatim. vicatim: v. life, *vita rustica* or *rusticana*: of or belonging to v.'s, *paganicus*. || The inhabitants of a village, pagus. pagani. vican.

VILLAGER, paganus. vicanus. homo *rusticanus* ex municipio. homo *rusticanus*. homo *municipalis*.

VILLAIN, || A bad, worthless fellow, homo malus, improbus. homo nequam. Jv. nequam et improbus. homo *sceleratus*, *sceleratus*, *consceleratus*.—homo perditus or profligatus. homo nefarius et improbus.—homo sine religione ullâ ac fide. A detestable v., profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus. homo omnium *sceleratissimus*: a manifest v., homo *foedus* et *aperte malus*: a crafty v., homo ingeniosissime nequam (*Fell.*): v. I scelus! (as abusive exclamation). || Serf, adscriptus glebe.—servus (g. t. for slave).—mancipium (bought or taken in war).—verna (one born in the house).

VILLANAGE, angaria (a Persian word, but in use as early as the time of Cicero; see *Fragm. Nigidii ap. Gell.* 19, 14, *extr.*; frequent in the JCI.; *propr.*, the work or service of an angarius, who was originally a person bound to act as a courier in the service of the state when required).—angarium præstatio (the performance of v., JCI.).—opera serva (the service performed; *ap. Plaut.* *Pers.* 2, 4, 9). To perform v., angarium or operam servam præstare: Lycurgus caused the lands of the rich to be cultivated by the poor in v., Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit (*C. Rep.* 3, 9).

VILLANOUS, improbus. nequam. *sceleratus*. *foedus*. See also **VILLAIN**.

VILLANOUSLY, improbe. *scelerate*. *foede*. *nefarie*. *flagitium*. *scelus*. *foedum* or *indignum facinus*. *dedecus* (a villanous or disgraceful action).

VINDICATE, rem sibi or se *vindicare* (by law or not).—tenere. obtinere (to make good one's right to a disputed possession).—retinere (to withhold althg, not to give it up).—In the poets and later prose-writers, asserere qd ci (sibi), or asserere only (se cælo asserere, O. So 'assert the native skies,' *Dryd.*; i. e., claim to be heaven-born.—nec laudes asserere nostras, O. nec sapientia nomen sibi asseruit, Q.). To v. a right successfully, jus tenere, obtinere, retinere: to v. a right (= to endeavour to make it good), jus persequi: to v. one's liberty (i. e., to escape from an actual servitude), se in libertatem asserere; se asserere (O.).

VINDICATION. By *Crci*. with the verb.
VINDICATOR, assertor *cs* rei (L., and post-Aug. in prose; vindicator; e. g. *gladius assertor libertatis, Sen.*).—propugnator *cs* rei (e. g. *libertatis, C.*; a champion of a cause).—defensor (a defender; also one who words off a charge).

VINDICTIVE, ulciscendi cupidus (in a single case).—qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (that allows no injury to pass unavenged). Exceedingly v., inimicitiarum persequentissimus (*Auct. ad Heren.*).

VINE, vitis.—labrusca. salicastro (a kind of wild v., see *Voss. P. Ecl.* 5, 7).—vitis generose stirpis (a cultivated v.). To plant v.'s, vitis serere or ponere. v. vinum serere: to cultivate a v., vitem colere: to prop a v., vitem palare: to prune or tie up a v., vitem amputare, ligare: to ingraft a v., vitem inserere: to propagate a v., vitem propagare: the v. grows too luxuriantly, vitis supervacua frondibus luxurians silvescit: the v. climbs, vitis claviculis adminiculata se erigit.—(1665) palme or flagellum is a very thin and slender branch or shoot of a v.; but also used, by *meton.*, for the v. itself, Col.

VINE-BRANCH, palme. flagellum (if very thin and slender). See **VINE**.

VINE-DRESSER, vinitor. vindemitor. vitium cultor.

VINE-FRETER, convolvulus (*Cato R. R.* 95, 1, &c.).—*sphinx elpénor (*Lin.*).

VINEGAR, acētum. Sharp v., acētum acris saporis; acētum acidissimum: to put in v., aceto condire (to season or flavour with v., *Schol. Acron.*): *aceto maccare (to soak in v.): to turn to or become v. (of wine, &c.) in acētum verti: sour as v., acidissimus.

VINEGAR-CRUT, acetabulum.

VINE-KNIFE, falx vinitoria.

VINE-LEAF, vitis folium. folium vitigineum (g. t.).—pampinus (a young tender leaf). Vine-leaves, folia vitiginea, orum: of or consisting of v. leaves, pampineus: full of v. leaves, pampinosus: to strip off the superfluous v.-leaves, pampinare: ornamented with &c.,

pampinatus (also if artificially made; see *Foss. V. Ecl.* 3, 39).

VINE-PROP, pedamentum. statūmen (*g. i.*)—ridica (made of an olive or oak-tree).

VINEYARD, vinea. vinetum. collis vinarius. mons amictus vitibus. hortus vinearius (*Ulp.* 165) arbutum, a plantation of trees for the purpose of supporting and rearing vines). To plant a v., vineam instituere; vineum instituere or ponere.

VINTAGE, vindemia. A good, poor v., vindemia bona, magna (*Pall.*), gracilis (*Plin. Ep.*), exigua (*Col.*); vindemiola (*C.*): of or belonging to a v., vindemiorius (*Parr.*): to gather the v., vindemiam facere (*Col.*), metere (*Plin.*), colligere (*Plin. Ep.*): I have but a poor v., yet better than I had expected, vindemias graces quidem, uberioris tamen quam expectaveram colligo (*Plin.* 9, 20, 2).

VINTNER, caupo. vinarius (*Plaut.*).

VIOL, fides, ium, pl.

VIOLATE, violare. frangere. rumpere (to break). To v. one's word, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere: to v. laws, leges perfringere, violare; a legibus discedere (rumpere, *post.*): to v. an oath, iurjurandum non servare, non conservare: to v. friendship, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere: to v. chastity, ei stuprum inferre or offerre; ei vitium offerre or vim offerre; qm per vim stuprare; qm vitare; pudicitiam ei expugnare or eripere; decus muliebri ei expugnare (*L.* 1, 48).

VIOLATION, violatio (*L.*); but usually by the verb.

VIOLATOR, violator (*L.*); but usually by the verb.

VIOLENCE, vis (intensive strength; for *vch* *Pliny* is the first to use also vehementia).—gravitas (great impression made by *athg* on the senses or feelings).—incitatio. impetus (haste).—violentia (force, vehemence).—ardor. æstus (heat; *esp.* of a fever, of passions).—impotentia (want of self-government).—iracundia (irritability, inclination to anger). *V.* of a storm, vis tempestatis: with v.; see *VIOLENTLY*: to take with v., vi capere (*g. i.*); vi eripere ei qd (to snatch or tear away); vi per vim expugnare (to take by storm); to apply or use v., vi agere; with *athg*, per vim facere qd; in order to carry *athg* into execution, vi expugnare qd; extorquere qd: to do v. to, or use or apply v. to *aby* or *athg*, vim adhibere ei or ei rei (*g. i.*); vim afferre ei; vim et manus inferre ei (to lay v. hands on); violare qm or qd (to inflict an injury): to offer v. to a female, vim or stuprum afferre ei; stuprum inferre ei; per vim stuprare qm; decus muliebri expugnare: to do v. to oneself, naturæ suæ repugnare (to act contrary to one's nature and custom); in any matter, frango ipse me, coquoque (*Orelli*, *cogo*) qd ferre toleranter (to bear or endure *athg* with submission or patiently, *C. ad Div.* 4, 6, 2); tormentum sibi injungere, ne (*see Plin. Panegy.* 86, in.)

VIOLENT, vehemens (*v. prop.*; opp. lenis, placidus; prop. of persons, then also of things).—gravis (that strongly affects the sense or feelings; e.g., morbus; odor; verbum; adversarius).—magnus (great).—acer (sharp). *Jx.* acer et vehemens. vehemens acereque (opp. placidus mollisque).—acerbus (that occasions pain).—concitatus. incitatus. intentus (in haste).—rapidus (rapid, in haste).—violentus (that acts forcibly).—atrox (that causes fear or terror).—ardens. flagrans (burning; of fervour and passion).—iracundus (irritable).—impotens (unable to restrain himself; also of things; homo, rabies, &c.). *Jx.* ferrox impotensque. ferrox et impotens. —importunus (rough, wild, harsh, &c.); tyrannus, libidines, &c.). To put oneself into a more v. passion, in impotentem rabiem accensum esse (*L.*); v. rain, imber magnus or maximus: a v. wind, ventus vehemens or magnus: v. desire, cupiditas magna or acris, ardens or flagrans: a man of v. disposition, vir or homo vehemens or violenti ingenii; homo iracundus: to die a v. death, manum or mortem sibi inferre; suapte manu se interficere (to lay v. hands on oneself; see 'to commit suicide'); vis ei affertur (by another): a v. interpretation, interpretatio contorta: to give a v. interpretation to a passage, v vim adhibere ei loco: to use v. means; see 'to apply VIOLENCE': in a v. manner, vi; per vim.

VIOLENTLY, vi. per vim (in the way or by means of violence).—vehementer. valde. graviter. acriter. acerbe. contente. To contend v., vehementer contendere; acriter or acerrime fortissime pugnare: to cry out v., valde clamare: to speak v., acriter or concitate or magna contentione dicere: to blame *aby* v., acerrime qm reprehendere: to resist v., vehementer repugnare.

VIOLET, viola (*see* under this name were comprised various kinds of flowers which resembled the v.; see the *Lex.*)—viola odorata (*Linn.*). A v. bed, violarium:

v. blue, violaceus; lanthinus (ἀλάνθινος, of a brownish colour)—amethystinus (*Mart.*).

VIOLIN, *violina (must be retained, perhaps with quæ dicta, for fides has much too wide a signification; neither do tetrachordum or barbitos suit). To play on the v., violinâ canere; (well), scite: a player on the v., *violinista (analogously with citharista); or *violinâ canere doctus. *see* In Latin of the middle ages, this instrument is called giga or gualia.

VIOLONCELLO, tetrachordum grave minoris modi (*Bau.*).

VIPER, vipera (*prop.* and *fig.*, *C.*)—*coluber berus (*Linn.*). *V.*'s brood, generation of v.'s, (*fig.*) homines nequissimi, improbiissimi, scelestissimi. *Jw.* nequissimi atque improbiissimi (*C.*).

VIPERINE, VIPEROUS, viperinus, viperens.

VIRAGO, virago (*Plaut.*, *O.*).

VIRGIN, s. virgo (unmarried woman, whether young or old, *παρθένος*)—puella (κόρη, young woman, whether married or not; e.g., Nero's wife Octavia, twenty years old, *T. Ann.* 14, 64). *see* Virago is a strong masculine young woman, an Amazon.

VIRGIN, adj. virgineus (of or belonging to a virgin).—virginalis (characteristic of a virgin; e.g. varuncundia).

VIRGINITY, virginitas. Perpetual v., perpetua virginitas (*L.* 1, 3); hoc sacerdotio perpetua viris omnibus pudicitia ei imperata est (*Just.* 10, 2, 4; perpetual v.).

VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUAL, *Crel.* with quod idem valet, quod re quidem verâ qd est. See quotations in VIRTUALLY.

VIRTUALLY, re quidem (or autem) verâ (e.g. hæc ille si verbis non audet, re quidem verâ palam loquitur, *C. Quint.* 17, 1n.). A law is v. repealed, legem mos publicus repudiavit: he v. says this, non uquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit idem valet.

VIRTUE, *¶* Power, efficacy, vis (*C.*)—potestas (*Plin.*)—efficacitas (*C.*)—efficientia (*C.*, once)—efficacia (*Plin.*). The natural v.'s of plants, potestates herbarum (*Plin.* 25, 2, 5): the v.'s of medicines, facultates medicamentorum (*Cels.* 5, 1): to possess a certain v., vim habere; valere; efficere qd; potestatem habere; pertinere ad qd in or by v. of, or ex (conformably to; e.g. ex pacto, ex conventu); per (by authority of; e.g. per senatus decretum, &c.). It may also be expressed by the simple abl.; e.g. by v. of this command, quo imperio (as *Np. Milit.* 7, 1). *¶* Good quality of *athg*, virtus (e.g. arboris, equi, *C.*; ferri, herbarum, &c.). Wine has this v., vinum eo nomine commendatum, hæc laudem habet: fidelity is the v. of a dog, summa virtus, or laus, canis in fide cernitur, posita est. *¶* Moral goodness, virtus (as showing itself in meritorious and becoming actions).—innocentia (as showing itself in blameless, esp.ly disinterested, conduct).—honestas (as showing itself in virtuous and noble sentiments).

see Neither of these words corresponds exactly to our word 'virtue' in this sense: virtus denotes, strictly speaking, only excellence (virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura, *C. Leg.* 1, 8, 25; compare *Tusc.* 4, 15, 34; 5, 13, 39; *Beier* ad *C. Off.* 2, 6, 29), and honestas, in the Roman sense, has too exclusive a reference to character, reputation, and human opinion: *Grotefend* remarks, that honestas is nearer to our idea than virtus; but perhaps virtus must be usually adopted, the sense in which a modern writer uses the term being fully understood. Or we may say, honestum, rectum, virtus vera; or by *Crel.* id quod proprie dicitur vereque est honestum (*C. Off.* 3, 4, 17). The path of v., virtutis via (*S.*): lovely, heavenly v., virtus amabilis, admirabilis, divina (*C.*): singular, extraordinary v., virtus eximia, præclara, singularis, excellens (*C.*): tried v., virtus spectata, probata: oppressed v., virtus afflicta, prostrata: active v., virtus actiosa; virtus, quæ in agendo versatur: a pattern of v., exemplar virtutis (*Sen.*); lumen probitatis et virtutis (*C. Amic.* 8, 27): to be possessed of v., virtutem habere; virtute præditum, ornatum esse; est in quo virtus: to depart or deviate from v., a virtute discedere; honestatem deserere: v. commends itself by action, omnis laus virtutis in actione consistit (*C. Off.* 1, 6, 19). *¶* A single feature of moral goodness, virtus. The v. of temperance, of justice, virtus continentia, justitia (*C.*): all v.'s are equal, omnes virtutes sunt inter se æquales et pares (*C. de Or.* 3, 14, 55): to make a v. of necessity, laudem virtutis necessitati dare (*Q.*); necessitati cedere, concedere, parere, qd dare, tribuere (*aff. C.*). *¶* Chastity, pudicitia, pudor.

VIRTUOSO, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits, a collector, &c.).—artium ama-

ter. liberalium artium studiosus. homo elegans.—rerum artificiosarum studiosus (fond of collecting works of art).

VIRTUOUS, virtute præditus, ornatus. virtutis compos. in quo virtus inest; or *prps* rather probus. honestus. rectus (with ref. to moral goodness and an upright life). *A v. life*, vita honesta: or, in the highest sense, vita sancta; vitæ sanctitas, sanctimonia: *a v. action*, quod cum virtute fit; honeste, recte factum; actio honesta (aft. C.): *thoroughly v.*, in quo inest virtus omnibus numeris perfecta, absoluta: *to be highly v.*, singulari, eximia virtute præditum esse: *to have led a thoroughly v. life*, virtutis perfectæ perfectum functum esse munere (C. Tusc. 1, 45, 109): *all v. persons are happy*, omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt (ibid. 5, 13, 39).

VIRTUOUSLY, cum virtute. honeste. recte. sancte. *To live v.*, cum virtute vivere; degere vitam cum virtute (C.); recte, honeste, sancte vivere (C.).

VIRULENCE, || *PROR.* virus, i, s. *rei virulentæ vis. || *FIG.* virus, i, s. acerbitas. amaritudo. gravitas. **VIRULENT**, || *PROR.* virulentus (Gell.).—or by *Crci.* with virus. || *FIG.* acerbus. amarulentus. asper. mordax.

VIRUS, virus, i, s.

VISAGE. See COUNTERNACE, FACE.

VISCERA, viscera, um, pl. (usually of the heart, lungs, liver, &c.)—intestina, orum, pl.—also interanea, orum (Plin., the lower intestines).

VISCID, VISCIOUS, viscosus (Pall.).—lentus (V).—tenax (Plin.).

VISIBILITY, by *Crci.* with words under VISIBLE.

VISIBLE, (prop.) aspectabilis. quod cerni, oculis cerni, potest. quod cadit, venit, in, sub aspectum. quod cadit sub oculos, in conspectum. quod ante oculos positum est, quod aspectu sentitur. quod in cernendi sensum cadit.—conspicuum (strikingly v., H., Phadr., T.).—subjectus oculis (L.).—sub oculis (plainly v., Q.). *Avoid* visibilis, Appul. late. The v. world, mundus quem cernimus (C. Univ. 2); quæ sub aspectum cadunt (ibid. 4); hæc omnia quæ vidimus (C. Cat. 3, 9, 21); ea quæ sunt quæque cernuntur omnia (C. Fin. 1, 6, 17): *v. things*, quæ oculis cernimus; quæ sub oculis cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (C.): *to be v.*, oculis, aspectu cerni; ante oculos positum esse (C.): in oculis situm esse (S.); sub oculis esse; oculis subiectum esse (L.); in prospectu esse (Cæs.); in oculis incurere; sub or in oculis, in conspectum, sub aspectum, cadere; conspici; apparere: *to render v.*, subjicere qd oculis, sub oculos, or sub aspectum; aperire: *to become v.*, in conspectum dari; aperiri; se aperire (opp. occultari, delitescere); sub oculos subijci (Q.); oculis se dare (Plin. Ep., Sen.). || *FIG.* Apparent, clear, manifest, manifestus. promptus. apertus. evidens. expressus. illustris. perspicuus. *To be v.*, apparere; patere; manifestum esse. See also APPARENT.

VISIBLY, || *PROR.* by *Crci.* with the adj. || *FIG.* evidenter.

VISION, || *Sight*, visus, ñs, aspectus, ñs, conspectus, ñs, or by *Crci.* with oculi. || *A apparition*, res objecta (that wch presents itself to the eye, C. Acad. 2, 12, 38; 14, 48).—visum (athg seen, a sight).—visa species (a form wch one believes he has seen, whether awake or in a dream).—simulacrum (an apparition). *Not* spectrum, wch is = εἰδωλον in the language of the Stoics; see C. ad Dio. 15, 16, 2). See also APPARITION. || *A chimera*, delirantis somnium. aberrantis animi mera deliria. commentum (a fiction).

VISIONARY, fanaticus (inspired with a wild enthusiasm).—inanis, vanus (existing only in the imagination).—factus, commenticius (fictitious).

VISIT, a salutatio. salutacionis officium. *To make a v.*; see VISIT, v.: *to put off a v.*, visendi curam differre (T.): *your v. will be agreeable to us all*, carus omnibus expectatusque venies: *I liked my v. at Talna's*, fui libenter apud Talnam (C.). [SYN. in CALL, s.]

VISIT, v. visere. cs visendi causâ venire. invisere. visitare. convenire. salutare. salutatum or salutandi causâ ad qm venire. ad qm salutandum venire. [SYN. in CALL = Visit.] *To v. fm time to time*, intervire: *to v. a place* (to stay there, or on business), obire; venire ad; adire; visere: *to v. frequently or regularly*, frequentare: *to v. abv frequently*, cs domum frequentare; celebrare (cel., of thronging it); frequenter or multum or frequentem ad qm ventitare: *to v. a sick person*, ægrotum visere; ægrotum visitare: *to v. one's patients*, ægrotos perambulare: *to v. one's country houses*, obire villas suas: *much visited* (of places), frequens; celeber: *to v. (for inspection, &c.)*, spectare (Bau.): *to*

v. the several stations, circumire stationes (see HERN. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 1). || *Visit with = inflict*, vid. *To v. with punishment*, animadvertere (to censure).—vindicare (to satisfy justice for a crime).—persequi (to follow up with punishment). *To v. with a heavy punishment*, gravius qd statuere in qm.

VISITATION, || *Visit* for inspection, &c., spectatio. census. recensio. scrutatio. persecutio (examination). *To hold a v.*, agere censum (Bau.): *our worthy Archdeacon held his v. yesterday*, there were fifty clergy present, *egregius ille archidiaconus noster agebat censum hesterno die, aderant e clericis quinquaginta. || *Infliction*, vid.

VISITING-CARD, charta salutatrix (aft. Mart. 9, 100, 2).

VISITOR, || *One who pays a visit*, saluator; pl., salutantes, salutatores. qui visendi (ac salutandi) causâ venit (or veniunt) ad qm.—hospes (a v. staying in the house). *A troublesome v.*, molestus interpellator: *I have a v.*, habeo qm mecum: *I have no v.*, solus sum. neminem mecum habeo: *I shall have many v's*, multi apud me erunt. || *Inspector*, explorator. censor (of churches, schools, &c.).

VISOR, *prps* *os galææ; buccula (L.).

VISUAL. By *Crci.* with visus or the verb.

VITAL, || *Of or pertaining to life*, vitalis. || *Essential*, vid.

VITALITY, vitalitas (Plin.); vis vitalis (C.).

VITALS, vitalia, um (Plin.; Sen.).—intestina, orum (lower intestines).—viscera, um, pl. (heart, lungs, liver).

VITIATE, || *To make faulty*, mar, vitare (g. t., to make faulty, spoi; e. g. pecunias, merces),—corrumpere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality).—adulterare (to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine; e. g. nummos, gemmas).—interpolare (to give a good appearance by dressing it up; e. g., to falsify a document by additions and erasures)—transcribere (to falsify in copying). || *To render invalid*, qd irritum facere, qd rescindere. —rescindere et irritum facere, ut irritum et vanum rescindere. reficere. [SYN. in INVALIDATE.]

VITREOUS, vitreus, vitro similis.

VITRIFICATION. By *Crci.* with the verb.

VITRIFY, || *TRANS.* in vitrum convertere qd.

|| *INTRANS.* in vitrum converti, verti, mutari.

VITRIOL, *vitriolum (i. t.). V. works, *officina vitrioli.

VITRIOLIC, *vitriolicus (i. t.; e. g. acidum, liquor).

VITUPERATE, VITUPERATION. See BLAME, v., and CHIDE, s.

VIVACIOUS, alacer (energetically active and in high spirits).—vegētus (awake; alive both in body and mind).—vividus; vigena (full of life and energy).—promptus (ready, always prepared). Jv. alacer et promptus; acer et vigena.

VIVACITY, alacritas (energy and activity).—vigor (vigorous activity).—hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).

VIVID, vividus. acer. See LIVELY.

VIVIDLY, acriter. vehementer (vivide, Gell.).

VIVIFY, animare (Avoid vivificare, Tertull.).

See ENLIVEN.

VIVIFYING, vim animandi, incitandi, exhillandi, recreandi habens (Avoid vivificus, Ammian.).

VIVIPAROUS, viviparus (Appul.); *quæ partum edunt vivum.

VIXEN, mulier rixosa, jurgiosa (Gell. 1, 17, 1); litium et rixæ cupida.

VIZIER (GRAND), *cui apud Turcos permissa est summa imperii bellicæ administrandi.

VOCABULARY, index vocabulorum or verborum. See DICTIONARY.

VOCAL, vocalis; or by *Crci.* with gen. of vox; e. g., v. music, vocum cantus (C. Rosc. Am. 46, 134). V. and instrumental music, vocum nervorumque cantus (ib.).

VOCALLY, ore, voce, verbis.

VOCATION. See CALLING; CALL.

VOCATIVE CASE, casus vocativus, casus vocandi (Gramm.). In the v. vocative (Gell. 13, 23, 4).

VOCIFERATE, vociferari (intrins. and trans., to cry out violently or passionately).—clamorem edere or tollere (to raise a loud cry or clamour). See also TO CRY; TO CALL.

VOCIFICATION, vociferatio. vociferatus, ñs (a loud, vehement crying or shouting fm anger, indignation, &c.).—clamor (frequently used in the pl. if of a multitude).—convicium (a noisy turbulent clamour attended by insulting expressions). Jv. clamor conviciumque. clamor atque convicium.—voces (the loud voices that

make themselves audible, mixed with clamour). See also CLAMOUR.

VOGUE, mos. See FASHION.

VOICE, vox (g. t.), the faculty of producing audible and articulate sounds: then also the sound itself that is produced, either of living beings or personified objects; e. g., the v. of nature, naturæ vox).—cantus (the song of birds).—sonus (the tone, sound of a v. or of a musical instrument).—voci sonus (the sound of the v.).—sonitus (a continuing sound, as that of the tuba, tubæ; of thunder, tonitruum). A clear v., vox clara (a loud, discernible v.; opp. a dull, indistinct v., vox obtusa).—vox canora (a clear, harmonious v.; opp. a dull, low voice, vox fusca). A clear v., vox lavis (opp. a rough v., vox aspera): a high or acute v., vox acuta (opp. a deep v., vox gravis): a flexible v., vox flexibilis (opp. a harsh v., vox dura): a full v., vox plena (opp. a thin, faint v., vox exilis): with a loud v. (e. g., to call), clarā voce; magnā voce: firmness, power, &c. of v., vocis magnitudo, firmitudo: clearness of v., vocis splendor: to know aby by his v., qm voce noscitur. qm ex voce cognoscere: to imitate the human v., imitari humanæ vocis sonum: to raise one's v., attollere vocem: to lower one's v., submittere vocem: to exert one's v. beyond measure, vocem ultra vires urgere. || Fig. To listen to aby's v., audire qm (to listen to, follow aby).—qm monentem audire (to listen to aby's exhortation). To obey the v. or call of nature, naturam ducem sequi. congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere: to listen to the v. of one's conscience, a rectā conscientiā non discedere. || Vote; suffrage, sententia (g. t.), of a senator in the senate, of a judge in the court, of the people in the comitia, &c.).—suffragium (the vote of a Roman citizen in the comitia; then also the voting-tablet).—punctum (the vote wch a candidate received in the comitia; because the collectors of the votes (custodes) made a dot or point opposite the name of the person in whose favour the tablet was sent in). || Meton., the general v., omnium consensus. consensus publicus: there is only one v. concerning athg, omnes uno ore in qā re consentiunt: to have the first v., principatum sententiæ tenere.

VOICELESS, || Silent, mute, sine voce (g. t.).—elinguus (of one who cannot articulate a sound or word; without speech or tongue).—mutus (speechless fm nature, mute). Jn. mutus et elinguus. mutus atque elinguis (opp. facundus).—stupidus (that has lost his voice fm amazement, &c.). I am v., nihil fari queo: to make aby v. or speechless, qm elingum reddere. See also DUMB. || Having no vote, cui suffragii latio non est.

VOID, adj. || Empty, vid. || Vacant, vacuus (e. g., an office). The place is v. or vacant, locus vacat: to be v., vacuum esse. vacare. || Vain, cassus (without use or effect; e. g., exertions, labores, &c.).—inanis (without worth, useless in itself; e. g., thought, cogitatio; exertions, contentiones).—irritus (the same as if not begun, frustrated; e. g., an undertaking, inceptum; exertion, labor). Jn. vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus.—futilis (not tenable; e. g., opinion, sententia).—nullus (as good as none; e. g., nulla est hæc amicitia).—fragilis, caducus, or Jn. fragilis caducusque, or fluxus atque fragilis (without duration, perishable).—ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam non pertinens. quod ad rem non pertinet (not belonging to the essence of a thing).—a re cs (foreign to a thing, unsubstantial).—invalidus (ineffectual; opp. fortis, valens: || Inefficax not before the sito. age).—inutilis (unfit for, not to the purpose; opp. utilis, saluber). To make or render athg v., qd irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g., a testament).—qd rescindere (to annul, make v., cancel; e. g., a testament, agreement, verdict).—Jn. rescindere et irritum facere, or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a testament).—religere (to undo, tear off, as a publication that has been posted up; hence, e. g., legem, to recall, revoke). To declare athg null and v., qd tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider athg v., qd pro irritō habere: to be v., inanem esse; vacuum esse: of athg, vacare, vacuum esse (ab) qā re: to leave v., inanem relinquere (in such manner that nothing enters into the object).—vacuum relinquere (in such manner that something can yet be added, to leave a blank, not to fill up; e. g., a sheet of paper, tabellam).—purum relinquere (e. g., spatia, not to embellish with paintings, &c.). v. of athg, privatus or spoliatus qā re: v. of words, inops verborum or verba: v. of spirit, ingenii sterilis (Sen. Benef. 2, 27, 1): an age v., of great examples, seculum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1): v. of joy or pleasure, voluptate carens. voluptatis expertus: a life v. of joy or pleasure, vita sine lætitiā ac voluptate peracta: v. of

feeling, sensû expertus. nihil sentiens (prop.). durus, ferreus. inhumanus (improp.). I am not quite so v. of all feeling as &c., non sum ita ferreus, qui &c.

VOID, s. locus vacuum (an empty space, a vacuum).—lacuna (a hollow; also, improp., loss, want; e. g., of property).—hiatus, ſis (an opening, a gap).—inanitas (emptiness).—inane, vacuitas, vacuum (prop.; see SYN. in EMPT).—vanitas (improp., the want of intrinsic value in athg; then also, in a spiritual sense, of the mind of man, See Herz. S. Cat. 20, 3). A v. left by any one in treating on a subject, pars ab eo relicta: to fill up a v., lacunam explere (with regard to space or to number): this speech has left a great v. in my mind, *hec oratio mihi prorsus non satisfacit.

VOID, v. || To empty, vid. || To leave empty, inanem relinquere. vacuum relinquere (SYN. in VOID). || To vacate; see 'to make VOID.' || To emit, alvum or ventrem exonerare. alvum exaninare, evacuarē; also alvum dejicere, subducere, purgare, solvere (the latter if by purging). To v. the field, inferiorem discere. vinci.

VOLATILE, volaticus (C., who adds modo huc, modo illuc).—volaticus ac levis (Sen. Ep. 42, med. || Not volatilis is winged, or fleeting). See also LIGHT, FRIVOLOUS.

VOLATILITY. By Crel. with the adj.—ingenium volaticum (et sui simile): modo huc, modo illuc (aff. C. Att. 13, 25, 3). See also LIGHTNESS, FRIVOLITY.

VOLCANIC, flammæ eructans. ignes or flammæ evomens. The soil contains v. matter, ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli naturalis materia (Justin. 4, 1, 3).

VOLCANO, mons, e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt (aff. C. Ferr. 4, 48, 106); mons flammæ eructans (aff. Justin. 4, 1, 4); mons arenas flammarum globo eructans (aff. Plin. 2, 103, 106); collis evomens flammæ (Plin. 3, 9, 14; § 93). || Not mons ignivomus.

VOLITION, voluntas. See WILL, s.

VOLLEY, s. tormentorum bellicorum et sclopetorum strepitus (Dan.). A v. of abuse, insectatio. cavillatio (satirical abuse): to discharge a v. of abuse at any one, qm insectari, insectationibus petere; qm cavillari (in a satirical or ironical manner).—lacersse qm dictis (to censure, to criticize).—truci oratione in qm invehi. inclementium in qm invehi.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas. See also FLUENCY.

VOLUBLE, volubilis. See also FLUENT.

VOLUME, || Any thing rolled up, volumen (apply a writing). If = book; vid. || A mass; vid. A v. of water: to be rendered by the pl. aquæ (waters): a v. of smoke rises fm, fumus evoluitur ex.

VOLUMINOUS, A v. work, multa volumina continens: a v. writer, auctor per multa volumina diffusus (Col. 1, 1, 10).

VOLUNTARY, voluntate (of or by one's own will or determination, ἐθελοῦς; opp. vi or invitus et coactus).—judicio et voluntate. sponte sua (tuā, &c.). sponte (without inducement, fm one's own impulse, ἐκούσιος). Jn. sua sponte et voluntate; ultro (without order or command, ἀποφύκτως; opp. cs jussu or jussus). Jn. sponte et ultro. To do athg v., voluntate facere qd (opp. invitum et coactum facere; see L. 39, 37): to die v., voluntariam mortem sibi consciscere (for uch Tacitus says, poetically, voluntario exitu cadere. sponte mortem sumere. voluntate extingui).

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius (ἐθελοῦσιος, ἐθελοντής, fm one's own choice).—volens (of one's own will; opp. coactus).—non coactus, non invitus (without compulsion or external incitement, ἐκῶν, ἐκούσιος). || Spontaneous (αὐτόματος) and ultroneus (αὐτοκτέλευτος): differing as sponte and ultro, not identical with voluntarius, occur first in Sen. Ep. and Q. 2, 59, 7, and were probably formed by Seneca for his philosophical style. Instead of them we usually find sponte and ultro with a participle suited to the context; e. g., a v. motion, motus suā sponte factus (for motus spontaneus in Seneca), &c.

VOLUNTEER, voluntarius miles. voluntarius; pl. milites voluntarii. voluntariam extra ordinem professi militiam. qui voluntariam sequuntur militiam (who have offered themselves for military service).—evocati (veterans who when called upon serve again). To enrol v.'s, voluntarios milites conscribere: to collect a corps of v.'s, manum voluntariorum cogere: to serve as a v., voluntariam sequi militiam (under the standard of any one).—castra cs sequi.

VOLUPTUARY, voluptarius (given up to sensual pleasures; also of things).—ad voluptates propensus. voluptatibus deditus. To lead the life of a v., delicate vivere. ad voluptates propensum esse.

VOLUPTUOUS, voluptuarius (of persons or things, *C.*: voluptuosus only in Pliny and later writers).—libidinosus, impudicus (of persons or things; *v.* in a high degree, and at the same time lascivious, intemperate, &c.)—delicatus (effeminate; *e.g.* homo, sermo). *V. eyes*, oculi lascivi et mobiles; oculi natantes et quadam voluptate suffusi, et, ut ita dicam, veneri (Q.). *A v. life*, vita libidinosus; vita libidinibus dedita or in libidines effusa.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, moliter, delicate. *Jx.* delicate ac moliter (C.); libidinosus, lascivus; or by voluptatibus, libidine.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, voluptas, libido, lascivia.

VOLUTE, voluta (Pirr.).

VOMIT, a. vomitus. vomitio (that which is vomited, Plin.).

VOMIT, v. vomere. evomere. vomitu reddere.

VOMITING. In the general sense of ejecting *fm any hollow*, to be rendered by the *pres. part.* of *To Vomir*. || *A throwing up fm the stomach*, vomitus. vomitio. (*Athg*) that causes *v.*, vomitorius; to cause or bring on *v.*, vomitionem clere, movere, facere, evocare. vomitum creare: to check *v.*, vomitionem alistere, inhibere, cohibere.

VOMITIVE, || Athg that causes vomiting; *a. g.* pulvis vomitorius (a powder).—*ipeacacanha (a wort)—bulbus vomitorius (Plin.).—*radix vomitoria (a root).—*tartarus emeticus (tartar emetic). To give or order *aby a v.*, qm vomere cogere. See also **EMETIC**.

VORACIOUS, edax, cibi avidus (that eats much).—gulosus (dainty).—vorax (greedy, gluttonous).

VORACITY, edacitas, aviditas cibi, voracitas (late).

VORTEX, vortex (whirlwind).

VOTARY, deditus or addictus ci or ci rel. devotus ci or ci rel (post-Aug.). studiosus cs or cs rel. [SYN. and PHR. in DEVOTED.]

VOTE, s. || PROP. suffragium (of a Roman citizen in the comitia)—sententia (of a senator, judge, or of the people in the comitia)—punctum (prop. a mark in the tablet of a candidate). To give one's *v.* by word of mouth, sententiam dicere; in writing, a. scribere: *v.* and interest, suffragio (C.): a casting *v.*, *prps* *suffragium or punctum decretorium. *vox decretoria: to canvass for *v.*, ambire; circumire (circumire stronger than amb.: *C. Att.* 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Cesaris sancirent; that is, he made in his canvassing the round from first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general. See *Diod.* p. 12). To take the *v.* (in the senate), patres in sententiam discedere or ire jubere; (in the comitia), populum in suffragium mittere; (in judicial trials), sententiam ferre jubere: to give one's *v.*, see the verb. || **FIG.** See VOICE.

VOTE, v. sententiam ferre (to give a vote, said of a senator or a judge, or of the people in the comitia: *Not*, in this sense, sententiam dicere or dare, *whch* = 'to give an opinion'; 'declare one's sentiments,' said of a senator who proposes a measure or makes a motion in the senate; whence the phrase in sententiam discedere, 'to *v.* with *aby*,' 'to support his measure')—suffragium ferri (said of individuals in the comitia).—in suffragium ire, suffragium inire (of the people in the comitia). *Not* suffragia dare, *whch* = 'to suffer to *v.*,' 'to give the privilege of voting'; = suffragium impartiri). To *v.* concerning, sententiam ferre de quo or de qâ re (of judges).—suffragium ferre de quo or de qâ re (in the comitia). To *v.* in favour of a senator's motion, in sententiam ca discedere: to *v.* in favour of or with, in sententiam pede (or, of several, pedibus) ire: to *v.* for (a candidate), suffragio suo ornare qm. suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus. suffragari si ad munus: to *v.* for *athg*, suffragari ci rei.

VOTER, qui suffragium fert (one who gives his vote).—qui suffragium or suffragii jus habet (one who has the right of voting).—qui sententiam fert, &c.—suffragator (a *v.* in favour of *aby*, supporter).

VOTIVE, votivus.

VOUCH, confirmare qd. fidem facere ci rel. See ASSURE.

VOUCHER, || One who vouches for *athg*, auctor (g. t.).—testis (a witness; prop. or *fig.*).—confirmator (only prop.; one that gives security for money; see *C. Client.* 26, 77). A sure *v.*, auctor or testis locuples (prop.); auctor certus or gravis (prop. and *fig.*). || Receipt produced. To produce *v.* of one's account, rationem apochis additis probare. || A warrant, vid.

VOUCHSAFE, præstare (to perform, furnish).—concedere (to grant, concede; *e. g.* qd ci non petenti ac sine præcautione).—qd faciendi potestatem facere (to give permission; *e. g.* colloquendi secum potestatem facere). To *v.* to grant a petition, ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere quæ qs petit; cs precibus indulgere (opp. cs preces repudiare; ci petenti deesse or non satisfacere).

VOW, a. votum (a wish connected with a *v.*).—voti sponsi or nuncupatio (the uttering a *v.* in due form before witnesses)—devotio cs rei (a *v.* to do something, with the idea of a sacrifice; *e. g.* devotio vitæ). Sacred *v.*'s, *whch* act as hindrances or impediments, religiones (*Cæs. B. G.* 5, 6, *Henz.*). To make a *v.*, votum facere, suscipere (g. *it.*).—votum nuncupare (to pronounce before witnesses: to fulfil or perform a *v.*, votum solvere, exsolvere, persolvere, or reddere: to be bound by a *v.*, religione voti obstrictum esse; voti sponsione obligatum esse: to consider oneself bound by a *v.*, se voto teneri putare: to release *aby fm a v.*, liberare qm voto: to be hindered by (sacred) *v.*'s *fm* doing *athg*, religionibus impediti (quo minus qd faciam).

VOW, v. || TRANS. spondere. despondere (solemnly or judicially).—promittere (*Not* polliceri = to promise).—vovere. devovere (in a religious sense). || **INTRANS.** To declare positively, affirmare. confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically).—asseverare (to maintain a thing earnestly; asserere is bad in this sense), with *de*, or *acc.* and *inf.*—pro certo affirmare; sancte affirmare; with an oath, jurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He vowed with an oath, that he would give &c., jurejurando confirmavit—daturum &c.

VOWEL, littera vocalis, or vocals only. Clashing of *v.*'s, vocalium concursus (Q.).

VOYAGE, a. navigatio (on board a ship, or by water in general).—cursus maritimus (at sea); also *Cred.* with navigare; *e. g.*, not used to a (sea) *v.* (look among the following phrases), peregrinatio transmarina (a sojourning in countries beyond the sea). Not accustomed to a (sea) *v.*, Insuetus navigandi: until then my *v.* went on pretty well, although slowly, ego adhuc magis commode quam strenue navigavi: to undertake or set out on a *v.*, navigationem suscipere; navigare mare (to be actually at sea); to give up a *v.*, navigationem dimittere: a *v.* out; *e. g.*, we performed it safely, *salvi eo advecti sumus.

VOYAGER, vector (on board a ship, passenger).—peregrinator. peregrinans (that travels in foreign countries).

VULGAR, vulgaris, usitatus (usual).—vulgatus (common and well known; Q. L.)—more or usu receptus. In use or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).—tritus (that has been and is still in use).—obsoletus (that has become common).—quotidianus (occurring every day). *Jx.* usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vulgaris communis. The *v.*, plebs, vulgus. *fæx* populi (SYN. in COMMONS) to be *v.*, in usu esse (usual): a *v.* opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (with ref. to *athg*); omnium opinio de re: the *v.* opinion that &c., opinio vulgata, quæ creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29) according to the *v.* opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a word *v.* by frequent use, tractando facere usitatus verbum et tritum; verbum usu molire: a *v.* expression, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi: this is not a *v.* expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum: a *v.* saying, proverbium sermone tritum. || Ordinary, *seam, low*, see COMMON.

VULGARITY. By *Cred.* with mores agrestes, &c.; mores infimorum hominum, &c.

VULGARLY, vulgo. See also COMMONLY.

VULGATE, *vulgata sacrorum librorum interpretatio.

VULNERABLE, quod vulnerari, quod vulnus accipere potest (aft. C. and L.; *e. g.*, elephants are most *v.* under the tail, elephantii sub caudis maxime vulnera accipiunt, L. 21, 55).

VULNERARY, vulnerarius (Plin.).

VULTURE,ultur, uris, m.; vulturius, i. m. (prop. and *fig.*)

VULTURINE, vulturinus (Plin., Mart.).

W.

WAD, v. farcire (s. g. xylino).

WAD, WADDING, *xylinum vestibus insuendum (for garments); quo farcitur, difficitur qd (g. t.).

WADDLE, *anxia in modum incedere or vacillare (incedere, with ref. to stateliness of gait; vacillare, of the wavering of unsteady motions).

WADE, vado transire (Cæs.); vadare (Veget.): that can be waded through, vadous.

WAFER, *massa signatoria. Consecrated w., *panis cense sacrae.

WAPT, transmittere, trajicere (by water).—transportare, transvehere, or simply vehere (by land or water).

WAG, s. homo jocosus (Parr., H. Ep.); homo multi joci, ad jocandum aptus (C.).

WAG, v. || TRANS. quaterre (L.); quassare (Plaut.); concutere (O.); agitare (C.; to move, to w.);—movēre (to move). To w. the tail, caudam movēre (S.), jactare (Pers.). || INTRANS. agitari, movēri.

WAGER, sponso (v. pr.)—pignus (the stake). To lay a w., sponsonem facere (with one, cum qo); pignore certare or contendere (cum qo): to win a w., sponsonem or sponsonem vincere: to lay any w., quovis pignore certare. W. of battle (at law), by provocare qm ad pugnam, ad certamen, &c. In barbarous Latin vadatio duelli, vadatio legis (t. t.).

WAGES, || PROPRI. merces, ēdis (of a labourer).—manūs pretium, manupretium, pretium laboris or operæ. To pay w., mercedem ci dare, tribuere, persolvere; pretium operæ ci solvere: to receive w., mercedem accipere ab qo: good w., merces magna (C.), digna (Col.); poor, low w., merces iniqua (C.): fair w., æqua laboris merces (C.): to fix the rate of w., mercedem es rei constituere (C.): to offer high w., magnam mercedem ci proponere (C.): to ask for w., mercedem es rei poscere; laboris mercedem petere: to serve for w., operas suas locare ci (Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 1). || FIG. merces (L.); pretium (Ter.): (in a bad sense) pena, supplicium (C.).

WAGGERY, verba jocosa, pl.; dicta jocosa, pl.; facetiæ.

WAGGISH, jocosus.

WAGGISHLY, jocosely.

WAGON, carrus or carrum (four-wheeled, for baggage of war).—plaustrum (with two or four wheels, for burdens of all sorts).—plostellum (little w.; also a play-w. for children).—vehiculum (g. t.).—chiramaxium (Petron.; a child's toy).

WAGGONER, *carril or plaustril ductor; *rector equorum; *qui plaustrum regit (plaustrarius, Pand.).—qui pro mercede vecturas facit (a public carrier).

WAGTAIL, motacilla (Plin., Linn.).

WAIL, flere, plorare. See LAMENT, MOURN.

WAILING, ploratus (Ploratus, Aug.). ejulatus. planctus. See LAMENTATION.

WAIN. See WAGON.

WAINSCOT, s. tabulamentum (Frontin.); *tabulatio (parietum); abaci (panels). || The walls of the Roman apartments were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work (pictura de musivo; opus musivum); sometimes with slabs of marble (crustæ), or black glass so set as to resemble mirrors (Plin. H. N. 35, 36).

WAINSCOT, v. parietes tessera operire (aft. Plin. 36, 6, 7).

WAIST, *media pars (corporis, navis); truncus corporis (C.; the trunk).

WAISTBAND, cingulum (C.).

WAISTCOAT, prap. colobium (a short vest without arms: the form of the tunic at its first introduction). || Not Inducula, wch was an under-garment worn by women (Plaut.).—subcucula (worn under the tunic). || Strait-waistcoat, tunica molesta (Juv. 8, 235, and Mart. 10, 25). To put a strait-w. on aby, qm tunica molestâ punire (Juv.); or simply qm constringere (C.); see quotation under STRAIT || Flannel waistcoat, thorax laneus (worn by invalids; Suet. Aug. 81).

WAIT, s. See AMBUSH.

WAIT, v. manere (to stay in one's place; then, to stay until another comes); for aby, qm; opperiri (to stay in a place until one comes or returns, or until something happens); for aby or alth, qm or qd; præstolari (to be ready to receive aby); for aby, ch or (but not in C.) qm; expectare (to look forward to something wch one has reason to expect); for aby or alth, qm or qd. W. a little! mane paullisper!—w.

here a little while, parumper opperire hic. || Expectare, often = 'to w. to see,' being followed by dep. interrog. clause; thus, 'whilst all men were waiting to see who would be so shameless' &c., expectantibus omnibus, quidnam tam impudens esset &c. (C.).

WAIT FOR, manere qm or qd (denotes the mere physical act of remaining in a place till some one has come, or something has happened). || manere cs adventum, L., is poet.—expectare qm, qd (denotes simply looking for something future, expectation as a feeling or mental act).—opperiri qm, qd (to remain in a place, and w. until aby comes or alth follows, espily with a view to do alth then; the word is rather poet.).—præstolari ci, or (but not in C.) qm (to stand ready to receive aby; espily of servants, &c. waiting for their masters). To w. for the event of the war, belli eventum expectare: to w. for the issue of alth, rei eventum expetiri: to w. for good weather for sailing, navibus (navi) tranquillitates aucupari: to w. for the arrival of a fleet, classem opperiri: to w. at the door for aby, ci præstolari ante ostium.

WAIT UPON, famulari. ministeria facere. ministrare (as a servant; the latter espily at table; e. g. ministrare ci cenam; ministrare ci pocula).—apparere (to attend upon a magistrate as clerk, lictor, &c.; see Daehne Np. Æm. 13, 1).—salutare, convenire qm; also qm salutatum venire, salutandi causâ venire; ad officium venire (with a view to pay one's respects; the latter espily with the idea of duty or obligation): to w. frequently upon aby, assiduitatem ci præbere: to be ready to w. upon aby (to be in an outer room for that purpose), in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutacionem cs (Geil. 4, 1, in.). to w. upon aby with alth, offerre (to offer).—præbere (to present).—suppeditare (to assist).—commodare (to lend), ci qd.

WAITER, famulus (as a domestic servant).—minister (a helper, assistant).—apparitor. stator (of magistrates; the latter, of those in the provinces). A female w., famula (as a domestic servant).—ministra (a female assistant).—ministra capuonæ (at an inn, &c.; Cod. Just. 9, 7, 1, § 1, Ritter).—ancilla (a maid-servant). || Tray so called, repositorium (cf. Freund's Lex. Petron. 35, 2, &c.).

WAITING, ministerium (as a servant, clerk; || ministratio occurs only Vitruv. 6, 6 [9], 2, = help, assistance).—salutatio. officium (a visit of courtesy; the latter, espily as a duty). Daily w., assiduitas quotidiana (with the notion of willingness, zeal).

WAKE, s. pervigilium. vigilia.

WAKE, v. || TRANS. qm somno excitare, suscitare (C.). qm e somno expegefacere (Suet.); also excitare, exsuscitare only (C.); suscitare qm (Plaut.). To w. aby fm the dead, qm excitare ab inferis, a mortuis; revocare qm ab inferis or a morte ad vitam; mortuum ab inferis excitare (C.). || INTRANS. expergisci; expegeferi; somno solvi. See AWAKE, both TRANS. and INTRANS.

WAKEFUL, exsomnia (sleepless).—vigilans. vigil (awake; propr. and fig.). To be w., vigilare (propr.); excubare (fig.).

WALK, s. ambulatio. spatium (first as action; then as the place in wch one w.'s up and down).—deambulatio. inambulatio (as action; SYN. in WALK, v.).—ambulacrum (place in wch one w.'s for pleasure).—xystus (explained by Vitruv. to be hypethra ambulatio, a w. with trees or clipt hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues). A covered w., tecta ambulatio: a little w., ambulatio. tuncula: to take a w., ambulacionem conficere (in qo loco). See TO WALK. To go for a w., ire or abire ambulatum or deambulatum. || Mode of walk, gait, inceus; ingressus (opp. to lying, standing, &c.). A quick, slow w., inceus citus, tardus: an erect w., inceus erectus; ingressus celsus: an effeminate w., inceus fractus. See GAIT. || Path of life, vivendi or vite via. To choose one's w. in life, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus. Sic vite conditio. gradus.

WALK, v. ambulare (to w. leisurely up and down; opp. stare, cubare, currere, salire).—spatiari (to w. abroad, or in an open space; opp. to the confinement of a room or house).—inambulare (to w. about within a circumscribed space).—deambulare (backwards and forwards, for exercise, or until one is tired), in qo loco; obambulare ci loco or ante locum; || qm locum is poet. (to a fixed point, or in front of).—gradi, ingredi, incedere.—vadere (to advance, proceed, or, as synonym. of gradi, &c., to w. on with firm steps, differ fm the foregoing in this manner, that the gradients makes uniform, manlike steps, by wch he gives proof of his tranquillity of mind, and his grave or composed state of feeling)

see C. Tusc. I, 116, 110; the incedens makes measured, deliberate steps, as if conscious of being seen and noticed; hence of the affected gait of a vain person, or one desiring applause, incedere is the v. pr.; see Sen. N. Qu. 7, 31, 5: the vadens takes cheerful and quick steps, by which he declares his strength of mind and contempt of danger surrounding and awaiting him; see C. Tusc. I, 40, 97; L. 2, 10: the soldier in an onset in battle vadit; the vigorous, considerate man graditur; the soldier in marching, the consul or prince when he makes a display, the vain man who would make a display, incedit. When people w. too fast, nimis celeritate gressus quum fluit (C.): to take walking exercise, ambulandi exercitatione uti (Cels.): to w. about, ambulare; deambulare: to w. along, incedere; ire (per viam): to w. through, perambulare: to be a walking dictionary; see DICTIONARY.

WALKER, ambulans. deambulans, qui ambulat or deambulat. ambulator (as a term of reproach).

WALL, s. murus (any w., or single part of a w.; in the pl., like our 'wall', it denotes a w. of great circumference; and fig., both sing. and pl., it is = a defence, bulwark).—mœnia (w.'s round a town; hence also other buildings wch furnish protection).—maceria (v. propr. of fences made of weaker materials, as mud, brushwood, &c., about gardens, country-houses, vineyards, woods, &c.).—paries (a partition w. in a house or other large building).—propugnacula, urum, n. pl. (bulwarks); propugnacula murique (also fig. = protection): old, ruinous w.'s, parietina: a stone w., murus lapideus: a brick w., murus latericius: to build a w., murum extruere, ædificare; parietem ducere: to lay the foundation of a w., murum instruere (see Interpr. ad Np. Them. 8, 4): to surround a town with w.'s, urbem mœnibus cingere; urbem mœnibus circumdare, or circumdare urbi mœnia: a breach in a w., munimentorum ruinæ; Jaentis muri ruinæ: to make a breach in a w., tormentis et arietum pulsu muros quater; muros arietibus quater or ferire; tormentis machinisque perfringere ac subruere muros; muri partem ariete incusso subruere: there was already a considerable breach in the w.'s, muri pars, ariete incusso subruta, multis jam locis procliderat: to enter a town through a breach in the w., per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere; per ruinas Jaentis muri in urbem transcendere: to repair a breach in the w.'s (in haste), muros quassos raptim obstructis saxis reficere.

WALL, v. murum extruere, ædificare. parietem ducere (to build a w.).—murum excitare, educere (to build to a great height, as a tower, &c.). To w. six feet high, murum in altitudinem sex pedum perducere: to w. round, muro cingere, circumdare: to w. up, saxis concludere. Saxis obstruere is = block up, barricade.

WALLED, muro circumdatus.

WALLET, mantica (H.).—pera (Mart.).

WALL-FLOWER, *cheiranthus fruticulosus (Linn.)—or cheiri (Hudson and others).

WALLOW, se volutare. volutari (propr. and fig.; e. g. suo gaudet cenoso lacu volutari, Col.; cum omnes in omni genere et scelorum et flagitiorum voluntantur, C.; in omni dedecore volutatus es, Auct. ad Her.).

WALNUT, juglans or nux juglans (tree or fruit).

WALTZ, v. *in gyrum saltare. *lente variare gyros.

WAN, pallidus, subpallidus, exsanguis. See PALE.

WAND, virga. Mercury's w., caduceus.

WANDER, || PROPRI. errare; about athg, circum qd (easily by mistake, not purposely, as one who has lost his way; || circumerrare is late).—vagari (to go hither and thither voluntarily, to have no fixed seat, purpose, or aim).—palari (to separate oneself, to leave the company, to roam about singly; e. g. per agros. || errare is involuntary; vagari and palari are both voluntary).—volitare qd loco (to fly about any where, of birds; || fig. of persons).—circumvolare or circumvolitare qd (to fly about, of birds; || fig. of persons). To let the eyes wander, oculos circumferre. || FUG. aberrare qd re or qd re (e. g. proposito). (in a speech) errare. vagari. vagari et errare. longius evagari or labi, ad alia errare. ratione longius progredi. extra cancellos egredi.

WANDERER, vagus, errabundus (|| not vagabundus).—erro (in Plin.).—planus (a vagrant, in Petron.; in C. and H. = a juggler, impostor).—fugitivus (= a runaway slave).

WANE, s. diminutio luminis.—(luna) senescens or decrescens (C.).—(luna) decrescenscia (Vitr.).

WANE, v. decrecere (of the moon, C.).—diminui (to diminish). See also DECLINE.

WANNES, pallor. color exsanguis (O.).

WANT, s. penuria (opp. copia, usually with a gen. of the thing wanted).—inopia (with a gen., a being without what one requires; absol., poverty, need).—egestas (absol., extreme need; rarely with a gen. = great deficiency in athg).—desiderium (cs rei, a sensible want of a thing previously possessed).—defectio. defectus (cs rei, failure of a thing; the former as an action, the latter as a state; || not = imperfection, intellectual or moral).—difficultas. angustiae (with a gen., embarrassment, difficulty, anxiety fm the want of a thing).—vitium (defect, imperfection; intellectual or moral). Total w., omnium rerum inopia, difficultas; summæ angustiae rerum necessariarum: w. of money, pecuniæ or argenti penuria; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numariæ, or difficultas numaria (g. t.); angustiae rei familiaris (in housekeeping): w. of water, penuria aquarum; in the springs or streams, defectus aquarum circa rivos: w. of strength, defectio virium: w. of friends, penuria amicorum: w. of proofs, facts, inopia argumentorum: w. of moderation, intemperantia: to have a w., suffer fm w. of athg, qd re carere (g. t., not to have); qd re egere, indigere (to be painfully sensible of the w.); cs rei inopiâ laborare, premi; ad qd re laborare; qd re premi (to be oppressed by the w.); anguste uti qd re (to be obliged to use a thing sparingly); there is great w. of a thing, magna est cs rei penuria: to occasion great w., magnas difficultates afferre: to come to w., ad inopiam venire: to live in w., vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere: in great w., omnium rerum inopem esse.

WANT, v. || TRANS. egere qd re, seldom cs rei (to have w. of, to require or have need of athg for any given purpose).—indigere qd re or cs rei (to feel the w. of athg. || OBSERVE, that in egere the notion of the absence of an object preails, and by indigere actual privation is expressed).—carere (to be without a desirable possession; || not = to w. what is absolutely necessary; opp. habere).—opus or usus est qd re (the matter requires it, makes it necessary, circumstances make it imperative; instead of wch, Col. 9, 2, 1, has, opus habeo qd re).—desiderare qd (to long for athg that one has not, not to like to be without it).—requirere qd (to consider athg necessary or requisite). Not to w. athg, qd re carere posse (i. e., to be able to do without it); or facile supersedere posse: what do we w. to have many words about? quid opus est verbis? I w. athg, opus or usus est mihi qd or qd re (|| see above on Col. 9, 1, 5).—egere or indigere qd re (I w. = should like to have it; see above, the difference of SYN.: I do not w. athg, qd re carere possum (= can do without); qd re supersedere possum (it can be dispensed with): I (we, &c.) w. to &c., to be rendered by opus est qd or qd re (ci); usus est qd re (ci), (the latter, however, seldom in prose); opus est (generally with infin., seldom with subj.); necesse est or oportet (with acc. and infin., or with subj. = it is necessary for me [you, &c.] to &c.); est, quod or cur (there is a cause or call for athg; i. e., for me[you, &c.] to do so, or I consider it necessary, and thus I w. to &c.). I w. to do athg, qd faciendum puto (consider it necessary to be done); necesse est me qd facere (must do it by all means). || IF = to be wanting in athg, see To FAIL. || To wish, be desirous of; see To DESIRE. || Velim, vellem, (I w. = should like) are used with this difference, that the present tense denotes rather a necessity for doing or having athg done, and the imperf. a condition on wch the wish is established; both are used with following subj. (Zumpt § 624; Krüger § 461, art. 1.) I w. (= am desirous) neither ... nor ..., neque ... neque in animo est (see T. Germ. 3, extr.). I w. to know, to hear, &c., aveo or valde aveo scire, audire, &c.: I w. so much more to learn, &c., multo magis aveo audire, &c.: to w. very much to have &c., cs rei desiderio flagrare or cruciari: to w. aby to do, perform, &c. athg, contendere ab qd (with following ut &c., or sollicitare qm ad qd, or with ut, &c.): I w. athg (e. g., a sum of money) fm aby, qs debet mihi qd: go, if you w. to do, ite, si itis: drink, if you w. to drink, bibi, si bibis: do you w. athg of me? num quid me vis?—what is it you w.? quid est quod me vis?—I w. to have it so, hoc ita fieri volo: I w. to have this destroyed, hoc deletum esse volo: the matter w.'s or requires some management, *res poscit ut diligenter tractetur, or *res diligenter tractari vult: what does our father w.? quid patet sibi vult?—I w. to go to Rome, Romam volo, cogito: where do you w. to go to? quo pergis?—if they w. the old price of corn again, si annonam veterem volunt: what is it you w.? quid velis? || To be wanting, suffer want, INTRANS. cs rei inopiâ laborare, premi, or simply ab qd re laborare.

qā re premi (to be pressed or borne down by w.).—anguste uti qā re (to be straited for, badly off for).—magnā inopiā necessariarum rerum laborare (stronger term).—vitam inopem colere: in egestate esse or versari: vitam in egestate degere: rerum inopem esse (stronger term); also in summā mendicitate esse: mendicitatem perpeti: not to suffer ably to w., victum ci suppeditare: dare ci unde utatur. See WANNIS.

WANTING (to want), deesse (of that wch ought to be present = to be missing).—abesse (to be absent, not to be present, stis without being missed; see Cic. Brut. 80, 276, hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si opus erat, defuit).—deficere (to fail, cease).—desiderari (to be painfully missed). Something is w. to me, careo qā re (I have it not).—egeo qā re (I should like to have it).—deficit mihi qd (algh fails me); or deficit me qd (algh leaves me, goes fm me).—qd non suppedit (is not sufficiently at hand): not to suffer algh to be w., nihil deesse pati (to suffer nothing to be missing).—nihil omittre; nihil reliqui or reliquum facere (to omit nothing).—sumptibus non parcere (to spare no expence): not to let care be w., nihil de diligentia relinquere: to be w. to oneself, (sibi) deesse; non adesse: I will not be w., non deero (I will not withhold my assistance).—in me non erit mora (I will make no delay): there are not w. those who say &c., sunt, qui dicant; non desunt, qui dicant: that was still w. to my misfortune, id mihi restabat mali (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 3): there is much w., multum abest: there is little w. that &c., paulum (to want) not parum, wch = too little), haud multum, non longe abest, quin &c.; prope est, prope factum est, ut &c. I have not been w. to you in gratitude, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: to be w. in exertion, non urgere studia sua: not to be w. in proper attention or due care, nihil de diligentia relinquere.

WANTON, adj. || Lascivious, libidinosus (without restraints).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus.—libidine accensus (where a single instance, and not a habit, is implied).—impudicus (without shame). A w. life, vita libidinosā; vita libidinis dedita or in libidinis effusa: to be w., libidini deditum esse; libidinum plenum esse: w. eyes or look; see VOLUPTUOUS. || Forward, mischievous, protervus; petulans. W. injuries, injuriae quae nocendi causā de industriā inferuntur (C.). || Frolicsome, vid.

WANTON, v. See TO PLAY.

WANTONLY, libidinosē, lascivē, proterve, petulanter. [Syn. in WANTON.]

WANTONNESS, libido, lascivia, protervitas, petulantia. [Syn. in WANTON.]

WAR, s. bellum (q. s.).—arma, orum (arms; metonym. for bellum).—tumultus (disturbance; w. that suddenly breaks out, espy near Rome; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 33; 8, 1, 2).—militia (military service). Offensive war, bellum quod ultro inferitur; bellum ultro inferendum (before it is begun), or illatum (when already begun). W. of extermination, bellum internecinum (to destroy not internecium); bellum infinitum: to carry on a w. of extermination, bellum ad internecionem gerere; bello internecino certare; bellum gerere cum qo, uter sit, non uter impetret: w. by sea, by land, bellum navale ac maritimum; bellum terrestre: civil w., bellum intestinum; bellum or intestinum ac domesticum; bellum civile: the w. round about Mutina, bellum, quod apud Mutinam gestum est: w. with the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; bellum cum Gallis gestum: w. with pirates, bellum piraticum: w. with the tribunes (i. e., a struggle, contest), bellum tribunicium: a w. on account of religion, a sacred w., bellum pro religionibus (or pro sacris) susceptum: in w., (in) bello; belli tempore: in w. and peace, domi bellicae; domo belloque; domi militiaeque (rarely, and only where an especial emphasis is to lie on belli and militiae); also belli domique; militiae domique: both in w. and in peace, et domi et militiae, et domi et belli (rarely, and more poetic lly, militiae domique): either in w. or in peace, vel domi vel belli: equally great in w. and in peace, magnus bellum nec minor pax; non praestantior in armis quam in togā: to meditate w., ad bellum animum intendere; de bello cogitare; ad belli cogitationem se recipere; consilium de bello inire: to seek an occasion of w., bellum querere: to find an occasion of w., bellandi causam reperire: to cause, occasion, raise a w., bellum movere, commovere, concitare, excitare; bellum facere; with aby, ci, in a country, in qā terrā: to prepare oneself for w., bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, or instruere: to threaten aby with w., bellum ci minari or

minitari (through ambassadors); bellum ci denunciare (to never = to declare w.; in C. Off. 1, 11, 36, it has the sense here given; cf. Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4): to resolve upon w., bellum decernere (of the senate).—bellum jubere (of the people): to declare w. agst aby, bellum ci indicere (also &c.; e. g. philosophiae): to begin a w., bellum inchoare or incipere; belli initium facere (to never bellum capessere in this sense): to enter upon a w., bellum suscipere, with any one, cum qo (also &c.).—bellum sumere (cum qo) is obsolete; see Walch. T. Agr. 16, p. 224. To make w. upon, bellum or arma ci (or ci terrā) inferre (to but not in qm terram, wch, in Np. Hann. 4, 2, is = bellum in qm terram transferre or transmittre).—arma capere or ferre contra qm (to take up or bear arms agst).—bello qm tentare or lacerare (to attack). To take part in a w., partem belli capessere: a w. breaks out, bellum oritur or coortitur; violently, exardescit: w. rages in a country, terrā bellum ardet or flagrat: to carry on w., bellare, bellum gerere (of a prince or a people; also of a general: bellum ducere in this sense is not Latin).—belligerare (stronger than bellum gerere, and more rare in prose).—bellum habere (to be in a state of w., to be at w.). To conduct a w., bellum agere (to manage a w., to sketch out the plan of it, and arrange every thing necessary for conducting it, see Cas. B. G. 3, 8; Np. Hann. 8, 3, where bellum gerere could not stand).—bellum administrare (to never gubernare; to have the superintendence and administration of a w.; of a commander-in-chief). To carry on w. with any one, bellare, belligerare cum qo, contra or adversus qm; bellum gerere cum qo, contra or adversus, or (rarely) in qm (q. s.).—bellum habere susceptum cum qo (to have entered upon a war with).—castra habere contra qm (to have taken the field against).—bello or armis persequi qm (to pursue with w.). To protract a w., bellum ducere or trahere: to conclude or finish a w., belli or bellandi, or (more rarely) bello or bellando, finem facere (q. s.).—ab armis descendere (by a voluntary laying down of arms).—bellum conficere or perficere; debellare (by force of arms, by entire defeat of the enemy).—bellum componere (by treaty); perfectly, nullam partem belli relinquere. totius belli confectorem esse, bellum tollere, delere. (to Avoid bellum patrare, Q. 8, 3, 4.) To bring a w. near to an end (espy by a great or masterly stroke), bellum profligare (this is the correct meaning of this expression, see Cic. ad Div. 12, 30, 2; bellum profligatum ac pæne sublatum est, Flor. 2, 15, 2; of the three Punic wars considered as one great one, primo tempore commissum est bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum, cf. Suet. Oth. 9). The w. was terminated by a single battle, uno proelio debellatum est: art of w., res militaris; militia (that to what soldiers are trained).—disciplina bellica or militaris (as opposed to other arts, see C. N. D. 2, 64, 161).—artes belli (arts of w., as practised by generals, &c.: a single art, ars belli). Man of w., if = warrior, vid.; if = ship of w., navis bellica (q. s. t.); navis longa; navis rostrata; quinqueremis (see Suet. T. to learn w. or the art of w., rem militarem or militiam discere. militare discere; under any one, sub qo: w.-footing, belli ratio: to put the army on a w.-footing, exercitum or copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere. exercitum instruere (cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 18): to put the navy on a w.-footing, classem expedire atque instruere (cf. Hist. B. Alex. 25): the army is on a w.-footing, exercitus omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus est.

WAR-CRY, cantus praelii inchoantium (L.).—baritus (not barritus or barditus) was the battle-shout of the old Germans (T.). To raise the w.-cry, clamorem attollere.

WAR-HORSE, equus militaris (cavalry horse).—equus bellator is poetical, but herein exactly corresponding to our term 'war-horse'.

WAR-OFFICE, *consilium, quod res bellicas curat, or *consilium rerum bellicarum (as a body).—tabularium militare (as place for preserving military records, &c.).

WARBLE, fritinnire (of small birds, Farr. ap. Non. 7, 15; also of a grasshopper).—vibrissere (by Fest. p. 179, Lindem. thus explained, vocem in cantando crispare, i. e., to modulate with quavers, make a shake). See also under CADENCE.

WARBLER, qui, quæ canit, &c.

WARBLING, cantus dulcis; or by Crcl. with the verb.

WARD, s. || In fencing, ictus propulsatio. || A district of a town, circuitus (q. s., any circuit).—vicus (a division of a town, consisting of several

adjoining houses, dimensis vicorum ordinibus et lais viarum spatia, T.—*parocchia* (*parochia*, whence the corrupted form *parochia*, *Ecll. a parish*).—*regio* (*one of the divisions of Rome*). || *Custody*, *vid.* || *One under the care of a guardian, pupillus; (Jem.) pupilla. Relating to a w., pupillaris.*

WARD OFF, *amovere* (*to avert, prop. and fig.; e. g. bellum, calamitatem*).—*avertere* (*to turn away*).—*prohibere* (*to keep at a distance*).—*defendere* (*to repel*) *qd ab qo* or *qm ab qā re* (see *Hern. Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; Zumpt § 469*).—*arcere qm re* or *ab qā re* (*to check, hinder fm proceeding further*).—*propulsare qd ab qo*, *qm qā re* or *ab qā re* (*to drive off with all one's might*). *To w. of war fm the borders, defendere bellum* (see *Hern. loc. cit.*): *the toga w.'s of the cold, toga defendit frigus*: *to w. of the heat of the sun, nimios defendere solis ardore*. *To w. of a blow, ictum or petitionem cavere et propulsare, cavere, vitare.*

WARDEN, *custos*.

WARDER, *excubitor* (*by night or day*).—*vigil* (*by night*).

WARDROBE, *vestiarium* (*the place and the clothes together*).—*vestis scenica* (*the dresses of a theatre; Inscr.*).—*choragium* (*dresses for the chorus in a theatre*).—*vestis, vestimenta, orum, n. (g. t., clothes)*. See also **CLOTHES**.

WARDSHIP, *tutela*.

WARE, *adj.* See **AWARE**.

WARE, *s. merx, cls, f. (C.)*; *mercimonium* (*Plaut.*, *revivis by T.*).

WAREHOUSE, **horreum* *mercbis asservandis*. *horreum, cella* (*storehouse*).—*emporium, forum venaliu (as place of sale)*.—*taberna* (*a shop*). *There are many well-stored w.'s in this city, *hac in urbe magna vis mercium deposita, recondita est.*

WAREHOUSEMAN, **horrei custos*.

WAREFARE. See **WAR**.

WARILY, *provide, caute, circumspecte, considerate, diligenter*. *To go w. to work, circumspectus facere qd*; *cautionem adhibere in re: to act about alth very w.*, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re.

WARINESS, *cautio, circumspectio*. *To act with w.*, omnia circumspectare: *to proceed with w.*, cautionem adhibere *cl rel* or *in re*; *caute versari in re*; *caute tractare qd*. *To use all possible w.*, omne genus cautionis adhibere.

WARLIKE, || *Like a warrior or war, militaris*. *He had a manly and w. appearance, Inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris (cf. Liv. 28, 35, 6): things have a very w. appearance, omnia belli speciem tenent (aft. L. 5, 41)*.—*omnia belli apparatu strepunt* (*people are every where preparing for war*). *The whole political horizon wears a w. aspect, res ad arma spectant*. || *Inclined to or disposed for war, &c.*, bellicosus (*of a warlike disposition; also of time in which many wars are carried on; e. g., L. 10, 9, annus bellicosus*).—*ferox* (*ferocious*). *W.* acer, strenuus, impiger, or bonus militis, belong to the poetic prose of the silver age.

WARM, *v.* || **TRANS.** *tepefacere* (*to make lukewarm*).—*calefacere* (*to make hot*).—*fovere* (*to w. by internal or animal heat*). *To w. oneself, corpus calefacere* or *refovere*: *to w. oneself at the fire, igni admoto artus refovere*: *to w. again, recalefacere* (*e. g., water*).—*recuquere* (*to dress again; e. g., food*). *Warmed up cabbage, crambæ repetita* (*Juv. 7, 154*): *warmed up again, hesternus* (*i. e., prepared for yesterday's dinner; e. g., soup warmed up again, jus hesternum*): *to keep meat w. (on hot plates), epulas fovere* *foculis ferventibus* (*on hot pans of coals*). || **INTRANS.** *calefieri, calelescere; tepefieri, tepeescere* (*prop.*): *exandescere* (*fig.*).

WARM, *adj.* || **PROPR.** *calidus* (*v. pr. opp. frigidus*).—*tepidus* (*lukewarm*).—*fervidus* (*very w., hot*).—*spissus* (*thick, and so promoting warmth; of clothing*). *A w. day, dies calidus*: *w. water, aqua calida*, or, simply, *calida*, *calda*: *a w. winter, hiems tepida*: *a w. bath, balneum calidum*; *calida* (*sing.*); *thermae* (*pl.*): *to be w., calere, fervare, candere* (*to be very w.*): *it is w. (of the weather), calet aer*; *calida est tempestas*: *to grow w., calelescere, calefieri*; *also (of the weather) incallescere*. || **FIG.** *calidus, acer, incitatus, intentus, intensus* (*of friendship, &c.*). *A w. imagination, calidior, acrior* *quædam vis imaginandi: he is a very w. friend to me, illum habeo amicorum principem* (*C.*): *w. friendship, love, amicitia* *intima*. *amor intensus: there was w. work that day (in fighting), acriter, pertinaciter, magna virium contentione pugnatum est hoc die*: *to be w. friend of liberty, or of one's country, studiosissimum, amantissimum esse libertatis, salutis publicæ*.

WARMING-APPARATUS (*for an apartment*), *im-*

pressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter.

WARMING-PAN, **was excafactorium*.

WARMLY, || **PROPR.** *not calide in this sense. Crcl. with the adj. or verb.* || **FIG.** *calide* (*Plaut.*); *vehementer; acriter; or by Crcl.*

WARMTH, || **PROPR.** *calor* (*g. t.*).—*tepor* (*moderate*).—*servor* (*intense*). *The natural w. of the body, calor vitalis*. || **FIG.** *calor. W. of a speaker, calor dicentis: with w., calide, cum quodam animi fervore, animo incitatore: to oppose alth with much warmth, vehementius, acrius, majore animi fervore oppugnare, impugnare qd.*

WARN, *monere, or præmonere, qm ut caveat. To warn of or agst alth, monere, or præmonere qd cavendum, monere, or præmonere, de qā re. monere, ut vitet qd qd. monere, admonere, præmonere, ne. Not to scold aby angrily, but warn him almost as a father, non inimice corripere qm, sed pene patrie monere (Q.)*: *to suffer oneself to be warned, audire monentem. momenti obsequi: to refuse to be warned, negligere or spernere monentem.*

WARNING, *monitio, admonitio*.—*monitus, admonitus* (*only in abl.*).—*hortatio, exhortatio* (*as aot*).—*monitum, admonitum* (*w. given*).—*documentum* (*example*). **STR.** *IN ADMONISH. Not to listen to aby's w.'s, qm monentem non audire: to listen to aby's wise w.'s, *audire or facere ea, quæ quis sapienter monuit: to punish aby that others may take w., exemplum in qo statuere, or in qm edere or constituere. supplicii exemplo ceteros detertere: to take w. by aby, exemplum sibi capere de qo: to let alth be a w. to one, habere qd sibi documento: to give w. to aby, præmonere qm ut caveat. monere or præmonere qm ad cavendum. monere or præmonere de qā re. monere, ut vitet qd qd: to give aby w. not to do alth, monere, admonere or præmonere nō &c.: to take a w., listen to a w., audire monentem. momenti obsequi: to turn a deaf ear to a w., negligere or spernere monentem: to be a w. to aby, esse ci documento: to give w. (of a master or servant), renunciare ci (*g. t.*); *prps* (*of the servant*), *conductionem ci renunciare.*

WARP, *s. stamen* (*the subtemen or trama = the woof; tela = the loom or the web; poetically, stis, for the w.*).

WARP, *v.* || **INTRANS.** *lignum pandat* (*pandatur, Plin.*); *torquetur* (*Vitr.*). || **TRANS.** *torquere*. (*Wood that is warped, pandus*).

WARPING (*of wood*), *pandatio* (*Vitr. 7, 1, 1*). *Or by the verb.*

WARRANT, *v.* || *To authorize, ci copiam dare or potestatem facere; to do alth, qd faciendi; ca rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere. mandare ci, ut (to commission him to do it). To be warranted to do alth, potestatem qd faciendi habere; si mandata habere a qo. || To make alth legal or right, sancire. ratum facere or efficere; ratum esse jubere. Often by Crcl. with nulla est excusatio ca rei, si &c. Friendship cannot w. the commission of sin, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris; or turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causâ peccasse fateatur. —Sts probare, comprobare (to approve of; as in, 'desires what reason does not w.'). Some people consider that a great reason w.'s sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: their speeches w. me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c.: to think himself warranted to do alth, sibi jus datum or potestatem datam putare: not to think himself warranted, non fas esse ducere; haud licitum sibi qd putare. || To produce in aby the feeling of certainty about alth, fiduciam facere ci. fiduciam afferre ci. To feel warranted of alth, magnam fiduciam habere ca rei. || To declare upon surety, ci de re spondere. See **SURETY**.*

WARRANT, *s.* || *Authority, auctoritas* (*g. t.*).—*arbitrium* (*freedom to act according to one's will*).—*potestas* (*power*).—*licentia* (*permission*).—*imperium* (*command*).—*testimonium*. *auctoritas testimonii* (*evidence*). *I have a w. to do alth, mibi data est potentia or copia qd faciendi; also auctoritatem habeo ca rei faciendæ: public w., publica auctoritas: by the w. of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs. || Security, pledge, cautio. To buy a horse without a w.: see **UNWARRANTED**.*

UNWARRANTED. || *A positive and confident statement; Crcl. by confirmare qd ci; confirmare de qā re; or with acc. and inf. He gave them a solemn w., wch he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et jurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos*

datum. || *Order fm a superior, conveying authority to act, mandatum. rescriptum (of the emperor).—literæ (fm the contest).—auctoritas (commission). W. of captio, literæ quibus fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (Aft. Appul.). to send a w. after aby, literis accusatoris fugitivum persequi. præmandare ut qd terræ marique conquiratur (Vatin. op. C. ad Fam. 5, 9, 2).*

WARREN, vivarium. locus septus, septum (if enclosed).

WARRENER, *vivarii custos.

WARRIOR, miles (g. t., a soldier).—miles fortis (bellator, pugnator, præliator, occur only in poets and in poetic prose; in this respect corresponding with the ordinary use of our word 'warrior').—homo militaris, vir militaris (of persons experienced in war). A great, distinguished w., (juvenis) bello egregius (brave, &c.).—(vir) militæ peritissimus (of a veteran general). To be a great, distinguished w., maximas res in bello gessisse; bellicâ laude florere: to be as great a w. as a statesman, magnam esse bello, nec minorem pace; non præstantiorem esse in armis quam in togâ: to be an experienced warrior and statesman, multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatum esse (Np. Mil. 8, 2; see *Interp.* in loc.).

WART, verruca. Covered with w.'s, verrucosus (C.).

WARY, providus (with foresight).—cautus (with caution).—circumspectus (with circumspection).—consideratus (having judiciously weighed every thing).—prudens (intelligent, prudent).—Jn. cautus providusque. prudens et providus, prudens et cautus.—diligens (careful; carefully observant).

WASH, v. || TRANS. PROPR. lavare (g. t.).—abluerè (with or without aquâ; to cleanse by water).—eluire (to w. out, empty vessels, stains out of athg).—perluere (to w. carefully or thoroughly). To w. the body, the feet, corpus, pedes, abluerè or perluere (aquâ): to w. stains out of a garment, maculos vestis eluere or e veste abluerè: to w. a pavement with water, pavementum aquâ perluere: to w. one's hands, manus tergere, or sibi manus extergere (Plaut.). to w. the face, lavare vultum (O.). Prov. To w. a blackmoor white, see **WHITE**. || **FIG.** Said of the sea, locum alluere or subluere (fm below). To be washed by the sea, mari adlui, contineri. mare attingere. ad mare spectare. || To colour, vid. || **INTRANS.** To w., or w. oneself, lavari. lavare (seldom, if ever, used by C.); in a shower-bath, aquâ perfundi (see *Auct. ad Her.* 4, 9, 10); in a river, flumine corpus abluerè; in cold water, frigidâ lavari.

WASH, s. || Washing, lavatio. lotio. lotura. ablutio (late; see WASHING). To send athg to the w., qd ad lavandum dare. || Cosmetic lotion, fucus (g. t.).—medicamentum (e. g. fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris).—adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (Ter.; g. t.). || *Hogs' wash, collyries (Plin.* 24, 19, 116). || A w. of colour, color tenebris. || A wash, vid.

WASH-BALL, gleba saponis (Aft. Cæs.).—smegma (Plin.). a composition for smoothing the skin).

WASH-HAND-BASIN, aqualia, aquamanalis (in late writers, aquimalis or aquiminarium).—malluvium (at sacriſices).

WASH-HAND-STAND, *abacus lavandi supellectilem continens. *abacus lavando inserviens.

WASH-HOUSE, *œdificium hntels lavandis.

WASH-TUB, *alveus or alveolus lavando inserviens.

WASHERWOMAN, *mulier lintea lavans.

WASHING, ablutio (Macrob. Plin.).—lavatio (Plin.).—lotio (Petr.).—lotura (Plin.). W. of linen, *linterum lavatio. Charge for w., *lavandi merces: money for w., *merces pro lavandi operâ, pro lotione, solvenda, soluta: a w. bill, *scidula linterum lavandorum index.

WASP, vespa. A w.'s nest, nidus vesparum: to stir a w.'s nest (Prov.), crabrones irritare (Plaut.).

WASPISH, morosus. acerbus. tetricus (crabbed, morose).—stomachosus (frascible).

WASPIHLY, morose. acerbè. tetricè. stomachose. WASPIHNESS, morositas. natura difficilis. stomachus.

WASTE, v. || TRANS. To consume, destroy, consumere. absumere. conficere (e. g., of care, &c.). Jn. conficere et consumere.—haurire (of fire; of wch consumere, absumere, are also used). Aby is wasted by grief, ægritudo exeat ex animum: to be wasted by grief, merore consumi: to w. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere: time w.'s all things, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: to w. itself, se conficere; tabescere: wasting, tabificus (e. g. perturbationes, morbus); omnia hauriens (of fire). || To lavish (e. g.,

property), effundere, conficere. Jn. effundere et consumere. dissipare. obliterare. lacere (e. g. patrimonium, patria bona).—perdere (e. g. tempus; or tempore abuti). || To devastate, vid. || **INTRANS.** se conficere. tabescere. contabescere (to w. away gradually; of persons; e. g. morbo, desiderio).

WASTE, adj. || Desolate, vid. || Devastated, by the past part. of verbs in To DEVASTATE. To lay w., vastare; devastare; pervastare; populari; depopulari; perpopulari (Syn. in To DEVASTATE): to lay w. by fire and sword, ferro ignique or igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare. || Uncultivated, incultus (opp. cultus or consitus).—vastus (not planted with trees or built upon; opp. consitus, coœdificatus). To stand or lie waste, vacare (of places or districts of a country, &c.; see also UNCULTIVATED). || Stripped, see DEPRIVED. || Worthless, useless, parvi pretii (of little value).—tenuis (slight, trifling).—levis (without intrinsic value, slight; facile levandis; see also SLIGHT). || Waste-book, adversaria, orum, n. (of merchants, C. Rœc. Com. 2, 5).—manuale (ap. Mart. 14, 84, a book of notices).—epitome (ἐπιτομή = summarium; liber in angustum coactus).—enchiridion (ἑνχειρίδιον, a hand-book, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2). || Waste lands, loca deserta or inculta; campi inculti (poet.).—also deserta et inhospita tesqua (H. Ep. 1, 14, 19).—loca exusta solis ardoribus (parched up by the sun).—also regio deserta, loca deserta, or simply deserta, orum, n. (uninhabited fm sterility, &c.).—also to be formed by vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu (entirely w. S. Jug. 48, 2). || Waste-paper, chartæ ineptæ (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270). To be used for w.-paper, inter chartas ineptas referri: to write verses fit only for w.-paper, *scribere carmina quæ inter chartas ineptas referri debent: a sheet of w.-paper, charta inepta (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270). || Waste-wood, scobis or scobs (fragments of boring, filing, rasping, sawing, &c.).—recusamentum (fm carving, &c.).

WASTE, s. || Destruction, vid. || Desolate tract of land; see 'WASTE LANDS', DESERT. Encroachment on a w., building erected on a w., proœdicatum (= 'quod in publicum solum processit', Fest.). || Useless expenditure, sumptus effusi or profusi, profusa luxuria (luxury in general).—profusio (profusion, the act of spending wastefully; see DISSIPATION). || Loss, dampnum. detrimentum. dispendium. (Syn. in Loss.) Jn. dampnum et detrimentum. jactura atque dampnum, or jactura et detrimentum. || Fallings-off in the working of any material, ramentum (of metals, skins, &c., by filing, scraping, &c.).—scobis or scobs (of wood, metals, by sawing, filing, boring, &c.).—interrimentum. retrimentum (by melting).—recusamentum (by carving, chiseling, &c.). || Mischiefs, fraus (injury on the part of another by wch we suffer).—noxa (damage wch aby causes by destroying athg). || A wasting disease; see CONSUMPTION, DECLINE.

WASTEFUL, || Destructive, vid. || Desolate, uncultivated, vid. || Prodigal, prodigus (of one that does not consider the value of money or possession).—profusus, effusus (that lavishes or throws away what he possesses, although he knows its value; also said of things; e. g. sumptus; i. e., w. expense). W. in athg, prodigus or effusus in qâ re.

WASTEFULLY, perniciosè (destructively, dangerously).—prodigè (prodigally, in a lavishing manner; e. g. vivere).

WATCH, s. || Absence of sleep, vigilia (voluntary).—Insomnia (involuntary). || Guard, vigilant keeping, custodia (g. t.).—vigilia (by night).—excubias (by day or night). To keep w. (by night or day), excubare (Cæs.); excubias agere (T.); excubias habere (Plin.); (by night) vigilare; vigilias agere (C.), or agitare (Plaut.); vigilias servare (Curt.). to stand upon the w., in vigiliâ stare, manere. || Persons keeping guard, (by day) custodias (Np.); excubiæ (Suet.); excubitores (Cæs.); (by night or day) vigiles, vigilias (Cæs.); vigiles nocturni (Plaut.); also statio (H., the station or post occupied by persons keeping guard; then men on guard, whether by day or by night): to set a strong w. about the house, domum magnis præsidis firmare (C.); custodibus or custodiis seipre (Np.). || A period of the night, vigilia (prima, secunda, &c.) || A pocket time-piece, horologium (ὡρολόγιον, g. t. for an instrument that shows the time of day; horologium solarium, or solarium only, = sun dial; clepsydra, κλεψύδρα, = water-clock).—horæ (the hours; the time indicated by a sun-dial, &c.; then its for clock or w.; as C. N. D. 2, 38, 97). A w. goes, horologium movetur; goes correctly, well, &c., horologii lineæ congruunt ad horas (of a sun dial, in Plin.).—horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of a w.,

*adapted fm Plin.); does not go well, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas: goes too fast, or gains, *horologium celerius movetur; too slow, loses, *horologium tardius movetur; repeats, *horologium sono indicat horas: to set a w., horologium diligenter ordinare (Plin. 7, 60, 60): to wind up a w., *horologium intendere: a w. is gone down, horologium movetur desit: spring of a w., *elater horologii: works of a w., machinatio quâ horæ moventur (aff. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97): hand of a w., *horologii virgula (~~horæ~~ gnomon was the pointer in a sun-dial).*

the partner in a conspiracy.

WATCH, v. [INTRANS.] *Not to sleep; see To be AWAKE.* || *To be vigilant and attentive, vigilare.* advigilare.—*animum intendere circa, In, or ad qd; also animum advertere ci rei or ad qd. animum attendere ad qd (to direct or turn one's attention to althg).—observe qd (to observe).—adesse animo or (if of several persons) animis.—erigere mentem or (if of several persons) mentes auresque (both, to be attentive or intent upon the delivery of a speech).—operam dare ci rei (to direct all one's attention to).—custodire qm (to w. or observe aby closely; or, if secretly, qm cs oculi et aures non sententem speculantur et custodiunt).* *To w. althg closely, acriter animum intendere ad qd; acrem et diligentem esse animadversorem cs rei: to w. a time and opportunity, tempus, occasionem observare.* || *To keep guard; see To GUARD.* || *To be on the look out, speculari.* In SPECULARE. *To w. for aby, expectare qm. exspectare dum qs veniat (to wait till aby comes): qs. adventum captare; (with desire) hand medicoriter (to look eagerly for the arrival of aby, Planc. in C. Ep. 10, 23); ci insidiari (to lie in ambush for; and g. i., to w. for): to w. for althg, qd captare, observare; qd aucupari (to w. for an opportunity): speculari (followed by ne or quid, to look out. ~~Obs.~~ only in Tac. and poets with an acc. = to wait for; e. g. speculari, ne quis audit; speculari, quid ibi agatur): to w. for an opportunity, occasionem captare; occasionei or in occasionem imminere; for a favourable moment, tempus aucupari; tempori insidiari (L. 23, 35). || TRANS. *To guard, custodire (v. propr., also fig. = observe).—servare. asservare (to take care of). To be watched, custodiri; in custodia esse: to cause to be watched, custodire or custodes imponere; althg, ci rei or (rarely) in re; aby, ci (~~Obs.~~ never in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1); custodias ci circumdare: to cause a place to be watched, locum custodiis munire: many eyes will observe and w. you, although you are not aware of it, multorum te oculi non sententem speculabantur atque custodient. || To observe narrowly, observare; rem attendere. See ATTEND.**

WATCH-CASE, *theca horologii.

WATCH-CHAIN, **catella horologii.*

WATCH-HOUSE, *statio, custodia (militaris).*—*vigilarius* (*Sen. Ep.* 57, 4).—*excubitorium* (*P. Victor de Region. Urb. Rom.*). To be put into the w.-h., in *custodiam* *darl. tradi.*

WATCH-KEY, **clavicula horologii*.

WATCH-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (*ast. Plin.* 7. 60. 60).

WATCH-MAKING, ars horologia faciendi (*aft.* *Plin.* 7. 60. 60).

WATCH-TOWER, specula.

WATCHFUL, vigilans (*v. propr.*).—vigil (*poet.*). *To be w.*, vigilare esse; vigilare; advigilare: *to keep a w. eye upon a thing or aby*, diligenter observare, custodire qd. or qm; *sedulo curare qd. to be w. over oneself*, se ipsum diligenter observare, custodire; **diligenter cavere a peccatis*.

WATCHFULLY, vigilanter.

WATCHFULNESS, *vigilantia* (*v. propr.*).—cura diligētia (*care*).—cautio. circumspectio (*prudence, circumspection*).

WATCHMAN, *custos. vigil nocturnus (by night).*—*bucinator, qui horas nocturnas dividit (ast. Front. Strat. 1, 9, 17, bucc. qui vigiliis noct. dividit). Watchmen, vigiles nocturni. To appoint a w., custodem imponere ei rel or (more rarely) in qā re (e. g. custodem imponere in hortis fructus servandi gratiā). See also WATCH.*

WACHWUCHD, tessera (*tablet on wch the w. stands; then w. itself*).—**signum** (*the sign, the itself*).—**B. G. 2, 20, T. Ann. 1, 7, 3; c. Sil. Ital. 15, 475, tactum *dare tessera signum*). *To give the w. tesseraem, signum dare* (*to aby, cl. 3*).—**Not significationem facere, wch, in Cms. B. C. 3, 65, with fumo. as **B. G. 2, 33, with ignibus**, is *to give a signal*): (**fig.**) *to give the w. for athg, faciem ac tubam esse cae rei; faciem praferre ci* (e. g., *for war, sedition*): *to be the w. to or for athg, signum esse qd faciendi*.****

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WATER. *s. aqua* (pl. *aquæ*, of a large volume or mass of *w.*). ☞ latex and lymphæ or undæ are poet. only). *Flowing w.*, aqua viva; flumen vivum = standing or stagnant *w.*, aqua stagnans: fresh (salt) *w.*, aqua dulcis (salata): to fetch *w.*, aquam petere. aquatum ire. aquiri (if in large quantities; e. g., of soldiers for the army): to draw *w.* from a well, aquam e puteo trahere: to draw *w.* (of the sun), aquam colligere. vaporem ex aquis excitare: to convey *w.* in a certain direction, aquam ducere, derivare: an overflow of *w.* (= innundation), magnæ aque. aquæ super ripas effusa: to put under *w.*, irrigare (e. g., a field; only poet. if = to inundate).—inundare (to overflow, inundate). A place is put entirely under *w.*, locus late restagnat: to throw into the *w.*, in aquam conjicere: to let oneself down into the *w.*, to swim underneath the *w.*, urinari: that lives in the *w.*, aquatilis. aquaticæ: full of *w.*, aquæ plenus (i. e., filled up with *w.*).—aquosus (abounding in or full of *w.*). ☞ As opposed to land; rivus (a brook).—flumen (a river).—mare (the sea). By land and *w.*, terrâ marique. terrâ et mari. et terrâ et mari. et mari et terrâ. mari atque terrâ. ☞ terrâ marique most usual, the others only in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words; not aquâ et terrâ, *whch* is not Lat. Prov.) Still *w.* are deep, altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur (Cæsar. 7, 4, 13). To travel by *w.*, navigare: not to venture to travel either by land or by *w.*, neque navigationi neque viæ se committere: to send (out) goods by *w.*, merces exportare or evehere: to back *w.*, inhibere (whch C. thought was only sustinere remos, so that the vessel might stop itself, but found it was also modo remigare; cf. C. Att. 13, 21, 4). ☞ Urine, urina: to make *w.*, urinam reddere (Cels.). ☞ facere (Col.); vesicam exonerare (Petr.): to draw *aby's w.* off, emolliiri manu urinam (Cels. 7, 31, 1). ☞ (With jewellers) brightness or transparency of a gem, splendor. ☞ Waters, pl. (medicinal), aquæ salubres, or simply aquæ.—aquæ metallicæ (mineral, Plin.); aquæ medicatæ (Sen.), medicæ (Claud.; prepared): to drink the *w.*, aquas salubricis uti. Season for taking the *w.*, tempus quo aquas (salubribus) uti solent.

WATER, v. | TRANS.) *To moisten or sprinkle with water, rigare (Col.); irrigare qd (C.; a. g. prata, hortulos). To w. the streets, humum (or vicos, plateas) conspergendo pulverem equare. | To dilute, mix with water, (vinum aqua) rigare, miscere, diluere. | To soak in water, aqua macerare qd (a. g. carnes, pieces). | To give drink (to cattle), adquare, pecori potionem dare (g. i., to sei w. before cattle).—pecus ad aquam ducere, aequum ducere or agere (to drive or lead cattle to a watering-place).*
| INTRANS.) *In the phrase, to make one's mouth w., movet mihi qd salivam (Sen. Ep. 79, 6); stomachum meum qd sollicitat (Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3). To make the eyes w. (of smoke, &c.), facit qd, ut oculi exstillent; facit qd delacerationem. | To take in water (of a ship), *aqua in navem imposita est. | Watered (of silks, &c.), prps we may say *undatus (aft. Plin. 9, 33, 52).*

WATER-ADDER, hydruś. hydra (ὕδρος, ὕδρα).

WATER-BETONY, **scrophularia aquatica* (Linn.)

WATER-BOTTLE, • *lagēna aquaria*.

WATER-CARRIER, *aquarius* (*g. i.*).—*aquator* (*is the army*); *fem.*, **mulier aquam ferens*.

WATER-CASK. **dolium aquarium* (*aqualis* is a washing-bowl or basin).

WATER-CLOCK, clepsýdra (κλεψύδρα). See

WATER-CLOSET, sella familiarica, or simply sella

(see *Schneid. Ind. ad Scriptt. R. R. in v.*)—*forica* (*if public*).—*lāstūm* (*a stool; Petron.*)—*lātrīna* (*a cabinet d'auteur à la Française*). To go to the *w.*, alvum exoneratum *ire*. *ire quo saturi solent* (*Com., Plaut. Curc. 2, 5, 83*): *he writes verses with people read in the w.-c.*, scribit carmina, quæ legunt cacantes (*Mart. 12, 61, 10*).

WATER-COLOUR, pigmentum aquæ dilutum.—color cœruleus (*a watery colour*).

WATER-COLOURED, cœruleus. cyaneus. cuma-


tilis. subcœruleus (*slightly w.-c.*).—cœruleatus (*dressed in w.-c. garments*).

WATER-CRESS or **CRESESSES**, nasturtium. * si-

Barbarea nasturtium (Linn.).

WATER-DOG, *canis aquaticus.

WATER-DRINKER, aquæ potor (†).

WATER-DRINKING, *aquæ potus* or *potatio*.
WATERFALL, *dejectus aquæ* (*the falling of water*).
—*aquæ ex edito desilientes* (*water itself falling from a height; comp. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37*).  *catracta*

(καταράκτις, a w.-f. in general, in the Greek) is used in Latin only of the w.-f.'s of the Nile. The w.-f. of the Nile, Nilus cadens.

WATER-FLEA, *pulex aquaticus.

WATER-FLOOD. See FLOOD.

WATER-FOWL, (pl.) aves aquaticæ.

WATER-GALL, virga (in meteorology; see Sen. N. Qu. 1, 9).—*scaturigo (in a field).

WATER-HEN, fullca.

WATER-LILY, *Iris pseudoacorus (Linn.).

WATER-MAN, || A water-carrier, aquarius. || A boatman, navicularius. To be a w.-m., navicularium facere.

WATER-MELON, *cucurbita citrullus (Linn.).

WATER-MILL, mola aquaria. mola aquæ (Cod. Just.). The stream that turns a w.-m., rivus molam agens, versans, or circumagens.

WATER-MINT, *mentha aquatica (Linn.).

WATER-PAIL. See EWER.

WATER-PIPE, tubus; fistula. See also CONDUIT (pipe).

WATER-POISE, libra aquaria, or simply libra or libella.

WATER-POT, vas aquarium (g. t.).—hydria (ὑδρία) or (pure Latin) urna (a watering-pot; see Fragm. Epigr. C., or Laureæ Tullii, in Collect. Pithari, p. 30).—guttus (a can with a narrow spout or mouth; also used in pouring libations).—*aleveus ligneus in Phædr. = a small pail used in sprinkling water in order to lay the dust.

WATER-PROOF, quod non recipit in se nec comibit liquorem. quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur (both Fir. 2, 3, 4); imbrēm minime sentiens (aft. Plin. 37, 7, 25). imbribus impervius (aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 5; the two last, of ability to resist rain); also quod vim imbrum sustinet, or (poet.) tutum est munimen ad.

WATER-SIDE. See SHORE, BANK.

WATER-SNAKE, hydrus. hydra (ἵδρος, ὕδρα).

WATER-SPANIEL. See WATER-DOG.

WATER-SPOUT, || A tube, tubus. fistula. || In meteorology, typhon (τυφών).

WATER-TROUGH, *alveus aquarius.

WATER-TUB, *orca aquaria.

WATER-WHEEL, rota aquaria.

WATER-WILLOW, *salix viminalis (Linn.).

WATER-WORK, aquæ or aquarum ductus, or (fm the context) aqua (e. g. aqua Claudia, Suet. Claud. 20). To establish w.-w.'s is to turn, aquam in urbem ducere or (pl.) plures aquas perducere.—*aquæductio is the act of conveying water to a place, similar to aquæ inductio (for the sake of irrigating the land; see C. N. D. 2, 60, extr.).

WATERING-PLACE, || Place where cattle are watered, aquarium (Calo. R. R.). || Place of fashionable resort, for health or recreation (inland), aquæ (pl.); locus salubrum aquarum usu frequens; locus ubi est fons medicæ salubritatis (after Plin. 5, 15, 16); (maritime) locus maritimus; ora maritima (sea-coast)—mare (sea). To visit a w.-p., ad aquas venire (C.).

WATERY, aquatilis (having a w. taste; e. g. sapor, succus).—aquaticus (wet).—aquosus (abounding in water).

WATTLE, v. *cratium modo implectere.

WATTLE, s. || A hurdle, crates. || Barbs below a cock's bill, palea (Varr., Col.).

WAVE, s. unda (v. propr.; produced by the regular motion of the sea, or gentle action of the air).—fluctus, its (billow, raised by storms). Full of w.'s, undosus. fluctuosus: to move in w.'s, undare. fluctuare: to make w.'s, fluctus clere, movere: to be tossed in the w.'s, fluctuare. fluctibus jactari (C.): the wind rolls the w.'s upon the shore, ventus crebris ex alto fluctus in litus evolvit (Curt.): the w.'s break upon the rocks, fluctus franguntur saxo (C.): to be washed by the w.'s, fluctibus allui: in w.'s, undatim.

WAVE, v. || INTRANS. || To move as a wave, play loosely, float, undare (as a gentle wave).—fluctuare (as a billow); also æstare (of very violent motion). Corn w.'s, segetes undant: hair w.'s, coma fluitat, desultu de humeris ca: a garment w.'s, vestis sinuatur, undat.—|| TRANS. || To move to and fro, agitare. movere: to w. a sword, ensē rotare: to w. the hand, manum jactare. || To omit, pass over, vid.

WAVED, WAVY, || Like waves, undans. fluctuosus (propr. and fig.). || Playing to and fro in undulations, undans.

WAVER, labare (v. propr.).—nutare (to move to and fro; of the upper part of athg).—vacillare (to be easily

moved; all three propr. and fig.).—fluctuare (propr., to be driven or tossed about with waves; hence fig., to hesitate). The allies w.'s, socii labant: courage, hope, fidelity, resolution w.'s, animus, spes, fides, consilium labat: the line (of battle) w.'s, acies nutat: to begin to w., labascere, labefieri (propr. and fig.): to cause to w., labefacere, labefactare (propr. and fig.): to cause any's fidelity to w., labefactare fidem ca; fide quā dimovere: to w. in one's decision or resolution, in decreto suo inter varia consilia nunc huc nunc illic fluctuare.

WAVERING, inconstans (inconstant).—incertus (uncertain).—dubius (doubtful; all of persons and things).

WAX, s. cera (g. t.). White, red, w., cera alba (Vitr.), miniata (C.): sealing-w., cera (in the Roman sense).—*lacca signatoria (with w.): soft w., cera mollis (C.), liquida (Col.), liquens (Pall.): cells of bees' w., favus (honeycomb): of w., cereus: covered with w., ceratus: full of w., cerosus: to form in w., formare, fingere qd e cera (C.): a w. seal (impression on wax), signum annuli cera expressum, servatum (aft. Plin.). a w. figure, *imago cerea, or in cera expressa: v. busta, expressi cera vultus. cera: a w. flower, *flos cereus. *flos e cera factus or expressus: to make a nose of w. of athg (Prov.), qd sicut molliissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere (aft. C. de Or. 3, 45, 177). A modeller in w., ceroplastes (κεροπλαστες) or e cera fingens: v. work, *imagines e cera factæ or expressæ.—ceroplastice (as art).

WAX, v. || TRANS. || cerare. incerare (to cover with w.).—cerā illinere (to line or cover with w.).—cerā circumlinere (to besmear round with w.). || INTRANS. || See BECOME, GROW.

WAX-CHANDLER, cerarius.

WAX-COLOURED, certinus (Plin.); cereus (V.).

WAX-DOLL, *pupula cerea.

WAX-LIGHT, cereus (C.); *candēla cerea.

WAX-TABLET, tabella cerata.

WAXEN, cereus (of wax).—cerosus (full of wax).—ceratus (covered with wax).

WAY, || PROPR. || via (v. propr.).—iter (road).—cursus (course).—orbita. meatus (track). See also PATH, ROAD. To be or stand in one's w., impedimento esse ci (Ter.): to obstruct, officere ci; impedire, morari qm: to get out of one's w., de viā decedere ci; decedere ci (to make room for); congressum ca vitare, fugere (aft. C.): to shun; out of the w., avius (that lies out of the w.).—devius (that leads out of the w.).—invius (through wch there is no w.): out of the w. = remote, remotus. disjunctus (lonely, solitary).—reconditus. abditus (hidden or concealed).—longinquus (lying far off): an out of the w. place, longinquus et reconditus locus.—latebra (a hiding place): to be out of the w., longo or satis magno intervallo remotum esse: out of the w., aparte to: move to hinc: a thing is on its w., res adveniat, imminet, instat: a place where two, three, four w.'s meet, bivium, trivium, quadrivium: not to know the w., viam nescire, non nosse. imperitum esse vie, itineris: to be on the w., in viā, in itinere esse: to go out of the w., de viā, ex itinere, excedere (Cae.); a viā recedere (L.); de viā declinare, deflectere (C.); viā degressi (L.): to show any the w., viam ci monstrare (C.); semitam monstrare ci (Plaut.); ducem esse ci vie, itineris (aft. Cae.): wch w. shall I take? quam viam insistam? (Ter. Euns. 2, 3, 2). quam viam ingrediare, ineam? (C.) you are in the right w., rectam instas viam. rectam viam ingressus es (Plaut.): it is a round-about w., via habet longiorem anfractum (Np.): the w. to India, via quæ hinc est in Indiam. Right of w., iter (right of going any where, or passing through).—actus (right of driving cattle through; both C. Cæcin. 26, 75). To take out of the way, tollere, de medio tollere. To turn out of the w., a directo itinere avertere qm, deducere qm a (rectā) viā. depellere qm a viā (by force). By the way (i. e. in passing), in transitu, transiens. præteriens (of these expressions, the first and second are post-Aug. in this sense; but we find equal præteriens in C.).—strictim (superficially, slightly; for wch we find obiter in the time of Sen.); per occasionem. occasione datā or oblātā (taking this opportunity). || FIG. || Course, via (e. g. virtutis, vitæ). || Manners or means (of obtaining athg), via. iter. aditus; (of doing athg), ratio (subjective); modus (objective); if you go on in this w., si ad istud modum pergas: not to be able to find one's w. out of a thing, (fig.) emergi ex qd re non posse.—|| Counsel, plan, method of proceeding, via. consilium. institutum. —|| Custom, mos. consuetudo.

WAYFARER, viator.

WAYFARING-TREE, viburnum (V.). *viburnum Lantana (Linn.).

WAYLAY, ci insidiari, or insidias facere, tendere, ponere. insidias ponere contra qm (C.).

WAYMARK, *pila itineris index. Unless roads fastened in the ground serve as w.-m.'s, nisi calami dedixi regant (see *Plin.* 6, 29, 33).

WAYWARD, sibi placens. Inconstans. ingenio levis. versabilis (C.). — *libidine or ex libidine factus (done or made out of waywardness).

WAYWARDNESS, libido. animi impetus. To act more *fm w.* than *fm reflection*, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd: the *w.* of fortune, inconstancia fortune.

WE, nos: we ourselves, nos ipsi; nosmet ipsi. It hardly needs to be remarked that *nos* is usually omitted before the first pers. pl. of verbs; when expressed, it is for the sake of emphasis or distinction.

WEAK, || In body, infirmus (not strong, physically; opp. firmus, validus, fortis).—invalidus (having but little strength; opp. validus, robustus).—imbecillus (suffering *fm want of inward strength, no longer strong; opp. valens, validus.*—The form imbecillus is not in C. or earlier writers, but came into use afterwards).—debilis (useless on account of defects or infirmities, wanting entireness or completeness; opp. firmus, integer corpore).—tenuis, gracilis (thin, and so not strong; e. g. tabella, virga, filum).—confectus, fractus, enervatus, effectus, languidus (broken up, exhausted, deprived of bodily powers): *w. health*, valetudo infirma, imbecilla, tenuis: a *w. body*, corpus infirmum, affectum, effectum: to be *w.*, parum habere virium; infirmo esse corpore: a *w. stomach*, stomachus infirmus, imbecillus (Cels.). *w. sight*, oculi hebetes (opp. acres, acuti, Suet.). visus infirmior (Q.): to have *w. sight*, minus valere, parum valere, visu: *w. eyes*, oculorum morbus, valetudo oculorum (weakness of eyes).—malum oculorum (a disease of the eyes): to have *w. eyes*, ægrum esse oculis. — || In mind or disposition, imbecillus, affectus, confectus, enervatus, fractus, hebes: a *w. intellect*, animus imbecillus (opp. robustus, C.). infirmus (Cels.); ingenium imbecillum, hebes, tardum; ingenii imbecillitas (Plin. Ep.): a *w. memory*, memoria hebes (C.), tardior (Q.), vacillans, parum tenax (C.): one's *w. side*, infirmitas, imbecillitas, facilitas, levitas, vitium. To attack one on his *w. side*, accipari *cs imbecillitatem* (C. Flacc. 37, 92). || In number or extent, exiguus. infirmus (e. g. exigua manus, exigue copie, infirma auxilia): weaker in troops, in ships, inferior copias (Np.), numero navium (Cels.): a *w. post*, statio invalida (L.): a *w. legion*, legio invalida (T.). || Fig. Of things without life, infirmus, imbecillus (e. g. respublica infirma, regnum imbecillum): *w. hope*, spes tenuis, exigua: a *w. voice*, vox exilis (Plin.), imbecilla (Q.), parva (C.): *w. wine*, vinum imbecillum, leve (Plin.), infirmi saporis (Col.): a *w. argument*, argumentum infirmum, leve (C.): *w. colours*, colores languentes, tennes, inertes: a *w. pulse*, imbecilli venarum pulsus (Cels. 3, 19): a *w. medicine*, imbecillior medicina (C. Att. 10, 14, 2).

WEAKEN, PAOPA. and Fro. imbecillum, infirmum facere, reddere qd. infirmare. debilitare. enervare. afficere. attenuare. extenuare. levare. elevare. atterere. affligere. labefactare. To *w. greatly*, comminuere. contondere. frangere. refringere. infringere: to *w. an army*, qd virum ex acie subducere (Curt.): to *w. the power of the enemy*, opus hostium affligere (L. 2, 16), debilitare (Np.): to *w. mind and body*, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere (Q. 1, 2, 6): to *w. the mind or intellect*, mentem obtundere (C.); comminuere ingenium (Q.); hebetare ingenium, mentem (C.); præstringere aciem animi, ingenii, mentis (C.): to *w. the eyes*, præstringere oculos, aciem oculorum (C.); hebetare or obtundere aciem oculorum (Plin.).

WEAKENING, debilitatio, infractio. deminutio. imminutio. confectio enervatio. More often by the verbs.

WEAKLY, infirme. imbecillius. minus or parum valide (invalide, Arnob.). Usually by Crel. with adj.

WEAKNESS, || Want of physical strength, infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas (absence of strength).—virium defectio (failure of strength).—tenuitas, levitas (slightness, want of proper consistency). *W. of the stomach*, ventriculi imbecillitas, resolutio stomachi (Cels.): cruditas (C.): bodily *w.*, imbecillitas, infirmitas corporis, valetudinis. infirma valetudo (C.): infirmitas virium (Cels.); imbecillitas virium, vires infirmæ, affectæ (C.): on account of bodily defects, debilitas corporis (C.): *w. of voice*, vocis infirmitas (Plin. Ep.); exilitas (Q.): *w. of sight*, infirmitas oculorum (Plin. Ep.): resolutio oculorum (Cels.); acies hebes oculorum (C.); oculi hebetiores (Q.): *w. of the nerves*, 314

resolutio nervorum (Cels.): *w. of the pulse*, exigui imbecillique venarum pulsus (Cels.): *w. of a kingdom*, regni imbecillitas, infirmitas, regni opes attritas, affectæ, senescentes, regnum imbecillum (S.). || Want of strength of mind, animi imbecillitas (Cels.); animus imbecillus (C.), infirmus, tenuis, fractus (Cels.); animi vigor obtusus (L.); ingeniū imbecillitas. — || Want of resolution or courage, infirmitas. — || Fault, failing, error, vitium: to be guilty of a *w.*, errare. labi. peccare: human *w.*, infirmitas, imbecillitas humana. — || High-wrought sensibility, excessive tenderness, animus mollis. animi molities.

WEAL, || Welfare; vid. || Mark of a stripe or blow, vibex, ictus, f.

WEALTH, || Riches, divitiæ (riches, g. t.).—copia rei familiaris.—opulentia (stronger; the possession of money, estates, &c., as a means of aggrandizing oneself).—vita bonis abundans. To live in *w.*, divitem esse; satis divitem, &c. || Prosperity, welfare, vid.

WEALTHY, fortunatus (C.). abundans. dives. locuples. satis dives. satis locuples (dives, rich, = πλούσιος, opp. pauper: locuples = ἀφειδός, opp. egens, egenus).—bene numatus. pecuniosus (having much money).—opulentus. copiosus (opulent; opp. inops; rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.).—copiæ rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus. Very *w.*, beatus; perdives; prædives; locupletissimus; opulentissimus: to become *w.*, divitem fieri (ditescere poet. only); (fortunis) locupletari; fortunis augeri; fortunam amplificare; opibus crescere; opes nancisci; ad opes procedere: to become *w. through aith*, divitiis facere ex qd re; rem familiarem augere qd re: to become a *w. man* after having been poor, ex paupere divitem fieri; ex paupere et tenui ad magnas opes procedere; see also TO ENRICH (oneself): to be *w.*, divitem, &c. esse; divitiis or copiis abundare: to be more *w. than aby*, qm divitiis superare: to be very *w.*, omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere: to be extremely *w. and live in great affluence*, circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

WEAN, || PROP. a matre or ab ubere matris depellere (fetus). auferre uberibus fetum or infantem. infantem a mammâ disjungere. infantem lacte depellere (Np. not ablatere, late). || FIG. detrahere ei *cs rei consuetudinem*, a consuetudine *cs rei* qm abducere (*fm a custom*).—dedocere qm qd (to cause to forget). To *w. oneself fm aith*, desuieseri a re; a consuetudine *cs rei* recedere (to leave off a custom); dedicere qd (to forget aith); consuetudinem qm deponere: to *w. one's affections fm aith*, animum a re abstrahere. See also ALIENATE.

WEAPON, telum (prop. or fig.). *W.'s*, see ARMS. WEAR, || TRANS. To waste; vid. || To carry on the body, as clothes, indutum esse qd re; indutui gerere qd (of a garment put on)—gerere qd (g. t., to have aith on the body)—amictum esse qd re (to have aith wrapped round the body, as a cloak, &c.). To *w. shoes*, calcatum esse: to wear a toga, togatum esse: to wear a ring, anulum gestare digito. || INTRANS. To be wasted, usu deteri, atteri. || To stand wear (to *w. well*; of clothes), prorogare tempus (Plin., vestes quæ prorogant tempus); (fig. of persons, to bear age well) annos ferre (Q.).

WEAR AWAY or OUT, usu deterere or conterere (e. g., a garment).—extenuare (to make lean; e. g. corpus *cs*).—exedere (to enfeeble). Fever *w.'s away the limbs*, febris depascitur artus (V. Geo. 3, 458); grief *w.'s away the heart*, ægritudo exest animum.—Np. obtorere exercitum, to *w. out*, for consumere, is a poetic phrase of T. and Curt.; not to be imitated. See also EXHAUST.

WEARIED, fatigatus, fessus. Thoroughly *w.*, defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.

WEARINESS, fatigatio (a rendering or being weary).—lassitudo (a being completely tired, when the body is unfit for action).—languor (languor; in body or mind).

WEARISOME, operosus; multi operis (that costs much work or labour).—laboriosus. multi laboris (with much trouble is connected).—difficilis (hard, difficult). A *w. work*, opus operosum, opus et labor (as concrete).—labor operosus (as abstract, effort made with great pains).

WEARISOMELY, operose. laboriose. magno opere. magno labore.

WEARY, adj. fessus (of want of strength arising *fm exhaustion*).—fatigatus (worn out).—lassus (tired, denoting want of strength *wch unfit for action*). Jn. few-

sus lassusque. *Thoroughly w., defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: w. with labour, affectus fatione laboris: w. with running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus: I am quite w., omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (Com.). to make aby weary, qm fatigare or (entirely) defatigare; qm lassum facere or reddere (of persons or things); qm lassare (of things): to grow or become weary, fatigari; lassari; (thoroughly) defatigari; lassitudine confici. (fig.) w. of asking and waiting for an answer, interrogando et expectando responsum fessus: w. of war, bello fessus (but ~~not~~ fessus here really denotes a being w., whilst the English 'weary' in these expressions implies only disgust; so that 'weary' cannot always be rendered by fessus): I am weary of a thing (i. e., disgusted with it), me tenet cs rei satietas; me tædet cs rei: I am weary (of waiting, &c.), rumpo or abruptum patientiam (~~not~~ not patientia mihi rumpitur; see *Suet. Tib. 26. T. Ann. 12, 50, 3*).*

WEARY, v. fatigare. defatigare (*prop.* and *fig.*) defatigare (to w. thoroughly, even to exhaustion). To be wearied, se fatigare; by *alig*, qd re; se frangere; se frangere laboribus (*by exertion*).

WEASAND. See **WINDPIE.**

WEASEL, mustela (Plin.).

WEATHER, s. The state of the atmosphere, cœlum. cœli status, tempestas (w., good or bad). *Fine, clear w., tempestas bona or serena; cœlum sudum or serenum: when the w. is fine (i. e., on a clear day), sereno; sudo: changeable w., cœlum varium; varietas cœli: settled w., tempestas certa: cloudy w., tempestas turbida: dry w., siccitas: a continuance of dry w., siccitates (see *Hers. Cas. B. G. 5, 24*): rough w., cœli asperitas: foul w. (i. e., see how the w. will turn out for doing, &c. *alig*), tempestatis rationem habere; tempestatem spectare: I am setting sail, favoured by the finest w., nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo. *Stormy weather, storm, tempestas (g. t.). tonitrua (n. pl.). fulgura cum tonitru (n. pl.; thunder, lightning with thunder).*—procella (blast of wind).—tempestas oritur or cooritur (of a storm).—fulmen tetigit locum (of lightning). The w. side, *pars opposita tempestatibus.*

WEATHER, v. *Pass with difficulty, propr., (classe) circumvehi cum locum (af. L. 36, 22, 4; ~~not~~ by no means circumnavigare = to slip about).*—(fig.) eluctari qd or per qd (v. *prop.*, through any hardship, trouble, snow, &c.).—penetrare per qd (to press through).—eniti per qd (to get through by great exertions; e. g., through the waves by force of rowing, per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum).—segre moliri qd (to wade through with difficulty; e. g., through the sand, sabulum).—emergere qd re and ex qd re (improp., to extricate oneself, work oneself round again; e. g. ex mendicitate, incommoda valetudine).

TO WEATHER out. See **TO OVERCOME, or TO GET (over).**

WEATHER-BEATEN, *imbribus, tempestas afflicta, tempestas lactatus (*tempest-lashed*).

WEATHERCOCK, *vexillum ventorum index. *vexillum flantis venti index (*af. Vitr. 1, 6, 4*); or *gallus æneus flantis venti index. To be as changeable as a w., plumis aut folio facilius moveri (C.). See **FICKLE.**

WEATHERGLASS, *aerometrum (ἀερομετρον).—*barometrum (βαρομετρον) or *astula Torricelliana (a barometer).—*thermometrum (θερμομετρον, thermometer). The shepherd's w. (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (Linn.).

WEATHERWISE, *mutationum cœli peritus. *cœli interpres. The predictions of a w. person, *tempestatis prædictio.

WEAVE, texere (v. propr.).—intexere (to w. into).—intexere qd ci rei (to w. *alig* into).—nectere (to wind, plait). ~~not~~ Plectere occurs in the past *plecti*, plexus in poets only.

WEAVER, textor; fem. textrix.

WEAVER'S HEAD, pecten.

WEAVER'S REED, scapus (Lucr. 5, 1352, Forbig.).

WEB, textura (the mode in wch *alig* is woven).—textum (*alig woven*).—tela (*whilst on the loom; hence, of spiders, araneum; see also COWEB*).—A membrane or film joining the toes, pellis, super quam nant (*af. Curt. 7, 8, 6*).

WEB-FOOTED, prps *pedibus pellitis; or by *Crc.* with pellis, supra quam nant.

WED, WEDDING. See **MARRY, MARRIAGE.**

WEDDED, (PROPR.) See **TO MARRY.** **FIG.** Devoied or strongly attached to, deditus ci rei.

studiosus cs rei (*fondly pursuing it*).—addictus ci rei (*devoted to it*). Jn. addictus et deditus. Also *post-Aug.* devotus ci rei. Jn. deditus devotusque. addictus et quasi consecratus. To be w. to *alig*, multum esse in re (e. g. venationibus); totum esse in re: to be wedded to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, strictum esse; ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum præstare: to be w. to *alig* (= not to choose to give it up), adherescere ci rei or ad qm rem; amplector or amplexus teneo qd; nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: to be w. to an opinion, *de sententiâ deieci or deduci non posse: w. to an opinion, sententiâ ci quasi addictus et consecratus.

WEDDING-DAY, dies nuptiarum. To fix a w.-d., diem nuptias dicere; diem nuptiarum eligere; nuptias in diem constituere.

WEDGE, cuneus; dim. cuneolus. To fasten by w.'s, cuneare: to drive a w., cuneum adigere or injicere: to cleave with a w., cuneo findere; discuneare: like a w., cuneatus; cuneatim (*adv.*); to form like a w., cuneare (cuneatur Hispania, Plin.); in cuneum tenuare (Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, T.).

WEDLOCK, matrimonium. See **MARRIAGE.** Born in lawful w., ex justo matrimonio susceptus (v. *prop.*, *af. Justin 9, 8, 2*); justâ uxore natus; matre familias ortus; legitimus (*legitimate*); opp. pellice ortus, nothus: born out of w., nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius (*the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute*; opp. certus); pellice ortus; nothus (*videt, of a known father and a concubine*; opp. justâ uxore natus; legitimus; Spald. Q. 3, 6, 97); adulterino sanguine natus (μυστροκος, where there is a violation of the marriage-contract; Plin. 7, 2, 2).

WEDNESDAY, dies Mercurii.

WEED, s. A noxious or useless plant, herba inutilis, sterilis, mala. *Woods = mouning worn by widows, *cultus lugubris viduarum; *vestis lugubris quâ viduæ vestitæ sunt.*

WEED, v. runcare. eruncare. inutilis herbas evelere. steriles herbas eligere. malas herbas effodere, sarrire (*with the hoe*). To w. a garden, hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo: a weeding hoe, sarculum.

WEEDER, runcator (with the hand).—sarritor (*with a hoe*; Col.).

WEEK, hebdomâs (the space of seven days, in wch *alig* happens; e. g., before the critical day of a fever; Farr. ap. Gell., septimâ hebdomade, id est nono et quadagesimo die, &c.: it is now generally used as t. t.). *Prps we may say septimana (Cod. Theod.), or spatium septem dierum (the Romans did not reckon time by w.'s).* W. by w., per singulas hebdomadas: to take a walk once a w., singulis hebdomadibus semel deambulatum exire: w.-days, dies profesti (opp. dies fasti; Plaut., Plin.); dies negotii (opp. dies sacri; T. Ann. 13, 41): w.-day dress, vestis quotidiana: a w.'s wages, merces in singulas hebdomadas solvenda.

WEEKLY, by Crc. e. g. merces, quæ in singulas hebdomadas habetur; sacra quæ octonis diebus transactis habentur; adv. singulis hebdomadibus (in each week).—octonis diebus transactis (once a week).—in singulas hebdomadas (every week).

WEEN. See **THINK.**

WEEP, (INTRANS.) lacrimare. lacrimas fundere (= δακρύνει, to shed tears as the physical consequence of a mental emotion, whether joyful or sorrowful). ~~not~~ The dep. lacrimari = 'to be moved to tears'.—plorare (= θρηνεῖν, to express grief passionately, to wail and cry).—flere (= κλαίειν, to shed tears with soba, not with such loud expressions of grief as the plorans).—ejulare (to wail).—vagire (to cry as young children).—lamentari (of long continued weeping and waiting). I cannot help weeping, I cannot but w., nequeo, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenere non possum: with weeping eyes, oculis lacrimantibus; lacrimans: don't w., ne lacrima; ne plora: to be tired of weeping, lacrimando fessum esse: to make aby w., lacrimas or fletum ci movere; lacrimas ci elicere or excutere; qm ad fletum adducere; qm plorantem facere: to w. bitterly, uberius flere; lacrimarum vim profundere: to w. one's eyes out, lacrimis confici; totos efflere oculos (Q. Decl. 6, 4): to cease weeping, lacrimas sistere; fletum reprimere (to stop one's tears; C. Rep. 4, 15, 15; O. Fast. 6, 154): to w. for joy, lacrimare or effundere lacrimas gaudio; lacrimare gaudio (L.): he is weeping for joy like a child, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puero, gaudio (Ter.). (TRANS.) To w. e. g. for, lacrimare qd. flere de qd re (flere qd only poet.). deplorare qm or qd, or de qd re. de flere qd: to w. over or for, ilacrimari ci rei (C.; e. g. morti Socratis; errori; malis). ilacrimare ci rei (L.): to w. for aby's misfortunes, &c., lacrimare casum cs: to w. over

one's fate, deplorare casus suos; also deplorare se: to w. for the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque (Cf. L. 2, 40): no man w.'s at his death, mors cs caret lacrimis.

WEEPER, ¶ *One who weeps, lacrimans, qui lacrimat, &c.* ¶ *A badge of mourning, *luctus insigne.* *armilla lugubris.

WEEPING, fletus. ploratio. ploratus. W. and waiting, ejulatus; vagitus; lamentatio. [Syn. in WEEP.]

WEEPING WILLOW, *salix Babylonica (Linn.).

WEEVIL, curculio (Plin.). *curculio frumentarius (Linn.).

WEFT. See WOOF.

WEIGH (its written WAY), s. To get under w., navem solvere, or simply solvere; more rarely, vela in altum dare (L.), or vela dare ventis (poet.): to be under w., navis solvit; a terrâ provehi.

WEIGH, v. ¶ *PROPR.* pendere (g. t.).—pensare (to w. carefully or exactly).—ponderare (to try the w. of a thing).—examinare (to bring to the scales). To w. a thing by a certain weight, ad certum pondus examinare qd. ¶ *FIG.* To balance, examine, pendere qd ex re. pensare, ponderare qd re and ex re. perpendere ad qd (to w. exactly). To w. virtues and vices exactly agst each other, perpendere vitia virtutesque: to w. every word in a balance, unumquodque verbum statêrâ examinare (Farr. ap. Non. 455, 21; cf. C. de Or. 2, 38, 159): to w. words, pondera verborum examinare; (carefully), esse verborum pensitorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1). ¶ *TO PONDER, expendere, perpendere.* pensitare. ponderare. examinare (to consider the reasons for and against).—considerare, epily with cum animo, in animo, or secum (to debate in one's own mind).—reputare (to bethink oneself, consider; epily with secum animo or cum animo).—agitare mente, animo, in mente, or cum animo. volutare secum, animo, in animo. volvere animo or secum. versare secum in animo (to turn over or revolve in one's mind, to meditate upon): ~~to~~ volutare, volvere, &c., never thus used by C., frequently by L. and S.

WEIGH DOWN, gravare. degravare. See also OPRESS.

WEIGHER, pensitator. To be a most minute w. of words, esse verborum pensitorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1). Or by the verbs.

WEIGHT, ¶ *Measure or relation of heaviness; also heaviness itself:* a) *PROPR.* pondus. Roman w., Romana pondera, s. pl. (See L. 38, 38, extr., talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat; i. e., not less than eighty pounds in Roman w.): all things fall to the ground by their own w., omnia pondere suo in terram feruntur: of great w., gravis (opp. levis); grandi pondere: a pound in w., libram pondo (sc. valens; see L. 3, 29): a thousand pounds' w. of gold, mille (sc. libras) pondo auri (L. 5, 48, extr.): of the w. of a silver denarius, ad pondus argenti denarii pensum. b) *FIG.* Importance, pondus, momentum (that wch turns the scale, powr).—auctoritas (authority, influence).—vis, gravitas (power, force). W. of words, pondus verborum (see Q. 10, 1, 97): a man of great w., homo in quo summa auctoritas est et amplitudo (as a statesman); homo gravis (to whom much is usually assigned): words without w., verba sine pondere: to have w., gravem esse (of things and persons); qd numero atque honore esse (to stand in good repute: of persons): the thing has w., res habet gravitatem: to have w. with any one, pondus or qd ponderis habere apud qm (of things); qd loco et numero esse apud qm, numerum obtinere apud qm (of persons): to have great w. with any one, magnum pondus habere, or maximi ponderis esse apud qm (of things); multum auctoritate valere or posse apud qm (of persons): to have no w., nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things); tenui or nulla auctoritate esse (of persons): to attack w. to a thing, vim tribuere ei rei: to give w. to a thing, ei rei pondus afferre: w. of argument, vis; momentum; see COGENCY. ¶ *A body of a certain weight:* a) *by wch one weighs other bodies,* pondus (g. t.; epily that wch is placed in a scale).—sacroma, ktis, n. (σκήματα, τό, w. hung on the other side of the balance or beam).—æquipondium (so far as it forms a counterpoise to a heavy body). A false w., pondera iniqua (see L. 5, 48, extr.; to use such, adhibere): a stamped w., pondus publicè probatum (aff. Modestini. Dig. 48, 10, 32, No. 1): to put w.'s in the scale, pondera in libram imponere: to buy or sell by w., pondere emere or vendere: to give by w., ad sacoma appendere: to weigh out, give or take aly by the w. of a silver denarius, qd ad pondus argenti denarii pendere (e. g., a medicine, &c.): to

deliver aly by w., ad sacoma pondus cs rei præstare (see Fitt. 9, præf. §9 and 10). ¶ *That wch one hangs on to a thing; prope libramentum plumbi (with L. 34, 34).*

WEIGHTILY, graviter. Mly by Crcl.: e. g. firmisimè ad probandum argumentis uti; firmisimum qd afferre; rationes non satis firmas afferre.

WEIGHTY, ¶ *Heavy;* vid. ¶ *Cogent, forcible,* gravis, firmus, or firmus ad probandum. It appears to me that this is a most w. argument, firmisimum hoc afferri videtur: it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very w. one, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very w. argument, argumentum firmisimum, potentissimum (Q.): not w., infirmus (Q.).

WELCOME, adj. acceptus (gladly received).—gratus (causing in us a feeling of obligation, fm its value to us).—jucundus (causing in us the feeling of delight).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (suavis, dulcis, sweet): mollis, gentle; agreeably affecting the mind: all these of persons and things).—carus (dear).—dilectus (valued, beloved). gratiofus ei or apud qm (high in his favour). A w. time, commodum tempus; opportunum or idoneum tempus: very w., pergratus; perjucundus: to be w., jucundum esse; placere (both of persons and things).

WELCOME, v. qm salvère jubeo. benigne qm excipere (i. e., to give a hearty welcome). We all w. you heartily, carus omnibus expectatusque venis: I w. you, salve; very heartily, plurimum to salvère jubeo.

WELCOME, interj. salve! salutem tibi imprecor! salvère te jubeo! exoptatus, expectatus, mihi ades! gratus hospes ades, venis.

WELCOME, s. salutatio (a greeting). Mly by Crcl.: e. g., a hearty w. to you! plurimum to salvère jubeo! to give a w. to aby, benigne accipere qm.

WELD, conferrum, unguis (Plin.).

WELFARE, salus, utis; incolumitas (safety).—bonum, commodum (good condition). The general w., omnium salus; communis salus: the public w., or w. of the country, salus publica, or simply res publica: the w. of mankind, salus gentium: to contribute to one's w., salutem esse; esse ex re cs: to wish one's w., qm saluum esse velle: to study any one's w., salutem cs consulere or servire: to seek to promote aby's w., cs commodis or utilitatibus servire; cs salutem prospicere: to consult the general w., bono publico or communi utilitati servire; rei publicæ commodo tueri; utilitati publicæ studium navare; ad utilitatem publicam omnes labores referre.

WELKIN, aer. cælum. See SKY.

WELL, s. puteus (a pit dug for that purpose).—fons (a fount or fountain; vid.). To dig a w., puteum fodere, effodere: medical w. or w.'s, fons medicæ salubritatis; fons medicatus: aquæ medicatæ or medicamentosæ; aquæ salubres; or (fm the contest) aquæ only: a hot w., calidus fons medicæ salubritatis: every hot w. is a medical w., omnis aqua calida est medicamentosa. ¶ ~~castellum~~ castellum = reservoir, in wch the water from several aqueducts is collected, and from hence distributed over the city (according to Fest. dividiculum).—crater (κρατήρ = the basin of a w.). The cover of a w., *putei operculum: the (marble) edge of a w., puteal (πεπαιρόμεν, C. Att. 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 14): one that digs a w., putearius (Plin. 31, 28): the feast of the w.'s (at Rome), fontanalia (Farr. L. L. 6, 3, § 22).

WELL, adj. ¶ *In good health, sanus (opp. æger).*—salvus (opp. corruptus, perditus).—integer (opp. debilitatus, fractus, fessus).—valens, validus (in full strength).—firmus (of a good constitution; opp. infirmus).—robustus (strong; opp. imbecillus). ~~saluber~~ saluber = sound, not diseased, and so healthy, in S., L., T., and Mart., but not in C. and Cæs.). To be not quite w., minus valere, ægrotare (to be sick); languere (to be weak); male mihi est; non comode valeo: to be not yet quite w., nondum satis firmo corpore esse (C.): to get w., convalescere; evadere, recreari ex morbo (C.); ex incommodâ valetudine emergere (C. Att. 5, 8, 1): to be w., valere; bene valere; salvère; bene se habere; recte esse mihi; corpore esse sano, firmo (C.); uti valetudine bonâ (C., Cæs.), prosperâ (Suet.); integrâ esse valetudine (C.); corpore esse salubri (S. Jug. 17, 6): to be quite or extremely w., optimâ valetudine affectum esse (C.); firmisimâ uti valetudine (T.); incorruptâ sanitæ esse (C.): to be never w., nunquam bonâ uti valetudine; semper incommodâ esse valetudine (C.): to be always w., tuèri valetudinem integram; semper bonâ uti valetudine: my people are never so w. in any other place, mei nusquam salubrius degunt (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46): to look w., sanitatem corpora vultu prodere. ¶ *Right; vid.*

WELL, *adv.* bene (*v. propr.*).—*belle (finely, prettily).*
— *jucunde. suaviter (pleasantly, agreeably; e.g., to smell or taste).*—*commode (properly, duly, rightly; e.g. saltare, verba facere).*—*scienter. scite (skilfully; e.g. scienter tibis cantare; scite convivium exornare: to dress w., scite coll.).*—*probe. recte. pulchre. praeclare (properly, rightly, according to one's wishes, according to the nature of a thing; probe, thoroughly).* *I understand, remember very w., praeclare intelligo, memini: to suit or fit well (of a garment), qm satis decere: to live w., bene vilitare (Com.); laute vivere (magnificently): to look w. (= to be handsome or beautiful), bonâ esse formâ; commendari formâ, specie, facie: all things go on w. with me, bene mecum agitur; bono loco sunt res meae; apud me recte omnia sunt: to wish one w., bene velle (Ter.); bene cupere, favere ei (C.): to do w., bene rem gerere; ex sententiâ gerere qd: the matter turned out or went off w., confecta res ex sententiâ est; meis optatis fortuna respondit: to buy w. (= to one's advantage), bene emere: to take athg w. (= in good part), in bonam partem accipere qd; probare, approbare qd (opp. in malam partem accipere, male interpretari): herein you do well, hoc bene, prudenter, facis, agis: not to be able to let w. alone, manum de tabulâ non scire tollere (Prov., Plin. 35, 10, 86, No. 10, § 80): it will be w. to do so and so, (de qâ re) non nocuerit facere, &c.; non inutile erit qd or qd facere: it is w. that you are coming, peropportune venis; opportune te offers (said to a person whom one meets when looking for him): well! bene facis or fecisti (in approbation)! non repugnâ nihil impedi! lepidè licet (Plaut.); I have nothing to say agst it! satis est (it is enough)! dictum puta! teneo (I understand you, says one who receives a commission)! w. to do in the world, satis dives; modice locuples; or (of those who are very wealthy) bene numatus; pecuniosus; abundans; copias rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus; opulentus: w. done! bene! recte! bene, recte fecisti! laudo tuum factum! w.-night, fere; circiter.*

WELL-AFFECTED, bene sentiens. benevolus. amicus (well-disposed towards).—*propitius (gracious, favorable, of superiors towards inferiors).* See also **AFFECTIONATE**. To be w.-a., deditus ci or ci rei; ad-dictus ci or ci rei (devoted); Jn. adductus et deditus.—*devotus ci or ci rei (much attached; post-Aug.); Jn. deditus devotusque; see also DEVOTED: to be w.-a. towards; see TO FAVOUR.*

WELL-BEING, salus, utis (g. t.).—*valetudo bona (relative to bodily health).—sanitas (health).—felicitas (happiness).—incolumitas (a state of being uninjured).* I am taking aby's w.-b., to hearti, qm saluum esse volo: to care for aby's w.-b., saluti cs consulere or servire: to further aby's w.-b., cs commodis or utilitatibus servire; cs saluti prospicere: not to care for aby's w.-b., cs saluti deesse. See also **HAPPINESS**.

WELL-BORN, honesto loco ortus; honesto genere (natus).

WELL-BRED, bene or ingenue or liberaliter educatus. bene moratus (well-mannered). See also the **SYN. OF CIVIL**.

WELL-BUILT, bene modificatus (of buildings).—bene figuratus; formosus (of persons).

WELL-DISPOSED OR INCLINED. See **WELL-AFFECTED**.

WELL-FAVoured. See **BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME**.

WELL-KNOWN, bene notus. omnibus notus. notus atque apud omnes pervulgatus. It is w.-k. to me that, me non fugit; me non præterit; non ignoro (with an acc. and inf.).

WELL-MET. See **WELCOME**.

WELL-SPENT, *Crel.* with the verbs collocare in qâ re; impendere in or ad qd; conferre ad qd.—tempus bene locare or collocare (if of time).

WELL-VERSED, multum versatus in qâ re (having much practice in).—cs rei peritissimus (well skilled in).—non ignarus cs rei (not unacquainted with).—perfectus in qâ re (thoroughly acquainted with). 'To be w.-v. in athg.' may also be expressed by callere qd.

WELL-WISHER. See **WELL-AFFECTED, FRIEND**.

WELT, s. *margo, extremus quasi margo calcei (aft. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 9). *W.* Not limbus, wch = border.

WELT, v. *circumsuere.

WELTER, volutare se. volutari (to roll, wallow). To w. in one's blood, sanguine madere, perfusum esse; se in suo vulnere versare (V.).

WEN, ganglion.

WENCH, s. See **GIRL**.

WENCH, v. scortari (Plaut., Ter.).—lubidinis indulgere. stupra facere.

WEST, occidens. occasus. To lie or be situate towards the w., ad occidentem (solem) vergere; occidentem solem spectare: the w. = western regions, regio ad occidentem vergens; obeuntia solis partes (C. Somn. Scip. 6); occidens (see T. Ann. 6, 46, 8. *W.* vespertina regio is post.): the w. wind, veniens ab obeuntia solis partibus, or veniens ab occidente, ventus (ventus occidentalis, opp. Gell. 2, 22, § 22, not Class.); zephyrus; Favonius (*W.* Caurus is the north-w. wind).—flans ab occasu ventus (Plin.). Rain fura the w., ab occasu veniens imber (V.).

WESTERLY, ab occidente (e. g., a w. breeze, aura spirans ab occidente). See also **WEST, WESTERN**.

WESTERN, ad occidentem (solem) vergens. occidentem solem spectans. *W.* Occidentalis is not Class.

WESTWARDS, ad occidentem or ad occasum versus. in occidentem or occasum.

WET, adj. humidus (that wch is moist, or that wch brings moisture; opp. aridus and siccus).—humectus (old Lat. and post-Class.). *W.* madidus and madens, avidus and udus, = moist. To be w., humidum esse; humere (poet. and post-Aug.): to grow or become w., humescere. || If = rainy, vid.

WET, v. humidum facere or reddere (*W.* humectare only in poetry and post-Aug. prose).—consperegere (to sprinkle; opp. rigare = 'to water'). To w. through, soak with w., madefacere; madidum reddere; (entirely) totum madidum reddere; permadefacere: to be wetted through, madefieri (e. g. pluvia, imbre); madidum reddi (aqua, sudore, &c.): to become completely wetted through, permadescere: to be w. through, madere; madidum or madefactum esse (e. g. imbre).

WET-NURSE, nutrix, cui parvulus delegatur, ut eum uberibus alat (aft. T. Germ. 20), or nutrix only (adhibere puero nutrices, Gell. 12, 1; opp. 'to nursing her own child').

WETHER, vervex, æcis, m. (*propr. and fig.*)

WETNESS, humor; pl. humores (g. t.).—cell status humidus, avidus, or pluvius (wet weather).

WETISH, humidulus (poet.). subhumidus (Cels.).

WHALE, balæna (Plin.). cetus (any large fish or sea-monster). *W.* fishery, captura balænarum: w.-bone, os balæne.

WHALE, *balænarum insidiator. *captans balænas.

WHARF, navale (as a place at wch ships tie).—*crepidines (as to the construction, with masonry).

WHAT, pron. || Without reference to any antecedent, qualis (of what sort or kind).—qui (of what character).—quis (who).—quantus (how great). *W.* joy! quod gaudium! w. a troublesome business! quam molesta res! w. kind of man do you suppose me to be? quis tibi videor? || With reference to an antecedent, quid. *W.* (= that wch) you told me, id quod or ea quæ mihi dixisti.

WHAT, interrog. (dependent and independent), quid? quis? quoniam? quoniam? The forms compounded with nam add life and spirit to the question [= what, pray? pray, what?]. They may be used in direct as well as in indirect questions; why when the answer 'no' is expected [quoniam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublato suppliciorum metu?]. On the difference between quis, quid, and qui, quæ, quod, observe (1) that quis is used substantively; qui, a djectively [a distinction wch is lost in the oblique cases, and even in plur. nom.]. (2) When quis is found with a subst. [i. e., apparently used adjectively] the inquiry is after the name only, not the kind or character; quis philosophus ... pronuntiavit? 'he asks who being a philosopher, or what philosopher, has uttered the sentiment?' qui philosophus ... pronuntiavit, would = 'what sort of a philosopher?' So when qui is used substantively, it refers to the character or sort. Themistocles domino navis qui sit aperit [not only who, but how great a man]; quis sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognoscens writes Læntulus to Calpurnius in an anonymous letter, the name therefore is meant; qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa = 'remember what you are, of what character?' so in direct questions, occiso Roscio qui primus Amerium nuntiavit [Rosc. Am. 34.] Z. would read quis, but Krüger observes there is also reference to the character of the messenger Mallius Glauca. There are, however, some passages, even in prose, where qui is used for qui; e. g. quivise locus (L. 5, 40); and qui appears to be used for quis occasionally on euphonic grounds; e. g., before s or a vowel, as, qui scit? for quis scit? Z. 134. Krüger, 430. Kühner, 125. (3) The neuter quid is used in definitions, &c., quid est mulier? quid sunt divitiæ? also with ref. to a person's character; neque enim tu es,

qui quid sit, nescias [so with demonstr. and rel., quod ego fui . . . id tu es].—*ecquis?* (ecquae, equod, asks with liveliness and emotion whether there is any, implying there is not, equa civitas est tam potens, . . . rex denique ecquis est, qui senatorem populi Romani tecto ac domo non invitet?) || *What?* (= what sort of); *what sort of*, *qualis*; *sts* qui, *quis*.—*We have seen above that this meaning belongs principally to qui, and to the neuter quid. The next may be followed by a gen., exponam vobis brevis quid hominis sit* (C. Ferr. 2, 54); *so quid hoc turbæ est?* &c., scitum, quid ejus esset (C. Fam. 16, 2). *W. a man he is!* *qualis hic est vir!* *qui vir!*—*a friend the person to whom I have entrusted my property has turned out!* *qualine amico mea bona commendavi!*—*he has written me word w.* (= what kind of) *works he has read*, *scriptis mihi quos libros legit.* || *What?* (in abridged sentences of surprise, &c., followed by another question), *quid* (nonne &c.; *a. g. quid?* *eundem nonne destituit?* C.). || *What . . . for?* (why?) *quid*, or *the adverbs for why* [vid.]. *Tell us you are come for*, *eloquere, quid venisti*, *Plaut.*; *so quid ego argumentor?* &c. (C.). *W. reason is there for* &c., *quid causa est*, *cur* &c.; *w. reason then have you for complaining?* *quid est igitur, quod querat?* || *What*, *sts* = 'how great', *quantus* [e. g., in what dangers I have escaped—I will warn him w. a disgrace it is, quanto approbro sit]. || *I don't know w. to write*, *non habeo quid scribam* [nihil habeo, quod scribam = I have nothing to write; *Pract. Intr. App. 27*].

WHATEVER, WHATSOEVER, quicumque. *quisquis* (the first, adjectively; the second, substantively [but quisquis honos, &c., V.]; in the oblique cases this is not observed). *By w. means I can, quicumque ratione; quoquo modo.* *Obs.* (1) *Whatever it may be*, *is quidquid est* or *erit* (not *subj.*). (2) *Cuiusmodi is found for cuiuscusquod* (of what kind soever (see Z. ad C. Ferr. 4, 41)). (3) *Quicumque used if among a number of subjects of the same species or kind none is excepted or excluded*: *quisquis, whenever among such a number none of the parts is different or considered as such fm the rest*; e. g., *w.* [= *aliqui*, *al*] *we see with our eyes, omnia quæ oculis cernimus*.

WHEAL pustula, pusula. *Wibex* = weal, mark of a stripe.

WHEAT, triticum. *A w.-field*, *ager tritico consitus*: *w. land*, *solum tritico colendo utile*, *aptum*: *w. harvest*, *messis triticea*: *w. flour*, *farina triticea*: *a grain of w.*, *tritici granum* (C.): *w. straw*, *stramentum triticeum*.

WHEATEN, triticeus.

WHEEDLE, blandiri cl. *To w. out*, *eblandiri*: *to w. aby out of aithg*, *qd ci or a qo expirime blanditiis* (C.). See also *CAJOLE*.

WHEEDLER, homo blandus (flattering by sweet words). *Sts* assentator, adulator.

WHEELING, blanditiæ (insinuating words, caresses)—*blanditiæ et assentationes* (C.).—*blandimentum* (caressing means by wch one endeavours to win over aby)—*adulatio* (base flattery).

WHEEL, rota (g. t.).—*tympaanum* (ρίγινον, a w. composed of boards, &c., like our w.'s of water-mills).—*radii* (the spokes of a carriage-w.); e. g., *to put one's head into the w.*, *caput radii inserere*.—*tēbra* (a stone-cutter's w.).—**rhombus*, *cujus opo nentur stamina*; or *meton.* **machina*, *quæ nentur stamina* (a spinning-w.).—*rota* *figularis* or *figuli* (a potter's w.).—*To lock a w.*, *sufflamare rotam*; *rotam* (multo) *sufflamine stringere* (t. w.). *W. in a pulley*, *orbiculus* (per tre orbiculos circumvehit, to pass over three w.'s): *toothed w.*, *dentata tympana* (of solid w.'s; *Vitr.*). || *Wheel* (= instrument of torture, see *RACK*). *To break aby on the w.*, *ci crura frangere or effringere*: *death on the w.*, **rotæ supplicium*. || *A carriage moving on wheels*; see *COACH*, *CARRIAGE*. || *Circular motion*, *decursum*, *ûs. decursio* (of a body of soldiers, evolution)—*circulatio*. *circinatio*. *ambitus rotundus* (rotation).—*circuitus*, *ûs. circuitio* (a compass or compassing about)—*gyrus* (the orb or circle described by aithg moving round a centre).

WHEEL, v. || *TRANS.* in *gyrum* *ducere*. *circum-agere* (to w. round; e. g. *equos*, *L. 8, 7*, *to w. their horses round*). || *INTRANS.* *circumagi*. *in gyros ire*. *gyros edere*, *peragere*, *ducere*. || *Military*; *right wheel!* in *hastam!* *left wheel!* in *scutum!* (see *Hern. Cæ. B. G. 1, 25*).

WHEELBARROW, pabo (*Isidor. Gloss.*; explained by *vehiculum unius rotæ*).

WHEEL-DRAG, sufflamen. *To put on the w.-d.*, *sufflamenare rotam*.

WHEEL-HORSE, equus curru 'unctus.

WHEEL-RUT, orbita (impressa). *Orbes rotarum circumacti are* (*aff. Plin. 8, 16, 19*) *the circles wch the wheels describe in their rotations. To be hardly able to detect the w.-r.'s*, *impressam orbitam vix vidēre posse* (C. *Att. 2, 21, 2*).

WHEEL-STONE. See *GRINDING-STONE*.

WHEELWORK, rote.

WHEELWRIGHT, *rotarum artifex. || *A coach-builder*, &c., *vehicularius* or *carpentarius* or *rhedarius* or *plaustrarius* artifex. *SYN. in CARRIAGE*.

WHEEZE, cum sono et anhelatione spirare. *spiritum trahere*, *ægre moliri*. *He w.'s*, *interclusus spiritus arcte meat* (Curt. 3, 6, 14).

WHEEZING, anima gravior et sonantior (Curt.).

WHELP, a. catulus (of the young of dogs or cats; e. g. *catulus canis*; *catulus felis*; then also *meton.* of other animals). See also *YOWLE*.

WHELP, v. parere. *partum edere* (in general). See also *TO BRING FORTH*.

WHEN, quum. ubi. quando. ut. *Quum denotes the coincidences of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or one happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it: it is 'at the same time as', or 'as often as'.* As a pure particle of time, when no relation of cause and effect is to be expressed, it takes *indic.* of pres. and perf. (and also the imperf. and pluperf. of repeated actions = 'as often as'); but in historical narrative the subj. of imperf. and pluperf.; e. g., *w. Ariarxes intended to declare war agst the king of Egypt*, he requested *fm the Athenians* *Iphicrates as general*, *quum Artaxerxes Egypto regi bellum inferre voluit*, *Iphicrates* *ab Atheniensibus* *petivit ducem*; *w. Epaminondas* *had conquered the Lacedæmonians at Mantinea*, he asked *whether his shield were safe*, *Epaminondas*, *quum vicisset Lacedæmonios* *ab Mantinea*, *quæsit*, *salvane esset clipeus* (see *Groef.* § 168, *Obs. 2, § 233*; *Zumpt*, § 577, *qq.*). It is followed by the subj. when it is dependent on another member of the sentence, when it is used conditionally, or when the sentiments or language of a second party are represented. *Quo tempore*, *ubi*, *denote a point of time fm wch some other takes its beginning; usually with the indic.; with the subjunctive only when aithg is represented as merely accidental or probable*: *quando* denotes some indefinite point of time, past or future, and hence it can be employed interrogatively, indefinitely, and relatively; it takes the subj. only in indirect interrogatives, otherwise the indic.: *ut* = 'as soon as', denoting an event as succeeded by another, always with an indic. In English, 'when' is frequently put in the first clause of a sentence, where in Latin it must be put with the second, *quum* being then used to give prominence to the idea of time. This *etc.* *empty*. 'already, now, scarcely, not yet' e. g., *w. scarcely a year had intervened*, *he accused him*, *vix annus intercesserat*, *quum illum accusavit*: *w. spring was near*, *Hannibal broke up his winter-quarters*, *jam vix appetbat*, *quum Hannibal ex hibernis movit*. *Scarcely . . . w.* (but just . . . w.), *commodum* or *commode* . . . *quum* (*colloquial*; e. g. *commodum discesserat Hirtius*, *quum tabellarius venit*, *emerueram commode ex Antiate in Appiam* . . . *quum* &c.).—*vix* or *vixdum* . . . *quum* (e. g. *vixdum epistolam tuam legeram* *quum ad me Curtius venit*). 'When' is very frequently expressed by the plepl. in the same case with the noun to wch it belongs, if there be only one subject in the sentence; but if there be two or more subjects, then the abl. absol. is employed; e. g., *w. Tarquinius was besieging Ardea* *he lost the kingdom*, *Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans* *perdidit regnum*: *w. Alexander was about to invade the territories of the Persians* *he gave Susa to Archelaus*, *Alexander Persidis fines aditurus Susa urbem Archelao tradidit*: *w. Dionysius had been expelled fm Syracuse*, *he taught children at Corinth*, *Dionysius Syracusis expulsus Corinthi pueros docebat*: *w. Tarquinius Superbus was king*, *Pythagoras came to Italy*, *Pythagoras, Tarquinius Superbo regnante*, *in Italiam venit*: *w. Carthage had been destroyed*, *the morals of the Romans became corrupt*, *Carthagine diruta*, *Romanorum mores corrumpebantur* (see *Groef.* § 228 and 230; *Zumpt*, § 635, 639, and 640). In the same manner the abl. absol. must frequently be employed where in English two members of a sentence have only one subject, but the action of the one is considered as absolute or independent, whilst the subject can be referred only to the action of the other member; e. g., *w. Caesar had gone round all the winter-quarters*, *he found the ships of war completely equipped*, *Cæsar*, *circuits omnibus hibernis*, *naves longas invenit instructas*.

WHENCE, || *Interrogative*, 1) *Of place*, unde? ex quo loco? *w. are you? (i. e., of what country?) cujus es? when he was asked w. he came, quum interrogaretur, cujusmet esse diceret.* 2) *Of persons, means, &c.*, unde? a or ex quo homine? (*fm whom?*) ex qā re? (*fm what?*) *w. have you this? a quo hoc accepisti (g. i.)? unde datum hoc sumis? (who gave you this?) unde id scis? (how do you know this?) w. comes it, that? unde fit, ut &c.* || *Relative*, 1) *Of place*, unde, a quo loco, ex quo loco. *They returned to the place w. they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant.* 2) *Of a cause or source*, unde. *W. it comes that, unde, or ex quo, fit, ut; quā ex re fit, ut.*

WHENCESOEVER, undecumque, unde unde.
WHENEVER or **WHENSOEVER**, quoties, quotiescumque (*as often as*).—tam sepe.

WHERE, ubi, quā. *ubi quā is often expressed by qui, quae, quod; e. g. domus in quā natus sum, the house w. or in wch I was born.*—ad omnes aditus, quā adiri poterat (*at all the avenues w. or fm wch one might approach*).—apud or ad quem, quum, quod (*referring to place*).—In quo, in qā re, in quibus. In quibus rebus, ubi (*relating to things*).

WHERE, *interrog.* ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loci? (*the latter mostly in indirect questions; e. g. ve nescire, quo loci esset.*) *W. in the world? ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?*

WHEREAS, quoniam, quando, quandoquidem. *See also SINCE.* *Whereas is often omitted, the adversative relation of the two clauses being denoted by the antithesis of the statements themselves; e. g. te enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent, te (= whereas you) omnes qui contra te non essent, esse tuos (C.).*

WHEREBY, || *Interrogative*, quā re? (*by what?*) quā ratione? quā viā? (*in what way?*) quo pacto? (*by what means?*) || *Relative*, 1) *With ref. to place*, per quem (locum), per quos, &c. 2) *With ref. to means*, quo, quā, quibus, per quem, quam, quod, &c.

WHEREFORE, || *As dependent interrog.*; *see WHY.* || *As relative conclusive particle*, quare, quomobrem (*refer to one definite ground distinctly stated*).—quapropter, quocirca (*refer to a number of grounds collectively, some of wch may be implied only, as for these and similar reasons, motives, &c.*; *see Pr. Intr. ii. 583*).—proinde (*is a hortatory 'wherefore; used in animated appeals, in speeches, &c. = igitur cum exhortatione quādam, Heindorf, Pr. Intr. ii. 368*).

WHEREIN, || *Interrogative*, in quo? In quā? in quibus? || *Relative*, (in) quo, (in) quā, (in) quibus.

WHEREOF, cujus, cujus rei, de quo, de qā re (*sing.*).—quorum, de quibus (*pl.*).

WHERETO, **WHEREUNTO**, || *Interrogative*, quo? quorsum? quorsus? ad quid? ad quam rem? || *Relative*, cui, or ad quod, &c. (*e. g. Imperium Romanum, cui pcedentim multae externae provinciae adjectae fuerant: pecuniam non in eam rem impendisti, ad quam destinata erat*).

WHEREUPON, quo facto (*after this had taken place*).—quibus verbis (*after this had been said*).—post quae (*after wch things*).—quā re (*on what; interrog.*; *e. g. quānam re confidit?*).

WHEREVER or **WHENCESOEVER**, ubiuis (*at any place you like*).—ubi ubi (*at whatever place it be*).—ubicumque (*at any place, no matter wch*).—anywhere, alibi (*at any place, if one does not wish to name or point out a particular place*).—usquam (*at any place indiscriminately*).—usquam (*at every place promiscuously, at all places*). || *Denoting motion to a place; e. g. w. (= whithersoever) in the world, quo terrarum, quo gentium; quoquo terrarum or gentium; quovis gentium.* *See WHITHERSOEVER under WHITHER.*

WHERRET. *See TEASE.*

WHERRY, cymba, cymbula, linter (*canoe*)—navicula, navigoliolum (*a small boat*). *See BOAT.*

WHERRYMAN, nauta, linterarius (*Pand.*).

WHET, cote acure qd. in cote subigere (*V.*). *excure (prop. and fig.)*.

WHETSTONE, cos, cotis.

WETHER, pron. uter.

WHETHER, conj. ne (*suffix, attached to the chief word of the clause, on wch the stress of the inquiry is laid*).—num (*simply as the sign of a question; see Zumpt, § 351, note.*)—*We rarely find utrum in single questions; an, in Class. prose, is only = our 'or' after 'either,' 'whether'; see Zumpt, § 353: as the sign of indirect interrogation, it occurs only in writers of the*

silo. age, beginning with Curtius. I ask you w. you have given him money, quæro dederine ei pecuniam, or num ei pecuniam dederis (185) not an ei pecuniam dederis, quis is un-Class. *He asked me w. I wanted alth, quæsiivit ex me, numquid vellem: I asked him w. aby would come, quæsiivi ex eo, equis esset venturus: let me know w. you will come, equid venturi sitis, fac sciam.*—|| *After words expressing doubt, hesitation, or the like; e. g. dubito (I doubt), dubium est (it is doubtful), incertum est (it is uncertain), delibero (I am considering), hæsito (I am undecided), and espio after haud scio or nescio (I do not know), 'whether' is expressed by an: I doubt w. I ought not to prefer this man to all others, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam: death is certain, but it is uncertain w. or not it will take place on a particular day, moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an eo ipso die, I do not know w. I should not place, dubito an ponam (not annon ponam); so also without a negative expressed in Latin after haud scio, nescio, &c.: see Zumpt, § 354. || After verbs of seeing, expecting, attempting, 'whether' is srs expressed by si (Gr. ei); e. g. Helvetii nonnumquam, si perumpere possent, conati sunt (Cæs.); tentata res est, si primo impetu capri Ardea possit (L.); visam si domi esset (Ter.). || In a double interrogation: W. ... or, utrum ... an; e. g. permutum interest, utrum perturbatione qā animi, an consulto et cogitato injuria fiat (C.); (more rarely) num ... an; e. g. illud considerandum videtur, num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, an esset antiquior, &c. (C.); also by ne ... an; e. g. quæritur, unuane mundus sit, an plures (C. 185) ne ... ne and an ... an for utrum ... an are very rare: w. or not, utrum ... necne; ne ... annon. *Sis* utrum, &c., in the first clause is omitted; e. g. interrogatur, pauca sint, an multa (C.); nihil interier civis sit an peregrinus (C.). *Sis* both signs of interrogation are omitted; e. g. velit, nolit, scire difficile est (C.). || *Whether ... or (= be it that ... or be it that; when the speaker either does not know wch is the right supposition, or chooses to leave it undecided), sive ... sive (C.); seu ... seu (not C., but Cæs.).*—*Sis* seu ... sive or sive ... seu are post-Aug. *Pr. Intr. li. 543.* *Sis* vel ... vel; e. g. pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim: w. by divine inspiration, or fm a sort of presentiment, sive divinitus, sive qā conjecturā (so sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium factum est). *Sis* the verb is expressed: you will recover, w. you take medicine or not, sive adhibueris medicinam, sive non adhibueris, convalesces.*

WHEY, serum.

WHEYEX, serosus (*Col.; full of w.*).—sero similis (*like w.*).

WHICH, || *Relative*, qui, quæ, quod. *W. way, quā (in what direction); quo modo (by what means): w. of two = whether, uter; (of several) quisquis.* || *Interrogative*, uter, quis; e. g. w. of you (two) did it? uter fecit? w. of you said this? quis vestrum hoc dixit (of several)?

WHICHEVER, uterumque (*of two*).—quicumque, quisquis (*of several*).

WHIFF, halitus.

WHILE, s. tempus (*time*).—spatium (*space of time*).—mora (*delay*).—otium (*leisure*). *A little w.*, breve spatium; paululum temporis; paululum: for a little w., parumper (*in the sense of abridging*); paullisper (*in the sense of patiently waiting; e. g., I turn for a little w. fm the dreams, discedo parumper a somniis: wait a little w., paullisper mane*): a little w. after, non ita multo post: in a little w., intra breve spatium (*within a short time*); brevi tempore interjecto; post breve tempus; paullo post (*after a little w., soon after*): a good w., aliquantum temporis: a good w. after, aliquanto post: a long w., longum tempus; multum temporis: a long w. after, post longum tempus; longo tempore interjecto: in the mean w., interea, interim (*according to Dōd., the former marks a space, the latter, a point, of time; see Pr. Intr. li. p. 196, 7*).

WHILE, **WHILST**, conj. dum (*during the time that; as; denoting that one event is contemporary with another; generally joined with the present indicative, even when events of the past time are spoken of, but we srs and the perfect: dum in the sense of quādm, 'as long as, when referring to the past time, is regularly joined with the imperfect; Zumpt, § 506, 507; the answering clause often begins with subito, repente: to mark a sudden, unexpected event, integer jam, interea jam, in L., interim*).—donec (*not used = 'as long as' before Aug. poets and L.*).—quum (*at the time when, denoting simultaneousness, with the perfect or imperfect indic.*

the perfect being used in historical narratives, the imperfect in descriptions: the simultaneity is marked more emphatically by adding *interea* or *interim*; Zumpt, § 580). As used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist, quum *interea*, or quum *only*; e. g. bellum subito exarsit, q u m Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ('*whilst Ligarius all the w.*'), &c.).

WHILE AWAY, tempus, horas, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qd re (e. g. sermonibus, narrando; see O. Met. 8, 652; Trist. 3, 2, 12). *WHILE* fallere would be quite wrong, since otium means only absence of serious business). To w. away the time, ad tempus fallendum, ad horas fallendas.

WHILOM, olim. quondam (once, formerly; opp. nunc).—antea. antehac (antea, 'before that time'; antehac, 'before this time').—antiquitus (in ancient days).—patrum or majorum memoria (in our fathers' time).

WHIM, celer motus ingenii. impulsio. commentum (an invention).—libido. As one's w. is, ad libidinem es: a foolish w., ineptum; absurdum consilium: according to one's w. and fancy, ad animi sui arbitrium ac libidinem (oft. C.).

WHIMPER. vagire. ejulare. See CRY, v.

WHIMSICAL, stultus et ineptus (Sen. Vit. Beat. 12).—homo, qui nihil aequale est (aft. H.; irregular, eccentric).—ineptus. absurdus. ineptus inaeque (foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily).—morosus. difficilis. Jn. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such w. humours, that it is almost impossible to please him).

WHIMSICALLY. There is no ado, that answers to this. Sis mire. mirum in modum (strangely).—varie (with variety).—ad libidinem; ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice).—insolenter (unusually).

WHINE, s. *vox ficta simulataque. *sermo fictus simulataque; or *vox flebilis.

WHINE, v. *vocem fictam simulataque, or vocem flebilem mittere. *sermone ficto simulataque uti.

WHINNY, hinnire. hinnitui edere.

WHIP, s. flagellum (C.). flagrum (L., of single thongs; if these were armed with iron points, it became scorpio).—scutica. lora, pl. (scourge; of thongs interwoven; hence nearer to our 'whips.' H.'s ut scuticā dignum horribili sectere flagello makes the scutica lighter than the flagellum).—lorum (not so heavy as lora, pl.): to crack a w., insonare flagello (V. Aen. 5, 679). The Romans seem to have used a 'cane' (virga, quā qs ad regendum equum utitur, C.) rather than a whip for riding; but see the passage in V. above quoted; and flagellum was also used for oases; Col. 2, 2, 26.

WHIP, v. || To strike with a whip, flagellare. flagris cedere. To w. a top, turbinem agere, flagellare. || To sew slightly, see SEW. || With a prep. off, out (= to take off nimbly; coll. vulg.), rapere, abripere.

WHIRL, s. turbo. vertigo. gyros. verticillus (the whirl or hurl of a spindle).

WHIRL, v. || TRANS. torquēre. circumagere. circumvolvere. vertigine rotare. volvere in orbem. in gyrum ducere. || INTRANS. torquēri. circumagi. in gyros ire. gyros peragere or edere.

WHIRLIGIG, *verticillus lusus. (turbo = a top; trochus = a hoop).

WHIRLPOOL, vortex (v. propr.).—gurgis (a strong eddy).—vorago (an abyss).

WHIRLWIND, turbo (violent and destructive).—vortex (less violent).

WHISK, s. scopula.

WHISK, v. *scopulā purgare. *scopulā pulverem excitare.

WHISKERS, we may say genae pilosae (C. Pis. 1, 1), or genae hirsutae (rough cheeks; Mart. 6, 52, 4). The Romans did not wear w.

WHISPER, s. susurrus (v. propr.).—susurratio (a whispering). Gentile w.'s, susurri lenes (H. Ep.), blandi (Prop.).

WHISPER, v. insusurrare. qd in aures or ad aurem. dicere qd in aurem (H. Sat. 1, 9, 9). ad aurem admonere qm ut caveat, ne &c. (to w. a warning in any one's ear that he do not &c.; C. Fin. 2, 21, 69).—subdicere qd (to suggest).

WHISPERER, qui in or ad aurem es insusurrat.

WHISPERING, susurratio. susurrus (whisper).

WHIST, interj. See Huzz.

WHIST, s. lusus (paginarum, qui vocatur 'whist,' when these additions are necessary for perspicuity).

WHISTLE, s. sibilus; pl. sibilī (rare) and sibila,

orum (common: the former seems to denote single hisses; the latter a continued hissing).

WHISTLE, v. INTRANS. sibilare (g. t. for any whistling or hissing noise produced by a person with his mouth, by a serpent, the wind, &c.; see Auct. ad Her. 4, 31; Q. 5, 6, 31).—fistula or tibia canere (to blow on a reed, fife, &c.). To w. (for any one to come), *qm sibilō advocare. We must w. to ozen, to make them drink freely at the water, boves ad aquam duci oportet, sibilōque allectari quo libentius bibant (Col. 2, 3, 2). || TRANS. To w. a tune, *canticum sibilando exprimere (with the mouth); *canticum fistulā (on a reed) or tibīā (on a fife) canere.

WHIT, by Crel.; e. g. (let him do one thing or the other) I do not care a w. for it, ne ciccum interdium (Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22): he shall not get one w., ne ciccum accipiet or auferet (after the above passage). Also expressed by nihil or ne minimā quidem re or minime (not in the least; e. g. offendere qm). Every w.; see ALL.

WHITE, adj. albus (colourless; opp. ater).—candidus (of a bright colour, clear, pure, shining; opp. niger).—canus (grey, silvery; of hair and water).—albidus (whitish, comparative). W. as snow, niveus: w. as milk, lacteus: w. lilies, lilia candida (O.): w. roses, rosae candidae, albescentes not to be able to distinguish black fm w., atra et alba discernere non posse (C.): to be w., albēre: w. bread, panis candidus (Q.): w. wine, vinum album (Plin.), candidum (Pall.): to make black w., quidvis probare ci posse (Plaut.). PROV. To wash a blackamoor w., ebur atramento candefacere (Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102); nudo detrahare vestimenta (Plaut.): a w. lie, mendaciolum (little lie); mendacium modestum (opp. mend. impudens).

WHITE, WHITENESS, album (w. colour).—albitudo (as an abiding quality).—candor (brilliant, dazzling light). The w. of the eye, album oculorum (Cels.): the w. of an egg, album ovi. Albugo was a w. speck in the eye (as disease). Albumen, albumentum, albor (ovi) are all late.

WHITE LEAD, cerussa.

WHITEN, || TRANS. dealbare. album addere (in vestimentum). || INTRANS. albescere (Plin., H., O.). inalbescere (Cels.). canescere (of hair; Plin.).

WHITEWASH, v. dealbare.—opere albario polire (with a kind of white mortar). To coat over whitewashed walls, albaria tectoriorum interpolare qd re (Plin. 35, 15, 56).—trullisare = perget. Fig.) To whitewash aby, *fucare qm.

WHITEWASHER, dealbator (Cod. Just.).

WHITHER (Interrogative), quot quem in locum? quorsum? in quam partem? w. shall I go? quo me vertam? || Not interrogative, 1) Without ref. to alth foregoing; aliquo: w. in the world, quo terrarum; quo gentium: any w., quouam (to some place, indefinitely).—quopiam (to some place, although it matters not what). Whithersoever, quocumque. quacumque (to any or every place, be it what it may).—quovis. quolibet (to any place wch one may choose). 2) With ref. to something preceding, quo.

WHITING, || A kind of fish, *gadus merlangus. (Linn.). || A soft chalk, *creta mollior.

WHITISH, subalbus (Farr.): subalbidus. subcandidus. candidans. albicans (Plin.); albidus (Vitr., Col.). To be w., candidare. albicare.

WHITLOW, paronychia. paronychium (Plin.; in the pl.).

WHITSUNDAY, *dies primus Pentecostes (s. t.).

WHITSUNTIDE, Pentecoste (Eccl.); dies festi Pentecostes (Eccl.). W. holidays, feriae Pentecostales. (Ruhnck.).

WHIZ, stridēre. sibilare (emply with a hissing or whistling sound). *bombum facere = buzz).

WHO, || Interrogative. In direct interrogations; quis (more rarely qui, wch is used when not the name but the character, or kind of person is intended. See on WHAR); quiesnam. In indirect interrogations, quiesnam: who are you? quiesno, quid tu hominis est w. is this woman? quis illece est mulier? w. does not know? quis est qui nesciat? w. is there? quis tu? || Relative; qui. I know not w. you are, nescio te: not to know w. Aristides is, ignore Aristidem (Np.): I will make you know w. I am, faciam sentias qui sim.

WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, quicumque. quicumque; quisquis. quæcumque. These pronouns take the indicative, not the conjunctive, in direct and independent clauses; it is a false refinement of modern Lat. writers to use the conjunctive, for example, in such cases as the following: quicumque doctrinam partem sibi examinandum sumisset (Ruhnck.), for

sumserat; quicunque appeterent (*Murel.*) for appetebant; quidquid ætas reliquerit (*Murel.*) for reliquit (*Krebs*).

WHOLE, *adj.* || *Sound, unbroken, integer (unmarred, unutilized; opp. truncus, læsus, &c.).* — *plenus (full, that has no empty space; complete); Jn. plenus atque integer; solidus (that has no hole).* || *Entire, complete; all, total; totus (opp. to single parts).* — *integer (of a thing itself in its state of integrity).* — *omnis (every, all; pl. omnes, all, without exception; opp. nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.).* — *cunctus (collectively, considered as really united; opp. dispersi, se juncti. Hence in the sing. it is used only with collective nouns; e. g. senatus cunctus).* — *universus, universal (all, as united in our conception; opp. singuli, unusquisque. It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more ref. to the w., than to the separate units that compose it).* || *omnis Italia, geographically; Italia cuncta, fig. = all the inhabitants of Italy. In poetry 'whole' is its expressed by quam longus (a, um), e. g. nunc hilem inter se luxu, quam longa fovere (Æn. 4, 193); et vacuus somno noctem, quam longa, peregi (sc. quam ea longa est) (Ov. Am. 1, 2, 3). The w. world, mundus hic omnis or totus (this world); universitas rerum (the universe); with one's w. heart, toto pectore: with one's w. mind, totus ex mente et animo.*

WHOLE, *s.* totum, tota res (*opp. to single parts*) — *unum (as an unit)* — *omnia, ium, n. (all the parts)* — *universum, universa res, universitas (all single parts taken together).* — *universum genus, or simply genus (the w. kind, as opp. to the species).* — *corpus (the w. as forming one independent body).* — *summa (the chief, the most important part in a thing).* — *solidum (a w. debt, as opposed to smaller sums).* — *respublica (the state, as opposed to single citizens): the w. depends upon this, that &c., totum in eo est, ut &c.: in the w., omnino (in comprehending a number of single things, or in opposing a number to a single thing; e. g., there were five in the w., quinque omnino erant).* — *omni numero (in the entire number; e. g. Padus omni numero triginta flumina in mare Adriaticum defert).* But if this expression denotes that a thing is to be comprehended in its totality, then it is rendered by *universus (e. g., the thing being taken as a whole, re in universum consideratâ; si rem omnem spectas).*

WHOLESALE, *magnum. A w. trade, mercatura magna; mercatura magna et copiosa, multa undique apportans: to carry on a w. trade, facere mercaturam magnam or magnam et copiosam: a w. dealer or merchant, mercator; qui mercaturam magnam facit.*

WHOLE SOME, *salutaris, saluber or salubris (prop. and fig.).*

WHOLLY, *ex toto (perfectly, completely; e. g. tutum esse).* — *ex integro (anew, afresh; e. g. qd. efficere novum).* — *ex omni parte (in every respect; e. g. beatum esse).* — *omni numero; omnibus numeris; omnibus numeris et partibus (in all its parts).* — *omni ratione (in every manner; e. g. qm. exinanire).* — *plane; omnino; prorsus (entirely, altogether).* — *longe; multo (by far; before alius and aliter).* — *valde (very; strengthening the word with which it is joined). It is w. false, falsum est id totum: I am w. thine, totus tuus sum; totus tibi deditus sum: he is w. uneducated, omnino omnis eruditionis expertus est: he is w. made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est or constat: w. to deny, præfate negare, ejurare: to be w. of a different opinion, longe aliter sentire; totâ sententiâ dissidere (C. de Fin. 4, 1, 2): to be w. different, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habere. The Latina, however, frequently express 'wholly' by per in composition, (e. g. hoc mihi perperat; pernegare), or by a superlative (e. g. homo perditissimus).*

WHORE. See **SHOUT, BATTLE-CRY.**

WHORE, *meretrix, meretricula, scortum, mulier omnibus proposita (C.). mulier quæ domum suam omnium cupiditati patefecit (C. Cael. 20, 40). A common w., prostibulum (Ter.); prostibulum populi (Plaut.); lupa; quadrantaria; scortum vulgare (C.).*

WHOREDOM, *scortum. To commit w. (said of men), stuprum facere (C.); stupri consuetudinem facere cum qâ (Suet.); scortari (Ter.): (said of women) = to play the harlot, meretricem esse (C.); meretricium facere (Suet. Cal. 40); corpore quaestum facere (Plaut.); corpus publicare (Plaut.) or vulgare (L.); pudicitiam publicare (T.); se omnibus pervulgare; se ad omnes libidines divulgare (C.); pudicitiam prostituere (Suet.); pudicitiam in propatulo habere (S. Cat. 13, 3).*

WHOREMONGER, *scortator (H. Sat.); ganeo (C.); stuprator (Q.); homo libidininosus (C.).*

WHORISH, *meretricius (v. propr.). — libidininosus (lasciviosus). — impudicus (immodest).*

WHORTLEBERRY, **vaccinium myrtillus (Linn.).*

WHY, *cur? quomobrem (in asking for the end)? — quare (in asking for the cause or occasion)? — quapropter? quâ de causâ? quid est cur? quid est quapropter? quid est causâ cur? quid est quod (in asking for the motive)? — quid (denotes in general that to which the verb refers; e. g. quid rides? w. do you laugh? i. e. at what do you laugh? what is the object of your laughter?). — w. not? cur non, with an indicative (asking the reason w. a thing is not done).* — *quidni, with a conjunctive (asking, with astonishment, how it is that another does not perceive the reason of a thing).* — *quin, with an indicative (refers to an urgent necessity of doing something; e. g. cur non domum uxorem arcescis? quidni possim? quin quod ferendum est fers?). There is no reason (what reason is there &c.) w. I should not do this, nulla est causâ (quid causâ est? &c.), quin hoc faciam: w. can't they &c.? quid est causâ, quin ... possint (e. g. coloniam deducere)?*

WICK, *elychnium; pure Lat. linamentum (the w. of a lamp).* — *candela or cerei flum (the w. of a candle; consisting of one thick thread; Juv. 3, 287).*

WICKED, *sceleratus, sceleratus nefandus, impius, improbus (sceleratus has reference to the mind, = ad scelera pronus or promptus; sceleratus, to actions, = sceleribus pollutus atque opertus. Hence, sceleratus is applied to persons; sceleratus, to things; and, in general, things can be called scelerata only by personification. In like manner nefarius and impius are applied to the impiety of the person who acts; only with this distinction, that the impius is w. only in mind, the nefarius in his actions also; whereas nefandus refers to the horrible enormity of an action).* — *malus (w. by nature; opp. to bonus).* — *pravus (corrupted by bad habits); Jn. malus pravusque; homo nequam (a worthless fellow; opp. to frugi). According to Döderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to idleness and folly, opp. to frugi; pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction; in a physical, or intellectual, or moral point of view, opp. to rectus. (Handbook, p. 131.) A w. action, impie factum; scelus; nefas.*

WICKEDLY, *scelerate, impie, improbe. [Syn. in WICKED.]*

WICKEDNESS, *impietas, improbitas (or by the adj.). A deed of w., impie factum; scelus; nefas: to commit w., impie facere: to commit great w., multa impie nefarieque committere.*

WICKER, *vimineus (v. propr.); craticus (wattled, of hurdles). W. work, opus vimineum, craticum, e viminibus contextum; also crates (hurdle, crate).*

WIDE, *adj. lata (broad).* — *laxus; amplus (not close together, large).* — *spatiosus (roomy).* — *patulus (far-spreading). A w. plain, ampla, lata plantities; latus, late patens, amplus campus: a ditch five feet w., fossa quinque pedes lata: w. open, patulus (e. g. fenestras patulæ: of a w. signification, late patens; latus: but this has a wider signification, at hoc latus est or patet (opp. angustus valere): to be w. of the mark, a scopo aberrare.*

WIDE, **WIDELY**, *adv. late. Far and w., longe lateque (e. g. diffundi).*

WIDE-MOUTHED, *ore patulo.*

WIDE-SPREADING, *patulus (copy of branches and trees).* — *patulus diffusus ramis (prop. that spreads its branches wide, of trees).* — *quod longe lateque serpit (in general).*

WIDEN, *dilatare (to make broader).* — *laxare (to open what before was close or dense).* — *amplificare (to enlarge).* — *extendere. promovère (to enlarge).*

WIDENESS, **WIDTH**, *latitudo (breadth).* — *laxitas (looseness).* — *amplitudo (space).*

WIDOW, *vidua. To become a w., viduam fieri (C.); in viduitate relinqui (L. 40, 4): a w.'s portion, 'pecunia viduæ alendæ, sustinenda data, destinata; annua, quæ viduæ præbentur: a w.'s fund, 'ærarium viduæ sustinendis, alendis; ærarium viduarium (Wyttenb.).*

WIDOWER, *viduus (Plaut.). To become a w., viduum fieri; amittere uxorem (C.).*

WIDOWHOOD, *viduitas (C., L.).*

WIELD, || **PROPR.** tractare, adhibere qd. uti qd re. || **FIG.** curare, administrare, gerere, exercere qd. || *To wield the sceptre; see SCEPTRE, REIGN.*

WIFE, *conjug (as a partner in marriage).* — *uxor (as lawfully married).* — *marita (a married woman). To take a w., uxorem ducere: to take aby to w., qm in matrimonium ducere; qm ducere uxorem; qm ducere: to*

have as a w., qm uxorem habere; qm in matrimonio habere: to give a woman to aby as w., in matrimonium dare or collocare qm ci; qm ci in matrimonio or nuptum collocare: to become the w. of aby, nubere ci: what sort of woman have you for a w.? quid mulieris uxorem habes? not to take a w., matrimonium se abstinere (aft. Suet. Cas. 51, in.): to have two w.'s at the same time, duas simul uxores habere.

WIG, capillamentum (Suet.); callendum (H. Sat. 1, 8, 48; see Heind. ad loc.); also galericulum (eply such as our modern perukes; Suet. Oth. 12. see Bremi ad loc.); crines empti (O.; false hair; see Böttig. Sab. 1, p. 141).

WIG-MAKER, capillamentorum textor (Dan.).

WILD, || *Not tame*, ferus, ferinus (†). immanis (opp. humanus, mitis): *w. beasts*, feræ or immanes bestię; *or simply feræ*; belluæ silvestres (opp. bestię ciueses): *a w. ass*, onager: *a w. boar*, aper: *a w. bull*, taurus silvester (Plin.); *urus* (Cæs.): *a w. horse*, equus ferus. || *Not cultivated*, silvester, agrestis (of plants).—incultus, horridus, vastus (of the soil). || *Rude, uncultivated, savage*, ferus (uncivilized).—ferox (of fierce aspect).—agrestis (clownish; opp. urbanus, humanus)—immanis (unmanly; opp. humanus, mansuetus).—incultus (unpolished; opp. cultus, politus).—rudis (coarse, rude in manner; opp. humanus, urbanus)—barbarus (opp. doctus, politus). *A w. mode of life*, vita fera agrestisq. || *Violent, furious, savage*, ferox: *a w. look*, vultus trux; oculi truces: *a w. and confused cry*, clamor inconditus turbidusque.

WILDERNESS, locus desertus. locus vastus et desertus. solitudo vasta. solitudo avia. *A complete w.*, omnis humani cultus solitudo (Curt. 7, 3, 12): *to retire into the w.*, secedere or discedere in solitudines: *to pass one's life in a w.*, degere ætatem inter feras: *to turn a country into a w.*, vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ: vastitatem reddere in terrâ; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.

WILDFIRE, *ignes, pl.

WILDLY, *By the adj.*

WILDNESS, feritas, natura immanis. immanitas. *Usually by the adj.*

WILE, ars, artificium (only in Com.; also techna); dolus. See ART.

WILFUL, || *Self-willed, obstinate*, obstinatus, pericax, pertinax, præfractus, contumax (Syn. in OBSTINATE). || *Done with design*, quod consulto et cogitatum fit (of things; e. g. injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit): *a w. offence*, crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 5): *not w.*, inconsultus (without consideration); temerarius (rash); fortuitus (by mere chance).

WILFULLY, consulto, consilio, cogitate (with premeditation); Jn. consulto et cogitate.—voluntate (fm choice or according to one's own will; opp. casu); Jn. voluntate et iudicio.—datâ et deditâ operâ, de ore ex industria (with intention, designedly, on purpose).—sponte (without any outward inducement, fm an inner impulse); also personally, with sciens or prudens (with knowledge, knowingly). *To do athg w.*, consulto et cogitatum facio qd: *to offend aby w.*, ci de industriâ injuriam facere: *not w.*, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; also Jn. inconsulte et temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (by chance).

WILFULNESS, animus obstinatus. obstinatio. pericacia. animus pericax. pertinacia. animus præfractus. contumacia (Syn. in OBSTINACY).

WILILY, astute, callide, vafre, subdole.

WILINESS, astutia, vafrities, versutia, calliditas, dolus.

WILL, s. || *Faculty of volition*, voluntas: *divine w.*, numen: *free w.*, libera voluntas (C. Fat. 10, 20); liberum arbitrium (L. 4, 43; 32, 37; 37, 1); or simply arbitrium (C.); optio (option, choice). || *Exercise and manifestation of this faculty in any particular case*, voluntas: *the w. of the senate or of an influential individual*, auctoritas: *w. of the people*, jussus: *w. and pleasure*, arbitrium; libido: *that is my w. and pleasure*, hæc est voluntas mea; ita, hoc volo; ita fert animus; sic est sententia: *according to one's own w.*, suâ voluntate (Cæs.); ad suum arbitrium; ad suam libidinem: *to depend upon another's w.*, alieni esse arbitrii (L.); non sui esse arbitrii (Suet.); non esse sui juris; non esse in suâ potestate; aliunde pendere: *I have nothing but my good w.*, mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem (C. Fam. 15, 13, 2). || *Purpose, design*, voluntas, propositum, sententia, consilium, animus. || *Inclination, wish*, voluntas, optatum, votum. *Inducement: to do athg agt one's w.*, qd nolente, invito, contra voluntatem cs qd

facere: to do athg according to one's w., facere qd ex cs voluntate (C.); ad nutum et voluntatem cs facere qd: *to yield to aby's w.*, voluntati cs parere, obsecundare, morem gerere (C.); morigerari ci; animum ci explere; obtemperari cs voluntati. || *Approbation, assent, assensus*, consensus, comprobatio. || *A testament, testamentum; its tabula* (when the contest fixes the sense); *suprema voluntas* (Ulp.): *to make a w.*, testamentum facere (g. t.), componere, scribere; testamentum nuncupare (the contents of the w. being read in the presence of witnesses): *to be entitled to make a w.*, factionem testamenti habere: *to die after having made a w.*, testato decedere: *to die without having made a w.*, intestatum, or intestato, decedere: *to draw up a w.*, testamentum conscribere: *to seal a w.*, testamentum obsignare: *to open a w.*, testamentum resignare or aperire: *to set aside a w.*, testamentum mutare, rumpere, irritum facere: *to forge a w.*, testamentum subficere, supponere: *a w.-forger*, testamentorum subjector, testamentarius: *to appoint or provide by w.*, testamento cavere. *Not to notice aby in one's w.*, ci nihil legare; in testamento immemorem esse cs.

WILL, v. || *To be determined, to have formed a resolution*, velle; constituisse qd; est mihi qd in animo; habere qd in animo. || *To wish, desire*, velle, cupere; (in a high degree), avêre, gestire, petere, expetere, appetere qd. *As you w.*, ut libet: *would that!* velim (expressing a direct wish for something possible).—vellem (a conditional wish for that wch perhaps may not be possible): *to w. rather, male*. || *To require, demand*, postulare, requirere qd.

WILLING, libens, paratus. promptus, facilis. propensus; Jn. promptus et paratus; facilis et promptus. *To be w. to do athg*, promptum, paratum esse ad qd; non gravi qd facere; prompto or alacri animo suscipere qd.

WILLINGLY, libenter, prompte, animo lobenti, prompto, facili, non gravate. *Most w.*, very w., promptissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo animo (C.); animis lubentissimis (of several).

WILLINGNESS, animus libens, promptus, facilis; facilitas. *With w.*, see WILLINGLY: *with the greatest w.*, promptissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo animo (C.).

WILLOW, salix. *Of w.*, saligneus or salignus: *a bed of w.*, salietum.

WILY, callidus, versutus, vafes, astutus, subdulus. Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus (Syn. in CONNING.)

WIMBLE, terebra.

WIN, lucrari, lucrificare qd. qd proficere, acquirere. consequi, assequi, vincere, tollere (Syn. in TO GAIN).

—conciliare (qm; cs animum; *to oneself*, sibi, also amorem sibi ab omnibus; cs voluntatem sibi; cs benevolentiam sibi).—parare, comparare (g. t. for procure). *To w. the favour of men by athg*, qd re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: *to w. men's hearts in favour of aby*, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga qm; *the favour of the people*, conciliare ci favorem ad vulgus: *to w. a person by money*, qm pecuniâ conciliare: *there is no surer way of winning men's hearts*, eo nihil popularius est. *To w. by athg*, &c., see TO GAIN. *To have never won more* (at play), numquam se prosperiore aleâ usum esse: *to have won 50,000 sesterces* (at dice), vicisse L. millia nummum: *he who threw the 'Venus'*, *won all these denarii*, hos tollebat universos, qui Venerem jaciebat: *to w. the pool*, nummos universos tollere. *To w. a battle*, &c., superiorem discedere, in proelio or pugnâ vincere; victoriam ex hoste referre: *the enemy won the battle*, hostis vicit or victor evasit: *to w. aby's consent to do athg*, ci id persuadere, ut &c.: *to w. fm aby* (at play), eludere qm qd. *To w. a bet*, sponsonem or sponsonem vincere: *to w. a cause*, a prize, see TO GAIN (a cause, a prize): *to w. a third triumph*, tertium triumphum deportare (C.).

WINCE, calcitrare, calces remittere (to kick: of horses)—se torquere or vertere (to twist oneself about).

WINCH, sucula.

WIND, s. || *Propra.* ventus (g. t.): *a stormy w.*, turbo; *procella*: *a gentle w.*, aura; ventus lenis: *a favorable w.*, ventus idoneus, secundus; *a contrary w.*, ventus molestus, adversus: *a strong w.*, ventus vehemens, sævus; immodicus, gravis (Col.): *the w. rises*, &c., ventus cooritur, increbrescit, intermittit, remittit, cessat; omnis vis venti cadit: *exposed to the w.*, ventis obnoxius: *the w. rages*, sævit ventus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, fin.): *this w. is unfavorable to those who are sailing fm Athens*, hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus (Np.): *to drive* (or *be driven, send*, &c.) *before*

the w., so vento dare (dedisse, &c.; *Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, Ann.*); to speak to the w., dare verba in ventos (O.); profundere verba ventis (*Lucr.*); ventis loqui (*Ammian.*); surdus auribus canere (*L.*): to be w. bound, ventis detineri in qo loco; venti quæ tardant: w. instruments, pneumatica organa (*Plin. 19, 4, 20*): to sail with a side w., pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliquum captare. || *Flatulency*, ventus (C.); flatus (*Suet.*): a breaking of w., crepitus ventris (e.g. crepitum ventris emittere, C.). || *Empty words*, mera mendacia (*pl.*): it is a mere w., nihil veri subest.

WIND, v. To scent, vid.

WIND, v. || TRANS. volvere. torquere. To w. off, explicare: to w. round, circumvolvere (qd ci rei): to w. into a ball, glomerare: to w. up (as with a windlass), trochleâ tollere or elevare: ops trochleâ, ergatæ qd subducere, elevare, tollere: to w. oneself into a person's favour or good graces, = insinuate, vid. || INTRANS. torqueri; volvi; curvari; se volvere, torquere, convolvere; sinuari (as a river, plain, &c.; e.g. campus inter Virgum et colles inæqualiter sinuatur, *T. Ann. 2, 16*): to w. round trees (as creeping plants), se circumvolvere arboribus (*Plin.*; see also TURN).

WIND, v. = To blow (a horn), cornu inflare. See Blow.

WIND UP a clock, *horologium intendere; a dis-course, orationem concludere, absolvere.

WINDED. Short w., anhelans (panting). *anhelus*, poet.; suspiriosus (*Plin. Col.*): long w., (fig.) tædium or satiæta affertens, molestus.

WINDING, s. See BEND, CURVE.

WINDING, adj. flexuosus (e.g. iter, C.).

WINDING-SHEET, *ferale amiculum.—vestis or tunica funebria.

WINDING-STAIRS, *scalæ quasi in cochleam serpentes.—(*an*) scalæ annularie, in Rome, *Suet. Aug. 72*; probably, the quarter of the ring-makers; *Freund.*)

WINDLASS, ergata, trochlea; or Lat. prehensio (*Cæs. B. C. 2, 9*). *Rechanus* and *artemon* are parts of a w. or crane. See more in CRANE.

WINDMILL, mola venti (aft. mola aquæ; *Cod. Just. 2, 42, 10*). The miller in a w., *moderator molaæ venti.

WINDOW, fenestra (an opening in a wall to admit both light and air.—(*an*) The fenestræ were secured with w.-shutters, curtains, and lattice-work; afterwards, under the emperors, with the transparent lapis phengites or specularis, talc or mica; hence specularis, such w.'s; also hot-house w.'s, *Mart. 8, 14*).—vitrea (glass-w.'s are mentioned for the first time in the fourth century, *Hieron. in Ezech. 40, 16*). A blind window, fenestræ imago (*Vitr. 4, 2, 4*): having w.'s, fenestratus: to open the w.'s (so as to let air into a room), cubiculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perflatus qd accedat (see *Cels. 3, 19*); perflatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (O. *Plin.*).

WINDOW-FRAME, *margo ligneus fenestræ.

WINDOW-GLASS, vitrum. A pane of w.-g., *vitrea quadrata.

WINDOW-SHUTTERS, foriculae (*Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1*).—luminaria, *pl. (Cato R. R. 14, 2, Schneid.; C. Att. 15, 28, 4)*.

WINDOW-TAX, tributum in singulas fenestras impositum (aft. *Cæs. B. C. 3, 32*). exactio fenestrarum (aft. C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5, exactio capitum atque ostiorum, i. e., a poll-tax and door-tax).

WINDPIPE, aspera arteria (C.). animæ canalis (*Plin.*). *an* Animæ spiritus meatus = respiration.

WINDWARD, pars in ventum obversa (see *Plin. 14, 21, 27*). pars ad ventum conversa (see *C. Verr. 4, 48, 107*). This is the w. side, hinc ventus inquietus (*Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 16*).

WINDY, ventosus (prop. and fig.). W. weather, celum ventosum; aer ventosus (*Plin.*): a w. day, dies ventosus (Q.): it is very w. to-day, vehemens flat, coortus est, hodie ventus.

WINE, vinum. temētum (an antiquated and poetical name for w.). Old w., vinum vetus (C.), vetustum (*Plaut.*), vetulum (*Catull.*): new w., vinum novum (C.), novitium (*Plin.*), recens (*Soridon.*), novellum (*Pall.*): home-made w. (not foreign), vinum patrium or vernaculum: red, dark-coloured w., vinum rubrum, atrum, nigrum (*Plin.*): white, light-coloured w., vinum album (*Plin.*), candidum (*Pall.*): weak w., wine that has no body, vinum dilutum (*Cels.*), infirmis saporis (C.), imbecillum (*Plin.*), nullarum virum (*Cels.*): strong or full-bodied w., vinum validum (*Plin.*), firmum (C.): to drink much w., largiore vino uti (*L. Curt.*): to be heated with w., vino incallescere (L.); mero calefcere

(*H.*), incallescere (*Curt.*): given to w., too fond of w., in vinum proniore (L.); vinosus (H.): a w. flask or bottle, lagēna; spiritus of w., *spiritus vini: the smell or flavour of w., odor vini; odor vinosus: a w. glass, *scyphus vitreus: the w. trade, *negotium vinarium: lees of w., fœces vini (Coi.): a w.-cellar, cella vinaria (C.): a w. country, terra vinealis (Coi.), vitifera (*Plin.*), vitibus ferax: duty on w., vectigal vino impositum; portorium vini (C. *Font. 5, 9*): a good judge of w., judiciorum ac palati peritissimus (*Plin. 14, 6, 8*).

WINEBIBBER, homo vinosus (*Plaut.*). in vinum effusus (Curt.). homo violentus (C.).

WINE-CELLAR, apotheca, or Lat. horreum vini or cella vinaria (*an* not encephorium, which is a vessel containing wine).

WINE-MERCHANT, vinarius.

WING, || PROPRI. ala. W.'s, alæ; pennæ (alæ is used also of insects; pennæ only of birds: acc. to Q. 1, 4, 12, pennæ for pennæ is wrong): to have w.'s, alatum esse (poet., prop.); volare (fig., of time): to clip the w.'s, pennas ci incidere (prop. and fig.; C. *Att. 4, 2, 5*): to clip his w.'s, alas intellere (i. e., pluck some of the feathers out; impropr.; *Plaut.*): the w.'s grow again, pennæ renascuntur (prop. and fig.). || FIG. a) Of an army, cornu (a w. of the main army; of the Roman legions).—ala (one of the w.'s of the cavalry and allies wch extended beyond the Roman legions; see *Gell. 16, 4*). The troops wch formed the w.'s, alarii; so also alarie cohortes (see *Interp. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 51*): to be in the right w., to form the right w., dextrum cornu tenere; in dextro cornu consistere: to attack the left w., invadere sinistrum cornu. b) A side building of a house, tectum quod est viæ junctum (a building projecting fm the main building towards the street; *Gell. 16, 5*).—ala (one of the walks or halls on the right or left side of the court in a Roman house; *Vitr. 4, 7, 2; 63, 4, sq.*). To build another w. (to a building), accessionem adjungere ædibus. c) Of a door, foris. vaiva (rarely in the singular).

WINGED, || PROPRI. volucer. pennatus. (poet. and post-Aug. alæ, alatus, penniger.) || FIG. volucer. incitatus. See also SWIFT.

WINK, a. nictus, ūs; or by oculi. To give a w., nictu loqui; oculis nutuque loqui (O.); nictare (*Plaut.*).

WINK, v. || To open and shut the eyes, nictare. || To connive, connivere in re (to w. at it)—ci rei or ci qd ignoscere (to hold excused, to take no notice of).—ci or ci rei indulgēre (to indulge aby in athg)—indulgenti tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence)—omittere. prætermittēre (to let athg pass, not punish it).

WINNING, facundus. perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive).—venustus (charming).—suavis (agreeable).—blandus (flattering).—amoenus (*an* rare and post-Aug. in this sense). A mild and w. temper, ingenium mite et amœnum (*T. Ann. 2, 64, 3*): a w. deportment, w. manners, mores suaves; morum suavitās.

WINDOW, PROPRI. (frumentum) ventilare or evanere. || FIG. rem excutere, scrutari, percurtari.

WINDOWING-FAN, vanus. ventilabrum.

WINTER, s. hiems. bruma (poet.). tempus brumale (C. in *Arat.*). tempus hibernum, hiemale (C.). Of or belonging to w., hibernus; hiemalis; brumalis: a severe w., hiems gravis (*Cæs.*), acris (*Plaut.*), gelida (L.): a very severe w., hiems maxima, summa, teterima (C.): a rough, dreadful w., hiems sæva (L. *Col.*), aspera (S., *Vell.*), atrox (Coi.): a mild w., hiems clemens (Plin.), mollis (Coi.): an early w., hiems matura (Cæs.), præmatura (C.): severity, mildness, of a w., hiemis violentia, sævitia (Coi.), clementia (Coi.). modestia (T.): during the w., hiemis spatio (L.); hiberno tempore (Cæs.): in the depth of w., summâ hieme: at the beginning of w., hieme initiâ: w. is near, hiems subest (Cæs.), instat (Curt.), appetit (L.): w. is almost ended, hiems præcipit, or exacta, confecta eat: the w. season, tempus hibernum (C.), hiemale (Np.); hiemis tempora (Coi.): a w. evening, night, vespera, nox, hiberna, hiemalis, brumalis: to stand or live through the w. (of plants), perhiemare; perennare (Coi.): a plant that stands the w., planta, herba, hiemis patiens: to pass the whole w. any where, perennare in alterum ver (*Col. 12, 20*).

WINTER, v. hiemare qo loco (g. t.).—hibernare qo loco (aply of troops; C., L.).

WINTER-QUARTERS, castra hiberna, or simply hiberna, orum, n. pl. (g. t.).—hibernacula (barracks). To provide w.-g., hiberna præparare: to station in w.-g., in hibernis collocare; in hiberna deducere (to lead into w.-g.); in hiberna dimittere (to send to w.-g.); per

hiberna distribuere; in hiberna dividere (*to distribute into w.-g. in different places*): *to take up w.-g.*, hiberna sumere: *to go into w.-g.*, in hibernacula concedere: *to be in w.-g.*, in hibernis esse or contineri; (*in any place*), (in) qo loco hibernare, hibernare, or hiberna agere.

WINTERLY, hibernus (*of or belonging to winter*).—hiemalis (*as in winter, like winter*). *A w. day*, dies hibernus; dies hiemalis (*if rainy or stormy*); dies brumalis (*as being short*); dies frigidus et nivalis (*cold and snowy*).

WIPE, tergere. detergere. extergere (*to remove by wiping, to clean whilst wiping*)—abstergere (*to w. away*). *To w. one's hands*, manus tergere or sibi extergere. *To w. dry*, siccare, exsiccare. *To w. away one's tears*, lacrimas abstergere: *to w. one's nose*, se emungere. *To wipe out*, extergere. pertergere (*to clean by wiping*).—extinguere. delere (*to w. out athg written*). *To w. out with one's tongue*, lingua delere (*Suet. Cal. 20*). *To clean*; vid.

WIRE, *flum tortum. *flum metallicum (*w. of metal*).—*flum ferreum (*iron w.*). *To draw w.*, *es in fila ducere: *w. work*, transenna (*w.-netting, as it were, for windows*; *grating of w.-work*).—reticulum (*net of catgut*; but also of wire; *Fest. in voc. Scespitam*): *net-work of brass w.*, reticulum aeneum: *a w. string (of a musical instrument)*, *chorda metallica.

WISDOM, sapientia (*epith. magna, summa, admirabilis, incredibilis*; singularis; pæne divina, perfecta, C.; consummata, Sen.; præclara, præstans, gloriosa; tenuis; perversa, C.).—*s. defines it thus: rerum divinarum et humanarum scientia; rerum div. et hum. causarumque, quibus hæ res continentur, scientia; and he calls it mater omnium bonarum artium; princeps omnium virtutum. *To acquire w.*, sapientiam adipisci, sibi parare, assequi: *you are absolute w.*, tu quantus quantus nil nisi sapientia es (*Ter.*).

WISE, adj. sapiens. sapientiâ præditus. *W. in or with respect to athg*, cs rei peritus (*skilled in, esply with practical knowledge*); sciens, gnarus, or w. ignarus cs rei (*having knowledge or information of athg*); intelligens cs rei (*having insight into, understanding*): *very w.*, persapiens: *to be w.*, sapere; sapientiâ præditum esse; sapientiâ consilique multum posse: *to become w.*, sapientem fieri, effici: *a w. saying*, sapienter dictum (C.); sapiens dictum (*Curbo ap. C.*): *a w. action*, sapienter factum; sapiens factum (*Val. Max.*): *a w. man*, sapiens; homo sapiens.

WISE, s. modus. ratio. *On this w.*, hoc modo; hæc ratione; ad hunc modum: *in no w.*, nullo modo; nulla ratione; nullo pacto.

WISEACRE, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

WISELY, sapienter (e.g. facere, dicere). *Very w.*, persapienter. sapientissime.

WISH, s. optatio (*act of wishing*).—optatum. cupitum (*Plaut.*). *Ter.*: *a thing wished, object of desire*.—desiderium (*longing for a thing absent*; also *the thing longed for*).—voluntas (*wish, desire*).—votum (*a vow, a wish embodied in a prayer*). *To follow w'th best w's*, optimis omnibus prosequi: *to have or cherish a w.*, optare (*with an infin.*); est in optatis or in votis (*with an infin.*): *to be the object of one's w's*, ab qo expeti: *to fulfil or meet one's w's*, facere quæ qo optat or vult; cs voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm voti compotem facere: *I have obtained my wish*, optatum impetro; adipiscor quod optaveram or quod concupiveram; voti damnor; voto potior; voti compos fio; quæ volui mihi obtigerunt: *according to one's w.*, ex optato; ex sententiâ; ad cs voluntatem: *every thing proceeds according to my w's*, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: *every w. has hitherto been gratified*, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit: *to follow one with best w's*, qm optimis omnibus (S. non votis) prosequi.

WISH, v. *To desire, long for*, optare. exoptare (*with an acc. or infin.*).—in optatis mihi est. in votis est (*with an infin.*).—cupere (*with an acc. or infin.*).—cupere optareque. concupiscere (*with an acc. or infin.*): *to optare and its cognates refer to the idea of good in the object of a wish*; cupere and its cognates to the emotion of wishing itself, or the mere impulse of the mind).—velle (*with an infin.*).—qd desiderare (*to miss*). *I w. nothing more earnestly*, nihil est quod malim: *I could w.*, velim or mallem; optem or optaverim (S. with this distinction, that the present tense is used when the wish relates to something possible or that is likely to be attained; but the imperf. or perf. when the wish is for something understood to be unattainable or impossible): wished, optatus; exoptatus: *to be wished, optabilis*

(C.); exoptabilis (*Plaut.*): *to w. one's joy*, ci gratulari; (*concerning athg*, qd, or de qâ re: *to w. beforehand, voto præcipere (in the sito. age, voto præsumere*; e.g., *Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 11*): *to w. aby athg*, precari ci qd (*good or evil*); imprecari ci qd (*evil*): *to w. any one well, or ill*, bene, male precari ci: *to w. well to aby (vice him one's good wishes, &c.)*, bene velle, or bene cupere ci, or cupere ci, or favere et cupere ci (*Cæs.*); optimis omnibus cum prosequi (*esply one settling out on a journey*): *to w. every thing bad to any one*, detestari qm omnibus precibus; tristissimis omnibus cum prosequi (*esply on settling out for a journey*): *to w. him well with all my heart, ex animo bene velle ci*. *To desire to have athg done*, velle. *Do you w. athg?* num quid vis? num quid imperas? *do you w. athg else?* num quid ceterum vis? *as you w.*, ut placet; ut videtur; ut jubet.

WISHING, optatio. See WISE, s.

WISP, *A small bundle of straw, &c.*, manipulus. fasciculus manualis (*manipulus when loose = a handful*; fasciculus, if tied up). *A small brush*, penicillus. scopula (*Col.*).

WIST. See KNOW.

WISTFUL, severus, gravis (*earnest*).—plenus desiderii. desiderio flagrans, incensus (*longing*).

WIT, ingenii acumen, or simply acumen (*shrewdness, cleverness, quickness of intellect*).—dicacitas (*in repartee, sharp sayings, &c.*).—lepos (*neatness and elegance of diction*).—facetia (*humour, jocoseness*).—lepos facetiæque. sal; pl. sales (*punGENCY, smartness*).—sal et facetiæ. breviter et commodè dictum (*a bon mot*).—dictorium (*a short and acute remark or saying*). Low w., facetiæ scurriles: satirical w., facetiæ acerbæ; sales acerbî: he has some w., qd est in eo ingenii (C.): *to have a ready w.*, ingenium in numerato habere (Q.): *to be in one's w's*, sapere; animi or mentis compotem esse: *to be out of one's w's*, desipere; delirare; insanire: *to be at one's wist' end*, ad incitias redigi. *A man of wit*, homo acri ingenio, ingeniosus, or acutus (*clever*).—homo acutus, elegans, facetus (C.; *clever and humorous*).—jocosus (*merry and jocular*).—dicax. scurra (*a low jester*).

TO WIT, nempe. nimirum. scilicet. See NAMELY.

WITCH, s. saga. maga. venefica (*Plaut.*). ancula cantatrix (*Appul.*).

WITCH, v. See BEWITCH.

WITCHCRAFT, *Act of bewitching, fascination, effascination. incantatio (late; see ENCHANT)*. *The art of bewitching, ars magica. magice. veneficium (L.)*. *To understand w.*, *artes magicas novisse: *to practise w.*, artes magicas tractare.

WITH, *In connexion, in common*. 1) *Of common action*, cum. unâ cum. We also frequently find the simple abl. with an adj., if the person acting with another is regarded as a means and instrument; e.g., *to make a league w. any one*, fœdus facere (&c.) cum qo: *to walk in the street w. any one*, unâ cum qo ire in viâ: *to march out w. the troops*, cum copiis egredi: *to march out w. all the troops*, omnibus copiis egredi (*this construction is common, esply after the verbs proficisci, venire, sequi, adesse*): *I do not know how it will be w. me*, nescio quid me futurum sit: *it is all over w. me*, actum est de me! occidit! perit! *to come to an end with athg*, qd ponere in fine. (S. On expressing or omitting cum, see Zumpt, § 472–474, with the notes. 2) *Of friendly co-operation or intercourse*, cum. A verb compounded with cum is followed either by another cum or by a dative; e.g., *what have I to do w. you?* quid mihi tecum est rei? *I stand in a connexion, or in no connexion, w. aby*, qd or nihil mihi est cum qo: *to agree w. any person or thing*, cum qo, cum qâ re, or simply ci rei consentire; congruere ci rei or cum qâ re: *to be connected w. any one*, jungi, conjungi ci or cum qo (*the piec's of wch verbs. junctus and conjunctus, are followed in C. also by a simple abl.*). *If two things are combined by idem (one, one and the same), the following 'with' is expressed by qui or a conjunction, rarely by cum with an abl.* (S. the simple dat. is a Grecism, and usual only in the poets); e.g., *at one time the Academics were one w. the Peripatetics*, Academici et Peripatetici quondam iidem erant. 3) *Of union and joint participation*, a) in leagues, &c., cum. *To have an alliance w. any one*, societatem habere cum qo: *to co-operate w. any one*, facere cum qo; stare cum qo or ab qo (*cum denotes mutual operation, but a represents one party as active, the other as quiescent*): *to carry on war w. one party agst another*, cum qo bellum gerere adversus qm. b) = by means of, a) a person, per with an accus.; cs operâ; cs opere, auxilio (*w. the help of*); qo

auctore (after the example of any one; e. g., I have adopted this reading w. Ruhnken, *hanc lectionem auctore Ruhnkenio recepi, where cum Ruhnkenio would not be Latin) If the person be regarded as a means and instrument in the hand of the subject, then we may use also the simple abl.: e. g., Caesar, w. the legion wch he had w. him, raised the wall to the height of, &c., Caesar eâ legione, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem, &c. To say w. any one, i. e., to employ the words of any one, is expressed in Latin by cs verbis uti (not, as in modern Latin, by cum qd loqui); e. g., to say w. Horace, ut Horatii verbis utar (see Q. 6, 3, 23), or simply auctore Horatio (see C. Or. 21, 69). β) A thing, either by the simple abl. (if a real means or instrument is denoted), or by per with an accus. (if rather the external circumstances concurring with an action, the way and manner, are to be expressed); e. g., to push w. the horn at any one, cornu petere qm; w. force, vi; per vim; w. opportunity, per occasionem; occasione datâ; w. reproach, per contumeliam. 4) Of hostile relations, cum.—contra, adversus, with an acc. (agst, espily where cum would occasion obscurity, since it denotes also = 'in league with', &c.); e. g., to fight w. any one, pugnare cum qo: to carry on war w. any one, bellum gerere cum qo, or contra (adversus) qm. After a substantive, such as 'war,' 'battle,' &c., the Latins express 'with' also by cum in connexion with a ppl.: e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum cum Gallis gestum (bellum cum Gallis alone would not be right), or by an adj. of the people, &c., with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; or by the gen. of the person with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war w. the pirates, bellum predonum: the war w. Pyrrhus, Pyrrhi regis bellum. || In company, in attendance, ad. Of persons, cum. The legions wch he had lost w. Titurius, legiones, quas cum Titurio amiserat. But if 'with' denotes only that an action has reference to several persons, the Latins usually employ only a connective particle (et, ac, atque); only poets and historians use cum for et (as in Greek, *cum* for *et*): e. g., the women were killed w. their children, mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt: the general, w. some of the nobles, is taken, dux cum aliquot principibus captus or (as always in the historians) capiuntur. 2) Of things, cum. The Latins frequently express this 'with' (i. e., furnished, supplied, &c. w.) by ptepis; e. g., indutus qd re (clothed w.); portans qd (carrying); manu gerens qd (having in the hand); additâ admixtâ qd re (with the additional admixture of): w. a ladder, cum scalis; scalis instructus; scalas portans: w. a club (in the hand), cum clavâ; clavam manu gerens: to give any one water (mixed) w. salt, dare ci aquam cum sale, or dare ci aquam addito or admixto sale. || Of contemporaneity, a) With a person, cum; e. g., he was in Cilicia w. me as military tribune, fuit in Ciliciâ mecum tribunus militum. b) With a thing, cum; e. g., w. these words he returned to Rome, cum his Romam rediit. Hence also of contemporaneous and immediate operations and consequences, cum; non sine; e. g., w. pleasure (to hear, &c.), cum voluntate: w. great danger, cum or non sine magno periculo: w. great care, cum magnâ curâ. In many cases, however, the Latins have proper adverbs for such expressions; e. g., w. care, diligenter: w. prudence, prudenter: w. truth, vere: or they employ a participial construction; as, w. the neglect of all things, omnibus rebus postpositis: w. speed, adhibitâ celeritate. || According to, in consideration of, in consequence of, secundum (to denote agreement).—e or ex (to denote causality).—pro (to denote relation, and a standard by wch alth is to be measured).—in, with the abl. (suggesting the presence of a property or quality, in consequence of wch something happens). W. your dignity you cannot act otherwise, pro dignitate tuâ non aliter agere poteris: w. your great learning you will not overlook this, in tantâ tuâ doctrinâ hoc non prætermittes. But Latin writers use pro, &c., only in speaking of a definite measure or degree of any property or quality: when the idea is indefinite, they turn the expression by using a rel. pron. or some other circumlocution; e. g., I hope that with your prudence and moderation you are well again, spero, quâ tua prudentia et temperantia est, te jam valere: w. your prudence nothing will escape you, quâ es prudentia, te nihil effugiet: w. his character, I by no means know whether he will change his mind, haud scio hercle, ut homo est, an mutet animum: w. his madness, ut est dementia (Ter. Ad. 3, 35). || Notwithstanding, in with the abl.; e. g., w. all the variety of their views they all desired a king, in variis voluntatibus regem tamen omnes volebant: w. great

debts they have also greater property, magno in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent. Or the idea is changed into a verbal proposition with licet or quamquam; e. g., w. all his prudence he was, however, deceived, licet prudentissimus esset, tamen deceptus est: w. his great services to the state, he could not, however, attain the consulship, licet optime meritis esset de republicâ, consulatum tamen consequi non poterat. || In company or together with (denoting concomitancy), cum. apud (for wch we frequently find ad; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 3, 60; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 9; Grotef. § 126, Obs. 8; Zumpt. § 296).—penes; often also by the simple gen. or dat. To dwell w. any one, habitare cum qo (together w. one) or apud qm (in his house): to dine w. any one, cenare apud qm: to be brought up w. any one, in cs domo educari: to have one always w. him, qm sibi affixum habere: to be always w. one, ab qo or ab cs latere non discedere: he was w. me to-day, hodie ad me erat. || In the language, in the estimation or opinion of, apud. ad. W. our ancestors, apud majores nostros: to be w. all nations sacred and inviolable, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse: w. Xenophon (in his works), apud Xenophontem (not in Xenophonte): Segesta, wch w. the Greeks is Segesta, Segesta, quâ Græciæ Eggesta est: w. us this is considered a crime, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. || With reference to, apud. To avail much w. any one, multum valere, magnâ in gratiâ esse, apud qm. || In the hand or power of; e. g., w. God nothing is impossible, per Deum omnia fieri possunt: it rests w. me, penes me est. || At the end of a clause after an infin. with = with which; e. g., 'a knife to cut w.' = 'a knife with which one may cut.' You have persons to joke w., habes quibuscumq. jocij possis. He consults the senate what they would wish to have done with those who &c., refert quid de iis fieri placeat, qui &c. (L.)

WITHDRAW, || TRANS.) abducere, deducere, avertere, vocare. To w. oneself fm aby, defugere qm; defugere cs aditum sermonemq. detrahare; subtrahere (to take away secretly, including the idea of force).—subducere (to take away secretly, without force).—adimere (to take away from, without force).—abstrahere a, &c. (to draw or remove fm alth, with force).—eripere (to snatch away forcibly).—surripere qd ab qo or qm ci rei (to snatch away secretly, by stealth).—fraudare qm (qd) qâ re (to w. unjustly, to cheat, to defraud): to w. one's service fm the state, republicæ deesse: to be withdrawn from the sight, ex oculis auferri, eripi, e conspectu tolli. || INTRANS.) || To retire, se removere, se abducere, recedere a re (to retire).—vitare, evitare, devitare qd (to shun, avoid).—deesse ci rei (to be wanting, as to help or service).—qd deprecari (to decline; e. g., an office).—qd detrectare (to refuse; e. g., militiam).—qd subterfugere (secretly to endeavour to escape; e. g., militiam). To w. fm a party or company, se subducere de circulo: to w. fm public business, deesse republicæ; a republicâ recedere; a negotiis publicis se removere; de foro recedere; entirely, se subtrahere ab omni parte republicæ: to w. fm aby's sight, se removere ab cs conspectu; recedere ab cs conspectu; fugere cs conspectum; vitare cs conspectum. || To depart, abire; discedere; proficisci (g. t., to remove fm a place).—se recipere, redire (to retreat; e. g., fm a battle): to w. with the garrison, præsidium educere and deducere (to lead out, to lead away): to w. without accomplishing an object, infectâ re redire: to w. fm a siege, obsidionem omittre.

WITHER, v. TRANS.) Propr. || torrere, urere, adurere. Fig. || corrumpere (to spoil).—perdere (to destroy).—|| INTRANS.) Propr. || flaccescere (Col.); languescere (V.). used by C. in a fig. sense = to decay, deflorescere (of blossoms and flowers); viescere (to shrivel up, Col.). Fig. || corrumpi, deflorescere, exarescere, interire (to perish).

WITHERED, flaccidus; languidus; marcidus. To be w., flaccere; marcere; languere.

WITHHOLD, retinere, detinere, comprimere (e. g., frumentum, C.; annonam, L.). To w. one's approbation or assent, assensum cohîbere, retinere, sustinere.

WITHHOLDING, s. retentio (e. g., of assent, assensionis; C. Acad. 2, 19, 59).

WITHIN, prep. intra (w. a space or time).—inter (during a time, refers only to time past, time wch elapsed while alth happened, not the point fm and to wch, wch is denoted by intra, w. and still before the expiration of a period; both followed by an acc.); in with an abl. (in a time, chiefly of shorter periods, and when no numeral is connected with the time; e. g., w. an hour, in horâ; w. a year, in anno; for wch we find also anno

vertente, in the course of the year; see Schütz. *Lex. C.* (s. v. Vertens).

WITHIN, adv. intus (towards the interior).—interius (in the midst or interior, opp. exterius).—intrinsicus (towards the inner part, on the inner side, opp. extrinsecus, exterius); ex interiore parte; ab interioribus partibus (fm w., opp. extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus). **⚡** intra and intro, in this sense, are not Class.

WITHOUT, prep. **⚡** Denoting want or absence, sine. **⚡** Avoid abuse in prose: it is found only in the Comedians, and in writers after the best age; the few passages of C. fm wch it has been cited are doubtful; nor was it used as exactly equivalent to sine until the later period of the language. **⚡** Avoid also citra; see Zumpt, § 306; Ramsh. § 150, 3). W. hope, sine spe: w. delay, sine morâ: w. doubt, sine dubio: w. distinction, sine discrimine: w. any ðc., sine ullo ðc. **⚡** Avoid omnis in this connection: e. g., do not say sine omni dubitatione for sine ullâ ðc. **⚡** Without may often be expressed by the use of nullus; e. g. nullo labore; nulla molestiâ; nullo delectu; nulla elegantia; nullo ordine: also by various (negative) adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; e. g. imprudens, imprudenter; incautus, incaute; impudens, impudenter, &c.: w. intermission, continenter (Cæs.): w. learning or refinement, expers eruditionis, humanitatis: w. care, vacans ab omni molestiâ; vacans cura. To be w. feeling, sensu carere: w. friends, help, inops ab amicis; inops auxilii. **⚡** Denoting exclusion, sine; præter (except; see also EXCEPT): I knew that w. your telling me, hoc, a te non monitus, non edoctus, scio: he does nothing w. his friend, nihil agit, molitur, priusquam amicum consulerit. **⚡** On the outside of, extra. **⚡** Without, before the participial substantive: (1) by non with a participle, or a negative adj. with præf. in-; e. g. fecit qd non rogatus (w. being asked).—imprudens (w. knowing it). If the sentence is negative, nisi must be used; e. g. Cæsar exercitum nunquam per insidiosa loca duxit nisi speculatus locorum situs (w. having the ground previously examined by scouts). (2) by particip. abl. absol. with non, nullus, nemo: he went away, epistolâ non lectâ (w. reading the letter).—nullâ præstitutâ die (w. fixing any day). (3) by neque and a verb: many persons praise poets w. understanding them, multi poetas laudant, neque intelligunt. (4) by ut, with subj.: nunquam laudavit, ut non adiceret, &c. (w. adding): in an affirmative sentence, ita must be inserted; I enjoy alth w. perceiving ðc., qâ re ita potior, ut non animadvertam, &c. (5) quin with subj. (after neg. sentence): nunquam adpexit, quin fratricidam compelleret. (6) 'I do alth (indeed), but not w. . . ' is qd ita facio, ut &c.; e. g. qâ re ita potior, ut animadvertam (I enjoy alth, but not w. perceiving, &c.).

WITHOUT, adv. **⚡** Denoting want or absence: by quin; e. g. nullum præteritum diem quin ad te literas darem (C.); nunquam illos aspicio quin huius meritum in me recorder (C.): or by a participle with non; e. g. quod verum est, dicam, non reverens assentandi suspicionem (C.); nihil feci non diu consideratum (C.): or by an abl. absol. with a negative; e. g. verborum sonitus, nulla subjectâ sententiâ (C.); nihil potest evenire nisi causâ antecedente: or by nec (A. d. H. 4, 2, 39; C. Dio. 2, 17, 40); ut non (C. Fin. 2, 22, 71); or qui non (C. Manil. 11, 31). **⚡** Denoting exception: by præter. **⚡** On the outside, extra. From w., foris (opp. domi); extrinsecus (from the outside inwards; opp. intrinsecus). **⚡** Not within, outside, extra; exterius (on the outer side); foras; foris (out of doors): fm w., extrinsecus. To pick within and w., (vasa) intrinsecus et exterius picare (Col. 12, 43, 7): ideas come into our minds fm w., irrumpunt extrinsecus in animos nostros imagines (C. Acad. 2, 40, 125). 'From without' with substantives may be expressed by the adj. externus; e. g., aid fm w., auxilia externa (opp. domesticæ opes; Cæs. B. C. 2, 4).

WITHSTAND, resistere. obistere. reniti. repugnare (propr. and fig.).

WITHY, vimen. Made of w.'s, vimineus: w. bed, viminetum (Varr.). **⚡** salix = willow.

WITNESS, s. **⚡** Testimony, testimonium. To bear w., testem esse; testimonium dicere; pro testimonio dicere; testari: testificari: to bear false w., falsum testimonium dicere or præbere: the very words bear w. to the fact, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt: to call to w., testari qm; testem facere qm; God, Deum testari or Deum invocare testem; gods and men, deos

hominesque testari or contestari.—antestari qm (in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court. The question put was, licet antestari? If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in C. pro Milone, 25, 68). **⚡** One who bears testimony, testis. To call a w., testem citare: to bring a w., testem producere: to call a w. to prove, testem citare or vocare in testimonium cs rei.

WITNESS, v. **⚡** To attest, testari (q. t.).—attestari. testificari. testimonio confirmare (conferm by one's evidence).—testimonio esse. testem esse (to be a w.; the former of things, the latter of persons).—affirmare (to affirm positively).—clamare (to cry out). **⚡** To see, observe, vid.

WITTICISM, facitæ, acute, salse dictum; pl. facetiæ, argutiz, diceria.

WITTILY, facitæ (C.). haud infacitæ (Vell.). festive, lepide, salse (C.). non invenuste (Plin. Ep.).

WITTY, dicax, facetus, non infacetus, salsus, urbanus. See Wit.

WIZARD, magus (μάγος).—veneficus (a preparer of poisonous drugs for the purposes of enchantment).—qui inferorum animas elicit; qui animos or mortuorum imagines excitat (Afr. C. Valin. 6, 14; Enn. C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37).—qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (Afr. O. Mel. 7, 206).—qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (T. Ann. 2, 28).—eliciendi animulas noxias et præsagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (Ammian.); all of one who raises spirits; the last, for the purpose of inquiring the future).—qui adjuratione divini nominis demones expellat (expeller of evil spirits; exorcist; Laek; in late writers, exorcista).

WIZENED, retortidus (propr. and impropr.; e. g. mus, frons, &c.; post-Aug.).

WOAD, vitrum (see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 14; [called also glastum, in Plin.] Cæs., Plin., Vitr.).—*isitis tinctoria (Linn.). To dye with w., vitro inficere qd.

WOE. See GRIEF, SORROW, CALAMITY. W. is me! vae mihi! vae mihi misero! proh dolor! me miserum!

WOEFUL, tristis (sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face)—mæstus (sad, melancholy; propr. of persons, but also of things; see also SAD). Rather w., subtristis (rare; Ter.): very w., pertristis; permæstus.—miser (that excites compassion; e. g., situation, res; false, fortuna; life, vita).—miserabilla (miserable; e. g., aspect, sight, aspectus).—luctuosus (sad, sorrowful; e. g., death, exitium).—flebilis (that will draw forth tears). To have a w. countenance, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; vultu tristis or mæsto esse: with a w. countenance, mæsto et conturbato vultu (Auct. ad Herenn.). w. news, tristes nuncii: a w. end, tristis exitus or eventus: w. times, tempora misera, dura, or iniqua; misera tempora et luctuosa (C.); temporum iniquitas, gravitas, or calamitas.

WOEFULLY, misere. miserabiliter. flebiliter (poet. flebile, luctuose; also miserandum in modum. [Sax. in WOEFUL].

WOLF, **⚡** A wild animal, lupus.—lupa (a she-w.; also lupus femina, in old Latin, Q. 1, 6, 12). Of or belonging to a w., lupinus: to devour like a w., lupino victu devorare (Prud. wpi στφ. 1, 98). W.-hunting, *venatio luporum. To go out w.-hunting, lupos venari. **⚡** A corrosive ulcer, see CANCER.

WOLF DOG = Shepherd's dog. See Dog.

WOLF'S CLAW, *ungula lupi or lupina. *lycopodium (Linn.).

WOLF'S MILK, tithymālus (τιθυμάλος).—*euphorbia (Linn.).

WOLF'S WORT, asonitum (Plin., V.).

WOMAN, femina (in respect of sex; opp. vir).—mulier (with ref. to age, not a girl).—sexus muliebris (woman collectively; i. e., the female sex). A young w., puella (a girl).—virgo (a virgin).—adolescens; juvenis (the former, a young person up to twenty or even thirty years of age; the latter, fm thirty to fifty, but its used also for the former): an old w., anus (q. t.).—vetula (implying dislike or contempt). W. kind, sexus muliebris (the female sex).—mulieres (women of staid age).—femine (women; opp. viri, men): women's clothes, vestis muliebris; vestimentum muliebre: in women's clothes, veste muliebris indutus; in muliebre modum ornatus.

WOMANISH, WOMANLIKE, muliebris (of or by a w.).—effeminatus; mollis (effeminate).

WOMANLY, muliebris. feminine. **⚡** Avoid femininus, which is late.

WOMB, uterus (v. *propr.*).—*venter (g. t. as to outward appearance)*.—*alvus (as containing the uterus)*. To kill a child in the w., partum in ventre necare (*poet.*): a child in the w., fœtus: *fm the w.*, a primâ infantiâ; a primis ætatis temporibus; ab initio ætatis.

WONDER, s. || *Astonishment*, miratio. admirationem habere, or more cmly, *movere (to excite w., of things)*. To be seized with w., admiratio me capit or incescit. Full of w., mirabundus. || *A wonderful thing*, res mira. miraculum. prodigium. portentum. Jn. portentum et miraculum.—ostentum (*supernatural appearance, having an ominous character*).—monstrum (*an unnatural animal or man*). A w. (= a wonderful person), *homo mirificus: *the seven w.'s of the world*, *septem miracula mundi: *it is no w.*, non mirum est; non est quod miremur: *it is a w.*, mirum or mirandum est: *is it any w.?* mirandumne id est?—*what w. is it?* quid mirum? 'No wonder' may often be translated by quippe, scilicet: *no w.*, for he was a very liberal person, quippe benignus erat (*H. Sat. 1, 2, 4*). To perform w.'s, *miracula edere.

WONDER, v. mirari (to be astonished or surprised at something strange, great, or interesting).—admirari (to admire as great or striking, or as deserving praise or blame).—demirari (to be astonished at some striking appearance).—admiratio qm incescit; stupere admiratione. To w. that, mirari quod, or acc. and inf.: to w. at athg, mirari, admirari, demirari qd, de qâ re; mirum mihi qd est, videtur: to w. greatly, valde, admodum, vehementer, magnopere mirari: *if w. what could have been the reason why*, miror quid causæ fuerit quare.

WONDERFUL, mirus. mirandus. admirandus. mirabilis. admirabilis. mirificus. Very w., permirus: w. things, res miræ; mirabilia; miracula; monstra. To perform w. cures, mirabilliter mederi ægrotis (*Plin.*).

WONDERFULLY, mirum in modum. mirandum in modum (☞) but not in mirum modum, mirabiliter. admirabiliter. monstrose. prodigialiter (*H. A. P.*).

WONDERFULNESS, admirabilitas (C.).—☞ mirabilitas (*Lact.*). My by the adj.

WONT, s. mos. consuetudo; Jn. mos atque consuetudo. See also Cusom.

WONT, v. solère. assolère. consuevisse. assuevisse (C.); insuevisse (*Tac.*). I am w. to, sic assuevi, consuevi; hæc est mea consuetudo; ita facere soleo; ita fert mea consuetudo (C.); sic meus est mos (*H.*). One is w. to, consuetudo hujus rei facta est (*Cels.*).

WONTED, auctus. assuetus (L.).—assuefactus. consuetus. solitus. notus (C.).

WOO, qam colere (*Suet. Otho, 2*); cs cultorem esse (O. A. A. 1, 722); amare qam or amatores esse cs (a cultor is not necessarily an amator (O.).—cs amore tenèri or captum esse (to be in love with). ☞ nuptiis ambire is of a man to whom proposals of marriage are made (*T. Germ. 18*); so connubiis ambire.

WOOD, || *Timber*, lignum (g. t.); pl. ligna (pieces of w., espily fiew.).—*materia, more rarely materies (timber, whether standing, or felled and squared)*.—*materiatio (timber used for building)*. To grow or increase in w., in materiam et frondem effundi: *the more we trim trees, the more do they grow in w.*, quo plus putantur arbores, eo plus materiz fundunt. To cut or fell w., ligna or materiam cedere: to cleave w., ligna findere: to fetch w., lignari; materiari: to be of w., de ligno esse; of w., ligneus. Wine that is in the w., vinum dolare (*Ulp. Dig.*). || *A place where trees grow*, silva (a number of trees together, with thick underwood).—salus (a forest, espily, as some suppose, a thickly wooded ravine, or mountain dell; see *Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 19. Foss. ad V. Georg. 1, 16*; also a w. where cattle feed, or a wooded chain of mountains; hence distinguished fm mons and silva; silvis aut salibus, Cæs.; saltus silvasque, Virg.; montes saltusque, Just.).—nemus (a plantation).—lucus (a sacred grove). A thick w., magna, densa silva.

WOODCOCK, *scolopax rusticola (*Linn.*).

WOODEN, ligneus; dim. ligneolus.

WOODLOUSE, oniscus, multipèda, centipèda (*Plin.*).

WOODMAN, qui ligna cedit (☞) lignicida was not in use; *Farr. L. L. 8, 33, § 63*.

WOOD NYMPH, nympha silvæ (☞) nympha silvicola is *poet.*.—dryas, hamadryas (a tree nymph).

WOODPECKER, picus arborarius (*Plin.*). *certhia familiaris (*Linn.*).

WOODY, silvester (C.). silvosus (L.). nemorosus (*Plin. Ep.*). ☞ saltuosus = full of w. mountains and ravines (*S., Liv.*).

WOORER, procus (C., F.). amasius (*Plaut.*; lover, sweetheart).

WOOF, subtemen. trama (usually regarded as synonym., *Serv. ad V. Æn. 3, 483*; but *Sen. [Ep. 90] distinguishes trama fm subtemen: quemadmodum tela suspensis ponderibus rectum stamen extendat; quemadmodum subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrinque comprimētis tramæ remolliat, spathâ coire cogatur et jungi, where it may be = stamen, warp, or tela, the whole web, or the threads of the web. Schneider, Index Script. R. R., understands trama the threads drawn up into a web, and by subtemen simply the weft or w. Koenig, ad Pers. 6, 73, takes trama to be the harder and more firmly twisted threads of the w., and subtemen, its softer threads*).

WOOL, lana (*propr.*).—lanugo (athg like w.). Of w., laneus: soft w., lana mollis; long w., lana proluxa; shorn w., lana tonsa. To cut w. (in shearing), lanam tondere (*Farr.*), detondere (*Plin.*), demetere (*Col.*): to dress w., lanam parare (*Farr.*), carminare (*Plin.*): of or belonging to w., lanarius. Prov. Great cry and little w., quum magna minaris, extricias nihil (*Phadr.*).

WOOLEN, laneus. W. garn, lana neta (*Ulp. Dig.*).

WOOLEN-DRAPER, lanarius.

WOOLLY, lanosus (C.). lanuginosus (*Plin.*; full of w.).—lanatus (abundant in w.). W. hair, capillus lanæ propior (*ost. Plin. 8, 48, 73*).

WORD, s. vocabulum (as the name of athg = nomen; rare in C.).—verbum (considered as spoken or written).—vox (an expression containing a complete proposition: vox, espily as an expression of feeling; verbum, of an idea).—dictum (an expression of intellect or humour; often an expression may be regarded as a vox or a dictum).—nomen (the distinctive name of an object). The w. 'plough', verbum atrati (☞) not verbum atratum: w.'s = speech, sermo; oratio: an old w., verbum vetus, vetustum, prisicum: a new w., verbum novum, novatum: w. for w., ad verbum (e. g. de Græcis exprimere; ediscere; cum qâ re convenire); verbum e verbo exprimere (C., when he translates, e. g., πᾶν, morbi; κατὰληψις, comprehensio); verbum de verbo expressum efferre (*Ter., in same sense*); verbum pro verbo reddere (☞) not verbo tenuis, wch is = 'in w. only,' opp. re): to give the spirit of an author, without translating him w. for w., non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omnium verborum vimque servare (C.): to translate w. for w., ad verbum qd transferre, exprimere (C.); verbum verbo reddere (*H.*); verbis totidem qd transferre (C.): to say a w., verbum facere: not to utter a w., verbum nullum facere (C.): to get a w. out of aby, verbum ex qo elicere (C.): to define one's w.'s, verba definire et describere: to use a w. in a certain sense; by *Crci.* with verbo uti (not verbum usurpare, adhibere); subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare. To use a w. in a rare application, verbum doctiuscule ponere. Cicero, too, makes a similar application of the w., item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur. Cicero uses the w. in a contrary meaning, contra valet quum Cicero—ita dicit: to agree in substance, but to be different in w.'s, re consentire, vocabulis differre (C.): to wch the w. virtue is usually applied, in qo nomen poni solet virtutis (☞) if the w. in apposition is an adj., the following passage of Cicero is a good example: 'To the w. happy, &c., huic verbo, quum beatum dicimus, &c.; Tusc. 5, 10). To exchange w.'s with aby, verba commutare cum qo or inter se: to have w.'s = to quarrel, dispute, alterci, altercationem facere (C.); verbis certare cum qo: to say athg in few w.'s, brevis circumscribere, explicare, expedire qd; parvâ w.'s to you, paucis te verbo (*Pers.*); te tribus verbis volo (*Plaut.*); tribus verbis (ib.); paucis auscultâ paucis audi! (*Ter.*): fair w.'s, blandæ voces; benigna oratio; benigna verba (C.): to waste w.'s, verba frustra consumere: don't say a w. about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis (*Ter.*): not to suffer one to speak a w., interloqui qm (*Ter.*); loqui onantem interpellare: in one w., uno verbo; ut verbo dicam; quid multa? To take the w.'s out of one's mouth, orationem ei ex ore eripere (*Plaut.*): not to be able to get a w. fm aby, ex qo verbum elicere, or vocem exprimere, non posse: to say or put in a good w. for aby, deprecari qm ab qo (in order to avert a danger, &c.).—commendare qm ci (in order to recommend or introduce him). To degenerate by fair w.'s, ducere qm dictis, with or without phuleratis (frequent in *Ter.*); lactare qm et spe falsâ producere (*Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24*): to put one off with fair w.'s, pollicitando lactare cs animum (ib. 4, 4,

9): want of w.'s, inopia (verborum; opp. verborum copia, ubertas): a little w. = particula, vocula (Gell.); ~~but~~ but there is no authority for verbum: structure of w.'s, ordo, structura verborum; consecutio verborum (construction); connexion of w.'s, verborum junctio (C.), junctura (H. A. P.), copulatio (Q.): w. of command, see COMMAND. To be at a loss for w.'s, verba desunt ei (C.): qd continuandi verba facilitate [ai. facilitate] destituitur (fm confusion, want of presence of mind; Q.): to employ a w. (that has become obsolete, verbum a vetustate repetere (Q.). Play upon w.'s, annominatio (C. and Q. [See PUNNING, and the examples there given]). — verborum lusus (Ruñk.). To have the last w., ad extremum obloqui (Bau.): the w. of God = the Bible, literæ divine; sanctæ; libri divini (Ecl.). to preach the w. of God, *Dei voluntatem Interpretari; see also HOLY WRIT: the w. of life, *doctrina salutaris. || Promise, fides; promissum. To give one's w., promissum dare; promittere qd: to pledge one's word for althg, fidem suam in qam rem interponere (Cæs.); to ably, fidem ci dare (C.), or interponere (Cæs.), or astringere (Ter.): to keep one's w., be as good as one's w., fidem servare, præstare (C.), conservare (Np.), liberare (C.), exsolvere (L.): in fide manere; promissum servare, exsolvere (opp. fidem non servare; in fide non stare; promissum non stare; promissum non facere; fidem fallere, mutare, prodere): on your w., tuâ fide (Plaut.); te auctore, sponse (aft. C.): on my w., meâ fide (C.); me auctore; me vide! a man of his w., vir fidem datam, promissum datum, religiose servans: to keep one to his w., postulare ut fidem datam servet, exsolvet qd (aft. C.); to demand the fulfilment of a promise). — instare verbis cs; premere verba cs (in argument, to tie one close to his expressions): I rely upon your w., tuo promisso, tula dictis, confido, nitor: you have my w., fidem meam habes! rata ac firma sunt, quæ promisi: an honorable man's w. is as good as his bond, in virum honestum, bonum, non eadit mendacium, fraus; promissâ fides sequetur.

WORD, v. See EXPRESS.

WORDY, verborosus (of persons and things; using many words, or containing many words).

WORK, s. || An outward action, opus (v. propr.). — factum (thing done). Good w.'s, recte, honeste facta (C.): if — a virtuous life, virtus; vita sancta (ib.): bad w.'s, male facta; maleficia (ib.): a w. of love, of mercy, factum ab amore, a misericordiâ profectum. To make short w. with althg, rem præcedere. || Labour, opus. opera. labor [Syn. in LABOUR]. || Task, doing, opus. To complete a w. begun, opus coeptum perficere, pertextere: it seems hardly like the w. of men, vix humanæ opis videtur (L. 10, 29): this is the w. of a single man, hoc ab uno fit (C. Mil. 33, 90). To begin or undertake a w., aggredi, suscipere qam rem; Inchoare opus; ad opus faciendum se conferre (aft. C.): to have a great w. on hand, magnum opus habere in manibus (C. Acad. 1, 1, 2): to leave a w. unfinished, opus omittere, inchoatum relinquere (aft. C.): to put the finishing hand to one's w., extremam manum operi imponere (V.); summam manum imponere operi (Sen.): this is not my w., hoc ego non feci; hoc non per me factum est (aft. C.): it is evidently the w. of chance and accident, casu et fortuito qd factum esse apparet (C.): clerk of the works, exactor operis (Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. L. 45, 37). || A thing wrought and completed, product, opus; factum. A little w., opusculum. || Pl. works = fortifications, &c., opera, pl.; munitions; munimenta. || Pl. works of a machine, machina. compages. || A written composition, opus; also corpus. monumentum (e. g. opera, monumenta Græcorum): a small w. = a little book, libellus; opusculum (a short or trifling piece of composition; H.).

WORK, v. INTRANS. || To labour, opus facere (espily of agricultural labour: for wch we find more rarely operari). — labore[m] subire, obire. operam dare ci rei. operam locare, ponere, consumere in qâ re (C.). in opere esse (Sen.). in opere occupatum esse (Cæs.): (of literary w.), literarum studia exercere (C.): doctrinæ studiis navare (Err.): to w. with the needle, acu pingere (to embroider). — suere (to sew): to w. by lamp or candlelight, espily before daybreak, lucubrare: to w. all night, ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere: to w. day and night, opus continuare diem et noctem: to w. for pay, operam suam locare; for ably, ci: to w. and prny, ora et labora; auspicare laborem a precatibus (Jan.). || To exert force, take effect, vim habere (not vim exserere, wch is not Lat.). — efficacem esse (to w. or be effective). The medicine w.'s, concipitur venis medicamentum;

does not w., medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus: the medicine w.'s so powerfully, tanta vis est medicamenti: the medicine w.'s well, commode facit (Cels.): to w. upon althg, vim habere or exercere in qd; on ably, qm or cs animum movere or commovere. || To ferment, vid. TRANS. tractare qd (g. i., to handle althg). — dolare, edolare qd (to cut with a carpenter's axe, wood, &c. Respecting aciare and exaciare, see Hæw). — subigere (to prepare thoroughly, by kneading, ploughing, &c.: e. g., bread, leather, land). — colere, excolere qd (to cultivate; fig. educate): that can be easily worked, tractabilis: to w. a ship, navem agitare (aft. Np.): to w. land, agrum colere, moliri, arare (to plough); a mine, fodinam. || To work at, laborare. laborare in qâ re (to w. hard at althg with a view to a result; but elaborare qd = to pursue althg with great pains; in C. only in the pass.). — operam dare ci rei; versari or operam et studium collocare in re (to be occupied with althg): to w. at afresh or anew, retrahere (to take in hand again; a writing, &c.). — recollere (to cultivate again; land, &c.). — de integro facere (to make quite new again; e. g., a play, fabulam). || To work off, tollere (to clear by w.). — operâ suâ compensare (to pay a debt by labour, instead of money): at a printing press, librum typis exscribere, describere, exprimere (not imprimere); see TO PRINT. || To work out, = To work carefully and in all parts, elaborare (but in Classic prose only in the passive, espily in the perfect participle); perficere, alio with diligenter. — conquire (propr., to digest; then fig. = to think over; e. g., what has been read; Sen. Ep. 84, 6; for wch Ep. 2, 4, ed. Rup. has excoquere). = To get through by labour and diligence, perfodere. — penetrare per qd (to penetrate through). — emergere re and ex re (fig., to w. one's way out fm; e. g. mendicitate). — tollere (to clear; e. g., a debt by w.).

WORK-BASKET, quassilus. calathus. See BASKET.

WORK-DAY, dies negotiosus (opp. dies sacer, T.). dies profestus (opp. dies festus, L.).

WORKHOUSE, ergastulum (a house of correction; at least implying the idea of compulsory labour). To send to the w., in ergastulum ducere or dare. If only = poorhouse, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod. Just.).

WORKING, tractatio. tractatus (the handling a thing) — fabricatio. fabrîca (artificial w., fabricating, e. g. ærâ et ferri). — cultio. cultus (the cultivation of land; cultus also of the mind). To consider a thing worth w., dignum statuo qd, in qo elaborem. A w. bee, apis mellificans (opp. mellifera only in poetry); apis que mellificio studet: a w. day, dies negotiosus (considered as occupied in labour); dies profestus (not kept as a holiday).

WORKMAN, opifex (g. t.). — artifex (an artisan, a handicraftsman who employs skill, although only mechanical). — faber (one who works in hard materials, usually with an adj. denoting his occupation; e. g. faber tignarius, a carpenter; faber ferrarius, a smith. Hence, artisans employed in a building, and those in the army employed in fortifying a camp, &c., were called fabri; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 11; also C. Cat. 4, 8, 17, includes workmen in the expression, qui in tabernis sunt): the commonest w., opifex villissimæ mercis: a w. who sits at his work, sellularius (in L. 8, 20, distinguished fm opifex. opificum vulgus et sellularii); sedentaria cuius opera est (Col. 12, 3, 8): w.'s tools, fabrilis (pl.).

WORKMANSHIP, opus (often with Crel.; e. g. vas præclaro, or antiquo, opere factum, of superior, ancient w.).

WORKSHOP, officina (g. t.; prop. and fig.); also locus confecturæ (Plin. 13, 12, 23). — fabrîca (w. of a faber, i. e. smith, carpenter, &c.). The w.'s lie close below, opera fabrilis jacet (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). — textrina; textrinum (for weaving). — artificium (of an artisan; C.). also pergula artificii (Plin.).

WORKWOMAN, operaria (Plaut., facili). If = needlewoman, puella or mulier quæ acu victum quærât (see Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48). *femina acu opus faciens.

WORLD, || The universe, mundus. universum. universitas. rerum universitas. natura rerum. res creatæ: before the foundation of the w., ante mundum conditum, creatum. ante res creatas. ante initia rerum: fm the beginning of the w., inde a primis rerum initiis. inde a mundo condito. || The globe and its contents, orbis terræ, or orbis only (the globe). — orbis terrarum (the world, so far as it was known to the Romans). — terræ (countries). To sail round the w., orbem terræ circumvehi (not circumnavigare):

the old w., *orbis antiquus: the new w., *orbis novus; *orbis recens cognitus; *partes orbis terrarum recentiore ætate inventæ: the rulers of the w., terrarum principes (L.): a citizen of the w., totius mundi incolæ et civis (C. Tusc. 5, 37, 108, where *κόμπος* is translated mundanus, and explained by qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat; incolæ mundi. || Men of the same age or generation, homines qui nunc vivunt, qui nunc sunt, reperiuntur in orbe terrarum. homines. genus hominum: the ancient w., antiquitas; antiquæ tempora. || Things as they are, res quæ nunc sunt. ordo rerum, qualis hodie, qualis nunc, est: quæ a new w., alla ætas; novus rerum ordo (Bau.). another w. (in the Roman sense), inferi. locus inferorum. orcus; (in the Christian sense), altera vita. *mortui, mortuorum vita. || Men in general, *espny men and things with wch we are conversant*, homines. vulgus (the greater number): such is the w., sic vivitur (C. Fam. 2, 15, 2); sic vita hominum est (C. Rosc. Am. 30, 84); sic vita fert (C. Att. 12, 22, 4); sic sunt homines, sic vulgus est (Ter.): the way of the w., hominum mores; sæculum: the great w., celebratas hominum; celebrari vita; sol; lux: to publish to all the w., in publico proponere qd: a man of the w., homo politus et urbanus. homo laetus (C.).—morum peritus. omni vitæ et victu excultus atque expolitus (polished, refined)—hominum tractandorum peritus (practised, not inexperienced): knowledge of the w., notitia hominum, rerum, temporum (T. Dial. 29): to know the w., nosse, cognoscere habere homines, multum versatum esse cum hominibus: to be ignorant of the w., non nosse homines, or hominum mores. imperitum esse hominum or rerum: all the w. knows it, omnes homines hoc sciunt. neminem fugit. nemo ignorat: the bravest man the w. ever saw, unus potest homines natos fortissimus vir (C.).—|| Men of a certain class: e. g., the literary w., homines docti, literati, eruditi (C.); better than civitas literaria (Wolf); civitas literata, erudita. respublica literaria. || Avoid orbis terrarum eruditus (Wyttenb.). See REPUBLIC OF LETTERS. The fashionable w., homines cultiores, elegantiores. || Things temporal (opp. to things eternal), res humanæ. res vanæ, fluxæ, caducæ. (with ref. to earthly pleasures) voluptatibus. illecebraz voluptatum (C.): love of the w., rerum humanarum &c. amor, studium, admiratio: contempt of the w., despicienda rerum: to live to the w., to love the w., deditum esse, servire voluptatibus. captum esse rebus vanis, studiis pravis: the wicked w., homines impii, mali, perditii. || Great number, vis. magna. || In the world (as an expletive), tandem (e. g., how in the w.? quonam tandem modo? or by Crell., e. g., I am the most unhappy man in the w., proarus nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus. C. Att. 11, 15, 3).

WORLDDLINESS, rerum humanarum, vanarum, fluxarum, terrarum amor, studium, admiratio.

WORLDLY, || Earthly, terrestres. terrenus (S. mundanus in this sense is not Class.). || Human, humanus. || Secular, not spiritual, profanus. civilis. || Vain, addicted to things temporal, vane. rerum inanum amans. voluptatibus deditus: a w. mind, rerum inanum amor et studium.

WORM, PROPÆ (g. t.); dim., vermiculus (Plin.).—curculio (in grain).—tinea (that eats books, clothes, &c.).—terêdo (that eats wood, clothes, &c.); (vermis) lumbricus (Cels.).—lumbricus teres (Linn.; in the human body): the w.'s (as a disease), verminatio: to have w.'s, verminare: full of w.'s, verminosus (Plin.). See also GLOWWORM, SILKWORM.—|| Fig. Ligament under a dog's tongue, vermiculus; lytta (Plin.): to cut out this w., lyttam excutere.—|| The thread of a screw, Gr. *σπείρα* (no term in Latin). || Athg tormenting, ægritudo animi excedens (of grief); morsus, stimuli, cruciatus (conscientiæ).

WORM-EATEN, vermiculosus (of fruit); cariosus (of wood). To be w.-e., vermiculari; carie infestari; in cariem verti.

WORMED, verminosus (full of worms; said of fruit, and of the human body).

WORM-HOLE, vermiculatus (in fruit; Plin.).—caries (in wood; Vitr., Plin.).

WORMWOOD, absinthium (Plin.). *artemisia absinthium (Linn.). A decoction of w., absinthii decoctum. poculum absinthiatum (Sen. Suasor. 6): w. wine, (vium) absinthiatum (Pall.); absinthites (Plin., Col.).

WORMY, verminosus (Plin.). vermiculosus (Pall.). WORN. See WEAR.

WORRY, || To tear, lacerare, laniare. dilaniare.

lacerare. dilacerare. || To tease, harass, vexare. affligere. cruciare. exercere. male habere. molestia or incommodo afficere qm.

WORSE, deterior (that wch has degenerated, fm good to bad).—pejor (that wch was originally bad, but is now more evil than it was). To make w., deterior facere or in deterius mutare qd (to make w. instead of better; opp. corrigere).—in pejor mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare).—corrumpere. depravare (to corrupt, deprave).—qd exulcerare (e. g., pain, dolorem; affairs, matters, res).—exasperare qd (e. g., a cough, tussim): to make athg w. (i. e., represent a thing w. than it really is), qd verbis exasperare: to make the evil w., malum augere (to increase an existing evil).—malum malo addere (to add a new evil to one already existing): you would only make the evil w., in ulcere tamquam ungulis existeres (Prov., C. Dom. 5, 12). To grow w., deteriorem fieri (to grow w. instead of better, e. g., ab's circumstances).—pejorem fieri (of a sick person; Cels. 3, 5).—in pejorem partem verti et mutari. In pejor mutari (to turn to the w.).—aggravare. ingravescere (to become more oppressive, of any evil, e. g., an illness): the matter cannot grow or get w. than it already is, pejore loco non potest res esse, quam in quo nunc sita est: the disease is growing w. and w., in dies morbus ingravescit: to have grown w., deteriori statu or conditione esse. pejore loco esse (relative to quality, circumstances, &c.): he will not be the w. for it, *non male sibi consulat. Prov., His bark is w. than his bile, vehementius latrat quam mordet. See also BAD.

WORSHIP, v. venerari. adorare (the latter, the stronger; both with the addition ut deum, when the object is a person; see Suet. Vit. 2).—colere (deos, in deorum numero; by formal rites, &c.); Jn. venerari et colere.—qm admirari, colere, colere et observare (to admire greatly, esteem highly). Prov. To w. the rising sun, (semper) ad id, unde q's status ostenditur, vela dare (C. de Or. 2, 44, 187). || Adorare not in C.

WORSHIP, a. veneratio. adoratio (act of worshipping, by prayer or other such homage).—cultus (by sacrifices). Divine w., Dei cultus; divinus cultus (g. t.).—res divinæ (things relating to the deity).—sacra, orum, n. (every thing wch pertains to external w., sacrifice, &c.): to celebrate divine w., sacra procurare. sacris operari. res divinas rite perpetrare: to be present at divine w., rebus divinis interesse (of the priest).—sacris adesse (of the people; see 'to be present'): pertaining to divine w., *ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas, or ad sacra) pertinentes: your W. (as a title), reverentia vestra (aft. Plin. Paneg. 85, 6).

WORSHIPFUL, venerandus. venerabilis. admirandus. summâ observantia colendus.

WORSHIPPER, cultor (deorum).—admirator (an ardent admirer). To be a w. of aby, admirari, or magnopere, mirifice colere et observare qm (aft. C.): to have a host of w.'s, multis esse admirationi. in multorum admiratione esse. multos habere sui studiosos et observantes (aft. C.).

WORST, adj. pessimus. To bear or put up with the w. of things, æquo animo ferre, quod extremum est: I am the w. off, pessimo loco sunt res meæ: in the w. case, pessime ut agatur (aft. C. Ferr. 3, 47, 112): aby is one's greatest or w. enemy, qm sibi inimicissimum or infestissimum habere: to suffer the w., ultima pati: to take the w. of athg, qd in majus credere (to believe it worse than it is).—qd in majus accipere (to take it unnecessarily ill): when the w. (of a disorder) is over, ubi inclinata jam in melius valetudo est (Cels.): when patients are at the w., quum (ægroti) pessimi sint (Cels.).

WORST, v. See CONQUER.

WORSTED, s. *lana facta, tractata.

WORSTED, adj. laneus.

WORT (herb), herba.

WORT (unfermented beer), mustum (hordei).

WORTH, s. || Value, pretium, æstimatio (prop.).

—pretium. dignitas (fig.). See VALUE. || Excellence, virtus: great w., præstantia: a man of great w., vir singulari virtute præditus. See EXCELLENCE.

WORTH, MERT.

WORTH, WORTHY, adj. dignus qd re (S. not with a gen.: neither can dignus be used without its case; also observe that 'worthy that,' 'worthy of,' 'worthy to,' followed by a verb or participle, must be expressed by dignus qui, with a conjunctive; dignus, with an infin. passive, is found only in poets, and in inferior prose). W. of credit, fide dignus. dignus cui fides habeatur: w. of commendation, dignus laude. laudandus. dignus qui laudetur: to esteem aby w., dignari; dignum habere, ducere, putare, judicare, existimare; of athg, qd re,

or with qui, quæ, quod: to be w., valere (to be valued at); in pretio esse, or pretii esse, with the genitives magni, parvi, pluris, &c.; pretium habere. emi, vendi qd pretio (to be bought or sold at a certain price): corn is w. nothing, annona carior fuit: estates are now w. nothing, nunc jacent pretia prædiorum: a sestertio is w. two asses and a half, sestertius efficitur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse. sestertius exæquat duos asses et tertium semissem: it is w. more to me than another thing, potior res est: it is w. while, operæ pretium est: if they be w. seeing, al videndo sint (C.): to be w. more, pluris esse. || *Worthy* = good; vid.

WORTHILY, digne, pro dignitate, pro merito.
WORTHINESS, dignitas, or by the adj.
WORTHLESS, || *Physically*, vilis, parvi pretii (without great value or price).—tenuis (slight, poor).—levi (without intrinsic value); factus also levidensis.—nullius pretii (of metals, &c. without value).—rerum inopæ (of writings; see H. A. P. 322).—inanis (void, e. g., speech, letter).—miser (miserable, pitiable).—malus (bad).—corruptus (spoiled). || *In a moral point of view*, malus (inclined to evil, opp. bonus).—pravus (spoiled); J. N. malus pravusque.—improbus (not acting in a proper manner).—nequam; nihili (worth or good for nothing, opp. frugi, aspi of slaves).—inutilis (not fit for anything). A w. person (rascal, squanderer, &c.), nebulo; also homo nullæ re bonæ dignus: to be w., nihili esse (see C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 4); nullius pretii esse. See also CORRUPT.

WORTHLESSNESS, parvum pretium, tenuitas (want of importance); levitas (opp. gravitas).

WOT. See Know.

WOUND, s. vulnus (inflicted by a weapon or other sharp instrument).—plaga (by any instrument intended to injure).—ulcus (an open sore, that has begun to fester). Cicatrix is a scar, mark of a healed wound. To re-open or tear open a w., recentem cicatricem rescindere: to irritate a w., refricare obductam jam cicatricem: to sew up a w., suturis oras vulneris inter se committere (Cels.). To close up a w., vulnus glutinare (of drugs which have that effect): to bind up w.'s, vulnera obligare: to inflict w.'s (on a state, province, &c.), vulnera (reipublicæ, provinciæ, &c.) imponere: to be lame fm or in consequence of a w., claudicare ex vulnere: w.'s in front, vulnera adversa. Cicatrices adversæ; on the back, vulnera aversa.

WOUND, v. || *PROPR.* vulnerare (g. t., to inflict a wound; i. e. to divide the flesh, &c. with a sharp instrument, τρῆσαι).—sauciare (to reduce to a wounded or unsoothed state, τραυματίζειν; to put hors de combat: sauciare is said to denote the effect of the cutting instrument, and so the depth of the wound; vulnerare, the effect of the cut, and so the separation of the parts, the open wound; but sauciare, although Classical, is rare; it is not found in Cæs.). To w. severely, grave vulnus ci infligere: to be severely wounded, graviter vulnerari. gravi vulnere ici. grave vulnus accipere: to w. mortally, ci plagam mortiferam infligere: to be mortally wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. || *FIG.* vulnerare (e. g. animos; qm verbis, voce). lædere (to injure more or less slightly; e. g. ca famam). sauciare, in this figurative sense, is found only in Plautus.

WOUNDED, vulneratus (g. t.).—sauceus (so as to be unfit for fighting; the proper term for those wounded in battle). attritus = galled; ulcerosus = full of sores.

WOVEN. See WEAVE.

WRANGLE, WRANGLING. See QUARREL, QUARRILLING.

WRAP, || *PROPR.* involvere; (in athg), in qâ re (e. g. sal in linteolo).—obvolvere (to w. round, muffle up, cover over). To w. up in paper, chartâ amicire (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270): to w. a child in swaddling clothes, infantem involveria colligare (Plant. Amph. 5, 1, 52): to be well wrapped up, curiose vestimentis involvi or involutum esse (e. g. curiose vestimentis involvendus est, ne frigus ad eum aspirat, Cels.). || *FIG.* involvere (v. propr.).—velare (to veil).—tegere (to cover).—obducere (to put round as a veil): to w. oneself up in his virgins, suâ virtute se involvere (H. Od. 3, 29, 5).

WRAPPER, involutum, tegumentum.

WIATH, ira. iracundia. billis. stomachus. exandescencia. ira et rabies. [SYN. IN ANGER; old.]

WIATHFUL, iratus. iræ plenus. irâ incensus. See ANGRY.

WIATHFULLY, irate. irato animo. iracunde.
WREAK. To w. one's vengeance upon aby, ultione se explere (T. Ann. 4, 25); odium or animum satiare (C.); poenâ se satiare (L. 29, 9, 8n.).

WREATH, s. || *Something curled or twisted* by tortus with the subst. || A garland, sertum; pl. sarta (S. corolla = chaplet). See GARLAND.

WREATH, v. torquere. contorquere (to twist).—serere. nectere (to join).

WRECK, s. || *PROPR.* navigium (a shipwreck).—navis fracta (a shattered ship).—navis or navigii reliquæ (the remnants of a shattered ship). The timbers of a wreck, tabulæ navis fractæ. || *FIG.* Ruin; vid.

WRECK, v. frangere. To be wrecked, frangi; naufragium facere (S. not naufragium pati); ad scopulos allidi or affligi; saxis impingi (by striking on rocks); naufragio interire (to perish by shipwreck).

WREN, regulus (Auck. Carm. de Philom.)—*motacilla regulus (Linn.).

WRENCH. See FORCE, SPRAIN.

WREST, || *PROPR.* (vi) extorquere qd ci (not a qo, wch is correct only of extorting money, corn, &c.).—exprimere ci qd. eripere ci qd. per vim auferre ci qd. To w. ahy out of aby's hands, extorquere qd de or ex manibus cs (but not de or ex qo); eripere de or ex manibus cs. || *FIG.* To w. the sense of ahy, qd perverse interpretari: to w. the meaning of a word, verbum in pejus detorqueere.

WRESTLE, || *PROPR.* luctari, or (post-Aug.) colluctari cum qo or inter se. || *FIG.* luctari. contendere. vires intendere. See also STRIVE.

WRESTLER, luctor. palestrita (merely for exercise).—athlêta (in the public games).

WRESTLING, luctatio (C.). luctatus (Plin.: S. lucta and luctamen are poet.); also (fig.) certamen.

WRETCH, miser (a miserable man).—perditus. nequam (an abandoned, wicked man).

WRETCHED, || *Unhappy*, miser (miserable).—miserabilis (pitiable).—fœbilis (lamentable). J. N. miser et fœbilis. A w. look, aspectus miserabilis. || *Bad*, worthless, malus. A w. man, homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius. || *Poor*, in bad circumstances, miser (pitiable).—afflictus (broken down).—sermoneus (burdened with trouble).—calamitosus (afflicted with many sufferings and adversities).

WRETCHEDLY, misere. miserabiliter. miserandum in modum (miserably).—male (badly). W. poor, mendicissimus (C.).

WRETCHEDNESS, miseria (g. t.).—res misere or afflictæ (sad circumstances, pitiable state of affairs).—calamitas (occasioned by loss).—sermone. vexationes (distress).—egestas (bitter poverty).—angustie temporum (bad times).—tempora luctuosa (mournful times). To be in w., in miseria esse or versari; in summâ infelicitate versari; iniquissimâ fortunâ uti: to be born to w., ad miseriam or miseris fœrdis natum esse: to deliver fm w., a miseria vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: to alleviate the w. of any one, miseriis qm levare.

WRETCHLESS. See RACKLESS.

WRIGGLE, torquere. se torquere. se versare. To w. into, se insinuare in or ad.

WRIGHT, opifex (with ref. to labour).—artifex (with ref. to labour and skill).

WRING, torquere. To w. the hands, manus torquere: to w. clothes (after washing), aquam exprimere linteis: to w. aby's neck, contorquere fauces; ceruices ca frangere (S. gulam ca frangere [S. Cat. 55, 4] is unusual; and collum ci torquere = 'to take a man by the neck, and twist it partly round' [a sort of punishment, or a milder torture]; cf. L. 4, 53): to w. fm; see EXTORT.

WRINKLE, s. ruga. To contract w.'s, cutis culcatur rugis (O.).

WRINKLE, v. rugare (Plin.). corrugare (Col.). contrahere (C.). To w. the forehead, cogere rugas in frontem (Juv.).

WRINKLED, rugosus.

WRIST, carpus (Cels.). W. band, fasciola subcubitalis: with frilled w.-bands, or frilled at the w., ad manus fimbriatus (a, um; Suet.).

WRIT, || *Athg* written, scriptum. Holy Writ, literæ sanctæ, sacre, or divine: arcane sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.). *corpus literarum sanctarum (collection of sacred writings). S. Biblia is modern, and scriptura sancta or sacra (Lact. 4, 5, 9) is late Latin: scriptura in Class. Latin is never = a writing, written document. As we read, or find, in Holy Writ, ut sanctæ literæ docent; sicut sacre literæ docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. || *In law*, præscriptum, mandatum. *literæ de comprehendendo maleficio editæ or emissæ; or simply literæ (fm the context). To issue a w. for, mandare ci qd; *literas edere, emitte de re.

WRITE, scribere (*g. i.*).—litteras scribere or facere (*Plaut.*): to form letters).—ducere litterarum formas (*Ruhnck.*, of children learning to w.): hence, to w. a good hand, or fine hand, lepidā manu facere litteras or scribere (*afst. Plaut.*): to w. a bad, wretched hand, male, negligentem exarare litteras (*see also HANB.*): to w. fm a copy, litterarum ductus sequi (*Q. 10. 2. 2.*); versus ad imitationem propositos describere (*afst. Q. 1. 1, 35.*).—litteris consignare. litteris mandare. scripturā persequi (*to note or put down in writing.*).—in chartam conjicere (*to put hastily upon paper.*).—memoriæ causā in libellum referre (*to put down in a note-book, in order to assist the memory.*).—enotare (*to note or put down in writing what one has just read or thought of.*).—litteris custodire. memoriæ prodere, tradere (*to commit to writing.*).—conscribere (*to compose in writing.*). To w. down with abbreviations, to w. down in short hand (*what another says*), qd velocissime notis exscribere: to w. briefly, breviter describere, exponere, compiecti: to w. fully, copiosius, stilo uberiori explicare: to w. in verse, versus describere, persequi: well written, verbis apte comprehensae et conclusae: to w. for one's livelihood, calamo victum queritare (*afst. Ter. Andr. 1. 1, 48.*): to w. a letter, scribere or conscribere epistolam (*to compose a letter, with ref. to the contents or substance of the letter; whereas scribere litteras, e. g. manu suā, refers to the manual act of writing.*): to w. (a letter) to aby, a) absol. litteras ad qm dare or mittere (*afst. Q. 1. 1, 48.*) but not litteras scribere, or simply scribere, ad qm or ci): to w. fully, or at length, to aby, litteras dare ad qm plurimis verbis scriptas; ad qm uberiores litteras mittere; b) with notice of the contents of the letter, litteras mittere (*to send a letter to; with an acc. and infin. when the letter contains only statements or information, but with ut and the conjunct. when the letter contains a command, charge, &c.*); scribere ci or ad qm (*to inform or enjoin by letter; with an acc. and infin., or with ut and a conjunct., according to the nature of the communication, as before*); qm per litteras certiorum facere de qā re (*or with an acc. and infin., to give intelligence of alth by letter*): to w. concerning aby or alth, scribere de qo or de qā re; to aby, ci or ad qm (*g. i.*); epistolam conscribere de qā re; to aby, ci (*if by letter*); librum scribere de qā re (*a book*): to w. agst aby, scribere in or adversus qm (*g. i.*); librum edere contra qm (*to publish a book agst aby*): to w. to one another, to correspond by writing, litteras dare et accipere: to w. back (*in reply*), litteras rescribere or respondere: to w. oneself as, — assume such or such a title or character in writing, se scribere qm (*e. g. se A. Cornelium Cossum consulē scripsit; L. 4, 20, entr.*); ci est nomen (*with a nom. or dat., more rarely a gen., of the name*): his name is written with a d, nomen ejus habet litteram d: to read a written reply, ex libello respondere (*Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5.*); to preach a written sermon, &c., de scripto dicere (*C.*); or orationem, sermonem ex libello habere (*cf. Suet. Oct. 84.*): to w. out, prescribere (*to w. fully and accurately*); exscribere; transcribere (*to transcribe*); transcribere; transferre (*to transfer fm one book to another.*) || To compose (a book), (librum) scribere or conscribere; edere (*to publish*). || IMPROPR. Alth is written on aby's forehead, qd ex ore ac fronte ea pernosceret potes (*afst. C. Fat. 5, 10.*).

WRITER, || One who writes, scribens, qui scribit. qui litteras scribit. A good w., qui eleganti or nitidā manu litteras scribit (*afst. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28.*): the w. of a letter, qui litteras, epistolam scripsit, exaravit (*afst. C.*). || One whose profession or office it is to write, scriba; also (*post-Aug.*) a manu servus; ab epistolis; amanuensis (*secretary, amanuensis*); librarius (*a transcriber of books*). || A author of a book, scriptor, qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (*the actual w. of it*).—auctor (*only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.*; hence not without a gen., unless this can easily be supplied by the context). Roman w.'s, Romani scriptores (*who have written in Latin*); rerum Romanarum auctores (*Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history*); Latinitatis auctores (*writers of classical Latin*). || Writers (as a class), without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

WRITHE, se contorquere or torquere, torquēri.

WRITING, || The act, scriptio, scriptura. scribendi usus (*habitual*). Fond of w., scribendi cupidus; ad scribendum promptus ac paratus: scribendi amore flagrans: a w. exercise, scribendi exercitatio, commentatio, meditatio: of or belonging to w., scriptorius; grapharius (*Suet.*; containing materials for writing): w. materials, charta et atramentum (*paper and ink*), or charta (*paper*) only. || The manner, scribendi genus,

ratio (*C.*). scripturae genus (*Np.*). See also **STYLE**. || Alth written, scriptum (*afst. Q. 1. 1, 35.*) not scriptio; and scriptura in this sense is late. || Pl. Writings, tabulae (*public formal documents; with or without public*).

WRITING-DESK or TABLE, *mensa scriptoria.—With the Romans, the men wrote reclining on a lectulus lucubratorius: the women, sitting on a cathedra; see *Böttg. Sab. 1, p. 65.*

WRITING-MASTER, *magister scribendi.

WRITING-PAPER, *charta scriptoria.

WRITING-STAND, *vasculum atramenti et theca grapharia.

WRITING-TABLET, codicilli (*pl.*; *C.*). pugillares (*Plin. Ep. 3. Suet.*). tabula literaria (*Farr.*).

WRONG, adj. non justus (*not as it ought to be; opp. justus*).—pravus (*perverse, having a false direction; opp. rectus*).—vitiosus (*faulty*).—falsus (*false or mistaken; of persons*).—alienus (*not suitable*).—non opportunus. incommodus (*inconvenient*). The account is w., rationes non conveniunt: to form a w. judgement respecting aby, male, perperam, corrupte, non integre judicare de qo: to form a w. conclusion, vitiose concludere (*C.*): to give a w. pronunciation to Greek words, perperam, male, Graeca pronuntiare: w. measure or weight, mensura non justa; pondus non justum: to be w. in the head, insanum esse; insanire (*C.*); mentis non integrum esse (*H.*): to pursue a w. course or method, alienum, non rectam inire rationem, or ingredi viam, quā eo quo tendis pervenias, deducaris (*afst. C.*): to be in the w. road, aberrasse a rectā viā (*prop.*); a virtute aberrasse (*fig.*): the w. side, aversa pars; aversum latus: the w. key, clavis falsa, aliena: to come at the w. time, alieno, non opportuno, tempore, non in tempore, venire: to go into the w. house, alias, quam volebam, intrare edes: you are w. (= mistaken), falsus es (*Ter.*): the clock is w., *horologium errat: to be w. in computation, errare, falli, in numerando, computando.

WRONG, s. See **INJURY**.

WRONG, v. laedere (*g. i.*, to hurt).—injurīā afficere qm; injuriām ci facere, inferre, imponere; injuriām jacere or immittere in qm (*to inflict an injury upon*). To think himself wronged, se laesum putare; sege or moleste ferre: pro molestatis habere (*se, &c.*).

WRONGFUL. See **UNJUST**.

WRONGLY, male (*opp. bene*).—vitiose (*opp. integre*).—non recte, minus recte, perperam, falso (*afst. Q. 1. 1, 35.*) perperam with ref. to the object, falso with ref. to the subject; the former of a thing wch is not right, the latter of a person who is mistaken or is in error). To judge w., male, perperam, secus, corrupte, non recte judicare: to conclude w., male, perperam, vitiose concludere, colligere (*afst. C.*).

WROTH. See **ANGRY**.

WROUGHT, factus, confectus. See **WORK**.

WRY, distortus, pravus, intortus, recurvus.

WRY-NECK (*a bird*), *lynx torquilla (*Linn.*).

WRY-NECKED, qui est obstipā cervice (*Suet. Tib. 68*) or obstipō capite.

WRYNES, pravitas; or by the adjf.

WYCH-ELM, *almus scabra (*Linn.*).

Y.

YACHT, *celox, cursoria (*sc. navis*; *Sidon. Ep. 1, 5.*) See **SHIP**.

YAM, *diocorea (*Linn.*).

YARD, || A court, area, chors (*for cattle; see COURT*). || A measure of three feet, duo cubitus (*a cubitus being a foot and a half*; *afst. Q. 1. 1, 35.*) the Roman gradus is less than a y., about 2 1/2 feet; ulna is much more than a y.). A y. long, tripedalis (*of three Roman feet*). || The support of a sail, antenna (*Caes.*), or antenne, pl. (*O., Hirt.*). || cornua = the extremities of the yard.

YARN, linum netum (*linen y.*; *Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 70, § 11.*)—lana neta (*woollen y.*, ib. § 2). A thread of linen y., filum lini or linteum: a thread of woollen y., filum lanæ or laneum (*both afst. L. 1, 32, § Plin. 36, 15, 22.*).

YAWL, lembus, scapha. See **SHIP**.

YAWN, v. oscitare (*C.*). oscitari (*Auct. ad Her.*). dormitare (*a sign of sleepiness*). To y. aloud, clare oscitare (*Gell.*).

YAWN, s. oscitatio. With a y., oscitanter.

YE, YOU, vos, pl. of tu.

YEA, || Yes; vid. || *Indeed, truly*, imo. *Yea rather, yea more*, imo etiam; quin; etiam; quin etiam; imo vero etiam; quin potius.

YEAN, eniti, parère.

YEAR, annus (v. propr.).—annuum tempus. anni or annum spatium (the space of a y.). *A half y.*, semestris spatium; sex menses: in the past y., anno superiore, exacto, transacto, circumacto, &c. (6th mo elapsed): to enter upon a new y. with good thoughts and resolutions, novum annum faustum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus: to wish aby a happy new y., optarè ei ominiari in proximum annum læta (ast. Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5): to wish one another a happy new y., primum incipientis anni diem lætis precationibus invicem faustum ominari (Plin. 28, 2, 5; cf. O. Fast. 1, 175, cur læta tuis dicuntur verba kalendia): the y. before, anno ante; anno superiore or proximo: the y. after, or the next y. (speaking of past time), anno postero: a y. after he was banished, postero anno quam ejectionis est: three y.'s after he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat: tertio anno quam redierat: tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat: tertio anno quo redierat: in the course of the y., anno vertente: every other y., alternis annis: every y., singulis annis; quoto annis: every third, fourth y., tertio, quarto quoque anno: for a y., annum (e. g. potestatem annum obtinere; qm annum lugere: not to have cooked the senate for nearly a y., anno jam prope senatum non habuisse (L.): three times a y., ter in anno: to put off a thing for a y., for this y., for many y.'s, qd differre in annum, in hunc annum, in multos annos: this y., hoc anno (less commonly in hoc anno): taking one y. with another, ut peræque ducas, &c. (i. e., upon an average of several y.'s, hos numquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, densa millia sestertia ex melle recipere esse solitos): a whole y., annus integer: above (or more than a year), plus. amplius (more).—major. majus (older).—6th mo et quod excurrit, very late; i. e. Paul. Dig. decem et quod excurrit; Veget. Mil. 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax: it is more than twenty y.'s, amplius sunt viginti anni: above a y., plus annum (e. g. cum quo vivere); annum et eo diutius (e. g. esse in Galliâ cum quo simul): it is more than three y.'s since, amplius sunt tres anni; amplius triennium est: it is a y. since, annus est quum, postquam, &c.: it is not yet ten y.'s since, nondum decem anni sunt quum &c.: how long is it since this happened? St. It is now twenty y.'s, quam diu id factum est? St. Hic annus incipit vicesimus: a y. had scarcely elapsed, annus vix intercesserat: in the winter of the year 1000, hieme, qui fuit annus millesimus (ast. Cæs. B. G. 4, 1, inii.): a space of two, three, six, ten y.'s, biennium, triennium, sexennium, decennium (or duo anni, &c.): a y. old, anniculus; unius anni (g. t.); unum annum natus (of persons): to be so many y.'s old, natum, with acc. of the y.'s; or esse, with gen. of the y.'s: to be above so many years old, vixisse, confectisse, complivisse (so many years): thus,—he is nineteen y.'s old, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety y.'s old, nonaginta annos vixit, confect, complavit; also nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three y.'s old, major or minor annos tres et triginta natus, or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natu (C.) or natus (Np.); major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta: I take him to be sixty y.'s old, if not more, sexaginta annos natus est, aut plus, ut conjicio: he died at the age of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth y. of his age, tricesimum annum agens: in y.'s, magnus natu; magno natu; grandior or pergrandia natu; ætate provecior or grandior; ætate jam senior (of advanced age); ætate affectus (grown old; all of persons); vetus or vetulus (somewhat old; of persons and things): 6th mo grandævus is poet.: to be in y.'s, annosus esse (of animate and inanimate objects); ætate proveciorem esse; longius ætate provecium esse; grandiorum natu esse (of persons); vetustum esse (of things): to advance in y.'s, senescere; longius ætate procedere or provehi: in course of y.'s, ætate; tempore procedente: season of the y., anni tempus: the four seasons of the y., quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripartite.

YEARLY, adj. annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year; also annalis; Varr.).—anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year; in this sense annuus is poet.). Y. festivals, sacra anniversaria; festi dies anniversarii: y. salary, income, &c., annua,

orum, n., or annua pecunia (g. t.; Sen. Benef. 1, 9, 4; T. Ann. 13, 34, 1); merces annua (as pay; e. g. of a physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 5); annua salaria, orum, n. (as a kind of pension; e. g., to poor senators; Suet. Ner. 10): to appoint a y. salary to any one, annua or annum pecuniam ei statuere, constituere: to give a y. salary to any one, annua ei præstare or præbere: to give any one a y. salary of five hundred thousand sesterties, offerre ei in singulos annos quingena sestertia.

YEARLY, adv. quotannis. singulis annis. in singulos annos (for every year).

YEARN, desiderare qd. esse in desiderio. tenèri desiderio cs rel. desiderium cs rei me tenet, cepit. requirere qm or qd. flagrare, æstare cs rei desiderio.

YEARNING, desiderium (ardens, summum).

YEAST, *fermentum facibus zythi expressum.

YELL, v. ululare. ejulare (with lamentation).

YELL, s. ululatus; ejulatus; ejulatio; ploratus; or (of several) complotio (with lamentation).

YELLOW, glibus. gilvus. helvus (like honey; see Foss. V. Georg. 3, 83).—flavus. flavens (y. as gold; composed of green, red, and white, like the ripe ears of corn, hair, &c.; Gr. ἔλκω, for wch we find also aureus).

—fulvus (with a red or brown tinge; darker than gold). luteus (of an orange or brimstone colour; paler than rufus).—6th mo flavus, fulvus, and luteus signify y. passing over into red; and hence in Gall. 2, 26, they are reckoned among the red colours).—badius (of a pale y.).

—luridus (of a dull y., of a yellowish green).—galbanus (like young corn and the sprouts in spring; of a greenish y., χλωρός).—cadaverous (sallow, as a corpse).—ravus (of a grey or dark y.); also aureus (of a gold y.).—cerëus, cerinus (y. as wax).—croceus (of a saffron colour).

—sulphureus (of a brimstone colour).—silaceus (like ochre).—citri colore (of a citron colour).—6th mo citrinus, a false reading, Plin. 19, 5, 23). To be y., flavère: to become or grow y., flavescere.

YELLOWISH, subflavus (Suet.). color in luteum inclinatus or languescens (both Plin.); luteus = 'the colour of the flower'; lutum, saffron).

YELP, gannire.

YELPMAN, agri, agrorum possessor or dominus. agrarius (C. Att. 1, 19, 4; landed proprietor).—liberi prædii possessor (having a freehold); pl. aratores: yeomen of the farm, custodes corporis; stipitatores corporis; satellites (qd. the context). See LIFE GUARD.

YES (as an affirmative answer), ita. Ita est. sic est (so it is).—recte (an expression of courtesy in affirmation; quite right, very well).—certe (certainly, surely, denotes the conviction with wch one affirms a thing).—vero (indeed, truly, affirms with greater emphasis).—etiam. sane. sane quidem (it is self-evident; at all events).—imo (6th mo) in itself is never an affirmative particle in replies, but rather opposes what has been said before; either something stronger, 'yea even', or something corrective, 'yea rather'; e. g. qui hoc? intellexisti? an nondum ne hoc quidem? D. imo callide, yes, perfectly). The Latins, however, usually affirm, not by any such particle, but more closely and emphatically by a repetition of the word on wch the emphasis rests in the interrogation; e. g., will you come? veniesne? yes! veniam! do you want me? mene vis? yes! to! Clitipho came here. Alone? Clitipho huc adiit. Solus? Yes! solus! I say yes, also. affirmo. annuo (by nodding the head): you say yes, but I say no, tu ais, ego nego: to answer yes or no, aut etiam aut non respondere: to say yes to a thing, in qd. re assentire: to answer yes to a thing, qd. affirmare: only say yes, fac promittere.

YESTERDAY, heri. hesterno die. (in epistolary style) pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam (see Grotef. § 246). Y. evening, heri vespèri: y. morning, heri mane: the day before y. (adv.), nudius tertius; (subst.) dies qui nudius tertius fuit: of y., i. e. lately, nuper admodum factus (natus).

YET, || However, but, tamen, attamen; verumtamen (but however, but y., οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ).—nihilominus (nevertheless).—quamquam, etsi (although, however, μὲντοι, καίτοι; both chiefly, as in Greek μὲντοι, in an exception wch a speaker himself makes, where also we may use sed; see C. Cat. 1, 9, 22; ad Div. 7, 24, 2; Muren. 41, 89).—sed (in transitions, when the discourse is suddenly broken off; e. g., y. let us omit that, sed id omittamus; y. enough of this, sed hæc hactenus).—sed, tamen, verumtamen (in resuming interrupted discourse, after a parenthesis, &c.; see C. N. D. 1, 32, extr.; Ferr. 3, 2, inii.; cf. Heusing. C. Off. 1, 1, 3).—atque (however, in passing to another part of a speech; see Daehne Np. Lys. 1, 4; Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20).—saltem (at least, in a limitation). Y. at least, y. certainly, at, at saltem, or at ... saltem (after negative

propositions; see C. ad Div. 9, 8, 2; Sect. 3, extr.): y. at last, y. at length, tamen, tandem (when athg long wished or hoped for is attained; see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 91; Mab. Cas. B. G. 3, 21): y. not, neque tamen; non tamen; tamen ... non (see Krebs, § 808). || De notis a condition, sed: y. so. y. only in so far ... that or that not, sed tamen ita ... ut or ut ne; also simply ita ... ut, or ut ne, when the first proposition is limited by the second (see C. ad Div. 16, 9, 3; Cat. 4, 7, 15; cf. Beier, C. Off. 1, 25, 88, p. 199, sq.). — || (Of time), still, adhuc (to this time). — ad id; ad id tempus (to that time). — etiam (pointing out the existence of a certain circumstance at a certain period, as implying surprise or displeasure). — etiamnunc; etiamnum (the same, with emphasis): not y., nondum (to denote the non-existence or non-occurrence of an expected event, state, &c., as contemporaneous with the occurrence of some other event, wch may be either past, present, or future: ille quid agat, si nondum Romæ es profectus ad me scribas velim); haud dum; non ... etiam (makes the verb of the sentence more emphatic): you do not y. thoroughly know me, non satis pernosti me etiam qualis sim (Ter. Andr. 3, 23). — adhuc non (even up to the present moment, with ref. to the previous space during wch the event has not taken place; with ref. to the past, we must use ad id tempus non; ad id non): not y. ... but, nondum ... sed: and not y., neque dum; neque adhuc: nothing y., nihil dum; nihil adhuc: not y., nullus dum; nullus etiam nunc (all with same difference as nondum, non etiam, adhuc non; vid. [See Obs. in HIERBERTO.] || Yet, in adding, strengthening, &c., and with comparatives; etiam, with compar. ~~See~~ not adhuc till Q., &c.; also in adding particulars, &c., that are to be taken besides and equally with what was before mentioned; etiam alii; etiam insuper: I make y. one more request, unum etiam vos oro, ut &c. See STILL.

YEW-TREE, taxus. *Of y., taxicus* (~~See~~ taxeus, poel.).

YIELD, || TRANS. || *To bear, produce (of the earth, trees, &c.), ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere, effundere (of nature, the earth, a field; fund. and effund. = y. abundantly). To y. fruit or produce, ferre fruges, or ferre oli; fructum afferre; efferre (reply of a field). The tree y.'s its fruit, arbor fert. || To give, afford, &c., afferre (to bring). — facere, efficere (to cause). — esse (with dat.). — parere (beget, dolorem, tædium, &c.). — creare (make, create; e. g. periculum, errorem, voluptatem). — prestare (to supply). To y. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usual or voluptati esse: to y. aby continual pleasure, voluptatem perpetuum prestare ei; comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre; solatio or solatium esse. To y. no consolation (of things), nihil habere consolationis. || To deliver up, tradere; dedere: to y. up the ghost, see DIE. || To concede, grant (in disputation), concedere (g. i.). — confiteri (without conviction). — assentiri (with conviction). — dare (as a ground to argue upon). Do you y. that &c. ? dasne? (with acc. and inf.) Who would not y. this? quis hoc non dederit? — if you y. this, you must also y. that, dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being yielded, quo concessio; quibus concessis. — || INTRANS. || To give way, cedere: the sand y.'s (to the foot), sabulum vestigio cedit: a cushion wch does not y. (when one sits on it), culcita quæ corpori resistit. || Not to resist, cedere, concedere (g. ii.). — morem gerere, obsequi (to comply with). — manus dare (to declare oneself conquered; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 31): to y. to a person in athg, cedere ei in qâ re: to y. to the entreaties of aby, cs precibus cedere; cs precibus locum dare or relinquere; ci roganti obsequi: to y. to the will of aby, cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: not to y., in sententiâ suâ perstare or perseverare. || To give oneself up to, ci rei se dedere; studio cs rei se dedere or se tradere. PRÆ. || voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire; strictum esse; deditum esse. || To be inferior, cedere; concedere (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 7). — inferioriorem esse qo (to be under): to yield to a person in nothing, non cedere or non concedere ei in qâ re, non inferioriorem esse qo qâ re, parem esse ei qâ re (to be equal). — æquare or æquiparare qm qâ re (to equal): not to y. to one in luxury, qm luxuriâ æquare.*

YIELDING, s. Creli. *Our y. at all proves at once &c., demonstrat id ipsum, quod cedimus (e.g. eos graves [esse] intolerabiles; Q. 6, 2, 16).*

YIELDING, obsequens; obsequiosus; facilis; indulgens. [SYN. in COMPLAISANT.]

YOKE, s. jugum (prop. and fig.). — jugum servitutis; jugum servile; servitus, utis (fig.). To put on or im-

pose a y., jugum ei imponere (prop. and fig.): to take off a y., jugum ei solvere or demere (prop.); qm eximere servitio (fig.): to shake off a y., jugum excutere; jugum exuere; jugo se exuere (prop. and fig.); exuere, with the idea of gradually shaking off; jugum servile a cervicibus deicere; servitutum exuere (fig.): to bring aby under the y. of slavery, ci jugum servitutis injungere: to deliver aby fm a y., jugum servitutis a cervicibus cs depellere: to submit to a y., jugum accipere (all fig.): to keep under the y. of slavery, qm servitute oppressum tenere. Hence metonym. = a pair of oxen (yoked together), jugum (boun).

YOKED, v. jugum imponere (e.g. bubus); jugo qm subdere et ad currum jungere (Plin. 8, 16, 20); (boves) jugo jungere (C.). To y. together, (boves) conjungere.

YOKE-FELLOW, conjux (husband or wife). — socius (companion).

YOLK, vitellus (v. prop.). — luteum (Plin., the yellow).

YON, YONDER, qui, quæ, quod illic, istic, ibi est; or by iste, a, ud; ille, a, ud. And y. he is, atque eum (said by one, pointing to the object): y. comes Davus, Davum video.

YORE. Of y., in time of y., olim; antiquitus; patrum or majorum memoria; antehac [SYN. in ANCIENTLY].

YOU, tu (sing. nom.). vos (pl. nom.). te (sing. acc.). vos (pl. acc.).

YOUNG, adj. and s. || Of persons, parvus, parvulus (not yet grown up; opp. adultus). — infans (under the seventh year). — puer, puella (a boy, girl, to the seventeenth year and beyond). — adolescentulus, adolescens (to the thirtieth year and beyond). — juvenis (a young man, to the forty-fifth year and beyond). — puer is said of persons older than the seventeenth year, to denote their want of experience; adolescents, epiy also as implying absence of caution and considerateness wch belong to old age; and juvenis, as implying that the party is in the prime of life, still in full vigour). — filius (a son, as opposed to his father; e.g., the y. Marius, Marius filius): a y. man, puer, adolescens, juvenis. — filius (a son, opp. to his father): y. people, see YOUTH: still very y., plane puer; peradolescentulus: that is still too y. for athg, cuius ætas non matura cs rei. To make y. again, juveniles annos reddere ei; ci juvenilem quandam speciem reddere; renovare: to grow y. again, juvenescere; repuerascere; renovari. || Of animals, pullus (subst., with the name of the animal added in an adjective: e.g., a y. horse, pullus equinus). — catulus (of the y. of dogs and cats; e.g. catulus canis; catulus felis: fig. also of the y. of other animals; e.g., of swine, sheep, serpents). — juvenca, juvenca (a bullock, heifer; juvenca also fig. of y. hens, opp. veteres gallinæ; Plin. 10, 53, 74). The y., soboles; quæ bestie procreant (procreantur); quæ procreata sunt; quæ nata sunt: to bring forth y., fetus edere or procreare; catulos parere. || Of trees and plants, novellus: a y. vine, vitis novella. || Of other things; novus: a y. (lately married) wife, nova nupta: a y. husband, novus maritus.

YOUNGER, junior, minor, or inferior ætate. annis inferior. ætate posterior (later in respect of age). — natu, minor, minor (epliy of the y. of two brothers). A whole year y., toto anno junior: some years y., aliquot annis minor.

YOUR, vester (vestra, vestrum). — vestrûm (among you). — tuus, a, um (singular; e. g., Y. Majesty, Tu Majestas). On y. account, vestrâ causâ. propter vos.

YOURSELF, tu ipse. tute. tutemet: (pl.), vos ipsi. vosmet. vosmet ipsi.

YOUTH, || The age of youth, pueritia. ætas puerilis (childhood, to the time when the young Roman assumed the toga virilis, in his seventeenth year. Fm this year to the forty-sixth or fiftieth, persons able to bear arms were called juniores, as opp. to seniores). — adolescentia (fm the seventeenth to the thirtieth, or even the fortieth year; the period in wch the y. is ripening into the man). — juvenas, ætas integra or confirmata (the vigour of manhood; fm the thirtieth to the fortieth or fiftieth year). — juvenas (y. in its first bloom). — juvena (rare in prose; the whole period, years of y.): in one's y., in pueritiâ. in adolescentiâ (Suet. Claud. 41); but usually by puer or adolescens (when a boy, when quite a y.): fm y. up, a puero. a parvo. a parvulo. a pueria. a parvis. a parvulis (the three last of several, or when one speaks of himself in the pl. number): ab adolescentiâ. ab adolescentulo: fm earliest y., a primis temporibus ætatis. a primâ or ab ineunte ætate. ab initio ætatis. a primâ or ab ineunte ado-

scientiā. a primo juventutē flore: *fm tender y.*, a primā infantīā. a tenero. a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguliculis (ἐξ ὀνυχῶν, in epistolary style: C. ad Dio. 1, 6, 2; not to be used in other prose): the flower of *y.*, flos ætatis. ætas florens. flos juventutis. ætas integrā: to be in the (first) flower of *y.*, in (primā) flore ætatis esse. ætate florere: to be still in the flower of *y.*, integrā esse ætate: to die in the very flower of *y.*, in ipso ætatis flore exstingui. in primo flore exstingui. medio in spatio integræ ætatis eripi rebus humanis.—¶ *Young persons*, pueri, puellæ (boys, girls).—adolescentes, virgines (*y.*, *young women*).—juventus, juvenes (young persons of both sexes).—juniores (young men able to bear arms; opp. seniores; see above): the *y.* of both sexes, juvenes utriusque sexus.

YOUTHFUL, puerilis, or by the *gen.*, pueri or puero-rum. adolescentis or adolescentium (*genitives*), quod adolescentia fert. juvenilis [SYN. in YOUTH].

YOUTHFULLY, juveniliter.

YULE. See CHRISTMAS.

Z.

ZANY. ¶ *Buffoon*, vid. ¶ *Simpleton*, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

ZEAL, studium. industria (unwearied activity). Burning, fiery *z.*, studium ardens. ardor. fervor: constant *z.*, assiduitas: stirring, active *z.*, alacritas. studium acerrimum: to apply one's *z.* to a thing, omne studium ad rem conferre: to pursue one's studies with *z.*, studia urgere. studia concelebrare (of several; C. Invent. 1, 3, 4): to pursue them with less *z.* (than formerly), studia remittere: to have a *z.* for *athg.*, studio cs rei teneri: to have great *z.*, to burn with *z.* for *athg.*, studio cs rei flagrare, ardere, incensum esse: *z.* is excited, studium incitatur, inflammatur, incenditur: to kindle, awaken *z.* in a person for *athg.*, cs studium qd faciendi commovere: with *z.*, studio, studioso: with great *z.*, summo studio, studiosissime.

ZEALOT, acer cs rei defensor, propugnator.

ZEALOUS, studiosus (always with a *gen.* of that on which one's zeal is bestowed).—acer (sharp, fiery, &c.).—ardens (burning).—vehemens (violent). A *z.* pairrot, civis acerrimus: to have a *z.* desire for *athg.*, cs rei desiderio incensum esse or flagrare.

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ZEALOUSLY, studio. studioso. acriter. ardentē. enixe (with energy).—intente (with attention and diligence).—industrie (with constant exertion). To desire *z.*, ardentē cupere: to assist one *z.* in *athg.*, qui enixe adjuvare ad qd (e. g. ad bellum): to do, accomplish *athg.* *z.*, qd enixe facere (e. g. cs imperata): to labour more *z.*, intentius opus facere: very *z.*, omni or summo studio. studiosissime. enixissime: to support *athg.* most *z.*, qm enixissime juvare: to be most *z.* devoted or attached to *athg.*, esse cs studiosissimum or cupidissimum.

ZEBRA, *equus zebra (Linn.).

ZEBU, *bos Indicus.

ZENITH, *punctum verticis quod vulgo vocant zenith. The sun is in the *z.*, *sol huic loco supra verticem est.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus, Favonius (C.).

ZERO, *zero, *z.* indecl.—FIG.) To fall to *z.*, ad nihilum venire: to be at *z.*, nihil valere. nullo numero, loco, esse.

ZEST. See RELISH.

ZIG-ZAG, discursus torti vibratique (of lightning; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9). To form a *z.*, errorem volvere (L.): *z.* letters, *litterarum figuræ tortuosæ serpentes. The nearest adj. is tortuosus.

ZINC, *zincum (Linn.).

ZODIAC, orbis signifer (C. Dio. 2, 42, 89). circulus signifer (Vitruv. 6, 1, 1). circulus, qui signifer vocatur (Plin. 2, 4, 3); or simply, signifer (id. 2, 10, 7). orbis in duodecim partes distributus (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68). orbis duodecim signorum (C. N. D. 2, 20, 53). limbus duodecim signorum (Varr. 2, 3, 7). ~~See~~ The Greek Zodiacus is found only in later writers.

ZONE, ¶ A girdle, cingulus. ¶ A division of the earth, cingulus terræ (C. Somn. Scip. 6, or De Rep. 6, 20, 21.—~~See~~ In poets and post-Aug. prose, usually zona).—cælum. cœli regio, ora, or plaga (quarter of the heavens).—positio cœli (T. Agr. 11, 3).—regio (district). The torrid *z.*, zona torrida (Plin.); ardore (S. Jug. 18, 9). The frigid *z.*, glacialis cœli regiones (aft. Col. 3, 1, 3): the temperate *z.*'s temperatæ cœli regiones (Vitruv.). For a poet. description of the five *z.*'s, see V. Georg. 1, 233—238.

ZOOLITE, *pars animalis in lapidem conversæ, mutata.

ZOOLOGICAL. By *gen.*, animantium. A *z.* garden, vivarium (Varr.). septum ferarum (aft. L.).

ZOOLOGY, ZOOGRAPHY, *zoologia. *zoographia (t. 4.). *descriptio animantium.

ZOOPHYTE, *zophyturn (Linn.).

THE END.

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